Partrait of Logan, the Indian Chief,

Who was lately killed, nobly fighting in the American cause; being an extract | carry slaves without the risk of capture. from a letter, written by a young gentle- It will be recollected, by the 10th article man in the N. W. army, to his friend in of the late treaty of amity with the court

"In a letter I wrote you some time as his own, possessing every advantage which time and situation could give remove the suspicion of gen. -------, meanly and insultingly expressed to Logan, before his departure-He said "Logan, we have for some time entertained suspicions of your fidelity; we think you come into our army with the intention of betraying our situation to the enemy." Although every man is at liberty to form his own opinion respecting men, and their intentions, no man who was possessed of any feeling would have expressed himself in such a manner, so insulting so wounding to the feelings of a man of sensibility. Logan said after he returned. " I have done this for my country .-I have sacrificed my life to prove my fidelity to my employer." He expressed himself to Major Harden as a man of honor should have done, who had his feelings so grossly insulted. In his last moments he was calm and tranquil as the summer's setting sun; not a wave of trouble rolled over his placid mind. He had been apprized that his wife and chilto have his family conveyed to Kentuclet them live as the brutes."

men I ever knew; his mind was of an uncommon texture; his whole character was marked with the atrongest features. Every feature of his face (which was one of the noblest order) pourtrayed the native dignity of a mind which danger brought in this commonwealth for the French ditto could not appal, nor difficulties depress. But he is gone. I never knew a man I the laws of this commonwealth to prevent Hardware and Cutlery respected more from the slight acquain- the further importations of slaves, or in Books and Stationary tance I have had with him. I took par- any manner contrary to the provisions of China and Queen's ware ticular delight in seeing him and hearing this act; and within sixty days thereafter, his remarks, which were always pertinent shall return such statement, together with cles, as well of necessity as of elegance and aptly fitted to the company and sub- a certificate of the said oath or affirmati- and taste. They are determined to sellject. My feelings have seldom been so | on, to the court of the county or corpora- | their goods at a remarkably low advance much excited as they have been by the tion, then to be recorded. fate of this man. The manner of his Be it further enacted, That any person, tomers, at a short credit. death and the treatment he received being a citizen of this commonwealth, from several officers heighten the inter- and residing therein, who may have hereest I feel in his misfortune. At the head of his Shawanoe warriors, Logan would the same, contrary to the provisions of have been of essential service to the U. the act passed the twenty-fifth day of Jan-States. Every thing conspired to make uary 1806, entitled, "an act to amend. him faithful; his town was almost in the the several laws concerning slaves," shall settlements & surrounded by our troops. be permitted to retain such slave or slaves. He was liberally paid by congress and within this commonwealth, and shall be treated with great respect by Harrison .- discharged from all fines, penalties and He was yesterday buried at the fort with forfeitures, incurred thereby : Provided, all the honors of war. He was borne in That he shall conform to the provisions a litter made for the purpose, by eight of- of the foregoing section on or before the ficers. His Indian friends were extreme- first day of June next. ly affected. The tears of friendship glistened in their eyes. They turned away be lawful for any person, who shall have in mournful silence when his remains brought any slave into this commonwere deposited in the ground.

From a late London Paper. SLAVE TRADE.

minne

tors of the African Society, there is some | make such sale or contract, contrary to | beings. It will be scarcely credited by shall be forfeited, and be subject to the the public, that during the year 1810, not | same proceedings and appropriation, as less than between 70 and 80,000 negroes | if this act had never been passed. were transported as slaves from the west- Be it further enacted, That the act enern coast of Africa to the opposite shores titled, "an act to amend the several laws of the Atlantic. This enormous traffic | concerning slaves," passed on the 17th (says the report) was chiefly confined to of January, 1811, shall be and the same that part of the African coast which lies is hereby made perpetual. hetween Cape Palmas and Bengulla .- All acts and parts of acts, coming with-The naval force stationed in that quarter in the purview of this act, shall be, and had succeeded in nearly destroying the the same is hereby repealed. trade to the northward of Palmas, and it This act shall commence and be in was the opinion of a late English com- force from and after the passing thereof. mander (capt. Columbine) that it would | (A true copy,) have been in his power to have delivered

the whole of that district from its ravages, had not the Portuguese settlement of Bissao intervened and furnished the slave traders with a point from which they could of Brazil, the Portuguese were restricted in carrying on this traffic to places belongago, I gave you an account of the action | ing to their sovereign. Though the Porbetween three of our Indian spies, Logan | tuguese take a share in this traffic, yet it and two others, and five Indians and a appears that the greater proportion is ei-British officer. I consider that exploit | ther British or American trade, coductas one of the greatest exertions of heroic | ed under the flags of Spain or Portugal. valor ever performed by any man in any A great number of the coasters are Amecountry. None but a mind naturally rican vessels, and manned by the subjects great could conceive the idea of attack- of the United States, who avail theming and defeating a force doubly as strong selves of the Spanish and Portuguese flags. An abstract has been transmitted, however, to the American secretary of them. He did attack and defeat them. state, of the captains' and vessels' names, but the victory was purchased by the sa- tonnage, &c. in order that a prosecution crifice of his life. All this was done to may be instituted against the offenders. The directors say that they have made frequent representations to government on this subject.

mmm

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. From the following important act, (now a law of the land,) it appears that slaves purchased hereafter are not admissable

into this state. - Euquirer. flock of sheep of an excellent breed, a AN ACT CONCERNING SLAVES. windmill for cleaning wheat, a machine completely fixed for gathering cloverseed [Passed January 15, 1813] by combing off the heads, a light riding BE it enacted by the General Assembly, carriage fit for a plain family, with har-That any person a citizen of this comness complete, a cider mill and press, monwealth, and residing therein, now hay in stack, plows, harrows, and farming being the actual owner of any slave or tools of almost every description, with a slaves out of this commonwealth, and variety of other articles --- Also one elborn within the United States or the terderly Negro Man, well acquainted with ritories thereof; and any person who may the farming business. The sale to comhereafter remove to this commonwealth, with a bona fide intention of becoming a mence exactly at 11 o'clock .- Notes with security payable in one year, will be citizen and inhabitant thereof, and shall required. be, at the time of his removal, the actual January 22, 1813. owner of any such slave or slaves, and dren should be removed to the settle- shall moreover, either have been the acments and tenderly provided for; and his tual owner thereof for two years immedievery earthly anxiety was removed. Al- ately preceding such removal, or have At their Store in Shepherd's-Town, are most the first words he spoke after he ar- acquired title thereto by marriage, derived in camp, were expressive of his scent, or devise, shall be, and he is here- ROSE, striped and plain Blankets sentiments as a husband and father. - by authorised to bring into this common- Superfine white and scarlet Flannels "What will poor squaw say when she wealth, and to hold therein, any such Yellow, red and white ditto, assorted

hears this; what will poor children slave or slaves-Provided, That such do when Logan is dead." It would owner shall, within sixty days after such Bearskins, Coatings and Forrest Cloths have melted the heart of adamant to have slaves shall have been brought Kerseys, Half-Thicks and Plains heard and seen him. He gave directions into this commonwealth, exhibit to some Jersey Stripes and Plains justice of the peace for the county or | Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres] assorted ky, and his children educated. " If they | corporation in which he may reside, or | Middle and low-priced ditto, } colors do not do well" he said "turn them loose, may have removed to, a statement in | Bedford Cords and Stockinets writing containing the name, age, sex | Velvets and Velveteens, assorted Logan was naturally one of the greatest and description of each and every slave Marseilles, Toilenette, Swansdown and so brought in; and moreover shall make oath, or solemn affirmation, before such | Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery justice, that the statement contains a true | Silk, Kid, Shammy and other Gloves account of the slave so brought in; and | Black, pink, crimson, blue and straw-

tofore brought any slave or slaves into

Be it further enacted; That it shall not

wealth, or retained any one therein, un-

der the authority of the first or second

colored Canton Crapes that the said slave or slaves have not been | purpose of sale, or with intent to evade | Groceries and Liquors

Silk Vestings

qualities

Together with a variety of other artifor ready payment-and to punctual cus-

November 6.

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF BEST WARRANTED BOLTING CLOTHS;

BEST HOME-MADE TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherds-town,)

fanuary 8, 1813.

OF A CARD. section of this act, to make any voluntary sale, or contract for the sale, of such A LL those in arrears to the subscriber slave, within the space of two years from A are earnestly requested to discharge the time that such slave shall have been | their respective balances-The utility of In the sixth annual report of the direc- so brought. And if any person shall this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better singular and important information res- the true intent & meaning of this act, the | terms than if they withheld his funds. pecting the yet existing traffic in human slave so sold, or contracted to be sold, To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms.

> JAMES. S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

Hides & Skins wanted. THE highest price, in cash, will be given for hides and skins, delivered at the subscriber's tan yard, about 50 yards from the Charlestown mill.

JACOB E. PARSON. Charlestown, Nov. 13.

NOTICE. Clover Seed. A LL persons indebted to the estate of T' is the opinion of the best judges, A Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are re-I that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor | quested to make immediate payment, and of early sawing -It is now ready for de. | all persons, to whom the estate is indebt. ivery, at a low price in Shepherd's-Town: ed. are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated. JAMES S. LANE.

January 29, 1813.

January 29.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W.

Lane's store, Charles Town, and at Mr.

R. Rumphreys' store, Harper's Ferry,

on the 22d February next, by the com-

ASALE

ON TWELVE MONTHS CREDIT.

sold to William Butler, two miles from

Shepherd's- Town, on the great road lead-

ing to Smithfield: will be sold by Public

Vendue, a number of able work horses,

one or two saddle horses, a waggon and

geers, milch cows and young cattle, a

JOHN KEARSLEY.

