



poses and says, that on the next day after the last battle on the river aux Raisins, he saw the Indians kill the secretary of the American general, who was on the horse of the Indian, who had taken him prisoner, with a rifle shot; and that the prisoner fell on one side; and an Indian came forward with a sabre, finished him, scalped him, stripped him, and carried away his clothes. The body remained two days on the highway, before the door of the deponent, and was part eat by the hogs. Afterwards, the deponent, together with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix, Charles Chovin, and Louis Lajoie, took up the corpse at dusk of the evening, and carried it in a field near the woods, where hogs cannot go. They dared not bury it for fear of being surprised by the Indians. And further this deponent saith not.

ANTOINE (his mark) BOULARD. Sworn and subscribed, in my presence, the 5th Feb. 1813.

PETER AUDRAIN, J. P. D. D. NO. XXVIII.

I hereby certify that the next day after the battle at the river aux Raisins, the secretary of the American general was taken near the door of the deponent—was wounded and placed on a horse, that seven or eight Indians were near the house one of them shot him in the heart with a rifle—that he did not fall off his horse, until another Indian drawing a sabre, struck him on the head several times, and then he fell to the ground; was scalped and stripped of his clothes, & left on the road where he remained one day and a half; I the deponent with Francois Lasselle, Hubert Lacroix, and Louis Chovin, on the evening of the second day, took up the body, carried it to the skirts of the woods, & covered it with a few branches, but could not stay to bury it for fear of the Indians that were in the neighborhood; that on the next day after the last battle, I was near the house of Gabriel Godfrey, jun. and the house of Jean Baptiste Geresume, where a great number of prisoners were collected, and that I heard the screaming of the prisoners whom the Indians were tomahawking; that the savages set the houses on fire and went off. LOUIS (his mark) BERNARD. Detroit, le 5 Fevrier, 1813.

and committed to the jail of Buckingham, on a charge of passing counterfeit notes on the Virginia Bank: there is little doubt, but that a man who called himself Sam. Smith, was the principal in the affair. Smith absconded and probably will make his escape: he came from Kentucky, and through the Carolinas; it is believed that they have been passing counterfeit notes on the Farmer's Bank: Carter was formerly a resident of the county of Buckingham, and moved to Kentucky about 12 months ago; he will be examined on Saturday next.

#### NORTH WESTERN ARMY.

*Chillicothe, March 30.*  
The Indians, faithful to their engagements with the British, have already begun the work of destruction on the frontiers. They have lately killed three men on the west branch of White Water, while engaged in making sugar; and have committed several other murders on the distant frontiers. We hope that the most effectual measures will be adopted to secure the western territories against their depredations, and that the people on the frontiers will not long remain exposed to the barbarity of the merciless savages.

*Extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the North-Western Army, to one of the Editors dated*

*Miami Rapids, March 9.*  
"Indian spies are on the opposite bank. Yesterday five of them fired on two men, who were gathering grass near the old British fort. One of these men had a psalm-book in his vest pocket; the ball struck it, and lodged against the inner cover next his body. They made their escape over the ice. At the same time, Lieut. Walker, of the Pennsylvania line, was gunning near them; three rifles were heard in quick succession, and poor Walker has not been seen since. A small party of discovery has just gone out in search of him. It is rumored here, that eight companies of regulars have just arrived at Malden, and that the militia and Indians are again called in!"  
"P. S.—Poor Walker has been found. He was shot through the heart, tomahawked, and scalped. His body is now in camp."

#### EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE,

*Boston, April 3.*

Messrs. LANG and TURNER, About 8 o'clock this morning, many of our most respectable citizens, were witnesses to the approach of two British frigates under a press of sail for the Light House, from the top of the Exchange Coffee House. After getting up with the Light House, they went about and stood upon a wind to the northward, (wind N. by E.) and passed the entrance of Broad Sound, outside the Graves, where they had a full view of four harbor and all the shipping, &c. in it. The sight was in some degree aggravating, as the only frigate in port ready for sea, is the Congress. The frigates were so near, that we could plainly see the men on deck, count the ports, see men on the top-gallant yards, &c. Each had a blue ensign at the mizen peak. After passing Broad Sound, they went about again and lay to for some time, in fair view of the Congress, on board of which the frigates could be seen very distinctly from her deck. About 1 P. M. we saw them bring to a sloop, detained her about half an hour, and then permitted her to proceed—she is not yet up. About 3 P. M. they filled away and stood out of the Bay upon a wind, and were not seen at 5 P. M. Mr. Cole's pilot boat came up in the course of the forenoon, and one of her pilots informs, that he was brought to this morning off Cape Ann, by those frigates, (which he states are the Shannon and Tenedos); that he was taken on board the Shannon, into the cabin, and there asked many questions, and observations made by com. Brooke, such as, "when will your great com. Rodgers be ready for sea?"—"I should like to have the pleasure of seeing him out here to warm his sides for him, &c." The President is getting ready for sea with all possible expedition; and should the Shannon and Tenedos make their appearance again and alone, within five or six days—to come, I think she and the Congress will not give them occasion to tempt them again by their aggravating appearance, when they know a force is not ready here sufficient to meet them.

