

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1813.

[No. 262.]

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 lie;  
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 suit,  
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 neigh-  
bor Grasper,  
We both of us live by the stocks;  
While I from my savings, turn blocks into  
shavings,  
You Lawyers 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 pris-  
oners, 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  
chose of private property, to the other  
shore, their Indians, soldiers, and wom-  
en, (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 pub-  
lic 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 injur-  
ed, and this once beautiful village has  
now the appearance of a heap of ruins;  
and its inhabitants, many of them strip-  
ped 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 Wednes-  
day, 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!"

**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 con-  
sequence of which, General Harrison had  
the whole of his army drawn up this  
morning, and made a long speech, re-  
questing 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 hon-  
ors 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 Volun-  
teers. "This company stands higher in  
estimation of the field officers than any  
other that ever came under their com-  
mand.—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  
Petersburgh 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, Vir-  
ginia Volunteers, in the centre. In a speech  
delivered by Gen. Harrison yesterday,  
he promised us that we shall be in Mal-  
den in 18 days.—The enemy is in our  
vicinity.—We had to lie three nights on  
our arms. Gen. Harrison has this morn-  
ing ordered our company and three  
more to march immediately against a-  
bout 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  
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 G.  
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 author-  
ity of the British government, on any of  
the citizens of the United States or per-  
sons 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 citi-  
zens 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 execut-  
ed on such British subjects, soldiers, sea-  
men 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,  
Harpers 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 contin-  
uance of the same.  
THOMAS S. BENNETT,  
Harpers 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 pre-  
mises, the MILL and PLANTATION  
which he now occupies, belonging to Ly-  
dia Hough, situate in the county of Lou-  
don, 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 tim-  
bered, 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 manu-  
facturing 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 pre-  
mises, 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 pur-  
chasers. 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 propor-  
tion 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 bot-  
tom. There are several mills in the  
neighbourhood of this land, and a public  
road running entirely through it. It is sit-  
uated in a fine grazing country, and near-  
ly 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 Hain's Tavern,  
HAS on hand a good assortment of  
Cloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cord, Cor-  
duroy, 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 An-  
derson, & Co. are earnestly requested to  
come forward and discharge their re-  
spective 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.  
A Copy. Teste, GEO. HIEB, Clk

## 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, Seetees, &c. made in the newest  
fashion, of the best materials and work-  
manship, 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 sub-  
scriber, 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 rea-  
sonable expences.  
HENRY KRETZER,  
February 26, 1813.

## FOR SALE, A Negro Girl,

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

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of  
Geo. A. Muse, deceased, are re-  
quested to make immediate payment, and  
all persons, to whom the estate is indebt-  
ed, 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. 3 m.

## To Blacksmiths.

The subscriber has for Sale,  
Genuine Millington Crow-  
ley 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.

## MORE BRITISH WAILINGS.

It may not be uninteresting or unam-  
using to our readers to hear how our  
British successes are accounted for by the  
British themselves. With this view we  
copy the two following articles:  
From the London Statesman of Nov. 9.  
A private letter from Boston, dated  
October 2, observes, that the Ameri-  
cans 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 A-  
casta, and she will be taken for the Fea-  
sons mentioned. "I know," continues  
the writer, "from a long residence at  
Plymouth, the English ships are manned

with dill uly; that a frigate, whose  
complement may be 350 men, does not  
get above thirty prime 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."

seen by lieutenant 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 a-  
bout 30 killed, and 40 or 50 wounded.  
The action between the Guerriere and  
the Constitution was fought for the great-  
est part at a distance, and was one per-  
naps of superior manœuvre rather than su-  
perior 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 in-  
stance as in the two others; yet here also  
the advantage was also on the side of the  
Americans; for we find that the Consti-  
tution 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 ef-  
fectual the efforts which we trust and  
are sure they will produce, to restore us  
to our former proud and enviable superi-  
ority. Above all, we trust, that the ever  
memorable sentence which we have alrea-  
dy cited, will be kept in mind in every  
succeeding action—and that every sea-  
man in the British service will recollect  
that "England expects every man to do  
his duty."

## NEW PORT, March 13.

Arrived privateer brig Yankee, Wil-  
son, 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 Y.  
has on board 32 bales fine goods, 6 tons  
ivory, \$40,000 worth gold dust. The  
Y. 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 Lon-  
don, 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. ves-  
sel 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, gunpow-  
der, iron, dry goods and sundries; order-  
ed to the first port; vessel and cargo  
worth \$36,000; taken under Fort Apo-  
lonia, 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.  
—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, part taken out, and vessel gi-  
ven 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 re-  
ceiving 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, board-  
ed 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.

## 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 Ga-  
zette. 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 inviolability 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 our-  
selves; 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 sur-  
prising and afflicting. The American  
frigates are stated to have a larger com-  
plement of men, and to carry heavier  
metal than ours; but still British seamen  
have been used to contend with superi-  
ority 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 manned equal to the Ameri-  
cans? One obvious answer is, that she  
was never intended to meet an Ameri-  
can; but then it will be asked why all  
frigates have not had their complement in-  
creased? The reply in this involves ma-  
ny important considerations, but the best  
reason we believe will be found to be, that  
it is not considered possible in the pre-  
sent extended state of the navy, and be-  
fore that we have heard of, was  
considered necessary. Our 38 gun frig-  
ates 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 sus-  
pected that the rate and scale of our  
British frigates required to be increased.

## FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN OF NOV. 9.

A private letter from Boston, dated  
October 2, observes, that the Ameri-  
cans 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 A-  
casta, and she will be taken for the Fea-  
sons mentioned. "I know," continues  
the writer, "from a long residence at  
Plymouth, the English ships are manned

with dill uly; that a frigate, whose  
complement may be 350 men, does not  
get above thirty prime 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."

## BLANK DEEDS For Sale at this Office.



considered those vessels will be ready to sail by the time the ice is cleverly off the lake. These vessels, together with those fitting out at Black Rock, will be able to give a good account of the Queen Charlotte, Lady Mary, brig Hunter, &c. and will no doubt insure to us the navigation of the lake; the loss of which last season has been so severely felt, as well by the government, as the citizens generally, in this western section of the state.

A gentleman who had been ordered from Detroit in consequence of his refusal to take the oath required, arrived at Lewistown on the 27th ult. informed the editor, that the militia of Oxford, a large and well settled township, above the head of Lake Ontario, peremptorily refused to march against general Harrison; and that numbers in different places would pay their fines, rather than turn out against the United States.

#### CHILICOTHE, March 17.

Gen. Harrison, we are informed, is now in the interior of the state, in order to organize the reinforcements destined for the north western army, and hasten their departure. The general is expected in town this day.

