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. &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 gov. or lt. governors 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 licenses 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 higness, 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 whatever 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.	L0 3 8
On bread or biscuit of wheat flour, or any other grain, per barrel, not exceeding more than one hundred pounds weight,	0 3 4
On bread, for every hundred pounds made from wheat, or any other grain whatever, imported in bags or other packages than barrels weighing as aforesaid,	0 3 4
On flour or meal, made from rye, peas, beans Indian corn, or other grain than wheat, per barrel, not weiging more than one hundred and ninety-six pounds,	0 3 4
On peas, beans, rye, Indian corn, callivances, or other grain, per bushel,	0 0 10
On rice, for every one hundred pounds nett weight and so in proportion for a less or larger quantity,	0 3 4
On shingles, called Boston chips, not more than 12 inches length, per thousand,	0 3 4
On shingles, being more than 12 inches in length per thousand,	0 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,	0 15 0
For every one thousand feet of White or Yellow Pine Lumber, of all descriptions,	0 10 0
For every thousand feet of Pitch Pine Lumber,	1 15 0
For all other kinds of Wood or Timber not before enumerated,	0 15 0
For every thousand wood Hoops	0 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 his 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.

By his excellency's command,
ROBERT KENEDY.

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 licenses 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 licence 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 licence should be that the name of the vessel, the name of the master, her tonnage and her national character be endorsed on the licence on quitting her port of clearance, and that the condition of her licence 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 licences 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 LIEUT. 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 Warmspring 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 Warmspring road, thence with the said Warmspring 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 Griggs.

Third district beginning at the Warmspring 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 Warmspring 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 deportment and conduct of their recruits towards their fellow citizens; their persons and property are to be held sacred.

The commandant is highly displeased with the unmilitary and improper conduct of some of the soldiers at this rendezvous on Wednesday night 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. Infty. 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, 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.

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 expences.

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.

BATTAILE MUSE, *Adm'or. 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'stown, 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, Clementius R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, adm'or with the will annexed, of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, *Defendants.* In Chancery.

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

Shepherds-town, January 8, 1813.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1813. [No. 260.

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 assailants; 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 the constant fire of our musquetry and riflemen, 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 ordered to retreat from their lines in the enclosure, for the purpose of occupying ground less exposed. This retreat was discovered by the enemy, the whole mass of force, together with a portion of the militia, bore down upon them with 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 form 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 M'Clanahan, is to be particularly regretted, as also Captain John H. Woolfolk, one of my Aids de camp; their exertions were unsuccessful, notwithstanding every possible exertion was employed; they gravely fell in the discharge of their respective duties. While I regret the fate of those who fell upon this occasion, I should do injustice 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.—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 Majors 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.

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, Februry 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 Legislature, that they will hold in grateful remembrance those who fell in fighting for the essential and violated rights of their country.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate cause an attested copy of this resolution to be transmitted to Com. *Bainbridge.*

SAMUEL DANA, President.

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 Poictiers, 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 under 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 Poictiers. 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. WHINYATES.

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 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-masts shot away by the caps, main-yard shot 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 forecastle 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 all may 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 Mottely 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 forecastle, 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.

JOHN S. CARDEN.

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

Thursday evening, and the pre-occupancy of our paper, prevented us not only from giving more than a brief abstract of the Russian success, but obliged us to omit the whole of his marine news.

He informs that the voice of England is "*That the thunder of British cannon is to be heard in the American ports the ensuing summer;*" and "*in six months the American flag will disappear from the ocean!*"

There are lying in Portsmouth, ready for sea, 19 sail of the line, which are to be joined by several frigates, sloops of war and gun brigs, all well provided with the necessaries of war, for the purpose of blockading the American coast. It was said they had taken on board a great quantity of shells for bombarding, and that an attack on New York was contemplated as soon as the winter season would permit.

Several 74 gun ships were cutting down for frigates, and several large ones building. These are intended to go alongside our frigates. There were also several large vessels ready to sail, each carrying 32 guns, and are called *privateers*.

It was believed in England that the attempt to destroy our harbors and seaport towns would take place whilst the American troops were marching into Canada.

The Revolutionaire frigate sailed on the 9th Jan. with American prisoners on board from Plymouth.

LONDON, Jan. 17.

Dispatches from Lord Cathcart—destruction of the French Grand Army—forty thousand more prisoners made on the Beresina and at Wilna, with immense magazines at the latter place.

Despatches from Lord Cathcart—4 Gottenburgh mails—and another set of Paris papers, besides mails and despatches from Cadiz, Lisbon and Brazil, reached town yesterday.

Lord Cathcart's despatches are dated St. Petersburgh the 22d Dec. and inclose very long details of Gen. Kutousoff of the 14th written from the theatre of the operations. They state that in the passage of the Beresina the Russians took about 20,000 prisoners. In the pursuit from the Beresina to Wilna 7000 more fell into their hands, including baggage, &c. among which is a great part of Bonaparte's personal effects and important state papers.

The French reached Wilna on the 10th December, where the Russians, who arrived about the same time, took 14 000 prisoners, and obtained possession of the magazines.

These despatches make the number of prisoners taken since the last account upwards of 40.000, reducing the 70.000 to about 30,000. Of this latter number not more than 20,000 were believed to be effective on the 14th ult. Little doubt therefore can be entertained of the entire annihilation of the French Grand Army, especially, as Wittgenstein reports that the Bavarian division had been surrounded by Adjutant General Kutusoff's corps, and cut off from Wilna.

It is in fact supposed that only a few officers have escaped. Besides the French prisoners, the French have, since the last accounts, lost 200 pieces of cannon, all their magazines, stores, &c. Several General Officers had been taken, among whom is General Lefebre, who violated his parole, and, ran away from Cheltenham.

The Austrians might have effected a most favorable diversion in favor of the French by marching on to Wilna, but Gen. Sachen hung upon their flank so closely as to deter them from attempting such a movement, even had they been so inclined.

Gen. Kutousoff has issued a Proclamation to the Poles, offering clemency, and states that it was his Imperial Majesty's intention that a new organization of Poland should take place. For this purpose, the Emperor left Petersburg for Wilna on the 9th.

