

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1813.

[No. 259.]

From the Baltimore American of Feb. 20.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.—The sch'r. *Lottery*, John Southcomb, master, carrying 6 nine pound carronades, and a crew consisting of 28 persons, including officers, &c. sailed from Annapolis 31st ult. bound to France. In proceeding down the Bay, her hull was so materially injured by the ice, as to render it necessary for her to put into Norfolk to repair.—Under these disadvantages, without the least suspicion of the enemy hovering about the capes, and lulled to the idea of security by the murmuring of our own waters, she was encountered by the squadron under Admiral Warren. Nine boats were manned to attack her, and after an engagement of two hours and a half, they succeeded in capturing her with 240 men. Capt. Southcomb and two of his men were severely wounded. The loss on the part of the enemy is not yet ascertained, but from the length of the action, and the bravery with which it was sustained, on the part of the schooner, it is presumed to be very considerable.

W. THE BRAVE ARE ALWAYS GENEROUS.

We have been politely favored with copies for publication of the following letters relating to the brave but unfortunate Southcomb, whose name is mentioned in the above paragraph:

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, February 16, 1813.

SIR, At the solicitation of Capt. Southcomb's friends I sent a flag down to the squadron of the enemy in Lynhaven Roads, to bring him and his two wounded men up to Norfolk, where their situation could be rendered more comfortable.

I enclosed you will receive a copy of Captain Byron's note to Captain Gould on the subject, as also copies of my letter to Captain Byron, and his answer. The Cartel returned last evening with the body of Captain Southcomb; he was wounded in five places gallantly defending his vessel against a number of armed boats. While such instances of bravery cannot but inspire the enemy with respect for the American character, I trust this instance among many others of the humanity and generosity of Captain Byron will not be forgotten by our countrymen.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant, CHS. STEWART. Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

11th February, 1813.

SIR, I am glad in being able to get the little box of China for Mrs. Gould—rest assured in every attention being paid to the unfortunate capt. John Southcomb and his two wounded men—whatever vessel comes for them shall be treated with due respect, for which I have the Senior Captain's authority.

I am your humble servant, R. BYRON.

Captain Gould.

U. S. FRIGATE CONSTELLATION, Norfolk Harbor, February 13, 1813.

SIR, Capt. Gould has handed me a note you addressed to him of the 11th inst. in which you state "by authority of the Senior Captain of his Britannic Majesty's squadron in Lynhaven Bay, that Captain Southcomb and his two wounded men will be delivered to any vessel that may come for them."

I send a flag down to you for the purpose of receiving those unfortunate men and avail myself of this opportunity to thank you for your attention and humanity to the unfortunate.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, CHARLES STEWART, Senior Officer at Norfolk.

P. S. Doctor Ray goes with the flag to attend the wounded men should there be any necessity.

Captain Richard Byron, Commanding his Britannic Majesty's ship *Belvidera*.

BELVIDERA, Lynhaven Anchorage, February 15, 1813.

SIR—I received your letter of this morning by Doctor Ray; it is with extreme concern I acquaint you the unfortunate and gallant Captain John Southcomb expired this morning. It will be satisfactory in some degree to his widow, to know he had truly a religious sense of his situation, latterly delicious, without the excess of pain that might have been expected. Capt. Gould and his Steward have charge of his effects. His body will be placed in the cartel, so soon as the coffin can be prepared. The two wounded men at their own request went up in the former cartel, which I am sorry to hear got on shore. I am extremely flattered

with the part of your letter thanking me for attention and humanity to the unfortunate, which gives me the most perfect assurance of the generous feelings of Capt. Charles Stewart.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your obedient servant, R. BYRON.

Captain Charles Stewart, Capt. of the U. States' Frigate *Constellation*.

From the Norfolk Herald, Feb. 17.

Capt. Southcomb, the intrepid commander of the Letter of Marque *Lottery*, breathed his last on board his Britannic Majesty's *duncheon* the *Belvidera*, one of the blockading squadron now lying snug at anchor in Lynhaven bay, on Monday last, the 15th inst.—His remains were yesterday afternoon interred in the Old Burying Ground, with military honors, and every testimonial of civic respect.

The Officers of the *Belvidera* speak in terms of the highest commendation of the gallant manner in which the *Lottery* was defended, and in Captain Byron, her unfortunate commander found a brave, a generous and a humane enemy. Every means was essayed to administer health and comfort to him while he yet lived; nor would the worthy, the estimable Byron, suffer his body when lifeless, to be removed until he had enclosed it in a neat mahogany coffin, which he had ordered to be made for the occasion.—When the flag of truce bearing the corpse, departed, minute guns were fired on board the *Belvidera*, and her colors were lowered to half mast! Such sensibility, such noble, generous conduct to a fallen enemy, will give Capt. Byron a more conspicuous niche in the Temple of Fame, than the achievement of an hundred victories could entitle him to.

NORFOLK, Feb. 15.

Our marine list exhibits a most melancholy view of the depredations committed by the enemy within our waters.—We have a mite of consolation, however, in knowing that sharp set as the English Commodore is for plunder, several valuable vessels have slipped through his fingers. Two schooners from France (one of them the *Camp*) richly laden, have gone up the Bay within the last week. With a fair wind and a dark night, a vessel may run through the fleet with very little hazard.

Among the masters of vessels and their crews who were sent up from the squadron and arrived here on Saturday, are a great many who are entirely destitute; their generous and magnanimous captors having stripped them of every article of property, except the cloaths on their backs.

Four frigates and a sloop of war remain in the Bay. They are said to be only half manned and might easily be taken by three of our frigates; but divided as our naval force is, and the impracticability of concentrating it, the situation of this small force is as secure as it is every way adequate for the blockade of the Chesapeake and the annihilation of our trade.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 19.

The *Frame of an English Seventy four taken by an American privateer.* Extract of a letter from Salem, dated on Tuesday.

"In the midst of a severe snow storm, a valuable prize ship, loaded with sugar and rum, arrived at Marblehead, prize to Mr. Crownshield's private armed ship, *America*. She has captured another vessel, which has arrived at Kennebec with timber, comprising the *whole Frame of a seventy four*, of Quebec oak, from Quebec for London. Two more prizes to the *America* are hourly looked for at Salem."

The *Hornet*, we understand, arrived off St. Salvadore, before the Constitution sailed for Boston. It is said, that there was lying at the former port a British sloop of war, of 22-guns. Lieut. Lawrence, of the *Hornet* sent in a challenge to the commander of the sloop of war; and Com. Bainbridge pledged his honor not to interfere in the combat. The challenge, however, was declined. The *Hornet* remained on the coast, with the hope of yet meeting the sloop of war.—The latter has, it is said, one million of dollars on board.

We learn that the *Essex* frigate, capt. Porter, was off the coast of Brazil, and had captured a sloop of war and four merchantmen.

LAMPBLACK OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Matthew Wilson, CHAIR-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, at the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the house formerly occupied by John Lemon, where he is ready to supply all those who may please to call on him with Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest fashion, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the lowest terms. He intends commencing the *Wheel-Wright* business in the spring.

Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

LAND TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, a tract of about 1500 acres of LAND, on Buffalo Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia; a great proportion of this tract lies on the fork of the creek, about ten miles from its junction with the Monongalia River, and about three hundred acres of the first rate bottom. There are several mills in the neighbourhood of this land, and a public road running entirely through it. It is situated in a fine grazing country, and is nearly as convenient to market as the south branch grazing farms, and by judicious management may be rendered of great value. The terms will be easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JAMES BROWN.

February 19.

Ten Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday the 13th inst. *William Johnson*, an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, twenty years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, heavy built, fond of drink and void of manners. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders.

TH. H. GRADY.

Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated.

BATTLE MUSE, Adm'r. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

Clover Seed.

IT is the opinion of the best judges, 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.

January 29, 1813.

A Request.

THE subscriber requests all those indebted to him to discharge their accounts by the first of April next, as he wishes to purchase a complete new *Carling Machine*, for which he must pay cash, and to have his old one repaired, so that he can card wool in a complete manner he ensuing season.

JONA. WICKERSHAM, Darkeville, Jan. 29, 1813.

To Mullers & Millwrights.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEST WARRANTED

BOLTING CLOTHS;

ALSO, BEST HOME-MADE

TWILLED BAGS.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-town, } January 8, 1813. }

For Sale or Rent,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charles-town, adjoining the Presbyterian 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, &c. For terms apply to Samuel Russell, Charles-town, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS RAWLINGS.

January 15

JOHN CARLILE,

West end of Charleston, opposite Mr. Henry Hume's Tavern,

HAS on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Corduroy, Thickets and Velvets,

ALSO, A complete assortment of Knives and Forks, together with Wines, Spirits, Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, &c. &c. and a variety of other articles suitable for both town and country, all of which he is anxious to sell on the most pleasing terms to the purchaser.

N. B. All those indebted to John Anderson, & Co. are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective balances immediately to John Carlile. The money is wanting, and he hopes all those who are in arrears to said firm, will be polite enough to call without any longer delay. Further indulgence is out of his power.

