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 Parasonetts 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' Coarse 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 vilious 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.

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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.

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 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

of his property and family at that place, by a detachment from his Britannic majesty's fleet serving under your command; and that the said O'Neale, has been menaced with immediate and capital punishment, as a traitor to the government of His Britannic Majesty, on the ground of his being by birth an Irishman.

Nothing in the course of public duty, would be more painful to me than the obligation of resorting to the law of retaliation, on this or any other occasion; but, Sir, in the event of O'Neale's execution, painful as may be the duty, it becomes unavoidable, and I am authorised and commanded to state to your Excellency, that two British subjects shall be selected by lot, or otherwise, and immediately executed.

It is for your Excellency to choose whether a character of such barbarism, be, or be not given to War waged under your immediate direction.

I beg Sir, that you will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my very great respect and consideration.

HENRY MILLER Brig. Gen.

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

&c. &c. &c.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP SAN DOMINGO, *Chesapeake, May 10th, 1813.*

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. respecting a man named O'Neale, taken by the detachment of the squadron under the orders of Rear Admiral Cockburn; this man has been released upon the application of the magistrates of Havre-de-Grace on parole.

I was not informed of this man being an Irishman, or he would certainly have been detained to answer to his sovereign and country, for being in arms against the British colours.

I have the hon. to be, Sir,

Your most obt. humble servt.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

BRIG. GEN. MILLER,

Commander in chief of the U. S. Forces, &c. &c. &c. at Baltimore.

JOEL BARLOW.

On the death of JOEL BARLOW, our Minister at the Court of France, the following Letter of condolence was addressed to his lady by a number of respectable American citizens then at Paris:

Paris, Jan. 20, 1813.

MADAM—Your fellow citizens in Paris have heard with deep regret the death of your worthy husband, our late Minister Plenipotentiary at this court.

Any endeavors to offer consolation for so severe an affliction would be unavailing, we therefore do not attempt it.

We sincerely lament that the zeal of Mr. Barlow in his country's cause should have had so fatal a termination, and that we are deprived of his services at a time when they appear so peculiarly necessary.

We have the honor to be, with respect, Madam, your obedient servants,

(Signed by 45 American Citizens.)

MRS BARLOW'S ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN—With sentiments of grateful acknowledgements I receive the assurances of the esteem and regard which my respectable countrymen in Paris bore my dearly departed husband. He left his peaceful retreat with no other motive but a desire to be useful to his country. To that ardent desire he sacrificed his life and devoted me to unceasing sorrow; yet it will be most soothing, to my affected heart, to know my countrymen do him justice, and will permit his memory to live in their remembrance.

Receive, Gentlemen, my esteem and best wishes.

R. BARLOW.

To Mr. M'Evers and Mr. D. Sears, &c. &c.

WANTON BARBARITY.

Copy of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated "George town, ✕ Roads, May 7.

"Yesterday morning I witnessed a scene that surpasses all description. It was the little villages of George and Frederick-towns, nearly all in flames. It would have excited sympathy in any human heart, except a savage, or still more ferocious Englishman; and they you know are so much inured to villainy and destruction, that there is no mercy in their composition. It was admiral Cockburn himself, who led on the more than tiger banditti, who committed the devastation. In the afternoon I repaired to the smoking ruins, and found only a few houses standing, that had been spared at the entreaties of the women and aged; and these few, with one or two exceptions, nearly plundered of their all. Desks, bureaus, clocks, looking glasses, and such things as could not be carried off, were broken to pieces, and even beds cut open, the ticking taken off, and the feathers scattered to the winds. Even negroes cabins were reduced to ashes, or plundered of their scanty pittance of furniture and dress.

"The attack on us commenced a little after day, with 20 barges and about 700 men; and cannister and grape, 18 lb. shot, and rockets, flew over the towns and fields in every direction. We fortunately had no men killed, and have their admiral's acknowledgement that 6 of his were wounded. I believe if the truth could be ascertained, he had more wounded and some killed.

"I am now fully satisfied in my own mind that they cannot take Baltimore, if your troops are only in tolerable subordination; and I believe 200 disciplined troops, commanded by experienced officers, would have saved us. If you maintain your ground firmly in the onset, you will be in little danger; if you are driven back, it will be your ruin. I think I saw and heard four rockets flying at once, and they were, to be sure, to ear and eye most terrific, but they all fell harmless, and are now objects of but little terror to many of our militia men. One of their men deserted to us, and another on the Cecil side of the river. The former informed me, that 13 came off in the same barge with him, but we have not heard any thing more of them. Mrs. S———'s dwelling was among the number consigned to destruction. The principal sufferers are, capt. John Allen, Mr. Donovey, and the two Miss Stargisses. The Mr. Joshua Ward's and two other farm houses were burnt. Chestertown is threatened."

Pat.

New-York, May 5.

SPLENDID NAVAL DINNER.

Agreeable to a vote of the common council, a dinner was given on Tuesday, to capt. Lawrence, of the Hornet, and his gallant crew. The dinner was given at that splendid edifice Washington Hall. It is the first entertainment that has been given in that establishment—and it was remarked as a pleasing and appropriate circumstance, that the first opening of the Hall should be devoted to a festival in honor of the victories of our navy.

The seamen came in barges from their ship, and landed at White-Hall at half past 2 o'clock. They marched, attended by the elegant band of the 11th regiment of the first brigade of artillery, through Pearl street, Wall street and Broadway, to Washington Hall, cheered in every street they passed by the buzzas of their admiring and grateful countrymen. At half past 3 o'clock, the petty officers, seamen and marines sat down to a most plentiful dinner, prepared for them in the ball-room, the most splendid room on the continent.