The total return of prisoners, &c. in the Russian War Office, up to the 3d Dec. was 146.000, among whom were 1600 Officers including 45 Generals, and from 700 to 1000 pieces of cannon. The surrender of the Prussian Army under D' York, which took place on the 20th December, is not, of course, included in the above statement. The killed & wounded could not have mounted to less than 200.000 more—making a total of between 300 and 400,000 men—sacrificed to the ambition of one individual.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.

An Ukase was issued a few days ago ordering a new levy to be completed in one month from this day, of 8 men out of every 500 men fit for service. It is calculated that this will produce 300,000.—The provinces which have suffered by the last campaign are exempted. The Emperor set out late last night for Wilna.

ALBANY, Feb. 28.

Albany is all in confusion. An express has arrived from Colonel Pike, but I cannot ascertain its contents. This morning General Dearborn started for Sacket's Harbour in a coach and four, and the troops stationed at Greenbush, amounting to about 500, commence their march for that place to-morrow morning. Governor Prevost has adjourned the Legislature of Canada, and has marched with all his force to Kingston. Something of moment is certainly about transpiring.

This moment forty sailors have arrived in stages from Newport, on their way to Sacket's Harbour.

Extract of another letter, same date.

Two expresses arrived here this morning from Plattsburg and Sacket's Harbour; and at 12 o'clock, gen. Dearborn set off for the latter place. He gave orders for about 300 men at Greenbush to follow him immediately. It is said Sir George Prevost is at Kingston, and it is expected that he will make an attempt to burn our vessels. The enemy have carried off or destroyed all the public stores at Ogdensburgh.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract of a letter from Sacket's Harbor, dated March 1.

"You have no doubt heard ere this reaches you, many rumors of the British having it in contemplation to attack the shipping at this place. From the reports of deserters, who come in daily, it is pretty generally believed that such is their intentions; the inhabitants of this and the different surrounding villages have generally removed into the interior of the country and every means is taken to prevent surprise and to give them a suitable reception. The militia are pouring in daily—the spirit which has so long slept, seems at length to be roused. Capt. Forsyth and col. M'Clure of your city, who commanded the U. States volunteers, marched in here a few days ago.

"The defence of this place is entrusted to col. Macomb, a spirited, intelligent and active young officer."

From Cook's Albany Journal.—Saturday evening, 9 o'clock.

Two gentlemen have just arrrived from Sacket's Harbor, which place they left on Thursday last, and inform, that General Dearborn arrived there on Wednesday—that the place was becoming quite formidable by the arrival of troops daily; the fears of invasion had somewhat subsided. The British were also very formidable at Kingston—Whether an attack would be made was yet doubtful.

PHILADELPHIA, March 9.

The reported victory of capt. Porter, turns out to be incorrect. When it was received in this city, no person doubted its authenticity. We understood it originated in a mistake of a gentleman in Wilmington, on reading a Baltimore paper mentioning the reported capture of the Acasta. In extreme hurry, he wrote a letter to the postmaster at Chester, stating it as a fact, and the postmaster naturally enough endorsed it on the way bill.

NORFOLK, *March 5.*

The enemy's squadron have, since our last publication, been reinforced by four ships, two of which are certainly (and probably three) of the line. The weather being hazy, the size of one of the ships could not be ascertained. We believe those lately arrived are the Marlborough, Ramillies and Poictiers, of 74 guns each, and the *Acasta* frigate, all from Bermuda.

An express from the bay shore, arrived just as this paper was going to press, states that there are *five line of battle ships* in the bay this morning. *Ledger.*

March 9.

From conversation we have had with several intelligent gentlemen who came up in the cartel, we have no doubt the enemy meditates an attack on some of our seaports; whether it is to be made on this town, or whether the Chesapeake is to be only a rendezvous, or place of preparation for an attack on some of the ports to the eastward, has not been ascertained. We have reason however to surmise that the favor is intended for Norfolk.

The sloop George, Ennis, from Savannah bound to New-York, with a cargo of cotton and rice, was captured on the 4th of Feb. by the Dragon, off cape Charles, and ordered to Bermuda. Capt. Ennis and crew remain on board the Dragon.

The Dragon had captured two look out boats which we understand were dispatched from New-York by commodore Decatur, to turn back vessels bound into the Chesapeake—They had stopped several in sight of the squadron, whom they consequently saved from capture.—The loss of these is trifling in comparison to the immense property they have prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Mr. Rich, who came up in the Cartel, states that the force now in the Bay to be as follows:

Marlborough,	74	Adm. Cockburne.
Dragon,	74	Capt. Berry.
Poictiers,	74	Beresford.
Victorious,	74	Talbot.
Acasta,	44	Kerr.
Junon,	38	Pym.
Statira,	38	Stackpole.
Maidstone,	36	Burdett.
Belvidera,	36	Byron.
Narcissus,	32	Aylmer.
Laurestinus,	21	Gordon.
Tartarus,	20	Pasco.

The St. Domingo and Ramilies, 74's were expected to join the squadron in a few days.

WASHINGTON CITY, *March* 13.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Chillicothe, March 6th, 1813.

Two gentlemen arrived in town last night from the army, and bring the important information that gen. Harrison has gone to Malden with 3,000 men for the purpose of destroying the Queen Charlotte, and other vessels there, some of which are said to be building. It is stated that capt. Langham with 200 regulars forms the vanguard to this force; and that Harrison commands in person and has taken a number of his cannon with him. He had previously learned from Canada, that the British reinforcements, which had been on the march for Malden, from the lower part of the province, had been all ordered back, in consequence of the movements of the army of the centre. It is probable the British force at Malden at this time is inconsiderable, and may have considered themselves secure from Harrison in consequence of the defeat of Winchester.

We will probably have important news from that quarter in a few days, which I will take the earliest opportunity of communicating to you.

CAPTURE OF OGDENSBURGH.

Extract of a letter, received by the Honorable R. Atwater, a Member of the Senate of New-York, from his son, dated February 27.

"The news of the fall of Ogdensburgh, has probably reached you before this time, but lest you should not get the true statement before you receive this, I give it as it is here understood.