Feb. 26.

50 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson county, Va. on Wednesday night the 24th instant, A *SORREL HORSE*, about 15 or 16 hands high, 6 years old next spring, some white hairs on his forehead, old shoes on his fore feet, long tail and thick mane. Twenty dollars will be paid for returning said horse and securing the thief if taken in this county—if taken 30 miles from home 30 dollars—and if any greater distance the above reward, or half the above sums respectively, for the horse alone, and reasonable expenses.

HENRY KRETZER.

February 26, 1813.

FOR SALE, A Negro Girl,

about 14 years of age, very healthy and promising, and is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer.

Feb. 19.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm about five miles from Shepherd's-Town, a *dark bay mare*, without brand or mark, four years old next spring, about 14 hands high, and appears to be with foal—Appraised to 40 dollars.

ROBERT AVIS.

Feb. 19.

A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances.—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERVED from the recruiting rendezvous 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 hair, light eyes, and by profession a labourer. Had on when he deserted, 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, together with all reasonable charges.

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

Jan. 29.

Jefferson County, to wit,

Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Plaintiffs,

Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clement Davis, R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, defendants, in Chancery.

T 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: It is ordered that the Plaintiff by their counsel, do appear here on the 4th Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a 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 house of said county: And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, carry away or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. GEO. HITE, CLK.

We lay before our readers the contents of the Revenue Bill which was passed by the Legislature of Virginia at the present session. The average increase on the old taxes is about one third—besides the various new subjects of taxation will be found in the budget.

Public Taxes for the year 1813.

On lands for every 100 dollars value, agreeable to the equalizing law 64 cents.

For every slave above the age of 12 years, with the exception of those who are exempted by the county or corporation courts from age or infirmity, 59 cents.

For every Stallion and Jack-ass, three times the price at which he covers by the season—on all other horses, asses, mules, mares and colts, 16 cents each.

For an ordinary license 6 dollars 66 cents on every one hundred dollars yearly rent or value thereof, provided that for no such license less than 16 dollars 75 shall be paid.

For every two-wheeled riding carriage, not exceeding with its harness 100 dollars in value, 50 cents.

For every like carriage, &c. above that price, one per-centum on the value thereof.

For every Platoon and Stage-wagon, with harness not more than 200 dollars value, 2 dollars 50 cents.

Every like carriage, &c. above that value 1 per-centum on the value thereof.

Every other riding carriage, &c. not exceeding 500 dollars value, 4 dollars.

And above that value, one per-centum on the value of such carriage.

For all houses and lots in town, 2 dollars 8 cents for every 100 dollars yearly rent or value: provided that no tax shall be paid on lands, or other property belonging to the State, or any county, town, seminary, or attached to any house for divine worship.

For each writ or declaration in ejectment instituting a suit in the superior courts of law, and for each subpoena in the superior courts of chancery, 2 dollars.

For each writ of error, supercedas and habeas corpus cum causa, filing any record of appeal to a superior court of law or chancery, and for each writ of certiorari, 2 dollars.

For each appeal from the superior courts of law or chancery to the court of appeals, and for each supercedas or writ of error issuing from the court of appeals, 3 dollars.

For each writ, declaration in ejectment or subpoena, instituting a suit in a county or corporation court, 1 dollar.

Provided, the said taxes on law process be charged by the clerks in the bill of costs.

For each certificate under the seal of any court, 2 dollars.

Transfer of surveyor's certificate for land, in the Register's office, 1 dollar.

Every attestation or other instrument of publication by a notary public under his seal, 2 dollars.

Certificate under the seal of the commonwealth, 2 dollars.

Every merchant or manufacturing mill, grist mill, (other than hand or horse mills) and on every saw-mill, 2 dollars for every 100 dollars yearly rent or value thereof, when the same exceeds 100 dollars.

Where the same is less than 100 dollars, 1 dollar.

For every toll bridge or ferry, 1 dollar for every hundred of the yearly rent or value, where such exceeds 100 dollars and not otherwise.

For every coal-pit which is actually worked, 2 dollars for every 100 dollars yearly rent, &c.

For every Tan-yard, [exclusive of such as are used by the owner for domestic or plantation use] 1 dollar for every 100 of the yearly rent, &c. where such exceeds 100 dollars and not otherwise.

For all forges and furnaces, (exclusive of smith's shops,) 1 dollar for every 100 of rent, &c.

For every printing press of newspapers, the amount of four annual subscriptions to each paper.

Every Attorney at Law, that practices in the county courts only, to pay 5 dollars; those that practice in the Superior courts of law, and not in those of Chancery or in the Court of Appeals 10 dollars; such as practice in the Superior courts of Chancery and not in the Court of Ap-

peals, 15; & such as practice in the court of Appeals 20. Provided, that if any attorney who has paid his tax in the inferior court, shall wish afterwards to practice in the Superior Court, she shall be allowed to do so, on paying in addition to the tax he has paid so much as will make it equal to the tax paid in the said Superior court, &c. &c. Provided also, that no Attorney shall be bound to pay more than the amount of one tax in the highest grade of courts in which he may practice.

On every License to sell merchandize of foreign growth and manufacture, by wholesale and retail, 60 dollars.

On every ditto to retail such merchandize, 23 dollars.

Provided, that any farmer or planter is to be at liberty to sell salt, tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, spices, iron or steel to his neighbors, when such articles are purchased as a return load for his produce, &c. carried to market.

For a license to a pedlar of dry goods, 45 dollars.

To do trading in tin or pewter 20 dollars.

To any exhibitor of any public show 2 dollars in each county, city, &c. where the same shall be exhibited.

On every license to any person to make sale of any tickets in any Lottery, not authorized by the laws of this state, 50 dollars.

A license for a manufactory or steamery of tobacco, now or to be, established in any corporation, city or borough or within 5 miles of one, 30 dollars.

A license to any apothecary or druggist to vend any medicines or drugs, 60 dollars.

Provided, that the same be not held liable to pay for a license as a whole-sale or retail merchant.

On every license to Physicians and Surgeons to practice medicine or surgery in this commonwealth for fee or reward, 12 1-2 dollars; provided that no person pay for more than one license for practicing both Medicine and Surgery.

On every auctioneer's license to sell in any city or corporation any goods, wares or other property real or personal, 5 dollars.

Besides the last tax, every auctioneer is to pay on all sales of real property one sixth of one per cent. on the amount of sales; on sales of groceries a fourth of one per cent. on the same; on sales of goods and personal property (other than groceries) one third of one per cent. &c.

Each Clerk of the several county, corporation, and all the superior courts, to pay on or before the 1st day of February next, into the treasury 1 per cent. upon the amount of his fees charged or received for the year 1813; Provided, such amount exceeds 1000 dollars.

All free negroes and mulattoes above 16 years, to pay a poll tax of 1 dollar 50 cents; with the exception of such as are bound out as apprentices.

From the first day of May next, every piece of vellum, parchment or paper upon which shall be written or printed any note or bill made payable or negotiable, or which may be paid or negotiated at either of the Banks of Virginia or their branches, to pay at the following rates.

Above 100 dollars and not exceeding

500 1000—25 cts. 1000 2000—75 cts. 2000 3000—100 cts. 3000 4000—125 cts. 4000 5000—150 cts.

And for every 1000 above 5000 dollars twenty-five cents additional: Provided that if any such note shall be payable at or within 60 days, the same shall be subject only to the following rates:—

For each above 20 dollars and not exceeding 100 100—4 cts. 100 500—10 cts. 500 1000—20 cts.

And for every \$ 1000 above 1000, 25 cts. additional.

AMERICANS!

Read the following extract from Canning's Speech in Parliament.

Mr. CANNING said—"When urged up on the subject, I know that ministers will reply, that their motives for clinging to the last to conciliation, were two fold. 1st, That they had FRIENDS in the U. S. 2d. That before we venture on hostilities, we ought take care that we are in-

disputably in the right. In both these points I concur, for I have ever thought, that the most splendid victories, which ever glittered on the page of history, were tarnished and obscured if justice did not hallow the cause in which they were achieved. I admit that it is also right to temper your conduct by a consideration of the PARTY THAT FAVORS YOUR CAUSE IN THE HOSTILE STATE. In regard to the United States, this rule ought to be observed, and we ought to pay attention to those who are called GOOD ENGLISHMEN, not meaning to deny that they are good Americans—but who hold the opinion, that an alliance with England is preferable to a treaty with France. But are we quite sure, that by this system of mitigated hostility, we are not playing the game of the enemy opposed to us, and defeating the efforts of our friends? I cannot help thinking that we injure our own cause by this dubious pusillanimity, and here let me observe, that I do not speak from mere conjecture; for I will read to the House a part of a speech of one of our warmest advocates beyond the waters of the Atlantic. He is prophesying to his countrymen the horrors and misery that will be occasioned by a war with Great Britain, none of which predictions have been verified by the indecision of our government. The inevitable consequence is that the *British Party* in the United States were ridiculed and condemned as gloomy prognosticators of evils, that have not and will not be endured. He first points out the defenceless state of their whole maritime frontier, and tells the House of Representatives, "that they who calculate on the forbearance of the enemy will too late find themselves deceived."—Have they been deceived? No. The British government has done, and perhaps will do nothing. [Hear, hear, hear.] He proceeds, "if we are not already prepared to defend our seaports, the enemy will not wait until we are prepared." What attack has been made, and what might not have been accomplished? [Hear, hear!] He then, at some length ridicules the idea, that when once the dreadful and irrecoverable steps taken, England will allow any interval for preparing for hostilities; "a fleet," he says, "would sail round our coasts, destroy our towns and annihilate our trade." Where is this fleet, and where is the destruction of their trade? Has not our own fallen a victim to their privateers? [Hear, hear, hear!]

