

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1813.

[No. 275.]

BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the attack made on Sackett's Harbor, Canadian Country, Extra, Wednesday June 2, From the Kingston Gazette Extra, Sunday, P. M. Nov. 30, 1813.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Kingston, Adjutant General's Office, 23d May, 1813.

His excellency the commander of the Forces considers it an act of justice due to the detachment placed under the command of colonel Baynes, to express his entire approbation of their conduct in the recent attack made upon Sackett's Harbor, at day break on the morning of the 23th inst. The regularity & patient firmness exhibited by the troops under circumstances of peculiar privation and fatigue, have exceeded only by their intrepid gallantry in action, forcing a passage at the point of the bayonet, through a thickly wooded country, not affording a single spot of cleared ground favorable for the operation of the troops. The wounds were filled with infantry, supported by field pieces, and incessant heavy and destructive fire from a numerous and almost invisible foe, did not arrest the determined advance of the troops; who, after taking three field pieces, 6 pounders from the enemy, drove him by a spirited charge to seek shelter within the block houses of his enclosed forts, and induced him to set fire to his store houses. Unfortunately light and adverse winds prevented the co-operation of the larger vessels of the fleet; the gun boats under the direction of captain Mulcaster, rendered every assistance in their power, to support the landing and advance of the troops, but proved unequal to silence the guns of the enemy's batteries, or to have any effect on their block house, and as being found impracticable without assistance and the co-operation of the ships, to carry their post by assault; the troops were reluctantly ordered to leave a beaten enemy whom they had driven before them for upwards of 3 hours, and who did not venture to offer the slightest opposition to the re-embarkation of the troops, which was effected with perfect order.

The grenadier company of the 100th regiment commanded by captain Burke, to which was attached a subaltern's detachment of the Royal Scots, led the column with undaunted gallantry, supported by a detachment of the King's, under maj. Evans, which nobly upheld the high established character of that distinguished corps; the detachment of the 104th regiment under maj. Moodie, behaved with the utmost gallantry & spirit, and their example was followed by capt. M'Pherson's company of Glenagry light infantry. The detachment of Canadian Voltigeurs, under major Harriot, behaved with a degree of spirit & steadiness so as to justify expectations of their becoming a highly useful and valuable corps.

The two divisions of the detachment were most ably commanded by colonel Young, of the King's, and major Drummond of the 104th regiment.

Commodore sir James Yeo, conducted the brigades of boats to the attack, and accompanying the troops on their advance, directed the co operation of the gun-boats. The enemy had a few days before received strong reinforcements of troops, by the report of the prisoners, and a corps of 300 men arrived the night preceding the attack; and from every source of information his force must have been quadruple in numbers to the detachments taken from the garrison of Kingston.

Captain Gray, acting Deputy Quarter Master General, was killed close to the enemy's block house. In him the army have lost an active and intelligent officer. Returns of the killed and wounded have not yet been received from the corps.

By his excellency's command,
EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General.

The fleet have returned this morning, and landed the troops, with four American officers, and about 150 soldiers, prisoners of war.

By letters which we have seen, we learn that no more than 750 men of the British troops were engaged in the attack, of whom 150 were killed and wounded. Captain Gray of the quarter master general's department, Capt. Blackmore and Ensign Gregg, of the King's were killed. Major Evans, capt. Tyeth and lieutenant of the same regiment, majors Drummond and Moodie, and captain Shore and Leonard, of the 104th regiment and capt. M'Pherson of the Glenagry light infantry, are among the wounded.

From that place to Cleveland, have returned. During their stay at Cleveland a British cartel arrived with 60 prisoners, 10 of Winchester's and 50 of Clay's men. The prisoners stated that major Graves and captain Simpson of the Kentucky militia [supposed to have been killed at the River Raisin] were certainly still alive, but held in captivity by the Indians until a treaty should be made with the Americans. Col. Elliott, it is said offered to purchase major Graves for \$150, but was refused.

Captain Vance is appointed to the command of the garrison at Lower Sandusky.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A French chemist has lately astonished our sugar bakers by the exhibition of a new and shortened process for refining sugar. He effects in two or three days what has usually been performed, by the ordinary process, only in as many months; and what is equally important, he produces the finest sugar from the present refuse of the sugar houses. The new process does not require the use of bullock's blood, and other offensive materials hitherto employed by the sugar bakers.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentious practices of persons cutting and carrying wood off his farm, adjoining of Smithfield; he hereby cautions all persons against such offences in future, or trespassing in any manner upon his land. Those who disregard this notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

BEN. BELL.

June 18, 1813.

NOTICE.

I will do any kind of clock and watch repairs. Call on George Lamont, Middletown, Berkeley county, or the Editor of this paper, or Mr. Russel, of said place for information.

GEO. LAMONT.

June 18.

RANAWAY

From the subscriber, living near Millwood on Spout Run, on the 23rd of last month a NEGRO MAN, NAMED TOM, who is a shoemaker by trade. No other description, is presumed necessary to give of him, so far as that he has a wooden leg, having had his leg cut off just below the knee. He is 35 years of age and is about 5 feet ten inches high, and has a white swelling on his left hand, which he has complained of since being coming on his arm.

Whoever will take up said negro and bring him again, shall receive a reward of ten dollars if taken within the state, and fifty dollars if taken out of the state, from SAM'L M'COMB R.

June 12th, 1813.

VACCINE MATTER.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any Physician or other Officer of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post; and the requester five dollars (on the current Bank Paper in any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, as how to use it will be furnished with the Matter, as will be any discreet person, who can read writing to secure his own family from the Small-Pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense.

All letters on this subject, to and from the undersigned, shall not exceed half an ounce in weight, and be carried by the United States Mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,
U. S. Agent for Vaccination, in America.

June 11.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 5th inst. an apprentice to the Shoe-Making business named
Walter W. S. French,
about five feet six inches high, slender made, walks straight, rather of a brown complexion, about 19 years of age, had on and took with him the following clothing, to wit: one dark coloured cloth coat, two striped cotton summer do. one black waistcoat, one striped do. one pair of dark coloured pantaloons, two pair of striped do.—He generally wore a black handkerchief round his neck, also a pair of Cosack boots. I will give the above reward if secured in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS LIKENS,
Charles-Town, May 8, 1813.

20,000 feet Plank,

FOR SALE AT THE OLD FURNACE, OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

From 14, 16, 17, 18, to 20 feet in length, inch and inch & a fourth thick.—For further information inquire of Mr. Henry Strider, at the old furnace.

June 11.

Franklinton, Ohio, May 28.

A part of captain Vance's company of Franklin Dragoons, detached at Lower Sandusky, to accompany the governor

MRS. ANN FRAME

HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEE & Co's FAMILY MEDICINES, so justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twenty years past. These are: Anodyne Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Blood, for violent colic, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Ague and Fever Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying Legeria, Lee's Inch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury) Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Tonic, for tetters and irruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, Lee's Eye Water, Lee's Toothache Drops, Lee's Danish Lips-Salve, Lee's Gum Plaster, Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of headache, Lee's Tooth Powder.

Where also may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing a great variety of cases of cures.

June 4.

JOHN CARLILE

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN CHARLES-TOWN, A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS; CONSISTING OF