"Monday the 22d instant, at the dawn of day, the centinel from this side the river, observed a movement of the enemy at Prescott; about sun rise, they were formed, and advancing, the exact number is not known, but supposed to be about six hundred, mostly British Regulars—as they had been frequently seen to parade and exercise on the ice, it was not believed by our officers that their object was to attack the village of Ogdensburgh, until they had passed more than half across the Saint Lawrence, the enemy at that time divided, the one half going above and the other below the village, at the same time scattered as much as possible, but advanced towards this shore with great rapidity; before they reached the bank, each division closed by rushing together, apparently without order, and in fact surprised our troops—those in the new barracks east of the village, and in the village, were pressed by the point of the bayonet, and fled, panic struck.—Captain Forsyth, who quartered in the old barracks, exchanged a few shot with the upper division of the enemy; but while he was disputing the ground with them, the lower division obtained complete possession of our artillery, arsenal and village, and immediately directed their fire upon the old stone barracks, and Captain Forsyth, with one cannon, being removed to the hill, near Mr. Hasbrouck's house, which soon drove Forsyth from the old garrison or barracks; he effected his retreat on the road to Black Lake. We lost six men killed and about forty prisoners taken, many of whom were wounded, 750 stand of arms, a great quantity of ammunition which was taken out of the arsenal in the village, thirteen pieces of cannon mounted, about 500 barrels of flour, and a quantity of pork and beef—both the old and new barracks, and two vessels *burnt*—every inn-keeper's house pillaged, Mr. Hasbrouck's, Mr. Gray's, and one or two other private dwelling houses broken open, the furniture destroyed, and houses greatly injured.

"The number of the enemy killed and wounded, it is not known; they re-crossed the river the same day There has been several flags sent over from them since—they have made a demand of all the wheat and flour in the village belonging to individuals, but offer to pay a fair price for it; and in an insulting manner, they have promised protection and security to the country, provided there's no more troops sent to Ogdensburgh, to excite the fears of the Canadians; and, as they now have full satisfaction for all depredations committed by our troops on their frontiers. The village is mostly deserted by the villagers, and the inhabitants on the St. Lawrence much alarmed."

Baltimore, March 4.

Yesterday about 380 men embarked in different vessels from this for French town to join the northern army. They were composed of captains M'Kenzie's, Barnad's and Flemming's companies of infantry, of the 14th regt. under col. Winder, about 300, and the remainder a rifle company.

Annapolis, March 3.

Arrived off this port on Saturday evening last his Britannic Majesty's Packet Francis Freeling, Capt. Bell, in 49 days from Falmouth, via Bermuda and New-York, as a flag of truce, said to have despatches for government.

The packet was brought in and anchored under the guns of fort Madison on Monday, where we understand she will wait for an answer from Washington.—The letters, &c. were sent to the Secretary of State's office this evening by capt. Dent.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 19.

To Subscribers.

This paper, No. 260, completes the 5th year of the Farmer's Repository; another payment consequently becomes due from the original subscribers. The editor takes pleasure in acknowledging the punctuality of a number of his subscribers, but at the same time reminds many others that they are considerably in arrear.

COMMUNICATION.

On Wednesday the 24th ult. a detachment of upwards of 50 men, marched from Shepherd's Town towards our northern frontier, under the command of Lieut. Henry Swearingen, by whom they were enlisted: And on Tuesday another of about the same number from this place, via Winchester, under the command of Lieut. Otho W. Callis, by whom they were also enlisted. These men, notwithstanding the usual indulgence granted during the season of recruiting, conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. Their appearance was truly martial; and as most of them were young, stout and able bodied men, it may truly be said, that two finer detachments never marched from one county. Indeed they were the very reverse of that which "our friends in Congress" predigted the army would be composed of. Mr. Quincy speaks of them as "the vagabonds of the country"—and Mr. Sheffy as "undutiful sons—refractory apprentices—the idle, thoughtless, and profligate, collected in the purlieus of tippling houses," &c. &c. Peace to such babblers. The patriotic defenders of our country are far above the reach of such slanders. No two officers are entitled to more praise for their upright conduct and great attention to the recruiting service, than Lieuts. Swearingen and Callis—They carry with them the confidence and good wishes of all who know them.

It is understood that the Emperor of Russia has offered to the U. States and Great Britain, his mediation, with a view to promote peace between them, and that a communication to this effect has just been made to our government by Mr. *Daschkoff*. This proposition is believed to have originated in motives no less honorable to His Imperial Majesty, than friendly to both the parties. It is to be presumed, that our government, steadily adhering to its principles, will not hesitate to accede to a measure, which, having peace solely and simply for its object, may be beneficial, and cannot be injurious to the U. States. *Nat. Intel.*

It has been stated, we have observed, in some of the factious prints, and may be believed by some of their credulous readers, that the mediation of the emperor of Russia, between the United States and Great Britain, had been offered to our government some time ago, and had been rejected. We state it as a fact, of which we have entire belief, that our government had received no intimation of such intention on the part of the emperor, directly or indirectly, until since the adjournment of congress; and that it was then promptly accepted on the part of our government, with the same frankness with which it was tendered by the Russian sovereign. *ib.*

PROPOSED ARMISTICE.

Letters received last evening from the south, assert confidently, that the proposition of the emperor of Russia for an armistice, is accompanied by an offer to guarantee the whole of the claims of the United States, and offers his mediation on this express condition; the guarantee is understood to extend to the exclusion of American seamen from the British navy, and the British from the American; the same overture, it is intimated, is to come directly from the British government, through an authorised agent (supposed to be Mr. Barclay, now at Bermuda)—should these circumstances turn out to be true, our war will terminate before the summer campaign opens.

(Aurora, of March 12.

The latest dates we received from General Harrison's Army, in the papers of yesterday, were to the 20th ult. at which time his force had considerably diminished by the expiration of the term of service of the volunteers; and he was busily engaged in fortifying his encampment, in daily expectation, it was said, of an attack from the enemy.—[*Nat. Int.*

SACKET'S HARBOUR.

We are happy to learn is in a complete state of defence, and fully capable of resisting any attack which can be made from the opposite shore. An officer lately from there, informs that he left a considerable force, in high spirits, and fearless of an attack; among which were about 900 sailors. The reinforcements from Utica, Albany, &c. will, however, put the security of Sacket's Harbor beyond doubt.