He was at his father's on this side of the Detroit River, about seven days after the action, and saw across the river the prisoners marching off for Niagara from Malden.

He said, that he saw taken by his house, by Captain Elliot and nine Wyandott Indians, two men, whom he understood had been sent by General Harrison with a flag to the British.—One of the men, Mr. Tessier, he knew: the other he did not know, but understood he was a Doctor. He had not an opportunity of conversing with them, but understood from an inhabitant to whom Mr. Tessier communicated it, that they stopped for the night and left the flag hoisted on the carriage; that the flag was taken away unknown to him, and then the Indians fired on them: that he, Tessier, told them they were Frenchmen, and surrendered, and upon which the Indians ceased firing and took them. They then mentioned that they were sent with a flag. The Indians said they were *Nars*, and took them off.

Mr. Tessier was set at liberty at the River Raisin, and remained two days expecting the Doctor to return, at the end of which time he was sent for by the British and taken to Malden. He, Labadie, understood that the Doctor was to be sent off immediately to Niagara. The Doctor was wounded in the ankle. He understood that the British charged the Doctor and Tessier with being spies.—

And further he said not.

MEDARD LABBADIE, Witness, mark

C. GRATIOT, Capt. of Engineers and Interpreter.

Sworn to before me the 11th day of February 1813.

C. S. TODD, Division Judge Advocate.

(True Copy) L. HUKILL, Aid de Camp.

Head Quarters, foot of the Maume Rapids, February 11th, 1813.

The affidavit of MEDARD LABBADIE, late resident near the River Raisin, in the Michigan territory: he being sworn, said that he was in his house when he heard the guns at the commencement of the action at the River Raisin, on the 22d January 1813, between the American forces under Gen. Winchester, and the British, Canadians and Indians said to be commanded by Colonel St. George.—

BOSTON, Feb. 25.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to captain BARNARD, of the Norfolk Packet, and several merchants of this town, for Liverpool papers to Jan. 13, and London papers to Jan. 11, inclusive; from which we have extracted the interesting foreign intelligence with which our columns are crowded.

Bonaparte has appeared several times in public.

The British have suspended the license trade with France.

It is said Lord Wellington is to visit England, to personally communicate his opinion of affairs in Spain.

The markets in England for colonial produce, manufactured articles, &c. had much improved in consequence of the turn of military affairs in Russia.

Subscriptions are opened in many towns in England, for relief of the suffering Russians.

The British ministry contemplate opening the trade of the East-Indies to English exports.

The Royal Oak 74, Egmont 74, Theusus 74, Bellona 74, Niemen 38, Revolutionnaire 44, Desiree 36, and Mutine 18, sailed to cruise off the Western Islands.

Another account says they sailed with sealed orders. A few days before their departure they were said to be destined to America.

The Africa, 64 from Halifax, arrived at Cork, Ireland, Dec. 24. Ad. Sawyer and capt. Dacres passengers.

Accounts of the capture of the Macedonian had reached England, and caused much speculation and irritation.

Lord Castlereagh stated Dec. 21, in parliament, that the captures sustained by American cruisers were comparatively few.

Lt. col. Patterson, is appointed Lt. governor of Canada.

The Marquis of Sligo has been convicted in England, of enticing some seamen from his majesty's service, and sentenced to a fine of 5000l. and four months imprisonment.

Riots continue at Nottingham.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool.

The London Courier says, respecting American frigates, "that it should be considered no disgrace for the largest British frigate to shun an engagement with these dangerous non-descripts."

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE BLOCKADED.

From the London Gazette, Dec. 26. Foreign Office, Dec. 26.

His royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, has been pleased to cause it to be signified, by lord Castlereagh, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, to the ministers of the friendly powers residing at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken by the command of his royal highness, for the blockade of the ports and harbors of the bay of the Chesapeake and the river Delaware, in the U. S. of America: and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

January 7.

A few terrible examples are about to be made to convince British seamen of the criminality of entering the American service.

Lord Amelius Beauclerk takes out the squadron about to sail for America.

According to the accounts delivered into the war office at St. Petersburg, from the correct details of the native commanders, the Russians have captured from the French, in the present campaign, 128,000 men, 100 officers, among whom are 25 generals, and 600 pieces of cannon.

The Prussian general d'York, with twenty thousand men, has gone over to the Russians.

MEADVILLE, February 20.

At a meeting at Erie, Pennsylvania, of several of the officers who survived the battle of Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, of which the following is a list of their names—Capt. Ullrich Sabrie, Samuel L. Williams, Coelian Collier and Richard Bedloe—Lieutenants Lynden Comstock & Higgins—Ensigns Thomas Chin and Joseph Harrow. Captain Williams was called to the chair, and John Beckley, one of the volunteers, appointed secretary, when the following resolutions were introduced, and unanimously adopted:

Whereas it is deemed necessary that our fellow-citizens should be informed of the late perfidious and brutal acts of the British government, performed by their officers at the battle of Frenchtown,

Resolved, That the following statement

of the conduct of the British officers be published to our countrymen:

That when gen. Winchester was taken prisoner on the 23d January, 1813, and brought before colonel Proctor, the British commander, he directed the commanding officer of the Americans (major Madison) to surrender. Major Madison refused so to do, unless those who surrendered should be free from savage massacre; this was agreed to; and the British officers pledged themselves to leave a sufficient force with the wounded to protect them, and that they should be conveyed to Malden the next morning. They likewise promised to return to the officers their arms at Malden.

Capt. N. G. F. Hart, Inspector to the N. W. Army being among the wounded, it was proposed by his friends that they should carry him with them—this, they were prevented from doing by the interference of capt. Elliot, a British officer, and an old acquaintance of captain Hart's, who promised capt. Hart his special protection; to convey him in his own sleigh to Malden that evening, and informing him that he should be welcome to remain at his own house there, until he should recover.

These were the promises of the British—Let our countrymen and the world see how they were fulfilled.

At the break of day next morning the savages were suffered to commit every depredation upon our wounded which they pleased. An indiscriminate slaughter took place of all who were unable to walk; many were tomahawked, and many were burned alive in the houses.—Among the unfortunate thus murdered, it is with regret and sorrow we have to name captains Hart and Hickman.

The arms of the officers, as promised, were never returned.—Every species of private property remaining in the tents, belonging to both officers and soldiers, was plundered by the savages.

Resolved, That in consideration of the highest respect we hold the memories of both officers and soldiers who were thus cruelly murdered, by permission of the British commander col. Proctor, and his subalterns, and those who gloriously fell in the field defending the only free government on earth, that each of us wear black crape on our hats and left arm, for the space of ninety days.

Resolved, That a similar procedure, testifying their respect for those who were murdered and fell on that day, be recommended to our brother officers and soldiers who survived it.

SAMUEL L. WILLIAMS, President.

JOHN BECKLEY, Sec'y.

* This Elliot is a nephew of the savage Col. Elliot; he once held a commission in the United States' army, and we understand has at the present a brother in our service. [Messenger.]

CHILLICOTHE, February 23.

We have received intelligence from the army up to the 16th instant, at which period the Head-Quarters remained at the foot of the Maume Rapids. Nothing of importance had occurred since the expedition against the Indians at Presqu'isle, if we except an interesting scene which took place on the discharge of the remnants of the Kentucky troops, a few days after. General Harrison having addressed them most affectionately on the services they had rendered their country, and the hardships they had endured, the officers advanced without discrimination to take leave of him. The soldiers perceiving it, rushed to him with tears in their eyes, and with solemn asseverations that they would again join him in the spring.

WASHINGTON, March 4th, 1813.

At 12 o'clock this day, JAMES MADISON, the President of the United States elect, having attended at the capitol for the purpose of taking the oath of office, delivered to the vast concourse of people assembled on the occasion the following

SPEECH:

About to add the solemnity of an oath to the obligations imposed by a second call to the station, in which my country heretofore placed me, I find, in the presence of this respectable assembly, an opportunity of publicly repeating my profound sense of so distinguished a confidence, and of the responsibility united with it. The impressions on me are strengthened by such an evidence, that my faithful endeavors to discharge my arduous duties have been favorably estimated; and by a consideration of the momentous period, at which the trust has been renewed. From the weight and magnitude now belonging to it, I should be compelled to shrink, if I had less reliance

on the support of an enlightened and generous people, and felt less deeply a conviction, that the war with a powerful nation, which forms so prominent a feature in our situation, is stamped with that justice, which invites the smiles of heaven on the means of conducting it to a successful termination.