The time of service of the Virginia troops expires in a few days. It would be unjust to that corps and to their gallant leader, to withhold from them their just tribute of applause to which their meritorious conduct during the last campaign so justly entitles them. They have deserved well of their country; and will, undoubtedly, be received by their countrymen on their return to private life, with those expressions of gratitude for their services which are the sweetest rewards of the soldier.

High waters.—Owing to heavy and continued falls of rain in the course of last week, the Scioto river rose, on Saturday last, several feet higher than it had been known to rise for several years. We are sorry to learn that a valuable grist and saw mill, the property of Mr. Kerr, of this neighborhood, has been almost entirely swept away by the rapidity of the current.

#### Cincinnati, March 13.

We have received intelligence from the Army at the Rapids, as late as the 1st instant; two days previous to which time, a detachment of about 150 men and 30 Indians, under the command of capt. Langham, had left there on a secret expedition—the object was said to be the destruction of the Queen Charlotte, which (from the best information that could be obtained) lay within 200 yards of Fort Malden—on the same evening another detachment of 500 men started for the purpose of acting as a reserve to captain Langham's party, in case of necessity.

We are informed this morning, by a gentleman who left the Rapids last Saturday, that the above mentioned enterprize had failed in consequence of the rottenness of the ice on the Lake. We also hear that general Harrison will be here in a day or two.

#### Franklin, (Ohio), March 12.

General Harrison and suite arrived here on Wednesday from the Rapids. The general, we understand, is going to Cincinnati. The object of his present tour is to organize the army intended for the spring campaign.

The Army at the Rapids were in good health when the general left it.

#### Lewistown, (Ken.), March 2.

Pursuant to the orders of the governor, the 42d regiment of militia were paraded in this town, for the purpose of drafting its quota in the detachment of 3000 men authorized by the act of the last session of the Legislature. The number of men required, was 69.—But no draft took place.—Notwithstanding, they had perfect knowledge of the unexampled sufferings and privations of their friends in the late left wing of the North Western army, and of their fate in the battle on the River Raisin;—and although they had received no assurance from the government that their fate would be better;—83 of as fine and gallant youths as ever trod the tented field volunteered their services to fight their country's battles.—This we can but consider as another specimen of that firm and undaunted spirit, which pervades the western people, and of the lengths to which they would go, to serve their country, did the national government but give their patriotia room to act.

#### Frankfort, (Ken.), March 10.

On Thursday, the 4th inst. the regiment of militia of this county was paraded on the commons in this place, for the purpose of furnishing from it 72 men, its quota of the 3000 ordered to be raised by an act of the late Legislature of this state.

In less than 30 minutes after the regiment was paraded in order, 100 young men volunteered under lieutenant P. Dudley, who had but a few days previous returned from the Army under general Harrison. On yesterday they were mustered and inspected, when the number was increased to 115. Lieutenant Dudley was appointed Captain; George Balzlev, first lieutenant; Samuel Arnold, second lieutenant; and George Gale, ensign.

We understand about \$3500 was subscribed, to go towards equipping the volunteers.

We understand the governor has ordered out the two regiments commanded by colonels Dudley and Boswell, as a reinforcement to Harrison—they will march in a very few days.

#### INDIAN MURDERS!!!

VINCENNES, March 6. It again becomes our duty to record the melancholy news of the murder of three more of our fellow citizens by the Indians.—On Sunday last one man was killed about 20 miles below this place in the Illinois territory, and on Wednesday last two were killed on the Embarras river, about 7 or 8 miles from this place.—The latter two were out on militia duty, and were killed within a short distance of the Fort, they were each tomahawked and scalped. We have not learned the name of but one of the persons killed, he was by the name of Francis Woodhouse. In the course of the present week there has not been less than 15 or 20 horses stolen from the neighborhood.

#### Fort Massac, February 20th, 1813.

The following is a concise statement of the information I was enabled to collect, by your order of the 13th instant, directing me to march to the blockhouse 30 miles below this place; it appears on the 9th instant, that ten Indians came to the house of a man of the name of Clarke who resided on the Ohio, six miles above its junction with the Mississippi, after loitering about for some time, and with seeming friendship, asking and receiving several acts of kindness from Clarke and his family, five of the fellows left Clarke's & went to the house of Kennedy, a man who lived about one hundred yards from, and in the same enclosure with Clarke. Immediately on their arrival at Kennedy's, a whoop was given on the part of the Indians, as the signal of attack, which instantly commenced, and almost as soon terminated in the murder of Clarke and his wife, and Kennedy & Mrs. Phillips, and her child about four years old who lived with Kennedy: two other persons a male and female of Mrs. Phillips' family are missing. One man who was severely wounded, is the only person who escaped, to give an account of this unfortunate catastrophe. Strange to be told, not one of the persons murdered were scalped, though all were most inhumanly butchered; the houses pillaged of every thing valuable, and several horses taken off by the murderers. It appears from the statement of the man who survived the conflict, that Clarke knew the Indians who committed the murder, and stated that they were a party of Chickasaw and Creeks, who were in the habit some twelve months since of trading with him, whilst he lived on the Mississippi. The murders no doubt were premeditated, as they were wholly unprovoked, and the dress, painting, &c. of the Indians on approaching the house, was agreeable to the mode of hostile savages.

In relation to the agency of J. D. Wilcox in the above murders, I was unable to collect any thing that would fix on him guilt, or in my opinion, strong suspicion. In addition to the letter, bearing date February 3d, 1813, and signed 'Samuel Onclavay,' sent you, I was only able to learn that Wilcox remarked to Mrs. Humphreys who lives at the block house, that if the difference alluded to in said letter was not settled, he would write to the agent of the Chickasaws and in all probability scalps would be taken.

As to the other Indian sign, (that that made by the Indians who committed the murder above alluded to) I was unable to make any discoveries that can be relied on.

#### JOSEPH PHILIPS.

[Owing to the want of confidence in Captain Philips' informants, the question still remained doubtful, as it respects the nation of Indians who committed this crime.]

#### Harrisburg, (Pa.), March 16.

The bill directing the Governor to subscribe a million of dollars to the U. States loan, has passed into a law. In the Senate there was but one vote in the negative, and in the House of Representatives 15.

#### WILMINGTON, (Del.) March 20.

A gentleman this morning arrived from Lewistown, Delaware, has furnished a copy of the following document.

His Britannic Majesty's Ship Poitiers, "in the mouth of the Delaware," 6th March, 1813.

SIR—As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send twenty live bullocks, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay, to the Poitiers, for the use of his Britannic Majesty's squadron, now at this anchorage, which shall be immediately paid for at Philadelphia prices. If you refuse to comply with this request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very obedient servant, J. P. BERRESFORD, Commodore, and commanding the British squadron in the mouth of the Delaware.