FIRE AT NORFOLK.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, to a gentleman in Richmond, dated Saturday, 6th March 1813.

"About 3 o'clock this morning we were alarmed by the cry of fire. It broke out in a bake-house, and before the flames could be arrested about twenty houses were consumed, mostly of inconsiderable value. Two boys were burnt in the bake-house."

From the Alexandria Gazette.

BLOCKADING SQUADRON.

A pilot came up to this place yesterday from below, bringing information that on Tuesday evening last, six British frigates had come up the bay to Piankatank about thirty miles below the mouth of Potomac river, and sent their boats and cutters, to make an attack on the Baltimore flotilla, and some gun boats that were in the mouth of the river; the result of the engagement, which the captain of a Baltimore schooner, who gave the information to the pilot, said he was witness to for upwards of one hour, is not known. He likewise stated that the boats of the frigates were sent into every river and creek on the bay, for the purpose of searching for vessels.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed, by the President and Senate, Major-Generals of the Army of the U. States, viz.

James Wilkinson,
William H. Harrison,
William R. Davie,
Wade Hampton,
Aaron Ogden,
Morgan Lewis.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THE *orators* in the Minority in Congress, have exerted in vain their eloquence to prove the *immorality* and *injustice* of the war, and to fix the charge of *French influence* on the administration. They have not been able to produce one argument the fallacy of which a mind of tolerable capacity could not detect. The *Federal Republican* has in vain tryed his scurrility. And now *Alfred*—the irresistible *Alfred*, with "proof positive" has taken the cudgels, to establish the points beyond the possibility of a doubt. This *able writer* has adopted the same cogent method of reasoning that some of his neighbors did, when they wanted to prove that *more than twelve hundred miles of our Western Frontier, was not west of the Alegany mountains, in the popular meaning of the phrase.* We are under French influence, because, in consequence of the incalculable services rendered to us by the French in our revolutionary struggle, the success of France in *her* struggle for liberty, became popular in America, and the French Republicans denominated themselves *democrats*.

Alfred places great confidence in the evidence which he has extracted from Marshall's "Life of Washington," from this he takes his text; well be it so. If I take my text from the same *book*, to prove how ridiculous are his charges, and what chuff he is throwing out to catch the silly; at least he will not dispute my authority. Notwithstanding it must be evident to all who have read that work, that the author has said nothing in favor of those opposed to him in political opinion, that he could avoid. General Washington was principled against all political uncharitableness, and always exerted himself to reconcile party jealousies. What a pity it is then that his biographer did not follow his amiable example; and not have descended from the high station of an impartial historian, giving facts only, to a prejudiced political writer, for party purposes. I however do not intend to enter into an animadversion on his work, but before I proceed to *Alfred*, I will hazard one opinion. Had the revolution in America terminated, as the revolution in France has, since; and we had been so unfortunate as to have found a Napoleon, instead of a Washington, at the head of our armies, this very historian, who has so very ably discovered the reasons why the French republic could not last, and predicted its fall, *after it happened*, would have just as easily discovered in the *temper* and *customs* of the Americans the same bane to freedom, and incapacity of self government, which he saw in the French, and would roundly have asserted that man was not born to be free.

Now for the charges of Alfred. The same old story from beginning to end "French influence." He commences with a misrepresentation, he says "When the Constitution was formed and adopted, that united the American States in one grand *federal* republic, their [the Republican's] opposition to it could be distinguished by no epithet more appropriate than that of anti-federal." Will Alfred or any friend for him, be so good as to say, who were the most active and conspicuous characters, in our political drama after the treaty of '83 in forming and supporting that constitution which is now the cement of the federal compact? In Vol. 5 page 131 of the "life of Washington," the author, speaking of the efforts made to obtain this constitution says—"Three gentlemen (Col. Hamilton, Mr. Madison, and Mr. Jay) distinguished for their political experience, their talents and their love of union, gave to the public a succession of numbers, which collected in two Vols. under the title of the Federalist, will be read and admired, when the controversy in which that valuable treatise on government originated, shall be no longer remembered." And Col. Lee, then in Congress at New-York, in a letter to General Washington, on the subject of a circular letter which had been published in that state in opposition to the adoption of the federal Constitution "in order to counteract its baneful influence with the Legislature of Virginia, he expresses his anxious wish that Mr. Madison might be prevailed on to take a seat in that Assembly." As Alfred is well acquainted with the events of the revolution he will answer the question.

I will now examine *Alfred's incontrovertible proofs*: an anonymous publication signed "A Citizen of New-York"—sundry *toasts* drank at Philadelphia in '93, by whom the Lord only knows, and some extracts from the "Life of Washington" which go about as far to establish the point as the *history of King Pippin* does the birth of our Saviour. And in making this collection, he has travelled back to the reign of Charles the II. and returned, pocketting every old News-paper he met with; and without doubt has spent many weary months in this laborious undertaking. We must conclude of course that all the evidence which he has been able to obtain has been laid before the public. All the clamour of the opposition against the war, is grounded on French influence, and French influence on such evidence as this! Will the reader revert to his proofs again? Who can deny the evidence of an anonymous news paper publication? Not excepting my own—I wish no one to believe me, farther than good reason, and evidence shall establish. Who will dispute the omnipotence of a *toast* drank by *no body knows who*, twenty years ago? They are unanswerable, so let them pass. Next the extracts from the "Life of Washington." Here I will take him on his own ground (notwithstanding the author is of his party, with all its prejudices) and prove that General Washington and the Congress under his administration, were more completely devoted to France, than either Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, or any of the republican party since. And who shall dare insinuate that Washington was under any other influence than what virtue and patriotism dictated.

