

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 our 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 announcement 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.

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 mizzen 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 Margalante, between the British frigate *Blanche* and the French frigate *La Pique*, both rated 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 mizzen 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 280 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 out-

rages 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 alleged against them, are at this moment in a *dungeon* at the *Havana!* 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 clothing, except what we had on our backs, and we are now under the severe lash of a taskmaster, 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. Today the captain and myself went to the Swedish consul's house, and he has given us some money to buy a second shirt, 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 privilege 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 inauguration address with billingsgate abuse, whilst the Prince Regent's manifesto against the war, is culogized 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 grievously 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 slept 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 show 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 123, 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 authorized 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

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 Warm Springs 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 Warm Springs road, thence with the said Warm Springs 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 Warm Springs 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 Warm Springs 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.

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 sum respectively, for the horse alone, and reasonable expenses.

HENRY KRETZER, February 26, 1813.

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

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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.

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

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

LAND TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, a tract of about 1300 acres of LAND, on Buffalo Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia; a great portion 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 County, 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, all for with the will annexed, of Joseph Worthington, 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 money, 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, and a full lot of two great pastures. 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 RAWLINS, January 15.

DISTRICT ORDERS. WINCHESTER, 8th Feb. 1813.

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

The commandant is highly displeas'd with the unilitary and improper conduct of some of the soldiers at this rendezvous on Wednesday night 3d inst. and he thinks that such conduct will never be repeated, for every soldier 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 view 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 marching, wheeling and carrying of a competent knowledge of these is of the utmost importance in manoeuvring an army.

The officers will cause their recruits to retire to their quarters at retreat beating, and to bed at tattoo; after which time all noise is to cease until reveille.

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

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

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

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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 Nixon.

An act authorizing 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 authorizing 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.

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 Warm Springs 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 Warm Springs road, thence with the said Warm Springs 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 Warm Springs 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 Warm Springs 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.

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 sum respectively, for the horse alone, and reasonable expenses.

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of change." Again says general Washington, "I feel, my dear Gen. Knox, infinitely more than I can express to you, for the disorders which have arisen in these states. Good God! Who besides a Tory could have foreseen, or a Briton have predicted them? And to Colonel H. again. "It is with the deepest and most heart felt concern I perceive by some late paragraphs extracted from the Boston papers, that the insurgents of Massachusetts, far from being satisfied with the redress offered by their general court, are still acting in open violation of law and government, and have obliged the chief magistrate in a decided tone to call upon the militia of the state to support the Constitution. Let the reins of government then be braced, and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the Constitution be reprehended. I am mortified beyond expression when I view the clouds, which have spread over the brightest morn that ever dawned upon my country: in a word I am lost in amazement when I behold what intrigues, the interested views of desperate characters, ignorance and jealousy of the minor part are capable of effecting as a scourge on the major part of our citizens of the Union."

I will give one more extract of a letter from General Lee, (then Colonel) to general Washington, and certainly no federalist will doubt such authority. "General Knox has just returned, and his report grounded on his own knowledge is replete with melancholy information. A majority of the people of Massachusetts are in opposition to the government. Some of the leaders, avow the subversion of it to be their object, together with the abolition of debt, division of property, and a reunion with Great Britain. In all the eastern states, the same temper prevails more or less, and will certainly break forth whenever the opportune moment may arrive." Yes these disciples of Washington think the opportune moment has now arrived; at war with a powerful nation in Europe, and her savage allies in America; now is the time to strike the important blow, and raise a little monarchy in America. "An alliance with Britain is preferable to a treaty with France." Well let them make the attempt; and may every advocate they have in the other states follow them. If the arms and virtue of the nation have not power to bring them back to a sense of their duty, let them go; we had better know them as open enemies, than entertain in our family a treacherous set, who are keeping us eternally in broils, and who, while they call us brethren, stab in secret at the very vitals of our liberty.

I discover nothing in Alfred's third number worthy of reply, except another attempt at fraud on the public, which it will be well to notice—he begins with a mighty determination to investigate all the charges which have been brought against the federalists of British influence. And after noticing something said by Candidus, in the Repository, more than two years ago, and what my Lord Castlereagh said about 'our friends in Congress,' concludes, "I have now examined all the evidence of British influence, the democrats themselves have exhibited against federalism." I am sorry to say that Mr. Macon's speech, gives to this assertion the lie direct: or may be Alfred's piece was moulded before Mr. Macon delivered his speech, and has been delayed on the road by default of mail.

Alfred extracts part of a letter from General Washington to Mr. Jefferson, but very wisely passes over in silence, that part of it, which would hurl contradiction in his own face. It begins thus, "If I had entertained any suspicion before that the queries which have been published in Bache's paper proceeded from you, the assurances you have given of the contrary would have removed them. But the truth is, I harbored none. As you have mentioned the subject yourself, it would not be frank, candid, or friendly to conceal, that your conduct has been represented, as derogating from the opinion I conceive you entertained of me; that your friends and connections you have described, and they have denounced me as a person under a dangerous influence, and that if I would listen more to some other opinions, all would be well. My answer invariably has been, that I had never discovered anything in the conduct of Mr. Jefferson, to raise suspicions in my mind of his sincerity." Represented by whom? The same pack of canting hypocrites, who now call themselves the disciples of Washington; and who are now striving to make the people believe that Washington had not confidence in Mr. Jefferson, thereby to give plausibility to their present baselessness.—But here is not only an explicit acknowledgement by General Washington, not long before his death, of his unbounded

confidence in Mr. Jefferson, but his great suspicions of the sincerity of these "disciples of Beelzebub," who were then endeavoring to poison his mind against the most virtuous and enlightened statesman in the Union—and failing, are now trying to prostitute his memory to the most diabolical purposes—a dissolution of the Union, or a submission to Britain.

CENSOR.

THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION!!

LONDON, Jan. 1.
MANSION HOUSE.