Paintings representing the victories of Hull, Decatur, Jones and Bainbridge, decorated the walls, and over the chair of the presiding officer was an elegant view, by Holland, of the late brilliant action of Captain Lawrence, in the Hornet, with the British ship Peacock. The table was decorated with a great variety of flags, with emblems appropriate to the occasion, painted by a young gentleman of this city.

After the meats were removed, a visit was made them by the members of the Common Council, accompanied by Capt. Lawrence—at the sight of their gallant commander, they rose, cheered him with three times three, in a stile that evinced it came from the heart. The boatswain of the Hornet presided at the entertainment, and though the bottle, the song and the toast passed in jocund glee, yet the most perfect order and decorum were observed.

In one of the dining rooms on the first floor, a dinner was prepared for the corporation. Among the guests were capt. Lawrence and all his officers—the commanders of the ships of war on this station, the Judges of the courts, and col. Swift, commander of the corps of engineers.

The room was decorated with various emblematic paintings, by Mr. Holland, descriptive of our Naval Victories, and complimentary to the gallant commanders who have achieved them. The viands of the table and its ornaments were in a stile of comfort and of elegance that did great credit to Mr. Crocker. Though it is but a few days since he opened his house, every thing that could gratify the lovers of good cheer and the man of taste and fashion were there to be found.

In the evening the theatre was brilliantly illuminated, and the proprietors having politely set apart the pit for the gallant tars of the Hornet, they went from their dinner table to the theatre at 6 o'clock.—The pieces selected for the evening being of a naval character, the men were highly amused and entertained with them.—Captain Lawrence and the corporation committee of arrangement visited the theatre also—and on captain Lawrence's entering, his jolly tars again gave him three welcome huzzas, in which the audience most heartily joined them.

In fine the whole of this exhibition was conducted in a way that must be highly gratifying to every American. To reward, by every possible demonstration of respect and gratitude, those gallant men who have so nobly supported their country's honor, is both our duty and our interest: and our Common Council, who have thus studiously sought out each occasion for evincing the grateful feelings of our citizens to our gallant countrymen, have done honor to themselves and to the city which they represent.

ALEXANDRIA, May 4.

For some days past there appears to have been a considerable excitement to produce alarm. How far this may be proper to rouse the torpid sensibility of the town into measures of defence we shall not pretend to say. But although there may be well grounded apprehensions of an attack, yet from all the information we have been able to collect we should not feel ourselves authorised in asserting that *danger exists*. True, we have heard of a hostile fleet in the *Chesapeake*, but this has long been the case.—Then why should there be any *extraordinary* alarm either for persons or property? Means of resistance are and always have been necessary, and we should rejoice most heartily to see it progress with promptitude and vigor. Yet to do this it is by no means proper to frighten timorous people into an abandonment of their homes by holding out the idea that an attack may be expected before we can be put in a situation to sustain it. It would be much better to state the fact that we are only taking those *precautionary* steps which have proved so beneficial to our neighbors and which ought to have been adopted months ago.—*Herald.*

George-town, (S. C.) May 1.

American prisoners in Jamaica.—A conversation with capt. Harrison of the Cyrus, lately arrived at this port from Jamaica, enables us to state, that the reports heretofore propagated relative to the disgraceful treatment of American prisoners in that Island, are not entirely destitute of foundation. Reflecting on the source from whence those rumours emanated, and the character of the prints which put them into circulation, we were inclined to class them among the number of those *surprising stories* so often fabricated to inflame the passions of our citizens against Britain, in order that their minds might be indisposed for investigating with temper and impartiality the grounds of the present controversy between the two countries. But no matter what may be our peculiar sentiments on politics, when we are in possession of facts, we will never cloak or suppress them. Though the treatment of American prisoners at the Island of Jamaica, is not at present more rigorous and disgraceful, than that which prisoners to the British and other nations have ever been destined to experience, still it is such as is calculated to damp and destroy that generous and gallant spirit, which is the pride of Americans.—In addition to other indignities, our gallant tars have to submit to the mortification of being guarded by black troops, which, however, are not all slaves, but what is not much better, are those which his Britannic Majesty has lately hired from the coast of Africa. The following statement of the rations allowed to our prisoners, was furnished Capt. Harrison by the British Agent:

One pound and a half of Biscuit,
Half a pound of Salt Beef or Pork,
One quarter of a pint of Pease, or in lieu, six ounces of Rice.
One third of an ounce of Salt.

The above is the daily ration allowed by the British government to prisoners in health.

JAMES TURNER.
Agent of Prisoners of War.

Port-Royal, (Jam.) April 1, 1813.

Philadelphia, May 10.

A despatch was received in this city on Saturday morning by the southern mail, from the secretary of state, directed to Mr. Gallatin, and was immediately forwarded by express to New-Castle. It is supposed to relate to matters of great importance.

Baltimore, May 11.

A gentleman from Annapolis, who was on board the admiral's ship on Friday last, was informed by him, that he had just received some important dispatches from England—that he expected an additional force in the Chesapeake in 6 or 7 days; and that he should depart with his ship for Halifax.

Norfolk, May 5.

Various arrivals from France state, that a French fleet was about to sail from Rochelle, supposed for the United States. A friend at Elizabeth City, (N. C.) informs us, that the British brig Malvina, prize to the schooner Ned, of Baltimore, with a cargo of wine and cork, mounting 10 guns, had arrived at Ocracook bar.—The prize master of the Malvinia states, that the Ned was from Bordeaux bound to Baltimore, that a *French fleet had sailed for the United States* a few days before the Ned. Our informant does not state the time of the sailing of the Ned.

