From the National Intelligencer.

A gentleman who recently arrived from the island of Barbadoes, passed through this city yesterday, and favored us with the "*Barbadoes Mercury*" of the 16th March, from which we copy the following articles respecting the destruction of "His Majesty's" ship PEACOCK.

From the gentleman to whose politeness we are on this occasion indebted, we learn that besides her other guns, the Peacock mounted eighteen carronades, all of which were *thirty two* pounders, and not *twenty fours*, as heretofore believed. This fact, which makes the achievement of the *Hornet* still more splendid and astonishing, is stated on the margin of the Barbadoes paper now in our possession, by the captain of the *Opossum* British ship of war, and was written in the presence of the gentleman from whom we received the paper.

Bridge-Town, March 16.

The *Carteret* Packet, on her homeward route from Demerary, came in yesterday, and will sail again this evening. By this arrival we have obtained a newspaper, containing some further particulars of the fate of the *Peacock*, which, it is now ascertained, sunk at the anchorage to which the enemy's ship *Hornet* brought her after the action. The Captain's writing desk with some other articles belonging to the vessel had drifted ashore, and the former was brought over in the packet; and with a view of securing what may thus be saved of the Peacock's wreck, which lies between Demerary River and Mahaica, His Excellency Governor Carmichael has requested by Proclamation, that all papers may be sent to the King's House, and any materials deposited in the King's Stores at Fort Frederick.

Demerary, Feb. 27.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability in Mahaica, we present our readers with considerable (though melancholy) satisfaction; particularly as, on the score of information, it acts as a complete introduction to what appears on the subject from the King's House.

"We have all been much shocked at the capture of the *Peacock*, and the melancholy circumstances attending it. I had the detail from four of the crew who escaped from her (by means of the small boat hanging over her stern, which was much shattered, and with difficulty kept afloat by them until they were picked up by a colony boat, after having been six or seven hours in that situation,) two hours after she had been taken possession of by the American Sloop of War *Hornet*, of 20 guns, principally 32 pounders, and 175 men. The action took place a little to windward of Mahaica, in five fathom water, and commenced about 10 minutes before 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, and in 45 minutes the Peacock was obliged to strike, being a perfect wreck. About a quarter of an hour before she struck, Captain Peake was in the act of cheering his crew, and encouraging them to continue the unequal contest, when he received a 24 pounder in his breast, and fell with a smile on his countenance.—The man from whom I received this account was then at the helm, not two yards from where the Captain was standing, and sprang forward and took him in his arms to carry him below, when he was knocked down by a splinter—"Here is some of poor Captain Peake's blood (said he, pointing to his trowsers,) I was covered with it, but the salt water has almost washed it out." No other officer was killed. Early in the action Mr. Lot fell—"Poor Lot?" exclaimed the Captain, "I did not think you would have been the first." Mr. Lot was taken down to Dr. Whitaker, but returned to his quarters before the action ceased, having merely been deprived of his senses for a time.—When these poor fellows made their escape, the wounded only had been taken out of the vessel; and at the time she had eight feet water in her hold, and the American Lieutenant (whose name is O'Connor) had hailed his ship to say, that the prize was sinking, and these lads conceived that all hands on board the Peacock were in danger of going down in her, as she had been brought to an anchor, and the Hornet had drifted a considerable distance from them, and did not seem to take notice of the Lieutenant when he hailed. They conjectured that the Peacock had from 20 to 25 killed and badly wounded. The enemy only acknowledged one of each; but they say they do not believe that, as their fire was well kept up, and the other did not send their boat to take possession for twenty minutes after the Peacock had struck. The apparently sincere testimony of these men, and the regret which they expressed for the captain were both convincing and affecting. The spokesman, a respectable looking sailor, said, that he had been 14 years in His Majesty's service, and six with Captain Peake; and, "Sir (said he), a better man, or braver officer, or a better disciplined ship, never sailed out of England; every man exerted himself to the utmost, but they were too heavy for us."

FROM SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated Lisbon, Feb. 27, 1813, *received at New York.*

"The 50th and 71st regiments have had a brush with the French between Ciudad Rodrigo and Salamanca, in which the former lost 9 men and 2 officers and the latter 160. English account.

"The French have been reinforced with 15,000 men, which gives them a decided superiority in point of numbers, which, together with the very sickly state of the combined armies, will prevent Lord Wellington from pushing on. The 82d and 38th Regiment have hardly a man fit for duty—indeed the sick list of the English alone exceeds 14,000 men; 20,000 men are momently expected from England. You will have, no doubt, perceived the great dissatisfaction prevailing in Spain, relative to Lord Wellington's desire of having all power reposed in him; they say he has tarnished all his glory by the demand, which would be a greater evil than the one he has pretended to rescue them from. Rest assured of one thing, the Spanish and Portuguese would prefer the French as masters, rather than remain in the state they are now in much longer! in this, I consider them ungrateful, as John Bull has certainly expended millions and spilt his best blood in defence of the Peninsula.

"Marshal Berresford is again ill from one of his old wounds having re-opened—his life is in danger; he is a fine brave fellow, but rather unpopular with the Portuguese, although in their service—he rides them rather hard.

"On hand, in Lisbon, on the first of February, inst. 262,592 bbls. and 65 sacks flour, 10,823 moys wheat, 6,358 moys barly, 21,39 moys corn, 7,856 moys rye."

THE INQUISITION.

Among the number of interesting events that have taken place in the last 25 years, should be reckoned the recent abolition of the Inquisition in Spain. From its first institution under the order of *Saint* Dominic to the present time, this terrible tribunal has been held in abhorrence not only by the Christian world in general, but also by a majority of the Catholics themselves, among whom light and knowledge are making gradual advances. Its coercive system contained every thing revolting to human nature, and contrary to the mild precepts of our Saviour—but so it was, that this dreadful tribunal, for a long time, attempted to force all sects of Christians into the pale of ONE Church by imprisonments, torturings, and burnings! Its history ought to be read by every one who wishes to see, to what extent the tyranny of an *established Priesthood* has been carried on in the name of the Christian Religion! During the last century, most of the Catholic Princes either banished this sanguinary system from their dominions, or disarmed it of many of its terrors. It was reserved for the Spanish Monarchs (always the most cruel and bigotted) to retain it in their dominions, and in those provinces, particularly South America, which had the misfortune to be subjected to their despotic rule. After repeated struggles, and by a small majority, it has, we hope, been finally abolished by the Cortes now sitting at Cadiz. But, it is thought, if the idiot King were to recover his throne, the influence of the clergy is such, that it would again be restored.