- Blegant and Plain Families
- School Bibles
- D. Testaments
- D. World's Spelling Books
- Webster's Books
- Primer's
- Walker's Large and Small Dictionary
- Johnson's Large do.
- Do King Glass
- Watts's Grammar
- Watts's Hymns
- Public Learning
- Principles of Politeness
- Guliver's Travels
- Italian Nun
- Elizabeth
- O'Neal's Geography
- Indian Wars Testaments
- Juvenile Anecdotes
- Children's True Friend
- Village Trifles
- Portraits
- Coleman's Poems
- Confession of Faith
- Arts and Sciences
- Children of the Abbey
- Far Sex
- Dunster's Fables
- Franklin's Works
- Speculator—Bovals.
- Reverend Reckoner
- Universal Chronology
- Simpson's Euclid
- Garrison's Speeches
- Robertson's America
- Do Scotland
- Do Charles V.
- Do India
- Scott's Poems
- Roderick Random
- Children of the Library
- Co's Institutions
- Taylor's Holy Dying
- Baxter's Galls
- Adrian's Evidence
- Garrison's Rhetoric
- Hughes's Letters
- Clark's Travels
- Baird's Lectures
- Meade's United States
- Morley's Universal Geography
- Do Geography
- Allen's Do.
- Thornton's Abbey
- Mac Kean's Voyages
- Elements of Morality
- Village Sermons
- Do Dialogues
- Paul and Virginia
- Mad. Laurens's Essays
- Jay's Sermons
- Life of Winter
- Hughes's Sermons
- Memoria of Fox
- Universal Gazetteer
- Kirk's Elements
- Bible Expanded
- Paper on the Prophecies
- Camphell's Four Gospels
- Gibson's Surveying
- Lives of English Poets
- Reverend Works, &c. with Biographical Dictionary
- B. Antiques of Sicily
- D. Quixote
- Edgewood's Tales
- Graveyard's Adventures
- Watts's Law Dictionary
- Octavo Bible
- Poe's D.
- Bygone's Tear
- Hennius
- Young's Poems
- Life of Bishop
- Criminal Recorder
- Prison of an Ichit
- Wakfield's Botany
- Barre's Exercises
- Young's Night Thoughts
- Bentley's Letters
- Beattie's Evidence
- Brother & Sister
- Heart of Wakefield
- Barre's Philosophy
- Syren
- Original Poems
- Monument
- Parity of Worlds
- Domestic Recreations
- Force of Truth
- Garrison on Prayer
- Book of Games
- Manners and Customs
- Murray's Introduction
- Natural Law of Nations
- Montier's Compend.
- Hennig and Munford
- Rad's Practice
- Gunnington on Expectations
- Peake's Evidence
- East's Law
- Newland on Contracts
- Gibby on Healing
- Bisco's Abridgment
- Baily's Anatomy
- Lavoisier's Chemistry
- Burns' Midwifery
- Bell's Surgery
- Garrison's Rhetoric
- Lawrence on Ruptures
- Barton's Cullen
- Desault's Surgery
- Physician's Value
- Bird's Compend.
- Brevett's Medical Repository
- Grammar of Chemistry
- Rife's Anatomy
- Clutton's Law of Nations
- Do Virg Delphin.
- Wilson's Lectures
- Smyth's Infirmary Regulations
- Hernie's Cavalry
- Mingled
- Nemesisikon
- Goldsmit's Works—5 vols
- Dilworth's Arithmetic
- P. K.'s do.
- Morley's Geog. abrid.
- Goldsmit's do. & Atlas
- Burns' Poems

STATIONERY;

Slates, Wafers, Ink Puddles, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, Post do.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.

May 23.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening and for sale, a handsome assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS;

Which the Subscribers will sell low for cash or country produce, but will be glad to furnish punctual customers on their usual credit.—Those in arrears with M. WILSON, sen. will do well to call and settle off their respective balances as soon as possible.

The Public's Humble Servants,
M. WILSON & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN MELLER.

June 4.

NEW GOODS.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & Co. HAVE just received, and are now opening at their store in Shepherdstown, an elegant assortment of Fashionable Goods; which they will sell as cheap as any other goods, of the same quality, can be sold for this side of the Blue Ridge.

ALSO,

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

Shepherdstown, May 21, 1813.

SCYTHES.

WALDRON'S Best prime Corn Scythes, WALDRON'S Do. do Grass do. GERMAN Steel do. do. WHITE STONES.

Hugh Long's Best Warranted Sickle, Fine Leather, Knives and Forks, Spoons, (Goodware, together with other articles necessary to the vest, at a low price.

JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherdstown, June 4.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is creating a new and complete set of Machines for Dressing & Carding Woollen rolls, at Mr. Benjamin Besser's Fulling Mill, and will have them ready for carding by the 1st of June. It will be necessary to have all wool, and to the above machines, cleaned from burrs, sticks and every kind of filth; the matted ends cut off, and pressed with one pound of clean soft grease, to every nine or ten pounds of wool, and a cloth sent with the wool sufficiently large to contain the rolls. When the above directions are strictly observed, customers can depend upon having their work well done.

I will be addressed for those who want their wool carded directly after harvest to bring it in before hand as it can be done without delay.

The price for carding wool into rolls will be eight cents per pound.

Mills Grove, June 4. JAMES WALKER.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber living in Millers Ferry, on the morning of May 23, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, and saddle marks on each side about the size of a dollar, with a small bit cut out of one of his eyelashes. He was seen near Charles Town—Mr. Thomas A. Cook, in Charles Town, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN LINDSEY,
Harper's Ferry, June 4.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES

HAVE FOR SALE GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES, HUGH LONG'S CELEBRATED SICKLES, MARYLAND DISTILLED WHISKY, Mill Saws, Steel, Patent Straw Knives, Wrought and Cut Nails, Sheet and Strap Iron, Castings, and a Quantity of

COTTON YARN for Chain and Filling—Calf Skins, Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c. &c.

Highest price given for Hides and Skins.

Charles-town, June 4.

Jefferson County, Va. May Court, 1813.

ANN FRAME

HAS just received, and now opening at their store in Charles-town, AN ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

ALSO,

A Supply of GROCERIES, OF THE BEST QUALITY,

Which will be sold as low as the present times will afford.

May 28.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the commons of Charles-town, about the 1st inst. a small RED COW, with a small white spot on her forehead, a white streak on her back, white feet, short tail, a hole in the right ear, and the left much torn by the dogs, and heavy with calf when she strayed, and of TWO years calved by this time.—A reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any person giving information of said cow, so that I get her again.

ADAM BROWN,
Charles-town, May 28.

CHEAP GOODS.

Ann Frame vs. Cuthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that he is not an inhabitant of the Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by her counsel it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the FARMER'S REPOSITORY for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court-house of said County.

A Copy. Testes: GEO. HITE, c. l. c.

May 28, 1813.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 5th inst. an apprentice to the Shoe-Making business named
Walter W. S. French,
about five feet six inches high, slender made, walks straight, rather of a brown complexion, about 19 years of age, had on and took with him the following clothing, to wit: one dark coloured cloth coat, two striped cotton summer do. one black waistcoat, one striped do. one pair of dark coloured pantaloons, two pair of striped do.—He generally wore a black handkerchief round his neck, also a pair of Cosack boots. I will give the above reward if secured in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

THOMAS LIKENS,
Charles-Town, May 8, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentious practices of persons cutting and carrying wood off his farm, adjoining of Smithfield; he hereby cautions all persons against such offences in future, or trespassing in any manner upon his land.—Those who disregard this notice, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

BEN. BELL.

June 18, 1813.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one Dollar, and 55 cents for every subsequent publication.—Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

Book Binding Business.

THE public are respectfully informed that the above business will be commenced in a few days at the office of the Farmer's Repository, where all kinds of work in that line will be executed with neatness, and on moderate terms.

June 25.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, in Shepherdstown, on Saturday the third of July, a corner lot of ground, situated on the main street leading to Blackford's Ferry, and adjoining John Unwell, and others, in said Town—Also one share in the Potomac Company. The sale to commence at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon.

ROBERT LUCAS.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Shepherdstown, on Thursday the 1st instant, a small red and white COW, the left ear marked with a crop, a slit and an under bit, and the right ear a crop and a slit—she is about three years old—no other marks recollected. Whoever will give information so that I get her again, shall be liberally rewarded.

BERD O'DOUGHERTY.

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, a valuable Negro Man, about 25 or 26 years of age. He is an excellent Ostrer, and well acquainted with farming. Inquire of the printer—June 25.

FOR SALE,

A VERY STRONG CARriage, Made in Little York, with steel springs, never has been run but a few miles, calculated for two horses, but can be driven with four. Inquire of the Printer.

June 25.

FRESH FISH

Just received, and for sale by JAMES S. LANE.

June 25.

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BEN. BELL.

June 18, 1813.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Lewis to the Secretary at War, dated Niagara, June 14, 1813.

SIR,

You will perceive by the enclosed copy of orders marked 1, that General Dearborn, from indisposition, has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara army but of the District. I have doubts whether he will ever again be fit for service. He has been repeatedly in a state of convalescence; but relapses on the least agitation of mind.

In my last I mentioned the unfortunate circumstance of the capture of our two Brigadiers, Chandler and Winder.—The particulars are detailed in the report of Colonel Burn, which he gives from the best information he could collect.—His corps lay a considerable distance from the scene of active operation, as you will perceive by the enclosed diagram, which is on a scale of about 100-yards to the inch. The light corps spoken of were Captain Hindman's, Nicholas's and Biddle's companies of the 2d artillery, serving as infantry. These three gentlemen and Captains Archer and Towson of the same regiment, and Leonard of the light artillery are soldiers who would honor any service. Their gallantry and that of their companies was equally conspicuous on this occasion as in the affair of the 27th ultimo. A view of Gen. Chandler's encampment will be sufficient to show that his disaster was owing to its arrangement. Its centre being its weakest point, and that being discovered by the enemy in the evening, received the combined attack of his whole force, and his line was completely cut. The gallantry of the 5th, 25th, and part of the 23d, and light troops, saved the army.—Of the 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a man was missing—and that a part of the 23d under Maj. Armstrong was found sustaining its left flank. The fire was irresistible—and the enemy was compelled to give way. Could he have been pressed the next morning, his destruction was inevitable. He was dispersed in every direction, and even his commanding general was missing, without his hat or horse. I understand he was found the next morning almost famished, at a distance of 4 miles from the scene of action.