Yesterday two seafaring men (one of them black) natives of America, were brought up, and who represented themselves to be in a state of absolute starvation, besides being compelled to sleep in the streets for several nights; and in addition to this, their being afflicted with almost incurable diseases, one with the scurvy, and the other with an ulcer in his leg. They entreated the lord mayor to relieve their distress, either by ordering them to receive parochial assistance, or to be admitted into an hospital. His lordship demanded, why they did not apply for relief to the American consul? To which they replied, that they had made repeated applications, but were refused relief on the ground, that, although they were acknowledged to be American subjects, they had served on board British ships of war; & that as their distresses had arisen subsequent to their being engaged in our service, he would not listen to their having any claim for relief from the government of their native country. They stated that they had in vain represented to the consul that they had been impressed into the British service; in the present instance, however, they waved this plea, and begged to inform his lordship that they had been wounded in the service of G. Britain, and could produce testimonials to that effect. The lord mayor ordered them to be taken into St. Thomas's hospital for the present, or until they were sufficiently recovered to be able to find employment by going to sea. His lordship lamented that so many applicants of this description had come before him of late, whom it was impossible on his part to provide for, there being not less than 1000 of them now in England.

BOSTON, March 8.

Spring Rockets.—On Saturday afternoon, we understand, Mr. Beath, the inventor of the Spring Rocket, made trial of several compositions, in the presence of commodore Rodgers, captain Hull and others, to ascertain the greatest range his Rockets could be made to perform, and we are happy to state, that he succeeded in throwing one of six pounds weight the great distance of two thousand yards, which is five hundred yards more than the celebrated Congreve Rocket of twelve pounds weight! The cylinders of Beath's Rockets are made of iron, and terminating at the head with a cone 12 inches in length, which may be charged with grape shot, musket balls, or combustible matter, are capable of doing much execution—springs also are attached to them, when the object is to fire shipping, which cannot fail to have the desired effect. We wish him all that patronage and support from government which his invention justly merits.

SAVANNAH, March 2.

Highly Important!—The Editor of the Republican has been politely favored with the sight of an extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to his friend in this city, dated, February 28th, 1813, which states that the Tennessee troops, and those under Colonel Smith, have returned from an expedition against the Indians, which they defeated. They took from them one hundred horses, a great many cattle, and some prisoners, having killed 20, some say 60, and burnt the Lotchaway town, and several small Indian towns. Our loss is one killed and seven wounded. To night's southern mail will, no doubt, put us in possession of the particulars of this battle.

Since the above was in type, a gentleman arrived in this place, direct from Camp Pickney, who belonged to the detachment sent against the Indians in East Florida, from whom the following information is derived. "On Wednesday, 3d ult. the army left Camp Pickney, and arrived at Payne's Town on the 9th—surprised it, killed 15 Indians, wounded 7, and burnt the town. They then proceeded to Bow-Legs' Town—destroyed it; but killed nor took any Indians—it being abandoned before they arrived. The day following they returned to the first town they had destroyed, and encamped. There they were attacked by about (it is supposed) 200 Indians and *****; the action was kept up on both sides, one hour and a half, when the Indians and ***** were

charged and dispersed with considerable loss. The detachment destroyed about 350 houses, and took 300 horses, but, owing to want of provender, about 150 of them perished on the way. All the Indian settlements are completely destroyed. The loss of our army was one killed and seven wounded—some horses were lost and some killed. This detachment, in the first action, was between 240 and 250 strong, consisting of Colonel William's regiment, from East Tennessee, and volunteers from this state—they were all mounted. On the day after the first engagement, they were reinforced by a detachment of regulars, commanded by Col. Smith, which were the only troops of that description in the detachment.

ALBANY, March 12.

From Buffalo we have advices, that the troops which had been in winter quarters at 11 mile creek, had arrived at that place; and that the force at Buffalo was estimated at 1800 effective men. A letter received by a gentleman in this city last evening, dated the 4th inst. at Buffalo, says—"To-morrow it is supposed our troops intend doing something. All will depend on the officers. The men appear to be in good spirits and are anxious to cross over."

NORFOLK, March 10.

Yesterday the Masters and Mates of Ships in this port, formed themselves into a company, and having elected Capt. Edward Watson for their commander, Captain John Bramble, first, and Captain William Colley second Lieutenants, they marched to Head-Quarters and tendered their services to the General, who delivered to them a handsome address.—Their services were accepted, and they are to be stationed in Fort Norfolk, for the management of the Artillery. A more efficient corps, we will venture to predict, will not be found in the service. A schooner was captured yesterday, near Old Point Comfort, by the boats of the squadron in our Bay, but we have not learned who she is.

March 16.

The Enemy.—Four frigates and a ship of the line are at anchor in Hampton Roads, the latter a little below the light house, and the former extending in a line abreast the town of Hampton. One of the frigates got under way on Sunday morning with a strong southerly breeze apparently for the purpose of dropping lower down, and in standing on the starboard tack run aground on Woughbly Spit. An express with the intelligence arrived at head quarters shortly after the occurrence took place, and created much excitement among the citizens. It was evident, on reflection, however, to every one, that she would be got off; and we are extremely sorry to add, that owing to the water being uncommonly low, the wind setting off shore, and the powerful exertions of the other ships in lightening her, she was got afloat with the next high tide. She was beyond the reach of our artillery, or it is likely she would have been pretty well riddled.

RICHMOND, March 16.

The Marshal of Virginia yesterday gave notice to several aliens in this city, (say 40 or 50) to retire to certain points in the Upper Country, viz. Lynchburg, Winchester, Charlottesville, &c.—It is supposed, the system will pervade all parts of the state within 40 miles of tide water.

The Louisa troop of Horse, are this day expected in town, under orders from the executive, to be stationed as *Videts* on the lower points of the rivers, to communicate with the Metropolis.

Watch!—The Thief cometh in the night. It is said, that four persons have been taken up in Norfolk, suspected of being spies.

March 19.

We understand, that if the mediation of Russia is accepted by Great Britain, the negotiation may be transferred to St. Petersburg, under Mr. John Quincy Adams on the part of the United States, and Lord Cathcart on that of Great Britain.—The negotiation will thus be conducted under the immediate eye of their common friend, the Russian Emperor.

Mr. Crawford of Georgia, late President of the Senate pro. tem. and a gentleman possessed of a bold and masculine mind, will go out as minister to France, in the place of the late Joel Barlow, Esq. We understand that Major-General Wilkinson is directed to report himself to Gen. Dearborn, of the Northern Army. Brigadier-General Flournoy of Georgia, is directed to take command at New Orleans, in lieu of Gen. Wilkinson.

As the office of Inspector-general of the Armies is about to be incorporated with that of Adjutant-general, agreeably to the provisions of the present law; Gene-

ral Alexander Smyth, who ranks as Brigadier-General, in consequence of his commission as Inspector General will of course no longer remain in that department.

One of the Spies arrested at Norfolk is a Portuguese; he is said to have held communications with the enemy; receiving and returning the visits of the British. He is now in jail; and the proofs are said to be very strong against him.

