

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1813.

[No. 265.]

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 Königsberg, 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 *risée 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 Lafertry, 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, Soluman 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 Mulhal-lon, Moses M-Cormick, Thomas Melvin, John Markwood, George M-Ate, William Morgan, junr. Thos. M-Clae-han, James M-Glockin.
- O.—Thomas Osborn.
- P.—John Packet 2; Vol. F. Perton.
- R.—George Reynolds, Jeremiah Reynolds, James Robardt, Mrs. Robardt.
- 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 Wethenton, 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 halyards; (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 halyards 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. is 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 of 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-join 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 duty, 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 Essex 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

five millions of the loan; that in fact twelve millions could be obtained with more ease at 7 per cent, than five millions at 8 per cent, when the Essex Junco was in the plenitude of its insolence in 1798, and Timothy Pickering lord of the ascendant.

The eastern folks had conspired against their country, and in favor of the public enemy, to prevent the accomplishment of the loan; they calculated that the government could not go on without them—and behold, they have learned that the rights of the nation can be maintained not only without them, but that they can be sustained notwithstanding their traitorous correspondence with the enemy.

These eastern satraps calculate in the same way concerning the war—they have imagined that Canada cannot be invaded nor conquered without them; yet presently we shall find these very people courted by offices of power and profit, in those provinces.

The accomplishment of the loan in so short a time and on such easy terms, is more than the eastern folks had calculated upon—and their folly has wrought its own punishment, by depriving them of their own absurdity, of the benefits of the loan, and throwing them into those states which have neither abandoned nor betrayed the honor of their country.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Portland, April 2.

Friday last arrived at this port, letter of marque brig Leo, capt. Libby, 32 days from France, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine and silks. Capt. L. politely favored us with French papers to the 15th of Feb. from which we extract the following:

Dusseldorf, Feb. 2.

After a short suspension of military operations, caused only by the inclemency of the weather, the march of troops destined to fight the hordes of the North has recommenced with more activity than ever. For eight days fresh troops have been continually passing in the best state, who will put bounds to the Russian plan of invasion—the 88th cohort of universal troops passed yesterday—we expect here many French generals—the 3d cohort arrived this morning.

Berlin, Jan. 30.

14,000 horses have been purchased in Meislin on account of the French government. The Danish government on this occasion have remitted one half the export duty.

Paris, Feb. 16.

The Emperor Napoleon appeared before the Legislative body, and delivered the following speech:

Gentlemen, the Deputies of the Legislative Body—the war, rekindled in the North of Europe, offered a favorable occasion to the projects of the English upon the Peninsula. They have made great efforts, which have proved abortive. Their army has fallen before the citadel of Burgos; and after having sustained great loss has evacuated all Spain. I, myself, entered Russia. The French armies have been constantly victorious in the fields of Ostrowno, of Polotzk, of Mohilow, of Smolensk, of Moscow, of Moloiarodzewitz. No part of the Russian army has been able to stand before our eagles. Moscow has fallen into our power.

When the boundaries of Russia were forced, and the incapacity of her arms was ascertained, a swarm of Tartars turned their pariah bands against the finest provinces of this vast empire, which they have been called to defend. They have, in spite of the tears and despair of the unfortunate Moscovites, burnt more than four thousand of their finest villages—more than fifty of their finest cities—thereby satiating their ancient hatred—and all under the pretext of retarding our march and surrounding us by a desert. We have triumphed over all these obstacles!

Even the conflagration of Moscow, where, in four days they have annihilated the labors and earnings of forty generations, did not at all change the prosperous state of my affairs; but the premature and excessive rigor of the winter, has thrown upon my army a tremendous calamity. In a few nights I have seen every thing changed. I have met with great losses. They would have broken my heart, if, under these great circumstances, I had been susceptible to any but the interests and future glory of my people.

At the view of the evils which have fallen upon us, the joy of England has been great. Her hopes have had no bounds. She offered our finest provinces as a recompense for treason. She offered, as a condition for peace, the dismemberment of this fine empire. It was in other words to proclaim perpetual war.

The energy of my people under these great incidents; their attachment to the integrity of the empire; the love which they have shown me, have dissipated all these chimeras, and has brought our enemies to a more just sense of things.

The misfortunes which the rigor of the climate produced, has shown, in its full extent, the grandeur and solidity of this empire, founded upon the efforts and love of fifty millions of citizens, and upon the territorial resources of the finest countries of the world.

It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen the people of the kingdom of Italy, those of ancient Holland and its departments reunited in rivalry with ancient France; and feeling that there is no hope for them in their future prosperity, but in the consolidation and triumph of the grand empire.

The agents of England propagate with all our neighbors the spirit of revolt against sovereigns. England would wish to see the whole continent a prey to civil war and to all the furies of anarchy; but providence has designed her to be the first victim of anarchy and civil war. I have just signed with the Pope an agreement which will terminate all the differences which have unhappily arisen in the church. The French dynasty reigns and will reign in Spain. I am satisfied with the conduct of my allies. I will abandon none of them. I will maintain the integrity of their states. The Russians shall re-enter their frightful climate.

I desire peace. It is necessary to the world. Four times since the rupture which followed the treaty of Amiens, I have made solemn overtures. I will never make any but an honorable peace and conformable to the interest and grandeur of my Empire. My policy is not mysterious. I have made known the sacrifices I can make. As long as this maritime war shall continue, my people ought to hold themselves ready to make every sacrifice—for a bad peace would make us lose all, even hope—and all will be compromised, even the welfare of posterity.

America has returned to arms to cause the sovereignty of her flag to be respected. The wishes of the world accompany her in this glorious contest. If it terminates in obliging the enemy of the continent to recognize the principles, that the flag shall protect the merchandise and crew, and that neutrals ought not to submit to paper blockades, (all is conformable to the treaty of Utrecht,) America will merit the applause of the world. Posterity will say that the ancient world had lost its rights and the new hath recovered them.

My minister of interior will make known to you in the expose, the situation of the empire, the prosperous state of agriculture, and manufactures have never been in a higher degree of prosperity in France.