Lieut. M'Chesney's gallantry recovered a piece of artillery, and prevented the capture of others. He merits promotion for it.

On the evening of the 6th of June, I received the order No. 4, and joined the army at five in the afternoon of the 7th. I found it at the 40 mile creek, 10 miles in the rear of the ground on which it had been attacked, encamped on a plain of about a mile in width, with its right flank on the lake, and its left on the creek which skirts the base of a perpendicular mountain of a considerable height. On my route I received Nos. 5 and 6 enclosed.

At six in the evening the hostile fleet hove in sight—though its character could not be ascertained with precision. We lay on our arms all night. At dawn of day struck our tents, and descried the hostile squadron abreast of us; about a mile from the shore. Our boats which transported the principal part of our baggage and camp equipage lay on the beach. It was a dead calm—and about 6 the enemy towed in a large schooner, which opened her fire on our boats. As soon as she stood for the shore, her object being evident, I ordered down Archer's and Towson's companies, with four pieces of artillery, to resist her attempts. I at the same time sent Captain Totten of the engineers (a most valuable officer) to construct a temporary furnace for heating shot, which was prepared and in operation in less than thirty minutes. Her fire was returned with a vivacity and effect (exceeded by no artillery in the universe) which soon compelled her to retire. A party of savages now made their appearance on the brow of the mountain (which being perfectly bald, exhibited them to our view) and commenced a fire on our camp. I ordered colonel Christie to dislodge them, who entered on the service with alacrity, but found himself anticipated by Lieutenant Eldridge, the adjutant of his regiment who with a promptness and gallantry highly honorable to that young officer, had already gained the summit of the mountain, with a party of

volunteers, and routed the Barbarian Allies of the defender of the christian faith. This young man merits the notice of government.

These little affairs cost us not a man. Sir James L. Yeo being disappointed of a tragedy, next determined, in true dramatic style, to amuse us with a farce.—An officer with a flag was sent to me from his ship, advising me, that as I was invested with savages in my rear, a fleet in my front, and a powerful army on my flank, he, and the officers commanding his Britannic Majesty's land forces, thought it their duty to demand a surrender of my army. I answered that the message was too ridiculous to merit a reply.

No. 7 was delivered to me at about six this morning; between seven and eight o'clock the four waggons we had been loaded first with the sick and next with ammunition, &c. the residue of camp equipage and baggage was put in the boats and a detachment of 200 men of the 6th regiment detailed to proceed in them. Orders were prepared to be given them to defend the boats, and if assailed by any of the enemy's small vessels, to carry them by boarding. By some irregularity, which I have not been able to discover, the boats put off without the detachments, induced probably by the stillness of the morning. When they had progressed about three miles a breeze sprung up, and an armed schooner overhauled them; those who were enterprising kept on and escaped, others ran to the shore and deserted their boats; we lost twelve of the number principally containing the baggage of the officers and men.

At ten I put the army in motion on our return to this place. The savages and incorporated militia hung on our flanks and rear throughout the march, and picked up a few stragglers. On our retiring the British army advanced and now occupies the ground we left.

The enemy's fleet is constantly hovering on our coast, and interrupting our supplies. The night before last, being advised of their having chased into 18 mile creek two vessels laden with hospital stores, &c. I detached at midnight 75 men for their protection. The report of the day is (though not official) that they arrived too late for their purpose, and that the stores are lost.

I have the honor to be, &c.
MORGAN LEWIS.
Honorary Adj. General.

No. 5, referred to in the R. port of general Lewis. (COPY.)
Niagara, June 6, 1813.

Dear General,

A ship having appeared this morning steering towards the head of the Lake, which is undoubtedly one of the enemy's ships; and as others are appearing, you will please to return with the troops to this place as soon as possible.

Your's with esteem,
H. DEARBORN.

P.S. The object of the enemy's fleet must be either to cover the retreat of their troops, or to bring on a reinforcement.

H. D.

Major General Lewis.

Report of the killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 6th June, at Stony Creek.

KILLED—1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 13 privates.
WOUNDED—1 captain, 1 sergeant, 2 corporals and 34 privates.

MISSING—2 Brigadier Generals, 1 Major, 3 Captains, 1 subaltern, 9 sergeants, 4 corporals, 80 privates.

TOTAL killed, wounded and missing—154.

Correct return from the reports of the different corps in the action of the 6th instant, at Stony Creek.

M. JOHNSON, Ast. Adj. Gen.

Boston, June 19.

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

Our melancholy apprehensions have proved too true. In the following account from a Halifax paper of the 9th inst. received by a Spanish vessel which arrived yesterday afternoon, are contained the sad details of our calamity.

Much, however, as we have to deplore, our enemy has little to rejoice at—and deep as is our affliction, shame forms no part of our regret. All that could be done by valor, was done—the British have gained a victory, but they have paid dearly for their triumph.

It is with pleasure we congratulate our readers on the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, commanded by capt. Lawrence, by his majesty's ship Shannon, capt. Broke, after an action of eleven minutes.

Further Particulars.—A letter from Barnstable mentions the arrival at that place of a vessel from Halifax, with papers to the 10th inst. from which we have the following particulars.—"The Chesapeake was taken in 11 minutes, by the misfortune of having her fore-top sail and fore-peak shot away, when endeavoring to thwart the bows of the Shannon, for the purpose of boarding. From this circumstance the Chesapeake came into the wind, and gave the enemy the most favorable opportunity of boarding."

Capt. L. was first wounded in the leg, and the second shot gave him a mortal wound. Not

O' the 26th May, H. M. ship Tenedos, which had for nearly 3 months been cruising in Boston Bay, with the Shannon, separated from her, and capt. Parker was instructed by capt. Broke, not to rejoin him until about the 14th June. This was done in the hope, and expectation that the Chesapeake frigate, finding the Shannon was cruising alone off Boston, would come out, and give her battle—she was our tars disappointed. Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the Shannon stood in close to Boston light house, and the Chesapeake lying at anchor, in royal yards across, and apparently ready for sea; the British were then hoisted on board the Shannon, and she hove to, near the land. At 9 A. M. the enemy frigate was observed to lanch her sails and fire a gun; at half past 12, she weighed anchor and stood out of the harbor, when the Shannon filled, and under easy sail, edged off the land, followed by the Chesapeake; at 4 shortened sail, at 5 hove to, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dark; in 20 minutes after, the Chesapeake cheered with music, a shot of the Shannon, still standing towards her in such a way as left no room for certainty which side of their ship she intended to engage. At half past 5, however, she luffed up on the Shannon's weather quarter, and on her foremost coming in a line with the Shannon's mizzen, the latter fired her after gun, and her others successively, until the enemy were completely abreast, when the Shannon fired her whole broadside, which the Chesapeake immediately returned; and here, broadside to broadside, the action commenced in five minutes; the Chesapeake fell along side the Shannon, and was boarded in her top, as well as on her deck, by our gallant countrymen; and in 11 minutes from the commencement of the action, her three ensigns were hoisted down, and some afterwards replaced with the English flag over the main-deck clew of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed out of her, and accompanied by the Shannon, she was steered for this port.

On board the Shannon, Mr. Watt, the 1st Lieut. Mr. Altham, the purser; Mr. Dunn, captain's clerk, and 23 seamen were killed; capt. Broke, a midshipman and 55 seamen wounded.

On board the Chesapeake, Mr. Ballard, 4th Lt. Mr. Broome, 1st midshipman; Mr. White, the master; several petty

word did a passenger hear said about the explosion. A ship, the Henry, may be hourly expected from Halifax, which will bring the American account of this distressing loss. A cartel may also be expected daily at Salem.

NORFOLK, June 22.

On Friday last the enemy's ships got under way and stood up towards Hampton Roads. The 74's and one frigate, with a number of smaller vessels, came to anchor off of Villoing's Point, and three frigates proceeded into the Roads. The headmost frigate came up nearly as high as the Quarantine light, when perceiving some vessels coming to her, she reversed, she dispatched a couple of barges to cut them off.—Fortunately, however, some of the gun boats that were ordered down to Craney Island, got under way in time to effect their purpose, and in throwing a few shots at them, they put back the frigate.—In the evening the two sternmost frigates retreated as far as Old Point, under which they came to anchor; the headmost one not having come up to the point, and the other two being about two or three miles higher up.—The position of the ship which fled, afforded a favorable opportunity to the gun boats to prove their utility or uselessness, and either to wipe away the reproach so generally and liberally bestowed on them, or to sink into utter insignificance and disgrace.