WILMINGTON, March 17.

The Poitiers, of 74 guns, and the Acasta, of 44 guns, left the Chesapeake on the 9th inst. for the purpose of blockading the Delaware; and on Sunday last they were seen 18 miles up the bay; which has caused considerable (though we hope unnecessary) alarm. It would however be prudent for the towns on the Delaware to arm for self defence—the best means of preventing attack is to be prepared to meet it.

BATAVIA, Feb. 24.

A British deserter, belonging to the Newfoundland regiment of British regulars, who came over Lake Erie from Point Abino on the night of the 20th inst. states that the British force on the Canada side of the Niagara river to be as follows:

REGULARS.	
4 Companies at Port Erie,	200
2 do. Black Rock,	100
3 do. Point Abino,	150
3 do. Chippeway,	150
2 do. Queenstown,	90
4 do. Fort George,	180
	870

Four companies of militia are embodied, but do no guard duty. He further mentions that all the other force that could be collected had gone off in sleighs to meet Gen. Harrison's army.

He also states that there were about 67 regulars killed at the time of Capt. King's descent at Black Rock, and 15 or 16 militia; and that there were upwards of 100 of the regulars killed in the battle with general Winchester, exclusive of militia and Indians.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

We understand that Generals Smith and Stricker, had a conference with the Governor on Thursday last, and the result was a general order from his excellency directing general Smith, to "make the necessary arrangements for the defence of the port of Baltimore."—And we are authorized to say, that measures were immediately adopted under the orders of general Smith—that prepared ammunition is ready to deliver to the commanders of corps to be distributed by them when it shall be necessary—that the different corps have orders to fix their respective alarm posts, to which the men will assemble on an alarm being given—that the fort is in a perfect state of preparation, requiring only in case of attack the aid of our citizen soldiers—and that to prepare them for its defence, the infantry by battalions and artillery by companies, will be marched to the fort every Wednesday and Saturday, to be trained to the defence of fortifications. A squadron of observation consisting of two troops of dragoons, is held ready to march at a moment's notice. Letters have been written to the secretary of War and Navy, for their aid, and captain Gordon of the navy commanding at this station, has received orders to co-operate with general Smith, for the defence of Baltimore.—We also understand that orders have been issued by Gen. Smith, to the Brigadiers of his division, to call out the drafts under the act of Congress, and hold them ready to march at a moment's warning. In fine, we are satisfied that proper measures for our defence have been and will be adopted by the commanding officer, who we confidently assert, will be nobly supported by the militia of the city and precincts.

MERCER, (Penn.) March 6.

Gen. Mead, of Meadville, arrived on Wednesday last, direct from Harrison's army, he informed us, that the army was at the Rapids of the Miami, and intended to remain there for some time. They were picketing nine acres of ground round some blockhouses and batteries. Reinforcements were daily arriving, some to replace those whose time has expired, and others to fill the breach made by the loss of Winchester's detachment.

A PRIZE.

A vessel was discovered some time since from the town of Erie, frozen up in the lake. On Wednesday the 25th ult. 18 men left Erie for the purpose of securing her; eight only, out of that number, survived; she proved to be the schooner SALINA, late of Erie, which was surrendered to the British by general Hull

at Detroit. She is about 14 miles out. Property to the amount of near 3000 dollars has been secured—among the articles are, 16 barrels of pork, 1200 lbs. salt beef, 6024 lbs. shot, a quantity of fixed grape shot; unfixed ditto; and some fixed and unfixed canister shot, a suit of rigging, one good hauser, one old and one new cable, an anchor, three sets of smith tools, some old iron, five wagon wheels and two muskets. The property is in the hands of the collector of the customs—the captors neglected to make entry according to law.

It is supposed she was carrying military stores, &c. to Malden, or bringing away the property from the Rapids at the time general Upper went against that place. It is supposed the crew put off in the long boat, (it being missing) precipitately, leaving their dinner over the fire. There was the remains of another vessel along side the Salina; her bow and main-deck has been cut down to the water's edge for fuel. Capt. Dobbin, late owner of the Salina, is one of the captors—they intend to destroy her, it being impossible to bring her in.

CHILLICOTHE, March 9.

We are informed that a detachment of about 1800 men, under the immediate orders of general Harrison, marched from the Rapids in the latter days of February, in order to make a dash on some of the enemy's advanced posts. We are not at liberty to disclose the precise object of the expedition; but from our knowledge of the consummate ability of the general, and valor of the troops, we feel the most perfect confidence that the result will be honorable to the American arms, and beneficial to our country's cause.

A report reached town yesterday, that gen. Harrison had taken Malden; but we believe the intelligence to be without foundation.

By a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Upper Sandusky, we learn, that part of the detachment of militia from this state now on its march to join general Harrison, had arrived there. The remainder were expected shortly to arrive, when the whole were to proceed immediately to the Rapids, if the state of the roads (which are now impassable, on account of high waters) would permit them.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 20.

Extract of a letter from Lt. Sinclair, dated U. S. schooner Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 13, 1813.

I was until the 10th instant reaching the mouth of the Potomac, where I received direct information that the enemy were in Lynhaven Bay with four 74's, five frigates and some small vessels; and that two other frigates, with two armed Baltimore built schooners and a sloop, were off New Point light, committing depredations in every inlet and on every bay craft they could come across. I immediately proceeded down the bay, & at midnight made a harbor under Gwynn's Island, the wind being ahead and a prospect of bad weather. After having anchored in a line across the channel with two gun boats in company (the other not being able to fetch in, had gone into the Rappahannock) I was hailed from an armed schooner, within us, to know who we were. I informed him, and upon requiring to know who he was, he went to quarters immediately and ordered my boat aboard him. I had anchored with springs upon our cables and our men at quarters. I ordered him to let me know who he was, and upon his insisting on my boat's being sent to him, I fired a musket ahead of him, which he instantly returned with a broadside of round and grape shot with a constant fire of small arms. Being well assured from this conduct, that it was one of the enemy's schooners, I opened a fire on her from this vessel, and in 15 or 20 minutes silenced her. I now ceased firing and desired the nearest gun boat to hail him and know if he had struck to us, and who he was. He made no reply, but immediately renewed the action. I then ordered a general fire from all the vessels, and in about the same length of time silenced him a second time. He acted, upon our ceasing our fire, precisely as he had before done, and it was now half an hour before he was a third time silenced. Although his conduct did not deserve a third indulgence, yet humanity induced me to stop the effusion of blood which our well directed fire must evidently have caused on board his vessel. I was now in the act of sending an officer on board him to take possession, when I discovered he had made sail and was endeavoring to escape under cover of the darkness of the night. I immediately cut my cable and made sail after him; but after a running fight of half an hour, his great superiority of sailing and the extreme darkness of the night effected his escape. The last I saw of him he appeared to be a wind down the Bay. This proceed-

ure, added to his other conduct, and his having, as I am informed by the inhabitants of this place, anchored here just at night without shewing any colors, confirms me in the opinion of his being one of their light cruizers. He has no doubt suffered severely in killed and wounded, as we were at times in good grape and canister distance, and from the quantity of his bulwarks, which were floated on shore near where he lay, his hull must have been as much shattered, as we could see his rigging appeared to be, by the light from his guns.