IRISH GRAY,

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

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

WILLIAM DAVIS.

March 26, 1813.

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.

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.

SPRING GOODS.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 2, 1813.

FOR RENT.

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

PHILIP HAINES.

April 9.

The elegant full bred Horse

YOUNG ORIAN,

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

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

SAMUEL FISHER.

March 15, 1813.

WOOL CARDING.

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

JAMES WALKER.

Mills Grove, April 9.

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.

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 & Pencil Cords, Stockinetts and Manchestry, English & India Nankeens, Marcilles Quiltings, White Jean & Cords, together with a variety of other vestings, Irish, German, British & American Linens, Baggings, &c. &c. American Chambrays, Paddy Stripes, Counterpanes, Dowlings and Table Cloths, Muslins and Spun Cotton assorted, White, Black, Drab, Yellow, Green, Twilled & Figured Cambricks, Figured, Striped, Seeded, Knotted & Leno Muslins, Lice Cambrick, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, and Knitting for Handkerchiefs, 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 Paramonetta 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 Silk & 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 5th instant, a negro man named SIM, but when from home he calls himself George, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, stoop shouldered and has a simple down look. He had on when he went away, overalls and roundabout of home made drab cloth, swandown jacket and wool hat, but might have changed part of his dress. The above reward will be paid if brought home or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

GEORGE BURNS.

April 23.

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.

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.

A strong Team & Wagon

wanted to haul a load to Pittsburgh.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 16.

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.

LAMPBLACK

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1813. [No. 267.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

From the Political Prospect.

[Printed in Abingdon.]

TO DANIEL SHEFFEY, Esq.

A plain blunt man takes the liberty of addressing you. One equally ignorant of political chicanery, and unskilled in the arts of sophistry, and who cannot look upon him who resorts to either, but as a dishonest politician and a dishonest reasoner. The man who prefers the night to day, and who skulks in the bye-paths when the great road is open, justly attracts animadversion and affixes suspicion to his character. Thus he who attempts to persuade by influencing the passions, and to vindicate himself by sophistry, is *prima facie* engaged in defence of a bad cause, and endeavouring to conceal his conscious turpitude. From your known and acknowledged talents, I cannot, for a moment, believe that you yourself are convinced by the show of argument in your circular—but from your undisguised prostitution of character, in defiance of all morality and religion, I cannot suppose that you are writhing under the tortures of a conscience, which I am convinced can never awake; when you disgrace those talents by the thinly veiled absurdities with which you would convince your constituents. They must then have their origin either in the weakness of the cause which you advocate, or in the sovereign contempt which you entertain for the understandings of your constituents. Since the commencement of your public career nothing has been necessary to convince me of your political depravity; but it required the shameless avowal of that abominable principle, "that submission to wrong is preferable to resistance," on which the argument of your circular is reared, to evince that you had drop'd the mask of virtue and dismissed even its semblance—This is the cardinal tenet of your political creed—This is the soul of your opposition to the war, and upon the establishment of this, you rely for the success of that opposition.—I shall not attempt to discuss the propriety of the war; that subject has been presented to the nation in every possible point of view that learning, talents and ingenuity could devise—Every grade of genius has been exercised upon it from the high, majestic and generalizing mind of Lowndes, to your own peculiar talent of polemic cunning and logical quibbling, in which a county court education has given you a distinguished pre-eminence. I will merely observe, that reiterated outrages on the *American* flag—that repeated murders of *American* citizens—that the daily impressment and imprisonment of *American* seamen, at length roused that *American* blood which warmed the friends of Washington, and which has not, as you suppose, degenerated or been corrupted by the factious compositions with which the political empirics of your party have dosed the nation. The citizens of this district called with an undivided voice for war. You the representative of their sentiments—the organ thro' which they spoke, were decidedly adverse to it, not because, (as you say in your circular) "we had not well-founded cause of complaint against the British government which it ought to have redressed, but because there was a probability that the evils attendant on the war, would be greater than those we then suffered," that is, (when the proposition is simplified, which is masked under these words) that we should submit to the lash, lest resistance should irritate Great Britain to use it more severely—that we should crouch like the chastised spaniel, instead of rising in our might and shaking off oppression "like the dew drops from the lion's mane"—that we should composedly have our honor tarnished and our character degraded—because forsooth, there is some trouble requisite to maintain them, and honor and character cannot bring dollars and cents into our pockets—It needed not the open avowal of your abhorrence of abstract principles, to inform us that you were destitute of principle, but you are the first man on record, except Fallstaff, who has *openly* declared, that as honor cannot set a leg—stanch a wound, or put money into your purse, you would have none of it.

There was a time Mr. Sheffey, when the people of this country fought for *principle* and thought that they were acting meritoriously. It was to resist the *principle*, or (if you prefer the expression) the abstract right claimed by Great Britain of taxation without representation—that revolutioned these colonies, and those who opposed *that righteous war*, used the same arguments and nearly the same words that you have used in your circular in opposition to the present war. They calculated expenses, as you have done—they lamented the effusion of blood in the same doleful strains that you have sung to your constituents—they predicted defeat and disaster, as you have done, and their predictions were realized as yours have been—they prophecied a disgraceful issue, as you have done—and their prophecies were false, as yours will prove. Here the parrallel between you must cease, and the contrast commence. They had an oath of allegiance which bound their consciences to the opposition; you have none, at least none openly—they preferred loyalty to rebellion, you prefer submission to resistance; they were more attached to their then constitution—they would not contend for the acquisition of new rights, you will not maintain those already in possession—they were anathematized as tories, you are tolerated as a federalist.

