YORK, (Penn.) April 17.

Court of Oyer and Terminer, York County, (Pa.) April 1813.

On Thursday, the 8th inst. came on the trial of *Samuel Herman* and *Elizabeth Eaton*, mother of *Samuel Herman*, on an indictment for the murder of *Margaret Harman*, wife of said *Samuel Harman*.

The prisoners plead not guilty. David Casset and James Kelly, Esqrs. were appointed by the Court as Counsel for the prisoners. John Stroman, jr. Esq. Attorney-general, on the part of the Commonwealth. Verdict of the Jury, *Elizabeth Eaton*, guilty of murder in the first degree; *Samuel Harman*, in the second. In this case, it is very remarkable, that the mother and son should be both tried and convicted, for the preparation of a crime at which human nature shudders.

The evidence adduced was voluminous, and, much to the credit of the Witnesses, was given in the most impartial manner. The amount of the evidence was, that *Samuel Harman*, the husband of the deceased, dragged *Margaret Harman*, who had been confined by sickness to her chamber, by the hair of her head, out of bed, with one of his hands, holding a psalmbook in the other, dashed her face several times on the floor, and kicked her in the side. To complete the tragical scene, *Elizabeth Eaton* dragged her out by her hair, beat her, and exposed her to wet and cold in the yard. The deceased had nearly all her hair pulled out of one side of her head, and many severe wounds and bruises, which terminated her life on the 27th Feb. last.

It appears, from the testimony given on this trial, that Samuel Harman was infatuated with a belief that his wife and mother-in-law were witches; and that he was bewitched. He was advised to call on George Eisenhart, who pretends to be a Necromancer, and to have control over witches, and who has for a long time been permitted, with impunity, to impose on the simple credulity of the superstitious. The result of the interview with this notorious imposter was, that Harman was bewitched; and one of the witnesses says, when he came home from Eisenhart, he declared that his wife, the deceased, and his motherinlaw were witches. Another witness says that Eisenhart told Harman that his own mother was the witch.

If Harman was told by Eisenhart that his wife and mother were witches, and if that induced Harman to commit the murder, Eisenhart is not innocent of the crimes that followed, and contributed to the wretched condition of the unfortunate criminals.

President *Franklin*, after delivering a solemn, impressive, and most eloquent address to the prisoners, pronounced the awful sentences, which are, that *Samuel Harman* be imprisoned in the Penitentiary house at Philadelphia, for 18 years, 5 of which in solitary confinement. The dreadful sentence of death was passed on the unfortunate *Elizabeth Eaton*.

Savannah, April 10.

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Proclamation.

Don Sebastian Kindelany Orgen, knight of the order of St. James, brigadier general of the national armies, civil and military governor of the city of St. Augustine, East Florida, and of said province for his majesty, &c.

I make known to the inhabitants of the province, that his excellency, the captain general of it and the island of Cuba, under the date 11th February last, writes me as follows:

His excellency the secretary, of state for the affairs of grace and justice, under date 16th December last, writes me as follows:

On the 12th inst. the Regency of the kingdom has been pleased to address me the annexed decree.

DECREE.

"Don Fernando VII. by the grace of God, and by the constitution of the Spanish monarchy king of Spain, and during his absence and captivity, the regency of the kingdom specially authorised by the general and extraordinary cortes, to grant an amnesty to the insurgents, who have co-operated in the invasion of the Spanish territory in East and West Florida, acting in conformity with the beneficient and conciliatory principles of the said cortes, and wishing to give a new proof of their clemency in favor of the Spanish subjects, who unfortunately forgetful of their duties have added to the distress of the mother country, during a most critical epoch, has determined to grant them a general pardon with oblivion of the past, on condition that, in future, and after the proclamation of this amnesty, they shall demean themselves as good and faithful Spaniards, yielding due obedience to the legitimately constituted authorities of the national government of Spain, established in the peninsula."

"Wherefore you will take notice thereof, and cause the same to be fulfilled in conformity."

By order of their highness I transmit the same to your excellency for your information and its fulfillment on your part. And I transcribe the same to your excellency; that it may be put in execution in the district of your command.—And that the same may come to the knowledge of all persons whatsoever, I order the publication thereof, by proclamation, and that the notarial copies be exhibited in the usual places of this city, assigning the term of four months, calculated from the date of these presents, for all persons interested to make their appearance to avail themselves of this royal amnesty.

St. Augustine, East Florida,
15th March, 1813

SEBASTIAN KINDELAN.

By order of his excellency, as actuating witnesses for want of a notary.

John de Entralgo
Bernard Joseph Segui.

EAST FLORIDA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Resolved unanimously, That the Legislative Council view with disdain and abhorrence the proffer of pardon by the corrupt government of St. Augustine; that they will, and do, pledge their reputation and property, to support the glorious cause in which they are engaged, and persist until they secure the safety, independence and liberty of themselves, and constituents.

Patriots of East Florida.

At last, the corrupt government of St. Augustine has come forward with a Proclamation offering "amnesty to the Insurgents who have co-operated in the invasion (falsely so called) of the Spanish territory in East and West Florida." Weak must be the mind that can have the least dependence upon a promise so hollow & deceitful. Can any one believe, that such a corrupt, jealous, & arbitrary government, will adhere to promises however sacredly made? Will they not screw every title to your property from you, under the pretext of making a retribution for damages done to individuals who have adhered to their oppressors? Aided by a venal judge, supported by a cruel government; your enemies will harrass you as long as a cent remain with you.—But it is needless to dwell upon the subject; the pardon no doubt has been manufactured in St. Augustine—the government of Spain knows nothing of it.—It is designed to entrap the unwary; thinking that you are depressed by the rumor (however false) that the troops are to be removed.

Can you! will you! in poverty become the sport of our slaves and the abhored army in St. Augustine? It has been unanimously resolved by the Legislative Council that they in their representative and individual capacity, will not receive the pardon so treacherously offered; but will proceed, and act to the utmost of their power, until their liberty and independence are secured. We call upon you all to unite, and by our joint exertions secure our safety, property, liberty, and independence. There can be but two parties, friends and enemies—those that are not with us will be treated as foes. Measures are now, and will be taken to punish rigorously those who basely desert. Spies and emisaries will meet their just punishment.

Done in Council 30th March, 1813.

B. HARRIS,
President of the Legislative Council.

Attest DARIEL S. DELAMIG,
Secretary of State.

Approved, JOHN H. M'INTOSH,
Director Ter. East Florida.

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 homemade drab cloth, swandown 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.

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.

☞ 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.

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.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 28th March, *Daniel Smith*, an apprentice to the cabinet and joiner business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and heavy built. Any person taking up said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

DANIEL MARKLE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 30.

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.

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.

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 small farm, it would be a very desirable one.

HENRY GANTT.

April 9.

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has erected 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.

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 James, 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.

LAMPBLACK

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Apprentices Indentures

For sale at this Office.

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.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient 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

Super fine and Common Cloths,	Black & White Paraisonetts and figured Gauze,
Cassimeres, Bedford & Princes Cords,	Elegant Silk Buttons and Trimmings,
Stockinetts and Manchestry,	Silk & Straw Bonnets,
English & India Nankeens,	Ginghams, Calicoes & Cassimires,
Marseilles Quiltings,	Ladies' Long & Short Kid & Silk Gloves,
White Jeans & Cords together with a variety of other vestings,	Men's Silk and Leather ditto,
Irish, German, British & American Linens,	Ladies' Silk and Cotton stockings, Misses ditto, Men's do. do.
Baggings, &c. &c.	Elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls,
American Cambrays, Plaids, Stripes, counterpanes, Towelings and Table Cloths,	Handkerchiefs fully assorted,
Mashas and Spun Cottons assorted,	A complete assortment of Ribbons,
White, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, Twilled & Figured Cambricks,	Home made and imported Threads,
Figured, Striped, Seeded, Knotted & Lenno Muslins,	Cotton Balls, White and Coloured,
Linen Cambrick, Long Lawns,	Sewing Silks & Twists
Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Kenting for Handkerchifs,	Ladies' Kid & Morocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto,
White, Black, Pink, Green, Orange, and Lead coloured, with a variety of other fancifully figured silk for dresses and bonnets,	Men's & Boys' Coarse and Fine Leather do
Cambrick and Common Dimidies,	Cotton Cards & Spinning Cotton,
French, Italian and Canton Crapes,	Books and Stationery,
	Hard Ware,
	China, Queen's and Glass Ware,
	Groceries and Liquors
	Best large twist Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto,
	Snuff and Spanish Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

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.

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 vilious 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.

The elegant full bred Horse

YOUNG ORIAN,

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

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

SAMUEL FISHER.