I have need of great resources to meet the expenses which circumstances exact; but notwithstanding the different means which my minister of Finance will propose to you, I hope not to impose any new burthens on my people.

It will be seen that Bonaparte has resumed his former style of writing which he appeared to have lost after his defeat at Moscow; his speech in this day's Gazette is perfectly in character.

The French papers mention the offer to the Emperor, of 11,000 equipped for cavalry, by individuals, public bodies and districts, to the number of 2 or 3,000.

BOSTON, April 10.

THE CHESAPEAKE FRIGATE. It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival in our harbor of the United States frigate Chesapeake, capt. Evans, from a cruise of 115 days. From Boston she ran down by the Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape de Verde; thence down on the equator, between long. 16, and 23; (where she cruized 6 weeks); thence down the coast of South America, passing within 15 leagues of Surinam, (was in the same place the Hornet sunk the Peacock, the day after she left) down by Barbadoes, Antigua and most of the Windward West India Islands, thence on the coast of the United States, between Bermuda, and the Capes of Virginia, by the Capes of the Delaware within 12 leagues, by New-York, within 20 leagues, thence through the East Channel to this port.

The Chesapeake has taken during the cruise, the American brig Julia, from Lisbon for Boston, with an English license [arrived at Boston and condemned]; British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Brazils [arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.]; British brig Liverpool-Hero, from Liverpool to Brazils, cargo dry-

goods, hand ware, and jewelry, cargo taken on board, and vessel burnt; and brig Earl Percy, from Cape de Verde, with salt, for Brazils, ashore at Long Island. She has on board 68 British prisoners. Jan. 1, off the Western Islands, discovered 2 large sail to windward, apparently men of war, bearing down, lay to for them, and when near enough to ascertain that they were a 74 and a frigate, made all sail and escaped—About 10 days since, off the Capes of Virginia, gave chase to a sloop of war, and continued chasing for two days, when she finally escaped in the night. These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

Just at the entrance of the Narrows, blowing very fresh at S. the Chesapeake carried away her main topmast, (which was broke in four pieces and fished each side) just above the cap; and her fore topmast yard. A number of men were slain when the top mast went over and went with it. The number is not exactly known, but conjectured to be 3; two of them have been taken up badly hurt, and the others it is supposed are also taken up, as a boat was seen which must have seen them. The officers and crew on board the Chesapeake, are generally very healthy. On passing Long-wharf she was welcomed by a numerous crowd of our citizens, assembled there, with three cheers, and also by the crew of the Congress frigate when she passed her, which was returned by the crew of the Chesapeake.

April 11. It is now ascertained that eight men were aloft when the Chesapeake carried away her main topmast yesterday; four of them held on by the rigging and were saved, very little hurt; four went overboard, two of whom were taken up, badly hurt, and two were drowned, one a Swede, the other an American named Foster. The Chesapeake being in the Narrows at the time, had not room enough to heave to, and came very near going ashore in landing to try to save them. It was a very fortunate circumstance she did not lose her top mast before, as it was the last she had on board, having lost four this last cruise.

NORFOLK, April 13. The schooner Flight, capt. Kelly, of and bound to Baltimore from Bordeaux, came into the Capes on Saturday night last, and owing, as it is alleged, to the impudence of the pilot, ran aground on the Horse Sho.—At day light on Sunday morning, the wind blowing a gale from the N. E. the English ship Victorious of 74 guns, laying a few miles to leeward, manned one four barges, with 15 men each, besides a lieutenant and midshipman, and took possession of the schooner. They ordered the whole American crew, 33 in number, into three of the launches, and leaving the remaining barge and six men with the schooner, pulled away for the Victorious; but the wind being ahead, and an uncommon heavy sea running, they were obliged to put about and row back to the schooner, but being unable to get along side of her, they let go their grapplings, and lay to for six hours in a most distressing condition, the sea constantly washing over them, when the schooner bilged and filled.—The lieutenant and midshipman in charge of her, then took to the barge and deserted her.—The gale increasing they were obliged to bear up and run under the lee of Old Point Comfort, but being alarmed at the appearance of a schooner that have in-sight, pulled on again.—One of the barges of a midshipman in command, and two of the Flight's crew, prisoners, having parted from the others, and being in danger of foundering, came up as high as the fort at this place, and voluntarily surrendered to the military authorities.—In the mean time the commandant at Hampton having received intelligence that the other three were in the Roads, dispatched the Revenue Cutter Jefferson, capt. Ham, and a small pilot boat manned with a detachment of Rifle men in pursuit of them. They were overtaken nearly as high up as Newport News, and as the cutter was about to pour a broadside into them, the lieutenant displayed a white flag and said, that it was not their intention to make any resistance, upon which assurance capt. Ham ordered them ashore and sent them under an escort of forty riflemen, to Hampton.—There were in these three launches about fifty Englishmen, and the captain, supercargo and remainder of the bands belonging to the captured schooner. The loss of so many men and barges at this time will embarrass the enemy not a little, and will weaken very considerably his means of annoyance.

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WILMINGTON, April 11. Lewistown is free from the British cannon, after 22 hours incessant attack with 18 & 32 lb. balls; only a few houses

were injured. The enemy made an attempt to land, but gave up their design and left their station and anchored outside of the light house. It was supposed to be their design to destroy the light or procure water from a pond a quarter of a mile from the shore. The militia went down to oppose their landing on the 8th instant.

BALTIMORE, April 17. From the Merchant's Coffee House Books. The British squadron consisting of two 74's, 2 frigates, 2 brigs, and several tenders are now in sight of the town, and have been signaled from the observatory. The heavy ships anchored off North Point, which is the extent they can reach, there not being water enough in the river to float a ship drawing more than 10 feet.

Georgetown, (Kon) April 1. Mounted regiment.—The most flattering accounts are received from various quarters that the mounted regiment (to be commanded by R. M. Johnson) is rapidly filling its ranks. This suits Kentuckians. In the old war, they were all carried to the enemy on horseback.—They are prejudiced in favor of a corps of this description. All seem to be arming—men above 45, and boys under 18 years of age, are volunteering, anxious for an opportunity to avenge the blood of their slaughtered friends.