James Brown & Co.

now opening and selling,

BATTAILE MUSE, Adm'er. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'de Jefferson County, Jan. 29.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the aubscriber living n Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on missioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles Town Turnpike road, to receive subscrip- | Sunday night the 17th inst. a boy bound by the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson tions to the same under the act of incorcounty, named Samuel Gray, but goes by the name of Samuel Tully-about 20 years and 9 months old, small of his are. Had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and pantaloons, and sundry other clothing. I will give the above reward and no thanks for apprehending the said ON Wednesday the 10th day of February next, at the plantation I runaway and securing him in the jail of purchased of M'Intire, and have lately Charlestown.

JOHN LEMON. January 22.

Negro Man for Sale.

TO be sold, at private sale, a young, healthy, strong Negro Man. He will be sold for ready money or on a credit of twelve months, as may best suit the purchaser; but if sold on a credit, approved security will be required. Persons who wish to buy with a view of carrying him out of the state, need not apply. For a view of this negro and for the price, &c. apply to Robert Worthington, of Shep? herd's-Town, Va. January 1, 1813.

For Sale or Rent, THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyteran, meeting house lot. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, & . For terms apply to Samuel Russell, Charlestown, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.
THOMAS RAWLINGS.

January 15.

NEW STORE,

West end of Charles- Town; opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern.

John Carlile, Takes the liberty of informing the pub-

lic generally, that he has just received and finished opening a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS, suitable for the present season, consisting

in part of the following articles: Superfine and common cloths, assorted, Superfine and common cassimeres, Bedford cords, Cords, thicksets and velvets of the best

Callicoes, flannels and umbrellas;

A good asssortment of Cutlery, Britania spoons, Gentlemens, fashionable and best spurs, And many other articles too numerous to mention-together with a good assort-

ment of Wines, Spirits & Whiskey, Molasses, and Sugars of every quality, Coffee, Teas, &c. &c.

All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce .- Any person wishing to purchase for cash, will find a great advantage in calling on him, as he is determined to sell as low as they possibly can be sold in this part of the country December 4, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit. January Court, 1813. Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis,

Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementius R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy Davis, and William Worthington, adm'or with the will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, Defendants, In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance and given

security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said def't. Wm, Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the front doer of the court house of said county; And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, convey away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthing. ton, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Tesse,
GEO. HITE, Clk

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1813.

[No. 255.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the Farmer's Repository Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to nun-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion .-Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Friday, January 29.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee of Foreign Relations, made the following report :

The Committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message of the 4th day of November last, as relates to our Foreign Affairs,

REPORTparation should restore the blessings of | even alluded to. peace; every step which they take, should | Had the Executive consented to an ar- Is it not more consistent with every idea | tizen arrested from him unjustly, it

and the British government since the declaration of war-Such a view, the com-

ber and limited to positive wrongs daily | world. practised. That the orders in council indispensable conditions insisted on .-Other wrongs, however great, were postponed for amicable negociation. As an ducement to the British government to forbear these wrongs, it was proposed to repeal the non-importation law and to prohibit the employment of British seament in the public and private vessels of the United States; particular care was taken that these propositions should be made in a form as conciliatory, as they were in substance.

ing its astonishment at the manner in stancy. which they were received. It was not offensive.

port of their rights, the British govern- | rangement proposed by Mr. Russel in | with that nation. Let it be distinctly

The other only remained: the practice of impressment. It was proposed to the British government to open an amicable negociation to provide a substitute to it, which should be considered an ample equivalent. The substitute proposed was defined, and of a character so comprehensive, as to have removed, as was presumed, every positive objection to an accommodation. The proposition before made to exclude British seamen from our service was enlarged, so as to faction in their favor. G. Britain claims a tive of impressment. comprehend all native British subjects | right to impress her own seamen and to | In declaring a willingness to give effect not already naturalized or entitled to na- exercise it on American vessels. In the to the proposed arrangement, your Comturalization under the laws of the United States; this was likewise rejected.

Your committee have sought with anxiety some proof of a disposition in the British government, to accommodate on any fair condition the important differ-That in presenting to the House at | in vain; none is to be found either in the | the will of such a party. his time a view of our relations with G. | communications of the British minister Britain, it is deemed unnecessary to re- to the American Charge des Affairs at rated, they were too deeply felt to have reagh professed a willingness in his go- or taken from the party to whom it was with respect to impressment. been forgotten, although they may be for- vernment to receive and discuss amicably granted, nor might in all cases be entitled War having been declared, and the given by the American people. The U. any proposition having in view either to to respect as it might be counterfeited, case of impressment being necessarily in-States having engaged in the war for the check abuse in the practice of impress- transferred, or granted to improper per- cluded as one of the most important sole purpose of vindicating their rights | ment or to provide a substitute to it, he | sons. But this rule is liable to other and | causes, it is evident that it must be proand honor, that motive alone should ani- not only declined entering into a nego- much stronger objections. On what vided for in the pacification. The omismate them to its close. It becomes, a ciation for the purpose, but discounte- principle does the British government sion of it in a treaty of peace, would not free and virtuous people to give an useful nanced the expectation that any substi- claim of the United States so great and leave it on its former ground; it would example to the world. It is the duty of tute could be proposed, which his govern- shameful a degradation? Ought the free in effect be an absolute relinquishment, a representative government, to render a | ment would accept. It merits notice al- citizens of an independent power to carry | an idea at which the feelings of every Afaithful account of its conduct to its con- so, though it ceased to be a cause of sur- with them on the main ocean, and in merican must revolt. The seamen of stituents. A just sensibility to great and | prize, that in the communication of Ad- | their own vessels, the evidence of their | the United States have a claim on their unprovoked wrongs and indignities will miral Warren to the Department of freedom? And are all to be considered country for protection, and they must be justify an appeal to arms, an honorable re- State, the subject of impressment was not British subjects and liable to impressment protected. If a single ship is taken at

eguided by a sacred regard to princi- mistice on the repeal of the orders in both of public as well as of private right, rouses the indignation of the country.council, without a satisfactory provision that the party, setting up a claim to How much more deeply then ought we to To form a correct estimate of the du- against impressment, or a clear and dis- any interest, whether it be to persons or be excited, when we behold so many of ties which the United States have to per- | tinct understanding with the British go- | property, should prove his right? What | this gallant and highly meritorious class form, it is necessary to take a view of the vernment to that effect, in some mode would be the conduct of G. Britain under of our fellow-citizens snatched from the communications which have passed be- entitled to confidence, your commit- similar circumstances? Would she per- bosoms of their families and of their tween the Executive of the United States | tee would not have hesitated to disap- | mit the public ship of any other power, | country, and carried into a cruel and af-

The impressment of our seamen being enter on board her merchant vessels, take ought not, which cannot be longer tolermittee is persuaded, will shew distinctly deservedly considered a principal cause from them such part of their crews, as ated. Without dwelling on the sufferthe existing ground of controversy be- of the war, the war ought to be prosecut- the boarding officers thought fit, often her lings of the victims, or on that wide scene tween the two nations, and the indispen- ed until that cause was removed. To own subjects, exposing by means thereof of distress which it spreads among their sable obligation on the United States to appeal to arms in defence of a right and their vessels to destruction? Would she relatives through the country, the practo lay them down without securing it, suffer such an usurpation to derive any | tice is in itself in the highest degree de-Your committee has seen with much on a satisfactory evidence of a good dis- sanction from her patient forbearance? grading to the United States as a nation. satisfaction, that at the moment of the de-claration of war, the attention of the Ex-would be considered in no other light, tish seamen, the United States have no —it is subversive of the main pillars of ecutive was engaged in an effort to bring | than a relinquishment of it. To attempt | it to a speedy and honorable termination. to negociate afterwards, for the security British vessels or in any other than those the United States under it has been mis-As early as the 26th of June last, the of such right, in the expectation that any of of the United States. That American taken for pusilanimity. Charge des Affairs of the U.S. at Lon- | the arguments, which have been urged | don was instructed to propose to the Bri- | before the declaration of war and been | tish government an armistice, to take im- rejected, would have more weight, after mediate effect, on conditions which it is | that experiment had been made in vain, believed the impartial world will consi- | would be an act of folly which would not | der safe; honorable and advantageous to fail to expose us to the scorn and deri-Great Britain. They were few in num- | sion of the British nation and of the

On a full view therefore of the conduct should protect our seamen, were the only | the British government since the declaration of war, the committee consider it their duty to express their entire approbation of it. They perceive in it a firm resolution to support the rights and honor of their country, with a sincere and commendable disposition to promote peace, on such just and honorable conditions as the United States may with safety accept. It remains therefore for the United

States to take their final attitude with G. Britain, and to maintain it with consisten-Your committee cannot avoid express- cy, and with unshaken firmness and con- rect repugnance to it. G. Britain does and to seek redress in the only mode