Millions for defence, not a cent for tribute, was acknowledged by Americans as a first principle in their political code, and every echo was taught to repeat it with approbation. It was the honest effusion of indignant patriotism, and the proud defiance of an independent nation. How does the pusillanimous doctrine with which you have dared to insult your constituents, comport with this? The evils of war you say are greater than those we suffered prior to its declaration. Why did you not illustrate your position by an historic example and tell your constituents, that Athens submitted to have her citizens devoured by the Minotaur rather than to declare war? Shameless as you are, this was too daring. You thought proper to administer the poison in a way that would disguise without diminishing the effect of its venom. The proper way to test an argument is to mark how far and to what it will eventually lead; that upon which your circular is bottomed is simply this—that a nation should never declare war until the evils which she suffers are more calamitous and destructive than an actual state of warfare. Suppose, sir, the Great Britain should demand $500,000 and 1000 men from the U. States to carry on her wars in Spain, and were to threaten a non compliance with an immediate invasion. Now we know that a war with Great Britain would cost this government more than $500,000 and 1000 men, you would then justify a compliance with her requisitions. In the schools of sophistry there is not so foul an argument. In the fraternity of quibblers there is not so impudent a reasoner.

Did you imagine, sir, that an deduction from premises so absurd, would have weight with your constituents? Did you suppose that you could gull them by so palpable a figment? The intelligent citizens of this district will discover you, sir. They are not (as you suppose) groping in a night of ignorance so profound but that they can detect the thief that walks among them in so thin a disguise. What! are we to surrender our rights because it requires an exertion to maintain them.—Let it be remembered that the exertion is momentary, but that the rights for which we contend are fixed and permanent, if we desert them, we leave to posterity the mere ghost of liberty, unsubstantial. He who advises such a relinquishment is a coward or he is worse; he is a coward who is afraid to protect his own rights or he is a traitor who has sold them. You have your choice of the two, sir. I have dwelt longer on this point than I intended—I suppose by this time you have become sick of it; I was sick of it from the beginning, but as it is the hinge upon which your whole argument hangs—when it is broken your argument has fallen.

You have attempted to alarm your constituents by a long catalogue of taxes with which (considering them as you always do as asses) you say they are saddled.—You have endeavored to alarm them by a pompous parade of arithmetical calculation, by insinuating that the honest gains will be wrung from the hands of poverty; and that misery and famine will pervade every hut and cottage. This, sir, is either the melancholy madness of a disturbed imagination or a means for compassing the dark designs of a wicked politician.—Is it not known, sir, that the burthen of taxation reposes always upon the rich and luxurious while it touches lightly upon the poor and frugal? The fact is, that there is this great and obvious good attending occasional taxes in this country—by that means money is drawn from the hands of the rich in which it is accumulated, and extracted from the coffers of misers in which it is buried, to be distributed among the mass of the people. It is paid by the U. States to the soldiery—your fellow citizens—and by them it is scattered thro' the whole country: thus the flood gates which dammed its circulation in the hands of the wealthy, are drawn and a fertilizing stream is poured upon the impoverished ranks of society. Besides, sir, if this were not the case, the people of this country when they called for war—knew that it would require money to support it, and were prepared to contribute willingly. Now, sir, permit me to ask you how you can dare to solicit the patronage of a people whom you have attempted to impose upon and to frighten? How will you represent freemen, when your sentiments are as servile as I have demonstrated them to be? How will you represent republicans when you yourself are a federalist? How will you represent men of morality and religion, when you are in the habit of defying both at the gaming table? How will you represent the people of this district, when the connexions which bound you to them are dissolved, and when you will most probable in the course of another year establish yourself in some other district.

MARCUS.

HORNET AND PEACOCK.

To the Editor of the New York Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR—I wish to communicate, for the information of G. G. K. and those who may have read his paper, published in your last night's journal, that the force of his Britannic Majesty's late brig Peacock at the time she engaged the United States' sloop Hornet was 16 twenty-four pounder carronades and 2 long six pounders, with a complement of one hundred and twenty-two men and boys; and that the Hornet carried 18 thirty-two pounder carronades and two long nine pounder guns, and one hundred and seventy men. That the action continued, by the Peacock's time, for twenty five minutes, and that H. B. M's. brig L'Espiegle was not visible from the look outs, stationed at the Peacock's mast heads, for some time previous to the action.

F. A. WRIGHT, *Senior Lieut.*

Of H. B. M's late sloop Peacock.

New York, April 17, 1813.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

GENTLEMEN,

Having observed a publication in the Commercial Advertiser of Saturday last signed F. A. Wright, 1st lieut. of the Peacock, I deem it a duty incumbent on me to state, that I was ordered by Capt. Laurence to go on board the Peacock, after her surrender, and examine and report her armament, which I found as stated in Capt. Laurence's official letter. Lt. Wright's statement, as to time, is as incorrect as that of the number of men on board the Hornet and Peacock; for it is now ascertained that there were 4 men received on board from Demarara, two or three days before they sailed, who were not on the quarter bill, also one boy, making in all, 139; at the commencement of the action, the Hornet mustered 145 fit for duty—at that time the L'Espiegle's hull was plainly to be seen from the Hornet's deck, and at the time both vessels anchored, she could not have been more than four miles from us. On my calling on lieutenant Wright, he acknowledged, in presence of several gentlemen, that the Peacock did mount more guns than he had mentioned in his statement. The public are left to judge how far this gentleman's statement is to be credited.

D. C. CONNER, Lieut. of United States ship Hornet.

EASTON, (Md.) April 24.

Arrived here on Sunday afternoon Major John Meredith and Mr. William Bromwell from Queens-Town, sent in there by the enemy's blockading squadron—The following statement, by them hastily taken of their treatment, &c is offered to the public.

On Friday last 16th we left Baltimore, at 11 o'clock stood down the Patapsco with a fine breeze till we got near North Point, when we discovered plainly three large ships and several smaller vessels apparently about five miles above the mouth of Chester River. Thinking he had best put back, the Skipper of the packet, Bateman, (the captain and owner being sick at home) shifted his course and stood up the river; sailing some time on our way up, discovering nothing that could molest us, and thinking that the wind would continue, put again down the river. On our way this second time down, the Gun Boat, stationed some miles above North Point, got under way and stood up the river; had not proceeded far down the river when we discovered two row boats under North Point, about 15 miles distant, standing as we thought to the land—immediately put back again the second time up the river; after going on some time we found the row boats coming after us and gaining—took out our sweeps and manned them well, and made the best of our way, supposing they might be enemy's barges, tho' there were different opinions—some said they were seine boats, who had been up the bay—others that they were in for Barney's barges sent to keep a look out—the wind becoming light, they gained on us so fast that we were all convinced they were the enemy's barges; and being apprehensive we should be taken waved a signal to the Gun Boat just ahead—finding she took no notice of us, but still stood on, exerted every nerve to prevent being captured—in struggle! about 6 o'clock they fired several shot from musketry at us—we now found indeed that we were gone, though an hour before we had not the least idea but that we could make the fort with all ease before they could come up with us—a few minutes after their first fire the enemy came along side, boarded from two small barges containing 20 men each, and captured us within five miles of the Fort of Baltimore, the Gun Boat, as we supposed, about 3 or 400 yards ahead; she did not fire till the enemy had boarded us, when they appeared to aim their shot at us, two of which were very near striking our mast and stern. It appears to be the opinion of every passenger on board the packet (even the enemy himself said decidedly) that the Gun Boat might and ought to have protected us.