To the first Magistrate of Lewistown.

Wilmington, 26th March, 1813.

The following correspondence was received from Lewistown last evening by the Dover mail.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LEWISTOWN, March 23d, 1813.

SIR, As the governor of the state of Delaware and the commander of its military force, I improve the earliest time afforded me, since my arrival at this place, of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. directed to the chief magistrate of Lewis.

The respect which generous and magnanimous nations, even when they are enemies, take pride in cherishing towards each other, enjoins it upon me as a duty I owe to the state over which I have the honor at this time to preside; to the government of which this state is a member, and to the civilized world, to enquire of you whether on further and more mature reflection, you continue resolved to attempt the destruction of this town?

I shall probably this evening receive your reply to the present communication, and your determination of executing or relinquishing the demand mentioned in your letter of the 16th instant. If that demand is still insisted upon, I have only to observe to you that a compliance would be an immediate violation of the laws of my country and an eternal stigma on the nation of which I am a citizen: a compliance therefore cannot be acceded to.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, JOSEPH HASLET, Governor of the State Delaware.

His Britannic Majesty's ship Poitiers in the mouth of the Delaware, 23d of March, 1813.

SIR—In reply to your letter received to day by a flag of truce, in answer to mine of the 16th inst. I have to observe, that the demand I have made upon Lewistown is in my opinion neither ungenerous nor wanting in that magnanimity which one nation ought to observe to another with which it is at war.

It is in my power to destroy your town, and the request I have made upon it as the price of its security is neither distressing nor unusual. I must therefore persist; and whatever sufferings may fall upon the inhabitants of Lewis, must be attributed to yourselves by your not complying with a request so easily acquiesced in.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, J. P. BERRESFORD, Com. and commanding H. B. M. squadron in the Delaware.

To the hon. JOSEPH HASLET, governor of the state of Delaware.

#### NORFOLK, March 18.

Our port is so completely blockaded, that nothing can go in or out. Three ships of the line and two frigates are in Hampton Roads, and their boats are constantly in motion. The Constellation and the gun-boats are now between our forts. Our channel has been obstructed by sinking three vessels; two more will be sunk, and then no vessel can pass drawing more than 16 feet. We feel no apprehension of an attack on our harbor by ships. The enemy might attempt to land in the night and assail our forts; which is the only possible way of annoying us at present—and it would cost such a sacrifice as the enemy would not find expedient, at least until the talked of brigade of marines arrive from England.

#### PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Mr. Steerskoff, Counciller of the Russian Legation, arrived in town on Sunday morning from the City of Wash-

ington, on an embassy to Admiral Cockburn, commander of the British naval force in the Chesapeake and its waters. He was furnished with a flag of truce by General Taylor, and immediately proceeded on board the Admiral's ship, the Marlborough.—This mission, it is understood, has been instituted by the Russian Minister, Mr. Dashkoff, in consequence of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, and for the purpose of obtaining the Admiral's consent for a general cessation of hostilities, with assurances, that an immediate negotiation will be entered into by the two belligerent governments. The Admiral, it is said, possesses full powers to discontinue the blockade of our ports, and to treat for a general armistice; & that he has offered to our government, through the Russian Legation, proposals to that effect. The result will probably be known in ten or twelve days, and strong hopes are entertained of its favorable completion. It is hinted, that a Minister Extraordinary will be dispatched to St. Petersburg from the United States to meet one from England, both clothed with full powers to negotiate a Treaty of Amity and commerce, between their respective governments.

Providence, (R. I.) March 13. CHEERING SPECTACLE.—On Wednesday last, the inhabitants of this town were gratified with the sight of a large British ship standing into the harbor, having the American stars and stripes flying over the red cross of England—being the first vessel belonging to the "mother country" which has entered our waters since the commencement of hostilities on our part. It was the ship Aurora, of 10 guns, a prize to the privateer Hoker of New-York, laden with dry goods, & said to be worth at least 300,000 dollars! She saluted the town on anchoring in the creek; and is now lightening. May repeated similar occurrences render the novelty less striking!

Phoenix.

#### Fifth Naval Victory.

NEW-YORK, March 25—Noon.

The United States sloop of war Hornet, Captain Lawrence, has just arrived at the Navy-Yard, from a cruise on the coast of Brazil. On her return to the United States she fell in with, and engaged off Demerara the British sloop of war Peacock, Captain Peake, rated in Steel's List at 18 guns, but mounted sixteen thirty-two pound carronades and four nines, and 2 swivels in the tops—and after an action of FIFTEEN MINUTES compelled her to strike her colors with the loss of nine men killed and thirty-two wounded.

So destructive was the fire from the Hornet, that the enemy went down shortly after striking her flag. Those of her crew who survived the action were saved from sinking in her, with the exception of nine men, who were rescued by the indefatigable exertions of the crew of the Hornet.

The loss on the part of the Americans, was one man killed and two slightly wounded. A British brig was in sight during the engagement, but was fearful of joining with her countrymen in the unprofitable contest.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 2.

COMMUNICATIONS.

#### PLAIN QUESTIONS.

The Federalists advocate the right of the British, to impress and detain our seamen in their Navy; and publicly declare that it is wicked and immoral for the U. States to wage a war for their liberation from bondage. They therefore contend that it is not wicked and immoral for the government, to abandon their rights for their own free born citizens. Are such men fit characters to be the guardians of the people's liberty? Ought they to be trusted with any office in a republic?

The federal papers rejoice at the success of our enemies—publish the false statements of their victories with delight—boast of their great humanity—and make a jest of their horrible barbarities. See the innocent wit of one of these humane sons of peace, after the massacre committed by the savage British and Indians on the wounded American prisoners. "We would advise the recruiting officers of government to enlist tall men for the western market, that the Indians (our beloved brothers in the faith) may not butcher lean unprofitable stock."

March 23.

Mr. Steerskoff, Counciller of the Russian Legation, arrived in town on Sunday morning from the City of Wash-

ington, on an embassy to Admiral Cockburn, commander of the British naval force in the Chesapeake and its waters. He was furnished with a flag of truce by General Taylor, and immediately proceeded on board the Admiral's ship, the Marlborough.—This mission, it is understood, has been instituted by the Russian Minister, Mr. Dashkoff, in consequence of the proffered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, and for the purpose of obtaining the Admiral's consent for a general cessation of hostilities, with assurances, that an immediate negotiation will be entered into by the two belligerent governments. The Admiral, it is said, possesses full powers to discontinue the blockade of our ports, and to treat for a general armistice; & that he has offered to our government, through the Russian Legation, proposals to that effect. The result will probably be known in ten or twelve days, and strong hopes are entertained of its favorable completion. It is hinted, that a Minister Extraordinary will be dispatched to St. Petersburg from the United States to meet one from England, both clothed with full powers to negotiate a Treaty of Amity and commerce, between their respective governments.