After the treaty of peace (Vol. 5, page 25) "The society of the Cincinnatti was established, which was to be designated by a medal of gold representing the American Eagle, bearing on its breast the devices of the order, which was to be suspended by a deep blue ribbon edged with white, descriptive of the Union of *America* and France," and "to the French Ministers, to the Admirals who had commanded in the American seas, to the Count De Rochambeau, and to all Generals and Colonels of the French troops, who had served in the United States, the ensignia of the order were presented and they were invited to consider themselves as members." This society was *hereditary* "*to endure as long as they should endure, or any of their eldest male posterity*, and in failure thereof any collateral branches who might be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members:" to this society all the officers of distinction in the army belonged, and General Washington was the *president*. "In an address of Congress (page 32) to the different states on the subject of the national debt they say "to whom are the debts to be paid? to *an ally*, in the first place who to the exertions of his arms in support of our cause has added the succours of his treasure; who to his important loans has added liberal donations, and whose loans themselves carry the impression of his *magnanimity* and *friendship*." Yet *Alfred* in the abundance of his liberality, has said that France rendered us no great deal of service in our revolutionary conflict.

In 1792 (page 367) the massacre in the island of St. Domingo broke out, "this melancholy occasion gave more substantial evidence of the alacrity with which the *American administration* would embrace any proper opportunity of manifesting its disposition to promote the interest of France, the request (to loan money to the French minister for the colony of St. Domingo) was granted in a manner evincing the interest taken by the *administration in whatever might concern France.* With the instructions to Mr. Morris, minister at France, in '93, (p. 395) he received "assurances that the government would omit no opportunity of convincing the French people of its cordial wish to serve them, and with a declaration that *all circumstances seemed to destine the two nations for the most intimate connexions with each other—the feelings of the President were in perfect union with the sentiments expressed in this letter*," remark the hypocrisy of this *Alfred*—with all due solemnity "I will" says he "fairly examine it, &c. and leave the public to decide." I request any man to refer to the circumstances which produced these toasts, and then say that *Alfred* has been candid in his wish to give a fair statement to the public, or whether he has not given such mangled extracts, as best suited his purpose. At the very time of Mr. Genet's mission, and insolence to our government, general Washington was expressing the most decided manner his attachment to the French, because he was a man of too much firmness and independence, to suffer his opinions of a nation to be changed by the conduct of one man—and if he did not, I am confident he would cheerfully have drank a bumper to every toast published by this very wise Alfred, to prove the devotion of Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson to France; when it is probable neither of them were present when the toasts were drank. It is well known that Mr. Jefferson was the most active member of the Cabinet, in supporting the dignity of the American government, and in exposing the conduct of Mr. Genet; and in a manner highly pleasing to General Washington, which General Marshall is compelled to declare, page 473, "and with the letter written by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Morris, (case of Genet,) which justifies the conduct of the United States, by *arguments too clear to be misunderstood, and too strong ever to be encountered.*"

But why need we go farther back than the last year of General Washington's administration (1796) when Mr. *Adet* presented the colours of France. General Washington's reply to his address must be familiar to every one. I will extract a few sentences. "The events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude as well as the highest admiration. To call your nation brave were to pronounce but common praise.—Wonderful people! ages to come will read with astonishment the history of your brilliant exploits. *A* constitution designed to give permanancy to the greatest object for which you have contended: *A* government which being formed to secure the happiness of the French people corresponds with the ardent wishes of my heart, while it gratifies the pride of every citizen of the United States, by its resemblance to their own. I receive sir, with lively sensibility the symbol of the triumphs and of the enfranchisements of your nation, the colours of France:—and may the friendship of the two republics be commensurate with their existence." If such proofs of *devotion* to France as these were on record against Mr. Jefferson's or Mr. Madison's administration, should we ever hear the end of this cry of *French influence*. If we find characters hardy enough, and even in Congress too, to make the round assertion, without adducing one solitary circumstance to establish it. If we find such beings as *Alfred*, who after searching every old newspaper, from the revolution up to the present day for a probable circumstance to help them out with their *tricks*, are satisfied to risk their reputation upon the validity of a *toast*. What would they do if they could produce such evidence as this? not the patriotism of a Washington would escape their vilifying abuse.—They would not spare the purity of a saint, to accomplish their ends.

This song of *French influence* has been sung, until it has become a subject of common ridicule—it is like the idea of *ghosts* and *witches*, which only haunt the minds of the weak and credulous. In the name of common sense, where are the grounds for all this noise? If this devotion to France has existed ever since the year '93 as Alfred has said; why has it not shewn itself? What are its signs; how or in what shape does it come; and what are we to dread from its effects? Are we to be eternally alarmed by a Phantom, which is as far off now as it was twenty years ago, and will be just as far off twenty years to come? Do we resemble the French in any one thing, but the human form? Do the French emigrants to this country interfere in our government, or get into any of our offices, either civil or military, *as those from Great Britain do?* But no more of *French influence*—if those who are always crying out *French influence* had a little more *American influence* in their principles, they would be better citizens. I wish to God every body would read the "Life of Washington" and observe how far the conduct of these opposition gentlemen agree with the examples and precepts of that virtuous patriot whose name they have assumed. CENSOR.

Married, on Thursday evening the 11th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. ANDREW BILMYER, to the amiable Miss PHEDOCIA WILLIAMS, both of Smithfield.

☞ *The WHIG CLUB will dine at Garnhart's Tavern, on Thursday the 25th inst. All who respect the name of* Whig, *are considered as members.—Dinner on the table at 2 o'clock.*

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co Partnership which existed at this place under the firm of THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to said concern are requested to make payment to Thomas S. Bennett, who is authorised to settle the business of said concern

ROBERT WORTHINGTON,
for the late concern of Robert Worthington, & Co.
THOMAS S. BENNETT.

Harper's Ferry, March 12, 1813.

THE business will be conducted in future by the subscriber, at the old stand, who has now on hand a very considerable supply of

CHEAP GOODS.

He takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to those who have favored the late firm of Thomas S. Bennett, & Co. with their custom, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same.

THOMAS S. BENNETT.

Harper's Ferry, March 12, 1813.

50 bushels fresh, nice
CLOVER SEED
just received and for sale by—
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, March 19.

A VALUABLE
Plantation & Mill for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell by authority on the 15th April next, on the premises, the MILL and PLANTATION which he now occupies, belonging to Lydia Hough, situate in the county of Loudon, 9 miles N. W. of Leesburg, and two and a half miles from Waterford, on Beaverdam creek, and in one of the best wheat neighbourhoods in the county.—The tract contains 180 acres, surpassed by none in the county for its fertility.—About one third of this land is well timbered, and the balance in a state of high cultivation, the whole of which is well watered, having one or more springs in each field. The mill is a strong framed building, two and a half stories high, with three floors, with one pair of manufacturing burrs, five feet in diameter, together with Evan's machinery complete, and one pair of country, stones, 4 feet in diameter. There are also on the premises, and near the mill, a comfortable dwelling house, a good miller's house, a good framed barn, and other necessary out houses.