March 15, 1813.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1813. [No. 268.

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.

IMPRESSMMNT.

From the National Advocate.

The following documents are worthy of attention, as illustrating practically the subject of impressment.

I, *Beekman Ver Plank Haffman*, of the town of Poughkeepsie, do certify that I am a lieutenant in the United States' navy, that I was on board the Constitution frigate in the action and capture of the Guerriere; that after surrender, I was sent on board, and after taking out the crew, fired and blew up the ship. That eight impressed American seamen were among the crew of the Guerriere, who were liberated at Boston. I was also on board the Constitution in the action and capture of the Java, and was sent on board that vessel, and after the crew were removed, set her on fire and blew her up. Amongst the crew of the Java, thirteen impressed American seamen were found, three of whom had entered the British service and were left, the other ten were liberated as Americans.

Dated Poughkeepsie, April 16, 1813. } B. V. HOFFMAN.

Duchess county, ss.

Richard Tompkins, being sworn, saith, that he is a native of new Paliz, opposite Poughkeepsie; that he sailed from Wilmington about the 28th of April, 1810, on board brig Warren, Wm. Kelly, captain, for Cork. On the homeward passage, in September following, he was impressed and taken on board the Peacock, a British sloop of war, and compelled to do duty. That while on board that vessel he made many unsuccessful attempts to write to his friends, informing them of his situation. He further saith, that after he had heard of the war, himself and two other impressed American seamen, who were on board the Peacock, went aft to the captain, and claimed to be considered as American prisoners of war, and refused to do duty any longer. They were ordered off the quarter deck, and the captain called for the Master-at-Arms, and ordered us to be put in irons; we were then kept in irons about 24 hours, when we were taken out, brought to the gangway, stripped of our clothes, tied and whipped, each one dozen and a half of lashes, and put to duty.

He further saith that he was kept on board the Peacock, and did duty, till the action with the Hornet—after the Hornet hoisted American colors, he and the other impressed Americans again went to the captain of the Peacock, asked to be sent below, said it was an American ship, and that they did not wish to fight against their country. The captain ordered us to our quarters; called midshipman Stone to do his duty; and if we did not do our duty, to blow our brains out—'aye! aye!' was answered by Stone, who then held a pistol at my head, and ordered us to our places. We then continued at our places, and were compelled to fight till the Peacock struck, and we were liberated after an impressment of about two years and eight months.

his
RICHARD ⋈ TOMPKINS.
mark

Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1813.

Read over and signed in the presence of
Joseph Harris,
John S. Frear.

Duchess County, ss.

James Tompkins, being sworn, saith that he is a native of Ulster county, opposite Poughkeepsie; that he sailed out of New-York in the month of April, 1812, in the ship Minerva, bound to Ireland; that on the homeward bound passage, in July after, this deponent, with three other American seamen, *Samuel Davis, William Young* and *John Brown*, were impressed and taken on board of the British ship Acteon, David Smith, capt. We were taken on Saturday evening; on Monday morning we were bro't to the gangway, and informed we must enter on board ship, and live as other seamen, or we should live on oat meal and water and receive five dozen lashes. The deponent says, himself and the other three impressed with him, did refuse to enter, and each of them were then whipped five dozen lashes. On Wednesday following we were again all brought up and had the same offer made to us, to enter, which we refused, and we were again whipped four dozen lashes each. On Saturday after the like offer was made to us, and on our refusal we were again whipped three dozen lashes each. On Monday following, still refusing to enter, we were again whipped two dozen each. On Wednesday following we were again whipped one dozen each, and ordered to be taken below, and put in irons till we did enter: and the captain said he would *punish the damn'd yankee rascals till they did enter.*

We were then put in irons, and laid in irons three months. During the time of our impressment the ship had an action and captured a French ship. Before this action we were taken out of irons, and asked to fight, but we refused; and after the action were again ironed, where we remained till the ship arrived at London. After arriving there we first heard of the war with America, and that the Guerriere was taken. This deponent took his shirt, Samuel Davis and William Young took their handkerchiefs, made stripes & stars for the American colors, and hung it over a gun, and gave three cheers for the victory. The next morning at six o'clock we were brought up and whipped two dozen lashes each for huzzaing for the Yankee flag. Shortly after this we were all released by the assistance of the American consul and capt. Hall, who knew us.

This deponent further saith that they had protections, and showed them, and claimed to be Americans, at the time they were impressed.

JAMES TOMPKINS.

Sworn before me this 17th day of April, 1813, at which time the said James Tompkins shewed me his wrists, which at his request I examined, and there appeared to be marks and scars on both of them, occasioned, as I suppose from his having been in irons.

WM. W. BOGARDUS,
Justice of the Peace.

DESTRUCTION OF FRENCHTOWN.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore, dated Frenchtown, April 30.

"I now undertake to inform you of the British arriving here yesterday morning about 8 o'clock. But five or six barges were at first seen; in a few minutes the river appeared full of them—the whole number was 12 large barges.—There had been a battery commenced on the lower wharf, but was not near completed; 4 guns were mounted. A guard had been kept during night by the militia from Elkton, who returned in the day—they had been gone about two hours when the enemy appeared. A few individuals, (8 or 10) manned the guns, and commenced firing when the barges were about a mile off. The enemy landed about 150 marines at Locust point, and marched them up the shore; on finding they had to cross Perch creek, 2 barges went up and carried them over; they then continued their march round the wharf. The ammunition in the battery amounted only to 12 or 15 rounds which was all fired before the barges got within half a mile of the battery, without doing any injury to them. The barges commenced firing within about half a mile distance, and continued firing for some time, as they came up, until they found no further resistance. 18 pound balls were flying in every direction, but no injury was done—only one ball struck, and that was an old waggon shed; the ball fell after passing through the shed about 10 feet.

"All the goods had been removed from the lower store-house to the old store. There was nothing in the lower store except about 1500 bushels oats.—They set fire to it and the fish-house ten minutes after they landed. Thirty or forty of the militia from Elkton passed my house about the time they were burning the store. The marines, to the number of near 400, came round the store and passed my house in pursuit of them—they marched within view of Elkton landing. Six or seven barges were paraded along the shore. They burnt two vessels—one was Capt. Howell's Susquehannah Packet, the other Isaac Lorett's which was run ashore on the approach of the enemy.

"On the return of the marines from pursuing the militia, the barges went over to the old store house, took what they chose of the goods, and set the house on fire, which was full of Line goods. Myself and Mr. H. remained at the house all the time, also Mrs. P. and her daughter. No injury whatever was done to any article about our dwellings; nor any insult offered. The officers, I must say, were exceeding polite. A guard was placed over Mrs. P's house immediately, and continued all the time they were there. They said they had orders to burn the store and stables, and destroy the stages at Frenchtown; but they did not burn the stables nor destroy the stages. They also said they would come up this night with a stronger force to Elkton, and if any resistance was made would destroy every house in the town. Whether this threat was only to keep the citizens in constant alarm, or they mean to put it in execution, no one can say.

"After the walls of the store fell, a bale of flannel was pulled out, but so much burnt, that what was saved was of little or no value. I saw some hardware in the flames, which we shall get out to-day.—We are now destitute of store houses, or any deposit for goods. If the line should commence this season, the Adams and Superb are at Elkton landing. The barge the enemy carried off."—*Patriot.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Messrs. Editors—You will oblige me by giving the following a place in you paper.

HENRY RUSSEL.

I avail myself in laying before the public a precise statement of the facts, which occurred to me on my way from Havre-de-Grace to Baltimore. Yesterday between 12 and one o'clock, this side of Patterson's mill's I was stopped by a party of British sailors, to the number of 70 or 80, headed by two officers, when one of the sailors advanced up and seized the bridle of my horse; at the same time another, holding a bayonet at my breast, commanded me to dismount immediately, or he would run me through; I accordingly jumped off; I was immediate collared by the lieutenant, who in a very impertinent manner asked me where I was going; I answered to Baltimore; he then asked me many insulting questions about Baltimore and its inhabitants. I told him I would answer no such questions, and requested he would not detain me any longer; he then without any further ceremony thrust his hand into my coat and waistcoat, pockets. I told him not to treat me with such atrociousness—if money was their aim, I would deliver all that I had about me; which they did not give me the trouble to do, as the lieutenant drew out the contents of my pockets, which fortunately were only a few dollars; they still thinking I had more concealed about me, like the worst of robbers forced my waistcoat open, when finding no more booty, permitted me to proceed on to Baltimore. They appeared to be divided into several parties. They said they were looking for fat cattle, and killed several hogs in my presence; and on my leaving them they went in different ways. I discovered several negroes amongst them.