Cincinnati, April 3. On Tuesday last gen. Harrison left this place for the Rapids of the Miami of the Lakes.—It is said some unfavorable news had reached the general by express from that quarter which induced him to set off for that place, sooner than he had contemplated. It seems the Virginia and Pennsylvania volunteers' time would expire on or about this time; and they had threatened to leave camp as soon as it did expire; that news was received there of a considerable reinforcement having arrived at Malden, 5 or 6,000; and that if the troops above alluded to should leave the Rapids, that place would be in danger; but from the best information had, we are of opinion, that that place is sufficiently strong to hold out against many thousands, if well manned.

Four companies of Kentucky volunteers arrived here on Thursday; and the remainder of those that have been ordered from that state are daily expected; they are to proceed to the Rapids of the Miami with all possible expedition.

NEW-YORK, April 7. We learn from capt. Selby, of the brig Regent, from Nantz, that Bonaparte was using all his exertions to raise an army for another campaign against the Russians. It was said that he had already raised 350,000 men, and that he meant to augment his army to a million.

We have seen letters from Bordeaux, of the date of the 15th of February, received at Portland by the brig Leo, in 31 days passage from France. One of these letters states, that accounts had been received from the borders of the Rhine, in the Grand Duchy of Berg, of an insurrection of the inhabitants. The conscripts had refused to draw for the conscription; they had collected together in large bodies, and had marched like regular soldiers—wherever they went they obliged the magistrates to quarter them on the inhabitants, and at several places where opposition was made to them, violence was committed—such as at W. where the mayor's magnificent house was torn down, which loss was estimated at \$40,000.

At other places the magistrates had moved their valuables, and hid themselves from the public.

Extract of a letter from Portland, dated April 2. "The brig Leo, 26 days from Bordeaux, has just come to anchor. Last evening she was chased by the Rattler sloop of war, which has been in sight of this port all day. Capt. Libby's great number of letters. Capt. Libby was much astonished when he heard the Volant was taken, as he says no vessel that had been in France would sail with her. The Leo has a cargo of 106 pipes of brandy, 218 do. of wine, and 600 boxes silk. The Volant had recaptured a valuable vessel from New-York, bound to France, which had arrived before capt. Libby sailed. An army of 600,000 men was ready for the next campaign

against the Russians, and Bonaparte was about leaving Paris to join them."

New York, April 10. A challenge.—The commander of the British frigate Acasta, who is now off the Hook, has, we understand, sent up a challenge to commodore DECATUR, to come down in the frigate United States, and meet him on the ocean. It is said, the commodore has returned for answer, that he will accept the challenge on receiving assurance, that the 74's, now in company with the Acasta, will not interfere in the contest.

April 12. Several pilot boats came up from the Hook, last evening, and state, that the captain of the schooner Live Oak from Cadiz, informed them, that on Saturday, in sight of Sandy Hook light house, he was boarded by a British frigate, and that 10 sail of the line and several frigates (Races) were in sight. Two of the enemy's ships were off the Hook all yesterday.

April 14. Commodore Lewis arrived yesterday from the Hook and informs that the Acasta British frigate was at anchor on Sunday night in the outer bar, about 5 miles to the eastward of the light house.

Massachusetts Election.—The Boston papers of Friday contain returns from 240 towns. The votes stand for Mr. Strong, 43,653; for Mr. Varum, 29,326.—Net Federal gain in 240 towns, 8,515.—The report of a 74 being in the sound is incorrect. The smack Jefferson passed the United States brig Argus, and letter of marque Tartar, on Friday afternoon off Crane Neck.

Stephen Girard has ransomed his ship Montequieu and cargo for 180,000 dollars. The specie for the payment of the ransom was sent down to the captors on Thursday from Philadelphia.

Washington City, April 16. ARMY OF THE U. STATES. The following general officers, we learn have been appointed by the president of the United States, since the adjournment of congress, to fill vacancies, and in pursuance of acts passed at the close of the session.

Brigadier Generals. Thomas H. Cushing, Zebulon M. Pike, George Izard, Duncan M. Arthur, Lewis Cass, William H. Winder, Benjamin Howard.

Quarter-Master General. Robert Swartwout.

Adjutant Generals. William Duane, John R. Fenwick, Winfield Scott, Francis K. Hugor.

Inspector Generals. Abimael N. Nicol, John Christie, Nicholas Gray, William K. Boote.

Assistant Adjutant Generals. James Bankhead, Charles K. Gardner, John Johnson, Ebenzer Beebe, Nathaniel P. Adams, Thomas Christie, Robert Dunn, Talbot Chambers.

Assistant Inspector Generals. Wm. S. Hamilton, James Gibson, Enos Cutler, John C. Tillison.

Extract of a letter from Sacket's Harbor, 28th March, 1813.

"We received orders to march to this post on the evening of the 28th of February, commenced the march the following morning, and by forced march arrived here on the 6th, a distance of 180 miles. The troops here turn out every morning at four o'clock, and remain under arms until day light, as an attack was expected every morning from the British savages from Kingston. So confident would he suffer his aids de camp so to do, during their stay. Patrols from the dragoons are stationed on the islands between the British side and ours, and patrolling parties all night on the lake for fear of surprize. We maintain nearly 3000 troops on the ice at this time, with field pieces and cavalry, so you may judge how strong the ice is and how intensely cold the weather. I went a few days ago on the ice 24 miles to Grenadier Island to visit our picket stationed there, who inform that they have gone within five miles of Kingston. When the attack was expected, the militia crowded in great numbers to Sacket's Harbor, to their honor. But as soon as Gen. Dearborn ascertained that the British had given over the intention of attacking this post the militia were dismissed. Sacket's Harbor will be the place of concentration, and I have no doubt but on the breaking up of the ice, an attack will be made by our troops on Kingston, as it is positively asserted there will be 8000 troops here in four weeks; and a great number of large row boats are building, besides a quantity of them finished.—The regular troops in this cantonment

consist of a strong force of the 8th and heavy artillery, the 6th, 15th, and 16th regiments, a detachment of Winder's 14th regiment, 350 dragoons of the 2d regiment of light dragoons, and Forsyth's rifle corps which retreated from Ogdensburg, troops of volunteer cavalry and some companies of volunteers, among which the Baltimore company. Besides the land force there is 500 seamen and 100 marines; the 2d dragoons are going for a few weeks to Utica, and I think we will march this week."