Immediately after the enemy fired, the packet's boat was got out in which Mr. Price, his son and servant, the Skipper, (Bateman) and steawban and Colburn (sailors) with three black men (also sailors) abandoned the vessel and escaped to the shore; only one sailor being left aboard the packet, and he a boy (Michael Taylor) who behaved nobly.

The Officers who boarded, asked if the vessel was a Packet, and upon being answered she was; they said we need be under no apprehension, for that our persons and private property should be respected—said they took us for a Gun Boat.—We were towed down to the squadron and anchored near the Marlboro' 74. Rear Admiral Cockburn—continued there till 10 o'clock next day, the 17th, during which time, boats were continually passing to and from the Admiral's ship, we were frequently visited by the boats—between 10 and 11 o'clock, it was ordered by the Admiral (we presume) that the passengers of the captured vessel should have the baggage delivered to them, that they should have a sloop, (a small bay craft) to carry them to Queenstown, but the vessel and cargo they retained as a prize—got under way at 11 o'clock, bidding them good bye and they wishing us a good passage—poor comfort to John Merdith and William Bromwell, who owned the whole of the merchandize to a large amount, every package of which were taken! We were however very glad we came off so well, for we were under some apprehension that at least some of us would be detained. They put on board of us several prisoners, some of whom had been detained a month, some not so long. They treated us politely—were very communicative, spoke highly of our naval officers; and said, that Captains Jones and Lawrence ought to be Admirals.

Arrived at Queens-Town about 12 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 17th almost ready to kiss the ground for joy that we had got out of the enemy's clutches, and on land once more, safe and sound.

☞ From some of the prisoners put on board of us, we learned that the enemy had, during the time they were detained, destroyed upwards of 100 Bay Craft, some of which was very valuable. Robert Williams, a prisoner, taken in the Lynx, told John Meredith that he saw two pilots aboard the Admiral's ship, when he got to Baltimore would report them.

JOHN MEREDITH,
WILLIAM BROMWELL.

N. B. The enemy observed that the major stationed at North Point was a brave fellow, that he fired several shot, one of which was so well aimed that it splashed the water over one of their barges—said they should like to be acquainted with him, &c.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Observing a statement in the Baltimore Whig, with respect to the capture of the Queenstown Packet, signed by John Meridith and William Bromwell—I consider it a duty incumbent on me to contradict it as absurd and incorrect.—On the 15th inst. I was ordered down the Patapsco to Sparrow's Point, to fix a flag there to exchange signals with major Barney on North Point and Fort McHenry; and to leave my first mate and spy-glass and immediately proceed up the river. On the 16th at 4 P. M. weighed and stood up, at 5 discovered two boats rowing up the river after us, supposed them to be market boats, and did not suspect them to be enemy until they fired on the Packet astern of me, at least three quarters of a mile—As to the crew of the Packet making any signal to me is doubtful, if they did, none of my officers or men discovered it; and as to not firing on them before they boarded the Packet, is false—I did fire at the barge to leeward, the other in the wake of the Packet, and after the enemy boarded the sloop and was making their way from me, I did fire at her and endeavor to cut away her mast, and in that case would have recaptured her: but the assertion that it was in my power to prevent her capture after I knew they were enemy is untrue, for the Packet could sail three feet to my two; and as for the enemy's saying I could and ought to have prevented her capture, is doubtful, if they did they are liars; and as to their saying they took you to be a Gun Boat, is false; they knew the Gun Boat, as they must and did see her at an anchor down the river; and when they knew what I was, why did not the cowardly rascals come nearer? I would willingly have gone nearer them if I could.

Now, Major Meredith and Mr. Bromwell, you certainly must have been greatly alarmed or had an intention of injuring my character. You say I was not more than 3 or 4 hundred yards from you; that is not so; I can prove by 100 respectable gentlemen, that I was at least 13 hundred yards distant from the Packet when captured. All the officers and gentlemen at the Fort were satisfied with my conduct. Captain Gordon who commands on the station was an eye witness of the whole transaction and appeared to be perfectly satisfied.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES FRAZIER.

April 30.

BALTIMORE, *April 26.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Eastern shore who was captured in the Patapsco, on board of the Queenstown Packet, on Friday last.

"I am so much indisposed as to be incapable of giving you a very particular account of the capture of the Queenstown Packet on Friday last, by the British squadron in the Chesapeake. We determined, when we started from Baltimore, not to go down the river farther than we could with safety, and to return as soon as we saw any thing like danger.

When we were some distance within North Point we discovered two boats, but did not take them to be the enemy.—We thought we could make our escape, from the vessels of war being a considerable distance up the bay, and the wind being fair and fresh. No small boats were seen coming from the squadron; but at length we saw boats under North Point full of men, and coming in pursuit of us. We immediately put back, crowded all sail, and put out our sweeps; but unfortunately the wind lulled. The captain of the packet and seven of the passengers left us in the row boat, which induced the enemy's barges to commence firing, and then great confusion ensued, in consequence of the cries of the women and children on board, and the alarm of some of the passengers. They continued firing until they boarded, but fortunately no one was injured. The officer who boarded us was a lieutenant of the Maidstone, who treated us with great politeness. He and the other officers treated the ladies with every degree of politeness and attention. He told us we should be released the next day, and all our baggage. The packet was anchored along side of the admiral's ship, and a guard left with us. The next day at ten o'clock we were put on board of an old boat, with scarcely any provisions, and with no water fit to drink, to make the best of our way to Queenstown, with a permit from the admiral. We were permitted to take nothing with us but our apparel. Mr.——, and Mr.——, lost property to the amount of $2,900.