Baltimore, May 4, 1813.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimore, May 4.—10 o,clock, P. M.

Mr. Pinkney has arrived this evening from Havre-de-Grace, and brings further accounts of the destruction of that place. The force of the enemy consisted of six hundred men, four hundred of whom were landed in the town, where they continued until 12 o'clock. They burnt twenty-four of the best houses in the town, and *plundered* all the rest—they also burnt Stump's warehouse some distance up the river and Hughes' Iron Works at Princippi. Young Mr. Pinkney retreated with his mother and grandmother to Mr. Pringle's, where he introduced himself to the British officer who came there, and succeeded in obtaining protection to his grand-mother's house, which was with much difficulty saved, after it had been set on fire. Pinkney continued with the enemy until they left the town and had an opportunity of seeing all the officers. Admiral Cockburn was with them.

The Eastern mail waggon has not yet arrived, and it is more probable that the delay is caused by the want of a stage waggon than by the enemy, who still remain about Spesucie Island. The letter mails of this day were sent by express on the York route, and the newspaper mail will be sent by the stage on that route in the morning.

Three or four of our people were killed at Havre de Grace, and about the same number of the enemy.

BALTIMORE, May 5.

THE ENEMY LANDING.

The alarm guns are firing, in consequence it is said, of information having been received by express from North Point that the enemy are landing. The military of all descriptions are assembling to meet the threatened attack.

Eleven ships three of them of the line, are at the mouth of the River.—*Gazette. May* 6.——THE ALARM,

Which yesterday summoned our citizens to arms, was in a short time discovered to have been groundless. From what source it originated, is not material; nor was it unfortunate that it was given. It may have a tendency to render us more vigilant, and to accustom those on whom the city relies for defence to promptitude in turning out whenever the occasion may demand.—*American.*

REINFORCEMENTS.

Mr. Lloyd, a gentleman from Frederick, last evening informed us that five companies of infantry from Washington and Frederick, and capt. Stile's excellent corps of artillery, of the latter, marched from Fredericktown yesterday morning on their way to aid in the defence of this city. They were well armed and equipped in every respect, and amounted in number to upwards of 500. They will probably reach here this evening, or in the morning at farthest.—*ib.*

Charlestown was not burnt yesterday morning. Hughe's Furnace and Stump's Warehouse were certainly destroyed.—Mr. Pinkney, son of the Attorney General, states that in the attack of Havre-de-Grace, three of the enemy were killed and two wounded. One American was killed by a Rocket. An Irishman naturalized, was taken off by the British.

The men stationed at Havre de Grace for its defence fled, a letter states, at the approach of the enemy; the officers were the first to desert. O'Neal the Irishman, taken prisoner, fought bravely with his musket, and was dragged off in the act of loading.

The damage done by the enemy has not been fully ascertained. Several Bay craft were destroyed. Foster's house was damaged; Stokes's house, & stages; Mrs. Sears's house and stables; Mansfield's, Mills and Barnes's; Philips's and Bartlett's; Mrs. Rodgers's and those of 8 or 10 other persons burnt. Mr. Webster was killed by a rocket 400 yards from the shore.

Tories will be Tories still.—Last evening information was given to the Marshal of the United States for this district, that a barge was lading at Market-street wharf, with provisions for the British blockading squadron in the Delaware.—Before the Marshal was able to reach the spot a considerable number of people had collected, found seven or eight hundred wt. of fresh beef, and report says a British license; upon which they very deliberately made a noose upon one of the ship's ropes, thro' which they were about to run the head of a Major P—, of New Jersey, and hoist him a little bit off the ground when the Marshal arrived and took the accused under his protection. As the subject is likely to undergo a judicial examination we were scrupulous of stating any particulars which might prejudice the public mind against the accused.

Since the above was in type we learn that the barge which was loaded with fresh beef, &c. was one of the first which was captured by the Poictiers. Maj. P. is a distinguished "Peace party Man"—a Washingtonian! Whip me such Washingtonians, with snakes and scorpions. [*Philadelphia Pap.*]—*Press.*

From a late English paper.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE.

Louis XVIII. &c.

The moment is at length arrived, when Divine Providence appears ready to break in pieces the instrument of his wrath. The usurper of the throne of St. Louis, the devastator of Europe, experiences reverses in his turn. Shall they have no other effect but that of aggravating the calamities of France? and will she not dare to overturn an odious power, no longer protected by the illusion of victory? What prejudices or what fears can now prevent her from throwing herself into the arms of her king, and recognizing, in the establishment of his legitimate authority, the only pledge of union, peace and happiness, which his promises have so often guaranteed to his oppressed subjects.

Being neither able, nor inclined to obtain, but by their efforts, that throne which his rights and their affection can alone confirm, what wishes should be adverse to those which he has invariably entertained? what doubt can be started with regard to his paternal intentions?

The king has said in his preceeding declarations, and he reiterates the assurances, that the administration, and judicial bodies shall be maintained in the plenitude of their powers; that he will preserve their places to those who at present hold them, and shall take the oath of fidelity to him; that the tribunals, depositaries of the laws, shall prohibit all prosecutions bearing relation to those unhappy times of which his return will have forever sealed the oblivion; that in fine, the code polluted by the name of Napoleon, but which, for the most part, contains only the ancient ordinances and customs of the realm, shall remain in force, with the exception of enactments contrary to the doctrines of religion, which, as well as the liberty of the people, has long been subject to the caprice of the tyrant.

The senate, in which are seated some men so justly distinguished for their talents, and whom so many may render illustrous in the eyes of France and posterity—that body, whose utility and importance can never be duly appreciated till after the restoration—can it fail to perceive the glorious destiny which summons it to become the first instrument of that great benefaction which will prove the most solid, as well as the most honorable guarantee of its existence and its prerogatives?

On the subject of property, the king, who has already announced his intention to employ the most proper means for conciliating the interest of all, perceives in the numerous settlements which have taken place between the old and new land holders, the means of rendering those cases almost superfluous. He engages, however, to interdict all proceedings by the tribunals contrary to such settlements; to encourage voluntary arrangements; and, on the part of himself and his family, to set the example of all those sacrifices which may contribute to the repose of France, and the sincere union of Frenchmen.

The king has guaranteed to the army the maintenance of the ranks, employments, pay and appointments which it at present enjoys. He promises also to generals, officers and soldiers, who shall signalize themselves in support of his cause, rewards more substantial, distinctions more honorable, than any they can receive from an usurper, always ready to disown, or even to dread their services. The king binds himself anew to abolish that pernicious conscription, which destroys the happiness of families and the hope of the country.

Such always have been, such still are the intentions of the king. His re-establishment on the throne of his ancestors will be for France only the happy transition from the calamities of a war which tyranny perpetuates, to the blessings of a solid peace, for which foreign powers can never find any security but in the word of the legitimate sovereign.

Hartwell Feb. 1, 1813.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Late and Important Foreign NEWS.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received, in anticipation of the mail, the New-Port Mercury of the first inst. from which the following late and important foreign news is copied.

Pilau is taken by the Russians. Thorn taken and given up to pillage. Berlin was taken March 4; and general D'York made governor. Hamburgh was taken by the Russians, March 16, and Cuxhaven by the English. The Saxon Court left Dresden, its capital, Feb. 22. The king of Prussia has made a league offensive and defensive with Russia. The French had made several sorties from Dantzic, had lost 1000 men. The place held out. A Swedish expedition was about embarking for Pomerania. The person, whom we learn by former accounts, was arrested at Vienna and sent to Hungary, proves to be the prince royal of Bavaria. An Austrian minister had arrived in London.

An additional naval force had been ordered out. Six pence additional duty had been laid in England on American cotton.

NEW-PORT, *May* 1.

Latest from England.

Yesterday arrived here the cartel ship Robinson Potter, capt. Potter of this port, 27 days from Dartmouth, England, with 205 supercargoes, masters, mates & seamen of American vessels carried into England.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercury have been politely favoured by capt. Ogden, and other passengers, with files of London papers to the 1st of April, & Steel's and Lloyd's lists for March, from which they have extracted every article of consequence.

Upwards of 1500 Americans were prisoners in England when capt. P. sailed —1000 of them were at Chatham, confined, and in a very unhealthy situation.—Each man was allowed 15d sterling per day for his subsistence, which was paid weekly.—The captains and supercargoes of American vessels were sent into the interior of the country.

Provisions of every kind were scarce and dear in England. Beef from 9d to 1s. sterling per pound.

From the London Pilot of March 20.