CHARLES-TOWN, April 23.

We have now ascertained that the President has appointed Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Bayard, with Mr. Adams, the present minister of the U. States at St. Petersburg, in a joint commission as Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, to open negotiations for a peace with England, at St. Petersburg, under the mediation of Russia. We are happy to state, that the measures preparatory to their departure are in great forwardness, and that they will probably embark in about ten days. In the success of this mission we entertain much confidence.—The high character of the Emperor of Russia justifies a belief that he will promote an adjustment of all the differences between the United States and Great Britain, on fair and just conditions, and such the United States are willing to accept. From the talents and integrity of the three gentlemen to whom the President has committed the important trust, the public will be satisfied that the rights and interests of our country will be ably supported. If peace can be made on such terms as ought to be accepted, it may reasonably be expected to result from this mission.

John Mason, Esq. of this District, we learn is appointed Commissary General of Prisoners. He will also have the superintendance of Alms.

We learn by a militia Officer who has just come up from Charl's County, that a skirmish took place at Point Lookout, in St. Mary's, between a party of British Sailors who attempted to make a landing, and a company of Militia, in which the British were repulsed with the loss of four killed.

From the North Western Army. Since the publication of the Daily National Intelligencer of yesterday, we have seen letters from Camp Meigs of the date of April 4th, which have removed the apprehensions we then expressed for the safety of that fort. It is true, that the Indians are prowling around the camp, and butcher every straggler they can find; but their aggregate force is not half as great as is represented in the articles we have copied from Ohio papers. An attack was expected from the combined British and Indians about the 10th or 12th inst. but no apprehensions were entertained for the result. Reinforcements were rapidly moving on from every quarter. Major Amos Soddard had the command at the last advices. In a few days it is expected that there will be upwards of four thousand men within this encampment.

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

Congress. City of Richmond, John Clopton, 118 Richard Morris, 75. Baltimore, Martin M'Ferran, republican, has obtained a majority of 38 votes over general Breckenridge. Charlotte, John Randolph, 342 John W. Eppees, 177 Buckingham, John W. Eppees, 509 John Randolph, 141 Nonsemond, Newton, 247 S. Whitehead, 71 There is no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Newton. Gloucester, Burwell Bassett has a majority of 132 over Thomas M. Baily, the federal candidate—and in Warwick a majority of 91.

Caroline, John Roane, 240 J. Hunter, (not a candidate) 126 New Kent, John Clopton, 110 Richard Morris, 150 Stafford, John Taliaferro, 180 Gen. Hungerford, 108 We congratulate our readers on the election of John W. Eppees, esq. to congress from the district so long represented by John Randolph. The overwhelming majority of Mr. Eppees in Buckingham leaves no doubt of his election.—In the two remaining counties, Cumberland and Prince Edward, the votes will be much divided.—Mr. E. will probably obtain a majority in Cumberland, and Mr. Randolph a small majority in Prince Edward.

Winchester, April 10. An election took place on Monday last in this county for one member of Congress and two Assemblymen—the result as follows: FOR CONGRESS. Gen. John Smith, (repub.) 357 Robert Page, (fed.) 153 ASSEMBLY. A. Magill, (repub.) 368 J. Williams, (do.) 363 Edward Smith, (fed.) 147 Jon Milton, (do.) 145 Republican majority, 215

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Richmond, to his friend in Alexandria, dated April 11, 1813.

"Every thing here bears the face of confusion and uproar. Troops from the upper parts of the state are all concentrating here—Nothing to be seen but baggage and ammunition waggons—Every day we are regaled with the sound of the deep monthed bugle, the shrill trumpet, the wail like fife and martial stirring drum. I have been enrolled in the militia and we are under arms three days in the week—in short, this city has a very warlike appearance."

FOR THE REP. SITORY. It must be evident to every observer that the object of the enemies of the administration, is power. In this they are constant, but in nothing else. The means employed by them to obtain it, are as various as the colors of the rainbow, and as changeable as the hues of the camellion. There is scarcely a single pamphlet or paragraph written by any distinguished federalist previously to the ascendancy of the democratic party, which does not contain some glaring proof of the inconsistency and anti-federalism of the conduct of the opposition. Day after day are they condemned out of their own mouths, but they still continue in their errors. Let us not then be less persevering in our cause, and who knows but that at last we may be the instruments of stirring up compulsion; of bringing them out of their sinful ways and finally, of restoring harmony and good will in the great political family of the union.

Alexander Hamilton was the oracle and the idol of the federal party: But he is now no more; and I shall be strictly governed by that precept of delicacy which commands us to say nothing of the dead, unless we can speak well of them.

In his letter concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq. President of the United States, page 47, he says (speaking of G. Britan) "with regard to her pretensions as a belligerent power, in relation to neutrals, my opinions, while in the administration, to the best of my recollection, coincided with those of Mr. Jefferson." Surely those who assert that Mr. Jefferson directs the present Cabinet, or even those who class Mr. Madison with him in politics, cannot, upon fair grounds, object to the argument of this quotation. Mr. Hamilton continues, "when in the year 1793, her depredations on our commerce discovered a hostile spirit, I recommended one definitive effort to terminate differences by negotiation, to be followed, if unsuccessful, by a declaration of war." These "differences" were principally commercial, and far less aggravated than those which have produced the present war; yet Mr. H. thought it would be just and politic, or necessary, (or would he have proposed it?) to declare war if one effort to terminate them should fail. Let me complaints and memorials of federal merchants for six years back, tell how much our commerce has suffered from British depredations. Ask the commanders of our public ships of war, (who are nearly all federalists, but to their honor, of a different character from Pickering, Quincy, and Otis); or go to the mayor of London and ask him, how many native American citizens have been snatched from their country and their families and dragged into slavery and wretchedness by the British practice of impressment. Ask the world how long we have remonstrated against these injuries and outrages; then sit down and count the "efforts" which have been made by our government to terminate these differences, before a declaration of war was resorted to.