May we not cherish this sentiment, without presumption, when we reflect on the characters by which this war is distinguished.

It was not declared on the part of the U. States, until it had been long made on them, in reality, though not in name; until arguments and expostulations had been exhausted; until a positive declaration had been received, that the wrongs provoking it would not be discontinued; nor until the last appeal could no longer be delayed without breaking down the spirit of the nation, destroying all confidence in itself and in its political institutions; and either perpetuating a state of disgraceful suffering, or regaining, by more costly sacrifices and more severe struggles, our lost rank and respect among independent powers.

On the issue of the war are staked our national sovereignty on the high seas, and the security of an important class of citizens, whose occupations give the proper value to those of every class. Not to contend for such a stake, is to surrender our equality with other powers, on the element common to all; and to violate the sacred title which every member of the society has to its protection. I need not call into view the unlawfulness of the practice, by which our mariners are forced, at the will of every cruising officer, from their own vessels into foreign ones, nor paint the outrages inseparable from it. The proofs are in the records of each successive administration of our government; and the cruel sufferings of that portion of the American people have found their way to every bosom not dead to the sympathies of human nature.

As the war was just in its origin, and necessary and noble in its objects, we can reflect with a proud satisfaction, that, in carrying it on, no principle of justice or honor, no usage of civilized nations, no precept of courtesy or humanity have been infringed. The war has been waged on our part, with scrupulous regard to all these obligations, and in a spirit of liberality which was never surpassed.

How little has been the effect of this example on the conduct of the enemy?

They have retained as prisoners of war citizens of the United States not liable to be so considered under the usages of war. They have refused to consider as prisoners of war, and threatened to punish as traitors and deserters, persons emigrating without restraint to the U. States; incorporated by naturalization into our political family, and fighting under the authority of their adopted country, in open and honorable war, for the maintenance of its rights and safety. Such is the avowed purpose of a government, which is in the practice of naturalizing, by thousands, citizens of other countries, and not only permitting but compelling them to fight its battles against their native country.

They have not, it is true, taken into their own hands the hatchet and the knife, devoted to indiscriminate massacre; but they have let loose the savages armed with these cruel instruments; have carried them into their service, and urged them to battle by their sides, eager to glut their savage thirst with the blood of the vanquished, and to finish the work of torture and death on maimed and defenceless captives. And what was never before seen, British commanders have extorted victory over our troops by presenting to the sympathy of their chief awaiting massacre from their savage associates.

And now we find them, in further contempt of the modes of honorable warfare, supplying the place of a conquering force, by attempts to disorganize our political society, to dismember our confederated Republic. Happily, like others, they will recoil on the authors: but they mark the degenerate councils from which they emanate: and if they did not belong to a series of unexampled inconsistencies, might excite the greater wonder, as proceeding from a government which founded the very war in which it has been so long engaged, on a charge against the disorganizing and insurrectional policy of its adversary.

To render the justice of the war on our part the more conspicuous, the reluctance to commence it was followed by the earliest and strongest manifestations of a disposition to arrest its progress. The sword was scarcely out of the scabbard, before the enemy was apprized of the reasonable terms on which it would be re-sheathed. Still more precise advances were repeated, and have been received in a spirit forbidding every reliance, not

placed on the military resources of the nation.

These resources are amply sufficient to bring the war to an honorable issue.—Our nation is, in number, more than half that of the British Isles. It is composed of a brave, a free, a virtuous and intelligent people. Our country abounds in the necessaries, the arts and the comforts of life. A general prosperity is visible in the public countenance. The means employed by the British cabinet to undermine it, have recoiled on themselves; have given to our national faculties a more rapid development; and, draining or diverting the precious metals from British circulation and British vaults, have poured them into those of the United States. It is a propitious consideration, that an unavoidable war should have found this seasonable facility for the contributions required to support it. When the public voice called for war, all knew and still know, that without them it could not be carried on, through the period which it might last; and the patriotism, the good sense, and the manly spirit of our fellow-citizens, are pledges for the cheerfulness with which they will bear each his share of the common burden.—To render the war short, and its success animated systematic exertions alone are necessary; and the success of our arms may long preserve our country from the necessity of another resort to them.

Already have the gallant exploits of our naval heroes proved to the world our inherent capacity to maintain our rights on one element. If the reputation of our arms has been thrown under clouds on the other, presaging flashes of heroic enterprise assure us that nothing is waiting to correspondent triumphs there also, but the discipline and habits which are in daily progress.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 12.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American army, (camp near Williamsville) to his friend in this place.

"The day I received your letter I went to Buff, where I saw a number of the prisoners who were surrendered with gen. Winchester at the battle of the River Raisin, on the 22d January, among whom were several of my acquaintances from Kentucky.—They were paroled and were on their return home. My sickened at the recital of their sufferings, and the cruelties that were practiced by the enemy after the surrender. On the 18th, previous to the fatal 22d, the advanced guard of gen. Harrison's army under General Winchester, of about 750 strong, had action with the British and Indians, in which our forces were completely successful, the enemy being about equal in number. On the 22d about daylight the camp of Gen. Winchester was attacked by a renewed force of about 1000 Indians, and 600 British and Canadians—an obstinate action of about four hours duration ensued, when being overpowered by numbers, gen. Winchester had to surrender, stipulating that his wounded should receive protection.—This stipulation, however, was disregarded—our wounded officers and men were given up to savage massacre, and five surgeons in the humane discharge of their duties fell a sacrifice to the tomahawk and scalping knife. Our loss is supposed to be 250 killed and 487 made prisoners, the rest made their escape. Our prisoners were stripped of their apparel, and left, many of them, at that inclement season, almost in a state of nudity. A number of my acquaintances from Kentucky were killed—the tower of the state had volunteered their services under gen. Harrison, many of whom fell in this action. The day of retribution is at hand, I hope, when our perfidious will lament with anguish of heart the practice of letting loose a howling savage upon defenceless soldiers, and helpless inhabitants of the frontier."

OGDENSBURG TAKEN.

A letter from an officer at Sacket's Harbor, received in Washington on the 2d inst. states that he had received an express from capt. Forsyth, communicating the intelligence that "he had been driven out of Ogdensburg on the 22d Feb. after a severe contest. The enemy attacked in two columns of about 600 men each, at 8 o'clock in the morning. Capt. Forsyth reports 20 men killed and wounded; and that from the coolness with which his riflemen fired, the enemy must have lost three times that number. Capt. F. retreated with all his force to Black Rock, about 9 miles this side of Ogdensburg.—The enemy had more than double his number. There were no stores of any consequence at Ogdensburg." This news comes in a way that entitles it to credit.

Alex. Herald.

Letters have been received from gen. Harrison, we understand, at the department of war, of a date much later than the information we this day copy from a Chillicothe paper. It is said that he had advanced with his army to the river Raisin, and as late as the 20th had not met the enemy.

It is with regret that we announce to our readers the decease of one to whom

his country has done honor, and who was an honor to his country—we speak of JOEL BARLOW, our minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary in France.—The account of his lamented death reached this city yesterday, in letters from an authentic source in France. He breathed his last at a small town within a few miles of Cracovia, on his return from Wilna to Paris. His disorder was an inflammation of the lungs, which attacked him so suddenly, and progressed so rapidly as to deprive him of the opportunity of arranging his private or public affairs.

AdJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The twelfth congress of the U. States closed its session about 12 o'clock at night, the 3d instant, that time being the constitutional limit to its existence.

But little business of national import was transacted yesterday. The senate of the United States, by a mode of proceeding which has frequently on the floor of the house been termed the go-by, rejected the bills proposed by the house for prohibiting the use of foreign licences, and the bill prohibiting exportation in foreign bottoms. This is the first time, we believe, that this course has been pursued by the senate whose proceedings are generally so decorous, of evading a question presented to their consideration by the house of representatives—evading, we say, because it is well understood, that the time would have been so consumed by debate, had the bills been taken up, as to have precluded their constitutional passage.

The senate also yesterday postponed to the next session the bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage, and forbidding the restoration of goods under adjudication.

For some time, perhaps two hours, before adjournment, there was not a quorum of the house present; in consequence of which several bills were lost in transitu between the two houses; among which was the bill to amend the naturalization laws, the invalid pension bill, &c.—*Id.*

The Governor of Kentucky has ordered a new detachment of 3,700 men from the militia of that state to rendezvous by the 15th of March, to reinforce Gen. Harrison, and to receive 10 dollars pay in advance out of the state treasury.