*NEW-YORK, April 5.*

We learn from a gentleman from New London that a G-ruel schooner, from St. Bartholomew's, with about 70 passengers, arrived at that port on Friday last. Nine days previous to her arrival, she spoke the U. States frigate Chesapeake, capt. Evans, from a cruise. She had made 7 prizes. On Friday the Cartel was boarded by a brig of war, a tender to a 74, then at anchor between Fishers' Island and Montauk point. A gentleman from St. Thomas, who left there the 6th of March, informs us, that a large British fleet was to sail from there for England, on the first of May, under a convoy of a 74 and 2 frigates. Arrived at Bristol, on Tuesday evening last, British letter of marque schr. Alder, 6 guns,

*Baltimore, April 6.*

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION.**  
By capt. Weems, direct from Hampton Roads, we learn that the British squadron still retained their former position in Hampton Roads; that a conspiracy among the negroes had taken place, but was detected in the following manner:—An American vessel in James River was hailed during the night by several negroes

in a canoe, who inquired if they were English: the captain suspecting them, replied in the affirmative, when they immediately came on board, and informed him that if he would furnish them with arms, they would massacre the whites; that 2000 Negroes were embodied and exercised in squads at night; they mentioned particular individuals who should be their first victims. The captain of the vessel detained them for some time, exercising them with swords, &c. until he obtained the whole plan of the conspiracy, when he seized them, and they are now confined in Williamsburg jail.

At Gloucester Court House, an attempt was made by the blacks to murder three slaves who refused to join in the conspiracy. Several troops of horse had been ordered out to seize suspected blacks. Eight Negroes had been condemned to be hanged in Matthews county, for personating Englishmen in the night, and robbing a Mr. John Ripley. We learn from capt. Weems that the British had landed on Hog Island, taken a few articles of little consequence, and retreated. *Whig.*

*From the Delaware Statesman Extra of April 8.*

#### LEWIS-TOWN ATTACKED.

*The following letter, to a gentleman in this town, was received by express this morning from Dover.*

*DOVER, April 7.*  
By the bearer you receive a communication from his excellency, requesting a supply of ammunition, &c. Some have been too long settled into an opinion that there was no danger—that the British would not bombard Lewis-town. We have had two expresses to this place this morning. One left Lewis-town at 4 o'clock yesterday; the other at 10 o'clock last night—Both mention the cannonading. We at this place heard the cannon until 8 o'clock this morning. I hope our friends at New-Castle county will not let us be subdued for want of ammunition and other supplies. We have two 18 pounders, but no ball: we have two 9 pounders, but the ball is too big for the calibre. We had but 15 casks of powder when the attack commenced. The young man that came with the last express tells me that one of the 18 pounders was mounted yesterday, which was played on a sloop and silenced her fire. He says our men behaved well, and that the women and children have left the garrison. He also tells me that the Belvidera came within two miles of the town, and that her balls did not reach it. The two smaller vessels sent them over the town, that they were obliged to alter, so that few would injure. The opinion of the officers is, if we had 24 and 32 pounders, that we could beat off the gun boats and smaller vessels. This moment a bill has passed the Senate authorising the governor to draw the sum of two thousand dollars for the purpose of defending Lewis-town, &c. This is for the exigency of the moment only. [The governor's letter alluded to in the above, contains no additional particulars.] Another letter states that Beresford, previous to the attack, wrote to the commander at Lewis-Town, requesting him to have the women and children removed, as the long threatened attack would shortly commence. Since the above was in type, we have seen the Watchman Extra—from which we take the following—which is an extract of a letter from colonel Davis, commandant at Lewis, to the governor, dated *Lewis, 6th April.* "The fire from our battery silenced one of their most dangerous gun-boats, against which I directed the fire from our 18 pounder for which I request you will immediately send me a supply of shot and powder as it is uncertain how long the bombardment will continue. They have not succeeded with their bombs in reaching the town. And the damage from their 32 pounders and cannonier cannot be ascertained till day light. N. B. While writing the above the enemy has recommenced firing."

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prize to the Yankee, of Bristol; cargo gun powder, (400 casks) muskets, flints, bayonets, and iron, dry goods, &c. The Alder is captured, and was formerly a French privateer. Vessel and cargo valued at twenty eight thousand dollars.

*RICHMOND, March 26.*

*Council-Chamber, March 24th, 1813.*  
The executive, for satisfactory reasons, have determined for the present, not to issue recruiting instructions to the officers appointed under the law, for the defence of the state, and of consequence not to call as yet those officers into actual service. When their services are required, they will be duly notified thereof.

*Boston, March 24.*

*Fire*—A valuable cotton factory was consumed by fire at Plymouth, on Sunday morning last. Loss estimated at 30,000 dollars. There are strong reasons for believing it was the work of an incendiary. If so, who would have done it? An American or an Englishman? "Sometimes by fire" says Peter Perce-pinne.

*CHARLES-TOWN, April 16.*

*DIED,* on Tuesday evening last, Mr. John Miller (blacksmith) of this Town.

*On Wednesday morning last about 1 o'clock, in conformity with some previous arrangements, our batteries at Black Rock opened a fire upon those of the enemy, which continued with but little intermission during the day. The Sailor's battery at the Navy-Yard silenced the enemy's lower battery, and probably killed several of the enemy. One man was killed at our batteries by a cannon shot from the enemy, one lost his hand in the act of loading one of the pieces, and several accidents happened—2 or 3 balls passed through our barracks, and several private houses were injured a little. A few shots were exchanged on Thursday morning.*

*Buffalo Gazette, March 23.*

*Fayetteville, (N. C.) April 2.*  
Arrived in this place (to-day) on his way to Norfolk, to take command on that station, General WADE HAMPTON and suite.

*From the Paquekeepie Journal.*

*The Army.*—On Sunday last arrived at this village, by water, the 2d battalion of the 16th regiment United States Infantry consisting of more than 500 men under Col. Dennis, whose first battalion is at Sacket's Harbor. This corps embarked yesterday for Albany. Another detachment of 11 or 12 hundred United States troops are going on in company. We understand that several thousand men, recruited in different parts of the country, are now on their march, by different routes, to join the northern army. These with the troops at Sacket's Harbor, Buffalo, &c. will form a body of about 15,000. It is conjectured the campaign will open, by the invasion of Canada, about the first of May; at the same time recruiting will go on, and the different regiments will be filling up and organizing.