The manner in which the friendly adsufficient to reject the proposed armis- vances and liberal propositions of the Extice; terms of peculiar reproach and in- ecutive have been received by the British sult were adopted to make the rejection government has in a great measure extinguished the hope of amicable accommo- despotic powers have been left at liberty teresting crisis has arrived in the United It happened, that almost on the same dation. It is, however, possible that the to pursue their own happiness, by honest States, but they have no painful apprehenday, in which the United States, after British government, after instructing industry, wherever their inclination led sion of its consequences. The course having been worn out with accumulated Admiral Warren, to communicate to the them. The British government refuses before them is direct. It is pointed out wrongs, had resorted to the last and only Department of State the repeal of the or- to its seamen that privilege. Let not equally by a regard to the honor, the remaining honorable alternative in sup- ders in council, may have declined the ar- this, then, be a ground of controversy right and the interests of the nation. If

wrongs, the impressment of our seamen, not perceived on what ground the British was that alone, which prevented an ar- government can persist in its claim? I mistice, and in all probability an accom- British seamen are excluded from the modation. Had that real interest been | service of the United States, as may be arranged, in a satisfactory manner, the effectually done, the foundation of the President was willing to rely on the in- claim must cease. When it was known practice British cruisers impress Ameri- mittee consider it equally the duty of the things, it is impossible that that abuse | sive, that should the British government ence between the two nations, relative | such a case. The liberty and lives of A- | esce in that practice, but will resist it unto impressment, but they have sought merican citizens ought not to depend on ceasingly with all their force. It is not

present controversy would not exist .- | supported by their constituents. Heretofore the subject of even the most Your committee are aware that an in-

ment had repealed, conditionally, its or- | the expectation that that measure would | understood, that in case an arrangement ders in council. That measure was un- have been satisfactory to the U. States. | should be made between the two nations, nid at the time of subscribing, and one expected, because every application for it Be this as it may, your committee consi- whereby each should exclude from its had failed, although repeated to the very | der it the duty of this House to explain to | service the citizens and subjects of the moment it was decided on. Conditional its constituents the remaining cause of other, on the principles and conditions aas the repeal was, it was admitted to have | controversy, the precise nature of that | bove stated, that this House will be preremoved a great obstacle to accomoda- cause, and the high obligation which it im- pared, so far as depends on it, to give it effect, and for that purpose to enact laws, From what has been stated, it appears | with such regulations and penalties as that however great the sensibility to other | will be adequate. With this pledge, it is trinsic justice of other claims, and the | that not one British seamen could be amicable spirit in which the negociation | found on board American vessels, would have been entered into, for satis- | would be absurd to urge that fact as a mo-

can citizens, and from the nature of | House to declare, in terms the most decishould not be carried to great extent. A still decline it, and persevere in the pracsubaltern or any other officer of the Bri- | tice of impressment from American vestish navy ought not to be the arbiter in | sels, the United States will never acquinecessary now to enquire what the course The British government has insisted | would have been with respect to impressthat every American citizen should car- | ment, in case the orders in council had cite the causes, which produced the war. London, or in those of the commander ry with him the evidence of his citizen- been repealed before the declaration of The wrongs which the United States had of the British naval forces at Halifax ship, and that all those not possessed of it war-or how long the practice of imreceived from that power, for a long se- made by order of his government to the might be impressed, This criterion, if pressment would have been borne, in the ries of years, had already been laid before Department of State. They have seen not otherwise objectionable, would be so, hope that that repeal would have been the public, and need not again be entime- with regret, that although Lord Castle- as the document might be lost, destroyed followed by a satisfactory arrangement

who do not bear with them that badge? | sea, and the property of an American cidisregarding the rights of their flag, to flicting bondage. It is an evil which

right to interfere, provided it be in their independence. The forbearance of

citizens should be exempted from its | The British pretension was maturing operation, is all that they demand. Ex- fast into a right. Had resistance been perience has shewn that this cannot be se- longer delayed, it might have become cured otherwise, than by the vessel in one. Every administration remonstratwhich they sail. Take from American | ed against it, in a tone which bespoke the citizens this barrier, which ought to be growing indignation of the country .held sacred, and there is nothing to pro- Their remonstrances produced no effect. tect them against the rapacious grasp of It was worthy the illustrious leader of our the British navy. This then is the ex- armies, when called by the voice of his should be repealed, and that our flags of the Executive in its transactions with tent of the demand of the United States, country to the head of the government, a demand so just in itself, so consistent to pause, rather than to recommend to and inseparable from their rights, as an his fellow-citizens a new war, before they independent nation, that it has been a had recovered from the calamities of the cause of astonishment, that it should ever late one. It was worthy his immediate have been called in question. The foun- successors to follow his example. In dation of the British claim is, that British | peace our free system of government seamen find employment in the service | would gain strength, and our happy uniof the United States; this is represented on become consolidated. But at the as an evil effecting essentially the great last session, the period had arrived when interests of the British nation. This com- forbearance could be no longer justified. plaint would have more weight if sanc- It was the duty of Congress to take up tioned by the British example. It is this subject in connexion with the other known on the contrary, that it is in di- great wrongs of which they complained, not scruple to receive into her service all | which became the representatives of a who enter into it voluntarily. If she free people. They have done so by apconfined herself within that limit, the pealing to arms, and that appeal will be

is inevitable. Our resources are abun- ing lost many men, gave over this enter- remained on the field of battle.

ing the passage of a bill " for the regula- vance to Borisow, to insure the passage 1st of Dec. at Staiki, and 3d at Moledet- tended for the supply of the British artion of seamen on board the vessels of the of the Beresina. The 24th the duke of schoo, where the army received the first mies in Canada. U. S." [The bill shall be given in our Reggio encountered the division of Lam- convoys from Wilna. All the wounded next.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Water-Witch, capt. Turley, in 33 days from Bordeaux.

By the arrival, at Norfolk, of the sahooner

PARIS, Dec. 16. TWENTY NINTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Molodetscheo, 3d Dec. 1812. The weather was good till the 6th No- riages might pass over, but its borders are have lost their baggage in consequence of county, died of the disease on Tuesday vember, and the movements of the army covered with marshes 300 toises long and the loss of their horses-some by the am- last; and two or three members were ill were executed with the greatest success. which renders it a difficult obstacle, to buscades of the Cossacks. The Cos- of the same complaint. The cold weather commenced the 7th; overcome. The enemy's general had sacks have taken many stragglers and enfrom that time, we have lost every night | placed his four divisions in different gineers employed in making drafts, and many hundreds of horses, which died passes where he supposed the French ar- | wounded officers who marched without | editors of the New-York Gazette, dated while mounted on guard. Since our ar- my would attempt a passage. The 26th precaution, preferring to run risks, than Jan. 28 .- "We are in great alarm here rival at Smolensk, we have lost many at day break the emperor, after having to march with the convoys. horses belonging to the cavalry and artil- deceived the enemy by divers movelery. The Russian army of Volhynie was ments made on the 25th, marched against shew those officers and soldiers who have have been several deaths and one of the opposed to our right. Our right quitted the village of Studzianca and caused like most distinguished themselves, in the de members of the Legislature is among the the line of operations on Minsk and took | wise two bridges to be thrown over the tails of these memorable events. In all | number .- There are four others sick. for it that of Warsaw. The emperor river, notwithstanding a division of the his movements the emperor has marched which has so alarmed their body, that it was apprised at Smolensk, on the 9th of enemy were opposed. The duke of in the middle of his guards, the cavalry was with difficulty they could keep a quothis change in the line of operations, and | Reggio passed, attacked the enemy and | commanded by marshal due of Istria, and | rum to day in either house. They have presumed how the enemy would act- | kept them engaged two hours. However difficult it appeared to him to | The enemy retired to the head of the Dantzick. His majesty is satisfied with enquire into the nature and extent of the put himself in motion in this severe sea- | bridge of Borisow, general Legrand and the good conduct that his guards have disease and report to morrow. A numson, the new state of things compelled officer of the first merit was severely shewn—they have always been ready to ber of the members are for adjourning to him to do so. He hoped to arrive at but not dangerously wounded, the army go wherever circumstances required - your city for the remainder of the session, Minsk, or at least on the Beresina, be- passed on the 26th and 27th. The duke but circumstances have always been such, but F am in hopes, upon investigation, fore the enemy -he left Smolensk on the of Bellune commanding the 9th corps had that his simple presence has sufficed to in-13th, the 16th he arrived at Krasnoi - received orders to follow the movement spire confidence and ensure success.

The cold weather which commenced the of the duke of Reggio, to compose the 7th, increased daily, and from the 14th to rear guard, and to detain the Russian ar- marshal, the grand master of the horse the 15th and 16th, the thermometer was | my of the Dwina which followed him. at 16 and 18 degrees below freezing, The division of Portonaux composed the cers of the household of the emperor, (Reaumur.) The roads were covered | rear guard of this corps. The 27th at | have always accompanied his majesty. with ice, the horses of the cavalry, artil- noon the duke of Bellune arrived with lery, and baggage, perished every night, | two divisions at the bridge of Studzianc. | not by hundreds but by thousands, parti- The division of Portinaux left Boisow | had horses, to form 4 companies of 150 nina Craig, of this place. cularly those of France and Germany. at night; one brigade of this division | men each. The generals performed the More than thirty thousand horses perish- which formed the rear guard, and which duties of captains, the colonels those of A gentleman who left Washington on ed in a few days; our cavalry were dis- was ordered to burn the bridges, set off sub-officers. This squadron commanded the 10th inst. informs us that accounts had mounted, our artillery and our baggage at 7 in the evening, it arrived between 10 by general Grouchy, and under the direct reached there, stating the total defeat waggons were without horses. It bes, and 11 o'clock, endeavored to find it's tions of the king of Naples, never lost the division of the North Western arms came necessary to destroy a great part of first brigade, and the general of division | sight of the emperor in all his motions .- | under Gen. Winchester, at the river Raiour artillery, provisions and munitions of who had set out two hours before. The The health of his majesty was never bet- son, with the loss of 600 men killed and war. This army in so fine a condition | search was fruitless they then became | ter. on the 6th was very different on the 14th, | uneasy. All that we have been able to almost without cavalry, without ar- hear since is that this first brigade set out tillery, and without waggons-we could at 5 o'clock, missed their way at six, took not guard without cavalry more than a | the right instead of the left and went 2 or | quarter of a league-notwithstanding 3 leagues in that direction; that in the the safe arrival of three of the America's the house of representatives of that state without artillery we could not risk a bat- | night and chilled with cold, it was roused | valuable prizes, viz. tle or maintain a position, we must | by the fire of the enemy, which they took | march, not to be forced to a battle, which | for the French army-Thus surcounded, | ing a very thick snow storm, the British the want of artillery and cavalry prevent- | they must have surrendered. This cruel | ship Hope, from St. Thomas for Glased us from wishing-we must occupy a mistake has lost us-2000 infantry, 300 gow with 300 hhds. sugar, 32 puncheons certain space not to be furned and that horses and 3 pieces of artillery. It is ru rum, 71 bales cotton, some old copper, serted from Canada, represent that prowithout cavalry which protects and unites mored that the general of division was &c. mounting 12 guns and 350 tons bur- vince to be in a most deplorable condithe columns-These difficulties together | not with his column but had marched on | then-captured Nov. 24, lat. 28, long. | tion. Their supplies from Montreal are with excessive cold, rendered our situa- a head. All the army having passed on 40. Several days ago boarded an Eng- cut off by reason of Com. Chauncey oction distressing - Men whom nature had the morning of the 28th, the duke of Bel- lish brig from W. Indies for St. Johns, cupying the outlet of Ontario; and four not gifted with that fortitude which places lune guarded the head of the bridge on them above the frowns of fortune; ap. the left bank, the duke of Reggio with Might have captured if they had had men price. The inhabitants of Upper Canapeared alarmed, lost their gaiety, their | all the army were on the right bank.