We have received late London papers, but they contain nothing of an important nature—they are principally occupied in estimating and calculating the loss of the French in the last campaign in Russia—accounting for the accidents which have befallen their frigates—and building hopes upon the speedy revolt of their "friends in New England," which will, they say, restore all that they lost by the ignominious peace of 1783! *Aurora.*

An arrival at Boston on the 26th ultimo, from Liverpool furnishes London news to the 14th and Liverpool papers to the 13th January, from which it appears that 19 sails of the line, several large frigates and five bomb-vessels were fitting out for the purpose of bombarding some of our principal ports—that a flag of truce had sailed from Falmouth for this country with important dispatches; that an order in council had been issued declaring the Chesapeake and Delaware in a state of blockade; and that the government continued to refuse licenses for the general importation of American produce in neutrals, as also to renew those granted American vessels or issue new ones.

FRENCH SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Ready for sea, and completely manned.

In the Texel, 5; at Rotterdam, 2; Antwerp, 23; Cherbourg, 5; Brest, 6; L'Orient, 2; Rochefort, 8; Toulon, 20; Genoa, 1; Venice, 2;—total 72; five of which are of 120 guns, and the remainder of 84 and 74 guns.

ON THE STOKS.

At Rotterdam and near the Texel, 5; Antwerp, 15; Cherbourg, 2; Brest, 1; L'Orient, 4; Rochefort, 4; Toulon, 4; Genoa, 1; Venice, 5—total 41; of which one is of 130 guns, and another 120 guns, ready to be launched.

It thus appears that France possesses one hundred and thirteen ships of the line some of them enormously stout, and the greater number completely manned and ready for sea. In addition to these she owns a greater number of frigates and smaller vessels.

From a London Paper of Jan. 4.

Macedonian Frigate.—This noble frigate supposed the largest in the British navy, (being somewhat larger than the was lately refitted and repaired at Plymouth, and excited the admiration of professional men. Referring to the capture of the Guerriere, it has been often

observed, that if any British frigate could cope with the large American frigates, that frigate was the Macedonian. She had 16 guns on her quarter deck alone, and her metal was of an extraordinary weight. Captain Carden is one of the bravest officers in his majesty's service.

DISTRESSING.

Extract of a letter from George Tittle, to his mother in Beverly, dated Algiers, Prison, October 8, 1812.

"On the 26th of August we were taken by an Algerine on our passage home, and on that fatal day I lost my liberty and all that I held dear, to be made a slave in this cruel country. When taken, we were stripped and plundered of every thing, and remain almost naked; and here we are without friends or any one to assist us. We are in as good health as can be expected in our deplorable situation, which I describe would wound your feelings too much. I hope it will not be long before our country will red-ress us from our unmerciful tyrants. We are obliged to hard labor, and every night we are confined in this prison. In the few hours allowed for rest, I write this, which I send by the same brig that we were taken in. She is now under Moorish colours, and bound to Gibraltar. I hope you will get some persons to intercede for myself and companions, if in their power.

We have a letter from Samuel Larrabee, giving a similar description of his slavery, chained to hard labor, &c. He adds, "I hear there is war between the United States and England. If that be the case, I fear we shall not get clear for some time." [GALLEN GAZ.]

[This man appears to understand the character of his enemy—Mr. Liston, while at Cadix, negotiated a peace between Barbary and Spain, and a war against the U. States. Allah is a lah, and Algiers and England are the bulwark of a common religion, which makes war upon all mankind.]

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

"The patriotic and brave Baltimore Volunteers have carried with them to head-quarters their disposition for mobbing folks.—Will it be believed that these murderous ruffians were the first to refuse crossing over into Canada? Yet such is the fact, as collected from the most undoubted authority."

(Win. (Virg.) Gaz.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN—So long as anonymous communications, and "a letter from an officer to his friend," were the only attack, I deemed them unworthy a reply; but when an editor has the hardihood to give his name to an article so infamous as the above, I feel myself bound in duty and in honor to reply it.

In the unfortunate affair of *Bonaparte's*, about which so much has been said and written, there were but a few of the Baltimore Volunteers engaged; it was a mob formed of men from different parts of the union, both in and out of uniform; the officers of the corps which has been so much assailed, took the most decided and active part in restoring order. Of 107 men, of which the Baltimore corps was composed, 4 were sick, and 103 were in the boats, and had embarked on the morning of the day when it was expected we were to invade Canada; and I am fully convinced, that had they crossed, their conduct would not have dishonored either their country or themselves.

FRANCIS M'CLURE,

Lt. Col. U. S. Vol. at Buffalo.

New-York, Feb. 5, 1813.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THE latest accounts from Richmond state, that the Legislature of Virginia were engaged in devising Ways and Means, for raising an adequate revenue to meet the exigencies of the times.—This is as it should be: For, when the dearest rights of the Commonwealth are at stake a prompt attention to the means of ensuring success to our arms, against an insidious & cruel foe, is worthy of the lawgivers of a free people. But what will all this avail, if certain characters amongst us (who enjoy ease, comfort and the protection of this very government) are permitted to frustrate the best intentions of the Legislature, by means the most vile and detestable? If it be true that we have amongst us, men who are so far lost to every sense of duty: who are so depraved and hardened in wickedness as to give in to the Commissioner of the revenue, fraudulent lists of taxable property; and, if this still is to be done, with impunity—it must be evident, that the wisest fiscal arrangements will be of little or no public utility.

The Carriage Tax, it is believed, has been most shamefully evaded, by those from whom the community might have expected other, and better things. Old men—magistrates! (who certainly ought to set proper examples to the people) it is suspected, have on this point, knowingly become delinquent. But in ignorance hereafter, let the 18th Section of the existing revenue law be read: which, for the benefit of all, is here subjoined.

XVIII. If any person shall give or deliver to a Commissioner, a false or fraudulent

list of persons or property, subject to taxation, or shall refuse to give a list on oath or affirmation, when required by the Commissioner, the person or persons so refusing shall be liable to a fine of five dollars, and the Commissioner shall proceed to list such person's property, according to the best information he can procure; and all such property so ascertained, shall be moreover subject to a triple tax, to be collected and distrained for by the Sheriff, &c. in other cases; and in the case of an imperfect, false, or fraudulent list, the person giving the same, shall be subject to pay a fine of fifteen dollars, and the property subject to a triple tax; which fines and triple taxes shall be recovered in the County Court.

PHILO CENSOR.

What are the views of the opposition? (I mean the leaders of that party)—What do they wish to effect by their reprobation of the war, and their attachment to the enemy's cause?—is peace, and the honor of the nation their wish, or are they actuated by motives of a selfish nature?—The tree is known by its fruit—if they are virtuous, and enlightened patriots, their acts will be open, dignified and consistent; disdaining to accomplish by low artifice, what they cannot effect by ingenious argument and good example; they will not curse the Sun because he shines not when they require him.

Let us examine what "fruit" they have produced to prove their love of country. Mr. Canning in a late speech in the British Parliament, after frequently recurring to the great exertion of "our friends in the United States" says "I admit that it is also right to temper your conduct by a consideration of THE PARTY THAT FAVORS YOUR CAUSE IN THE HOSTILE STATES; in regard to the U. States, this rule ought to be observed, and we ought to pay attention to those who are called GOOD ENGLISHMEN, not meaning to deny that they are good Americans, but who hold the opinion that an alliance with England is preferable to a treaty with France; we should be quite sure we are not defeating the efforts of our friends." Again "I will read to the House part of a speech of one of our warmest advocates, beyond the waters of the Atlantic. He is prophesying to his countrymen the horrors and misery that will be occasioned by a war with great Britain"—here he reads and comments on our friends speech, &c. This is hopeful fruit—this is the way to bring about a speedy conclusion of the war, which they so much deprecate—this is the way to preserve the liberty and honor of their country, which they so much respect—well may they oppose the war, vote against every measure which would tend to add strength to the arm of the nation—quibble about constitutional points, and keep the militia at home, when the enemy are slaughtering their fellow-citizens in sight of their lines, threaten a separation of the Union peacefully if we can—forcibly if we must—call the Canadians and scalping Indians, offending lambs, and the Americans, prowling wolves—in fact, do every thing which an honest American would not do. Even refuse to vote a resolution of thanks to the gallant Bainbridge, officers & crew of the Constitution for the destruction of H. B. M. S. the Java. Well, I say, may they do all this when the Parliament of Great Britain, condescend to call them our friends, and read their speeches—O! What an honor! I suppose we may shortly expect to hear of some of them being dined with ribbons and garters, Sir, and my Lord, in Congress.

But say the moderate Federalists we do not follow these men in all their violence and opposition. We have the good of our country at heart, and would defend her rights as soon as any other class of men—I sincerely believe it, I could not believe otherwise. But do you not give countenance to the violence of these men? do they not claim you as their party? are your attachments to your party, stronger than to your country? A man's character is frequently determined by the company he keeps. What would be the course of an honest American in Congress, who feels the importance of his station, if he were opposed to a war with Britain from a conviction of its impolicy or inexpediency?