The advocate of Britain may say, perhaps, she was willing "to receive propositions towards an arrangement;" but Mr. H. says (page 48) "I explicitly gave it as my opinion to Mr. Jay, Envoy to Great Britain, that 'unless an adjustment of the differences with her could be effected on solid terms, it would be better to do nothing.'" If the advocate should then shift his ground and ask, why war was not declared against France, who had also depredated upon our commerce?

I will refer him to all the federal members of the last Congress, except the three only who voted in favor of including France in the declaration of war. It will be a dreadful shock to his affections, but let him hear what Mr. Hamilton said on this matter at page 49. "I have been disposed to go greater lengths to avoid rupture with France than with Great Britain; to make greater sacrifices for reconciliation with the former than with the latter." The reason which Mr. H. gives for this disposition is, that "the sentiments and prejudices of the country, would render war with France a more unmanageable business than war with Great Britain."

Now if there is policy in this reason and truth in the federal party, it would have been not only impolitic, but absolutely impracticable to have declared war against France, even if her offences had been as great as those of Great Britain, when, according to that party, nearly two-thirds of Congress and their constituents, and the president besides were "under French influence." If federalists should say that war will be more "unmanageable" with the enemy we have selected than it would have been with France, will they please to say also, whose "sentiments and prejudices" it will be owing to? Oh yes, "the Democrats."

NOTICE. ALL persons who purchased at the sale made in August last, at Hare Wood, and for which purchases I hold their bonds, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced indiscriminately. J. B. HENRY. April 23. Three Journeymen Mill-Wrights, and two Carpenters wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. JACOB FISHER. April 23. Regimental Orders. The first battalion of the 55th regiment Virginia militia is ordered to meet on Saturday the 22d of May next, at Shepherd's Town, and the second battalion at Charlestown, on Saturday the 29th of the same month, at 11 o'clock. The commandants of battalions and companies of the 55th regt. are ordered to meet at the house of Thomas J. Jones, in Shepherd's Town, on Saturday the 1st of May next, for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of company districts. J. CRANE, Lt. Col. April 23. Ten Dollars Reward. RAN away on the 5th instant, a negro man named SIM, but when from home he calls himself George, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, stoop shouldered and has a simple down look. He had on when he went away, overalls and roundabout of home made drab cloth, swan down jacket and wool hat, but might have changed part of his dress. The above reward will be paid if brought home or secured in any jail so that I get him again. GEORGE BURNS. April 23. REMOVAL. THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Jos. Brown, decl'd, where he continues to carry on the CHAIR MAKING business, in the most complete manner. He returns his thanks for the liberal encouragement already received, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of public favor. MATTHEW WILSON. Charles-Town, April 23. Carding Machines. THE subscriber informs the public that he has created a complete set of Carding Machines at Mr. Griffin Taylor's mill, in Frederick County, about eight miles from Charles-Town, and four from Battle-Town. Terms of carding eight cents per pound. One pound of grease to be sent to every ten pounds of wool, when it is not greased at home. The wool must be picked clean of burs and sticks. A sheet or blanket for every fifteen pounds of wool must be sent to contain the rolls. JOHN HOGELAND. April 23, 1813. NOTICE. A petition will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia at their next sitting for a law to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown. April 23.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Cincinnati, dated Shawneetown, Illinois Territory, March 12, 1813.

By a credible gentleman now at my quarters here, who arrived last evening in 3 days from Kaskaskia, we are informed two men were seized near St. Charles, above St. Louis—one put to death, and the other (a Frenchman) let go, on condition of his informing the number and situation of our rangers, and other force and means of protection.

The same gentleman assures me that two of our farmers were shot and killed, 30 miles above Kaskaskia, on the Okow.

He also says despatches to Governor Edwards, rendering it certain, that a body of 2000 Indians were assembled at Plover, and another body of 3000 Indians, British and Canadian voyageurs, with considerable artillery, were at the Prairie du Chien, under the famous Dixon—all to descend on the breaking up of the rivers for the attack of St. Louis, and the subjugation of all that country.

The people there are greatly alarmed, and many preparing to flee, as are those on the great road from here to the Mississippi. More murders by small parties are daily expected, and I must own I see no reason why the whole of the towns and settlements contiguous to the Mississippi must not fall before the hostile force which threatens them from above. Feeble are the existing means of defence in that quarter. A regiment of regulars are lying at Massac, destined for that region, but they are literally naked, and no clothing has yet passed by this place. A regiment of militia was expected from Tennessee, but gentlemen from that state do not know they are yet raising.

We expect to see troops of people from the westward, and among them many ladies, from St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Kaskaskia &c. soon passing into Kentucky for safety. Some are now on the way, and will begin to come in to-morrow.

MOST HORRIBLE!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Kaskaskia, dated February 27.

A horrid and acted of savage barbarity occurred in this territory on the 9th inst. upon the bank of the Ohio, 7 miles above its mouth. In my last I mentioned that an Indian trail had been discovered passing from the northward in a direction to the mouth of that river, crossing the road about half way between this and Shawneetown. After we heard of Gen. Winchester's defeat, we concluded they were runners going to the southern and southwestern Indians, with the news of that which conjecture was probably correct.

On their arriving upon the Ohio, it seems they traced the shore till they came to where three small crafts were lying in front of two cabins, occupied by an Esq. Clark and a Mr. Kennedy. The former standing before his door when the savages, (10 in number) came up the bank towards his house. One of them, who could speak English and whom Clark knew, called out to him not to be afraid for they were friends—that they had travelled far and wanted something to eat; on this Clark permitted them to come up and they shook hands very cordially. Setting their guns against the house they went in, and Clark ordered his wife to prepare them some victuals. She did so, and they set down and ate heartily.