*From the Northern Whig.*

A detachment of about 300 United States troops, under the command of Colonel Scott, arrived in this city on Thursday last, and the next morning resumed their march for the frontiers.

*The demolition of the Peacock by the Hornet appears to be the master-piece of American gunnery. When the Leopard, a 50 gun ship, attacked the Chesapeake, of 36 guns, she poured her broadsides for nearly 20 minutes, without cessation and*

*close aboard, into an unresisting, cluttered and inferior ship. Yet only 3 men were killed, and a proportionate number wounded. The Wasp in 43 minutes cut down the Frolic from 119 men to 20 capable of duty. And the Hornet in only 15 minutes killed 9, wounded 35, and totally shivered her superior antagonist to atoms! So much for the magic of the balls which thunder "free trade and no impressment," about the astounded ears of the "lords of the ocean." Press.*

*The lords of the admiralty are busily engaged in cutting down 74's to 44's, and 36's to 16's—all which is very well. But more, much more must be done before their redoubtable razees can cope with the American frigates. In the first place, the said razees must be manned with American seamen. In the second place, they must be commanded by American officers. And in the third place, they must be armed with cannon, which have a knack of going off three times, while the bull-dogs are barking but once.—Give the aforesaid razees the three aforementioned essentials, and still a main point remains, to wit, a good cause, without which the razees will never be able to make even a good fight. Ib.*

*Defence of New-York.*—On Monday 600 of the first regiment of United States volunteer artillery, raised for the defence of this port and city under the command of col. Siche, paraded on the battery, were inspected by gen. Gray, and marched through some of the principal streets of the city. They are a well looking ably bodied set of men, and do credit to the patriotism of the officers and men of the corps, and the citizens who promoted their establishment. Yesterday morning they broke ground on the battery, where they are erecting a breastwork for mounting a line of heavy cannon, pursuant to an arrangement with the corporation. *Columbian.*

*ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.*

A letter has been received by a respectable mercantile house in this town, from an American gentleman now in Paris, stating that Napoleon intended to raise an army of 500,000 men, and to re-enter Russia. It is also said, that the young Prince was shortly to be crowned. *Boston Chron.*

*Extract of a letter from Eastport to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated March 6th, 1813.*

A number of privateers are now fitting out at Liverpool, (Nova Scotia) and some other places in the provinces, for the purpose of cruising against our vessels, some of which are heavy, particularly the Thorn privateer lately from Marblehead—she has been bought from government by a company at Liverpool, and our coasting trade will be entirely stopped, unless government should take considerable pains to protect it; and I think it probable that some of those privateers will be on the coast before you receive this letter. They will be very plenty and very troublesome early this spring. Those from St. Johns carry their prizes in there, and give liberty to the owners of the captured vessels to sell their provisions and return with their vessels; but those further east will keep all they can catch. You have no idea of the effect that our naval victories have had on the minds of the people in the provinces. They have always supposed that one of their frigates could stand two of ours.—And when the news of the capture of the Guerriere arrived they asserted it was the Goree sloop of war, of 18 guns; and that no vessel of larger force would have been obliged to strike to a Yankee. They publicly said, that it was as much as a Yankee frigate could expect. But when it was confirmed that it was the Guerriere, and how she was handled by the Constitution, it was worse news to them, than the taking of the whole West India islands would have been by any nation of Europe.—And when they heard of the loss of the Macedonian, Frolic, and Java, they were thunder struck. But they have the hardihood to say, that these victories are owing to the frigates being manned mostly by Englishmen. In addition to the above, I was informed, by a gentleman of my acquaintance who passed through town to day, that he was lately in Halifax, that there were from 7 to 10 of the largest privateers, which had been sent in there, fitting out for cruising on our coast, and many more from other ports in Nova Scotia were also fitting out for the same purpose, and would be on here by the 10th of April.—The Thorn had changed her long nines for carronades. The troops had all marched for Quebec through the wilderness on snow shoes. He conversed with the captain of the Liverpool Packet, who

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The letter (and that to the editor of the Advocate) will go to Boston in to-morrow's mail, for the purpose of detecting the author, with an advertisement of a reward from us for his discovery.

#### INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

We understand that preparations have been making with the greatest activity; and are already in a state of considerable forwardness for carrying into effect the act of the late Session of Congress which authorised the building of four seventy four, six frigates, and six sloops of war. Materials for the whole of these vessels have been collected at the different navy-yards of the United States, and the ways of three seventy-fours and several of the other ships are already laid-down. From the prompt attention of government to this subject, and the great exertions made by the Navy Department, we have the satisfaction to believe that this important addition to our national force will be completed with all practicable dispatch. *Nat. Intel.*

#### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

*Tappahannock, (Essex county, Virg.) April 5.*

The militia of Essex are now under arms. The British are in Rappahannock, and six of their barges were sent on Saturday last above Urbanna, to take two privateers said to belong to Baltimore, and two letters of marque. They had a very severe engagement, and being in a calm, succeeded in taking the privateers, &c. Some fought bravely, and would not strike their colors: the British officer went on board and hauled the colors down himself. Many lives were lost, but we have not the particulars yet.—There is no doubt of the engagement; and the colonel of Middlesex county has called on the col. of this county (Essex) and King and Queen counties for men. The British landed at capt. Chowning's, robbed his plantation, took work oxen from the ploughs, pillaged the house, and broke open Mr. C.'s desk. A ship loaded at Trip's, and anchored in Archer's creek, is taken, as also several small craft going down. *Ib.*

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*ANOTHER CAMPAIGN.*

A letter has been received by a respectable mercantile house in this town, from an American gentleman now in Paris, stating that Napoleon intended to raise an army of 500,000 men, and to re-enter Russia. It is also said, that the young Prince was shortly to be crowned. *Boston Chron.*

*Extract of a letter from Eastport to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated March 6th, 1813.*