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

Again has the public patience been assailed by the ravings of a malcontent in the last Martinsburgh Gazette, who calls himself ALFRED, and whose mind appears to be in a state of derangement, little short of downright lunacy. The hackneyed phrases of Antifederalists—jacobin clubs—democratic societies—French influence—oceans of blood—restrictive system—embargo—war, &c. are sounded in our ears, again and again, with all the clangour of the most frothy garrulity.

Nevertheless, he wishes it to be understood, in plain English, that Genet beget the Democratic societies: That the societies beget the Western insurrection: And that the insurrection beget disrepute to the term democrat, an appellation, which was about that time assumed by those who now stile themselves Republicans.

Very good—still, if this worthy disciple of Ignatius Loyola—in this worthy spirit of Ignatius Loyola—this worthy profane scribe, will look into the debates of the Virginia Convention, he will find that John Marshall, Esq. had the honor of declaring himself to be a staunch democrat, some years before the commencement of the French revolution.

"We idolize democracy" says Mr. Marshall, and therefore the "gibes and jeers" of ALFRED, are not only indecorous, but also strongly tinged with ingratitude. Because, he evidently strives to prop up his fables by quotations and misquotations from that gentleman's life of Washington. Accordingly, he resorts to page 521, Vol. 5, where he stumbles upon something deemed suitable to his purpose.—But what think you it is, fellow citizens? certainly nothing originally written by Mr. Marshall—no, it is only a fragment of one of the speeches of Uriah Tracy, which this dealer in scraps, wishes to smuggle upon the public as an article of fair trade!

He next goes back to page 510, and instead of quoting the text as it stands viz. "their enemy," he fairly and softly gives it to us as "our enemy." The purity of his stile, too, merits a little attention.—Take the following as a specimen. "To give a history of the overt acts by which the republicans (if you please) HATH manifested their devotion to France" &c. &c. "would require a volume of 500 pages." Yes truly—ten thousand pages, from such a pen, would go but a short way to elucidate the plainest subject.—But, as it is needless to cast water on a drowed rat, enough has been said for the present.

ARTHUR.

At meetings of the Federalists held in Shepherd's-Town and Charles-Town, on the 6th of March, inst. Geo. W. Humphreys and Robert Worthington, Esqrs. were nominated and recommended to the freeholders of Jefferson County, as suitable characters as candidates at the next election for Delegates to the General Assembly.

Negro Woman for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, before the door of Fulton's tavern, in Charles town, on the first day of March court, a Negro Woman, who is an excellent cook and washer. ALEX. REILLY.

March 12.

I should have supposed that every good American, particularly "men of peace and Washingtonians" would wish a treaty with every nation on the globe, "entangling alliance with none."

The following is the proclamation & circular alluded to in the President's message, published in the Repository last week.

From the Bermuda Gazette of Jan. 16.

BERMUDA, alias Somer Islands.

By his Excellency Brigadier General George Harsford, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over these Islands, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas I have received a copy of his royal highness the prince regent's order in council, bearing date at the court at Carlton House, the 26th day of October, 1812, which order is in the words following, viz.—Whereas during the late and present war, emergencies have at various times arisen essentially affecting the necessary supply of the British West India Islands, and of the lands & territories belonging to his majesty on the continent of South America, and it has been found expedient and necessary, for the trade and commerce of said islands, lands, &c. and for support of the inhabitants thereof, further to extend, for a limited time, the importation into, and exportation from the said islands, lands and territories. His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is pleased, by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to authorise and empower the governor or lieutenant governor of any of the islands or territories in the West-Indies, (in which description the Bahama Islands and the Bermuda or Somer Islands are included) and of any of the lands or territories on the continent of South America, to his majesty belonging; and they are hereby respectively authorised and empowered to permit, until the 30th day of June, 1813, the importation into the said islands, lands & territories, respectively, of staves and lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and every other species of live stock, and live provisions, and also of every other kind of provisions whatsoever, (beef, pork, butter, salted, dried, and pickled fish excepted) in any unarmed ship or vessel not belonging to France, or the subjects or inhabitants thereof, or of any port or place annexed to the territories of France, under the licence of the said respective governor or lieutenant governor who are empowered to grant in his majesty's name, subject to such instructions as his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, shall from time to time, think fit to issue, to be signified by one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state; and also to permit, under licence to be granted as aforesaid, the exportation from the said islands, lands and territories, into which such importation as aforesaid shall be made, and in the ships aforesaid in which such importation shall have been made, of rum and molasses, and of any other goods and commodities whatsoever, except sugar, indigo, cotton, wool, coffee and cocoa. Provided that such ships or vessels shall duly enter into, report and deliver their respective cargoes, and re-load at such ports only where regular custom houses shall have been established. But it is his royal highness's pleasure, nevertheless, and his royal highness, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice aforesaid, is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that nothing herein before contained shall be construed to permit the importation of staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, live stock, live provisions, or any kind of provisions whatsoever as aforesaid, into any of the said islands, lands or territories in which there shall not be, at the time when such articles shall be brought for importation, the following duties on such articles of the U. States of America, namely: On wheat flour, per barrel, not weighing more than one hundred and ninety six pounds nett weight. L O 3 8 On bread or biscuit of wheat flour, or any other grain, per barrel, not exceeding more than one hundred pounds weight, O 3 4 On flour or meal, made from rye, peas, beans Indian corn, or other grain than wheat, per barrel, not weighing more than one hundred and ninety-six pounds, O 3 4 On peas, beans, rye, Indian corn, callivances, or other grain, per bushel, O 10 On rice, for every one hundred pounds nett weight and so in

proportion for a less or larger quantity, O 3 4 On shingles, called Boston chips, not more than 12 inches length, per thousand, O 3 4 On shingles, being more than 12 inches in length per thousand, O 6 8 For every twelve hundred commonly called one thousand, of Red Oak Staves, 1 0 0 For every twelve hundred commonly called one thousand, White Oak Staves, and for every one thousand pieces of Heading, O 15 0 For every one thousand feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of all descriptions, O 10 0 For every thousand feet of Pitch Pine Lumber, 1 15 0 For all other kinds of Wood or Timber not before enumerated, O 15 0 For every thousand wood Hoops O 5 0 And in proportion for a less or larger quantity of all and every the articles enumerated. Horses, neat Cattle, and other live stock for every hundred pounds of the value thereof, at the port or at the place of importation 10 0 0

And whereas, I have deemed it expedient and necessary to make known and publish the same within this majesty's government, I do, therefore, issue this my proclamation, to the end that all persons whom it doth or may concern, being duly apprised thereof, may govern themselves.

Given under my hand, and the Great Seal of the Islands, this 14th day of Jan. 1813, and in the 53d year of his majesty's reign. GEORGE HORSFORD. ROBERT KENEY. GOD SAVE THE KING.

(CIRCULAR.) Downing Street, Nov. 9, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor of enclosing an order in council, which has been judged expedient to issue, in consequence of the existing hostilities between his majesty and the United States of America. By this order you are authorised to grant licences for importation of certain articles enumerated in the order, and for the exportation of certain articles also enumerated in the same order, in the ships in which the importation shall be made. This intercourse is to be subject to the condition stated in the order, and such instructions as you may from time to time receive from one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state. I am commanded by his royal highness the prince regent, to signify to you that in granting the licenses for importation of the above enumerated articles, you take care that the articles so to be imported be severally enumerated in the body of the license, that the port or place from whence the importation is to be made, and the port to which the vessel is bound be also inserted in the body of the license.

That if the person applying for the license shall not be able to state the name of the vessel on board of which the proposed importation is to be made, the condition of the license should be that the name of the vessel, the name of the master, her tonnage and her national character be endorsed on the license on quitting her port of clearance, and that the condition of her license should also be, that she proceed direct for the port of her destination. Although the order in council authorises you to permit the importations of the enumerated articles in any vessels not French, you will not grant these licenses to any except to vessels in amity with his majesty, unless you are convinced that the Island will be exposed to serious embarrassments by so confining the importation in question. Whatever importations are proposed to be made, under the order from the U. States of America, should be by your licenses confined to the ports in the Eastern States exclusively, unless you have reason to suppose that the object of the order would not be fulfilled if licenses are not also granted for importations from the other ports in the U. States.

With respect to the licenses for exportation on board the vessels in which an importation shall have been previously made you will observe that the order does not require that the port of destination in such case shall be the same as that from whence the importation had been made, but you will take care that in the body of the licence be inserted the name of the vessel, her tonnage, the name of the master, and her national character, the port of clearance and the port of destination, and that the cargo be described in the body of the licence according to the words of the order, viz: rum, molasses, or any other goods and commodities,

whatsoever, except sugar, indigo, cotton, wool, coffee and cocoa. You will take care that the term of the import licence does not exceed the term of the order on which it is granted, and that you do not issue any licence for exportation under this order, after that period.