[*Ledger.*

WILMINGTON, (Del.) May 11.

The ship Neptune, capt. Jones, sailed from New-Castle on Sunday last, for St. Petersburgh, with Messrs. Gallatin, and Bayard, our ministers to Russia, and their secretaries. We are not without hopes of these gentleman being enabled to adjust our differences with G. Britain, through the kind offices of the emperor Alexander, the mutual friend of both countries. The best proof of the sincerity of the administration, is the appointment of Mr. Bayard, a gentleman who has always been firm but temperate in his opposition to measures which he could not approve. When we see the president, so far forget the feelings of party as to appoint such a man to one of the most important missions ever authorised by the country, we cannot but hail it as an auspicious omen; and we earnestly wish it may have the tendency to soften that asperity of party which has too long made us appear as a divided and distracted people. An ardent desire to be of service to the nation—to relieve it from a war, distressing in the extreme—has induced Mr. Bayard to accept of the appointment at the expense of his personal interest and convenience, and to leave his family and friends. But his country will, no doubt duly appreciate his motives. The good wishes of every real American accompanies him.

May 14.

FROM LEWIS TOWN.

On Monday morning last the Poictiers, Belvidera, schr. Paz and the smaller vessels, composing the Delaware blockading squadron, left their anchorage a little above Lewis and appeared to be going to sea; but, about seven miles below Lewis they came to, and it was believed that their object was to get water from Newbold's Pond. Col Davis, on perceiving this, immediately sent off a detachment of 150 men, to prevent them from landing, which fortunately reached the pond before the English were able to land. The enemy being thus deprived of getting water unless at the risk of fighting for it, gave up their intended enterprise and put off from the shore. The barges were hoisted on board the Poictiers and Belvidere and they immediately put to sea—supposed for Bermuda, for a supply of fresh water, which they have long wanted. Immediately after this the buoys, which the enemy have lately placed in the Delaware, were taken up by our boats. In the course of the day the Spartan entered the Capes; but luckily not before we had succeeded in taking up the buoys.

The Spartan is said to be one of the most handsome vessels in the English navy.—If any of our frigates should happen to peep into the Delaware, we may confidently expect to hear of her being taken. She is only accompanied by one tender and a few barges. So that, for a few days at least the people of the upper part of the bay may consider themselves safe from an attack. This, however, should not stop their preparations for defence. Beresford declares, that when he returns with a reinforcement which he expects to have, the higher parts of the river will be visited by him.

ALBANY, May 13.

PARTICULARS

Relative to the siege of YORK.

By an express who arrived here on Wednesday last, from Niagara, the editor of the Argus has been furnished with the following interesting particulars relative to the capture of York, which are derived from an authentic source.

The enemy's force amounted to 1200 men, and consisted of regulars, militia and Indians. He lost 300 in killed & wounded, mostly regulars, and 400 taken prisoners, principally militia. A 32 gun ship, nearly ready to launch, was burnt on the stocks, and a vessel mounting twelve guns, and another mounting 8, were captured in the harbor, and have been added to our squadron. Our troops found in the place nearly one hundred cannon, among which were several handsome pieces of brass ordnance, a great quantity of fixed ammunition and naval stores, Indian goods, and several hundred barrels of pork and flour. The cannon and naval stores were destined for the enemy's use on the Upper Lakes.

Our loss was principally occasioned by the explosion of the magazine, and amounted to 54 killed and 196 wounded; of the latter, six died previous to Saturday last. The wounded were conveyed to Niagara, where General Dearborn arrived the early part of last week. There was but one man killed on board the squadron, and but one wounded.

In fifteen minutes after the shipping anchored, the intrepid Forsyth had his rifle manned and formed on the beach—the infantry immediately joined him. The charge upon the enemy, who covered the banks was impetuous. Not an officer or soldier, it is remarked, shrunk from his duty. The enemy were closely followed into the fort, and the British flag pulled down by capt. Forsyth. Sergeant Murphy, of capt. Mahar's Albany volunteers, was among the killed, and two privates of the same corps, whose names we have not learned, were wounded.

The inhabitants received our people with open arms, and numbers of the militia did come in and entered their parole. York remains in our possession.

Meditated attack upon Fort George.

The troops on the Niagara river, under gen. Lewis, were concentrating near Fort Niagara, batteries were constructed, and the necessary measures adopted preparatory to an attack upon Fort George.

Com. Chauncey arrived off Niagara with his squadron on Saturday afternoon; and it was confidently believed that the attack would be made on Monday last.

Philadelphia, May 14.

LATEST FROM THE LAKES.

We have received letters from Sackett's Harbor, as late as the afternoon of the 5th instant, on which day Gen. Chaundler had received a despatch from Gen. Dearborn, announcing the capture of York. Our loss in officers has been severe.—The British not only burnt the ship on the stocks, but also some of their most valuable store-houses. Sheaffe, it was believed had gone to Fort George, which fort was expected to be attacked by the American troops, under Generals Dearborn and Lewis, on Saturday the 1st inst. It was believed at Sackett's Harbor, that General Prevost had left Kingston at the head of 1500 men immediately after our expedition sailed from the harbor. The distance from Kingston to York is 176 miles; it is therefore not probable that Prevost's troops will arrive there previous to a general attack having been made on the whole line of British posts on the Niagara river, which attack, if successful, of which we entertain no doubt, must determine the fate of all Upper Canada.

The Spring at Sacket's Harbor, principally used by the Soldiers, was found the 1st inst. to be charged with *Arsenic*—and about the same time a thirty-six pounder mounted at Fort Tompkins was found spiked.—*Press.*

Latest from Fort Meigs.