Our damage has been very trifling, only one man severely wounded, and our rigging a little cut. I cannot say too much in praise of all the officers and crew of this vessel."

Extract of a letter from Lt. Sinclair, dated U. S. schooner Adeline, Chesapeake Bay, March 13, 1813.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that I have this day received information, that the unknown vessel we engaged on the 10th at night, and of which I gave you the particulars in my letter of the 11th, was his Britannic Majesty's schooner Lottery, and that she sunk that night, before she could reach the Fleet at New-Point Comfort.

Plattsburgh, (N. Y.) March 5.

Yesterday, the 15th reg^t commanded by Col. Pike, left the encampment at this place for the westward. The detachment occupied about 100 sleighs, with from 5 to 7 men in each. Part of a company of artillery, with two pieces of ordnance, accompanied the detachment.—Their destination is supposed to be Ogdensburgh, or Sacket's Harbor.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 26.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FURTHER PROOF OF FRENCH INFLUENCE.

The Feds have been loud in telling us that we ought also to have made war upon France: because there existed sufficient provocation for such an act. But when Mr. McKee, a democratic member of Congress, made a motion to include France in the declaration of war, only three of the opposition voted for it! This happened when the House was in convulsion, and therefore (as if nothing of the kind had taken place) the feds subsequently, clamoured more than ever against the constituted authorities for selecting Britain as our foe. They clamoured—when in fact the whole of their own party (save only three) voted against a war with Napoleon! More than one half of the *Stanton* manifesto, is filled with the idle tale of "devotion to France," and with corresponding invectives against the administration—of whom they falsely speak as follows, viz. "Its sensibility has hitherto put up with the insults of France, without requiring from her the retraction of one epithet of abuse, or a satisfactory explanation or atonement for one act of violence!" Still it is true, that only three of "our friends in Congress" voted for a declaration of war against France! If this is not good evidence of French influence, it certainly is of the most profound hypocrisy: so, let those concerned take their choice.

BRITISH PERFDY.

The inconsistency and corruptions of the British government, are in nothing more visible than in the attempts lately made to sow the seeds of disunion and anarchy amongst us. This was evidently the design of *Henry's* mission, which is further developed by the recent order in council, to import provisions exclusively from the *Eastern states*.—These things come with an ill grave from a government, which rushed upon an unprovoked war, only because it apprehended the greatest possible evils from the disorganizing principles of revolutionary France. Such principles Britain affects to hold in great abhorrence: when lo! to serve her own sinister views, she resorts to the very measures which she, herself has so often held up to the world, as deserving the execration, not only of all civilized mankind, but of the latest posterity! What palliatives the tories will find for such conduct, remains to be seen.

THE CONTRAST.

The letters of general Hillop to commodore Bainbridge, gratefully acknowledge the mildness and humanity with which he treated his prisoners. Indeed the conduct of the Commodore and his officers, in ameliorating the evils of war, and rendering the misfortunes of captivity more tolerable, does honor, not only to themselves, but to the American name and character. Contrast this with the perfidious and brutal conduct of colonel Proctor, who commanded the British barbarians and Indian savages, on the

22d January last, against gen. Winchester's detachment! After entering into a solemn stipulation to protect the wounded from Indian brutality—all who were unable to march, were the next day, massacred in cold blood. And those who were enabled to reach Malden, and required surgical aid, were tauntingly told, that "the Indians were the best doctors." Justice, it is said, has *laden feet*, but *iron hands*. She may indeed move slowly; but the vengeance of Heaven, must and will overtake the accursed perpetrators and abettors of such horrid and inhuman butcheries.

WASHINGTONIAN SOCIETIES.

"It is a fact on record, that general Washington did not approve of self created societies." And yet, numerous political associations have of late been formed by Tories, imported British subjects, and others, the vilest characters in the country; who have the effrontery to assume his name as a cloak to hide the cloven foot, and to conceal their latent, though active hostility towards every thing really and truly American. When will the forbearance of a patient and magnanimous people arrive at a point beyond which it cannot go? And when will fraud, perfidy, and treason, "fall like Lucifer, never to rise again?"

Many pious federalists attribute our ill success on the Canada frontier to the badness of our cause—to them our arms never will succeed in that quarter, because heaven is against us. If our cause is *bad on land*, it is equally *bad on sea*, where our success has been beyond our most sanguine expectations. It is not earth or water that can change the nature of our cause; its justice is not affected by the elements. In the revolutionary war there were not wanting persons, who were ready to ascribe our disasters to the badness of our cause. But to make the fortune of arms a criterion of justice is bad reasoning; on this principle Bonaparte is a favorite of heaven, for what conqueror ever enjoyed the smiles of fortune in such an eminent degree? Alexander, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy, were successful in most of their expeditions; their cause, therefore, according to federal reasoning, was just. *Patriot.*

It is not true, as has been stated, that Mr. Dashkoff (the Russian minister) is about to leave this country. On the contrary his object in sending his secretary down to the fleet in the Chesapeake was to obtain passports for a Courier to Russia, communicating to the emperor, the friendly manner with which his pacific overtures were met by the President, and thus enable his government to proceed without delay in its mediation, with what effect, time only can tell.—[*Alex. Herald.*]

We have no further certain information on the subject of the detachment sent off from general Harrison's army for the purposes of attempting the destruction of the British shipping at Malden, which marched, we believe, on the 25th ult. A report has reached the city in a letter from Buffalo, dated the 6th of March, of an express having brought information, that general Harrison had retaken Detroit.—We are inclined to disbelieve it, because we have never understood it to be his object at present to go there, and because it was not in the line of his operations at Malden, as we understand them. *Intel.*

SACKETT'S HARBOR.