No white people were in the house, but Clark and his wife and a neighbor who happened to be there. On their rising two of them were observed to place themselves in the door-passage, which excited some suspicion but not much alarm. Two others came and stood by the neighbor, one of whom (who could talk English) set to feeling the white man's shoulders, knees &c. and said—"you be stout man—you be strong man—can you run fast?" &c. Soon the man perceived the other Indian drawing his tomahawk at his head, which he in part avoided, but it struck in the upper part of the forehead and peeled the skin down to the bone of the eyebrow, which arrested his force. The man plunged to the door, and knocked over one of those stationed there, made his escape towards a creek near at hand, with 4 or 5 of the savages at his heels. He sprang upon the ice which giving way let him down to his middle in water—he scrambled up however upon the unbroken ice, which bore him across. The Indians chose not to follow. Perceiving this he made a short halt to observe what would be done. He discovered Kennedy coming from his cabin towards Clark's & about half way he was shot down. He saw Clark rush out of his door and run, but he too was shot down. He saw no more but hastened to give the alarm.

A force assembled as soon as possible and went to the place, but the Indians had crossed the river and could not be seen. They found the bodies of Kennedy and Clark as above mentioned, and on entering Clark's house found Mrs. Clark cruelly tomahawked and dead. Proceeding to Kennedy's they found his wife and one child also murdered, two of their children a boy and girl, are still missing, supposed to be taken away, as one of the girl's shoes was found in one of the crafts which took them across the river.

The situation of Mrs. Kennedy was shocking beyond description. She having been pregnant, her body was found entirely naked, cut open and the child taken out and hung up on a peg in the chimney. Her entrails were scattered all about the door and the hogs were eating them. Both houses were plundered of all they could carry off.

Thus ends the history of a horrid scene. The slain were 5 in number exclusively of the unborn infant, and two missing. The bodies were decently interred, and men have gone across the river in pursuit of the savages.

The people of St. Louis are much alarmed by the defeat of Gen. Winchester, on account of the encouragement it will give to hostile Indians. They consider themselves more in danger than any other part of the country, as their town would be the first object. They have determined to fortify, and have also sent out for 400 Osage warriors, who are considered friendly—but I can hardly approve of the latter policy.

An Englishman having once asked an Irishman, "If the roads in Ireland were good?"—"Yes," said he, "so fine that I wonder you do not import some of them into England. Stay, let me see—there's the road to Love, strewn with roses—to Matrimony, through nettles—to Honour, through the camp—to Prison, through the law—and to the Undertaker's through physic." Have you any road to preferment?" said the Englishman—"Yes: but that is chiefly trodden by hypocrites and knaves, by pimps and padlers." [London Statesman.]

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedition to inform the public that they have now opened, and ready for sale, at their Store (corner to the Globe Tavern) in Shepherd's-Town,

A Large and Elegant Assortment of MERCHANDIZE,

- CONSISTING IN PART OF Superfine and Common Black & White Parasouets and figured Gauze, Elegant Silk Buttons and Trimmings, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Gingsams, Calicoes & C. shmiras, Ladies' Long & Short Kiu & Silk Gloves, Men's Silk and Lacy, and other vestings, Irish, German, British, & American Linens, Bagging, &c. &c. American Chamberlains, Plaids, Stripes, & counterpanes, Lowlings and Table Cloths, Muslins and Spun Cottons assorted, White, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, &c. &c. and Figured Cambricks, Figures, Striped, Seed, &c. Knitted & Leno Muslins, Linen Cambrick, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Kenting for Handkerchiefs, White, Black, Pl & Green, Orange, and Lead coloured, with a variety of other fancifully figured silk for dresses and bonnets, Cambrick and Common Dimities, French, Italian and Canton Crapes,

The foregoing comprises but a very limited proportion of their present stock on hand; the whole of which has been purchased with the greatest care and attention, as well as on the best possible terms, and will be sold at reduced prices. JAMES BROWN, & Co. April 9, 1813.

NOTICE.

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

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent the house formerly occupied by John Haines, on the main street, west end of Charles-town. PHILIP HAINES.

SPRING GOODS.

W. & T. Brown HAVE received their Spring Merchandize, 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.

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.

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.

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.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers that he has this day discontinued business, and offers to the public his sincere thanks for their patronage since his commencement of business in this place, and begs the favor of those indebted to him to make payment to Moses Wilson, Junior, or himself. The business will be continued at his old stand by M. Wilson and Son. MOSES WILSON, Senior. Charles-Town, April 16.

LAMPBLACK OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. March 15, 1813.

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.

A strong Team & Wagon wanted to haul a load to Pittsburgh. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, April 16.

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.

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 Cookus, Philip Chopper, Jacob Coons, Robert Gallett. D. Valentine Dust, Able Dumham. E. Elizabeth Eves, Philip Entler. F. Christian Fouke, Frederick Folk. G. Vandal Glaze, 2. H. John Hysar, Michael Hensell, Thomas Haymaker, Christian Huston, Joseph Hums. J. John Jones. K. John Klein. L. Jacob Long, John Long, George Lafferty, Thomas Lee. M. Frederick Moler, Adam Moler, Thomas Melvin, Michael Moler, Elijah M'Brice, Francis P. M'Koon, 2; John Milson, George Miller, Jeptha Martin, John Metcalf, John M'Garry, Joseph Morgan, John M'Brice. N. James Near, Nathaniel B. Nicols. O. George Ox. P. John Pierce, 2; Charles Pascoe. R. George Riley, Lewis Rosemus. S. Anthony Strother, Geo. Shager, 2; John Snider, Jacob Shepherd, Zadock Shenton, Lieut. H. Swearingen, John Shugert, George Strickland, Mary Shepherd. T. Cornelious Thompson, E. Turner, Richard Taylor, Thomas Turner, Robert Tabb. U. John G. Unsell, John Unsell. W. Thomas Wood, Adrian Winckoop. Y. John Yontz, 2; Lucy Young, Samuel Young. JAMES BROWN, P. M.

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 Haines's, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Va. at the low rate of eight dollars the season, three dollars for ensuring a colt, 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 insured, will forfeit the insurance money. YOUNG ORIAN was formerly the property of major John Johnston of Franklin county, (Penn.) is a beautiful full dark gray, full sixteen hands high, strong and active, fit for either saddle or draught. His sire was the full bred running horse Orian, the property of General Riggold, 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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1813.