MODESTY. Foreigners, who have fattened on the "good things" of our land, particularly British subjects, not even naturalized, if, in these times of war, they have not gratitude enough to say any thing good of the government to which they have fled from slavery, and under which they have raised from poverty to opulence.—They at least ought to have delicacy and good manners enough, to hold their tongues—and not be the first to cry out *French influence*.—Judge not, lest ye be judged."

AMERICAN GENEROSITY. By the humanity of Captain Smith, (says the Boston Patriot) the officers and crew of the Congress frigate now lying in this harbor, a subscription of 150 dollars was raised and presented to Richard Dunn, who lost a leg in bravely fighting for "Free trade and Sailors' Rights," on board the Constitution, in her engagement with the British frigate Guerriere.

A CARD. R. Dunn takes this method publicly to acknowledge the receipt of the above subscription, and to present his hearty thanks to Capt. Smith, his officers and crew, for their kind remembrance of him.—He would also assure them that though he has lost one leg, he is willing to fight on the other for the liberty of his enslaved brethren, and the honor of his country.

COMMUNICATED. We are informed by an undoubted authority, that, at a late meeting of some of the citizens of Annapolis held for the purpose of taking into consideration the exposed and defenceless situation of that city, a deputation was appointed, to proceed immediately to Washington with instructions, that yet in part remain secret. In consequence however of this embassy, as it is presumed, Mr. Moore, who succeeded Mr. Bond as the British consul for the Middle States, and who has for some time past resided at Annapolis by the permission of the American government, as agent for British cartels and prisoners, was on the afternoon of Wednesday last arrested, by a special officer authorized for that purpose, and all his papers and letters, &c. seized and sent to Washington: that he is strictly guarded and not permitted to converse with any person but in the presence of the officer, or to write or receive any letter which is not submitted to his inspection. We learn further that the captain of the Francis Freeling Packet, has been also arrested, and all letters found on board, sent to Washington.—Federal Gazette.

GENERAL ORDERS. Adjutant-General's Office. Richmond, March 24, 1813.

IN compliance with a requisition made on the Executive authority of this State, by an officer of the United States, stationed at Norfolk, and regularly authorized to make such requisition, the following portions of the militia, detailed for service, under the General Orders of the 19th of April last, are directed to take the field, within three days, from the delivery of these orders to the commanding officers of the respective corps, and march to Richmond, established as the general rendezvous, viz:

The whole of the Infantry of the line, Light Infantry and Riflemen, detached from the 47th and 88th regts. Albemarle. Orange. Culpeper. Fauquier. Loudoun. L. Union. Berkeley. Jefferson. Shenandoah. Tucker. Albemarle. Buckingham. Loudoun. Berkeley. Fairfax. Giles. Loudoun. Shenandoah. Stafford. Spotsylvania. Albemarle. Loudoun. Berkeley. Fauquier. Loudoun. Shenandoah. Stafford. Spotsylvania. Albemarle. Loudoun. Berkeley. Fauquier. Loudoun. Shenandoah. Stafford. Spotsylvania.

FIELD OFFICERS. Col. Henry Beatty, 31st R. Gt. Frederick. Maj. Andrew Waggoner, 67th, Berkeley. John Edwards, 44th, Fauquier. Robert Hill, 82d, Mason. Stephen Crutchfield, 16th, Spotsylvania. John Conner, 34th, Culpeper. Philip Miller, 13th, Shenandoah. James Faulkner, of the Artillery, Berkeley.

Commandants of Regiments will be governed, by the 43rd section of the Militia Law, in providing the necessary camp equipage, as well as for its transportation. Captains of Companies, on

the march, will procure the usual supplies of rations, forage, &c. taking care to preserve correct vouchers, which may be reduced to a regular abstract, on their arrival at the general rendezvous. Impressments, as authorized by law, are to be resorted to, where supplies cannot be obtained by contract.

Each detachment must be completely armed, with the best public arms, in their respective counties; and the commanding officer will report himself to the Commander in Chief, the moment of his arrival at Richmond. Tents and Knapsacks will be furnished, at this place. By order of the Governor, or Commander in Chief.

WM. W. HENING, D. A. G. F. H. MOSES GREEN, A. G.

A letter from Norfolk of date 23d instant, says, Admiral Warren arrived yesterday afternoon in Lynnhaven Bay—force there, two 74's, five frigates, three frigates, one schooner.—One 74 went to sea this morning.—In Hampton Roads, 3 ships of the line, 2 frigates, and 5 schooners.

ARE THE GRAYES SOUR? From the Montreal Herald Feb. 20.

The administration at Washington are carrying every thing before them; the federalists begin to chime in with its general views. They have all along been complaining of the evils of war, for no other reason, but because they were not its conductors. The democrats have always been avowed enemies, and the federalists our lurking foes, or in other terms, "snakes in the grass," watching an opportunity to dart their barbed and poisonous sting at the vitals of Britain. To use the words of Junius, whenever you see a federalist smile and whine, "be aware of him," he has some selfish design, which even his cunning can scarcely conceal, especially from those who have studied their character—such as the Chinese and people of Hayti.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

We learn by a gentleman from Albany that gen. Dearborn has returned from Sacket's Harbor to the camp at Greenbush. The fears of a visit at that place, from gov. Prevost, had subsided, and the militia of the county who had been under arms for some days, it is said are discharged, the general believing that the U. States forces are adequate to meet any event that can happen from the enemy.

Richmond, March 22.

An express to governor Barbour by videts stationed on the river arrived at three o'clock this morning. Two tenders and a number of barges of the enemy had advanced up the river some distance above Hog Island, and it was expected, would reach the Fort at Hood's by last evening. If their object be a visit to Richmond, they may accomplish it in a short time, should they not be Burgoyne'd on the way—for in their approach to this city, they may certainly calculate on a very warm reception.

The whole of the 19th regiment, Richmond; the 23d Co. Chesterfield; 33d, Henrico, and 47th, Hanover, are in actual service, and cannot leave their position without forlough. They are trained every third day.

The Louisa troop of cavalry arrived in this city this morning.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

As the harvest is great, and the labourers are few, proposals will shortly be issued for publishing another newspaper in this county, to be entitled

THE LARK'S CHRONICLE. with this motto, "Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heaven."