A number of privateers are now fitting out at Liverpool, (Nova Scotia) and some other places in the provinces, for the purpose of cruising against our vessels, some of which are heavy, particularly the Thorn privateer lately from Marblehead—she has been bought from government by a company at Liverpool, and our coasting trade will be entirely stopped, unless government should take considerable pains to protect it; and I think it probable that some of those privateers will be on the coast before you receive this letter. They will be very plenty and very troublesome early this spring. Those from St. Johns carry their prizes in there, and give liberty to the owners of the captured vessels to sell their provisions and return with their vessels; but those further east will keep all they can catch. You have no idea of the effect that our naval victories have had on the minds of the people in the provinces. They have always supposed that one of their frigates could stand two of ours.—And when the news of the capture of the Guerriere arrived they asserted it was the Goree sloop of war, of 18 guns; and that no vessel of larger force would have been obliged to strike to a Yankee. They publicly said, that it was as much as a Yankee frigate could expect. But when it was confirmed that it was the Guerriere, and how she was handled by the Constitution, it was worse news to them, than the taking of the whole West India islands would have been by any nation of Europe.—And when they heard of the loss of the Macedonian, Frolic, and Java, they were thunder struck. But they have the hardihood to say, that these victories are owing to the frigates being manned mostly by Englishmen. In addition to the above, I was informed, by a gentleman of my acquaintance who passed through town to day, that he was lately in Halifax, that there were from 7 to 10 of the largest privateers, which had been sent in there, fitting out for cruising on our coast, and many more from other ports in Nova Scotia were also fitting out for the same purpose, and would be on here by the 10th of April.—The Thorn had changed her long nines for carronades. The troops had all marched for Quebec through the wilderness on snow shoes. He conversed with the captain of the Liverpool Packet, who

*close aboard, into an unresisting, cluttered and inferior ship. Yet only 3 men were killed, and a proportionate number wounded. The Wasp in 43 minutes cut down the Frolic from 119 men to 20 capable of duty. And the Hornet in only 15 minutes killed 9, wounded 35, and totally shivered her superior antagonist to atoms! So much for the magic of the balls which thunder "free trade and no impressment," about the astounded ears of the "lords of the ocean." Press.*

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## FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, April 1.

We were yesterday favored with two London papers of January 23d and 26, received by the brig Silkworm, arrived here on Saturday, from Lisbon from which the following extracts are made.

LONDON, Jan. 26.

We have no information by the mail, of the Russians having actually entered Königsburg, but it is again stated that they are within a few miles of that capital.

Bonaparte has issued a great number of Commercial Licences, dated the 9th inst. It is said that 500 Napoleons are paid for each, and that the duty on the imports is six per cent. on the French price current.

The Amide frigate has arrived at Plymouth, with several feet of water in her hold, having been on shore on Point St. Jacques. Quiberon Bay, on the evening of the 16th inst. On striking, every one gave himself up as lost, as the ship lay within the reach of two heavy batteries.

Being questioned from the shore as to name and nation, the captain answered—"The President frigate from America." It was then asked from the batteries if they wanted a "pilot," offering other assistance, and concluding with informing them that there was an English frigate on the station. The answer from the Amide was that they had a "pilot" on board—that no assistance was wanted; that they should soon float off. The frigate was at this time in a most distressing condition, the tide ebbing, and leaving her nearly high and dry. On the return of the tide, however, (having lighted her as much as possible) the Amide floated, and the Frenchmen discovered too late, the *rise de guerre*. A firing commenced immediately, but without effect, and the Amide pursued her voyage to Plymouth Sound, where she arrived on Thursday evening.

## NAVY.

RAZES.—The Culloden of 74 guns at Plymouth, was taken into the stern dock in that yard yesterday evening, for the purpose of being cut down, but not to the size of a frigate, as in the case of the *Indefatigable*; she is to have her quarter-deck and fore-castle taken away but will retain her upper-deck which will be flush fore and aft. It is considered by the navy board, that, even thus partially cut down, she will be no more than a match for the three heavy American frigates which by carrying guns on their gangways have in effect two complete decks. Indeed a 74 gun ship even of the largest class would if cut down to a frigate (raze) be inferior to a regularly built frigate of 38 guns.

The following short statement will corroborate this:  
A 64 gun ship carries on one side of her gun deck 13 guns.  
A 74 do. (second class) do. 14 guns.  
Ditto (first class) do. 15 guns.  
A 38 gun frigate, of the class of the *Macedonian*, 15 guns.  
Ditto of the *Acasta*, 16 guns.  
President, United States, and Constitution, 16 guns.

Hence it appears that a 74 gun ship, even of the largest class, would be numerically inferior in guns to a regular built frigate of the 38 gun class. The only superiority a raze has, is, the being enabled to carry heavier metal than the frigate of 38 guns; but she will carry one gun less. The *Indefatigable* at this port [raze] was cut down from a 64, and carries three guns less on each side than the *Acasta*, President, United States, and Constitution, and would not be a match for either of them. The board have, therefore, acted properly in ordering the Culloden to lose only her quarter-deck and fore-castle; and it is said that the *Triumph* of 74 guns, at Plymouth, is to undergo a like change.

There has been a riot at the theatre of Berlin—the people cried out "Long live the emperor Alexander of Russia."—The king, who was present ordered silence, but in vain.

Letters from Königsberg by the way of Rugenwald state, the Russians were expected there on the 7th at least, and were looked for with the greatest impatience. The king of Naples, with the wreck of the army, is at Wehlauf, on the Pregel, to which place he has drawn the whole of the garrison of Dantzic, excepting 3000 men, and it is thought he intends giving battle to the Russians without cavalry.

It is said the emperor Alexander has issued a proclamation, in which he calls himself the king of Poland and protector of the states of Prussia.

The Swedish expedition is said to be again preparing. Magazines are collecting, and large ships are detained for the transport of the troops.