Commodore Cassin, who commands the Navy Yard and Bluffs at this place, determining to aid himself of this opportunity, misused all the gun boats that could be manned, amounting in number to 15, and ordered them to follow the enemy's boats on Saturday.—In the afternoon of that day it was pretty generally understood, that an attack would be made by the gun boats on the enemy's uppermost frigate, in the course of the night; and as it was the first time they had attempted any thing, anxiety and eager curiosity for the result, was depicted in every countenance; every one was impatient to know how Mr. Jefferson's ball dogs would acquit themselves; and whether the British would or would not, upon trial, a monument of his wisdom or his folly.

The ebullition making about two o'clock on Sunday morning, Captain Parrell, to whom the command was given, was not till 10 o'clock before the action was commenced. There was a more favorable time for the enterprise; there was not a breath of air stirring, and the sea was perfectly smooth.—Under cover of night they went to within a mile and a half of the object of attack.—At half past 3 o'clock they commenced the action, and had two good fires at the frigate before she returned a single shot.—But after slipping her cable and setting all sail, she opened her fire on the boats.—The commandant, who was on both sides, was kept up with very little intermission for about an hour and a quarter, when the frigate ceased firing, and our anxious tars were cheered with the brilliant prospect of a complete victory. Much however to their mortification, the two lower ships, which at the beginning of the engagement had crowded all sail and sent their boats ahead to tow up to the assistance of their consort, just at this flattering moment caught a breeze, and in a few minutes were within five gun shot of the boats, and joined the silenced frigate. All three of us opened a tremendous fire upon our little armada, which they returned in a spirited style for half an hour, when they being further pressed of falling the enemy's fire from his great superiority of force, and the wind by this time having sprung up, which militated greatly against the gun boats, the Commander considered it requisite to relinquish the contest, and return with the flutilla to Craney Island, having for an hour and a quarter fought 15 guns a minute, and for half an hour against 1500. The injury sustained on our side was unimportant and unperceptibly small. On board of No. 135, commanded by Sailing Master Horace Smith, one 18 lb. ball struck the mainmast, and killed Thos. Allison, master's mate. No. 154, S.M. John Adams, one 18 lb. ball between wind and water, the aperture was instantly plugged up, and the boat continued firing. Some of the other boats were a little damaged in their rigging, but not a man killed or wounded except the one before mentioned.—Of course the damage done to the enemy cannot be ascertained, but it was no doubt considerable from the superiority of the boats in point of metal, and the coolness and deliberation with which the guns were managed.

The opinion of all the officers, that the frigate the attack was first made on, or must have perceived many of the shot strike her side. Had the weather continued calm a little longer, so as to prevent the coming up of the land breeze, she would inevitably have fallen into our hands; as it is, however, we have the consolation of knowing, that the little naval force placed at the disposal of Commodore Cassin, has been employed in a manner creditable to the bravery and enterprise of the American character. The gun boats have as far succeeded, on this occasion, as to gain a favorable opinion even from their most violent opposers.

The commandant was distinctly heard in town from his commencement to its close; and vast crowds of citizens hurried down to Liberty and Sewall's Points, the Quarantine House, &c. to behold the (to them) novel spectacle, which to one who had never witnessed such an exhibition, was a novelty sublime.

This daring and provoking attack, having engaged the proud spirit of the enemy to its highest pitch, and as Commodore Cassin is chief in command, he will probably attempt to satiate the voracious malignity by the performance of scenes similar to those of Havre-de-Grace, &c. but he may be assured, that he will meet with a far different reception.—Every Soldier and every Citizen, will be his host; will meet him on the strand, and dispute every inch of ground. Nothing serious however, is apprehended by any one.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 25.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore JOHN CASSIN, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Sir—On Saturday at 11 P. M. Capt. Tarbell moved with the flutilla under his command consisting of 15 gun boats, in two divisions, Lieut. John M. Gardner, 1st division, and Lieut. Robert Henley, the 2d, manned from the frigate and 50 musketeers general Taylor ordered from Craney Island, and proceeded down the river; but adverse winds and squalls prevented his approaching the enemy until Sunday morning at 4 P. M. when the flutilla commenced a heavy galling fire on a frigate, at about three quarters of a mile

distance, laying well up the roads, two other frigates lying in sight. At half past four a breeze sprung up from E.N.E., which enabled the two frigates to get under way, one a raze or very heavy ship, and the other a frigate, to come nearer into action. The boats in consequence of their approach hauled off, though keeping up a well directed fire on the raze and other ship, which gave us several broadsides. The frigate first engaged, supposed to be the Junon, was certainly very severely handled—had the calm continued one half hour, that frigate must have fallen into our hands or been destroyed. She must have slipped her mooring so as to drop nearer the raze, who had all sails set coming up to her with the other frigate. The action continued one hour and a half with the three ships. Shortly after the action, the raze got along side of the ship, and had her upon a deep carcen in a little time with a number of boats and stages round her. I am satisfied considerable damage was done to her, for she was silenced some time, until the raze opened her fire, when she commenced again.—Our loss is very trifling. Mr. Allison, master's mate on board No. 130 was killed early in the action by an 18 pound ball, which passed through him and lodged in the mast. No. 154 had a shot between wind and water. No. 67 had her Franklin shot away, and several of them had some of their sweeps as well their stantions shot away, but two men slightly injured by the splinters from the sweeps; on the flood tide several ships of the line and frigates came into the Roads and we did expect an attack last night. There are now in the Roads, 13 ships of the line and frigates, one brig and several tenders.

I cannot say too much for the officers and crew on this occasion; for every man appeared to go into action so much cheerfulness, apparently to do their duty, resolved to conquer. I had a better opportunity of discovering their actions than any one else, being in my boat the whole of the action.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN CASSIN,
The Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Jr.
Secretary of the Navy.

ALEXANDRIA, June 26. IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter, dated "NORFOLK, June 23."

"At 5 A. M. yesterday the enemy's expectations, commenced leading their troops in an immense quantity of flat-bottomed barges, &c. which were fired on from Craney Island and the boats, by which several were sunk, the wreck of two I saw this morning and one with her crew of 60 sailors and 13 soldiers taken, and a number of men killed on board of her. The main body which the prisoners and deserters I converted with agree on as between 5 & 4000 landed about three miles above Craney Island and were near upon the shore of the island, and were fortified, a body of them advanced within 200 yards of the entrenchments, and threw in four rockets, but a few rounds of canister and grape soon made them retire, having 5 killed and several wounded. At 4 P. M. I went to the point with 2000 troops, and shortly after the British began to embark in full sight of us, sending to their boats in water. We gave them 20 rounds of 24 lb. shells, which produced much confusion.—Towards the close of the firing of the muskets, a man was blown 200 yards over the ramparts of the fortifications, another is dreadfully wounded. Not being informed that the whole of the enemy had embarked we lay on our arms all night. Towards dark those British fields set in a house which continued burning during the whole night. The night passed away without any remarkable occurrence, except two alarms we had owing to some heavy firing, which I am afraid was an attack upon Hampton. It is now 12 o'clock and I am returned from the island about an hour. The barge which I saw this morning and which was the Admiral's favorite, and some 3000 men, were blown away in a few minutes by the shot, and she was taken out of the water by another barge, in which she swam; he was certainly ashore. The 24 lb. shot that struck her, carried away both legs of the commander, who died on Craney Island yesterday, and was buried last night. Another was struck by it, who jumped overboard and was seen no more.—You cannot form a just conception of the numbers that have deserted from the enemy.—I suppose 20 have come in since yesterday 4 o'clock amongst them one or two of the best trumpeters I ever heard, they played all the way up the river yesterday. The soldiers, either deserters or prisoners, which have yet seen, are French and Germans, and several of them who have come away say that 500 were missing—probably their embarkation was owing to this.

There are several of the men and officers of the gun boats and the Constellation ashore on the island; they are fine fellows and absolute fire-eaters. I was the bearer of a letter from Commodore Cassin, commanding officer on the island, to General Taylor, respecting the sudden retreat of the enemy, &c. and in it he expresses his conviction that the enemy was but a feint, and that they were to debark and make a general attack. They are no doubt much exasperated at their loss yesterday. Two sailors have just come in—they desert yesterday and say that several more are in the woods. This work surprises my most sanguine wishes.—The land of liberty must have a charm in it. When any thing further occurs I will write you.