THE principles on which this paper will be conducted, shall be strictly conformable to the taste and spirit of "all the talents, wealth, and respectability in the country"—regardless of the feelings of the *swinish multitude*. It will be executed precisely on the same plan with the Boston Repository, New-York Evening Post, and Martinsburgh-Gazette. But in order that the proprietor may be fully able to meet the expectations of his friends, he has already commenced a correspondence with the most celebrated characters in Britain and America, to wit: Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Canning, and Mr. Stephens, of the British House of Commons, the incendiary preacher Parish & fee law Quincy, of Boston. One of the fathers of the Yezzo fraud (a Georgia ex-justice, profoundly skilled in the science of intrigue) of N. York. A Psalmising brother of this ex-justice, &

Sancho Sheff-y, of Va. Together with many other choice spirits, who, for obvious reasons, must be nameless—especially those who hold employments in the different departments at Washington City. He also expects to derive considerable aid from the literati of this, and the adjacent counties, which, together with his own strenuous exertions, will (he flatters himself) crown his labours with complete success.

His efforts will, in the out set, be chiefly directed towards the destruction of the Democratic Press, established in this county—and in opening the eyes of the people to the wickedness and imbecility of the constituted authorities, created by themselves. He will occasionally expatiate on the folly of popular government. The superior excellence of the kingly authority: Of a nobility (as the "Corinthian capital of polished society.") The union of Church and State: The paternal tenderness of the defender of the faith—and the criminality of resisting the lords anointed. He will demonstrate the docility and mildness of the Wineago Indians: The ferocity of the Kenturkians—and the charitable disposition of his majesty's officers in Upper Canada. With anecdotes of Col. Proctor, Col. St. John and Capt. Elliot. In short

"To make most glaring contraries unite, And prove beyond dispute that black is white; "To make firm honor tamely league with shame, "Make vice and virtue differ but in name: "To prove that chains and freedom are but one, "That to be saved, must mean to be undone" Shall be his care.

And although he considers himself (like others similarly employed) as his majesty's humble stipendiary—yet, in order that he may be the better enabled to prosecute his labours with vigor and effect, he calculates on the pecuniary aid of all the respectable personages in the district. He therefore solicits the patronage of those who are already disgusted with the visionary projects of self government. Of those who call themselves Washingtonians. Of the partizans of peace and submission. Of the advocates of the right of impressment.—Of patriots who obtain money from the Banks at the usual discount, & then let it out from 30 to 50 per cent. Of would-be lordlings, who despise farmers, mechanics & other vulgar characters. And of all those who live in expectation of shortly seeing the day when we may ride in prosperity on the necks of the people.

When he determines on the particular place from which his paper will issue, a regular prospectus shall be laid before the public, by JUDAS ARNOLD, D. D. F. R. S.

The company commanded by Capt. C. C. H. is ordered to parade on Saturday the 10th inst. in Charles Town, before the door of Fells' Hall, at 11 o'clock.

Marching Orders!

THE subscriber requests that all persons indebted to him will come forward and make immediate payment, so as to enable him to discharge all the accounts against him. The urgency of this request is from my having been called on duty in the state service. My books are left in the possession of, Thomas Smallwood, who is empowered to settle all accounts with those who are disposed to have their accounts adjusted and settled in a friendly manner.

Z. BUCKMASTER.

April 2.

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.

#### LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office, Charlestown, March 31, 1813.

A.—Joseph Arnold, James Anderson, Jacob Alt.

B.—Walker Baker, Thomas Brackenridge 2; Sarah A. Burgoyne, John Burgoyne, Nathaniel Buckmaster; Robert Bond, Rachel Brown 2; William Bradshaw, William Brickle 2; Joshua Burton.

C.—John Combs, David Cowan, Daniel Collet, Mary Cromwell, William Conway, William Coyle, William Cherry, Solland Conell, Alexander Campbell.

D.—James Dorsey, Michael Dutroe, William Douglas, Joseph Duke, George and John Drenkard, Edmund B. Dana, Robert Fulton, Samuel Farrow.

E.—Mrs. P. Grubb, William Gilpin, Henry Griffen, Henry Garhart, John Grove, 2; R. Griffin, Newton Gardner, Jno. Griggs.

H.—John Hurst, Samuel Hobbs, Susannah Howell, Samuel Howell, 2; John Hess, Henry Haines, Mark Honysey, 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 Luboo, Richard Llewellyn 2; Eliza B. Llewellyn, John Laveston, W. W. & J. Lane, Lewis Littlejohn, Edward Lewis.

M.—James Marshall 2; Isaac Mayer, Robert M'icken, James Mulholland, Moses M'cornick, Thomas Melvin, John Markwood, George M'ate, William Morgan, junr. Thos. M'Clanehan, James M'Glocklin.

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 Staton, Francis Smith, Jarvis Shirley, Cyrus Saunders, Wm. Strewen, Jesse Stull, Jno. Snowdon, Robert Sangster.

T.—Thomas Taws, William Templeton, Jesse Taylor.

W.—Hugh Wilson, Thomas Wilson, Michael Wyeong, Isaac Woods, Robert Withenton, Carver Willis, Ann Waring, James Wood 2; John Wilson.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

#### SPRING GOODS.

The subscriber is now opening at his store in Shepherd's-Town,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

bought at the late "Public Auction Sales," to the Eastward, for cash—All which are offered to the public at reduced prices.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, April 2, 1813.

#### FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed by William C. Bowler to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt to John Carille, will be offered for sale on Monday the 11th day of April next, before the door of Henry Hanes' tavern, two horses, in the said deed mentioned, for ready money.—The sale to commence between the hour of 10 in the forenoon and 4 in the afternoon.

R. C. LEE, Trustee.

#### The elegant full bred Horse YOUNG ORIAN,

WILL stand to cover mares this season, from the first day of April until the first day of July next, at Mr. Henry Hains's, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Va. at the low rate of eight dollars the season, three dollars, cash, the single leap, and twelve dollars for ensuring a colt. The money for the season to be paid by the first of October next; but six dollars will be taken in lieu of eight if paid within the season; and that for insurance to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with colt. Parting with a mare ensured, will forfeit the insurance money.

YOUNG ORIAN was formerly the property of major John Johnston of Franklin county, (Penn.) is a beautiful dark gray, full sixteen hands high, strong and active, fit for either saddle or draught. His sire was the full bred running horse Orion, the property of Gen. Samuel Ringgold; his dam was got by the imported horse Badger. It is not necessary to say any thing more, as his figure and action will recommend him to every competent judge.

SAMUEL FISHER. March 15, 1813.



From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE MEMORY OF THE CITIZEN SOLDIERS,

Who were slain in the battle, or massacred by the Indians and British, at the River Raisin, January 22 and 23, 1813.

Oh! shame to Britain, who with bribing gold, Enlists the Savage, scarce of human mould.

Works him to Fury, by unhallow'd means, Assistant Actors in death's bloody scenes:

Loud yell the Ministers of bloody strife, And scarp the Victims quiv'ring still with life;

Whilst Britons, once brave Britons, base-ly stand, And view the slaughter of our Spartan Band!