CHILLICOTHE, May 10th, 1813.

An express arrived yesterday from the army, bringing the important intelligence contained in the following. We have only time to add, that we hope that the numerous reinforcements now on their march to join Harrison, will arrive at the Rapids before the enemy effect their retreat; in which case we may venture to predict that Malden will be ours before the 1st of June.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master in Franklinton to the Post Master in this place, who has politely favored us with a copy of it, dated

"FRANKLINTON, May 9

"While writing, news has arrived from Fort Meigs, which is lamentable. The British cannon spiked, and 40 prisoners—*contra*, 650 militia killed or taken. The Fort was yet safe on the 5th. I have not learnt the particulars; but you will receive them no doubt by the mail.

The Chillicothe Volunteer Horsemen arrived here this evening."

Copy of a letter from William Creighton, jun. esq. dated

Upper Sandusky, May 8.

I wrote to you a few days since from this place. Troops are coming in daily—We can now muster about 500 strong. We expect by to-morrow night to be 1000 strong: the governor is here, and all in high spirits, and anxious to march for Fort Meigs. An express has this moment arrived from Gen. Harrison, with dispatches for this post, dated the 5th inst. On the 26th ult. the enemy's columns shewed themselves opposite Fort Meigs. On the 27th, some Indians crossed the river in rear of the fort. On the 1st, 2d and 3d of May, the enemy opened their batteries and kept up an incessant and tremendous fire, from 5 2 and 8-2 inch howitzers, one 24 pounder, and several lighter pieces. The shells and balls during that period showered in the fort, but little execution was done: only 8 or 10 men killed, during that period in the fort. Silas M'Culloch, a brave and gallant man is among the slain. On the night of the 3d, the enemy erected a gun and mortar battery on this side of the river, within 250 yards of our lines, but were soon forced to take a more respectful distance. About 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th, an officer arrived in a boat from General Clay, to inform the General of his approach, and that he would reach Fort Meigs in about two hours. General Harrison determined on a general sally, and sent an officer to gen. Clay, directing him to land 800 men some short distance above, to attack and carry the enemy's batteries, spike their cannon and destroy the artillery. Gen. Clay was unfortunately delayed longer than he expected in passing the Rapids, and the detachment destined to make the attack, did not reach the landing until near 9 o'clock—This, however, did not prevent them from making the attempt, and never was any thing more completely successful: the four batteries were immediately taken possession of and their defenders driven off, and their cannon spiked. The work was done, but that confidence which always attends militia when successful, proved their ruin. Although there was time sufficient to return to the boats, before a reinforcement arrived to the enemy, they remained upon the ground, in spite of the repeated calls which were made from the fort, to bring them back to their boats, and suffered themselves to be amused and drawn into the woods by some feint skirmishing, while the British troops and an immense body of Indians were brought up: a severe action then took place.

The British immediately intercepted the retreat of our men to the plain and the river where they would have been under cover of our cannon, but about 150 only out of nearly 800 effected their escape to the boats. When the balance of Gen. Clay's force made its appearance and attempted to land above the garrison, their flank was attacked by a large body of Indians. Gen. Harrison immediately ordered out a detachment consisting of part of the 19th U. S. regt. about 100 twelve months volunteers and some militia; they however succeeded in driving the enemy entirely off, pursuant to the plan Gen. Harrison had formed.

An attack was then made upon the batteries on this side of the river, conducted by Col. Miller of the 19th regiment, the aforesaid volunteers, and the few militia; this attempt was successful. The enemy were driven from their works—a number killed, and two British officers and 41 privates brought into camp.

This attack was intended to be simultaneous with that on the other side, and it was nearly so. Notwithstanding the severe loss we have sustained in the Kentucky militia, the events of the day have been honorable to the American arms.—The detachment under Col. Miller, suffered very little; and had the militia been contented with executing what they were ordered to do, every object which had been contemplated by gen. Harrison would have been accomplished.

Gen. Harrison writes confidently of his ability to maintain his position. I hope in a very short time we shall be able to relieve him. Poor Kentucky! My heart bleeds for the loss of her gallant sons! She has bled freely, yea, profusely, during this war.—*Gaz. Extra.*

PITTSBURG, May 13.

With feelings of pleasure, the Editor of the Mercury presents his readers with the following glorious news, just received by the express mail.

Extract of a letter from Mr. A. W. Walworth, Postmaster, Cleveland (Ohio) to the Editor of the Mercury, dated May 10, 1813.

SIR—By the express just arrived from the westward, we are informed that the allied British and Indian forces have been obliged to raise the siege of fort Meigs. The attack commenced on the 29th of April, and continued until the 4th inst. when 600 of the Kentucky volunteers arrived, and carried the enemy's batteries on the west side of the river.

The volunteers continued the pursuit of the enemy until their ammunition was expended, they were compelled to retreat in their turn and lost 150 prisoners. Many of the enemy are said to have been killed, among others *GENERAL TECUMSEH*, the celebrated Indian chief. Nine men only were killed in the fort.—Majors Stoddard & Ball slighly wounded. A quantity of artillery have been taken. One company of British regulars among others captured. The day after the siege was raised a British officer came into the fort to effect an exchange.

It is probable we shall have the particulars in a few days. In the mean time it is supposed that this information may be relied on as it was brought to Sandusky by an express, which left Fort Meigs on the morning of the 7th. Yours in haste.

A. W. WALWORTH.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 21.

Died, on the 17th inst, after a lingering illness, Mr. *Jacob Manning Hite*, son of capt. George Hite, of this town, late a midshipman in the navy of the U. S. having served seven years in that capacity.