By a letter of a late date from Sackett's Harbor, we learn that 1900 regulars, 2000 militia, 100 pieces of cannon, and two block houses are now stationed at that place for its defence. The enemy's force in the neighborhood on the opposite side consists of 6000 regulars and militia.—There can be no doubt of the capacity of the American force to protect that important naval and military post against any army that can be sent against it. It is in no danger—and our lake fleet is safe. *Balt. Amer.*

Appointments made by the Executive of Virginia, in pursuance of the Act of the General Assembly, entitled an "Act providing for the defence of the State against invasion or insurrection," passed Feb. 15th, 1813.

Colonel Commandant, James Maurice.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles F. Mercer.
Major, William R. Fleming.
Captains of Infantry, William S. Clarke, James A. Campbell, John H. Steger, Miles King, junr. Beverly C. Stanard, William H. Spiller, Richard H. Field, Philip Sale.
First Lieutenants of Infantry, Daniel Beasley, John P. Campbell, Carter M. Braxton, John S. Stubbs,

James E. Heath, Isaac Quarles, jr. Robert Lyman, David Saunders, jr.

Second Lieutenants of Infantry, Dabney Morris, Thomas B. Green, John H. Royster, Colin Johnson, Wm. Byrd, George T. Dudley, Benj. Wingfield, Robert Rochelle.

Ensigns of Infantry, Martin Fishback, Joseph Smith, Philip Warner Lewis, William T. Taylor, Garret Meriwether, Richard Jones, jr. William Morgan, Edward B. J. Carey.

Rifle Company, Van Rutherford, captain; Henry E. Smith, first lieutenant; John Salvage, second lieutenant; James Fuller, ensign.

Cavalry, William H. Fitzhugh, captain; Jas. Selden, first lieutenant; Bennet A. Crawford, second lieutenant; James Hagland, cornet.

Artillery, B. W. Prior, George Ott, captains; John Nelson, William Peebles, first lieutenants; William Murray, Samuel Grantland, junr. second lieutenants; Breit Randolph, David B. Stith, ensigs.

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

The WHIG CLUB will dine at Monday's Tavern, Smithfield, on Tuesday, 6th April.—Dinner on the table at 2 o'clock.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court-House in Charles-Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia.—Also, one member to represent the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy, in the next Congress of the United States. DANIEL COLLETT, Sheriff. March 26, 1813.

Land for Sale.

The subscriber is authorised to dispose of a tract of Land, in the County of Jefferson, supposed to contain 320 ACRES. It is situated between the lands of William and John M'Pherson, on one side, & the lands of William Castleman, on the other side. It is believed that fully one half of the above tract of Land is in wood—the open land well enclosed.—For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Prince William, Va. GERARD ALEXANDER, Sen. Attorney in fact for Jane and Sidney Alexander. March 26, 1813.

THE NOTED STUB HORSE YOUNG LION,

WILL stand this season, (public days excepted) on Mondays, Tuesdays and part of Wednesdays, at Jacob Allstadt's, near the Burnt Mill, J. Jerson county; and on Thursdays, Fridays & Saturdays, at the Dry Bridge near Shinnon Hill, and be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, if paid within the season, or five dollars if out of the season, which will be due the 1st of October next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time the leap is taken, and ten dollars to ensure a colt, to be paid when the mare proves with foal; removal, or parting with the mare forfeits the assurance. Young Lion is a handsome dark bay, full four white feet and a star in his forehead, full 16 hands high, with bone and body in proportion, possessed of great strength and activity. The following certificates will serve to show his pedigree, and the repute in which he was held in places where he formerly stood. The season will commence the first of April, and end the 20th of June next. Great attention will be paid to mares put to Young Lion, but no responsibility for accidents. JOHN HARRISON. March 26, 1813.

I hereby certify that Young Lion was raised by me; he was got by Old Lion, out of Nancy Dawson. Old Lion was raised by Colonel Barney, out of an imported horse and mare. Nancy Dawson was a full blooded mare.

THOMAS SHUGG. I do hereby certify that Young Lion is allowed by the ablest judges, to be the best foal getter that ever stood in Washington County, his colts are superior to any other in said county. I have two of his colts, for one of them I was offered 500 dollars cash, which was a mare four years old.

JOHN SWINGLE. I do hereby certify that Young Lion has stood in this settlement five years, and is allowed by the ablest judges, to be the best foal getter that ever stood in Berkeley County. I have several of his colts, which are the best I ever raised.

JAMES MASON. March 20, 1812. I do hereby certify that Young Lion is as sure a foal getter as ever stood in this settlement. I put three mares to him last season, they are all with foal.

WILLIAM PORTERFIELD.

The following song was written by WILLIAM RAY, and published in the Albany Register, a few weeks after the Chesapeake "affair," in 1807. It is completely applicable at the present crisis: N. T. Columbian.

WAR. VOTRIES of Freedom, arm! The British lion roars! Legions of Valor, take the alarm— Rush, rush to guard our shore!

Behold the horrid deed— Your brethren gasping lie? Beneath the savage hand they bleed— They groan—they faint—they die.

Ve'rans of seventy-six, Awake the slumbering sword— Hearts of your murder'ous foes transfix— 'Tis Vengeance gives the word.

Remember Lexington, And Bunker's tragic Hill; The same who spilt your blood thereon, Your blood again would spill.

Ye who have seen your wives, Your children and your sire: To British ruffians yield their lives, And roast in savage fires!

Our cities lost in flames— Your mothers captive led; Rise and avenge their injured names, Ye kindred of the dead.

But not revenge alone, Should urge you to the field; Let duty lead you firmly on, And justice be your shield.

Sure as we fail to join, And crush our impious foes, War, fire and sword and death combine And woes succeed to woes.

Behold with blushes red, The scale like blood appears, Our streams are bridged with fancied dead, And brim'd with orphan' tears.

But UNION can perform The wonders of a host— Avert the danger, quell the storm, And drive them from our coast.

UNITE, and side by side, Meet, pick'ry or your graves; That moment WE IN WAR DIVIDE, That moment WE ARE SLAVES.

SONG, In the New Opera of the Privateer. To set up a village, with tackle for tillage, Jack Carter he took to the saw; To pluck and to pillage the same little village, Ralph Pettifog took to the law.