Ye gallant Spirits, numbered with the Dead! Ye valiant Soldiers, who your life-blood shed;

Ye who so bravely fought, so nobly fell, For You the tear of gratitude shall well;

For You shall never-fading laurels bloom, And History's page laurent your early doom.

Could the mute Dead return to realms of Light, And burst the banners of eternal night;

Were it but granted, that the silent grave, Could, for a time, yield up the martyr'd Brave;

Then, in their Country's grateful plaudits blest, With honest joy, they'd sink to endless rest.

But, ah! for those, who live their loss to mourn, No ray of joy or peace shall e'er return,

Their hopes are buried in their Soldiers' Urns.— Ye under Mothers, who your all have lost,

Ye weeping Widows, whose best hopes are cross'd, Ye hapless Orphans, ye heart-broken Sires,

Oh! that your tears could quench War's Moloch fires? But, if the motive sanctifies the deed,

And duty bids the patriot Soldier bleed; If for his Country's rights he yields his breath,

And falls a Victim on the battle-field; Then, then alone, does War's destructive flame,

Cover with glory the brave Soldier's Name. Weep then, Columbians, duty bids you weep,

For those brave Heroes, who untimely sleep. Spare, God of Battles! spare the valiant host,

Who would revenge their Brethren basely lost; Nerve their strong arms, and give them hearts of steel;

To cope with Enemies that cannot feel.— Yet, amidst the tide of battle, bid them spare, Nor e'er reject a yielding Foe-man's prayer! AMICUS.

ON RAISING SHEEP.

It will be found in Mr. Arthur Young's Report, (p. 367) on Lincolnshire in England, that the whole land in that country is 1,848,000 acres; having on them 2,400,000 sheep of two heavy fleeced breeds, producing 21,610,000 pounds of wool, selling at one fourth of a dollar (or 15 pence) per pound. The whole value of the unmanufactured wool is £810,000 sterling; equal to 3,600,000 dollars.— This at our prices for wool, would be equal in value to all the American cotton exported from the United States in a year, being 7 or 8 millions of dollars.— The weight of this wool is greater than the weight of all the sheep yet made in the U. States in a year.

It is wonderful that the profits of sheep and wool have remained so long unobserved in the United States. This branch of farming particularly suits our country, because we have so great a quantity of land, and so moderate a population in proportion to our extensive territory.— One man, boy or woman can take care of many sheep. In Scotland the least fer-

tile country upon earth, that sagacious, steady and energetic people produce wool in their poorest counties, and sell it as low as 7s. 6d. and 8s. sterling for a stone of 24 and 26 pounds. This is less than 7 cents per pound! Of this wool coarse hats and bonnets, carpets and stockings are made. Our poorest districts are all milder than Scotland and more fertile than one half its sheep districts.— They are also much drier, which favors the health, flesh and wool of sheep. With the extension of sheep, the extension of manufactures should and will go hand in hand.—

Manufactures are one of the hand maids of agriculture. Our steepest lime stone lands are very favorable to sheep.— They are so healthy on that strong kind of soil, as to thrive well on it, without salt. Let us use our beef, veal and pork, and feed our poultry with our grain for our own table and spare our sheep for one or two years, and thus increase our stock of them. By girding in all our lightly wooded lands, we may open the surface of the earth to the air and sun, and make good sheep pastures. The brushscythe will cut up the brambles, briars and underwood; the brushscythe or brushcutter would be always better in our sheep-keepers hand, than the Shepherd's crook or pipe.

It is a fact, (which Sinclair's Statistics of Scotland prove, and which Mr. Arthur Young's English farming book confirm) that our oak barrens and underwood plains may be profitably applied to sheep. The brushscythe, or other cutting instruments, would rapidly bring them into a condition for range. The burnt lands of many neighborhoods could be employed advantageously for sheep walks. The streams, which fall from our hilly lands could be made, by little channels, to water their sides, and produce great quantities of grass in poor, and stony, & broken grounds; a good employment for the industrious shepherd.

Weekly Register.

EXECUTION.

FOR HORSE AND NEGRO STEALING. BARNWELL COURT-HOUSE, S. C. February 9th, 1813.

William Cluff, alias George Barnett, was executed this day, pursuant to his sentence, for Horse and Negro stealing, having been respited thirty-two days, by his Excellency JOSEPH ALSTON, the present Governor of this State. During confinement, after sentence, the prisoner was visited by Clergymen of different denominations, as well as professing Christians among the laity, and was supplied with very suitable books. He appeared very grateful for every favour shown him, and desirous to clear up false reports circulated to the injury of others. When he was conducted up the ladder, Nature began to shriek; he wished to stay a little longer—Yet he at length summoned resolution, bade the world adieu, committed his soul to God, and was launched out of Time into Eternity!

He was strongly guarded by the Militia, both foot and horse, as it was rumored a rescue would be attempted, the sentence, by many, being thought too severe.— Executive clemency having been strenuously withheld, notwithstanding repeated strong applications in his favor. The day before the execution, the history of his life was written from an account given of himself, from the age of 18. It contains but few incidents—he was born in Kent County, Va. of wealthy parents; was raised in the mercantile line, was unsuccessful; tho' never addicted to drunkenness, became a most unhappy and unfortunate GAMBLER, which led to those crimes which terminated his short career, and deprived him of the residue of his days in the prime of life.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have learnt that the criminal's name was Geo. Barnett.

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.

NOTICE.

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

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber is authorized 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 Castelman, 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's Hill, near the Burnt Mill, Jefferson county; and on Thursdays, Fridays & Saturdays, at the Dry bridge near Shannon 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 levy, 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 insurance.

Young Lion is a handsome dark bay, with four white feet and a star in his forehead, tall 16 hands high, with bone and body in proportion, possessing great strength and activity. The following certificates will serve to shew 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 of 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 Rogers, out of an imported horse and mare. Nancy Dawson was a full blooded mare. THOMAS SPRIGG. 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 200 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 full. WILLIAM PORTERFIELD. March 20, 1812.

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 W. Worthington, & Co. THOMAS S. BENNETT. Harper's Ferry, March 22, 1813.

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

He takes this opportunity of tendering his thanks to those who have favored the late firm of Thomas S. Bennett, & Co. with their custom, and pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to merit a continuance of the same. THOMAS S. BENNETT. Harper's Ferry, March 22, 1813.

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

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.

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 frame building, two and a half stories high, with three floors, with one pair of manufacturing burrs, five feet in diameter, together with Evan's machinery complete, and one pair of country stones, 4 feet in diameter. There are also on the premises, and near the mill, a comfortable dwelling house, a good miller's house, a good framed barn, and other necessary out-houses.