We lament most deeply to have to state, that another British frigate, the Java, has been taken by the American frigate Constitution. The Java was on her passage to the East Indies, having on board Lieut. Gen. Hislop, who was going out as commander in chief to Bombay, together with his suite, and a number of recruits and passengers, including some additional lieutenants of the navy, insomuch, that there appears not on this occasion, that deficiency in point of numbers, which, in the prior instances, passed for the principal cause of the success of the Americans. The action was obstinately maintained; and the immense proportion of loss on our part, while it consoles with the assurance of the unimpaired state of the characteristic bravery of our seamen, affords an additional reason to lament the unhappy result that we have announced, and an additional ground to reflect and to inquire seriously into the strange causes which have rendered our relative circumstances, with this new enemy, so different from what they have been touching all others, that we have had hitherto to contend with.—We have not room to enter into this important subject this day. But the mourning of our hearts, which commenced on the first capture of a British ship by an American, and has been rendered deeper and more melancholy by every successive instance, and most deep by this last affecting event, can never be laid aside, till the honor of the British flag shall be redeemed, by establishing the same triumphant superiority over the Americans, that we have heretofore had over all the nations that traverse the seas.

From the London Times of March 20.

The public will learn with sentiments, which we shall not presume to anticipate, that a third British frigate has struck to an American. This is an occurrence that calls for serious reflection—this and the fact stated in our paper yesterday, that Lloyd's List contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months by the Americans.—Five hundred merchantment and three Frigates!

Can these statements be true, and can the English people hear them unmoved? Any one who had predicted such a result of an American war, this time last year, would have been treated as a madman or a traitor. He would have been told, if his opponents had condescended to argue with him; that long ere seven months had elapsed the American flag would be swept from the seas, the contemptible navy of the United States annihilated and their maritime arsenals rendered a heap of ruins. Yet down to this moment, not a single American frigate has struck her flag. They insult and laugh at our want of enterprize and vigor. They leave our ports when they please, and return to them when it suits their convenience; they traverse the Atlantic, they beset the West-India Islands; they advance to the very chops of the Channel; they parade along the coasts of South America; nothing intercepts, nothing engages them but to yield them triumph.

CAPTURE OF THE JAVA.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 20.

Naval Mismanagement.

Lord Darnley adverted to the capture of another of our Frigates by the Americans which convinced him of what he had before suspected, viz. that Parliament had been extremely remiss in its attention to the administration of the Navy. The Noble Lord at the head of the Naval Department was not in his place, but he thought it his bounden duty to take the earliest opportunity of giving notice, that he should upon an early day submit to their Lordships a motion relative to the Naval administration of the country. Their Lordships ought no longer to refrain from instituting proper enquiries. He, at least, would bring the subject before them; and in doing so, he was actuated by a sense of duty, and a deep conviction of its necessity.

From the London Star, of March 20th.

It is our painful duty to record another humiliating sacrifice to the Americans, in the capture of the Java, one of the finest British Frigates which was ever launched! the Dontless, has arrived at Plymouth, from Gibraltar, with the melancholy intelligence.

While we lament this additional misfortune, it is some satisfaction to know that the brave men, who composed the crew of the Java, did their duty.—Her colours were not struck until her bowsprit and masts were literally blown out of her. She was a fine French built ship, seven or eight years old, and was captured after a gallant action, from the French, in the East Indies, about two years and a half ago.

Our readers will perceive that the subject has been promptly taken up in Parliament.—Lord Darnley last night gave notice of a motion, which will probably have the effect, if not of explaining where the blame lies, at least of quickening those operations by which the American Navy is to be kept in check in future.

London, March 23.

The report of a partial change in Administration is not altogether without foundation.—It is generally credited that Lord Castlereagh tendered his resignation on Friday last to the Prince Regent, who did not think fit to accept it. His Lordship, however, is said to persevere in his intention of retiring from office.

March 31.

EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

The detention of the Expedition for the coast of America, now in Plymouth Harbor, is reported to be for the purpose of concentrating and strengthening the squadron. The following are the ships already assembled in Plymouth Sound; Diadem, 64 guns, Woolwich, 44; and Romulus, (en flute) Nemesis, 36, Mariner, (rocket ship) and transports.—There are expected with the battalion of marines from Torbay, (800 strong) the Diomede, 50 guns, Fox 36, and Success 36. The battalion of marines in Frankford barracks, Plymouth, will embark, it is supposed, as soon as the other battalion arrives in the Sound.—The two battalions consist of 1600 picked men. The Expedition will sail in a few days.

Six troops of the 19th light dragoons, have lately arrived at Cork, where, it is said, they are to be dismounted, and to embark for North America.

Occupation of Hamburgh.

The Gazette of yesterday evening confirms what we had before learnt, of the occupation of Hamburg by the Russian troops, and of Cuxhaven by the English. We find too, that the whole French flotilla in the Elb consisting of 20 large gun schuyts, were destroyed on the approach of our brave tars. The English flag waves in friendly union with those of Hamburgh and Hanover; and we are pleased to learn, that the strong and important battery and works of Bremerlae, were taken from the French by the inhabitants of that part of the country.

His Majesty's ship Captain, of 74 guns, the ship in which the immortal Nelson achieved never-fading laurels off Cape St. Vincents, was totally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 22d inst. in Hamoaze, Plymouth.—No lives were lost.

April 1.

Some doubt having been entertained whether the reported arrival of an Austrian Ambassador, Baron Wessenberg, was true, we have made particular enquiry, and find by the packet list, that he came as a passenger from Gottenburg, accompanied by Baron Belfeid and Count Paley; and we understand, they all arrived on Monday night, at Brunet's hotel, in Leicester square.

We learn that a person of note arrived in town yesterday from Holland, who it is said, has come for the express purpose of inviting the Prince of Orange over to that country.—He represents the Dutch to be in a forward state to receive him, and to second the efforts of their German neighbors, for the liberation of the continent. In consequence of this, we are told, government has lost no time in forwarding the wishes of the Dutch to his Serene highness, who is now serving in Portugal.

The Dutchess of Brunswick, died March 27th.

The brig Fly was taken off Funchal by the American privateer Yankee, and re-taken by H. M. ship Venus, but shortly after upset and sunk, with a midshipman and three seamen from the Venus on board, who all perished.

Boston, May 1.

EXPECTED BATTLE.

Captain Williams, of the Ariadne, was on Wednesday last, at 10 A. M. 10 leagues E. S. E. from Cape Cod Light House, brought to by the *Tenedos* frigate, in company with the *Shannon*. Capt. W. went on board, and was informed by her commander that the frigates had been far enough towards Boston, to see the President and Congress lying in President Roads, ready for sea; and that they were waiting for them.

OUR FRIGATES.

The President, Commodore Rodgers, and Congress, Capt. Smith, which for several days past have been lying in the Roads of our outer harbor, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning got under weigh and proceeded to sea, with a light breeze from the S. W. We anticipate a good account of these naval heroes. All that bravery can do, will be effected.—Yet we feel for them a trembling anxiety; for the American seas are covered with British ships of the line, and our gallant heroes will be surrounded by an ocean of perils.

The executive of Maryland has required the commander of this Brigade to furnish 330 drafted militia as part of this state's quota, for the protection of the city of Baltimore. In compliance with this request, Captain Wherritt's company from Funks-town and Captain Miller's from Sharpsburg left Boonsborough on Monday last; Capt. Stevens's company from Hancock-town is expected to pass through town this morning, and another company from Allegany county will march in a day or two.

Hagerstown Paper.

Militia.—On Wednesday morning, Captains Steiner's and Dawson's companies left this place for Baltimore, the first an artillery company, all hale young men, who, no doubt, will give a good account of the enemy if an opportuny offers; the second an infantry company, all good looking men. On Thursday, two more companies left the place, a rifle company under the command of Captain Flaut and an infantry company, under the command of Captain Samuel Ogle, better men never trod the tented field. Two other companies from Washington and Alleghany, passed on this week, all for Baltimore. From the force collecting, there is no doubt, if the enemy should attempt to land, they will meet with a warm reception. On Friday thirteen waggons from Baltimore, loaded with specie arrived at this place.

[*Fredericktown Paper.*

WILMINGTON, (Del.) *May* 1.

The Embassy.—The ship Neptune at Philadelphia, now nearly ready to receive the ministers for Russia, is expected to drop down to New-Castle in two or three days, when the Hon. J. A. Bayard will go on board. So far is known to be fact. The floating conjectures we do not vouch for—to wit; that Mr. Gallatin is said to have "thought it probable a treaty of peace would be promptly arranged" &c. &c. Flour here $9 50 brisk:

The Enemy.—A sloop, captured some time since, and used by Beresford in the Delaware as a decoy boat, was yesterday re-captured by a Gunboat, and brought up to New-Castle, with a midshipman and 7 men prisoners.