They angled so pliant for gull and for client, As sharp as a weasel for rats, 'Till what with their saw dust, and what with their law dust, They blinded the eyes of the flats.

Jack brought to the people, a bill for the people, They swore they wouldn't be bit, But out of a saw pit, into a law pit, Ralph tickled 'em up with a writ.

Cried Jack, the saw rasper, Isay neighbor Grasper, We both of us live by the stocks; While I from my savings, turn blocks into shavings, You Lawyer are shaving the blocks.

OGDENSBURGH, Feb. 26. On Monday the 22d inst. the force of Prescott (British and Indians) crossed over, attacked this place, and succeeded in carrying it.—Our information will not warrant us in saying what number of prisoners, or what amount of public property they have taken.—[Particulars will shortly be before the public.]

Whilst the officers were employed in removing the public, and such as they choose of private property, to the other shore, their Indians, soldiers, and women, (or rather furies) commenced the destruction and plunder of the property of the villagers. It would be a difficult task, (and one to which we confess ourselves wholly inadequate) to describe this scene of lawless violence. Amongst the public property taken from this place were two long double fortified twelve, said to be taken from them when Washington led our sons to glory, and which have again fallen into their hands on the birth day of that renowned chieftain; they burned the barracks, and all the vessels and boats which were in a situation to admit of it. An attempt was made to burn the bridge, but did not succeed, owing to its being

covered with snow and ice; almost every house in the village is more or less injured, and this once beautiful village has now the appearance of a heap of ruins; and its inhabitants, many of them stripped of their all, are sunk down in silent despondence. The heart of the patriot and philanthropist sickens at the scenes of degradation and distress, with which this frontier is at present visited. The commanding officer at Prescott (colonel McDonald) sent over a flag on Wednesday, and informed that "he will permit us to keep a guard of from 50 to 100 men, for the purpose of keeping off marauding parties!" Paladium.

PETERSBURG, March 5, 1813. From one of the Petersburg Volunteers, dated, "Foot of the Miami Rapids, 19th February, 1813."

"We are within 40 miles of Malden, and expect to be in possession of it in 20 days from now.—We are at this time very busy mounting field pieces, and making every preparation for action—the strength of our army at this time consists of about five thousand men.—The time of service of a number of the Ohio and Kentucky troops will expire in a few days—in consequence of which, General Harrison had the whole of his army drawn up this morning, and made a long speech, requesting their services for a few days longer—mentioning that Malden was in sight, and that he had within the last twelve hours obtained an official account of the strength of the enemy, and that there was no doubt on his mind but that he would be able to accomplish his designs. "Our company are as well as they have been since the start. Andrew Andrews died after a few days sickness at Upper Sandusky, and was buried with the honors of war. The only promotion that has taken place since our arrival, is that of Dr. FARRAR, who has received his commission as Surgeon to all the Volunteers. "This company stands higher in estimation of the field officers than any other that ever came under their command.—Two militia officers offered to throw up their commissions, and join us, but we would not accept of them. "The next letter you get from me, I am in hopes will be dated from Malden."

Extract of a letter from a member of the Petersburg Volunteers, dated the 19th February as above.

"We have at this place about 4000 men, the tents are pitched, and we form a hollow square, the General and all the field officers, and the Petersburg Virginia Volunteers, in the centre. In a speech delivered by Gen. Harrison yesterday, he promised us that we shall be in Malden in 18 days.—The enemy is in our vicinity.—We had to lie three nights on our arms. Gen. Harrison has this moment ordered our company and three more to march immediately against about 200 Indians, which some of our spies discovered last night, distant about 20 miles."

AN ACT Vesting in the President of the United States the power of retaliation.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all and every case, wherein, during the present war between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, any violations of the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, shall be or have been done and perpetrated by those acting under authority of the British government, on any of the citizens of the United States or persons in the land or naval service of the U. States, the President of the U. States is hereby authorized to cause full and ample retaliation to be made, according to the laws and usages of war among civilized nations, for all and every such violation as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where any outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity shall be or has been practised by any Indian or Indians, in alliance with the British government, or in connexion with those acting under the authority of the said government, on citizens of the United States or those under its protection, the President of the U. S. is hereby authorized to cause full and ample retaliation to be done and executed on such British subjects, soldiers, seamen or marines, or Indians, in alliance or connexion with Great Britain, being prisoners of war, as if the same outrage or act of cruelty or barbarity had been done under the authority of the British government. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Wm. H. CRAWFORD, President of the Senate, pro-tempore. March 3, 1813. APPROVED, JAMES MADISON.

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 authorized 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, if 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 neighborhoods 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 Lyan'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.

LAND TO LEASE.

THE subscriber will lease for a term of years, a tract of about 1500 acres of LAND, on Buffalo Creek, Monongalia County, Virginia; a great proportion of this tract 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 as near as convenient to market as the south branch grazing farms, and by judicious management may be rendered of great value. The terms will be easy. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Va. JAMES BROWN, February 19.

JOHN CARLILE,

West-end of Charlestown, opposite Mr. Henry Hand's Tavern, HAS on hand a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Corduroy, Thickets and Velvets, ALSO,

A complete assortment of Knives and Forks, together with Wines, Spirits, Whiskey, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, &c. &c. &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 Wheelwright business in the spring. Charles-Town, Feb. 12, 1813.

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 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 sum respectively, for the horse alone, and reasonable expenses. HENRY KRETZER, February 26, 1813.

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

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

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.

A CARD.

ALL those in arrears to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances.—The utility of this must be obvious to every one, as it will enable him to supply them on better terms than if they withheld his funds. To his punctual customers he tenders his most grateful thanks, and assures them, nothing will afford him more pleasure than to serve them at all times with such articles as they may want, on the best possible terms. JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 22, 1813.

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

vs. Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clements R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, all of which the will annexed, of Joseph W. Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.

Having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by their counsel, it is ordered that the said deft. Wm. Worthington do appear to the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forth with inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months consecutively, 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. HIE, Clk.

BLANK DEEDS For Sale at this Office.

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 arrears 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.

BRITISH LAMENTATIONS.

From the Examiner, (a London paper) of Jan. 5.

Capt. Carden's account of the loss of the Macedonian, will be seen in the Gazette. He appears to have done his duty; and had it not been that superficial people have been so long in the habit of boasting of the invincibility of British seamen, no one would have deemed it extraordinary that a vessel of superior force in every respect should capture an inferior foe. For Americans, it should be remembered, are from the same stock, and are made of the same stuff as ourselves; they are equally active and bold; and give them a trilling superiority and they will of course avail themselves of it, as we should do. There is no disgrace, therefore, in the matter; except, indeed, that which may attach to the ministry, in not having provided vessels of equal force to meet our new enemies.