The above described property situate in the most fertile and wealthy part of the county, ought to claim the attention of a purchaser. I will sell the mill and land together, or divided, so as to suit purchasers. The terms are one third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in one, two, and three years. SAMUEL HOUGH, 3d. March 10th, 1813.

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 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.

Matthew Wilson, CHAIR-MAKER,

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

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

Joseph W. Davis, Samuel Davis, Clementis R. Davis, Aquila Davis, Mary Davis, Nancy W. Davis, and Wm. Worthington, Defendants.

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. 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, CLK.

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.

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.

OFFICIAL.

Copy of a letter from capt. James Lawrence, of the United States' Sloop of War Hornet, to the Secretary of the Navy: U. S. Ship Hornet, Holmes' Hole, March 19, 1813.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you of the arrival at this port, of the U. S. ship Hornet, under my command, from a cruise of 145 days, and to state to you that after Commodore Bainbridge left the coast of Brazil (Jan 6) I continued off the harbor of St. Salvador, blockading the Bonne Citoyenne, until the 24th, when the Montague 74 hove in sight, and chased me into the harbor; but, night coming on, I wore and stood to the southward. Knowing that she had left Rio Janeiro for the express purpose of relieving the Bonne Citoyenne and the Packet (which I had also blockaded for 14 days, and obliged her to send her mail to Rio, in a Portuguese smack) I judged it most prudent to shift my cruising ground, and hauled by the wind to the westward, with the view of cruising off Pernambuco, and on the 4th February captured the English brig Resolution of 10 guns from Rio Janeiro, bound to Maranham, with coffee, jerked beef, flour, lard and butter, and about 23,000 dollars in specie. As she sailed dull, and I could ill spare hands to man her, I took out the money and set her on fire.— I then ran down the coast for Maranham, and cruized there a short time; from thence run off Surinam. After cruizing off that coast from the 15th until 23d of February, without meeting a vessel, I stood for Demerara with an intention, should I not be fortunate at that station, to run through the West Indies on my way to the U. States; but on the 24th, in the morning, I discovered a brig to leeward, to which I gave chase—run into quarterless four and not having a pilot, was obliged to haul off. The fort at the entrance of Demerara river at this time bearing S. W. distant about 2 1/2 leagues. Previous to giving up the chase I discovered a vessel at anchor, without the bar, with English colors flying, apparently a brig of war. In beating round Carabana bank, in order to get to her, at half past 3 P. M. I discovered another sail on my weather quarter, edging down for us—at 4 20 she hoisted English colors, at which time we discovered her to be a large man of war brig; beat to quarters, and cleared ship for action; and kept close by the wind, in order, if possible, to get the weather gauge. At 5 10, finding I could weather the enemy, I hoisted American colors and tacked. At 5 25 in passing each other, exchanged broadsides within half pistol shot. Observing the enemy in the act of wearing, I bore up, received his starboard broadside, ran him close on board on the starboard quarter, and kept up such a heavy and well directed fire, that in less than fifteen minutes she surrendered (being totally cut to pieces) and hoisted an ensign union down from his fore rigging, as a sign of distress. Shortly after, her main-mast went by the board. Dispatched Lt. Shubrick on board, who soon returned with her first Lieutenant, who reported her to be his Britannic majesty's late brig Peacock, commanded by capt. Wm. Peake, who fell in the latter part of the action; and a number of her crew were killed and wounded, and that she was sinking fast, she having then six feet water in her hold. Dispatched the boats immediately for the wounded, and brought both vessels to anchor. Such shot holes as could be got at were then plugged, guns thrown overboard, and every possible exertion used to keep her afloat until the prisoners could be removed, by pumping and balling, but without effect, as she unfortunately sunk in 5 1-2 fathoms water, carrying down thirteen of her crew, and three of my brave fellows, viz. John Hart, Joseph Williams and Hannibal Boyd. Lt. Connor, and Midshipman Cooper, and the remainder of my men employed in removing the prisoners, with difficulty saved themselves by jumping into a boat that was lying on the booms as she went down. Four men of the 13 mentioned were so fortunate as to gain the foretop, & were afterwards taken off by our boats. Previous to her going down, four of her men took to her stern boat that had been much damaged during the action, who I sincerely hope reached the shore; but from the heavy sea running at the time, the shattered state of the boat, and the difficulty of landing on the coast, I am fearful they were lost. I have not been able to ascertain from her officers the exact number of killed. Capt. Peake and four men were found dead on board.— The Master, one midshipman, Carpenter, and Captain's Clerk, and twenty-nine men wounded, most of them very severely. Three of which died of their wounds after being removed, and nine drowned. Our loss was trifling in comparison. Joo. Place killed, Samuel Coulson and Joseph Dalrymple, slightly wounded. George Coffin and Lewis Todd severely burnt by the explosion of a cartridge. Todd survived only a few days. Our rigging and sails were much cut. One shot through the foremast and the bowsprit slightly injured. Our hull received little or no damage.

At the time I brought the Peacock to action, the Espiegle, (the brig mentioned as being at an anchor) mounting sixteen two and thirty pound caronades, and two long pines, lay about six miles in shore of me, and could plainly see the whole of the action. Apprehensive she would beat out to the assistance of her consort, such exertions were used by my officers and crew, in repairing damages, &c. that by nine o'clock our boats were stowed, a new set of sails bent, and the ship completely ready for action. At 2 A. M. got under way, and stood by the wind to the northward and westward, under easy sail. On mustering next morning, found we had two hundred and seventy-seven souls on board (including the crew of the American brig Hunter of Portland, taken a few days before by the Peacock) and, as we had been on two-thirds allowance of provisions—for some time, and had but 3,400 gallons of water on board, I reduced the allowance to three pints a man, and determined to make the best of my way to the United States.

The Peacock was deservedly styled one of the finest vessels of her class in the British Navy. I should judge her to be about the tonnage of the Hornet. Her beam was greater by five inches, but her extreme length not so great by foot feet. She mounted sixteen four and twenty pound caronades, two long pines, one twelve pound caronade on her top gallant forecastle as a shifting gun, and one four or six pounder, and two swivels mounted aft. I find by her quarter bill that her crew consisted of one hundred and thirty four men, four of whom were absent in a prize.

The cool and determined conduct of my officers and crew during the action, and their almost unexampled exertions afterwards, entitle them to my warmest acknowledgements, and I beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of government. By the indisposition of Lieut. Stewart, I was deprived of the services of an excellent officer—had he been able to stand the deck, I am confident his exertions would not have been surpassed by any one on board. I should be doing injustice to the merits of Lieut. Shubrick, and acting Lieutenants Connor and Newton, were I not to recommend them particularly to your notice. Lieut. Shubrick was in the actions with the Guerriere and Java—Capt. Hull and Com. Bainbridge can bear testimony as to his coolness and good conduct on both occasions.