Other letters, some dated "Yesterday morning (23) the English attempted to land at Craney Island, where Captain Dauby's regiment, and a number of volunteers from different regiments were stationed. These assisted by 150 of the Constellation's crew, and a crew who went down to join them, most gallantly succeeded in preventing the landing, and in sinking five of them. They then hauled off and proceeded towards Dig Point

(small of Nansemond River), with a force supposed to be about 1500. Landing the island was well defended by the gun boats, which were placed in a position to rake them if they attempted any enterprise, and that they were better manned than they expected, they retreated off the island after burning one dwelling house and plundering a little. We got 25 men from the boats who moored there were several of the English killed and drowned, their own boats not stopping to make any landing. The boats were all taken in the woods, who report that they expect 2 or three hundred have made their escape, being mostly French and Dutch, being a party of about 500 who existed out of the English position to enter the harbor, dispersed, and having in their hands the English boats, the English force at 500, which (considering the number of their shipping, I think improbable).

Last evening they landed 5 or 6 boats at the Dig Point, and were compelled to retreat. This morning they landed on New Point Neck, with a view to capture the Constellation. A small force of our army addressed his men after landing in the following manly and honorable style: "My boys, the A. S. will attack Fort Nelson by dinner, and if in Norfolk to supper.—There you will find two Banks with a great quantity of dollars, and for your exertions and bravery, you shall have three days plunder and the free use of a number of the women, besides a hundred dollars bounty. The inhabitants are very rich.—The bounty is received by the deserters, who all agree in it.—There was only one man killed on our side. He was on board a gun boat on Sunday morning, when they engaged the frigate. The boats are safe and are better prepared for defence. We have 15 gun boats at the island to co-operate with the breast works on shore. If the British should be too strong for them, they will retreat up above the 2 miles which are staked in for a position, that Fort Norfolk can successfully play on them, if they (the English) should attempt to raise them.—The gun boats and frigate can also with some heavy artillery in complete readiness."

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, Friday June 25. BRIMPTON TAKEN.

Until this morning the enemy made no movement of importance. About 5 o'clock the British made an attack by land and water upon Hampton. One party landed about 5 miles above the 2 miles which are staked in for a position, that Fort Norfolk can successfully play on them, if they (the English) should attempt to raise them.—The gun boats and frigate can also with some heavy artillery in complete readiness."

MEMPHIS, June 26.

Brought by the express this morning, at one o'clock. Mr. Scott has this moment arrived from York. He informs that an express had arrived there about one o'clock yesterday with the following intelligence: news of the capture of Hampton. This express was sent to an officer of the 115th regiment, who was in York, from Col. Howard, ordering him to repair to the Halfway House, between York county and Halifax, in Hampton, in the possession of the enemy. I shall order my regiment to rendezvous at Williamsburg, the balance at York. In haste, WILLIAM WALKER, Col. Com. of 6th regt. Va. M. J. Barley, Esq.

The express is an intelligent man, and states that the news was received by General Bledsoe at 4 o'clock, by water. General Bledsoe led the way, which set fire to Hampton—the enemy had effected a landing at Hampton—they were met gallantly by our militia, and Major G. Corbin, of York county, is killed, and Capt. Hester, a leader of Williamsburg, either killed or taken prisoner; they are both brave men. Strange to tell, the British are said to have about 500 troops.—What was the extent of the loss on our side cannot be ascertained, it is believed that some of our troops were returning to the Halfway House, which was to be a rendezvous for the surrounding militia.

The express arrived at 1 o'clock this morning, and the council were immediately convened. Measures were promptly taken, and are in train of rapid execution. The militia of New Kent and Charles City have been called out by the executive. The militia of Chesterfield and Hanover have been ordered to march to the Halfway House, and the last at the Oaks. Four troops of cavalry, viz. from Powhatan and Gloucester, have also been called out by the executive. The militia of Warwick, York, James City and Elizabeth City, have also been ordered out by their respective commandants.

CLEVELAND, June 9, 1813.

A few days since, a party of savages made a descent on the small settlement called Cold Creek, along the lake, about fifty miles from this place. They took thirteen prisoners, three women nine children and one man. About half a mile from the house they killed and scalped one pregnant woman and three of the children in the most barbarous manner, who were found the next morning by the husband and a party that went in pursuit of the Indians, but did not overtake them.

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

To the Editors of the Mer. Advertiser, ALBANY, June 21.

Gentlemen, I send you a copy of a letter received this morning from my correspondent at Canadaigua. I have no doubt of its correctness, it being confirmed by an officer I have just seen direct from Fort George.

Yours, &c. J. COOK, CANANDAIGUA, June 17.

Sir, The enemy visited the mouth of Genesee River yesterday morning, and took

about 500 barrels of provisions and 1000 bushels of corn. This information I have received from a person who has just arrived from that place. Apprehensions are entertained of a similar visit at Sandus, Oswego, and other places, and Colonel Swift's volunteer regiment has marched to day for the former place.—The British, on their passage from the head of the lake, have taken several boats.—Five laden with provisions, were captured on Sunday.

The British have, on this enterprise, five vessels, the largest of which is the Royal George. They have nothing on the lake at present; to oppose them, excepting boats.

Our Army is concentrated at Fort George; and it is generally believed, that for some time, no offensive operations will be attempted on our part.

The amount of produce at Sandus and Oswego is said to be very considerable. It is to be hoped, however, that a sufficient force will be assembled to repel the attempts of the enemy.

Yours, &c. BUFFALO, June 13.

On Tuesday evening last we issued an extra Gazette, announcing the unpleasant intelligence of the capture of general Winder and Chandler; and now add some further particulars. Our loss in killed and dangerously wounded was between 30 and 40. The enemy lost not less than 200 in killed and badly wounded. Our riflemen may well be termed sharpshooters. General Vincent is said to have been badly wounded. Col. Clark of the 49th, and Maj. Clegg, laid aid to Gen. Brock, are said to have died of their wounds. The enemy are reported to have been about 1500 hundred strong, before they made the attack.

NEW LONDON, June 21.

The British brig Harriot, with bides, tallow and horns, mounting 10 guns, arrived in our harbor and saluted the town on Saturday last. This valuable brig is a prize to the Annapolis privateer of New-York, and her cargo is estimated at 80,000 dollars; the hides alone are supposed to be worth 8,400,000.

The only enemy's ships lying off our Harbor, are the Harbans and Valant. Two of their barges were about 20 miles each, landward of our harbor, about a mile below the light house; they were discovered by the artillery company commanded by Spanish French. By the time they were within our view, Capt. French being this point, he ordered them, and there is no doubt, he succeeded in securing all except a few provisions, &c. of trifling value, and returned safe to Sackett's Harbor. They had fallen on board, and captured a British vessel laden with military stores, valued at 20,000 dollars, and a number of her crew, and having led by 20 miles, which are now prisoners at Sackett's Harbor in a study.

The enemy landed, destroyed the public buildings and farm houses at Oswego on Friday morning. Gen. Dearborn remained indisposed at Fort George.

Gen. Lewis was expected to command at Sackett's Harbor, where a large number of troops had already and general Brock had returned to our army was concentrated in good health and spirits.

It was reported that General Pennington, from Maiden had joined the British army, whose headquarters were at Forty Mile Creek—four posts being at Twelve Mile Creek.

Com. Chauncey, with his squadron, were expected to sail on or about the 4th of July. General Parker had arrived in Albany, on his way to the northern Army.

General Hampton and suite, arrived at Newburgh, yesterday morning and were this day to proceed for Albany in the steam boat—Columbia

BRITISH ACCOUNT

Of the attack on our army near 40 mile creek.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ogdensburg, to the printers of the Albany Gazette, dated June 10.

I take the liberty of enclosing you two handbills, which I got by a flag that crossed yesterday, just after the Palladium.—It is interesting. The public will be gratified by an early knowledge of an affair, although highly unpleasant. I hope when we get the official account, it will not be in its detail what the handbill insinuates may be expected."

Kingston Gazette.—Extract extraordinary.

H. Q. Kingston, 8th June, 5 o'clock, P. M. His Excellency the commander of the fort has just received an express, announcing that a strong division of the American army had advanced to 40 mile creek, with the intention of attacking the position occupied by brigadier-general Vincent, at the head of Burlington Bay. The enemy's plan was, however, anticipated by the gallant general, and completely defeated by a spirited attack at

BOSTON, June 19.

Extract of a letter from the surgeon's mate on board the Chesapeake, to a friend in this town, dated

"HALIFAX, June 8.