The French government is said to

have called upon the king of Denmark to send the whole of his force to join the French in active service. It is also said to be in order to prevent their doing so, that the Swedes are renewing the appearance of their expedition.

On the 21st of January an express from Madrid had reached Cadiz with dispatches, announcing to the government that the whole of the French troops in Madrid had evacuated that city, and had taken the direction of Bayonne.

Private advices from St. Petersburg state that nothing but expressions of joy and exultation are heard in that city, at the safe & glorious condition in which the Russian emperor is now placed; voluntary contributions are rapidly pouring in; and the peasantry are every where anxious to be enrolled in the army.

The Cossacks, who have contributed so greatly to the recent triumphs, are to be recompensed by the grant of additional privileges to their whole body; and in return, they have offered to bring 40,000 fresh troops in the field, under their beloved leader, prince Platoff.

The brave and persevering Platoff had been raised to the very rare and eminent dignity of a prince of the empire; and count Wittgenstein, whose sword was his only patrimony, had been presented with a very valuable estate.

Exhilarating as the official accounts are, the private advices from the Baltic are still more auspicious: it is stated in the latter that the remnant of the corps of Victor and Macdonald had capitulated—that Bonaparte's personal baggage and correspondence had been cut off by the Cossacks—that the Russians had taken Königsberg and Memel, and threatened Dantzic and Berlin—and that the whole French retreating force did not exceed 13,000 men, almost destitute.

WILNA, Dec. 22.  
To-day we were gratified by the arrival of his imperial majesty himself in our city, when all the inhabitants crowded to see, welcome and congratulate him. We have not time to describe all the circumstances of this joyful event.

KONIGSBERG, Dec. 1.  
It is confirmed that Bassano, and several French dignitaries, with the foreign minister, all set off between the 5th and 8th instant for Warsaw. The description of the misery at Wilna, and the arrival of fugitives, would exceed all belief. Marshals, generals of brigade, and of division, arrived here disguised, on foot, on horseback, without a saddle, in sledges, where five or six of them were huddled together dragged by a single wretched horse, and covered with all ill assorted dresses and cloaks. Ridiculous as were their various and piebald appearance, it was calculated to excite compassion, as their distress was extreme. The men died by thousands through the cold, which on the 7th was here at 20 degrees, Reamur, with a great fall of snow. The roads are choked up with the dead, and contagious distempers are frequent at Wilna, Kowno, and other places on our frontier.

December 17.  
The fugitives who arrive here every hour, exhibit a most afflicting spectacle. Their distress exceeds all description.—The flight from Auerstadt and Jena was nothing compared with the present. We see generals arriving here just as they did at Wilna, on foot, bereft of every thing, and in peasant's clothes. The high dignitaries, though they come in sledges, two or three in each, are so wretchedly clothed and have suffered so much by frost and hunger, that they are pitiable objects. For instance, prince Adam of Wittemberg, arrived here with his clothes in rags; he had not changed his shirt for five weeks, nor during that time laid in any bed. The whole time he was with the army, he spent under the open sky. For three weeks he was obliged to live on horse flesh. A person of distinction who visited M., yesterday, relates that he was obliged to live in the same manner, and to witness the shocking sight of the wounded gnawing, through hunger, pieces out of the flesh of their wounded comrades. The soldiers did not take the trouble to kill the horses first, but stabbed them and sucked their blood to quench their own thirst; and then with atrocious cruelty, cut pieces out of their flesh whilst alive, and ate these raw. From this sketch of their extreme wretchedness, you may easily judge, that the grand army is to be considered as in a state of total dissolution.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber will rent the house formerly occupied by John Haines, on the main street, west end of Charlestown.

PHILIP HAINES.  
April 9.

## SPRING GOODS.

W. & T. Brown

HAVE received their Spring Merchandise, among which are a good assortment of domestic and fancy goods, all of which they offer at a very small advance for cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Charles-Town, April 6. 6w.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber to Adam Henkle, for the sum of six dollars, which is made payable on the first of August next, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

GASPER MILLER.

April 9.

## WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he will erect (on or before the first of May next) a complete set of Carding Machines, at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches. Further particulars will be made known, when the machines are completely erected, by the public's humble servant,

JAMES WALKER.

Mills Grove, April 9.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Shepherd's-Town, April 1, 1813.

- A. Marcus Alder.
- B. Moses Burr, John Baker, James Burr, Michael Blue, John Butt, sen. Elizabeth Borey, George Bishop, jun. Van Beshears, Clement Banks, John Banks, Daniel Buckles.
- C. Isaac Chapline, Philip Craft, Henry Cooks, Philip Chopper, Jacob Coons, Robert Caddell.
- D. Valentine Dust, Able Dumham.
- E. Elizabeth Evans, Philip Endler, F. Christian Fouke, Frederick Folk.
- G. Vandal Glaze, 2.
- H. John Hyser, Michael Hensell, Thomas Haymaker, Christian Huston, Joseph Hums.
- J. John Jones.
- K. John Klein.
- L. Jacob Long, John Long, George Laferly, Thomas Lee.
- M. Frederick Moler, Adam Moler, Thomas Melvin, Michael Moler, Elijah M-Bride, Francis P. M-Keon, 2; John Milson, George Miller, Japha Martin, John Metcalf, John M-Garry, Joseph Morgan, John M-Bride.
- N. James Nearn, Nathaniel B. Nichols.
- O. George Ox.
- P. John Pierre, 2; Charles Pascoe.
- R. George Kiley, Lewis Ronemus.
- S. Anthony Stroth-r, Geo. Shaner, 2; John Snider, Jacob Sheperd, Zadock Shenton, Lieut. H. Swearingen, John Shugert, George Strickland, Mary Shepherd.
- T. Cornelius Thompson, E. Turner, Richard Faylor, Thomas Turner, Robert Tabb.
- U. John G. Unsel, John Unsel.
- W. Thomas Wood, Adrian Winekoop.
- Y. John Yontz, 2; Lucy Young, Samuel Young.