With the greatest respect, I remain, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES LAWRENCE. Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy. P. S. At the commencement of the action my sailing master and seven men were absent in a prize, and Lieut. Stewart and six men on the sick list.

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NEW-YORK, March 22.

Letter from Albany, March 15. On Saturday morning (the 13th inst.) I left the neighborhood of Sacket's Harbor, and arrived here on Sunday evening. I feel much satisfied with my visit to that place. To my great relief of mind, I found it well fortified in every direction, and strongly guarded, with at least 8000 regulars, volunteers, marines and sailors. Besides these, there are from one to two thousand volunteer militia from the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Oneida, who are stationed at Watertown, Brownville, Sandy-Creek and other places within the distance of from eight to twelve miles of the main body, and within the hearing of the alarm-gun, which is their signal to march in case of an attack. Many of the volunteers are some of the most aged and respectable men in those counties, and soldiers of the revolution, and style themselves Silver-Grays, on account of their advanced age. Would it not be more proper to apply to them the scripture phrase, and say they are the salt of the earth, who come forth once more to save their country from ruin and disgrace, while many who are much younger and better able to bear the fatigues of war, and who are at this moment reaping the benefits of their former laurels, stand with their arms folded together and their hearts callous, and their ears deaf to the cries of their suffering brethren while under the tomahawk and scalping knife of British savage cruelty? One of those aged patriots, in conversation with me, mentioned his being with General Washington as a soldier through the whole revolution; that he and his four sons, men grown, had now entered as volunteers, and were both willing and ready to spend their last drop of blood in vindication of their country's much injured rights.— "We (said the old man) are good Washingtonians, who, like him have joined the standard of our country to put down its enemies: understand me, sir, we are not of that Society, or of that spurious breed among us, who still themselves his disciples, when, alas! they appear to be fostering, supporting and justifying the very enemies whom he conquered."— What a contrast!

The British force at Kingston is said to be from 8 to 10 thousand strong, but I doubt it; they may have in all from 5 to 6 thousand; say 5000 regulars and militia, and 1000 of their dear and much beloved Indian brethren or allies. I believe they expect an attack from us, or they would not have taken the pains to have cut away the ice near the shore of Kingston for two or three miles in length.— Some conjecture, that their intention is to attack the harbor to destroy our shipping. Should they be so presumptuous, they will pay dear for their folly. To a man, our officers, soldiers, marines and sailors, are constantly praying for their arrival; and I believe with the same cheerfulness they would go immediately over to Kingston, if their general would permit them. A braver set of fellows never appeared upon the theatre of war.— They thirst for victory and glory. It is the most lively place I ever beheld.— There is one constant scene of industry going on, to prepare for the ensuing campaign. The officers and soldiers appear at 4 o'clock in the morning, on the parade, which is on the ice, that forms a most extensive plain for drilling the men, there being but two inches of snow upon its surface. Col. Pike's regiment arrived from Plattsburgh on Friday morning.— The army is healthy, and well supplied with provisions and the munitions of war—and new recruits are coming in daily. [Columbian.]

From the Newark Centinel of March 23.

OUR COUNTRY—Since the attainment of the liberties of America, there has not been a crisis more important, and likely to be productive of more solemn consequences, than that which now agitates our beloved country. We are at war with a most powerful nation; a nation that has in reality long made war on us, though not in name—and who now threatens the most awful destruction on our seaports, our merchantmen and our trade. Under these trying circumstances, what is the internal state of our country?— Alas for us, the demon of party spirit never raised its monstrous head higher—nor did disaffection and exaggeration

ever more prevail. Do we attempt the attainment of our just rights by a long period of negotiation and restrictive measures? The opposition charge our government with insincerity in the negotiation, and cry down the restrictive measures. Do we resort to war as the only hope to hand down to posterity the rich legacies of our fathers? This is declared to be the effect of French influence? Do we attempt to raise men to fight our battles? Enlistments are discouraged; and the federalist that accepts an appointment is denounced.— Do we attempt to loan money to pay our troops, and augment our navy? The poisoned dart of calumny is levelled at our government, and the capitalists hugs his money in his own vaults. In short, every measure and every act, which is adopted by the general government is condemned, ridiculed and opposed; and all the ignominy of the war is heaped, not on the government that has injured us, but on our own government, by the ambitious demagogues who are to be found in every part of our country.

We are indeed placed in solemn circumstances. The party which is aspiring to power, seem willing to sacrifice the country itself to accomplish their ends. To accomplish this is the prime cause of all their exertions. To disgrace the government, our land operations are paralyzed—our defeats exaggerated and rejoiced in—and their motives condemned. In Congress, in the federal prints, and the private circles, the dissolution of the union is threatened by the pretended disciples of Washington. Where is the honest patriot, that does not tremble for the fate of his country; least this only republic, this only free government in the world, should be numbered with the republics of Sparta, of Athens, of Carthage and of Rome! Away then with party spirit. The only safe and prudent course for the true Americans to take, is to support their government—support their measures, and, by energy and decision, to bring the war to an honorable and speedy termination. In England, since the destruction of their frigates by the American navy, they have reiterated the dying sentiment of Lord Nelson, that England expects every man to do his duty." Let this be the American motto, and our grievances will be redressed; our union perpetuated; our nation respected, and our liberties saved.

Extract of a letter from Dover, (England) January 22, 1813.

The declaration of this government made at the suggestion of Canning, and drawn up by sir Wm. Scott, seems to have answered the purpose in this country. Before this paper appeared the manner in which Mr. Monroe had placed the great question toad. Warren, gave us the vantage ground here even in public opinion, but public opinion is so easily led by the prejudices, which, in the best of times are strong against us, is now wholly I may say, on the side of the ministers, and it is to be feared, that in the present feverish state of our relations with other countries, the government will succeed in involving us with Russia also. At this moment formidable preparations are making in the naval arsenals of this kingdom, to "bring us to our senses," this is the language of the day, and there is reason to believe we shall have a visit a la Copenhagen—as we know the character of our enemy, I trust we shall be prepared to receive him in a becoming manner—marines, artillery, artilleryists, and engineers, are gone and going out—you may therefore expect some hot work next spring. A golden opportunity has been lost in the last campaign—they now talk of sending 17 or 18000 men to Canada in April. This I suppose is predicated on the evacuation of the peninsula, by the French in the ensuing summer, an event by no means impossible, as matters are now going in the north. Napoleon will now have occasion for all his resources. British manufactures in great abundance are going daily to the peninsula, for the purpose of being smuggled or passed into the United States as Portuguese and Spanish goods. Great quantities are also shipping for Pensacola to be smuggled by the south, and many of our Yankees are at this moment in London engaged in making large purchases for this infamous traffic in favor of the public enemy.—