Love the Treason and hate the Traitor.

The sovereign contempt which Admiral Warren has frequently expressed for *the fraternity at Boston*, distinguished as friends of Great-Britain, celebrating the Russian Victories, *is the best* commentary on that piece of pious hypocrisy. The admiral says "that half way step will not do, they must come out boldly, and *oppose the government*; then, and not till then," continued the British admiral negociator, "will I believe they are sincere." "*I* cannot," said the admiral, in the *fulness* of his feelings, "cannot conceive *how the* people can be opposed to a government of their own making, nor can I consider the friendship of men worth having by another government who thus betray their own." Words to this import have fallen from admiral Warren to his officers, and the sentiment is freely canvassed through his fleet.—*D. Press*

TO THE CONCERNED.

Messrs. Heckert and Updegraff,

You are certified to mention in your paper that a certain *Magee* (or *M'Kee*) a printer by profession, who some years since worked at Mr. Harper's office in Gettysburg, Adams county, on a voyage from New-York to Philadelphia was kidnapped by our "*good friends*," the British, and compelled to serve as a sailor on board of one of their "*floating hells*," where he is denied all opportunity of writing or informing his friends of his hard fate. This information is derived from *Jacob Keller*, jun. son of Jacob Keller, of Shrewsbury township, York county, who was lately in conversation with the unfortunate object of this notice at sea, and desired to request Jacob Keller, paper-maker, (with whom he was acquainted) to inform his friends and relations in Pennsylvania, of his situation.—Jacob Keller, jun. is now with his father, but intends soon to start for Louisiana, where he resides. Mr. Magee, (if Mr. K. recollects rightly) is now on board the Atalanta.

☞ Printers, friendly to American rights, will subserve the cause of their country and of humanity by giving this an insertion.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 14.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

New-York, Friday, May 7. half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

GREAT VICTORY!

From the Albany Register—Extra.

THURSDAY MORNING, 8 *o'clock May* 7.

CANANDAIGUA, *May* 2.

Dear Sir—I forward you extracts from a letter, received in this village, from gen. Peter B. Porter. Several other accounts have been received to corroborate the statement. In the death of gen. Pike, our army has sustained the loss of a brave and intrepid officer.

I am, &c.

S. Southwick, Esq.

Manchester, April 28.

Dear Sir—I have just returned from fort Niagara, where I saw capt. —— of the U. S. navy. He is just from York, the capital of Upper Canada, and gives the following confirmed by official despatches from gen. Dearborn to gen. Lewis now here.

On Tuesday the 26th, at sunrise, com. Chauncey, with a squadron of 10 or 12 vessels, appeared before York, with gen. Dearborn and near 3000 men. The infantry, under brig. gen. Pike, landed, attacked the town and batteries in the rear, while the squadron attacked them by water. At 2 P. M. they carried the place, taking a great number of Indians and militia prisoners, (1000 Indians being engaged.)

"Gen. Sheaffe, with a few regular troops made their escape. Gen. Pike, with about 200 were killed by the blowing up of a magazine in one of their batteries, and in which they had a train of powder for that purpose. About 50 of the British artillerists were killed by the same explosion. The loss on both sides considerable. Our army are now in possession of the town, and expected here shortly. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

'Immense quantities of military stores and Indian goods were taken at York, which seems to have been their depot for those articles. The vessels of the squadron are not sufficient to bring them away.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Although Gen. Porter does not mention the taking any British vessels, yet we are well informed that a considerable portion of the enemy's lake-navy was lying at York, and the other part at Kingston. It is, therefore, highly probable that our gallant tars have either destroyed or obtained possession of a sufficient number of the enemy's ships, to enable us very soon to chase the residue from the Lake.

By a gentleman direct from Sacket's Harbor we learn that the force that sailed from there on Sunday the 25th, consisted of Com. Chauncy and about 100 sailors; with gen. Dearborn and general Pike, who took with them the 6th, 15th and 16th reg'ts. Col. M'Clure's regiment, consisting of the N. York, Baltimore and Albany volunteers, and captain Forsyth's company, all of infantry; and a detachment from col. Macomb's regiment of Artillery, in all about 2000 men.

We understand that private letters received by the Steam-Boat state, that com. Chauncy has captured, at York, the Earl Moira of 24 guns—besides a number of smaller vessels.

LATEST FROM HARRISON'S ARMY.

A BATTLE.

A letter has been received this day from Harrison, in Ohio, by the express mail, from the post office agent, announcing that the express mail had not been able to approach Fort Meigs in consequence of hearing on its approach an incessant firing of cannon and small arms. It was first heard at Sandusky on Friday, the 30th April, and continued firing at the time the express came away. The firing had ceased once from which it is presumed that the enemy had returned to the attack after being once repulsed. Some persons had gone within 2 miles of the fort, and one ventured within half a mile and so near, as distinctly to see the flash of the cannon through the trees. The number of the enemy is not known. We wait with extreme anxiety for Wednesday's express mail, though we have no fears for the result, as letters have been received here from Fort Meigs as late as the 25th of April, at which time no apprehensions were entertained for the result of any attack.—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE BAY.

The British have burnt the small towns of Georgetown and Frederick, in Cecil county, Md. The towns are situated on Sassafras Creek, which empties into the bay.—*Ib.*

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Letters hae been received here by express, announcing that great fears were entertained there from the approach of the squadron towards Annapolis.—*Ib.*

NORFOLK, April 30.

The British Lieutenant and seamen who were left in charge of the French ship Tamerlane (captured in the Chesapeake on the 12th Jan. by the Tartarus sloop of war) and who were compelled by stress of weather to abandon their prize and surrender themselves prisoners of war at this place, were on Sunday last sent on board one of their blockading ships, without any previous stipulation for the release of an equal number of Americans, our government not having considered them prisoners of war, because they were in distress when taken! Then in the name of all that is whimsical and odd, who are prisoners of war? Not the crews of the Guerriere and Java, for if they had not been taken on board the Constitution, they would inevitably have gone to the bottom; they were, therefore, *in distress*. Not the crew of the Peacock, by any means; they were in deep distress, for it required the utmost exertions of our brave tars to save them from a watery grave. To be serious, it is impossible for the must humane mind to approve of such overstrained moderation in actual war. It will not be copied by the enemy depend on it; witness the American ship Allegany, having been forced to take refuge in the harbor of Gibraltar, she was considered a good prize, and her crew sent to England as prisoners of war. With as good a coloring of reason might our government give up the goods saved from the wreck of the Tamerlane, to the captors, as to give up the captors themselves, whose greatest *distress* was, in fact, in not being able to secure their plunder.—*Herald.*

Eight transports, having on board between six and seven hundred troops, from the counties of *Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire Frederick* and *Loudoun*, arrived yesterday from *Richmond.*—*Ib.*

Tuesday, May 4.

Saturday the first inst. being *St. Tammany's Day*, all the Military and Naval Officers at this post, and the public dignitaries and citizens of distinction assembled, by invitation, at the new Fort* lately erected at the Cross Roads, on the North flank of the town, where they were received and welcomed in a handsome style by Brigadier General *Taylor.* At 12 o'clock the Commander in Chief, Major Gen. *Hampton*, attended by his Staff, entered the fort; his arrival was announced by a discharge of ordinance, and the National Banner was unfurled, from the flag staff, for the first time; at that moment Capt. *Corbin* advanced to the flag staff, and proclaimed aloud the name of the new fort, '*Fort Barbour*,' (in compliment to the present Governor of Virginia) which was answered by a federal salute from the cannon on the batteries; the fine band of music belonging to the 2d regiment, then sounded the inspiring notes of the President's March, and the Commander in Chief advanced through the numerous concourse of visitors, to whom he was severally introduced—At 2 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant collation ordered by Generals *Hampton* and *Taylor*; the greatest harmony and cheerfulness prevailed. After the repast, the Military Officers formed in line, then wheeled into column, & marched down to Head Quarters, from whence after taking leave of their worthy Commander, they retired to their respective stations.—*Ib.*

The enemy.—There remained in the Bay yesterday only one ship of the line and one frigate.—*Ib.*

Casualty.—Fell overboard from the ship Hazard, Capt. Parr, on her passage from Cork to this port, and was drowned, a young man by the name of *Alexander Lawson*, born near Dundee, in Scotland, by trade a carpenter and millwright. He took his passage from Greenock, whence the Hazard sailed originally. He informed the passengers that he had one or two brothers of the same profession, in America, and as he supposed near New-York. His friends may learn further particulars, by applying at this office.