[No. 266.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

From the Charleston City Gazette.

"TENDER MERCIES" OF THE BLACKS!

It is well known to our readers that Christophe, "emperor of all the Havities," under the expectation of extinguishing all opposition to his imperial will, some time since marched with a powerful force against Port au Prince, occupied by his rival, Pation, which place he besieged; but part of his troops revolting, and meeting several reverses, he was forced to retire, pursued by his opponent, who had well nigh put a period to the imperial dynasty and even to his sable majesty himself. He, however, succeeded in returning to his capital, where he governs with all the tyranny of a despot; and, as ever, where tyranny exists, the people abhor and fear them.

The following relation we have from a gentleman who lately left that island, and we think it entitled to credit:

Christophe, on his way to the Cape, knowing the disaffection of the people, I surmised that the women had sent money to supply Pation's troops, and that on the news of his (Christophe's) defeat, they went in grand procession, headed by two French priests, and sung Te Deum for the victory. In consequence of this, on his arrival at the Cape, he caused the same procession to proceed from the Cape to Port Picolet; where, having first drowned the two priests, he caused the whole to be put to death, amounting to 1500 persons.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.

The Express Post, arrived here on Wednesday last, from the Rapids of the Miami, informs us, that intelligence had been received at Fort Meigs, from a deserter, that the Indians intended to intercept the mail from that place—it was therefore thought expedient to send an escort with the last. Between Fort Meigs and Sandusky, a party of Indians were discovered—they were immediately fired on, and 6 killed. Our loss was two Canadian Frenchmen. Deserters say the British have offered the Indians 500 dollars for the mail.

We announce with pleasure, that 280 men of Gen. Crooks' Brigade of Pennsylvania Militia, have volunteered their services for 15 days, after the period for which they were called into service had expired, by that time it was presumed reinforcements would arrive from Kentucky and Ohio. With all the boasted patriotism of Kentucky, we have heard nothing like this. Gen. Crooks commands Fort Meigs in the absence of Gen. Harrison.

A letter from Fort Meigs, dated in the afternoon of the 9th of April says, "Four American citizens of Detroit, made their escape from the enemy, and arrived here the 4th inst.—They confidently state that this garrison will be attacked in 7 or 8 days—the fort has accordingly been placed in the best possible state of defence, and we hope to give a good account of them, should the attack be made. Col. Stevenson has arrived with 100 men, and Maj. Ball, with his squadron of 200. Col. Miller's regiment is hourly looked for, and have with them 18 pieces of cannon, four of which are 18 pounders. On the morning of the 6th, three privates of Capt. Langham's company, went about 20 perches up the river from the lower Block House, were surprised by the Indians, one killed and scalped, one taken prisoner, and one escaped. Capt. Langham pursued them with his company for about 6 miles, but could not overtake them. On the morning of the 8th, the Indians surprised Capt. Cushing's company of artillery, about three quarters of a mile from the

fort, killed one and took two prisoners. Three parties were immediately sent in pursuit of the Indians—one to the eastward, another down the bank of the river, and the third under the command of Capt. Peters, with 10 French Canadians, in a batteau. Capt. Peters fell in with 2 canoes, in which were 7 Indians; an obstinate fight immediately took place, five of the Indians were shot down, and the other two would have been made prisoners, had it not been for the approach of a party of savages on the shore, which obliged Capt. Peters to retreat.—Our loss was two men mortally wounded, and 4 slightly. Captain Langham set out yesterday with 60 men in five boats, and 3 days provisions, intending to go as far as Cedar Island. He returned here this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and reports, that he went as far as the lake, found the two canoes which the Indians had left, which were perforated with bullet holes, and had a considerable quantity of blood in them."

Philadelphia, April 15.

The armament that lately carried on the attack against Lewistown, consisted of 4 launches of 24 and 18 pounders; two sloops 32 pounders and a mortar, pilot-boat with 6 pounders, and the schooner Paz, of 12 twelve pounders, covered by the frigate Belvidere; on the 6th and 7th inst. fired above 600 shot at that place, and have wounded two or three horses, killed a chicken and have made fine sport for the boys in digging the shot out of the sand, of which they have found and safely lodged in our battery ready to be returned, should occasion offer, 40 thirty-two pounders, 96 18lb, 156 of 12 and 9's with a large quantity of 6's and grape, with several shells and remains of rockets.—The militia fired but few shot, as they had only one 18 and one 9lb, and but few shot for them, of which they endeavored to make the best possible use, and have reason to suppose they gave one of the sloops the contents of the 18 pounder, as she was obliged to haul out of the line soon after the shot was seen to strike her.

We are assured the inhabitants of Lewis and Pilot towns, the Volunteers Sam. Day, under the command of Col. Mink, under the command of Col. Mink, and stationed in the Fort, deserve the highest praise; and the whole was so judiciously stationed by the commanding officer, that had the British landed they would be able to give a good account of them.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Savannah, April 11, 1813.

With pleasure I inform you of the capture of the Caledonia privateer of eight guns, of Nassau (New Providence) after an action of seven minutes by the United States schooner Nonsuch, lieutenant Mork. The Nonsuch engaged the Caledonia and the Mayflower (another New Providence privateer) at the same time—the Mayflower made her escape in the night. Two men were wounded on board the Nonsuch (one mortally); nine men are missing on board the Caledonia. The Caledonia and Mayflower had captured the sloop Morning-Light, bound from Charleston to St. Mary's; also, the Spanish schr. Ranger, from hence to Savannah; and the pilot boat Polly, of Savannah—this vessel was given up. The Nonsuch is injured a little in her sails, masts and rigging. The Caledonia was principally manned with negroes—the second lieutenant is a mulatto. Lieut. Mork recognized several negroes owned in Charleston, one of whom was formerly a pilot. The privateer had Charleston papers on board the 31st of March, and lists of vessels outward bound from this port and Charleston. Nat. Intel.

The capture and arrival of the Caledonia is confirmed by a letter from Charleston to the Navy Department. id.

MERCER, (Penn.) April 17.