"About 44 minutes past 5, when within pistol shot of the Shannon, we received her broadside which was returned, and at the first fire capt. Lawrence was wounded in the leg. Three or four broadsides only were exchanged, when the ship had her head topsail-tie shot away, and her

center brails fouled by cut rigging.—Captain Lawrence was wounded through the body mortally by a musket ball.—Lieut. Ludlow was twice wounded by musket or grape shot. Mr. White the master was killed. Mr. Ballard's leg was shot from his body. Lieut. Broome and the boatswain were mortally wounded. The ship being unmanageable, she fell on board the Shannon, when they immediately threw 200 men over the decks. Our boarders were called away, but the man whose duty it was to give the signal, from fright or some other cause, did not give it. Lieut. Budd was informed, by Mr. Curtis the captain, that the boarders were called away; he instantly headed his and Mr. Cox's division, sprung on deck, but was severely wounded, having but a part of his men; the rest having followed a rascally boatswain's mate into the hold. I have not time to be more particular.

List of officers killed and wounded.—Captain Lawrence mortally wounded—died the 4th of June. Lieutenants Ludlow and Cox wounded, but doing well. Lieut. Ballard died in 15 or 20 minutes after receiving his wound. The master, Mr. W. N. White, and midshipmen Livingston and Evans were killed instantly. Midshipmen Weaver, Nichols, Berry and Abbot were wounded, but are doing well. We lost from 40 to 60 killed and 104 wounded, 15 mortally. Capt. Brock of the Shannon, is likely to recover."

St. Louis, Louisiana, May 27, 1813. Arrived in this village yesterday morning, Col. Samuel Kemper, commander of the American volunteers in the service of the Mexican Republic, the invincible hero of Labahia and St. Antonio. It is understood that he is on furlough, and intends to return to the army of the republic as soon as he can conveniently arrange his affairs. The accounts which the colonel gives of the situation of things in the new republic are highly interesting. Taking every thing into consideration, this will undoubtedly rank among the most extraordinary expeditions ever undertaken, that of Cortez not excepted.—That a handful of men, five hundred miles in the interior of such a country as Mexico, should have been able to make a stand during six or eight months, and finally triumph, is truly a matter of wonder. There is little doubt but that a few thousand well appointed troops would march to any part of New-Spain.

Col. Kemper has furnished the editor with the following facts, relative to the battle before St. Antonio. The battle was fought on the 31st day of March; Herrera commanded in person—Salcedo commanded in chief; the force of the Republicans was about 600; and that of the Royalists near 900; the latter left about 100 dead on the field of battle; the number of wounded and prisoners was not known when colonel Kemper left the army—the loss of the Republicans was 9 killed, of whom 5 were Americans, 2 Spaniards and 2 Indians. The Royalists lost all their camp equipage; 6 pieces of artillery and immense quantities of arms, ammunition, &c. which fell into the hands of the victors. Col. Kemper has no doubt of the ultimate success of the Republic cause.—Time Piece.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JUNE 7.

The President of the United States has been some days past seriously indisposed.—We are glad to learn, that his physicians have pronounced him out of danger.

The discussion of the Tax Bill progresses in the House of Representatives with a slow and laborious pace. Not yet has one of the several bills been dispatched to the committee.—The debate which has taken place on them is altogether uninteresting, and it is not probable that any new details will arise on the principle of these bills before they are at their third reading.

RETALIATION.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged. Palladium.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS, Esq. a Representative in Congress for several years past, from South Carolina, is appointed, by the President and Senate, a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

An English sailor, belonging to the Thames, sent to Portland, states that a seaman arrived at St. Salvador, and wanted to ship on board the Thames, but was refused. He stated that he belonged to the Essex frigate, and deserted, having left her blockaded in Bahia, together with her privateers.

Latest from Sackett's Harbor.—The frigate Gen. Pike was launched on the 11th inst. The squadron under command of Chauncey was then in that port, waiting the equipment of the new frigate. The military force at Sackett's Harbor had been increased to about six thousand; and the apprehension of any further attack from the enemy, was, for the present entirely removed.

Prior to the taking of Fort George, three Americans in the camp who refused to bear arms, were by the order of Col. Clark taken out and without ceremony, shot! This infernal scoundrel met with his deserts soon after—he was killed at the time of the surprize of the troops under Vincent, at the head of Burlington Bay. The enemy's plan was, however, anticipated by the gallant general, and completely defeated by a spirited attack at

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day break on the 6th inst. on the American army, which was completely defeated and dispersed. Twelve officers, two of whom are generals, and five pieces of cannon were taken—and the fugitives were pursued in every direction by a numerous body of Indians under the Chief Norton. The enemy's force is stated at 200 cavalry and 4000 infantry, besides a strong force in boats.

This intelligence was communicated off York, at 2 P. M. to Commodore Sir James Yeo, who had sailed with his fleet on the 31st inst. to co-operate with general Vincent—and immediately proceeded with reinforcements on board to support the general's farther attack upon the enemy. Further reinforcements under Major DeHaren, proceeded this day from Kingston, to join general Vincent. The British loss has been very slight. The official accounts is hourly expected.

E. B. A. G.

FROM MEXICO.

St. Louis, Louisiana, May 27, 1813.

Arrived in this village yesterday morning, Col. Samuel Kemper, commander of the American volunteers in the service of the Mexican Republic, the invincible hero of Labahia and St. Antonio. It is understood that he is on furlough, and intends to return to the army of the republic as soon as he can conveniently arrange his affairs. The accounts which the colonel gives of the situation of things in the new republic are highly interesting. Taking every thing into consideration, this will undoubtedly rank among the most extraordinary expeditions ever undertaken, that of Cortez not excepted.—That a handful of men, five hundred miles in the interior of such a country as Mexico, should have been able to make a stand during six or eight months, and finally triumph, is truly a matter of wonder. There is little doubt but that a few thousand well appointed troops would march to any part of New-Spain.

Col. Kemper has furnished the editor with the following facts, relative to the battle before St. Antonio. The battle was fought on the 31st day of March; Herrera commanded in person—Salcedo commanded in chief; the force of the Republicans was about 600; and that of the Royalists near 900; the latter left about 100 dead on the field of battle; the number of wounded and prisoners was not known when colonel Kemper left the army—the loss of the Republicans was 9 killed, of whom 5 were Americans, 2 Spaniards and 2 Indians. The Royalists lost all their camp equipage; 6 pieces of artillery and immense quantities of arms, ammunition, &c. which fell into the hands of the victors. Col. Kemper has no doubt of the ultimate success of the Republic cause.—Time Piece.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JUNE 7.

The President of the United States has been some days past seriously indisposed.—We are glad to learn, that his physicians have pronounced him out of danger.

The discussion of the Tax Bill progresses in the House of Representatives with a slow and laborious pace. Not yet has one of the several bills been dispatched to the committee.—The debate which has taken place on them is altogether uninteresting, and it is not probable that any new details will arise on the principle of these bills before they are at their third reading.

RETALIATION.

In consequence of the return of these five, ten of the hostages have been discharged. Palladium.

DAVID R. WILLIAMS, Esq. a Representative in Congress for several years past, from South Carolina, is appointed, by the President and Senate, a Brigadier General in the army of the United States.

THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

An English sailor, belonging to the Thames, sent to Portland, states that a seaman arrived at St. Salvador, and wanted to ship on board the Thames, but was refused. He stated that he belonged to the Essex frigate, and deserted, having left her blockaded in Bahia, together with her privateers.

Latest from Sackett's Harbor.—The frigate Gen. Pike was launched on the 11th inst. The squadron under command of Chauncey was then in that port, waiting the equipment of the new frigate. The military force at Sackett's Harbor had been increased to about six thousand; and the apprehension of any further attack from the enemy, was, for the present entirely removed.

Prior to the taking of Fort George, three Americans in the camp who refused to bear arms, were by the order of Col. Clark taken out and without ceremony, shot! This infernal scoundrel met with his deserts soon after—he was killed at the time of the surprize of the troops under Vincent, at the head of Burlington Bay. The enemy's plan was, however, anticipated by the gallant general, and completely defeated by a spirited attack at

MASSACHUSETTS PATRIOTISM.

The following resolve was proposed and laid upon the table by the Honorable Mr. Quincy, and adopted by the Senate of this commonwealth, previous to their adjournment.

Resolved, that, in a war like the present, waged without justifiable cause, and presented in a manner which indicates that conquest and ambition are its real motives, it is not becoming in a free and religious people to express any approbation of military or naval operations, which are not immediately connected with the defence of our seas and soil.