which was more than 300 toises.

good humor, and saw nothing before | Borisow having been evacuated the ar- | At Portland-British Brig Euphemia, supply of that article previous to the dethem but misfortunes and catastrophes; | mies of Dwina and Volhynie communi- a fine vessel, 208 tons burthen, & mount- claration of war. The British have latethose whom she had created superior to | cated, they concerted and attack; the ling 10 guns, from Laguira bound to Gi- | ly been very actively employed in removevery thing preserved their gaiety and or- 28th at day break the duke of Reggio braltar, with a full cargo of coffee and ing several pieces of field and flying ardinary manners, and saw a new glory in caused the emperor to be informed that cocoa, captured December 16, lat. 38 tillery, ammunition waggons, &c. to Fort the various difficulties they had to sur- | he was attacked; an half an hour after- | long. 40. wards the duke of Bellune knew it on the Also arrived at Bath, British ship The enemy who saw on the roads the | left bank, the army was under arms .- | Ralph Nickerson, from Quebec for Lontraces of this awful calamity which at- The duke of Elchingen went to the assis- don, with a cargo of Oak Timber, &c .tended the French army, sought to profit | tance of the duke de Reggio and the duke | captured Nov. 19.

by it—They filled up all their columns of Trevise followed him. with Cossacks, who carried off, like A. The fight became brisk, and the enemy | tured six prizes, five of which have now | prize. - Captain C. had one containing rabs in the deserts, the carriages and train | wished to break our right, general Dou- arrived—the other, a brig with a cargo of an account of the loss of the Southampton that were lost. This contemptible caval- merce commanding the 5th division of fish and oil, was captured on the 6th No- frigate and Vinen brig, but is mislaid. ry, who make nothing but noise, and is | Cuirassiers and composing part of the 2d | vember, in the British channel. not capable of breaking one company of corps who remained on the Dwina, orvoltigeurs, render themselves formidable | dered a charge of the cavalry by the 4th by favor of circumstances. Notwith- and 5th of the Cuirassiers, at the moment standing the enemy had reason to repent when the legion of the Vistula was en- sailors (late of the Tartarus, and confined Conception, (Bahamas) the crews taken of all the serious enterprizes which they gaged in the woods to pierce the centre in this place) effected their escape. One off and carried to Nassau by the British undertook. They were beaten by the of the enemy which was beaten and put of them was yesterday recognized by the government brig Rhodian, and privateers Vice King and lost many men. The to route. These brave Cuirassiers sur- Marshal and immediately apprehended. Caledonian and Rolla. Duke of Elchingen, who with three thou- rounded successively six battalions of in- While that officer was conducting him sand men, composed the rear guard, and | fantry, and put to route the enemy's ca- back to prison, the poor fellow, thinking scaled the ramparts of Smolensk. He valry which came to the assistance of its that matters were managed in the same We are requested to state that the rewas surrounded and found himself in a infantry; 6000 prisoners, 2 colors and 6 way here as at home, innocently acknow- port of an express having arrived at

critical situation—He extricated himself pieces of cannon fell into our hands. ledged that he had seven dollars stowed Washington, bringing accounts of a seriwith that intrepidity which distinguishes The duke de Bellane caused the enemy away in his rigging, and tendered five of our insurrection having broken out at him. After having kept the enemy at a to be vigorously charged, made 5 to 6000 them for his release, which being of New-Orleans, among the troops under distance the whole of the 18th, and con- prisoners, and drove them out of the course refused, he watched an opportunistantly repulsed them, he made a movement at night, by the right flank, passed the Borysthenes, and disappointed all the calculations of the enemy. The 19th the calculations of the enemy. The suffered much. The calculations of the enemy. The 19th the calculations of the enemy of Volhynie suffered much. The rest of the fugitives, it is supposed, the watched an opportunity, and attempted to escape by superior some days since in the Alexandria Gastalling, but was soon apprehended and brought safely to his former moorings.—

The Intelligencer says it is "a base fare the fugitives, it is supposed, the watched an opportunity, and attempted to escape by superior some days since in the Alexandria Gastalling, but was soon apprehended and the calculations of the enemy. The 19th the calculations of the enemy of voltage and the calculations of the calculations of the calculations of the enemy of voltage and the calculations of the calculations of the calculations dake de Reggio was wounded, but not are lurking about the purlieus of Water- with caution.

we pursue it with firmness and vigor, re- | enemy passed the Borysthenes at Orza, | dangerously, by a ball which he received | street, and will no doubt be speedily anlying on the aid of Heaven, our success and the Russian army fatigued after hav- in his side-The morning of the 29th we prehended.

dant , the people are brave and virtuous, | prize-The army of Volhynie had | We had two routes to choose ; that of and their spirit unbroken. The gallant- marched since the 16th upon Minsk, and Minsk and that of Wilna. The road to ry of our infant navy bespeaks our grow- was going against Borisow. General Minsk is through a forest and uninhabitaing greatness on that element, and that of Domibrowski defended the head of the ble marshes and it would have been on- the Lady Johnson, a prize to the French our troops when led to action inspires full | bridge of Borisow with 3000 men. The possible for the army to subsist. The privateer Comet, Liden with 40 pieces confidence of what may be expected from 23d they were attacked and forced to road to Wilna on the contrary is through battering cannon, a large quantity of Conthem when their organization is com- evacuate that position. The enemy then a very fine country. The army without greye rockets, 2000 barrels prepared gunplete. Our Union is always most strong passed the Beresina marching upon Boli, cavalry, with but little ammunition, very powder [50 lbs. in each cask.] a number when menaced by foreign dangers. The the division of Lambert composing the much fatigued with 50 days march, bring- of muskets, accouragements in boxes. people of America are never so much one van guard; the second corps cammand- ing after them sick and wounded of so cordage in abundance, and a variety of family as when heir liberties are invaded. ed by the duke of Reggio, who was at many battles, required rest. The 30th other munitions of war. She was from The report concludes by recommend- Tcherein, had received orders to ad- the head quarters were at Plechnics; the London for Quebec-the cargo was inbert, 4 leagues from Borisow, attacked officers and soldiers and every thing that and beat them, made 2000 prisoners, incumbered us such as baggage, &c. were took 6 pieces of cannon, 500 waggons of sent to Wilna. The result of the exposi- Mary, from Bristol, England, laden with the baggage of Volhynies army, and tion just made, is that it is necessary for hardware, &c.) has arrived at Newport, drove the enemy to the right bank of the the army to recruit itself, to remount the (H. I.) She is a prize to the Rolla pri-Beresina. General Bertheir, with the cavalry, to provide artillery and obtain vateer of Baltimore. 4th cuirassiers, distinguished himself by provisions. Its greatest want is rest .-

a handsome charge, the enemy only sav- The provision and horses have arrived. ed themselves by burning the bridge, General Bourier has already more than 20,000 horses in different depots. The cent country, represent the prevalence of Nevertheless the enemy occupied all artillery has repaired its loss. The gene- the spotted fever as raging to an alarming the passages of the Beresina, this river is rals, the officers and soldiers, have suffer- degree. Aaron Olmstad, Esq. a mem-40 toises broad, the ice was such that car. ed much with fatigue and want. Many ber of the Legislature from Columbia

The reports of the general officers will | made its appearance amongst us. There the infantry commanded by the due of appointed a committee of both houses, to

The prince of Neufchatel, the grand and all the aid-de-camps and military offi-

Our cavalry was so dismounted, that by the Rev. H. Jefferson, Mr. Robert we could scarcely unite the officers who Young, of Frederick county, to Miss. Pa-

SALEM, (Mass.) Jan. 27.

At Marblehead, on Sunday last, dur- | senate, 25 to 5. to spare to man her out.

The America, during her cruize, cap- December, which he obtained on board a

NORFOLK, Jan. 27.

guged during the two last days, in debat-Wilmington, (D.1) Feb. 3. ug Mr. Archer's Resolution. A VALUABLE PRIZE.

Arrived at Port Penn, on Monday, in the following form : Resolved, That the sum of war for the use of the U. States. On motion, the words in Italics were to meet it.

Mercer and Blackburn opposed it. The'

deem the pledge, which she had given to

the United States, of life, of fortune, and

of sacred honor, to aid in the prosecution

Extract of a letter from Major Samuel

afford protection from southwest to north-

at all points-and troops of all descripti-

ons are on the alert, and since the wea-

ther has become settled winter weather,

we have made very considerable improve-

ments in exercising and manœuvring-

for the last three or four weeks, the wea-

ther has been mild and about as good for

military improvements, as could be wish-

ed. Our camp has become more healthy

than it has been, since the rains have

at this post, and of the 4th brigade)-

footing of my ledger-as posted up to

January 4th. With this information you

detached militia, to judge Childs, of

argument took a wide range.

ANOTHER PRIZE . A large British ship, (said to be the

Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1813. Accounts from Albany, and the adia-

Extract of a letter from Albany, to the in consequence of a tever which has for alarm as was apprehended."

CHARLES-TOWN, February 12.

Married on Saturday the 6th instant,

about 400 taken prisoners. Gen. Winchester is among the slain.

The bill for building two frigates by We have the pleasure of announcing | the state of Pennsylvania, which passe some time since, has been rejected by the

UPPER CANADA.

Several soldiers and others, lately deda depended upon our Salt-Works for a Erie, from the positions below.

Capt. Connolly, of the Eagle, has favored us with Jamaica Papers to the 13th By this account the Vixen was captured off Charleston, after a chase of nine hours, by the Southampton-the vessels On Sunday night, eleven of the British | were afterwards lost upon the Island of

· Charleston Courier.