The above described property situate in the most fertile and wealthy part of the county, ought to claim the attention of a purchaser. I will sell the mill and land together, or divided, so as to suit purchasers. The terms are one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one, two, and three years.

SAMUEL HOUGH, 3d.

March 10th, 1813.

LIST OF ACTS

PASSED AT THE 2ND SESSION OF THE TWELFTH CONGRESS.

An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates and others of the army, and for other purposes.

An act making an appropriation to defray the expenses incurred under an act, entitled "An Act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the U. States;" and the act entitled "An Act for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for those purposes, passed the 28th day of February, 1795."

An act concerning the district and territorial judges of the U. States.

An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases.

An act to increase the Navy of the U. States.

An act approving of the report of the commissioners appointed by the Secretary at War, to ascertain and settle the exterior line of the public land at West Point, in the state of New-York.

An act authorising the President of the U. States to establish post routes, in certain cases.

An act providing for navy pensions in certain cases.

An act making certain partial appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act in addition to the act concerning letters of marque, prizes and prize goods.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the U. States.

An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act to raise an additional military force," and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the admission, under certain circumstances, of vessels owned by citizens of the United States of America, with their cargoes, from British ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope.

An act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act confirming certain claims in the district of Vincennes.

A act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers.

An act for the relief of John Binnion.

An act for the relief of the Bible Society of Philadelphia.

An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory.

An act to authorise and empower the president and managers of the Washington Turnpike Company of the state of Maryland, when organized, to extend & make their turnpike to or from Georgetown in the District of Columbia, through the said district to the line thereof.

An act better to provide for the supplies of the Army of the U. S. and for the accountability of persons entrusted with the same.

An act giving further time to purchasers of public land to complete their payments.

An act for the relief of Susan Wiley.

An act authorising the discharge of Daniel Updike from his imprisonment.

An act for the regulation of seamen on board the private and public vessels of the U. States.

An act to continue in force, for a limited time, the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the U. S. against the Barbary powers."

An act rewarding the officers and crew of the frigate Constitution, and the crew of the Wasp.

An act further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

An act giving a further time for registering claims to lands in the eastern and western districts of the territory of Orleans, now state of Louisiana.

An act vesting in the President of the U. States the power of retaliation.

An act for the relief of John Dixon and John Murray.

An act for the relief of Reuben Atwater.

An act to impose a duty on the importation of iron wire.

An act to establish certain post roads in the state of Louisiana.

An act for the relief of Royal Converce.

An act authorising the issuing of treasury notes, for the service of the year 1813.

An act to alter the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit certain fines, penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

An act authorizing the appointment of additional officers in the respective territories of the United States.

An act making provision for an additional number of general officers.

An act in addition to an act regulating the post-office establishment.

An act for the relief of John Redfield, junr.

An act to encourage vaccination.

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

An act for the relief of Jared Shattuck.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding sixteen millions of dollars.

Resolution, relative to the brilliant achievements of captains Hull, Decatur, Jones, and lieut. Elliot.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States for 1813.

An act making appropriations for the support of the Army of the United States for 1813.

An act giving further time for delivering the evidence in support of claims to land in the Missouri territory, &c.

An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Georgia, &c.

An act for the relief of Ingraham, Phoenix and Nixen.

An act authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be issued new certificates of registry.

An act to alter the time of holding the district courts of New York and Massachusetts.

Resolution authorising the President to cause to be prepared and laid before Congress a system of Military Discipline for the infantry of the Army and Militia of the U. States.

An act making appropriations for alterations and repairs in the Capitol.

An act supplementary to the act "for increasing the Navy of the U. States."

An act to encourage the destruction of armed vessels of the enemy in the waters of the United States.

Resolution of thanks to the officers and crew of the Constitution for the victory over the Java.

An act for the organization of the staff of the Army of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Louis Chacherie.

An act for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Lapsley, deceased.

An act for the relief of Washington Lee.

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. REILY.

March 12.

JOHN CARLILE,

West end of Charlestown, opposite Mr. Henry Haine's Tavern,

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

ALSO,

A complete assortment of Knives and Forks, together with Wines, Spirits, Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, &c. &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.

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.

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 Warmspring 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 Warmspring road, thence with the said Warmspring 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 Griggs.

Third district beginning at the Warmspring 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 Warmspring 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.

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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 expences.

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.

BATTAILE MUSE, *Adm'or. of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd.*

Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale,

Genuine Millington Crowley Steel, warranted first quality, for Axes and other edge Tools,

Best English Blister, for Mill Irons, Hammers, &c.

Do. Country Blister, Bar Iron, Sheet Iron, Strap Iron. ALSO,

Anvils and Vices, of the first rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 20.

LAMPBLACK

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LAND TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, a tract of about 1500 acres of LAND, on Buffaloe Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia; a great proportion of this tract lays 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 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 Country, Va.

JAMES BROWN.

February 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 most possible terms. JAMES. S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

Jefferson County, to wit.

January Court, 1813.

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

vs.

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

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

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

For Sale or Rent,

THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and convenient, with three rooms below and three 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, Charlestown, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS RAWLINGS.

January 15.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

WINCHESTER, 8th Feb. 1813.

THE Officers commanding at the different rendezvous will pay particular attention to the deportment and conduct of their recruits towards their fellow citizens; their persons and property are to be held sacred.

The commandant is highly displeased with the unmilitary and improper conduct of some of the soldiers at this rendezvous on Wednesday night 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. Infty. Commdg. west of the Blue Ridge, Va.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1813. [No. 261.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the *Farmer's Repository* is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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

From the National Intelligencer.