JAMES BROWN, P.M.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the farm on which I reside on Bullskin, containing 350 acres—at least one third of the land is in wood, and the cleared land in a high state of cultivation, 80 acres of which is now in clover, and a sufficiency of meadow. This farm may be laid off in fields of 30 acres, and every field with very little trouble may have water. The improvements are a good dwelling house, barn, stables, and every necessary out building; a large garden, and a peach and apple orchard of choice fruit, just beginning to bear. If convenient to the purchaser 250 acres of this land with all the improvements will be sold separate from the other part; there will be on it about 18 acres of very valuable meadow land, and a sufficiency of wood. To a person wishing to purchase a valuable farm, it would be a very desirable one.

HENRY GANTT.

April 9.

## 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'or.  
of the estate of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd.  
Jefferson County, Jan. 29. 3 m.

## 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.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, March 31, 1813.

- A.—Joseph Arnold, James Anderson, Jacob Alt.
- B.—Walter Baker, Thomas Brackenridge 2; Sarah A. Borgoyne, John Burgoyne, Nathaniel Buckmaster, Robert Bond, Rachel Brown 2; William Bradshaw, William Brickle 2; Joshua Branton.
- C.—John Combs, David Cowan, Daniel Collet, Mary Cromwell, William Conway, William Coyle, William Cherry, Solomon Conell, Alexander Campbell.
- D.—James Dorsey, Michael Duroe, William Douglass, Joseph Duke, George and John Drenkar, Edmund B. Dana.
- F.—Robert Fulton, Samuel Farro.
- G.—Mrs. F. Grubb, William Gilpin, Henry Griffen, Henry Garnhart, John Grove, 2; R. Griffice, Newton Gardner, Jno. Griggs.
- H.—John Hurst, Samuel Hobbs, Susanah Howel, Samuel Howel, 2; John Hess, Henry Haines, Mark Hornsey, Robert Holliday, John Heifer, Maria Heath.
- I.—Henry Isler.
- J.—Geo. Jackson, Daniel Janney, Sally Jones, William Jones.
- E.—Ester Lashells, Thos. T. Lowery, Michael Labos, Richard Llewellyn 2; Eliza B. Llewellyn, John Lavestin, W. W. & J. Lane, Lewis Littlejohn, Edward Lewis.
- M.—James Marshall 2; Isaac Myer, Robert M'Micken, James Mulhailon, Moses M'Cormick, Thomas Melvin, John Markwood, George M'Atte, William Morgan, junr. Thos. M'Clanehan, James M'Glockin.
- O.—Thomas Osborn.
- P.—John Packet 2; Vol. F. Peyton.
- R.—George Reynolds, Jeremiah Reynolds, James Robardet, Mrs. Robardet.
- S.—Mary B. Saunders, John Sutton, Jacob Stator, Francis Smith, Jarvis Shirley, Cyrus Saunders, Wm. Strewen, Jesse Stial, Jno. Snowdon, Robert Sangster.
- T.—Thomas Taws, William Templeton, Jesse Taylor.
- W.—Hugh Wilson, Thomas Wilson, Michael Wyson, Isaac Woods, Robert Wetherton, Carver Willis, Ann Warren, James Wood 2; John Wilson.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P.M.

## IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season, (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Samuel M'Pherson's Mill, on Bullskin, and on Fridays and Saturdays at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars the season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, three dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season—Ten dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal; removing the mare out of the county, or parting with her, or not attending regularly every eighth or ninth day, throughout the season, forfeits the insurance.—The season has commenced, and will end the 25th day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

IRISH GRAY is a beautiful Dapple Gray, 6 years old this spring, full 17 hands high, and well proportioned.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

March 26, 1813.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized to dispose of a tract of Land, in the county of Jefferson, supposed to contain 2000 ACRES. It is situated between the lands of William and John M'Pherson, on one side, & the lands of William Cas-tleman, 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, Esq.  
Attorney in fact for  
Jane and Sidney Alexander.  
March 26, 1813.

## 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.

## Charleston, (S.C.) April 5.

## UNEQUALLED BRAVERY!

Arrived at this port yesterday the private schooner General Armstrong, Guy R. Champlin, Esq. commander, of New York, from a cruise. The following is an extract from her log book:

March 11, 1813.—These 24 hours commence with moderate breezes and cloudy weather—at half past 5 A. M. tacked to the Southward and Eastward—at 7 discovered a sail bearing S. S. E. at half past 7 discovered her to be at anchor under the land; at 8 she got under way; at half past 8 she got sail on her and stood to the northward: she fired 3 guns at us and hoisted English colors; we were then in 5 fathoms water, and about five leagues to the eastward of the mouth Surinam river; at 10 m. past 9 we fired centre gun and hoisted American colors; at 45 min. after she tacked and stood us near us as the wind would permit, keeping up a brisk fire on us from her main deck guns; at a quarter past 10 we standing to the northward, and having the advantage of reconnoitering him with our spy glasses, were of opinion she was a British letter of marque, and unanimously agreed to bear down and board; at half past 10, put our helm up and bore down on him with intention to give her our starboard broadside, and to wear ship and give her our larboard broadside, which was all ready for the purpose; and board him: this was all done with the exception of boarding; we found she was a frigate, pierced for 14 guns on the main deck, 6 on the quarter deck, 4 on the fore-castle; she had her starboard tacks on board; the wind being light, and keeping up a constant fire, our vessel laid ten minutes like a log; we shot away his foretop-sail tie, his mizen gaff haulyards; (which brought his colors down) and his mizen and main stay, we thought she had struck and ceased firing, but soon saw her colors flying again; we recommenced the action; she lay for a few minutes apparently unmanageable, but soon got way on her, and opened a heavy fire on us from her starboard broadside and main top, no doubt with the intention of sinking us all. We laid for the space of 45 minutes with in pistol shot of him; our captain, standing by the centre gun, fired one of his pistols and snapped the other, when he was wounded by a musket ball from the ship's main top; he walked aft to the Doctor and had his wound dressed; we luffed to windward and fore-reached on him. In this action we had six men killed and sixteen wounded, and all the haulyards of the head sails shot away; the foremast and bowsprit one quarter cut through, and all the fore and main shrouds but one shot away; both main stays and running rigging cut to pieces; a great number of shot through our sails, and several between wind and water, (which caused our vessel to leak) and a number in our hull. In this situation we began to make sail from him; got the fore sheet aft, and the jib and top galled sail on her, and by the assistance of our sweeps we soon got out of gun shot of her. During the time we were getting away from her, she kept up a well directed fire for our foremast and fore gaff, but without effect.