The House of Delegates have been en- at this station.

The masts of the ship Madison are all up -another sharp sailing boat calculated On Thursday it came before the house for despatch, is in considerable forward- vision into internal and external or terrestrial

There are a thousand flying reports relars be appropriated by law for the pur | specting the British force at Kingston; pose of a loan to be offered on behalf of | many are of opinion that we shall receive | the United States, have already had their sigthis commonwealth, to the Government | a visit from them, and we at least ought | nification, we trust, accurately investigated,

stricken out, and the object confined to a | Few or no discharges are now granted. mere loan to the U. States,-Messrs. | Furloughing less frequent than it has Archer, Berbour and Pope advocated the | been, and those of us who remain, expect Resolution-Messrs. Leigh, Upshur, to tough it out.

The federalists ought, of all men, to would be stripping the state of the means | their, followers. He has really stood the majority of the people might put at | mystery" of their electioneering in many was weakening the arm of the general go- put them in the ballot boxes; for fear the tionally possessed-and to lay the taxes | a federal newspaper essay, or electioneering pamphlet, or congress speech, cau berrow of the banks on the terms which | terest and that of England has one point had been suggested-that they might a- of distinction. If Bonaparte's situation up-that it was not stripping the state joice; for they have lost their last resort, of her defence, for by the Report of the | their favorite subject. It really must cost main the public treasury near 100,000 | will be a dreadful dearth of Federal wit ; dollars; that Virginia was bound to re- | and argument .- Bost. Pat.

> 555555555 FOR THE REPOSITORY.

of the present just and necessary war --WE have certain characters in this that it would set an example of public country, who have by their open attachspirit which would be felt through the ment to England, and opposition to eveshole community-that the U. States anted the money, and the State was of the people : and then to divert the fin- and exhibited all the folly which the address fashion, of the best materials and workger of scorn, which is pointed at them, it is here proper to remark, that the and keep alive those violent party animo- in which merchants are exclusively or even Tank of Virginia offered, a loan to the sities which have too much disturbed the prin ipally interested but one in which the business in the spring. state of \$ 300,000 at ordinary interest, tranquility of the nation, artfully cry out other classes of the community, the agriculrenewal to after the first year, if the pre- to the honest federalist, "We are all call- turalists, the manufacturers, the tradesmen, sent prosperity of the Bank should conti- ed tories, and enemies to our country, by the professional their importers' the administration party, whose intenti- and venders of foreign goods, as we have al-Yesterday, about 4 o'clock, the quesons are to barror our freedom with ready proved, the ridicule intended for, and sold, on the farm of Henry Miller, all the tion was taken on the resolution as a- France, and put us under a military go- the felly charged on the government, must wended, and lost, Ayes 31, Noes 93, - verament." Ridiculous as these tricks find their perching crest on the empty heads nore professions, say we let us be appear, they have their effect. Let every classes of society, the agriculturalists, trades honest man, whether federalist or republi- men, manufacturers, seamen, and professional | Saddle and Briddle, two Silver Watches, can, say, as the brave and virtuous Put- | sien, must have, in the jurgment of the Staun- | Cider, Hay and Corp, and sundry articles nam did before the revolution, when asked by the British commander in chief, in case of hostilities, which side he would take; he answered, "With my country, and guaranteed by the national strength, must controlled by the defence of one of their most important natural rights and best interests, after it has been secured to them by the national compact, and guaranteed by the national strength, must on the day of sale. The sale to com-Suwart, of Colonel Prior's regiment of and let what may happen, I am prepared be abandoned by the authorities constituted mence at 10 o'clock, and attendance will Greenfield, dated Sacket's Harbor, Jan. to abide the consequence." If this is for, and entrusted with its maintenance, be- be given by done, these " wolves in sheep's clothing chints, bankers and stockjobbers have refused "We are here frozen in as might be will stand alone. Two political parties to lend their aid; must be abandoned, and for expected; the lake not crossable yet; but only exist now in this country-as oppo- no other reason, than that merchants might be soon will be, our fleet, the object of the site to each other as light and darkness, - suffered to go on to amass fortunes by the imenemy's attention, is laid up within the point, in such a line as will protect the stituted authorities of the people-the can institutions, to the atter ruin of every other villege, and itself from an attack from voice of the people—the people them- description of men in the nation. I) graded the cast; the U. States troops are located at, and east of Fort Volunteer, so as to make a cross fire with the fleet, and deroes of the revolution.who have presumed fend us from the southeast-Fort Tompto follow the steps of their Father; and render of their best interests and rights to kins, you recollect is calculated to meetagain to call the British nation to account | mercantile avarice, ambition or even malice. an enemy from northwest to northeast, for her injuries, and teach her how to res- We trust, the rest of the society, whatever and the 4th brigade is situated so as to pect the rights of a brave and free people | merchants may choose to do; will rally round -and the "peace party," which is not ert their lives and fortunes in support of the west; so that we are ready to meet a foe the-" war party".- Let every American | constituted authorities, entrusted with an

mannin REVIEW Of the Address of the Staunton Junto. THE next assertion of this extraordinary address, an address in which one untruth. treads without intermission on the heels of their interest, and it is well known this class another, is the following: " Hostilities have of men never sacrifice their interest to any ceased-and although there has been been commenced in behalf of the freedom of much sickness, the mortality has not been foreign commerce, at the moment when the greater advantage to them than the country in together with all reasonable charges. very great considering our numbers. I hand of the merchant is shut against the loan | which they live. It is from her that they dehave been told, that frightful representa- required to conduct them." We do not find rive their credit and their wealth. Be not ourselves disposed to quibble about words; amazed then at the part which the merchants tions are made of our situation in the but at the same time we agree with Mr. country, which I am disposed to give Hobbes, that algorance of the signification from them. If without their aid you are not able you the pleasure of contradicting. Our of words, which is want of understanding, dis- to maintain your rights, you will soon find that actual loss by death stands thus-(I mean poseth men to take on trust, not only the truth | you are destined to witness the loss of them, they know not; but also the errors, and which | and experience the degradation and the ruin is more, the nonsense of those they trust; for | consequent thereon. But we dismiss this imcaptain 1, lieutenant 1, sergeants 2, corpeither error nor sense, without a perfect un- | pertant, this immensely important question, porals 3, and privates 12. So stands the derstanding of words, can be detected." And the end or object of the present war, which we dollar and fifty cents. The owner is defurther we are of opinion, when men employ have represented as consisting principally, if sired to come, prove property, pay charges ambiguous expressions, and ill defined terms not wholly in the freedom of the exporting and take it away. may confront the reports of 10 dying a lead their fellow citizens, and seduce them in those who conduct it, with this remark, that day, and it may at least afford some con- to the most mischievous practical errors, it is the federal, or to use a much more intelligible

look to his standing. CENSOR.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE | solation to those who may have friends | necessary to make even their language a | and appropriate term, aristocratic party could subject of animadversion. not have employed their presses, and their ongues in a way more pernicious to the real The expression whose propriety we ar raign at present is foreign commerce. The nterest, and benefit of the nation, than they have done, in their incessant exertions to obcommerce of the United States admits of a discore this question, or rather to deceive and mislead the public mind respecting it. This

and maritime, and the external or maritime

livision of it into exporting, importing and fo-

eign. The terms exporting, importing, and

foreign, as applied to the maritime trade of

of the United States, to be applied in to act as though "e expect it—and I do we man the traffic which is carried on withbuilding a ship of the line or other vessel of assure you, that if the event were certain, in our territorial limits; by external, that cribed to enmity, pure, unceased, unaccounted we could not do more than we are doing | teads which our citizens conduct without their | for, enmity to Great Britain. With others its mits, either with one another or with foonly object is the conquest of Canada. It is reigners. Now, whether the Strunton ad now contended, that its only end is to deprive iresseers employ the term foreign to denote | Britain of her seamen, force or draw them inthat branch of our external commerce, which I to American service, to the utter discourageis strictly such, as being carried on between | ment, exclusion and starvation of our own : foreign ports, and in foreign property, or as | Anon we hear it asserted that the war has no synonimous to external, to denote the whole | other object in view but the total extinction of of our external trade, their assertion is not | the maritime commerce of the U. States, and The fors of the resolution dwelt opon rejoice least at the reported dangerous si- behalf of its freedom. It is not true, that the ment. Next we are told that it is not a war true, that hostilities have been commenced in I no cause but a frantic aversion to that employthe impropriety of borrowing the money | tuation of Napoleon. If he should be cut | American government, though the freedom of | against a foreign nation, but against the New of the banks according to the terms which off, Heaven only knows what bugbear even the foreign branch of our external com- | England States; that Britain is only the ostenhad been suggested they said that it | they could next conjure up, to frighten | merce would have justified the measure; for | sible, New England the real object of its acthe right of engaging in the lawful and harm. I tion. Nor are they wanting who assert that less service of any employer is a natural right | its only end, object and intention is to dissever of self-defence—that it was improper for—them in more stead, than any one topic which every human cree ture is bound to the union. But these are not all the ends, obthe States to be propping by such subsi- which they have ever broached. Their maintain; is one of those rights for the more jects and causes found out by the vast fertility diarvaids the general government-that | situation must be truly pitiable. Their | effectual security of which to every memoer, | of aristocratic genius, for the present Proteus administrations hereafter obnoxious to whole craft is in danger. The "art and men enter into political society; is one of war. We are still further informed, that it those inherent rights with which no stranger | has no other object than that of enabling Buohas a right to intermed le; is one of those | naparte to lay B itain prostrate at his feet, to defiance the voice of the people at large parts of the country used to be, to shove rights, for the defence of which, when invad- possess himself of her flet, and expedite his by drawing their resources from particu- | federal votes into the hands of the less in- | ed, each member is entitled to demand conquest of the world-We are even told that lar sections of the country-and that it formed; and, then, burry them off to the ex rtion of the national arm; I say, that we are fighting the battles of Napoleon: Its though these considerations would have justi- only cause, in the fancy of some, is love; in the fied war, nay would have made it the duty of opinion of others, dread of the scourge of Euvernment to do for them what they ought | raw head and bloody bones, Bonaparte, | government to resort to war in defence of this | rope. With some we have been conxed, to do for then selves -that they ought to would devour them if they hesitated .- invaded natural and national right, yet it is courted and allured, with others threatened, exercise the powers which they constitu- We cannot, for our souls, imagine how not true, that this is the right in defence of driven and scared into our present hostile which they have actually made war at this | state. Fellow citizens, it is for you to form time. It is not in behalf of the freedom of the | a dispassionate judgment of such attempts to foreign branch of our external commerce, nor | bewilder and delude you; to appreciate the The friends of the Resolution said, now be hashed up, without the aid of this in defence of the freedom of our external dement of such conduct; to determine whethat the Legislature were not bound to principal ingredient. For once their in- trade in general, but in defence of the free- ther any thing more base, wicked and pernicidom of that portion of our external trade ous in your present situation could be thought which consists in the expertation of our own | of; to say whether even in the judgment of domestic productions to such places and per- | charity, the authors of such baneful fulsehoods gree on certain terms of a loan and leave | be really so precarious, England for once | sons as we may judge most expedient. And | can be entitled to your confidence, numbered it to the banks or other sources to fill it cannot expect them very heartily to re- this being the only branch of our commerce, among your friends, intrusted with your conthe only natural and national right in defence | cerns, or whether they do not deserve to be of which government has entered the lists | regarded as the very worst enemies with Committee of Finance, they were about them some wear and tear of brains, to stands eminently justified both in point of wiswith Great Britain, their conduct in so doing | which the community has to contend. to appropriate \$ 50,000 to the Contin- find a subject so fertile; and unless Mr. dom and duty, even though it be granted, gent Fund; and 50,000 to the purchase JEFFERSON's red breeches can again be that the merchant very little to his honor has of signitions, and after all there would re- brought upon the carpet, we fear there shut his hard against the loan required to conduct the prosecution of this right to a happy termination. Had the wir while the merchant's hand was shut been undertaken on behalf of the freedom of the importing, the foreign, or even that fragment of the exporting branch which contists in the exportation of foreign articles made American property by fair purchase, and landed on American soil, main street in Charles-Town, in the the government would no doubt, as in these house formerly occupied by John Lemon, branches of our trade merchants and sailors are alone concerned, have well merited all ry act of the administration, drawn down the ridicule which the Strunton Addressers | may please to call on him with Windsor on themselves the disgust of a majority have attempted to throw upon their conduct, | Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest imputes to them : but as things are; but as it manship, and on the lowest terms. He