The fee payable for each licence is not in any case to exceed the sum of one pound one shilling. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant. (Signed) To LIERT. GOVERNOR HARCORT, &c.

At a Court held for Jefferson County, the 22d day of Feb. 1813.

THE Court proceeded to lay off the districts of this county, for the purpose of electing Overseers of the Poor, as follows, viz. first district beginning on the top of the mountain, in the Loudoun County line, thence with the road by Keyes' Ferry to Warming road, thence with the said road by Walpert's Tavern to the Berkeley County line, thence with the said County line to the river Potomack, thence with the said river down to Loudoun County, thence with the said County line to the beginning: Ordered that an election be held for said district at the house of Thomas James, in Shepherd's-Town, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next, under the direction of John Morrow, and Presley Marmaduke.

The second district beginning at the commencement of the first district, thence with the line of Loudoun County to Frederick County, thence with the said County line to the road leading from Battle Town to Nathan Haines's, thence with the road by J. T. A. Washington's to where the same intersects the Charles Town road near Cameron's, thence with said Charles Town road near John Briscoe's mill, thence with the said road to Hite's road, near Benjamin Bussell's, thence with Hite's road to the road leading from Shepherd's-Town to Charles Town, thence with the said Shepherd's-Town road to the Warming road, thence with the said Warming road to the beginning: Ordered that an election for said district be held at the court house in Charles-Town, on the day above mentioned, under the direction of Matthew Frame, and John Grigg.

Third district beginning at the Warming road, thence with the line of the second district to the Frederick County line, thence with the said line to the Jefferson County line, thence with the said County line to the Warming road with the line of the first district: Ordered that an election for said district be held in Smithfield, on the above mentioned day under the direction of William P. Flood, and Benjamin Bell.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, C. J. C. DISTRICT ORDERS. WINCHESTER, 8th Feb. 1813.

THE Officers commanding at the different rendezvous will pay particular attention to the proper management and conduct of their recruits towards their fellow citizens; their persons and property are to be held sacred. The commandant is highly displeas'd with the unmilitary and improper conduct of some of the soldiers at this rendezvous on Wednesday next 3d inst. and he trusts that such conduct will never be repeated; for although he is disposed to grant every reasonable indulgence to his faithful soldiers, he will certainly punish, in an exemplary manner, all improper conduct; particularly the odious vices of gambling, drunkenness, theft and insubordination.

The liberal allowance of pay, bounty and clothing, places a soldier above the mean vice of robbing his neighbors, and it is confidently hoped will be a sufficient inducement for men of respectability (at this eventful period) to engage in the service of their country. Whenever the weather will permit, the recruits are to be exercised twice-a-day; particularly in the marchings, wheelings and facings;—a competent knowledge of these is of the utmost importance in manoeuvring an army. The officers will cause their recruits to retire to their quarters at retreat beating, and to bed at tattoo; after which time all noise is to cease until reveille.

THOMAS PARKER, Col. 12th Regt. U. S. Infantry. Commanding dist. west of the Blue Ridge, Va.

Ten Cents Reward. RAN away from the subscriber on Friday the 13th inst. William Johnson, an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, twenty years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, heavy built, food of drink and void of manners. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are hereby cautioned against employing or harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders.

TH. H. GRADY. Feb. 19.

50 Dollars Reward. STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living near Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson county, Va. on Wednesday night the 24th instant, A SORREL HORSE, about 15 or 16 hands high, 6 years old next spring, some white hairs on his forehead, old shoes on his fore feet, long tail and thick mane. Twenty dollars will be paid for returning said horse and securing the thief if taken in this county—if taken 30 miles from home 30 dollars—and if any greater distance the above reward, or the horse alone, and reasonable expenses. HENRY KRETZER. February 26, 1813.

FOR SALE, A Negro Girl, about 14 years of age, very healthy and promising, and is offered for sale for no fault. Inquire of the Printer. Feb. 19.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons, to whom the estate is indebted, are solicited to produce their accounts to the subscriber, properly authenticated. BATAILLE MUSE, Adm'r. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd. Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

Matthew Wilson, CHAIR-MAKER, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the above business, at the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the house formerly occupied by John Lemon, where he is ready to supply all those who may please to call on him with Windsor Chairs, Settees, &c. made in the newest fashion, of the best materials and workmanship, and on the lowest terms. He intends commencing the Wheel-Wright business in the spring. Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

Stray Mare. CAME to the subscriber's farm about five miles from Shepherd's town, a dark bay mare, without brand or mark, four years old next spring, about 14 hands high, and appears to be with foal—Appraised to 40 dollars. ROBERT AVIS. Feb. 19.

Jefferson County, to wit. January Court, 1813. Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William R. Davis, Plaintiffs, vs. Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementine R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, adm'or with his will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, Deft. 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 Plaintiff by their counsel, it is ordered that the said deft. Wm. Worthington do appear here on the 4th Monday in April next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forth with inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the other defendants do not pay, conceal any money or secret any monies, in their hands due, or goods or effects belonging to the said defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court. A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CLK.

For Sale or Rent, THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charles-town, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three above stairs, exclusive of two neat parlies. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to Samuel Russell, Charles-town, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry. THOMAS RAWLINGS. January 15.

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. Shepherd's-town, } January 8, 1813. }

BLANK DEEDS For Sale at this Office.

OFFICIAL.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM BRIG. GENERAL JAMES WINCHESTER, TO THE SECRETARY AT WAR. Fort George, Upper Canada, 11th Feb. 1813.

SIR, On the 23d ultimo, I had the honor of communicating to your Excellency the result of the action at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, of the preceding day. I have it now in my power to transmit to you a more detailed account of that transaction, together with a more minute statement of our loss. A list of the killed, wounded & missing, is herewith enclosed. The attack upon our camp was commenced about 6 o'clock in the morning by a heavy fire of small arms, together with the discharge of six pieces of artillery directed immediately at our lines, and the houses and temporary breast-work, from behind which a portion of our troops were engaged with the enemy. Early in the action a charge was made by the assaults; but the fire from our lines was so intense that they were quickly compelled to retire.

In this charge the 41st regiment of British regulars principally suffered, their loss during the charge, and in the subsequent engagement, being very considerable. Out of three hundred of these troops about thirty fell dead upon the field, and ninety or an hundred wounded were removed from the ground.

It is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy, the number of Canadian militia and Indians, which was either killed or wounded during the engagement; it could, however, not have been small, having received for 3 or 4 hours an constant fire of our musquetry and rifles, from the breast work under which they were formed. The action had endured about a quarter of an hour, when the right division of our troops, who were less secured by a breast work and exposed to a heavy fire from a body of Indians and militia, who had possessed themselves of some out-houses within their reach, were obliged to retreat from their lines in the moment for the purpose of occupying a position less exposed. This retreat was discovered by the enemy, the whole militia force, together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them with a double violence, and prevented by their superiority of numbers and the severity of their fire the practicability of ever again forming this portion of our troops in order of battle. It was from this division that our principal loss was sustained, few indeed having escaped.

Every effort was in vain employed to force them into some order of action, as affording the only means of either repelling the pursuers, or regaining the temporary breast-work from behind which the remaining part of our troops still gallantly defended themselves; but every exertion was in vain employed, and the very few who survived of the party surrendered as prisoners to the enemy.

Our loss in this action will be ascertained by the list herewith enclosed. Among the killed I have to lament several brave and valuable officers, some of whom had distinguished themselves in the action of the evening of the 18th, and fell on the 22d while unavailingly engaged in rallying the troops, who retreated in disorder from the lines. Among those, the loss of Colonel John Allen and Major Elijah A. Cunnahan, is to be particularly regretted, as also Captain John H. Woolfolk, of my Aids de camp; their exertions were unsuccessful, notwithstanding every possible exertion was employed; they bravely fell in the discharge of their respective duties. While I regret the fate of those who fell upon this occasion, I should do justice to pass over, without notice, the few partakers in their danger, who were fortunate to survive them. To Lieut. Col. William Lewis, who commanded on the 18th, and to Capt. James Overton, my Aid de camp, who attended my person on the field, my thanks are particularly due, for their prompt and willing exertion during every period of the conflict. To the officers and soldiers who bravely maintained their ground in the temporary fortification, too much praise cannot be bestowed: Assailed by numbers greatly superior, supported by six pieces of artillery constantly employed, they gallantly defended with small arms alone, for near four hours of constant battle.

Abstract of the killed, wounded and missing in the action at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, 22nd of January, 1813. 17th Regiment of United States Infantry. Killed and missing—1 Regimental Surgeon, 2 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 112 non-commissioned officers and privates. Wounded—1st Regiment Kentucky Militia. Killed and missing—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Surgeon's Mate, 1 Ensign, 36 non-commissioned officers and privates. Wounded—1 Ensign, 5 privates. 1st Rifle Regiment Kentucky Militia. Killed and missing—1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Regimental Surgeon, 4 Captains, 1 Ensign, 154 non-commissioned officers and privates. Wounded—2 Ensigns, 6 privates. 5th Regiment Kentucky Militia. Killed and missing—1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 73 non-commissioned officers and privates. Wounded—1 Sergeant, 3 Corporals, 7 privates. P. S. The wounded are included in the list of prisoners forwarded. JAMES GARRARD, Jun. Brigade Inspector.