The British squadron has left its positions off Baltimore and Annapolis, and taken a station in Lynhaven Bay. It consisted of 18 or 19 sail in all, and was supposed to have taken this situation in expectation of the arrival of a French fleet on our coast.

VIRGINIA ELECTION RETURNS.

The election of Virginia has resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen.

Those in Italic are opposition members; those marked thus (*) were not in the last Congress.

John G. Jackson,*	——Kerr,*
John Roane,	Wm. A. Burwell,
Jas. Breckenridge,	John Clopton,
Daniel Sheffey,	James Johnston,*
William M'Coy,	——*White,**
John Hungerford,*	*Joseph Lewis, jr.*
Aylett Hawes,	John W. Eppes,*
John Smith,	John Dawson,
Hugh Nelson,	*Thomas Bayly,**
Jas. Pleasants, Jr.	Thomas Gholson,
Thomas Newton,	Peterson Goodwyn.

There remains but one district to be heard from, and that is the new district formed since the census. The candidates are Ballard Smith, republican, and Hugh Caperton, federal.

If Mr. Smith be elected, as we think, the result will be that 18 republicans and 5 opposition members will compose the representation in the next Congress.

In the last Congress, Virginia was represented by 16 republicans and six oppositionists.

From the Buffaloe Gazette, of May 4.

Washington and Buffaloe Express Mail. An Express Mail is established between the City of Washington and this place—passes via Avon, Dansville, Bath, Williamsport, Carlisle, &c. in four days and 13 hours. The mail leaves Buffaloe, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 9 P. M. and arrives at Washington on Fridays, Sundays, and Tuesdays, at 2 P. M. Commences running this week.

Extract of a letter, dated Port Tobacco, May 13.

We are all in confusion here—yesterday an express came from St. Mary's to General Hawkins, stating that the British had landed 3 or 400 men at Point no Point; the militia of this County are called to St. Mary's: the inhabitants of this place are moving out.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in Baltimore, dated May 15.

"A vessel arrived at Connecticut river, in 39 days from Cadiz, reports that EIGHTEEN SAIL OF THE LINE and ten transports had left Toulon, and passed Gibraltar, and that there were no English vessels to prevent or pursue them. This report is also strengthened by an arrival at Boston."

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

GOV. TOMPKINS is re-elected by a majority of 4,000.

The U. S. frigate Macedonian, capt. Jones, sailed from the Quarantine Ground early yesterday morning, and anchored at Sandy Hook, with the frigate United States, Com. Decatur.

The U. S. sloop of war Hornet, dropped into the North River yesterday afternoon, where she remained at anchor last evening.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Ship Gen. Coburn, Carter, arrived at Boston on the 11th inst, in 29 days from Lisbon. She was boarded the Friday preceding her arrival, by the Le Hogue, 74, on George's Banks, who had received information of the sailing of the President and Congress, from the Cutlew sloop of war, which had been chased by them and escaped.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Matthews will preach in the Court House, at 12 o,clock on Wednesday next.

THE WHIG CLUB,

will dine at Lee-Town, *on Thursday, the 27th inst.—Dinner on the table precisely at 2 o'clock.*

REMOVAL.

JOHN CARLILE

respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Gibbs, and nearly opposite Mr. Russell's Saddler's shop, where he has received & finished opening, a very handsome assortment of

Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of the following Articles:

Superfine Black Cloth, do. Cassimere assorted, Silk for Ladies' Dresses, Elegant Silk Shawls, Ladies' Short & Long Silk Gloves, Do. Elegant Silk Parasols, Cotton Umbrellas, Nankeens, best quality, Carridaris, Gentlemen's Beaver Gloves, Pink and Twill'd Cambric, Dimities, assorted, Calicoes, assorted, Furniture Calicoes, assorted, Shirting Cottons, Muslins by the piece, or less quantity, Superfine Cambric Muslins, Fur and Wool Hats, assorted, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Cradling and Grass Scythes.

ALSO,

A Good Assortment of

Knives & Forks of every quality, together with Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, &c. and many other articles, too tedious to enumerate.—All of which was purchased very low, and will be sold as cheap as any goods in this part of the country. Those living at a distance, will do well to call, also those immediately at hand, as the terms will be pleasing to the purchaser.

He returns his sincere thanks to his customers and the public generally, for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of their favour.

Nothing will give him more pleasure than serving them with any kind of goods that he has, at all times they please to call.

Charles-town, May 21.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has removed to the corner house, adjoining James Stephenson's store and opposite Mr. Lane's store, where he carries on the *BOOT AND SHOE MAKING* business in the most fashionable manner.

He returns his thanks to those who have pleased to favor him with their custom, and is in hopes from his strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOSEPH WISONG.

Charlestown, May 21.

NEW GOODS.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & Co.

HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store in Shepherdstown, an elegant assortment of

Fashionable Goods;

which they will sell as cheap as any other goods, of the same quality, can be sold for this side of the Blue Ridge.

—ALSO,—

Bags and Bagging, and a general supply of Groceries; which they will sell on as reasonable terms as the present times will admit of.

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber, near Buckles-Town, has purchased a complete

New Carding Machine,

and his old one is now repairing. He intends to use his best endeavours to make good work, and expects to commence carding the first week in June.—He will manufacture wool into cloth at the usual price.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

May 21, 1813.

A General Meeting

of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County, will be held at Henry Hanes' tavern, in Charles-Town, on the first Monday in June next. It is expected the members of said meeting, will be punctual in their attendance, as the poor rates will be laid at that time.—All persons concerned are desired to attend.

Teste,

T. SMALLWOOD, C. O. P.

May 21.