THE LAKE FRONTIER. [It affords us much satisfaction in being able to ease the minds of the citizens of this district, as respects the lake frontier, they will perceive that the general government will furnish an ample security.] We learn from Erie, that the gun-boats will be launched in a few days—the two corvettes are planked nearly to the

bends, and, from the reinforcement of ship carpenters, which arrived from Philadelphia lately, they will be launched in their element, in 6 or 8 weeks—the commodore arrived last week, as did two captains for the gun-boats with their midshipmen, boatswains, pursers, &c. &c.

Captain Dabbin is gone to Buffalo for 433 pounders for the gun-boats; this job has been deferred too long, the ice is thought to be too much weakened to bear such a weight; it will take one month to convey them by land—two 44 gun ships are to be commenced immediately, they will be ready by the time the lake opens—three fortifications are to be immediately erected, one on each side of the mouth of the basin; their greatest use will be in protecting the shipping while rigging at the wharf about to be built near the end of Presque Isle, (there being a sand bar within the mouth of the basin, the hulls of the corvettes will have to be buoyed with empty casks, to make the new wharf)—the Salina is burnt.

A quantity of cannon, and ammunition is now passing up the Alleghany river and French creek in boats for the war vessels.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

The Hero, Burrows, fitted out at Stonington, and manned with volunteers, went out in pursuit of the Fox, and off Block Island was fortunate enough to fall in with and capture her. The Fox mounted three brass guns, and had on board the first lieutenant of a 74, and the captain's son of do. Captain Burrows had one man slightly wounded.

Several British seamen have made their escape from Block Island, having been sent ashore to procure water and provisions.

A letter from Eastport, of the 7th inst. says, "A gentleman only three days from Halifax, informs, that two 74 gun ships, three frigates, and three sloops of war, had just sailed from that place, to cruise in Boston Bay."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sacket's Harbor, to his friend in New-York, dated April 9, 1813.

"A great number of our brave tars have died this winter with the lake fever, and a number are sick yet. Yesterday 'The Lady of the Lake' boat built schr. completely rigged and manned, and is sister of the following vessels, viz. Ship Madison, 28 guns; brig Onocida, 18 guns; schr. Hamilton, 9 guns; schr. Governor Tompkins, 6 guns; schr. Conquest, 3 guns; schr. Growler, 5 guns; schr. Pert, 3 guns; schr. Fair American, 4 guns; schr. Julia, 2 guns; schr. Ontario, 1 gun; schr. Scourge, 8 guns; schr. Elizabeth, 2 guns; schr. Lady of the Lake, 3 guns; and schr. Mary, Bomb vessel. This day the keel was laid for another ship that is to carry 32 guns. The ice will break up in ten days, and we have our sails bent; so before I write again we may expect a battle. Kingston is thirty miles from this place, and the Royal George and Earl Mory are there, and as the ice breaks up later there, we may have a chance of taking them before they form a junction with the vessels at Little York. The Fair American is commanded by Lieut. Chauncey, brother to the Commodore. There are about five thousand troops here ready to march the moment we sail for Kingston."

in those joys that must pervade the heart of every true American on such an occasion.

I enquired of him his name, and parentage; he told me his name was John Seymour, son of Thomas Y. Seymour, Esq. late of Hartford, (Conn.) that he sailed from Boston in a merchant vessel; that he was impressed the 12th of July 1811—that he remained but a short time in the ship he was pressed on board of, but was transferred to the Dragon of 74 guns, from which he deserted on the night of the 26th ult. in company with four others, three of which belonged to the British navy—the other, a lad from Plymouth, (Mass.) who had been taken in a coaster, about three weeks since.—They say they left fifteen Americans on board the Dragon, who had frequently tendered themselves to the commanding officer, as prisoners of war, but without effect. Seymour had an American protection when impressed, which was wantonly destroyed before his face, and he through mistake (hearing so great a similarity of speech and manner to some of his Majesty's subjects) was ordered on board His Majesty's ship without delay.

I have taken the liberty to make the above communication through you to his friends and your patrons—hoping this instance among a thousand other circumstances, will have a tendency to strike home conviction to those who are ignorantly led to believe, that "Great Britain has done us no essential injury," that they may with one heart, hand and voice, support the government in the present contest.

Mr. Seymour left here this morning for the place of his nativity, where I hope he may soon arrive, and have the satisfaction of once more embracing his friends in the land of liberty."

Pittsfield, (Mass.) April 15.

On Saturday arrived at the encampment in this town, a handsome company of Infantry, of the 21st Regiment, from Portland; and on Sunday another fine company, of the 9th from Charlestown, containing upwards of 100 men each.—The company from Portland left town on Tuesday for Greenbush, and 120 more marched yesterday.

Danville, (Va.) April 15.

UNITED STATES TROOPS. seven companies of volunteers, authorized the act authorizing the President to accept the services of 80,000 volunteers, have passed through this town, from Portland, on their march for the rendezvous at Burlington. Several companies are now on the road between this and Portland, comprising, in the whole, one regiment of U. States Volunteers, under command of Col. M'Cobb. This movement of so respectable a number of able bodied, hardy, athletic young men; many of whom are in easy circumstances—all volunteers from the district of Maine—tells well. It tells the *fanto men*, that the citizens of Massachusetts are not all under Boston, alias British influence, and is ominous of a vigorous and successful summer campaign. They were, generally speaking, notwithstanding the extreme badness of the travelling, in excellent health and spirits. Our best wishes attend them.

New-York, April 20.

LONDON PAPERS.

We are indebted to the commander of the brig James Wells, from Lisbon, for a file of London papers from the 20th February to the 4th of March. The editors of the New-York Gazette copy from them the following articles:

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Various are the reports respecting the foreigner who arrived from Paris last week. We stated that he was understood to belong to the house of Perigaux and Co. of Paris, and that it was rumored that his mission was purely of a commercial kind; some say to vest money in the British funds, the French being very low at this moment. But there are people, and those well informed, who assert that his name is Basson, (a person who has been employed on political missions before) and that he had three interviews with Lord Castlereagh since his arrival. It was reported at Stockholm when the mails came away, that a treaty was ac-