If such a resolve as the above had passed a British Senate, we should not have been surprised; as it would perfectly comport with their duty and disposition; but that the Senate of Massachusetts should have the temerity to inculcate such pernicious sentiments by a public document, is so astonishing and disgraceful, that we cannot withhold our utmost contempt and abhorrence. Such sentiments during the revolutionary war, would have produced the pointed vengeance of the then Congress; and ought now to call for a decided rebuke from our present National Legislature. Will the officers of our navy any longer doubt who are its "exclusive friends," or who are its real supporters? While they fight the enemy as they have done, it matters not what are their political feelings—one thing is certain, that they have the honor and interest of their country at heart. If they wish to obtain the approbation of our legislature, they must fight their battles in Boston Bay, or within the limits of old Massachusetts, or their triumphs over the "Bulwark of our Religion" will be no longer celebrated by their pretended friends. This is the true spirit and definition of the above resolve; and as the brave capt. Lawrence fought his last battle out of the prescribed limits of Massachusetts, to this we may attribute the cold-blooded dastardly resolve in question. The Junto have only existence in our disasters, and it is sincerely hoped they will not very soon have another to feed their malignity and opposition to the general government.

By what data can they presume to say that former resolutions of approbation of our naval victories "gave great discontent?" We deny the assertion, and affirm, there was not a dissenting voice in Boston, except from the balful Junto, and a few perjured Englishmen. The dissent of the Senate, in the present instance, to appropriate the conduct of Capt. Lawrence, will gratify (as it was intended) the few British partisans in Boston and elsewhere; but every true American who values the honor and triumphs of the navy, will view it as an outrageous and shameful act. We have no doubt but it will be felt at the elections the ensuing year; and we ardently hope that such men with British feelings will not again disgrace the Senate of Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of James & Jonathan Wright, was dissolved by mutual

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1813.

[No. 276.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

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

NORFOLK, June 25.

Tuesday, June 22, at 4 o'clock, A. M. the enemy landed a body of troops at Big Point (mouth of Nanamond River) where there was no force to oppose them. At 9 o'clock, A. M. about 60 barges, and two schooners full of men, made an attempt to land at Crany Island, in number generally believed to be from 2500 to 3000. They approached with apparently great confidence of effecting their purpose; the men in the barges were all standing and arranged in platoons ready for landing. On the Island was stationed a regiment of Infantry and rifle-men, and a number of volunteers from different militia regiments. The battery lately erected on the Island was manned principally by seamen, under the command of Capt. Tarbell of the U. S. Navy. When the barges had got within the effective reach of round shot, a most tremendous and well directed fire was opened upon them from the battery, which was kept up for nearly an hour, when the enemy drew off his forces, proceeded three or four miles above the Island, and disembarked his troops. Three of the barges were sunk, a considerable number of men killed, and 22 who survived the wreck, came ashore and delivered themselves up. The greater part of the prisoners are French soldiers (taken from France in Spain) whom the wretched fare of British prison ships had driven into the service of the enemy. Our troops behaved nobly. The Winchester riflemen waded some distance into the water to get within striking distance of the enemy, but could not effect their wishes. Every man was anxious to signalize himself, but the enemy disappointed them by keeping at long shot. We had one man slightly wounded, by a carriage gun giving way.

The enemy held their position on shore until the afternoon, when they embarked and returned to their shipping. Report says they burnt some houses of which we can have no doubt, on learning that the monster, *Cockburn*, (the hero of Havre-de-Grace) who is a disgrace not only to his nation, but the whole human race, was the leader of this banditti.

As the troops repassed Crany Island, they were honored with a federal salute from the battery, not exactly as harmless as those fired on days of public rejoicing; however, recollecting their morning's salutation, they kept at quite a safe distance.

Wednesday, June 23. About thirty Frenchmen in the enemy's service who deserted yesterday have been brought in. They state that there were about 600 French troops landed, the greater part of whom they suppose have also quit the enemy and are roaming about in the country. They say that *Cockburn*, in order to insure their fidelity to him, told them that they could very easily get possession of Crany Island, and that then, there would be no other obstacle of consequence to prevent their taking the town, which he promised them the pillage of for three days, and 25 pounds sterling per man extra, if they would exert themselves; and as a further inducement spoke highly of the beauty of the Ladies of Norfolk!

Neither the prisoners nor deserters can give any certain information of the damage done to the British frigate (which they say was the *Funon*) by the gun-boats, in the attack on Sunday morning. They only repeat from hearsay, and are quite contradictory. The majority of them agree that the *Funon* lost upwards of 150 men in killed and wounded, among the former the captain, and that from 50 to 70 shot struck her hull; but many of our officers who could easily distinguish when a shot missed or struck the ship, declare, that to their certain knowledge,

Cooper, attempted to charge the flank of the enemy that landed, which extended a quarter of a mile in the woods, but were repulsed and surrounded, for their platoons were moving on like a bullwark, having 8 pieces of artillery. In this perilous situation Capt. C. determined to cut his way through, which his little troop effected without the loss of a man.

"Although we had not more than 300 fighting men, we fought them near 4 hours and made good our retreat to this place, with the loss only of 18 men in killed, wounded and missing.—The loss of the enemy must be very considerable, it is supposed about 180.

"Major Corbin was wounded in the arm and leg, and his horse shot in the neck." Your's in haste,

CAPTURE OF HAMPTON.

In our last we stated that the town of Hampton was taken by the British, which, we are sorry to say, is confirmed by an express which arrived here yesterday morning. The particulars, as we learn, are, that on Friday morning a detachment of about 1000 men, from the British squadron in Hampton Roads, under the command of Sir James Beckwith, made good a landing some distance from Hampton, while a number of barges, full of men, approached the town in front. A part of our small army, which in the whole did not exceed 500 men, under the command of Major Grutchfield, fell back in the rear of the town and prepared to meet the enemy in a narrow pass, while the artillery remained in front to repel the barges.—The infantry had scarcely formed on the destined ground when the enemy came up, who was immediately saluted with a well directed fire of musquetry, which threw him into confusion. On the enemy's rallying an officer of distinction was shot and instantly fell, in the act of waving his hat in the air, and encouraging his men forward. Then, the firing became general on both sides, and continued so nearly two hours, our troops retreating and making for the Cross-Roads leading to York town, which they effected in a manner that does as much credit to their discipline, as to their bravery, having lost only 2 men killed, 8 wounded, and 10 missing.

We regret to announce that Major Corbin was severely wounded early in the action, having his left arm shattered and a ball lodged in his thigh.—The loss of the enemy is computed to be upwards of 70 killed and 100 wounded.

The company of artillery commanded by Capt. Prior, kept the barges off, and did not abandon their post until they discharged their last cartridge, when they made good their way to their comrades, without the loss of a man!

On Saturday morning a Carrel, with Doctors *Barrard* & *Grayson*, on board, was dispatched to the British Admiral for the purpose of allowing these gentlemen to assist the wounded in Hampton; but they were not permitted to go on shore until Sunday.—From the Captain of the Carrel, and others who returned in it on Sunday evening we learn, that the British, on getting possession of Hampton, committed many enormities, such as pillaging and destroying every article of furniture that they met with, stripping men & women of their clothes, burning and carrying off all their shipping, and a number of negroes. Most of the enemy's troops were reshipped on Sunday.

Since the above was in type, a friend handed us the following extract of a letter, dated

"York Town, June 26, 1813.
"The express from this to general Taylor, affords me an opportunity of giving you a sketch of the melancholy occurrences of yesterday at Hampton. About 4 o'clock in the morning I was astonished by an alarm gun from the fort, for not an hour before I was on the shore at the out posts seeing that our sentinels were doing their duty. Scarcely were we formed before 60 barges were off our little fort, drawn up in such a position as put it out of the power of our cannon to touch them, while they threw the Congreve rockets and round shot into the town.

"Capt. Prior valiantly defended his small garrison, in face of 3000 troops which were within a mile of it. The troop of horse commanded by captain

Two battalions of Marines commanded by
Col. Williams, 1600
Two companies of French fusiliers, 600
One company of the 132d regt. 100

The whole under the command of Brigadier General Beckwith.
Capt. Sterling of the Marines, mortally wounded.

BOSTON, June 24.

late from Halifax.—Yesterday arrived in port, ship *Henry*, captain Gardner, five days from Halifax. In this ship, came passenger Mr. Chew, late purser of the frigate *Cheapeake*. Mr. C. is the bearer of the official account of the capture of the U. S. frigate *Cheapeake*, from the senior surviving officer, (Lieut. Budd.)