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100 *Dollars Reward.*

ELOPED from Fairfield, Frederick county (Va.) on the 5th of April last, a negro man, named Anthony (commonly called Anthony Grimes) the property of Mrs. Wm. Byrd Page—he is of the middle size, and rather round shouldered—one side of his face is larger than the other, and he has one or two very distinguishable marks on his breast—he is a very bright mulatto with blue eyes and brown hair. His manner of speaking is mild, and his voice unusually effeminate: From his general appearance he might be taken for a white man.

ANTHONY is an excellent house-servant and gardener, can do rough carpenter's work, and has a peculiar turn for making wooden combs—he also plays upon the fiddle. Having a good address, and being capable of both reading and writing he will endeavor to pass as a freeman.—It is supposed he has gone to Ohio or Pennsylvania.

The subcribers will give One Hundred Dollars reward for apprehending said slave, if taken at the distance of one hundred miles from home, and Fifty if taken nearer home, and lodged in either Winchester or Charles-town jail.

Being both active and cunning, the person apprehending Anthony, will find it necessary to secure him well, lest he may effect his escape.

THOMAS SWANN,
EDMOND I. LEE,
Administrators of Wm. B. Page, dec'd.

NOTICE.

HAVING repeatedly sustained considerable inconvenience from a practice, of which I have been positively informed some of my negroes have been occasionally guilty for *several years* past, viz. *taking fruit and vegetables, but especially Asparagus* from my garden, and disposing of the same to *certain* persons in Charles-town (who cannot be ignorant of the great impropriety of the act) without any authority from me. I am therefore compelled to give this notice, that it is my intention to prosecute, as the law directs, any person or persons, who shall in future purchase any thing, whatever, from my negroes, without a written permission to sell the same.

Signed by me, WILLIAM LEE.

Jefferson county, May 21, 1813.

Journeymen Taylors.

THREE or Four Journeymen Taylors will meet with employment and good wages by applying to

B. O'DOUGHERTY.

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

Estray Bull.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Shepherds-town, in December last, as an estray, a small brindle muley *BULL*, with a white face and some white under the belly, and without flesh marks—supposed to be 18 months old, and appraised to six dollars. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES KERNEY.

May 21.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs 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.

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 Parasouetts 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 & Moroccco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto,
- Men's & Boys' Coarse 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 vill rious branches. Further particulars wabe 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.

☞ 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 fi ld 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.

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.

Shepherd's-Town, May 1.

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, to the late Joseph Bond'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.

Apprentices Indentures
For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1813. [No. 270.

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.

JOHN O'NEILL.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John O'Neill, who was taken at Havre de Grace, bravely fighting alone in the cause of his adopted country, to a gentleman in this city, dated

Havre de Grace, May 10.

"No doubt before this, you have heard of my *defeat*. On the 3d instant, we were attacked by 15 English barges at break of day. They were not discovered by the sentry until they were close to the town. We had a small breast work erected, with two 6 and one 9 pounder in it; and I was stationed at one of the guns. When the alarm was given I run to the battery, and found but one man there, and two or three came afterwards.—After firing a few shots they retreated, *and left me alone in the battery*. The grape shot flew very thick about me. I loaded the gun myself, without any one to serve the vent, which you know was very dangerous, and fired her, when she recoiled and ran over my thigh.

"I retreated down town, & joined Mr. BARNES at the nail manufactory, with a musket and fired on the barges while we had ammunition, and then retreated to the commons, where I kept waving my hat to the militia, who had run-away, to come to our assistance: they, however proved cowardly, and would not come back. At the same time, an English officer on horseback, followed by the marines, rode up, and took me with two muskets in my hand. I was carried on board the Maidstone frigate, where I remained until released, three days since."—*Balt. Pat.*

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE—*March* 23.

Copy of a letter from the Hon. Captain Irby, of his majesty's ship, the Amelia, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated at Spithead, the 22d instant.

SIR—I beg leave to acquaint you, for the information of the right honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that when I was about to quit Sierra Leone river for England, in his majesty's ship under my command, on the 29th January, lieut. Pascoe arrived there with the chief part of the crew of his majesty's gun-brig Daring, he having been obliged to run his vessel on shore, and blow her up at Tamara, (one of the isles de Loss) in consequence of having been chased by a French frigate in company with two other ships, apparently frigates; he reported having left them at anchor off the Islands on the 27th. I immediately dispatched lieut. Pascoe in a small sch'r. to reconnoitre the enemy (he having volunteered his services) and on the 3d Feb. he returned, having ascertained their force to be two frigates of the largest class (L'Arethuse and Le Rubis) and a Portuguese ship, their prize; they had nearly completed their water; and after unloading the Portuguese ship, intended to give her up to the crew, and proceed themselves to sea to intercept our homeward bound trade. Conceiving that if I cruized off the Isles de Loss (in the event of their not having left them) I might be enabled to fall in with any of his majesty's ships that might be coming down the coast, and also protect the vessels bound to Sierra Leone, of which I received intelligence, I prepared to weigh, when a cartel arrived from the islands with the master and boat's crew of the Daring, and the master and crew of another vessel they had taken, whose accounts corroborating lieut. Pascoe's report, I left Sierra Leone river, and worked up to the Islands; standing in at daylight, on the 6th ult. towards the island of Tamara, we joined the Princess Charlotte, government sch'r. who informed me, one of the frigates was at anchor at a considerable distance to the northward from the other, which was apparently unloading the prize. I dispatched the sch'r. to Sierra Leone, to leave directions to any ships that might arrive there to repair to me. Having neared the island in the evening, the frigate to the northward weighed and stood out to sea; the other frigate had signals flying, and being observed at sun-set with her topsails hoisted I stood off for the night; and the next morning one of the frigates (I believe L'Arethuse) was just visible from the deck. It was then a calm; on a breeze springing up about noon she stood towards. As I had hopes of drawing her from her consort, we continued standing out to sea till sun-set, when not perceiving the other ship from the mast head, and the breeze failing we shortened sail, wore and stood towards her. A little after 7, the enemy observing us near him, tacked, and hoisted his colors. At 15 minutes past 7 P. M. being within pistol shot of his weather bow, both ships commenced firing nearly at the same time, which continued (remaining nearly in the same situation) until 21 minutes past 11, when she bore up, having the advantage of being able to do so, leaving us in an ungovernable state, with our sails, standing and running rigging cut to pieces, and masts injured. During the action we twice fell on board the enemy, in attempting to thwart his hawse, when he attempted to board, but was repulsed by the marines, (which were commanded by lieut. Simpson) and the boarders. Though I most sincerely lament the numerous loss of killed and wounded, which amounted to 141, yet it is the greatest consolation in reflecting that we were never once exposed to a raking shot or the slightest accident occurred—all fell by fair fighting.