[The general Armstrong mounts 15 guns.]  
List of killed and wounded in the action with the Frigate.

KILLED.—John Lenox and Ansel Waters, of New-London; George Deravere, Isaac Hedges and Joseph Johnson, of New-York; and John Dial (black man) of Alexandria.

WOUNDED, dangerously.—Captain Guy R. Champlin; Philip Wiseman, of Providence, R. I. (since dead); Anthony Frances, Peter Pigau, Andrew Bells, James Williams, Peter La Reauze, John

Martin.—Slightly, Henry Betts, prize master; Amos Wright, Abraham Deravere, David Dillon, Geo. B. Bush, Jas. Coffin, Henry Fombell, Daniel Charles (black man).

EDMONT, April 6, 1813.

## HORRID BUTCHERY.

On the afternoon of the 22d ult. Lieut. Gulbridge, belonging to Gun-Boat No. 145, lying at the town of Washington, was most barbarously butchered by—  
—, gunner of said Gun-Boat.

The particulars, as far as they have been communicated to us, are, that Lieut. G. in attempting to put him in irons for disorderly and abusive conduct, was stabbed through the heart, fell, and instantly expired. The culprit, in order to complete the bloody tragedy, twisted and wrung the knife while in the body, drew it out, and with the ferocity of a savage, licked the blood from the fatal spear, exclaiming, Dama you, I have got your heart's blood at last—this is what I have long wished for; or, words to that effect. He was immediately taken into custody and committed to Washington jail, there to await his trial at the next term of Washington Superior Court, to be holden in this month. The deceased and the prisoner were natives of Connecticut.

## THE SOLDIER'S LIFE.

From a private in the "Petersburg Volunteers," to his friend in this town, (Petersburgh, Virg.) dated

"ZANESVILLE, (Ohio) March 28.  
"When I last wrote you from Upper-Sandusky, I confidently expected something of considerable importance would have transpired in a very short time, but, unfortunately, the war in this quarter is protracted to a much longer period than I, at that time contemplated. Indeed, the best informed people in the army think that nothing decisive can be done before the next winter. It will never answer to invade a country with militia; some will not cross the lines—others will not submit to any kind of subordination; and, in fact, they would all rather be at home, than courting fame on the embattled field. The Kentucky and Ohio militia have been discharged some time; the Pennsylvania and Virginia militia are to be discharged on the 1st April; and, unless other troops arrive, the camp will, in a great measure, be unprotected.—None will be left except our battalion, consisting of the Petersburg Volunteers, and two companies from Pittsburgh, (50 men in one, and about 15 in the other) together with about 350 regulars. James G. Chalmers, (who is appointed paymaster for all the twelve months' volunteers, with the rank of ensign) and myself, left the Rapids on the 8th. We have to remain here until the arrival of the district paymaster.

The next day after the date of my letter from Sandusky, we left that place for the Rapids, together with 300 militia, under the command of major Orr. We had with us 20 pieces of heavy artillery, and a quantity of military stores of every description. We at this time knew nothing of the unfortunate events at the river Raisin. On the second day of our march, a courier arrived from gen. Harrison, ordering the artillery to advance with all possible speed; this was rendered totally impossible by the snow which took place, it being a complete swamp nearly all the way. On the evening of the same day, news arrived that general Harrison had retreated to Portage river. 18 miles in the rear of the encampment at the Rapids. As many men as could be spared determined to proceed immediately to reinforce him. It is unnecessary to state that we were among the first who wished to advance. At 2 o'clock the next morning, our tents were struck, and in half an hour we were on the road. I will candidly confess, that on that day I regretted being a soldier. On that day we marched 30 miles, under an incessant rain; and I am afraid you will doubt my veracity when I tell you, that in 8 miles of the best of the road, it took us over the knees, and often to the middle.—The Black Swamp (4 miles from Portage river, and 4 miles in extent) would have been considered impassable by all but men determined to surmount every difficulty to accomplish the object of their march. In this swamp you lose sight of terra firma altogether—the water was

about six inches deep on the ice, which was very rotten, often breaking through to the depth of four or five feet.

"The same night we encamped on very wet ground, but the drier that could be found, the rain still continuing. It was with difficulty we could raise fires; we had no tents, our clothes were wet, no axes, nothing to cook in, and very little to eat. A brigade of pack horses being near us, we procured from them some flour, killed a hog, (there being plenty of them along the road;) our bread we baked in the ashes, and the pork we broiled on the coals—a sweeter meal I never partook of. When we went to sleep, it was on two logs laid close to each other, to keep our bodies from the damp ground. Good God! what a piteous being is man in adversity. The lofty spirit that ever inhabited the human breast would have been tamed amid the difficulties that surrounded us. The next morning we arrived at Portage river, (the head quarters of the North Western Army.) During our stay at this latter place, we were in constant expectation of an attack. Several nights we went to sleep with our muskets in our arms, and all our accoutrements fixed for action. On the arrival of gen. Leftwich and gen. Crook's brigades from Sandusky, we marched for the Rapids; and Kentucky and Ohio troops had then only six days to serve. In a speech made to them by the general, he pledged himself to take them to Malden in 20 days, which would have been the case, if the cannon and military stores could have been got on.