Publishers of Newspapers in the U. S. are requested to give the above an insertion, for the information of the friends of the deceased. [*N. Y. paper.*

* Until that day, this fort had been garrisoned by that respectable and efficient Volunteer Corps, the *Norfolk Mariners*, and entitled *Fort Mariner*,—We understand it is reinforced by a Company of Artillery under Captain *Corbin* to whom the command of it is given.

Outrage on Outrage.—From a very respectable gentleman who passed thro' Havre-de-Grace since the visit paid it by the British, with whom we had the pleasure of conversing yesterday, we learn that they carried off from that place, one of its citizens, the only one, it is believed, who fired a gun on their approach and fired till they seized him, and wounded several. It was discovered by them that he was by birth an Irishman, his name, O'Neale, and had resided at that place *fifteen* years. They bore him off from his family, and repeatedly declared their determination to hang him, and it was the general belief that he was hung the next day! His family are inconsolable, and the people of Havre-de-Grace generally much distressed on account of the fate of O'Neale.

Only one of our men was killed at Havre-de-Grace, and he met his fate from the bursting of a rocket.

The wanton destruction of property was, strange to say, chiefly by the *officers*, the sailors appearing more civilized and well disposed.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Jackall to the Lion.

"*The Federal Republican*" is grazing very closely the doctrine of treason, in *giving information* to the enemy.—The fact is, that if a man were *disposed* to play the part of the Traitor, he would steer almost precisely the same course which the Editor of that journal has done—he would place himself behind the shield of the immunities of the *press*, and in lieu of private letters to the enemy, would make such disclosures in his paper about the weak points of the frontier as would suffice to direct the attacks of that enemy—calculating that his papers would as securely reach the hands of the enemy, as if a confidential messenger had been specially deputed with the paper.

A few weeks since, the "Federal Republican" came with an Expose of the defenceless state of the Potomac, the fort, the Navy Yard, &c.

This was succeeded by a picture of the situation of Baltimore—Well; the enemy went up the Bay, and hovered around the mouth of the Patapsco.

A little while ago, the same communicative gentleman came up with an exposition of the situation of French Town; showing how easy it would be for the British to get up and effect the destruction of the store houses and goods, which are deposited there.—Well; the British have actually gone up with their barges, and laid the Ware-houses and their Merchandizes *in ashes*.

In 1800, Judge Chase declared on the trial of Thomas Cooper, in allusion to an alledged *libel* against the then President of the United States, that "there is *no civilized country* that he knew of that does not punish such offenders"; and it is necessary (says the learned *Judge*) to the peace and welfare of this country, that these offences should meet with their proper punishment, since ours is a government founded on the opinions and confidence of the people." If such a remark were true of the *libels* in the days of Chase, how much more opposite would it be to the *lies* of the present day—and if suited to the opinions which are expressed about our own *officers*, with how much greater force would it apply to the information thus publicly given to the enemy.—How much more *tolerant* then are the Judges and legislators of the present day than the Chases & the Congress of 1800!

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of *P. Marmaduke, & Co.* was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons, indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to close their respective accounts, without delay, with P. Marmaduke, who is authorised to settle the business of said concern.

JOHN BLACKFORD,
P. MARMADUKE.

May 1. [14.]

THE business, in future, will be conducted at their old stand, under the firm of *P. Marmaduke, Brother & Co.* who have on hand a considerable supply of

Seasonable Goods.

They take this opportunity of returning their thanks to those, who have favored the late firm of P. Marmaduke, & Co. with their custom, and pledge themselves that nothing, on their part, shall be wanting to merit a continuance.

P. MARMADUKE, BRO. & CO.

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

A CARD.

THE undersigned is about to remove from this county, and requests all those, indebted to him, to come forward and pay their just debts. This is the first and will be the last newspaper request.

JOHN HUMPHREYS.

May 14.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding Wool. Having procured a new sett of Cards, and from the superior quality of their Machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked & greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound; for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT
&
ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

May 14.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed his Carding Machine from Mr. Griffin Taylor's Mill, on Bullskin, 4 miles from the Rock's Ferry, and 4 from Charlestown, where he has commenced the above business. One pound of grease must be sent to every ten pounds of wool. The wool must be cleanly picked before it is sent to the machine. Price of carding eight cents per pound.

JAMES MALOY.

May 14.

Dancing School.

THE subscriber submits to the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charlestown and its vicinity, his intention of teaching another quarter in this place. From the encouragement he has 'till now received, he is flattered with the hope of success. The most fashionable steps and dances will be taught, and the greatest attention paid to the scholars.

Practising Balls will from time to time be given for the further improvement of the pupils. The school will commence as soon as twenty scholars shall have subscribed. Price of tuition $10.

A subscription paper is left at Fulton's Hotel, and at the Printing Office.

J. A. XAUPI.

N. B. The school will positively commence on Friday morning, the 14th inst. at 10 o'clock. Those who are disposed to subscribe, are requested to make immediate application, as no deduction will be made after the commencement of the school.

May 14.

Shepherdstown Seminary.

A public examination was held, on Monday last, of the PUPILS (under the tuition of Mr. M'Farland) who acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of the board of Trustees then present. And although this institution may still be considered as in a state of infancy; yet the established rules, discipline and mode of instruction, together with the progress already made by the pupils generally, seem to promise the most favourable results.

By order of the Standing Committee,
PRESLEY MARMADUKE. *Sec'y.*

May 5, 1813.

Fresh Hemp Seed
now ready for delivery at a very low price.

JAS. S. LANE.

Shepherd'stown, May 5.

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.

ATTENTION!!

THE company commanded by Captain JOHN ANDERSON, *is ordered to parade on Saturday the 15th inst. in Charles-Town, at the usual place.*

May 7.

Apprentices Indentures
For sale at this Office.

MEMOIR OF JOEL BARLOW.

In republishing the following article, we cannot avoid remarking, that it is not a little strange that the first Biographical sketch of the life of Barlow has been published in a foreign land. We had thought such a sketch would have been the pleasing task of some one of his cis-Atlantic friends. It is a subject of interesting enquiry, what Literary works our deceased countryman has left behind him. He was engaged, we know, in an extensive historical work; but we have not yet heard in what state he has left it. Those who have it in their power ought to gratify the curiosity of the public in this and other matters connected with the life of Barlow.—NAT. INTEL.

[Translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.]

From a French paper of the 10th March.

Biographical notice of Mr Joel Barlow, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States of America near the French government.

Mr. Barlow was born in 1755, in the town of Reading, in the state of Connecticut. He received an excellent education, and shewed at an early age a decided preference for the belles lettres, which he has since cultivated with great success, and to which he owes a share of that glory which will descend with his name to posterity. He was still engaged in his studies at the period of the rupture between England and her colonies. Young Barlow possessed too much elevation of soul to remain an indifferent spectator of an event which involved the dearest interest of his country. He appeared several times as a volunteer in the field of honour, and his companions in arms, among whom were four of his brothers, did justice to his patriotic zeal and intrepidity.

In 1778, he took the degree of bachelor of arts, and applied himself to the study of the law; in the leisure moments which the events left at his disposal; however he engaged in a different career from that of the bar. He accepted the place of chaplain of brigade, that was offered to him by the state of Massachusetts. It may be observed, that among the Presbyterians of New-England, the priesthood is only a kind of civil ordination. He who receives it may engage in other avocations, and it is not uncommon to see young men preach the gospel, in order to procure the time and means necessary to qualify them for another profession.

In his new capacity of Chaplain, Mr. Barlow followed the army until the conclusion of peace in 1783. It was during this tempestuous period, that he sketched, and, in a manner, finished his beautiful poem of the Columbiad, which secured him an honorable station amongst the eminent poets.

He had married in 1781, Miss Baldwin of New-Haven, sister of the senator of that name; a woman, as distinguished for the superiority of her mind as for her amiable qualities, and who was worthy of the husband she had chosen.

When the independence of the U. States was acknowledged, Mr. Barlow went to Hartford, where he recommenced the study of the law. In 1786, he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself in such a manner as to attract the notice of his fellow-citizens.

In 1787, he published the vision of Columbus, or the Columbiad, of which we have already spoken. The merited reputation of this poem soon spread from America to Europe, and it was even re-printed in London a few months after its first publication.