The Russian Mediation.—We have frequently expressed our opinion that the factious editors and demagogues, who clamor so loudly for peace, are in fact not the real friends of peace; that they are friends of peace only because their government is at war. Our readers, we doubt not, agreed with us in opinion, indeed how could they differ, when so many of the leading Federalists in one branch of the National Legislature, and every one of them in the other, voted against a measure (the bill respecting foreign seamen,) for the adoption of which they have heretofore clamored, which cannot have any other effect than to aid in the restoration of peace; and to which there could, among the opposition, be no other objection than that it was supposed to have received the approbation of the Executive. Every day's experience confirms our opinion on this head; and nothing more, than the conduct of opposition in relation to the acceptance of the Russian mediation. Vexed to the soul, without daring to say so; because to avow it would expose to their credulous followers the hollow insincerity of their professions; vexed, we say, at the occurrence of any event which opens an avenue thro' which gleams the most distant prospect of peace, they but ill conceal their chagrin at the annunciation of the acceptance of the friendly offer of the Emperor of Russia, whilst they tell their readers Mr. Madison cannot have acted in this respect in good faith—why, think you, reader? Because, in lamentable truth, the President has in the spirit of a man and a patriot, on two occasions recently, affirmed the justice of our cause and the atrocity of the conduct of the British government and its officers. This, we know, is incompatible with the ideas of propriety entertained by the factious editors, with whom Indian massacre affords food for laughter, and British attempts against our union are an excellent jest; but it was no less the duty of the Chief Magistrate of the nation to have thus spoken—a duty perfectly consistent with another obligation, equally incumbent on him, of accepting the first overture, through any medium, which may lead to honorable peace, the only object of the war. We do not know indeed that this mediation will produce a peace; sure we are it will not, if it is to be obtained only by the abandonment of any of those rights, to assert which the war was commenced.—But Russia knows the justice of our cause, for it is one which she has herself upheld; and she will not ask of us to patch up an inglorious peace by the sacrifice of essential rights. It remains to be seen whether our enemy will abandon his usurpations on neutral rights and national law; or whether, if he do not, the mediation of Russia will have been in vain.

It is impossible for us to say what act of the administration would conciliate the factious editors; not, by the way, that we have any particular anxiety that they should become friends of the present administration—for if they were, it must inevitably sink. Now we are at war, they cry "peace, peace," when there is no peace; if we were at peace, they would doubtless be, as they have heretofore been, the strenuous advocates of energetic measures—the champions of active war. They cry aloud for peace—it is their watchword—and yet, of two measures pointing to that object, they openly oppose the one, and insidiously attack the other. What will please them? Nothing. What would they be at? Heaven only knows, and we will not pretend to divine.

THE CONTRAST.

The expenses of the British Government not exceed FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum, or more than TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS *each week*. The federalists raise a great hue and cry on account of the expenses which our government necessarily incur in the war into which they have been compelled to engage; they say those expenses will ruin the country. But it is a fact that the whole expenses of the American government in this time of war will not much exceed THIRTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum; and that this sum, great as it is, would be absorbed and expended by the British government in the short space of *three weeks!* How insignificant must appear the calculations of "ruin" by these gentry, who sigh for nothing more ardently than they do for the ruin and disgrace of this only remaining republic!

[*N. Ham. Pat.*

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

American Naval Skill contrasted with British and French.

In the early part of the present war between Great Britain and France, while the Marine of the latter yet possessed considerable reputation, and their commerce furnished a stock of experienced seamen, there were two actions between *single* frigates, which exhibit a pretty correct view of their relative skill. The first was fought in June, 1793, in the channel, between the British frigate *Nymph*, rated at 36 guns, and the French frigate *Cleopatra* of similar grade, (each carrying 18 pounders on the main deck) in which the latter was captured, after a resistance of 55 minutes with the loss of her mizen mast and tiller shot away, and 64 men killed and wounded, while the British loss was but 50. For this affair, captain Edward Pellew was presented to the King and knighted. The next and most bloody action took place in January, 1795, off Marigalante, between the British frigate *Blanche* and the French frigate *La Pique*, both rating 32 guns and carrying 12 pounders on the main deck. The ships met about 11 o'clock at night, and after an engagement of two hours the Frenchman got his bow-sprit foul of the mizen rigging of his antagonist, and captain Faulkner of the Blanche in the act of *lashing* it to his capstern was killed.—In this situation the British ship got two of her guns to bear against the bows of the Pique and continued to rake her till day light, before which time she had probably struck. Her loss 186 killed and wounded—the British loss did not exceed 25, and for this capture, Parliament, after a solemn debate, voted a monument to be erected to the memory of the brave Faulkner in St. Paul's church yard.

Now contrast with the foregoing actions (which were esteemed and rewarded by the British government as the two *most brilliant* since the commencement of the war with France) the four that have been fought by our ships within a period of four months with British vessels of a similar grade. In the first the *Constitution* dismasted and destroyed the *Guerriere* in 45 minutes and killed and wounded 100 of her men, including those who fell from the masts, with only a trifling loss of 10 or 12 on her own part. In the 2d affair, between the *United States* and *Macedonian*, the latter, by keeping at a long shot, was not so crippled as the *Guerriere*, but she had 104 men killed and wounded, nine tenths of whom are dead, while the Americans lost but 15. In the 3d and most bloody conflict between the *Wasp* and *Frolic*, the latter was torn to pieces and captured in 43 minutes with the unprecedented loss of 93 killed and wounded out of 119, while the *Wasp's* loss was only 10 or 12. In the 4th and last action between the *Constitution* and *Java*, the American lost but 32 killed and wounded while his adversary was totally dismasted, blown up, and according to his own account 230 killed and wounded.

YANKEE COCKBOATS.

RETALIATION.

The law on this subject, being passed, and the principles established, the president is thereby and by that oath which he has renewed required to carry it into execution in defence of his fellow citizens and the rights of his country and human nature—In order to a just retribution, as the government is not unapprized of outrages committed, an equal number of Englishmen to those Americans known to be slaves on board British ships, should be immediately put to work on our fortifications and military roads, and for every one taken into *Algiers*, the war of those savages being at *British instigation*, a *British subject* should be *seized* and *chained*, and set to hard labor, to be cleared only when our unfortunate countrymen are redeemed or set at liberty.