When we arrived at the Rapids, the advanced guard discovered on the opposite side of the river one of three persons, who, two days previous, were sent to Malden with a flag, killed and scalped by the Indians—the other two, we have since heard, are prisoners at Malden—So little does our enemy respect the laws of nations. The encampment is opposite the Michigan territory in a fine situation, protected by nature in three quarters, by a steep and high bank—the whole is piquetted in—the stores are deposited in block-houses, built round the picketing, to the number of eight—all is nearly in a complete state of defence. Along this river is the handsomest country I ever saw—there have been several fine plantations in the vicinity of the camp, but all is a scene of desolation. After Hull's surrender, the whole country was laid waste by the Indians—every half mile there has been a house—the only indication of a habitation that now remains, is their ruins that cover the ground where they once stood! A few days after our arrival, a detachment was sent out, of which our company made part, to attack a considerable party of Indians, 15 miles down the river. We started as night set in, and marched all the way on the ice; about 2 o'clock, we came near the place where we expected to surprise the enemy—we were put in order of battle, and instructed to proceed in silence—

"Still was the pipe and drum—  
"Saw heavy tread, and armor's clang,  
"The sullen march was dumb."

In a few minutes they were in sight, in a bend of the river, nearly a mile off—when within gun-shot, I could hear the men cocking their pieces—our company, to a man, were even at that moment cheerful and gay!—fear was far distant from our ranks, and I do sincerely believe that had the enemy not flown previous to our arrival, we would all have realized the expectations of our friends. Some of their spies, as we have since heard from prisoners from Malden, saw us on our march—in consequence of which, they made a precipitate retreat—we followed them within five miles of the river Raisin, and returned to camp without any rest, except for two hours; we were 21 hours absent, during which time we marched more than 60 miles. The particulars of the last unfortunate action at the river Raisin, you are already acquainted with—likewise, with the failure of the expedition to destroy the Queen Charlotte. Our company marched as far as the mouth of Lake Erie, to re-locate the first party, but met them on their return. We have all built small houses in front of the tents, which make us very comfortable.

"The Camp duty is very severe, there being no tents or houses for the guard when off their post; so that it is equally as pleasant for them to be at their post as

off, they being forbid to leave the rendezvous of the guard—Every other day a man mounts guard, and the day that intervenes he is at work within the camp. Major Alexander, who commands the battalion, is as fine a fellow as I ever knew. The most perfect harmony exists between the Pittsburg company and ours, they being the only two companies of 12 months' volunteers in camp, and all that wear uniform—a generous emulation exists among them, which is of a fine service to both—officers and men all mingle together—we visit each other's tents of an evening, sing, tell stories, play music, and drink grog, when we can get it; which, by-the-by, is not often the case, sutlers not being permitted to sell spirits in the camp.

"Poor Edmund S. Gee is no more! I saw him breathe his last—we consigned him to his mother earth with all the decency our circumstances would permit. We had it not in our power to dress his corpse in all the pomp and pageantry of sorrow. The tears of his companions, more eloquent than all the parade that audible weeds could bestow, were his due, and those he had! All the battalion attended the funeral—likewise Gen. Leftwich, who requested the chaplain to perform the funeral service, a thing not done before on any similar occasion.

"Chalmers and myself will return to the camp in a few days. It is dangerous to travel the roads in small parties, as the Indians are all round the camp. We will be obliged to remain in the settlement until some troops are going on.—The day before we left the camp, a lieutenant was shot and scalped within sight of the camp—another man was shot at, but fortunately had a bible in his side pocket, which arrested the course of the ball, and saved his life. There is 100 miles of the road, between this and the Rapids, without a single inhabitant—all a wilderness."

## FROM THE AURORA.

The wise men of the East have completely taken themselves in; that wealth which was thrown into the East by the infamous corruption which plundered the poor soldiers of the revolution of their rights, has been the foundation upon which all the sedition and treason of the *Esses Junto* have been erected—created by iniquity, they become so besotted by their success in original sin, as to suppose that the country at large was to be a sort of feudatory appanage to those eastern satraps.

There was not, according to them, either talents, merit, or wealth, any where in the union but among them; the social tie had lost its hold upon them; the remembrance of their early sufferings from a cruel and oppressive government, was not only extinguished, but with it, that sentiment, wherever it is extinguished, no virtue can find room, that of gratitude to those who step forward to their protection & rescue from tyranny & thralldom; to these eastern nabobs, who are, in fact, half a century behind other parts of the union in all those things which characterize a civilized people—all the states out of the sterile circle of what has been called New-England, are not only denominated in common speech as *foreigners*, but they are treated in practice with an enmity and asperity of abuse, such as is not resorted to by any nation, except their great original England, against an open enemy; depravity of this extravagant character always punishes itself; it blinds its infatuated victims to their actual situation, and it represents to their sickly and perverted imaginations those they dislike, not as they really are, but as they would have them to be.

So strong was this infatuation, that they had concluded that the *lean* for 1814 could not be obtained by government without them; it never entered their imagination that money was to be had any where but in Boston, or from the strong chests of the *old speculators on soldier's warrants*. They never supposed that *New York, or Pennsylvania, or Baltimore*, the grand depots of the vast natural riches of our country, could possess wealth—and calculating by the same rule, that if they did possess any, that they were as destitute of national honor as themselves. They did not suspect that two merchants of this city—*poor demerits too*, could take between four and