From the London Courier of Dec. 26.

The capture of the Macedonian is, as we said yesterday, an event equally surprising and afflicting. The American frigates are stated to have a larger complement of men, and to carry heavier metal than ours; but still British seamen have been used to contend with superiority of force, and to conquer. But if the Macedonian be taken, how is government to blame? Was it ever intended, or could it be expected, that the Macedonian should meet an American frigate; and, when she did, was it to be expected that one of our best frigates should have not been a match for her? But, says the Chronicle, why was not the Macedonian manouvred equal to the Americans? One obvious answer is, that she was never intended to meet an American; but then it will be asked why all frigates have not had their complement increased? The reply in this involves many important considerations, but the best reason we believe will be found to be, that it is not considered possible in the present extended state of the navy, and before that we have heard of, was considered necessary. Our 38 gun frigates have, over and over again taken the French 44's; they are in fact of the same class; and up to this hour we never suspected that the rate and scale of our British frigates required to be increased.

MORE BRITISH WAILINGS.

It may not be uninteresting or unamusing to our readers to hear how our naval successes are accounted for by the British themselves. With this view we give the two following articles: From the London Statesman of Nov. 9. A private letter from Boston, dated October 2, observes, that the Americans have no great reason to exult in the case of the Guerriere, for the truth is, there is not a single British frigate on the station that will capture an American frigate. The Constitution is within six feet as long as the English seventy-fours. She has broad gangways and has guns placed on them, three on each side. In the tops are backwoodmen, Irishmen, who will hit a small bird on the wing with a ball. The greater part of the crews are bona fide English, who came over during the short peace, & they have good reason for not being taken, and while the English commanders were weakening their crews, by sending them away in prize vessels, the Americans took no prizes, but burnt all, keeping their ship full manned. In fact England must send out stouter frigates and better manned, to have any success here. There is but one good frigate on this station, the Augusta, and she will be taken for the reasons mentioned. "I know," continues the writer, "from a long residence at Plymouth, the English ships are manned

with dexterity; that a frigate, whose complement may be 350 men, does not get above thirty prize seamen. If she takes five or six prizes, her complement is reduced to a number hardly sufficient to work the guns, and of these more than one half are landmen. The Americans are all prime seamen, and are strongly manned."

From the Pilot of January 13.

Among all the painful reflections arising from the circumstances and consequences of the recent naval conflicts with the Americans, nothing is so afflicting as the unquestionable fact, that the losses and sufferings of the Americans in the several actions bore no proportion to ours. It has never before been known, that in an engagement in which the strength of the parties was so nearly proportionate as to require or admit an engagement, the loss was so disproportionately on the conqueror's part; nor does this observation apply merely to the case of a Spaniard.—The great advantage and the great distinguished characteristic of British gallantry, has always been, that infinitely more damage and more loss was inflicted on the enemy than was sustained on our part. But, unhappily, the case is altogether reversed. We suffer losses equal, if not superior, to what our former enemies have sustained in the most memorable of naval combats of prior wars;—and our enemies suffer less than has been suffered by us in the most brilliant of our victories. Here then is the most serious and lamentable circumstance of the late unfortunate conflicts between the British and American frigates; not merely that the British frigates were conquered and captured, inflicting so little comparative injury upon their opponents, and suffering so much comparatively themselves.—We do not think, as we have already said, that even a Spanish frigate of the same relative force has been taken by a British one, without having left a better memorial of her name, her strength and her opponent. Let us not be accused here of disregard for our country's feelings, or want of attachment to our country's glory. No solid wisdom, no real patriotism, can exist distinct from truth. We must dare to look facts, however humiliating they may be, boldly in the face. For, unless we contemplate them in their full extent—unless we adequately feel the impression that they should make on our minds, they can never produce that rebound of sentiment and effort which is necessary to replace us on the proud eminence on which we heretofore stood. The fact is, that we have suffered most severe loss without having incurred any corresponding injury upon the opponents. Let the nation think of this; let the navy think of this—combining it in every future conflict with the Americans with Nelson's pithy instruction, "England expects every man to do his duty;" and if we are to bear again of English ships captured by Americans, at least we may hope to hear of them without the disgrace of knowing, that 100 or more suffered on our side, when the American loss was limited to ten or a dozen. Again, it is to be observed, that in former engagements we had such superior facilities in the management of our ships and our artillery, that we discharged three shots for every one discharged on the part of our antagonist; but now the Americans boast of having discharged three to every one of ours in the action between the United States and Macedonian, and unfortunately the disparity of the loss bears testimony to the truth of this allegation. Here, again, is a fact to pause upon, and a pressing occasion for recollecting the admonition of Nelson, "England expects every man to do his duty."

It may not be amiss here to subjoin, by way of memorandum, a statement of the actual loss on both sides in the several actions. The Macedonian lost in the action with the United States 36 killed, 36 severely and 32 slightly wounded. The loss of the United States, in the same action, was but five killed and nine wounded, two of them mortally. In the action between the Wasp and the Frolic, the former had only five killed and five wounded. Capt. Whinvates, of the Frolic, has not given a list of the loss on board that vessel; but we find that capt. Jones, of the Wasp, in his letter, inserted in this paper, states from what was

seen by Lieut. Biddle, whom he put on board as prize-master, and from what that officer collected in conversation with the officers of the Frolic, that she had about 30 killed, and 40 or 50 wounded.

The action between the Guerriere and the Constitution was fought for the greatest part at a distance, and was one perhaps of superior manœuvre rather than superior valor on the side of the Americans. Capt. Daeres surrendered on account of the disabled and sinking state of his ship, which the captors themselves were obliged to destroy the day after the engagement. The difference of loss was, therefore, not so great in the number killed in this instance as in the two others; yet here also the advantage was also on the side of the Americans; for we find that the Constitution had only 7 killed, and as many wounded, and the Guerriere 15 killed, and 64 wounded.

These facts are unpleasant; but bitter as the reflections they are calculated to excite must be, it is not safe that we should exclude from our minds any part of the impressions that they are naturally calculated to make; for the more acute and constant the pain that they excite, the more near, the more vigorous and effectual the efforts which, we trust and are sure they will produce, to restore us to our former proud and enviable superiority. Above all, we trust, that the ever memorable sentence which we have already cited, will be kept in mind in every succeeding action—and that every seaman in the British service will recollect that "England expects every man to do his duty."