is not in defence of a branch of our commerce.

of the Staunton Convention alone. The other

cause a han ful of ungrateful selfish mer-

of our morals, the subversion of our repub

would fondly hope the day is not yet come, that

is destined to behold the tame and base sor-

their government, and not only pledge, but ex-

faithfully labouring in the defence of their most

important rights and interests. Fellow citi

zene, you had no reason to expect, you eaght

not to have looked for the assistance of mer-

chants on this occasion. To assist you against

Great Britain, had she even invaded your

country, burnt or occupied your cities, seized

lings, as well as enslaved your export trade

and impressed your seamen, would not be

other consideration. Britain is of infinitely

nowact, and the treatment which you receive

personal estate of Philip Miller, deceased, consisting of two sets of Blacksmith's Tools, Coals, Cord Wood, ariding Mare,

Matthew Wilson,

CHAIR-MAKER,

D ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and

the public, that he has commenced

the above business, at the west end of the

where he is ready to supply all those who

intends commencing the Wheel-Wright

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Saturday the 13th instant, will be

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

has been a truly infernal work : fit for fiends

alone to engage in. By this faction, unrivalled

in the annals of mischief, unequalled in hosti-

lity to their own, and devotedness to a foreign

country, the present war has been ascribed to

JESSE STALL, Adm'ors.

OF ALL those indebted to the estate the "war party" acting under the conmake payment on or before the first day of April next-and all those that have selves in their own might and majesty and enslaved by merchants and their crea. claims against said estate are requested the legitimate sous of the immortal he- tures, as the rest of the community is, we to bring them in for settlement, on or be-

fore said day. JESSE STALL, Adm'or Jefferson county, Feb. 5, 1813.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ESERTED from the recruiting ren-1 dezvous in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 6th inst. a soldier named JOHN MANNING, born in Dumfries, Va. aged 24 years, five feet seven inches high, light complexion, light bair, light eyes, and by profession a layour farms and banished you from your dwel- | bourer. Had on when he descried, a rifleman's uniform coat, woolen vest, green woolen overalls, and a ruffled shirt. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to any officer of the United States army,

HENRY V. SWEARINGEN, Lieut. of U. S. regt. riflemen.

Stray Shoat.

CAME to the subscriber's farm on Elk Branch, about the 1st of September, 1812, a black and red Shoat - Appraised to one

HENRY MILLER. February 5.

"The most beautiful section of Upper

though none of them is very considerable. | Malden, 18 miles.

Detroit (the strait) river is 57 chains wide at the fort Detroit, and is much rio, is nearly midway between Kingston | gated supremacy over the Six Nations, narrower at Malden by occasion of an and the head of St. Lawrence and Deisland opposite that fort. . The channel troit; being 220 miles from Kingston here is within effectual musket shot of and 208 from Detroit. The distance ment respecting lands, caused the most

than at Detroit: it is probably about half N. E. and Niagara E. S. E. a mile wide. At Black Rock, a flat bot- From the Falls of Niagara to Detroit officers. The opinion of the Canadians tomed boat or scow crosses the river in 7 | is 254 miles. It is the same from Niaga-

Ontario, about 65 miles from Niagara, miles.

more until Detroit is in his rear.

easy descent at Queenstown) and runs | noted. crossed by a bridge.

coming from a level, fertile country, to a bridge three miles above the village, or empty into the Niagara at the village of | the river is fordable-thence it is 28 | Chippewa, 3 miles above the falls. The miles to the head of Ontario, 6 miles of creek being deep and unfordable, is cross- | which are woods and bad travelling; the ed a few chains from its mouth, by a remainder plaius. bridge of about 150 or 200 feet long .- In respect to population, the settle-Ten or twelve rods above the bridge on ments are from Erie to fort George on the north bank of the creek, is a block | the Niagara, and extending up the Chiphouse, manned in time of peace by a ser- pewa, and west of the falls through the

brought from the north west, drop down | nia and New Jersey; a considerable porto the same place within a few miles of | tion from New England, and some from Chippewa, whence they are carried to | Scotland and England. 'A portion of this spot and deposited; the stream of these inhabitants went from the U. States the Niagara below this creek being too | during the revolution; but by far the rapid for navigating in safety. The Ni- | greater number since that period. These agara is here 2 miles wide ; yet there is a | compose the Canadian militia, who disferry; but the ferrymen cautiously ascend | tinguished themselves at Detroit and the stream to the point of Navy island, Lewistown, as mentioned in governor half a mile above Chippewa, before they | Prevost's general order. cross to fort Schlosser. The Chippewa, though a considerable stream, cannot affect to mingle its dark waters, with the | Lower Canada-and from two to twenty pellucid current of the majestic Niagara | miles back, thinly, and no village .for one mile and a half. It is confined to | From Kingston to York about two thirds a narrow path along the shore, and the of the inhabitants are Americans. line is definite between the waters as between the land and water. The passage | which empties into Erie, are all by Ameof this creek in a hostile manner, except ricans mostly from Pennsylvania and on the ice, may be disputed. Nature op- | New Jersey; some from New England poses no other obstacle in a march to fort and New-York. George by this road.

Fort George or Newark, is approached | French Canadians.

by three roads; one from Queenstown; one by the lake, from the creek called

Canada, is the peninsula south of the ri- Mills; and one from Niagara by the ocean by the policy of America, and if ble encouragement is held out for raising ver Severn, which empties into the bay lake. The two last unite at the Twelve. not so restricted their commerce would hemp for their navy. Great stress is also of Gloucester in the Huron lake, and of The first joins these at the Twenty. At be nothing without the favor and permis- laid upon the Canadians as observatories the river Trent, which empties into On- the Forty, 30 miles from Niagara, and sion of Great-Britain. tario near Kingston. The province is 29 from Queenstown and the Falls, is a It is perfectly astonishing that these denominated Upper, because the Niagara village, mills, &c. At the Fifty, forty plausible, ingenious, and influential asand St. Laurence rivers run north and miles from Niagara, the road to York in-north east, and lake Erie, though but 34 clines to the right, and seven miles from miles distant, elevates its surface 250 thence crosses the beach which divides generals. Designing persons also im-The rivers of the peninsula, exclusive or Burlington Bay; then turns to the that private property (as farms) will be all persons, to whom the estate is indebt-

of the boundaries, are the Thames, Es- right for York, which is about 40 miles cartic and Grand river. The two former | from the head of the lake and 180 from | great effect. run south west into lake St. Clair; the Kingston. The Detroit road continues latter south east into Ontario. The Chip- from the Fifty to Ancaster at the head of Six Nations) are officially told that they pewa creek empties into the Niagara the lake. From thence it bears south of are invaded as well as the territory of the about three miles above the Falls. The west, to Grand River; crosses the Bur- whites, and that it is a common cause; Gredit empties between the head of Onta- ford Plains (eleven miles west;) and rio and York; the Don and the Humber | joining Dundass street, on the Goverinto Ontario near York. The Thames nor's Road, as it is called, touches the because it is not their quarrel in this is navigable for vessels of 70 tons for 19 Thames in Oxford. Thence it pursues cause. We recognize them, as regards miles from its mouth, and for vessels of its crossings at Delaware, and leads to war, a sovereign and independent peoany burthen 10 or 12 miles. Boat navi- its mouth; and so along the south side ple totally unconnected with Great Brigation is good to the mills at Delaware. of Lake St. Clair to Detroit. The road Of these rivers the Thames is the largest, is, on the left bank of Detroit, level to | treated by the French. It was only by