"The gun boat in the Patapsco, was but a few hundred yards from us when the enemy commenced firing, and if she had fired one gun we should have been saved. The officer who captured us, declared, that had the gun boat fired, he would not have pursued us. After we were captured, the gun boat commenced firing upon the Packet, and was very near striking her several times—Her shot would have done execution had they struck us, which induces me and the rest of the passengers to believe that if she had fired at the barges, we should have escaped. Major Barney acted well at North Point—he was very near killing a number of the enemy in the barges, and the British officer complimented him highly for the manner in which he directed his fire. *They knew that Barney had the command at North Point before we were captured. They appeared to be very inquisitive about the elections, whether the peace men would not have a majority in the next congress?* I answered in the negative. I heard them intimate that their frigates could get up the Patapsco, and the fort would not be any obstruction to them. They asked me about the force at the fort. I told them it was a delicate question, and could not answer them.—They said it was discretionary to answer or not—I had much conversation with several of the officers, and on a variety of subjects relating to the war.—They appeared to be acquainted with the soundings of the rivers and bay. I saw a seaman who was captured on board the Dolphin, who told me they had three or four of the Baltimore pilots on board the squadron, who receive pay for piloting them up the bay, I saw vessels on fire in every direction in the bay, when we left the fleet on Saturday morning—I understood that Annapolis was to be attacked on their return down the bay, and that there were three sail more coming up.—The officers were greedy after the newspapers, and got every one that was on board the Packet." *Balt. Pat.*

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Elkton, to his friend in this city—dated April 21, 1813.

"I would have written to you before this time, but for the hurry and confusion which we have been in, occasioned by the news received from different sources, of the British having entered Elk river. On Friday, a meeting of the people of the town and county was called, when not less than 200 convened at the court house, and in a few minutes 1000 dollars was raised; a committee of three appointed; and on Saturday the ground laid out for three breast works; one at Elk landing, one between the landing and Frenchtown, and one at Frenchtown. On Saturday the first was nearly completed—300 feet of a semi circle; and mounts five 6 pound cannon; the trench sufficient to contain 500 men—besides this, at the landing, we have captain Snow's letter of marque, with 6 cannon. The middle work when finished, will mount seven cannon, one of them a long 12 pounder, and its situation commands Frenchtown and Elkton. The channel can be swept the whole distance; it is 30 feet higher than the water, and the channel not 60 feet wide. An old vessel and a chain will be put across it. The work at Frenchtown mounts seven cannon—It is built on the east end of the wharf, and commands the channel three miles down.

"The whole county, I might nearly say, has been here some part of the time since Sunday morning, and the appearance of the works have raised their confidence, that they almost wish an opportunity of saluting the scoundrels from them.

"There is no sentiments but what are patriotic. The feds are as vigilant as they can be. We have plenty of ammunition purchased by subscription. The appropriation of muskets has not been sent by the governor, which was 160 stand; but we have on hand nearly 550, and a great many other guns.—We yesterday got 7000 weight of cannon balls from Cecil furnace, to be returned if not used. The troop is divided into sections, and each section takes a tour of three days to Turkey Point. Yesterday lieut. Rickets returned with his section, and informed us that right of the enemy's vessels lay about seven miles from the mouth of the Susquehanna.—On Tuesday they burnt five craft. They could plainly see the barges capture two vessels from Susquehanna. Their main object is, in my opinion, to burn the property at Elk landing, but they will be there disappointed, should they attempt it. They must every man be cut to pieces. There are a great number of vessels, perhaps 30; some large square rigged, others not so large. We fortunately found the cannon on board of the Frenchtown packets for ballast." IBID.

Charleston, April 22.

EVACUATION OF FLORIDA

by the troops of the United States.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the privateer Hazard, in one day from St. Mary's informs us that the troops of the United States were to evacuate the Province of East Florida on the 27th inst. Gen. Pinckney was at Point Petre; his aids-de-camp had been on to St. Augustine, and arranged with Gov. Kinderlan, the manner of evacuation.—Most of the Patriots had gone to St. Augustine and taken the oath of allegiance under the new constitution. *J. H. McIntosh*, the late director-general of Florida, refused to take the oath of allegiance, and had removed his negroes to St. Mary's. Some of the patriots were insulted by the lower orders at St. Augustine, on going to take the oath, in consequence of which the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding such proceedings in future. Our informant has furnished us with a copy of the proclamation, which will be published hereafter.

Boston, April 21.

On Sunday last about 120 of the brave crew of the Constitution set off from Charlestown, in large coaches with four horses, for Sacket's Harbor. These sailors will infuse skill and confidence into the navigators of the lakes. There they will act over again the conquest of the Guerriere and the Java. Yesterday morning several more carriages started off with more sailors for the same place. We must approve transporting our seamen to the interior in carriages, for a sailor does not know how to walk like a soldier; the former makes *lee-way* while the latter marches straight on.—*Pat.*

April 24.

THE SQUADRON.

On Thursday afternoon Commodore Rodgers got under way and saluted the town as he passed by it down the harbor amidst the huzzas of a large concourse of people whose hearts go with him, his fine corps of officers and excellent crew. Few officers court popularity less than Com. Rodgers, yet few have attained more of it than this accomplished commander. If he be not a consummate naval officer, the people of Boston have formed a wrong opinion of him. His officers down to the youngest midshipman have acquired the respect of the inhabitants by the propriety of their behaviour; and the sober and orderly conduct of his crew when ashore, has given a new idea of *men-of-war-men.*

When we speak of his officers and crew, we mean of his squadron in the harbor of Boston without confining our commendations to the ship President.

Captain Smith is an highly meritorious officer, and commands a ship and crew that do honor to him and to our country. It was particularly observed of the Congress that she got under way in a most masterly manner. Her sails were displayed with the rapidity of the scenery of a theatre, which excited a burst of applause from the spectators.

May health and success attend the officers of the squadron and the highly disciplined crew, in their resolution of enforcing the doctrine of "Free trade and no impressment."