Humanity has long sighed in silence over the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards on our countrymen; they also knowing the influence of England in our sea ports, and presuming on our pusillanimity, have dared to make slaves of our citizens? how low has avarice reduced the nation, that even this degraded race should wrong and insult us! some of our people acknowledged by the public functionaries of Spain to be innocent of the charges alledged against them, are at this moment *in a dungeon* at the Havanna! while Mr. *Onis*, Mr. *Rangunet* and others, are at liberty and free to go where they please in the United States, and to be the *medium of correspondence* for the British government.

[*Aurora.*

From the N. Hampshire Gazette.

IMPROVED SCALPING KNIVES.

A person not long since, who was permitted to proceed to Montreal on domestic business, and back to the U. States, reports that he had passed through one of the Indian encampments, and that he saw their scalping knives, the handles of which were studded with mother of pearl, and silver mounted; they were lately imported from England, and no doubt were exhibited at the tower as an improvement in the stile of warlike implements put into the hands of savages to defend "*the bulwark of our religion.*"

CAPTIVES IN ALGIERS.

The following is one of the many letters which have been received from individuals captured in the brig Edwin of Salem. It will excite the commiseration and sympathy of every reader, and we hope have its effect in prompting the government to provide for loosening the chains of three unfortunate captives. *Balt. Patriot.*

ALGIERS, the place of my captivity, September 1, 1812.

MY DEAR WIFE—This dismal letter witnesses to my affliction. I give you a short narrative of my present misfortunes, and of my fellow sufferers. On the 26th of August, in lat. 38, 5, long. 4, 30, we were captured by an Algerine corvette, stripped of all our cloathing, except what we had on our backs, and we are now under the severe lash of a task-master, and full of filth and misery, without distinction of persons, from the cook to the captain. To see captain Smith, unused to labor, with a heavy burthen on his back, as well as myself, doubles the misery of my captivity. Before day light we are roused up to work, to bend and unbend sails, & mend them; Mr. Laraby, and the foremast hands, to more hard work, to dig stones and drag them to the arsenal, and the like jobs. At 4 o'clock we are freed from work, and retire to this dismal cell, where we hear nothing but curses and the like. For these two nights our lodging has been comfortable, but Mr. Laraby and the people sleep on the rocks and in the mire as it were. To-day the captain and myself went to the Swedish consul's house, and he has given us some money to buy a second shi , and encouragement that the U. States will not forget us. But as for me, there is no need of any assistance, for death will very soon relieve me, but I pray for Jesus' sake that some means may be used for those who may survive. The Moors, after supplication, returned me my Bible, and that is all I have, except what I have on, and that would be enough, with liberty. As for my ever seeing you again, it will be in that eternal world where sorrow, I hope, will be quite banished from my troubled mind.

I die in the hope of the promises of the gospel of Jesus Christ, and that he will present us unspotted before his Father. Farewell all my friends; farewell all my relations; farewell Salem; farewell America; and last of all, farewell to you, my dear.

I remain your loving husband,

FRANCIS GARCIA.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THE next thing which I shall notice in Alfred's essays, is the concluding paragraph of his second number. Here he expresses great sympathy for the ruinous situation of the Northern and Eastern States, and as their attorney declares their determination to secede from the Union if they do not receive better treatment at the hands of the administration; and then winds up his *doleful song*, by lamenting that "it is not the least of the evils of this state of things that the party in power not only turn a deaf ear to the *reasonings* of those who oppose their ruinous measures, but stigmatize the motives of that opposition as influenced by *British gold*, or a predilection for her form of government." Verily Alfred thou hast reached the acme of impudence, and hypocrisy! A faction raises in opposition to the constituted authorities of the people, and under the priviledge of expressing their opinions freely on all public measures, indulge themselves in unheard of abuse: bring forward charges of the most heinous nature, against the first characters in the Union supported only by their bare assertion; openly insult our chief magistrate of the U. States on the floor of Congress, charge corruption and French intrigue on him; apologize for every act of British outrage and insolence, and encourage their secret agents; publish the President's inaburation address with billingsgate abuse, whilst the Prince Regent's manifesto against the war, is eulogized in the same breath, and brought forward to establish the injustice of our administration. Then comes forth Alfred, and after laboring through more than five columns of a Gazette, with the same ridiculous rant to establish these charges, is greviously afflicted, because the people have too much wisdom to be gulled with such ravings, and penetration enough to see what are their real *motives*.

Has Alfred ever said what was the conduct of the Eastern States under the presidency of General Washington? As it has slipt his observation, I will make a few more extracts from that patriot's life, (since Alfred has put me in the way of it) to shew how very obedient to the laws they have been, and what was general Washington's idea of *British influence* in these states, particularly Massachusetts. But as the limits of a newspaper will not allow extracts as full as I would wish, I will refer the reader to pages from 112 to 125, 5th Vol. of the "Life of Washington." The author in describing the mobs and insurrections in these states, during the administration of Gen. Washington says, "This disorderly spirit was cherished by unlicensed conventions, &c. their opposition was directed against the *collection of taxes*, administration of justice, &c." the "tumultuous assemblages of the people arrested the course of law, and restrained the judges from proceeding in the execution of their duty. The forbearance of the government was attributed to timidity, rather than to moderation, and a spirit of insurrection appeared to be organized into a regular system for the suppression of courts. These *mobs* were generally successful; one only instance of their failure is stated in the papers, which the author has perused. Col. Cobb, who had been in the family of General Washington during the war, had been appointed in Massachusetts a major general of militia, and judge of one of their courts, he declared that he would die as a General or sit as a Judge, and in execution of his declaration he appeared on the day of session at the head of 300 men. The mob were more numerous, but did not choose to resort to violence."

General Washington in a letter to Col. Humphreys, on the subject says "For God's sake tell me what is the cause of all these commotions? do they proceed from licentiousness, *British influence, disseminated by the tories*, or real grievances which admit of redress? Commotions of this sort like snow balls, gather strength as they roll, if there is no opposition in the way to divide and crumble them."—Colonel Humphreys says in reply, "If from all the information, I have been able to obtain, I might be authorised to hazard an opinion, I should attribute them to all *three causes, which you have suggested.* It rather appears to me that there is a licentious spirit prevailing among many of the people, a levelling principle, a desire