Coot's Paradise, at the head of Ontafrom Niagara to this place is 40 miles. The Niagara at the garrison is wider From it Detroit bears S. W. Kingston

ra garrison. From Buffaloe to Detroit, Mountains of any importance are not on the south or American side of Erie, or annexation to the United States; but seen in the peninsula. An elevation | 340 miles in the shortest reputed distance. | that the value of their produce would be which forms Gennesee falls, the ridge | Mellish (a very incorrect map) makes it | deteriorated. road, Queenstown heights, and termi- 375 from Buffaloe to Detroit. On the No census has been taken in Upper nating a little to the west of the head of north or British side of Erie, it is 277 | Canada. On the authority of Heriot's

is emphatically styled "the mountain." From the capitol in Albany to Niaga- in 1806. I think that exceeds the real It presents from its brow the most exten- | ra, by the Zonewanto swamp, is 285 1-2 | number in 1812. There were on the sive view of the plains at its foot, and of miles. The distance is 16 miles less, by 20th July, 1812, on duty in Upper Cana-Ontario, which approaches and recedes the great western turnpike to Cherry Val- da, one third of all the militia, between from 1 to 7 miles from its base. From ley, and thence by turnpike to Manlius | the ages of 16 and 60; to wit: at Oswethe summit of this mountain to Erie the | Square, where it unites with the Gen- | gatchie 700, at Kingston 500, York 450, country is level-the traveller meets with | nessee turnpike. This is the route of the | Niagara 750, and at Malden about 300, no hills from Niagara to Detroit, save | military express from Albany to Niagara, the ravines here and there, formed by which proceeds at a rate not less than 8 thus in the province 7100 militia men or miles, and not exceeding ten, the hour. persons fit for military duty between the The New-Englander travelling west, From Albany to Quenstown by Cherry ages of sixteen and sixty. From this the takes leave of hills in the county of Onan- Valley and Zonewanto swamp, is 292 number of inhabitants may be estimated. dago in New-York state, and sees no miles. Of this distance 208 (to Canan- Suppose one seventh within those ages be daigua) miles are turnpike. The re- excused from duty, or 1000. This The principal roads are from Eric to mainder, save 10 or 12 miles, is an ex- makes 8100. Then add an equal number Niagara, from Niagara to Detroit, and cellent road. Most of the road from for the males under sixteen and above six-Oundass street, which commences at the Niagara to Detroit is also excellent .- ty, equal to 16,200. Add afterwards an lower fort St. Lawrence and running a- The shortest practicable road from the equal number for the females, and you long Ontario by its head, joins the old | capitol in Albany to Detroit, is therefore | will have a grand aggregate of 32,400 for | Detroit road in Oxford, on the Thames. 536 1-2 miles; via Buffaloe, Presqu' the whole free white population. I am From Erie to the ferry opposite Black Isle, Scioto, Sandusky, Miami, &c. it | confident, the free white inhabitants, ex-Rock, is 6 miles, and from thence to amounts to 638. If you go to Buffaloe, clusive of the army, cannot exceed 50,000. Fort George or Newark is 35 miles .- | and then through the province, you will The road is perfectly level (excepting the add 23 miles to the distance, as before gara 500 regulars and no more; at York

upon the bank of the river (excepting | The military road from Malden to | time of peace, there are about 300 men at from the falls to Queenstown) through a Niagara, would be to retrace the steps | fort George; 19 at Chippewa, 20 at Erie, delightful cultivated country. Between of gen. Brock, to wit, by water from and 100 at Malden, or about one battalion. the Chippewa and Eric, is a small creek | Malden to Long Point, thence across | the plains 20 miles to the village of the The Chippewa is a slow, black stream, six nations on the Grand river-here is tions of war. The Indians within the

Beaver dam to the head of Lake Ontario. The furs and merchandizes which are | The people are chiefly from Pennsylva-

From York on the bay of Toranto, the settlements extend along the waters to

The settlements on the Grand river,

The left bank of Detroit is settled by

The inhabitants are well disposed to- | a few miles west from the falls, is better ward the United States, and are inti- cultivated by farmers from Pennsylvania. The following paragraphs are extracted from the Memoir of a most intelligent the surveyors) and another by the middle customs, language, and interest. To oproad through the swamp, from The Ten pose this powerful and national inclination where the materials can be had. Here (another creek so called.) Between Nia- on, the ingenious Brock told them [see | and throughout the peninsula bees sucgara and the head of Ontario, are creeks | his proclamation of July 22d, 1812] that | ceed surprisingly. called the 8, 10, 15, 16, 20, 30, 40 and in case of conquest, the United States

50th. The 15th, 16th, and 20th form would cede them to France as a conside
would cede them to France as a conside
stone, and gypsum or plaister of Paris is ration of her aid to the United States | found there. No road leads directly from Eric to. during the revolution; and if not so Detroit. One road turns west from the ceded, they would not, however, be ad- nada furnishes to the British great store falls through Beaver dam and the Beach | mitted to the full privilege of the states; of provisions for Quebec, Halifax and woods; one from Queenstown to the and that they would be secluded from the the West Indies, and the greatest possi-

> sertions of Brock, have never been answered and done away by the American the head of Ontario from the Little Lake press upon uninformed minds the belief quested to make immediate payment, and confiscated to the conquerors. This has | ed, are solicited to produce their accounts

The Indian tribes of the peninsula, (the whereas the United States have declined the offered services of friendly Indians, tain. In this light the Six Nations were sinister policy, by imposition, deception, and state juggling, that the British arroand treated them as subjects. The perfidy and injustice of the British governserious discords between the late colonel Brandt and gov. Simcoe. These likewise have passed unnoticed by the American ie, that the intrinsic value of land would be much enhanced by their independence

travels, it has been estimated at 80,000 making in the whole 2700. There are

On the 20th of July there were at Nia-50 (invalids;) and at Malden 180. In

The militia are all well armed with new muskets; and have plenty of munipeninsula cannot muster more than 600 warriors. I have seen the forces of the six nations reviewed by colonel Brandt, at their annual parade on the 1st May, and since that period they have not increased. The Mohocks (residing at Grand River) are the most warlike .---They are at present chiefly directed by Norton, a native white man of the lower lar, and well versed in the Indian lanprovince, who is a tolerable English schoguage. After having been patronized by pear here on the 4th Monday in April next, the famous Brandt, he was adopted and and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a the famous Brandt, he was adopted and

made a chief. The climate of the Peninsula, particularly in the vicinity of the lake, is as mild house of said county: And it is further orderas the vicinities of New-York and Philaed that the other defendants do not pay, condelphia. There is little snow and the air is salubrious. Though the country is level there is little stagnant water. The level there is little stagnant water. The tony until the further order of this court. waters of the lakes and great rivers are quite pellucid. The lesser streams are dark, though the waters of the country are healthy, and all abound with great variety of fine fish. Peaches, pears, and the delicious melons are tolerated by the climate, somewhat above 100 miles west of Albany, and acquire more and more flavor, by favor of soil and climate, west-Ward to Detroit. The left bank of the Niagara is pretty well cultivated, and the soil though less fertile than the interior, vields corn and the subscriber wields corn and the subscriber yields corn and rye, and from 18 to 24 bushels of wheat an acre. Beaver-Dams,

Besides fruits and wheat, Upper Caupon the United States.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ... to the subscriber, properly authenticated.

BATTAILE MUSE, Adm'er. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29.

Clover Seed.

TT is the opinion of the best judges, I that success in raising this valuable article, is more than two to one, in favor of early sowing .- It is now ready for delivery, at a low price in Shepherd's- Town. JAMES S. LANE.

NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened at Mr. W. W. Lane's store, Charles-Town, and at Mr. R. Rumphreys' store, Harper's Ferry. on the 22d February next, by the commissioners of Harper's-Ferry & Charles Town Turnpike road, to receive subscripions to the same under the act of incor-

To Millers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED

BOLTING CLOTHS;

ALSO, BEST HOME-MADE

TWILLED BAGS. JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherds-town, funuary 8, 1813.

OF A CARD.

A LL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances-The utility of terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms.

JAMES. S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

January Court, 1813. Leonard Y. Divis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis,

Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementius R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy Davis, and William Worthington, adm'or

with the will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhapitant of this commonwealth: On the motion copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court

A Copy. Teste, GEO, HITE, Clk

For Sale or Rent, THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three There is a full lot of ground attached to the at Harper's Ferry.
THOMAS RAWLINGS.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1813.

[No. 256.

Supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, and to increase the pay of Volunteer and Militia Corps.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That is every case in which a court martial shall have adjudged and determined a fine ag inst any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of the militia. for any of the causes specified in the act to which this act is a supplement, or in the fourth section of an act, entitled. " An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the United States;" al such fines so assessed shall be certified to the Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States, in the same manner as the act to which this is a supplement directed the same to be certified to the supervisor of the revenue.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the marsh is shall pay all fines which have been levied and collected by them or their respective deputies, under the authority of the acts herein referred to, into the Treasury of the U. States, within two months after they shall have received the same, deducting five per centum for their own trouble; and in case of failure, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Treasury to give notice to the district attorney of the United States, who shall proceed against the said marshal in the district court by attachment for recovery of the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the volunteer and militia corps, who subsequent to the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and twelve, shall have been or may hereafter be called out, while in the service of the United States, shall, during the continuance of the present war between the territories, be entitled to and receive the | an army. same monthly pay, rations, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equippage as are or may be provided by law for the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the army of the United States.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. WM. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore. February 2, 1813. APPROVED,

JAMES MADISON.

From the National Intelligencer. TO THE EDITORS.

28th January, 1813.

A publication signed "P'B. Porter" has appeared in sundry public prints, in which the writer professes to give a true sume wilfully) incorrect.

restraint, were discharging their muskets | entire approbation, and satisfaction at at the navy-yard.