The President and Congress yesterday lay in the Roads. The wind was directly ahead; consequently they could not proceed to sea if they were so disposed. It is said the two British frigates were in sight the first part of the day, but we feel satisfied they were not. [*Patriot.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

The Hornet it is said, is under sailing orders for England and France, with despatches. Mr. Crawford, our new minister to the French court, it is conjectured, will embark in her.

Mr. Gallatin arrived in this city on Saturday last.

In consequence of orders to expedite the sailing of the flag ship Neptune, capt Jones, with the embassy of peace for Russia, received on Saturday, an extra number of hands were employed all yesterday in bending sails, filling water, and other preparations for the voyage; it is supposed she will sail in a few days.

The keel of a 74 was on Wednesday last, laid in the navy yard at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

The last New-Hampshire Gazette says, "We understand that orders have been received to proceed with all possible expedition in building 'the 74 gun ship,' at the Navy Yard in this (Portsmouth) harbor.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) April 28.

TWO PRISONERS TAKEN.

One of the enemy's barges a few days ago, put into Little Creek, having on board a negro, who was compelled, at the risk of his life, by the persons in the boat, to pilot them. When the barge came some distance up the creek, an English lieutenant, in company with a person (said to be an inhabitant of the eastern states) landed and went to a house not far from the shore to bargain for cattle and some other articles which were wanted by the fleet. The proprietor of the house treated the lieutenant, and his companion in the most hospitable manner and prevailed on them to stay much longer than they at first intended. In the mean time he dispatched a person to Dover, five or six miles off, to inform the commandant of the volunteers at that place of the guests then in his house. The volunteers immediately turned out and soon reached the house which they surrounded. Both the lieutenant and his companion were taken—but the barge, with the remainder of the crew, we are sorry to learn escaped. The eastern gentleman is now in "*durance vile*" at Dover, where, we expect he will be tried for violating the most sacred laws of his country. The lieutenant when taken, pretended to have come ashore with a flag of truce, but being unable to show it, or his authority, he was carried to Dover as a prisoner of war.

Newport, (R. I.) April 19.

This morning arrived the schr. Spark, Read, 30 days from Rochelle, bound to New York, with a valuable cargo of brandy, wine and silks. Left Rochelle, March 16. Capt. Read did not bring any newspapers. He, however, informs, that conscripts from every part of the empire, were continually marching for the north. That the French squadron at Rochelle *had been laid up, and the men marched to join the army in Russia.* It was said in France that Bonaparte would re-enter Russia at the head of 300,000 men—Bonaparte left Paris about the last of February on a visit to the emperor Francis, and had not returned when captain R. left Rochelle.

By several Block Island boats which arrived yesterday, we learn that the British squadron, having completed their watering on Wednesday last, sailed, (with the exception of two frigates) as was supposed, for Boston bay, or for the southward. The report of their having built a wharf, and hoisted the British standard at Block Island, is totally untrue. The squadron have made no late captures.

EASTON, (Md.) April 20.

The squadron have been during the past week literally spread on our shores, while their small vessels have entered several rivers, but without effecting a landing on the main, being opposed at all points by infantry and cavalry, whose determined valor they seem loth to test.—Sharp's Island has been invaded now about a week, and a partial supply of water and provisions have fallen into the hands of the captors. Tilghman's and Poplar Islands are also in their power, and out of the protection of the militia.—From those prisoners whom they have released, it is understood they intend making their rendezvous on these Islands so long as they furnish supplies.

NEW YORK, April 26.

LATEST FROM OPORTO.

Captain Dillano arrived here last evening, in 29 days from Oporto, and informs that a few days previous to his sailing a French Corvette, of 20 guns, appeared off the Bar, took and destroyed a number of vessels, among which were several Portuguese, and their crews were landed at Villa de Conde, and have arrived at Oporto.

The American privateer Globe, Captain Moon, of Baltimore, was off the Burlings, and had taken or destroyed 8 or 10 sail of vessels; the crew of one of them had arrived at Oporto, and spoke in the most praiseworthy terms of the generous treatment they experienced while on board the privateer.—The Globe had been chased several times by British cruizers, which she out sailed with ease.

The news of the capture of the Java and Peacock had reached Oporto, which was not well relished by the English.

Capt. Delano further states, that he perused London papers down to the 18th of March, which were brought by a sloop of war, in four days from England—one of the papers contained an account of the capture of a British sloop of war, and two South Seamen by the United States' frigate Essex.

The London papers also stated, that Dantzic still held out, but was hourly expected to surrender to the Russians who were besieging it.

April 29.

A British Frigate ashore.

Capt. Taber, of the sloop President, informs us that a British frigate, in chase of an American vessel, went ashore on Pollock Rip, off Nantucket Shoals on Monday last and it is supposed would be lost. Her masts had gone overboard, and one of her tier of ports had gone under water. [The above account is confirmed by a New London Packet, arrived yesterday.]

The following particular account of the loss of a British frigate which we received from capt. Varnum (& Mr. Page, a passenger) of the schr. Sally, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 5 days from Bath.

Capt. Varnum and Mr. Page, stated to us, that on Monday at 8 o'clock being then opposite Cape Cod light, a large frigate came up with and passed them under a crowd of sail, with a fresh breeze at N. E. and thick squally weather. At noon, the same day, captain P. passed a large frigate ashore at Pollock's Rip, between Nantucket Island and Cape Cod.

The frigate's masts were all gone by the board; that she had 16 ports of a side on her gun deck, and Capt. V. presumes she is the same frigate that passed him in the morning—that he had no doubt of her being a British frigate of the largest class, and that she would be lost.

Capt. V. further states, that he saw two small schooners come out of Chatham, and anchored close under the frigate's stern—that three of the frigate's boats, full of men, put off to the schooners.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 7.

We have seen letters from Fort Meigs, the Head-Quarters of the North Western Army, dated the 10th inst. at which time all was well. They were in hourly expectation of an attack from the British forces, and were prepared to give them a warm reception. *Nat. Intel.*

FALSE REPORT.

It was stated in the Alexandria Gazette of yesterday, on what was deemed credible authority, that the Postmaster General had received a letter from Warren in Ohio, announcing that a detachment of 250 Americans, with Gen. Harrison at their head, had been totally destroyed, on their march from Fort Defiance to Fort Meigs.