It is with the most poignant regret I have to mention the names of senior and second lieutenants, John James Bates and John Pope, and lieut. Grainger, of marines, among the slain; they fell early in the action; having been more than six years in the ship, I have had ample opportunities of knowing their inestimable characters, and the consequent loss the service has sustained by their falling. It is with equal concern I have to mention lieut. George, the junior lieut. who fell while carrying on the duty on the quarter deck when I had received a wound which obliged me to quit it, and also that of the good and zealous officer, lieut. Pascoe, late of the Daring, who commanded midship guns, on the main deck; Mr. John Bogue, late pursuer of the Thetis (invalided) received a mortal wound below, after having been before wounded on the quarter deck.

When I have the misfortune to state such a severe loss, I trust it will be clear every man must have done his duty. I feel most grateful to my gallant officers and crew, as well the supernumeraries late belonging to the Daring, for their cool, steady and persevering conduct which was worthy the utmost success; but the superior force of the enemy (she carrying on her main deck heavy French 24 pounders) the considerable quantity of gold dust we have on board, as well as the certainty of the other frigate coming up, would have prevented me seeking a renewal of the action, if it had not been totally impracticable.

I should not omit to mention to their lordships the admirable conduct of Mr. De Mayne, the master, who placed the ship so ably at the commencement of the action, and his unremitting assiduity till the enemy kept away. My most grateful thanks are due to lieut. Simpson, of marines, and John Collman. Having received the greatest assistance from lieut. Reeve, invalided from H. M. sloop Kangaroc, who was wounded more than once during the action, I have appointed him to act as first lieutenant of the ship.

The crippled state of the ship, and deplorable condition of the wounded, having rendered the object for which I sailed from Sierra Leone abortive, having every reason to conclude, that the state of the enemy must have been such as to have greatly foiled him in his intended operations, being much cut about his hull, I thought myself justified in not remaining on the coast, and therefore proceeded with the intention of touching at Madeira, or the Western Islands, for refreshments for the sick, which the badness of the weather prevented and arrived here this day.

I must not omit to report to their lordships, the high sense I entertain of the humane and skilful attention of Mr. Williamson, surgeon, and Mr. Burke, assistant, as also that of Mr. Stewart, late assistant surgeon of the Daring, to the wounded since this sanguinary conflict.

I should also state, that although our numbers were apparently strong at the commencement of the action, yet from the length of time we had been on the coast, and much reduced by sickness, we had barely our complement fit for duty, and they much enervated.

Killed and Wounded.

Killed,	51
Wounded dangerously and since dead,	16
severely	35
slightly	44
	146

(Signed) FRED. P. IRBY, Captain.
S. WILLIAMSON, Surgeon.

The hearts of Englishmen sicken at the repeated demonstrations of our navy being on the decline, not from degeneracy in spirit, skill or discipline in our commanders and seamen, (for every instance of disaster that occurs shews them to be equally brave, skilful and zealous) but from ignorance and folly in the outfit of our ships, and in the want of plan, energy and foresight in the naval administration. Constantly we hear either that our ships are inferior in their sailing, in their weight of metal, in their number of hands to that of the single ship of the enemy with which they have to contend, or that, with all our superiority of force, they are constantly outnumbered. In all three respects those calamities occurred; in the instance recorded in the Gazette of last night, which we have copied, and we are sorry to find, that one or other of them constantly happens—Can we wonder at the circumstance after the clear and lamentable account of our naval architectural science, given in the third report of the commissioners of naval revision, and which to this day, has not given rise to the slightest amendment? It is a melancholy fact that the enemy are advancing in naval power.——*Morn. Chron.*

WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

There are of our readers who have shrunk with disbelief and involuntary horror from that portion of the writings of "Humanity," which relate the atrocious conduct of *Cunningham,* the British provost marshal, during the Revolutionary War; to such, yea to every human being, of all nations and of every shade and colour, do we recommend an attentive perusal of the "Dying Confession" of this British Agent. This partaker of their iniquities, in the grasp of death, about to appear before an offended creator, bears testimony to the cruel murders committed "with and without the orders," but by the officers of, that accursed Government, upon defenceless American prisoners. Yet there are those who affect to disbelieve the murder of American prisoners at French Town.

D. Press.

"*He that hath ears to hear let him hear.*"

The Barbarity of Governor Strong's "Bulwark of Religion!"

The following is copied from the *American Appollo*, No. 7, Friday, Feb. 17, 1792, vol. I. printed at Boston, by Belknap and Young, State street (a weekly paper in the form of a pamphlet.)