An abstract of prisoners captured in the action on the River Raisin, the 22nd January 1813. 17th United States Regiment Infantry. 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 54 non-commissioned officers and privates. 1st Regt. Kentucky Volunteer Militia. 2 Captains, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 104 non-commissioned officers and privates. 1st Rifle Regt. Kentucky Vol. Militia. 1 Major, 2 Captains, 4 Ensigns, 133 non-commissioned officers and privates. 5th Regt. Kentucky Volunteer Militia. 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 3 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 4 Ensigns, 189 non-commissioned officers and privates. Staff of the 5th Regiment. 1 Adjutant, 1 Quarter Master, 1 Regimental Surgeon, 1 Surgeon's Mate. 2d Regt. Kentucky Volunteer Militia. 1 Captain, 20 privates. Brigade Staff. 1 Brigadier General, 1 Brigade Inspector, 1 Aid de Camp, Lieutenant 17th U. States Regiment. JAMES GARRARD, Jun. Brigade Inspector.

Boston, February 19. TRIBUTE TO VALOR. The honorable Mr. Crowninshield, of Essex, yesterday, in Senate, offered the following motion: COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. In Senate, February 19, 1813. Resolved, That the thanks of this Senate be given to Com. William Bainbridge, and Officers and Crew of the frigate Constitution, under his command, for their brilliant achievement in capturing and destroying His Britannic Majesty's frigate Java—and that the Commodore be requested to communicate the same to his officers and crew, with an assurance from this branch of the Legisla-

No troops ever behaved with more cool and determined bravery: from the commanding officer down to the private soldier, there was scarce a single abandonment of duty: and at the last, when their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and surrounded by the enemy, greatly superior in number and in the means of war, surrendered with a reluctance rarely to be found upon similar occasions. The officers commanding in the breast work and who deserve particular notice, if distinction could easily be drawn, were Major Benjamin Graves and George Madison; Captains Hightower, Hart, Williams, Cholier, Sebree, Hamilton, Keleby, Bledsoe, Ballard, and James; Brigade Major James Garrard, Adjutant John M'Calla, and Quarter Master Pollard Keen; they defended themselves to the last with great gallantry, and merit my warmest gratitude, as well as the highest praise of their country.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant, J. WINCHESTER, Brigadier General U. S. Army. The hon. the Secretary at War, Washington city, U. S.

On the above being seconded, the hon. Mr. Otis said the proposition was new, and he hoped a time would be assigned for its consideration; and he moved a time should be assigned. The hon. Mr. Sprague said the news of this capture and all its details had been before the public some days, and none of the facts had been doubted or even questioned—to take time to consider such a question, was to doubt of the propriety of its adoption; he was, therefore, ready to express his opinion. Mr. Otis then withdrew his motion, and thereupon the yeas and nays being required, were as follows: Yeas—Dana, (President) Dillingham, Willis, Sprague, Bridge, Folger, Parker, Porter, Bemis, Moody, Spurr, Crowninshield, Webber, Read, Poor, Foote, Page—17. Nays NONE.

All the federal members left their seats when the question was taken!

CAPTURE OF THE FROLIC. From the London Gazette, Dec. 26. Letter from the Captain of the Frolic to Admiral Warren. His Majesty's ship Poitiers, at sea, Oct. 23. Sir—It is with the most bitter sorrow and distress I have to report to your excellency the capture of his Majesty's brig Frolic, by the ship Wasp, belonging to the United States of America, on the 18th instant.

Having under convoy the homeward bound trade from the Bay of Honduras, and being in latitude 36 deg. N. and 64 deg. W. on the night of the 17th, we were overtaken by a most violent gale of wind, in which the Frolic carried away her main yard, lost her topsails, & sprung the main topmast. On the morning of the 18th, as we were repairing the damages sustained in the storm, and reassembling the scattered ships, a suspicious ship came in sight, and gave chase to the convoy.

The merchant ships continued their voyage before the wind until all sail; the Frolic dropt astern, and hoisted Spanish colors, in order to decoy the stranger under her guns, and give time for the convoy to escape. About ten o'clock, both vessels being within hail, we hauled to the wind, and the battle began. The superior fire of our guns gave every reason to expect its speedy termination in our favor, but the gaff head braces being shot away, and there being no sail on the main-mast, the brig became unmanageable, and the enemy succeeded in taking a position to rake her, while she was unable to bring a gun to bear.

After laying some time exposed to a most destructive fire, she fell with the bowsprit betwixt the enemy's main and mizen rigging, still unable to return his fire. At length the enemy boarded, and made himself master of the brig, every individual officer being wounded, and the greater part of the men either killed or wounded, there not being twenty persons remaining unhurt.

Although I shall ever deplore the unhappy issue of this contest, it would be great injustice to the merits of the officers and crew, if I failed to report that their bravery and coolness are deserving of every praise; and I am convinced, if the Frolic had not been crippled in the gale, I should have to make a very different report to your excellency. The Wasp was taken, and Frolic re-captured the same afternoon, by his Majesty's ship Poitiers. Being separated from them, I cannot transmit at present a list of killed and wounded.—Mr. Charles M'Kay, the first lieutenant, and Mr. Stephens the master, have died of their wounds. I have the honor to be, &c. T. WHINYANES.

JOHN S. GARDEN. NEW-YORK, March 5. Latest from England. The lateness of the hour at which we received the London papers and political intelligence brought by Capt. Terry on

Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board the American ship the United States, at sea, the 28th October, 1812. Sir—It is with the deepest regret I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's late ship Macedonian was captured on the 25th inst. by the United States' ship United States, Commodore Decatur, commander; the detail as follows:—

A short time after day light, steering N. W. by W. with the wind from the southward, in lat. 22 deg. N. and long. 29 deg. 30 min. W. in the execution of their lordships orders, a sail was seen on the lee beam, which I immediately stood for and made her out to be a large frigate under American colors; at 9 o'clock I closed with her, and she commenced the action, which we returned, but from the enemy keeping two points off the wind, I was not enabled to get as close to her as I could have wished.

After an hour's action the enemy backed and came to the wind, and I was then enabled to bring her to close battle; in this situation I soon found the enemy's force too superior to expect success, unless some very fortunate chance occurred in our favor, and with this hope I continued the battle to two hours and ten minutes, when having the mizen-mast shot away by the board, top-mast shot away by the caps, main-yard ahst in pieces, lower masts badly wounded, lower rigging all cut to pieces, a small proportion only of the foresail left to the fore yard, all the guns on the quarter deck and fore-castle disabled but two, and filled with wreck, two also on the main-deck disabled, and several shot between wind and water, a very great proportion of the crew killed and wounded, and the enemy comparatively in good order, who had now shot ahead and was about to place himself in a raking position, without our being enabled to return the fire, being a perfect wreck and unmanageable log, I deemed it prudent, though a painful extremity to surrender his Majesty's ship, nor was this dreadful alternative resorted to till every hope of success was removed even beyond the reach of chance, nor till, I trust, their Lordships will be aware every effort had been made against the enemy by myself, my brave officers and men; nor should she have been surrendered whilst a man lived on board, had she been manageable.

I am sorry to say our loss is severe; I find by this day's muster thirty-six killed, three of whom lingered a short time after the battle, thirty-six severely wounded, many of whom cannot recover, and thirty-two slightly wounded, who may all do well; total 104.

The truly noble and animating conduct of my officers, and the steady bravery of my crew, to the last moment of the battle, must ever render them dear to their country.

My first Lt. David Hope was severely wounded in the head towards the close of the battle, and taken below; but was soon again on deck, displaying that greatness of mind and exertion, which, though it may be equalled, can never be excelled; the third Lieut. John Bulford, was also wounded, but not obliged to quit his quarters; second Lieut. Samuel Motley and he deserves my highest acknowledgement. The cool and steady conduct of Mr. Walker, the master, was very great during the battle, as also that of Lieuts. Wilson and Magill of the marines.

On being taken on board the enemy's ship, I ceased to wonder at the result of the battle. The United States is built with the scantling of a 74 gun ship, mounting 30 long 24 pounders (English ship guns) on her main deck, and 22 42 pounders carronades with 2 long 24 pounders on her quarter deck and fore-castle, howitzer guns in her tops, and a traveling carronade on her upper deck, with a complement of 478 picked men.

The enemy has suffered much in masts, rigging and hull above and below water; her loss in killed and wounded I am not aware of, but I know a Lieut. and 6 men have been thrown overboard.

CAPTURE OF THE MACEDONIAN. From the London Gazette, Jan. 1. Admiralty-office, Dec. 29, 1812. Copy of a letter from Captain John Surman Carden, late commander of his Majesty's ship the Macedonian, to John

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