We are authorized and requested to state, that the above report is not correct—that Mr. *Granger* received no such letter. It may be proper to add there has been some such report as the above in circulation, which is destitute of foundation, and which we have not been able to trace to its source. *Nat. Intel.*

VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.

The contest between Eppes and Ran-Randolph is at length decided, and Mr. R. has leave to withdraw from the turmoils of public life. The returns from Cumberland are, as given by the Virginia Patriot [Fed.]

For Eppes	208
Randolph	148
	60

Giving Mr. Eppes a majority in the district of 177 votes.

We understand that the British have burnt French Town, and destroyed whatever goods were in that place. [*Whig.*

The flotilla upon lake Ontario under the command of commodore Chauncy, has sailed with general Pike's brigade on board. It is understood that the object of this expedition is the destruction of the enemy's vessels at York; at which the troops will be landed at Newark for the purpose of co-operating with the central army in an attack upon fort George—important intelligence may be daily looked for from the frontier—and from the state of the preparations we anticipate a successful result of this operation. [*National Advocate.*

"By letters received yesterday from Annapolis, we learn that about 130 or 140 prisoners were on that day landed from the fleet lying in the Bay, in consequence of an arrangement for their exchange. About the same number was expected to be landed on yesterday. It was observed that after delivering the prisoners the British squadron would proceed higher up the Bay. They had not attempted to approach Annapolis.

There was a report on board the British fleet, which we hope is not true, tho' we see much reason to fear it is, that our frigate Essex has been taken by a 74 gun ship and carried into Antigua. [*Nat. Intel.*

It is ludicrous to hear the federalists declaim against taxes, loans and armies, as being dangerous to our liberties. "Nobody can see me," exclaimed the boy who put his head under a bushel, while his body and limbs remained exposed. As though every body don't remember, that when in power, they stoutly insisted that a national debt was a national blessing, and gave us practical proof of their belief that armies and taxes were necessary even in time of peace. *Alb. Argus.*

"Keep a good look out for that fellow," said a sharper to a countryman, and pointed to an honest-by-stander. No sooner was the countryman's attention directed to this *imaginary* danger, than the sharper rifled his pocket and made off. The federalists having given proof of their kind solicitude for the sailor, the soldier, and the poor orphan, are now wishing to play their tricks upon the farmer and mechanic. "Don't trust those republicans; they'll rob you of your money," is their exclamation. Fellow-citizens, do you remember the federal taxes and gag-law of '98? Well then, never exchange a *tried*, for a *professed* friend, as Poor Richard says. *Ib.*

Federal Sympathy.—We have heard great sympathy expressed for some poor *horses* which col. Pike found it necessary to *impress*, as they have it, in order to expedite the arrival of his troops at Sacket's Harbor, in time to save that place and the flotilla from the fate of Ogdensburg.—Were these sympathetic souls in Canada, they might weep their eyes out, for there *men* are impressed with less ceremony, and with much more frequency, than *horses* are here. After all, though, is it not a foul stigma upon the American character, that the sufferings of our impressed seamen, and the horrid butcheries on our disarmed soldiery, remain unlamented and untold in the prostituted prints which eagerly strive to excite the public sympathy on subjects of infinitely inferior magnitude! *Ib.*

LOAN.

The loan for the service of the *American* Government for the present year is 16 millions of dollars.

The loan for the service of the British Government this year is 40 millions sterling—equal to 177,600,000 dollars! (*T. T. Amer.*

FRENCH AGGRESSION.

The American brig Success, Captain Babson, which sailed from the port of Boston, on the 8th of last month, bound to Cadiz, with a cargo of flour and rice, was captured and scuttled on the 27th, lat. 42, long. 29, by the French national frigate Arethuse, from Nantz. The Success was sunk with all her cargo on board, and her sails. *Bost. Pap.*

Extract of a letter from Fort Stoddart, dated 1st April, 1813.

"On or about the 10th inst. gen. Wilkinson will take either peaceably or forcibly possession of the town and citadel of Mobile, and the American standard will at last wave victorious over the venerable ramparts of fort Condé. The great strength of this fortress (erected during the reign of Louis XIV.) may be deduced from the circumstance of its having been defended several weeks by 80 men, against the united attack of 2000, under don Galvez, in 1780, and finally capitulated honorably. One hundred and fifty rations are said to be the daily issues to the Spanish garrison, but I scarce think that the number of troops can justify it. Be assured, the disasters of the north will never be repeated in our south western army; for its commander prefers death to defeat, and all his officers are equally emulous of distinction.

Extract of a letter, dated

UTICA,* April 16.

"I have this day received a letter from Sackett's harbor, in which I am informed that the ice is broke up in the lake and that our fleet will immediately be out.—The army is all in motion making preparation to cross, and from what I can learn you may rest assured the American standard will be planted in Canada before you receive this letter. Our troops are rapidly concentrating at the different places whence attacks are intended: they are in high spirits and give hopes of a successful campaign. *Col. Scott* is just now marching into this place, and *Col. Dennis* will be here to-morrow—There are many other detachments on the roads which will join us in a few days—Here are 500 well mounted light dragoons."

**Utica is 84 miles on this side Sackett's harbor.*

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the American, dated

"HAVRE DE-GRACE, April 27.

"I send you the following extract, which I believe will be found correct:

"*Bush-Neck, Hanson's Fishery, April 27.*

"From this place we are in sight of a frigate, two brigs, four schooners, and two barges; the brigs and schooners are opposite and above us; the frigate is above Pool's Island: one of the brigs fired 6 or 8 rounds upon the Eastern Shore yesterday in my sight, and several shot were returned from the shore. A barge which approached the shore was fired on, and made off, and ran under Pool's Island. One of the schooners fired on Hanson's Fishery on Sunday last, three shot fell within 200 yards of the shore. They have since yesterday moved about three miles higher, and appear to be looking up."

Extract of another from the same place, dated April 28.

"The enemy have just taken possession of Specuci Island, and have killed and destroyed a number of cattle and hogs—The barges and men could be plainly seen from this place, with glasses, passing along the shore: two schrs. and a brig have come to anchor near the Eastern Shore, abreast of the island."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Hampton Roads,

Pleasure House, 21st, April, 1813.