"The life, confession, and last dying words of Capt Wm. Cunningham, formerly British Provost Marshal, in the city of New York, who was executed in London, the 10th of Aug. 1791.

"I William Cunningham, was born in Dublin barracks, in the year 1738. My father was trumpeter in the Blue Dragoons, and at the age of 8 years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was 16, and being a great proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riding master of the troop, and in the year 1761, was made sergeant of dragoons; but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin shop in a blind alley, near the Coal Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; accordingly set off for the North, and arrived at Drogheda, where in a few months after, I married the daughter of an Exciseman, by whom I had three sons.

"About the year 1772, we removed to Newry, where I commenced the profession of a scow banker, which is that of enticing mechanics and country people to ship themselves for America, on promises of great advantage, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them; in consequence of which, on their arrival in America, they are sold or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newry in the ship Needham for New York, and arrived at that port the fourth day of August 1774, with some indented servants I kidnapped in Ireland, but were liberated in New York, on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage. In that city I used the profession of breaking the horses, and teaching ladies and gentlemen to ride; but rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggles for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the Asia man of war, and from thence to Boston, where my own opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans in support of their rights, was the first thing that recommended me to the notice of gen. Gage, and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost Marshal to the Royal Army, which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on the Americans. ☞ I shudder to think of the murders I have been accessary to, *both with and without orders from Government*, especially while in New-York, during which time there were more than TWO THOUSAND prisoners starved in different Churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

"There were also 275 American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions was thus conducted:—A guard was dispatched from the Provost, about half past 12 at night, to the Barrack-street, and the neighborhood of the upper barracks, to order the people to shut their window shutters & put out their lights, forbidding them, at the same time to presume to look out of their windows and doors, on pain of death; after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted gagged, just behind the upper barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black poineer of the Provost.

"At the end of the war I returned to England with the army, and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities, but being at length persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of that capital, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed.

To relieve which, I mortgaged my half pay to an army agent, but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling, on the Board of Ordnance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance, I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offence am here to suffer death.

"I beg the prayers of all good christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of God for the many horrid murders I have been accessary to.

"WILLAM CUNNINGHAM."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, MAY 18, 1813.

The Legislature of this state, in conformity to the Proclamation of the Governor, yesterday convened at the Capitol in this City—and a quorum of both Houses appearing—Robert Taylor, Esq. was elected Speaker of the Senate, Theodosius Hansford, Esq. Clerk, and Major Archibald Denholm, Sergeant at Arms.

In the House of Delegates, Andrew Stevenson, Esq. was chosen Speaker, Wm. Munford, Esq. Clerk, and Captain Daniel Verser, of Nottoway, Sergeant at arms.

There were seventeen members present in the Senate.

The H. of D. was uncommonly full—there being about 180 members present.

☞ The following message from the Governor was read and laid upon the table:

COMMUNICATION OF GOVERNOR BARBOUR TO BOTH BRANCHES OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Council-Chamber, May 17, 1813.

The Senate and
House of Delegates.

It has become my duty to communicate to you the circumstances which made necessary an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature.

It is known to you, that your predecessors at their last session passed a law entitled "An act providing for the defence of the state against invasion or insurrection." After waiting a convenient time to give publicity to the law, so as to afford the citizens of every part of the commonwealth, who were disposed to enter the service, an opportunity of making known their wishes, and thereby greatly extending the range of selection, the Executive proceeded to make the necessary appointments; of which they gave information to the parties concerned, but withheld the commissions. In this stage of the business, letters were received from the Secretary of War, and of State, which, in the estimation of the Executive, gave an aspect to our situation entirely different from the one existing at the time the law passed. These letters, as well as mine to those officers of the general government, connected therewith, are enclosed, and will be found in packet A. The causes which led to the passage of the law, are not only disclosed in its preamble, but are of general notoriety. A powerful armament of the enemy had entered the waters of the Commonwealth, under circumstances well calculated to justify the most serious alarm; an event of this kind not having been anticipated, no effectual measures had been adopted for our defence, and our Eastern frontier was greatly exposed. Such was our condition, and such our danger, when the law received the assent of the Legislature. Shortly after its adjournment, the General Government, having, in conformity with its power and duty, taken upon itself the defence of the State, sanctioned the course pursued by the Executive in calling out the militia—authorised such further detachments as might be necessary—and also having determined to raise a regular regiment for the defence of the state, to be officered by our citizens exclusively—and further, having promised such other additional aid as the exigency of our affairs might require—presented a state of things, which, could it have been anticipated by the Legislature, the Executive would have prevented the passage of the law. Under this impression, it became a question of much importance with the Executive, what course they should pursue. To carry the law into effect, after such assurances from the general government was to adhere to a system of defence, in its extent inadequate to the object for which it was intended—justifiable only in cases of extreme necessity—and establishing a precedent liable to be perverted to the worst of purposes, and also involving the state in an expense of half a million of dollars; by which our little resources, heretofore husbanded with much care, were to be immediately squandered, and our constituents exposed to new burdens. To forbear to execute it, was not without its difficulties. For the Executive to take upon itself the high responsibility of not executing the law of the land, was so hostile to the constitution, and a precedent of a nature so dangerous, as to be entirely inadmissible. The convention of the Legislature was exposed to two objections—the inconvenience to the members, & an expense to the Commonwealth. The known patriotism of the Representatives of the People, which counts as nothing personal inconvenience, made necessary by the public service, removed the first; the last, when opposed to the interesting considerations which dictated the necessity of an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, dwindled into insignificance. Under this view of the subject, a call of the Legislature was supposed less liable to objection than any other