At this time, a company of very respectable men, with the greatest part of whom he had been acquainted in the army, bought from Congress an immense tract of land, situate on the banks of the Ohio. It was proposed to sell part of these lands to foreigners, and to divide the rest among the members of the company. Mr. Barlow was requested to assist in the execution of this project, and to proceed for that purpose to Europe. He consented to it the more willingly, as the voyage was in perfect consonance with the liberality of his taste and with the desire which he had long cherished of seeing and studying the long celebrated countries of the old continent, whose genius had brought all the arts to perfection. Soon after his arrival in England, he went to France, where he attended with success to the interest of his employers. The establishment, of which he became one of the first proprietors, was begun in 1788, and increased so rapidly through the influence of the American colonists, that in 1812 it contained a population of 280,760 souls. The state of Ohio, admitted among the members of the federal union, now forms the seventeenth province of the American republic.

During the first years of the French revolution, Mr. B. resided in London, where he published different works, remarkable for the depth of his views and the merit of their style, which procured for their author the applause of statesmen and of men of taste. Mr. Fox himself gave testimony to the talents of Mr Barlow, and pronounced his eulogium in the House of Commons.

A special mission to the French government carried Mr. Barlow back to Paris in 1792: it was at that time he had the honor of being made a French citizen, together with his countrymen, Washington and Hamilton. Political and commercial affairs caused his presence for some time in the north of Europe, and he soon after received from the American government a most important mission to the coast of Africa. After surmounting many obstacles, he succeeded in concluding advantageous treaties with the states of Algiers, of Tunis, and of Tripoli, and in delivering his fellow citizens who had long groaned in captivity. This was one of the periods of his life, the recollection of which was always most agreeable to him.

These negociations being ended, he returned to France, where he resided from 1797 until 1805; he then quitted France and went to England, where he embarked for the United States. On his return to his native country, he was occupied in projects of public utility, and published the last edition of the Columbiad, the most magnificent specimen of typography which has ever issued from the American press.

Mr. Barlow was destined to revisit Europe and there to finish his honorable career. In 1811, the present President of the U. States, Mr. Madison, appointed him Minister Plenipotentiary near the French government. Motives of the highest importance carried him to Wilna last October. He was on his return from that town, when an inflammation of the lungs carried him off suddenly, at Zirnow, near Cracow. His loss will be severely felt by his fellow-citizens, and by all those who are capable of appreciating the union of genius and virtue.

As a statesman, Mr. Barlow has rendered essential service s to his country; as a man of genius, and a friend to humanity, he does honour to his age; as a man of deep research, he has left works which will always be sought after by true philosophers; as a poet, he has signalized by a great work the rising literature of his country; his glory will exist as long as the language which served to illustrate his name.

In private life he possessed all the essential qualities which could contribute to his own happiness and that of the persons by whom he was surrounded. Having attained by his merit the exercise of high offices, he was free from the ridiculous weakness of some men, who affect to despise literary success, without which they would still have remained in impenetrable obscurity. He spoke of his works without pride and without false modesty. The strokes of his wit flowed frequently from a sprightly disposition. His judgment was always correct and just. Under a grave and perhaps austere exterior, he concealed an ardent and feeling mind. His openness invited confidence. Unshaken in his attachments, sincerely beloved by all those whom he admitted to his society, he has left universal regrets, and it would be utterly impossible to describe the grief of his wife and family. She has lost the object in which all her affections centred. There are losses for which no earthly consolation exists. If any thing could assuage such piercing sorrow, it would be the thought, that the memory of Mr. Barlow is dear to all good men, and that the remembrance of his virtues and talents will never perish.

☞ 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.

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.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 28th March, *Daniel Smith*, an apprentice to the cabinet and joiner business, about 5 feet 6 inches high, and heavy built. Any person taking up said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

DANIEL MARKLE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 30.

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.

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.

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 small farm, it would be a very desirable one.

HENRY GANTT.

April 9.

NEW FANCY STORE.

THE undersigned fall upon this expedient 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 Cloths, Cassimeres, Bedford & Princes Cords, Stockinetts and Manchestry, English & India Nankeens, Marseilles Quiltings, White Jeans & Cords together with a variety of other vestings, Irish, German, British & American Linens, Baggings, &c. &c. American Chambrays, Plaids, Stripes, counterpanes, Towelings and Table Cloths, Muslins and Spun Cottons assorted, White, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, Twilled & Figured Cambricks, Figured, Striped, Seeded, Knotted & Leno Muslins, Linen Cambrick, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Kenting for Handkerchfs, White, Black, Pink, 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, Black & White Paraisonetts and figured Gauze, Elegant Silk Buttons and Trimmings, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Ginghams, Calicoes & Cashmires, Ladies' Long & Short Kid & Silk Gloves, Men's Silk and Leather ditto, Ladies' Silk and Cotton stockings, Misses ditto, Men's do. do. Elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs fully assorted, A complete assortment of Ribbons, Home-made and imported Threads, Cotton Balls, White and Coloured, Sewing Silks & Twists Ladies' Kid & Morocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto, Men's & Boys' Course and Fine Leather do Cotton Cards & Spinning Cotton, Books and Stationery, Hard Ware, China, Queen's and Glass Ware, Groceries and Liquors Best large twist Chewing Tobacco, Common ditto, Snuff and Spanish Cigars, &c. &c. &c.

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.

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 vilrious branches. Further particulars wa be made known, when the machines are completely erected, by the public's humble servant,

JAMES WALKER.

Mills Grove, 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.

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has erected 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.

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 James, 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.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has removed his store to the house lately occupied by Mr. John Humphreys, where he has opened a handsome assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable for the present season, together with *GROCERIES*, &c. all which he will sell at small advance for cash, or to punctual customers at short date. He returns his thanks to those who have pleased to favor him with their custom, and is in hopes from his attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

C. GIBBS.

Charlestown, May 7.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN consequence of a report now in circulation, that a quantity of *FLOUR*, manufactured by me and branded "*A. Wever*," which was inspected in George-Town, had *Corn Meal* mixed with it. I have obtained from the Inspector a certificate to prove it is not true; for which I annex said certificate in justification.

CHRISTIAN HOLMES.

Lee Town, May 7, 1813.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that there was a quantity of *FLOUR* brought to this market, branded "*A. Wever*," that on inspection it was supposed to have *Corn Meal* in it, but on further examination it was discovered to be otherwise, and in justice to the miller I am induced to give this certificate.

LEONARD H. JOHNS,

Inspector of Flour.

George-Town, April 29, 1813.

ELECTION NOTICE.

AN Election will be held at the court house in Charlestown, on Tuesday the 18th instant, for the purpose of electing seven fit persons to act as Trustees of the said town. All persons entitled to vote are desired to attend.

DAN. COLLETT, *Sh'ff.*

May 7.

A Mill to Rent.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the Rock's Mill, and Saw Mill. They are in complete order, with all the necessary machinery. The mills are turned by a never failing stream of water, and stands immediately on the bank of the Shenandoah river. Possession of the above property will be given on the 1st July next. If I should not rent, a good Miller will meet with encouragement.

JOHN H. LEWIS.

---

100 bbls. of Corn for Sale.

J. H. L.

Rock's Farm, May 7.

PIECE GOODS

AT PEACE PRICES.

THE undersigned have on hand and for sale at their store in Charlestown, a large stock and pretty general assortment of

Domestic & Foreign Goods,

most of which were purchased last fall, and will be sold at the *good old prices* for cash, or on a short credit to puntual customers. The articles necessarily added to the stock this spring to make the assortment more complete, will be disposed of at a very small advance, in order the better to enable purchasers to meet the difficulty of the times.

The citizens are invited and solicited to deal with us; particularly our old friends and customers in Charlestown and the circumjacent neighborhood.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Charlestown, April 30.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs the public, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by *Jos. Brown*, dec'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.

☞ He also carries on the Spinning Wheel Making business.

MATTHEW WILSON.

Money Found.

A small sum of money in bank notes was found on the 23d of March last, between Mill's Gap, and the burnt saw-mill, Berkeley County. The owner may have it again by applying to the subscriber, and describing them and paying the cost of this advertisement.

BAZIL LUCAS.

May 7.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1813. [No. 269.

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 deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

OFFICIAL.

Washington, May 12.

Copies of letters from Major General DEARBORN, to the Secretary at War.

Head quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 27th, 1813, 8 o'clock, P. M.

SIR—We are in full possession of this place after a sharp conflict, in which we lost some brave officers and soldiers.

General Sheaffe commanded the British troops, militia and Indians in person.

We shall be prepared to sail for the next object of the expedition the first favorable wind.

I have to lament the loss of the brave and active brigadier general Pike.

I am with the highest respect, &c.

H. DEARBORN.

The hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Head quarters, York, capital of Upper Canada, April 28th, 1813.

SIR,—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high and in an unfavourable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the scite of the ancient French fort Taranta. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing—but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops. Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled our troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Major Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for nearly half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, advanced through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work: when within sixty rods of this, a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer Brig. Gen. Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, and were destroyed.

General Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the outlines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view.—The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly those first engaged, and under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the seamen and vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position, a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries and was kept up against them; until they were carried or blown up and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to com. Chauncey for his able and indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgement, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here, as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I send this by a small vessel, with notice to general Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Copies of letters from Com. Chauncey to to the secretary of the navy.

U. S. Ship Madison at anchor off York, 8 o'clock, P. M. 27th April 1813.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the American flag is flying upon the fort at York. The town capitulated this morning at four o'clock. Brig. General Pike was killed.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. *William Jones*, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. Ship Madison at anchor off York, 28th April, 1813.

SIR—Agreeable to your instructions and arrangements made with major general Dearborn, I took on board the squadron under my command the general and suite, and about 1700 troops, and left Sackett's Harbor on the 25th inst. for this place. We arrived here yesterday morning and took a position about one mile on the south and westward of the enemy's principal fort, and as near the enemy's shore as we could with safety to the vessels. The place fixed upon by the major general and myself for landing the troops was the scite of the old French fort, Taranta.

The debarkation commenced about 8 o'clock, A. M. and was completed about 10. The wind blowing heavy from the Eastward, the boats fell to leeward of the position fixed upon and were in consequence exposed to a galling fire from the enemy, who had taken a position in a thick wood near where the first troops landed; however, the cool intrepidity of the officers and men, overcame every obstacle. Their attack upon the enemy was so vigorous that he fled in every direction, leaving a great many of his killed and wounded upon the field. As soon as the troops were landed, I directed the schooners to take a position near the forts in order that the attack upon them by the army and navy might be simultaneous.—The schrs. were obliged to beat up to their position, which they did in a very handsome order under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries, and took a position within about six hundred yards of their principal fort and opened a heavy cannonade upon the enemy, which did great execution and very much contributed to their final destruction. The troops as soon as landed were formed under the immediate orders of brigadier-general Pike, who led in a most gallant manner, the attack upon the forts, and after having carried two redoubts in their approach to the principal work (the enemy having previously laid a train) blew up his magazine, which in its effects upon our troops was dreadful, having killed and wounded a great many, and amongst the former, the ever to be lamented brigadier-general Pike, who fell at the head of his column by a contusion received by a heavy stone from the magazine. His death at this time is much to be regretted, as he had the perfect confidence of the major-general; and his known activity, zeal and experience make his loss a national one.

In consequence of the fall of gen. Pike, the command of the troops devolved for a time upon col. Pierce, who soon after took possession of the town. At about 2 P. M. the American flag was substituted for the British, and at about 4, our troops were in quiet possession of the town.—As soon as gen. Dearborn learnt the situation of gen. Pike, he landed and assumed the command. I have the honor of inclosing a copy of the capitulation which was entered into, and approved by gen. Dearborn and myself.

The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks nearly finished—the only vessel found here is the duke of Gloucester undergoing repairs—the Prince Regent left here on the 24th for Kingston. We have not yet had a return made of the naval and military stores, consequently can form no correct idea of the quantity, but have made arrangements to have all taken on board that we can receive, the rest will be destroyed.

I have to regret the death of midshipmen Thompson and Hatfield, and several seamen killed—the exact number I do not know, as the returns from the different vessels have not yet been received.

From the judicious arrangements made by Gen. Dearborn, I presume that the public stores will be disposed of, so that the troops will be ready to re-embark to-morrow, and proceed to execute other objects of the expedition the first fair wind.

I cannot speak in too much praise of the cool intrepidity of the officers and men generally under my command, and I feel myself particularly indebted to the officers commanding vessels for their zeal in seconding all my views.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, sir,
Your most ob't. serv't.

I. CHAUNCEY.

Hon. WM. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington City.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of York, in Upper Canada, to the army and navy of the United States under the command of Major-General Dearborn and Commodore Chauncey:

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores, naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the United States—that all private property shall be guarranteed to the citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of War.

That one lieutenant-colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter-master, one deputy adjutant-general of the militia, namely—

Lieut. Colonel Chewitt, Major Allan, Captain John Willson, John Button, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thompson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridout, Thomas Hamilton, John Burn, Wm. Jarvie; Quarter-Master, Charles Baynes; Lieuts. John H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburch, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jarvis, Edward M'Mahon, John Willson, Ely Playter; Ensigns, Andrew Thompson, Alfred Senally, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, Jas. Chewett, George Kink, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, George Denison, Darcy Boulton.

Nine serjeants, four corporals, and two hundred and four rank and file.

Of the Field train Department,
William Dunbar.

Of the Provincial Navy,
Captain Fras. Govereaux, Lieut. Green; James Langdon; Midshipmen, John Ridout, Lous Baupre; one Boatswain, fifteen Naval Artificers.

Of his majesty's Regular Troops,
Lt. De Koven; one Serjeant Major, and of the Royal Artillery, one bombadier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war, and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and Great Britain.

[Signed]

G. S. Mitchell,
Lt. Col. 3d. A. U. S.
Saml. S. Conner, Maj.
and A. D. C. to Major-General Dearborn.
William King,
Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry.
Jesse D. Elliot,
Lieut. U. S. Navy.
W. Chewitt, Lt. Col. Commanding 3d Regt. York Militia.
F. Guarreau, Lt. M. Dpt.

New-York, May 7.

There are letters in town from Generals Dearborn and Lewis, and Commodore Chauncey. They state that General Pike was killed by a stone, and not blown up as mentioned above. There was at Fort George a frigate of 32 guns, ready to be launched, which our troops had taken possession of. The flotilla was to leave York immediately, for the purpose of making an attack at another point on the lake.—[*Edit. of N. York Gazette.*]

GENERAL PIKE.

Probably the loss of no man in the American army, could excite more unfeigned and universal regret, than the death of this brave and gentlemanly officer. His skill, intrepidity and sound judgment, were equalled by few, perhaps excelled by none. Anxious to retrieve the losses and disgraces we have sustained from treachery, incompetency and precipitancy, he hastened to obtain a foot-hold in the enemy's country; but, alas! in the accomplishment of this object, he has sacrificed his invaluable life.

"His tomb is in the hearts of his countrymen."

Although the intelligence from the frontiers is gratifying, inasmuch as our troops have been successful, yet the destruction of the gallant *Pike* and two hundred of his brave compatriots, cast a shade of deep melancholy over the affair.

Whilst we regret the effect of the treacherous conduct of the enemy, we cannot but hope that to those Indians, &c. captured, *no quarters were given.* We sincerely wish they have been made to feel the consequences of their own bloody and diabolical mode of warfare.—*Whig.*

BALTIMORE.

On Monday, Allen Donaldson and Philip Fletcher, both inhabitants of this city, were committed to prison on charges of *treason* against the U. S. in giving aid to the enemy.—*Fed. Gaz.*

THE CASE OF O'NEALE.

The seizure of this naturalized citizen at Havre-de-Grace, and conveying him on board the British fleet, with the avowed intention to put him to death, has excited, as well it might, a great sensation. Now is the time for our government to exercise the power vested in it by the act of last session authorising retaliation in such cases. The voice of the people demands it. It will be obeyed. Such outrageous conduct must be checked. We should regret that innocent men should suffer for the faults of their government. But, if the British Admiral carries his menaces into effect in respect to the brave O'Neale, his death must be revenged. A stop must be put to the flagitious conduct of the enemy by the most rigorous retaliation.—*Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE WHIG.

CORRECT ESTIMATE.

It appears from the following letter of brigadier-general MILLER, to sir J. B. Warren; that he considers one American citizen, worth two English subjects. This is a correct calculation. It must be highly gratifying to the American people to see their government taking such decisive and manly steps for their protection. Naturalized citizens need not be under apprehensions of the Prince Regent's cruel orders being carried into effect, when they find the government of their adoption so ready to enforce their power of retaliation. The readiness with which O'Neale was delivered up on the representation of the people of Havre-de Grace, shews very plainly, notwithstanding admiral Warren's pretended ignorance of his being an Irishman, that they dare not carry their threats into execution. If our government was to seize and put to hard labour, two Englishmen for every impressed American, we should soon bring Great Britain to her senses. Such a retaliation would be just.

The subjoined letter was sent with a flag by Major Hanson with instructions to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Admiral's ship, that the protection of the Government of the United States might be extended in time, to defend a citizen from dangers, which were then believed to menace him.

HEAD QUARTERS, BALTIMORE.
May 8th, 1813.

SIR,

It becomes my duty to represent to your excellency, that a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of Havre-de-Grace for the last fifteen years, named O'Neale, has been recently taken in arms, and in defence