"DEAR SIR—This evening about 4 o'clock a schooner hove in sight. Immediately after a frigate got under way to head her off; she however continued to stand directly up, as close in shore as she could consistent with safety. When opposite the frigate she received several broadsides and continued to run, the frigate in pursuit; she so far outsailed the frigate that before she got to Willoughby's, the chase was out of cannon shot; but two tenders and several barges had already taken their stations, one off the point and the other on the opposite shore, to intercept her. So soon as nearly abreast they closed upon her, opened their fire which she feebly returned, being as I supposed a Letter of Marque; passed them in high style and stood up for the Roads, and ere this I hope is in Norfolk harbor! Too much credit cannot be given to the Captain for thus saving his vessel and cargo, and running in open day amidst a fleet of seven sail and two tenders and escaping the whole.

"Not to be behind hand in a good cause, and expecting her to be run ashore, I ordered my detachment out, borrowed some muskets and rode as far as Willoughby's with the intention of aiding and assisting to protect the property from the attack of the Barges. The whole coast appeared to be lined with them. By way of encouragement for the crew to hold out to the last, we, when within about one mile and a half and abreast, waved our caps and made such signs as might tend to excite their further exertions to escape."

Extract of a letter dated New Orleans, March 24, 1813.

The brig Siren of 16 guns, sailed on Friday last, on a cruise. She is commanded by Captain BAINBRIDGE, brother to him who has recently distinguished himself—he is as brave as Julius Caesar, his officers and crew are equally so.—There has been off the Balize for some days, a British sloop of war carrying twenty-two or twenty four guns called the Herald, this is rather too great an odds, as the Siren mounts no more than sixteen, and those not of the kind of metal suitable for her, as she was unfortunate a few months past in having to throw her guns overboard after getting upon a shoal; but notwithstanding, if h comes in contact with her, he will go to the bottom sooner than strike. He received a few days past a challenge from the British captain, saying, that he, (on board his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Herald,) would be glad if captain Bainbridge would favor him with some of the sweet notes of the Siren, and that he in return would favor him with the tune of Rule Britannia.

Port of Salem, April 26.—The British frigates Shannon and Tenedos are daily in sight in our bay. A coaster arrived here on Sunday from the eastward with lumber, was brought to by them on Saturday afternoon, and after a little detention suffered to proceed. They are rashly waiting for Commodore Rodgers, though singly inferior in force to the President. They sported a little with the master of the coaster, telling him they were tired of doing nothing, that they must begin business by burning his vessel, &c. Last week a Beverly fishing boat was brought to by the frigates who bought all their fish at the highest market price, and filled their keg with good old Jamaica.

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.

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'ty.*

May 5, 1813.

Fresh Hemp Seed

now ready for delivery at a very low price.

JAS. S. LANE.

Shepherd'stown, May 5.

ATTENTION!!

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

May 7.

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.

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.

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.

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.

YORK, (Penn.) April 17.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Savannah, April 10.

SAINT AUGUSTINE.

Proclamation.

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

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

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

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

DECREE.

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

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

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

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

SEBASTIAN KINDELAN.

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

John de Entralgo
Bernard Joseph Segui.

EAST FLORIDA.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

Patriots of East Florida.

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

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

Done in Council 30th March, 1813.

B. HARRIS,
President of the Legislative Council.

Attest DARIEL S. DELAMIG,
Secretary of State.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 5th instant, a negro man named SIM, but when from home he calls himself George, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout made, stoop shouldered and has a simple down look. He had on when he went away, overalls and roundabout of homemade drab cloth, swandown jacket and wool hat, but might have changed part of his dress. The above reward will be paid if brought home or secured in any jail so that I get him again.

GEORGE BURNS.

April 23.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia at their next sitting for a law to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.

April 23.

☞ Three Journeymen Mill-Wrights, and two Carpenters wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

JACOB FISHER.

April 23.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who purchased at the sale made in August last, at Hare Wood, and for which purchases I hold their bonds, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be commenced indiscriminately.

J. B. HENRY.

April 23.

Six Cents Reward.

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

DANIEL MARKLE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 30.

SPRING GOODS.

W. & T. Brown

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

Charles-Town, April 6. 6w.

SPRING GOODS.

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

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, April 2, 1813.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

HENRY GANTT.

April 9.

Carding Machines.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has erected a complete set of *Carding Machines* at Mr. Griffin Taylor's mill, in Frederick County, about eight miles from Charles-Town, and four from Battle-Town. Terms of carding eight cents per pound. One pound of grease to be sent to every ten pounds of wool, when it is not greased at home. The wool must be picked clean of burs and sticks. A sheet or blanket for every fifteen pounds of wool must be sent to contain the rolls.

JOHN HOGELAND.

April 23, 1813.

Regimental Orders.

The first battalion of the 55th regiment Virginia militia is ordered to meet on Saturday the 22d of May next, at Shepherd's-Town, and the second battalion at Charlestown, on Saturday the 29th of the same month, at 11 o'clock.

The commandants of battalions and companies of the 55th regt. are ordered to meet at the house of Thomas James, in Shepherd's Town, on Saturday the 1st of May next, for the purpose of establishing the boundaries of company districts.

J. CRANE, Lt. Col.

April 23.

LAMPBLACK

OF THE BEST QUALITY, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Apprentices Indentures

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

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

MOSES WILSON, Senior.

Charles-Town, April 16.

NEW FANCY STORE.

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

A Large and Elegant Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

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

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

April 9, 1813.

WOOL CARDING.

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

JAMES WALKER.

Mills Grove, April 9.

The elegant full bred Horse

YOUNG ORIAN,

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

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

SAMUEL FISHER.

March 15, 1813.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

IMPRESSMMNT.

From the National Advocate.

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

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

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

Duchess county, ss.

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

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

his
RICHARD ⋈ TOMPKINS.
mark

Poughkeepsie, April 17, 1813.

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

Duchess County, ss.

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

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

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

JAMES TOMPKINS.

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

WM. W. BOGARDUS,
Justice of the Peace.

DESTRUCTION OF FRENCHTOWN.

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

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

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

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

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

From the Baltimore Patriot.

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

HENRY RUSSEL.

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

Baltimore, May 4, 1813.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimore, May 4.—10 o,clock, P. M.

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

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

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

BALTIMORE, May 5.

THE ENEMY LANDING.

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

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

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

REINFORCEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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