NEW PORT, March 13.

Arrived privateer brig Yankee, Wilson, 16 guns, from a cruise on the coast of Africa and Brazil—has taken 8 prizes, 62 guns, 196 men, 405 muskets, and \$296,000 worth of property. The Yankee has on board 32 bales fine goods, 6 tons ivory, \$40,000 worth gold dust. The Yankee looked in at every port, harbor, press, factory town, &c. on the coast of Africa, touched at several Portuguese islands for water and supplies. The following is a list of the Yankee's prizes:—Sloop Mary Ann, Sutherland, of London, coppered, 4 guns; 11 men, gold dust, ivory and camwood, worth 28,000 dollars, took out cargo, and burnt the vessel. Schr. Alder, Crowley, of Liverpool, coppered, 6 guns 9 pounders, 21 men, with gun powder, (400 casks) muskets, flints, bar lead, iron, dry goods, &c. vessel and cargo worth \$24,000; ordered to the first port; her quarter deck blew up in the contest at taking her, and killed her captain and six of her men. Brig Fly, Lydeman, of London, 6 guns 14 men, with gold dust, ivory, gunpowder, iron, dry goods and sundries; ordered to the first port; vessel and cargo worth \$36,000; taken under Fort Apollonia, of 50 guns. Brig Thomas, Toole, of Liverpool, 8 guns, 14 men, with ivory, dry goods and camwood; worth \$40,000, ordered to the first port. Brig Harriot and Matilda, Inman, of Mary-port, from Cork for Pernambuco, 8 guns, 14 men, with fine cloths, linens, iron, salt, porter, ware, &c. worth 40,000 dollars. Brig Shannon, Kendall, from Maranh, for Liverpool, 10 guns, 15 men, with cotton, worth 50,000.

Andalusia, Kendall, 10 guns, 100 men, (81 free blacks) vessel and cargo worth \$34,000; arrived at Savannah. Schr. George, cut out of Tradestown, cargo rice, part taken out, and vessel given up to the prisoners, worth \$2600.

New York, March, 17.

Last evening arrived at this port, the privateer schooner Paul Jones, Dobson, from a very successful cruise of three months, having made 6 prizes, and about 300 prisoners without losing a man or receiving a shot. The following is an extract from Captain Dobson's Log-Book:—December 17, fell in with the wreck of the privateer Teazer, of this port, which had been burnt. December 31st, boarded the ship Ganges, from Philadelphia, for Lisbon—also, the ship Concordia, from Marblehead, for Cadiz. January 3d, boarded brig George, of Boston, 22 days from Charleston, for Lisbon. Jan.

7th, captured British ship Seaton, from St. Salvador to Lisbon, laden with rum, &c. and mounted 12 guns. Jan. 9th, boarded ship Marv, of Boston, from Charleston, for Cadiz. Jan. 25th, recaptured the brig Little James, from Lisbon for Salem, which had been captured by the British sloop of war Jasper; put a prize-master and crew on board, and ordered for New York. Jan. 28, was chased by the British brig of war Zenobia, and captured the British ship St. Martin Planter, of 12 guns,—bound from London to Malta, laden with sugars, specie, &c. cargo estimated at \$150,000. Same day captured the British Transport ship Canada mounting 10 guns, having 100 troops and 42 horses on board, disarmed the troops and ransomed the ship for 3000 pounds sterling. The same day captured by boarding, the British ship Quebec of 12 guns, from London for Gibraltar, laden with 750 packages of dry goods, among which are above 100 bales of India piece goods—cargo estimated at \$300,000. Jan. 29th, was chased all day by a brig of war, but outsailed her, and gave her several shot from our stern chasers. Jan. 31st, boarded the ship Stranger, from Liverpool, via Lisbon, for New-York. Feb. 2d, captured sloop Pearl, of London, from St. Michaels for London, with fruit. Same day, captured the brig Return of London, from Cumana for St. Michaels. The same day, captured brig John and Isabella, of Berwick on Tweed, which had been blown out of St. Michaels. Feb. 3d, captured brig London Packet, of 6 guns, likewise blown out of St. Michaels—gave up brig John and Isabella, to the prisoners, being short of provisions. Feb. 12th, spoke privateer Globe, Moon, 13 days from Baltimore, on a cruise, all well, had made no prizes, but told him where he would find plenty. Feb. 24, boarded ship Enterprise, Pupper, of Hullswell, from Savannah for Cadiz. March 11, spoke ship—, of Bath, 5 days from Philadelphia for Lisbon.

MERCER, (Pa.) March 13.

Compliments.—On Saturday the 27th ult. the Adjutant, commanding at Fort George, sent a flag over to our garrison, informing Lt. Col. McFeeley, that a salute would be on the following day, be fired, in consequence of their success at Ogdensburg. The same evening, an express arrived at Buffalo, with an account of the engagement between the American frigate Constitution, and the British frigate Java, which eventuated in the total destruction of the latter—and on Sunday morning a flag was sent over to Fort Erie, to inform the British of the victory, and that a salute would be fired on the occasion.

All the Americans who remained at Detroit after the surrender, and who refused to take the oath required, have been, (on the approach of Harrison) ordered to leave the territory, and their property exposed to the mercy of the savages, contrary even to the stipulations in Hull's capitulation, bad as it was, and although a permit to pass over to Fort Niagara is given by Col. Proctor at Malden, yet it is with much difficulty that they are permitted to leave Newark, and in almost every instance obliged to leave a great part of their property without getting out to see for it, and hauled by ordered out to see their foot again in the Canada shore.

Two very handsome buildings were some time since reduced to ashes in the town of Chippewa on the Canada side of the Niagara river opposite Fort Schlosser, by the exasperated militia who had been then detained from their homes for a length of time without being permitted to see their families, &c. who were suffering behind them. We are informed that those militia were soon after permitted to retire.

The Navy Yard at the town of Erie begins to look as it should do. It is crowded with timber and workmen—a number of ship carpenters from Sacket's Harbor, New-York, &c. have arrived within a few days past. Three of the gun boats will soon be finished. These boats are 50 feet straight rabbit keel, 17 feet beam, 5 feet in the hold, and to mount 24s and 32s.—The keels of two sloops of war will be laid in a few days; they are to carry 20 and 22 guns, and from the preparations already made; it is