I affirm that on the 27th November, here were collected in the neighborhood troops embarked, and also so many irre-

* It is an error to rely on any troops except those who are bound to obey. Of aptain Richardson's company of riflemen. and the companies of " Greens" under captains Powers, Dillon, Tate, and Walker, there were embarked on the 1st December, ight men of the Greens.

make it; and is essentially correct. municated to me.

self, grew out of the contract. The troops were starving for provisions :t the officers complained of unfair practices, that damaged flour was forced on every morsel of fat; || that vinegar, candles and soap, were not furnished; and in the sickly state of the camp, those wants were severely felt.

Under such circumstances, after mak- | with great embarrassment. ing ineffectual requisitions, I was compelled to order purchases to be made.

If Congress desire that our armies should conquer, they will consider that "an army is an edifice of which the basis is the belly;" and they will prescribe ated enemy; refusing to hear of their some effectual mode of honestly and am- maltreatment or execution, and in effect ply supplying our armies with good and abandoning them as pirates-This awholesome provisions. They will consi- mendment was rejected with disdain; united kingdom of Great Britain and Ire- der that "the principle of victories is dis- not more than half a dozen rising in its and and the dependencies thereof, and | cipline;" and subject to courts martial of the United States of America, and their | regular officers all the irregulars who join | lieve that even these did not rise because |

Respectfully your most ob't. ALEX. SMYTH.

+ For this fact I refer to Col. Winder. To Lieut. Col. Boerstler. | To Col. Parker.

From the Alexandria Herald.

THE FREEHOLDERS OF LOUDOUN We hope will be induced to form an opposition to the present representative. and the subject cannot be acted on with too much despatch. Our army is placed in a peculiar situation. It has been the boast of the ministerial journals in England, that the opposition had become united in support of that government, and we have no doubt, but what the people of this country, have as strong feelings of national attachment and respect for national honor, as those of any other counaccount of the prominent transactions of try. We have no hostility whatever to the 28th November, and first of Decem- Mr. Lewis, and would be induced to give ber, at Black Rock. Some facts are tru- him our support if we did not believe that ly stated; but wherever the writer gives | in some of his late votes he was influenced numbers, his statements are (I must pre- more by the example of partizans than his own deliberate judgment. Although He states, that on the 27th November, Mr. Lewis may be supported through obthere were collected near Black Rock stinacy in this course, we are very sensi-4500 effective men, under my command; ble from the knowledge we have of those that on the 28th, 2000 or 2600 were em- he represents, that he might on many birked; that on the morning of the 1st occasions act with more independence December, 4000 men, without order or and give his support to the executive with

home. Some time since, a debate arose in the house of representatives on the following of Black Rock not more than 3500 effec- resolution offered by Mr. Macon (of sion for two or three hours. tive men, non commissioned officers and | North Carolina)-" Resolved, That the privates, of every corps under my com- President of the United States be requested mand; not more than 1500 of those were to lay before this house any information liable to be ordered to cross the Niagara, which may be in his possession touching ascertain and report a mode of examining according to opinions generally received.* On the 28th there were 1050 good "persons" taken on board of American

This resolution, the reader will bear in mind; was produced by the seizing of six men of the crew of the United States brig. Nautilus, who were sent to England for trial of their lives, under the supposition that they had been born in the dominions mly Captain Tate, two Lieutenants, and taken out of the Wasp; men whose gal- port a mode of examining the votes for of years.

regular volunteers as occupied five boats, . ly love of every American, among whom | States, and of notifying the persons electestimated at 150. On the morning of the | was the boatswain, who Mr. Seybert as- | ed of their election, reported in part the 1st December, the number of men armed | serted " without the fear of contradiction" | following resolution with muskets, who were at the pavy-yard, had resided in this country twelve "Resolved, That the two Houses shall embarked or not embarked, did not ex- | years, and had a wife and children here. | assemble in the Chamber of the House of We ask if such a man is to be hung at the | Representatives on Wednesday next, at This statement is as correct as I can | yard arm without an enquiry on our part, | 12 o'clock. That two persons be apwhile Britain compels Americans by im- | pointed tellers on the part of this House He says he is informed that General pressment to fight against their own coun- to make a list of all the votes, as they Tannehill's volunteers, were ready to try? Even Mr. Randolph said he hoped | shall be declared. The result shall be cross. I had in my possession a return | this resolution would meet with no object | delivered to the President of the Senate. shewing that of 150 officers of that bri- | tion. This man was not going to and fro | who shall announce the state of the votes gade only 37 were willing to cross-that on the high way of nations, coming here & the persons elected, to the two Houses only 211 men volunteered unconditional- to neutralize his character that he might assembled, as aforssaid, which shall be ly, and 165 on various conditions. A neutralize his goods to the Baltic at Heli- deemed a declaration of the persons electpart of General Tannehill's volunteers (I | goland, in the Black Sea, the White Sea, | ed President and Vice-President, and, have been told 360) marched to the navy. | and the Red Sea. To such men George | together with a list of the votes, be enteryard by a route I had prescribed, and | the 3d, Napoleon and Alexander of Rus | ed on the Journals of the two Houses." were prepared to embark. The remain- | sis were welcome; he would not spend | The said resolution was forthwith ender went to Black Rock by the way of one shilling nor a drop of Virginia blood Buffaloe, I presume to be spectators. If to redeem them. They were christians they ever for a moment intended to cross | in Christendom, and Musselmen in Turthe Niagara, that intention was not com- | key. Did not this question assume a dif. | proceeded to the consideration of the referent shape, said Mr Randolph, when | port of the committee of the whole, on If there were 4500 effective men near this man was not going to and fro' in the bill regulating the employment of fo-Black Rock, how will General Porter, in | search of plunder, which he calls patriot- | reign seamen in the armed vessels and of flour to each man? hardy enough to oppose the resolution.—
The hostility of General Porter to my. Mr. S. moved to amend it by inserting after the word "persons" other than British subjects. This was frowned at by Mr. Randolph, and was too strong even for the stomach of Mr. Quincy who said them ; that the lean beef was stripped of | he could not refuse to hear of the treatment of such a man who had fought so bravely for us, even if he were a British

fax, and Prince William in the republi-

can state of Va. We feel respect and de-

licacy for Mr. Lewis, but we cannot thus

see him abandon the American character.

If Mr. L. would make an unequivocal

avowal of his sentiments in relation to

attentive in transacting the local business

* As this vote was in committee of the

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, February 8.

letter from the Secretary of the Treasury,

transmitting a statement of the District

A message from the Senate was an-

The House was accordingly cleared of

all strangers, and remained in secret ses-

A resolution was received from the Se-

nate for appointing a joint committee to

the votes for President and Vice Presi-

dent of the United States, and notifying

The said resolution was concurred in

Tuesday, February 9.

the persons elected of their Election.

The House then adjourned.

by the House; and

Tonnage of the U. States.

nounced of a confidential nature.

When the doors were opened-

The Speaker laid before the House a

whole, it does not appear on record.

of his district.

his capacity of contractor, answer to his ism, but found fighting the battles of this merchant service of the U. States.

country for having on the 30th only 35 country in a public ship of the U. States?

After making several amendments to barrels of flour on hand, not two pounds | Yet Mr. Sheffy and others were found | the bill the house adjourned without coming to a decision on it. Wednesday, February 10-Mr. Cheves reported a bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1813; and Mr. Gholson a bill for the relief of Susannah Wiley; which were severally twice read

> The House resumed the consideration Subject! Mr. Sheffy became ashamed and mortified, and withdrew his motion

> of the bill to regulate the employment of Foreign Seamen in the service of the U. States. But, after some desultory con-It was then moved to strike out versation, the hour having approached "American!" yes, reader, "American" for counting out the votes for President [ships] and insert "public." Thus leavand Vice-President of the United States, ing the whole of our privateers and merthe bill was ordered to lie on the table. chant vessels to the caprice of an infuri-Election of President and Vice-President of the U. States.

Exclusion of foreign Seamen.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the House

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Senate entered the Hall of Representatives. preceded by their President, Secretary, Sergeant at Arms and Door-keeper, and support; and we have the charity to beproceeded to seats prepared for them, the Members of the House having risen to they approved of it individually; but they receive them, and remaining standing unsupposed the party would support it— this indeed was evident from the contil all had entered. The President of the Senate took a seat which had been fused appearance, and the amazement prepared for him at the Speaker's right with which they looked at each other and hand, and the Secretary of the Senate their leaders, who remained in their seats was placed beside the Clerk of the House. quietly filing their papers - Among this The tellers, Mr. Franklin of the Senate, number* we have to state with regret and Messrs. Macon and Tallmadge of was the honorable Jos. Lewis, representhe House, were seated at the table in tative of the counties of Loudoun, Fairfront of the Speaker's chair.

The President of the Senate then proceeded to open and hand to the Tellers the sealed returns from each state, which were severally read aloud by one of the Tellers and noted down and announced by the Secretaries of each House.

the course he intends to pursue, such as The votes having all been opened and we know would be maintained even by read, the following result was announced his federal friends; we would be the last from the Chair by the President of the to raise an opposition to him, as we have Senate, viz. always considered him industrious and

THE RESULT OF THE VOTES.

	For President.		For Vice Presid't.	
	J. MADISON.	DE WIT CLINTON.	ELBRIDGE GERRY.	J. INGERSOLL.
New Hompshire Massachusetts Rhode Island Connecticut Vermont New York New Jersey Ponsylvania Delaware Maryland Virginia North Carolina Georgia Tennessee Kontucky Ohio Louisiana	8 25 6 25 15 11 8 8 12 7	8 22 4 9 29 8 6 4 5	8 25 6 25 15 11 8 8 12 7 3	7 20 4 9 29 8 4 5
	128	89	131	86

The President of the Senate then declared JAMES MADISON to be elected President of the United States for four Mr. Macon, from the joint committee and ELBRIDGE GERRY Vice Presiof Great Britain. Men had also been appointed yesterday, to ascertain and re- dent of the United States for a like term

lant conduct entitled them to the brother- | President and Vice-President of the U. | The Senate then departed from the