Mr. Chew informs, that Lieut. Ludlow, died of his wounds the 13th, and was buried with military honors. Also, that the *Cheapeake* had 43 men killed and 97 wounded—13 of whom have since died, Peter Adams, boatswain, among the number—that the officers of the Shannon, acknowledged they had 3 officers and 28 men killed, 56 wounded—20 of which he was informed had since died—that the explosion on board the *Cheapeake* was the arm-chest, which blew up—occasioned by a hand-grenade thrown from on board the Shannon, and that the loss of every officer being killed or wounded.—He also informs, that the Shannon had part of the crew of the *Tenedos*, and that the total number of men on board was 376.

The Shannon was so much injured from the fire of the *Cheapeake*, that it was with difficulty they could get her into port, by baling and pumping.

We understand (from an officer of distinction) that Lieut. Budd's official account states, that the *Cheapeake* had 43 killed and 97 wounded; fourteen of whom have died of their wounds—that the Shannon, by the British statement, had 27 killed and 58 wounded—and that the arm-chest on board the *Cheapeake*, was blown up by a hand-grenade thrown from the Shannon. It also states, that the *S* had in addition to her full complement an officer and sixteen men from the *Belle Pool* and a part of the crew belonging to the frigate *Tenedos*. Lieut. Budd adds, that every officer upon whom the charge of the ship could be devolved was either killed or wounded previous to capture.

We further learn, that Mr. Chew informs, that the Shannon was very much injured in her hull; so much so, that she could scarcely be kept above water during the night after the action, having received a number of shot between wind and water, and below water. Mr. Chew is decidedly of opinion, that had not the *Cheapeake* got foul of the Shannon, the latter, from her very shattered state, must have soon surrendered; and even then, if the officers had not all been killed or wounded, the Shannon could not have succeeded in boarding. The conduct after the capture was such as must disgrace a conqueror.

The Frederick Augustus, taken by the Sir J. Sherbrooke, on her passage from Cadiz, had been cleared and was to sail for Newport, with all the surviving officers, except Lieut. Budd and 3 midshipmen, who had to remain and return with the crew.

FROM LAKE ERIE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in Pittsburg, dated June 20.

"On Tuesday last the Queen Charlotte, and a large armed schooner made their appearance off this harbor. They had coasted down this side of the lake from Cleveland, and at the mouth of Ashtabula, sent a boat on shore and took off an ox. They left eight dollars for the owner of it, with written directions, that

if it was not enough, they would pay him the balance on their return.

It appears they were looking out for Captain Perry, who was coming up from Buffalo with five vessels which had been fitted out at the Navy Yard below Black Rock, and it was an object for them to prevent the junction of these vessels with the ones preparing here.

Captain Perry arrived here unmolested on Thursday evening. The enemy had not kept a sharp look out, for that morning both squadrons were seen off the mouth of Chataqua at the same time, not more than 14 miles apart, by a boat that was about an equal distance from each. The enemy steered down the lake afterwards, and chased a boat into the mouth of Cataragus the same afternoon. The boat has since arrived here; it came on board the enemy's vessel.

It may be thought a very fortunate escape of captain Perry, as the vessels he had with him were not able to contend with so superior a force, and had they been taken it might have frustrated all our operations on lake Erie for this season. Three of them were brought over the bar yesterday, and the other two will be in to-day.

We have now a force here of 11 vessels, two of which will carry 20 guns each.—[*Mercury*.

Albany, June 26.

The Western mail has revived our apprehensions for the safety of the provisions and stores on the bank of Lake Ontario—and has added another to the catalogue of wanton savage burnings perpetrated by the foe.

ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Sackett's Harbor, June 11.

This day an express arrived from Oswego with information, that yesterday morning the enemy's squadron appeared off that place, and previous to his leaving (which was 5 o'clock in the afternoon) they made three attempts to land, but on discovering our force they each time returned to the squadron. When the express left, the squadron were manoeuvring off the harbor, and it is generally believed that they would make another attempt. On Monday last 300 infantry under command of Maj. Carr, left this place, and arrived at Oswego on Wednesday—the express says that there were about 800 militia at that place, and all in fine spirits. Capt. Wolsy and several other fine naval officers are at that place. Wolsy had command of the schooner *Growler*, which is there—this afternoon about 150 mounted dragoons, under command of Major Lavall, started for the threatened place.

On Tuesday last the *Lady of the Lake* went on a cruise, and returned on Friday with a small crew, of about 70 tons, the prize was from Kingston, bound to York, deeply loaded with provisions and ammunition, having on board 22 regular troops, and one lieutenant; they were landed and marched up to col. M'Comb's encampment with the tune of Yankee Doodle.

Our loss in killed and wounded at the attack of the enemy on this place, is about 140, the loss of the enemy is not known—by several officers that were taken prisoners, and carried to Kingston, since returned, stated that the enemy's loss was from 3 to 400.

BURNING OF SODUS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Geneva to his friend in this city, dated 22d June.

"The enemy were seen off Sodus on Wednesday, where a quantity of provisions were deposited. General Burnett ordered out a regiment of militia to defend the place; they arrived there on Thursday, but found no enemy. The provisions however were removed (at least the principal that belonged to the contractors) from the ware houses on the water's edge, to a small distance in the edge of the woods,—and on Saturday there being no appearance of the enemy, the militia were discharged, leaving a small guard of neighbors to protect the place. Before evening—the alarm was given—the enemy were in sight—the alarm was immediately given—express sent, who overtook the discharged militia before they reached home, who returned together with a large reinforcement, but not

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening and for sale, a handsome assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS;

Which the Subscribers will sell low for cash or on credit, and will be glad to furnish punctual returns on their usual credit.—Those in arrears with M. WILSON, sen. will do well to call and settle off their respective balances as soon as possible.

The Public's Humble Servants,
M. WILSON & SON

May 28.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN HELLER.
June 4.

VACCINE MATTER.

THIS undersigned having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, he hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any Physician or other Citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post; and the requisite fee five dollars (in the current Bank Paper in any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use, will be furnished with the Matter, as will enable any discreet person, who can read writing to secure his own family from the Small-Pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense. He will also attend to the subject, to send from the an. designed, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States Mail free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,
U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber living at Harper's Ferry, in the beginning of May, a DARK BAY HORSE, with a black saddle, and a white saddle mark on each side about the size of a dollar, with a small bit cut out of one of his eyelashes. He was seen near Charles Town.—Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Thomas Likens in Charles Town, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

HARPER'S FERRY, June 4.

SCYTHES AND SICKLES.

HUMPHREYS & KEYES
HAVE FOR SALE
GRASS AND GRAIN SCYTHES,
HUGH LONG'S CELEBRATED SICKLES.

MARYLAND DISTILLED WHISKY,
Mill Saws, Steel, Patent Straw Knives, Wrought and Cut Nails, Sheet and Strip Iron, Castings, and a Quantity of
COTTON YARN
for Chain and Filling—Calf Skins, Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c. &c.
Highest price given for Hides and Skins.
Charles-town, June 4.

Jefferson County, Sct. May Court, 1813.

Ann Frame, Plaintiff,
Guthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant, Guthbert Briscoe, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel it is ordered that said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the *Farmer's Repository* for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court-House of said County.

A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, c. l. c.

SCYTHES.

WALDRON'S Best prime Corn Scythes,
WALDRON'S Do. do Grass do.
GERMAN Steel do. do.
WHEAT STONES,
High Long's Best Warranted Sickles, Prime Leather, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Gun's wares, together with any other article necessary for Harvest, at a low price.

JAMES S. LANZ,
Shepherdstown, June 4.
N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

CHEAP GOODS.

ANN FRAME
Has just received, and now opening at her store in Charles-town,

SUMMER GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

—ALSO—
A Supply of GROCERIES,
OF THE BEST QUALITY,
Which will be sold as low as the present time will afford.
May 28.

NOTICE.

I will do any kind of clock and watch repairs. Call on George Lamson, Middle-town, Berkeley county, or the Editor of this paper, or Mr. Russel, of said place for information.
GEO. LAMSON.
June 13.

RANAWAY.

From the subscriber, living near Millwood on Spout Run, on the 23rd of last month a NEGRO MAN, NAMED TOM, who is a shoemaker by trade. No other description, it is presumed, is necessary to give of said negro, as he is well known to the neighbors, having had his leg cut off just below the knee. He is 35 years of age and is about 5 feet ten inches high, stout made. It has been reported since he left home, that he has complained of a white swelling coming on his arm.

Whoever will take up said negro and bring him home or secure him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars if taken within the state, and thirty dollars if taken out of the state, from
SAML. MCOBRINK.
June 12th, 1813.

MRS. ANN FRAME.

HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEE & CO'S FAMILY MEDICINES, as justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. Viz. Lee's Antibilious Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colics, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Aque and Eye Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying Leger Drops, Lee's (Ich-Ointment, warranted to cure by one application. (Restorative mercury) Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, liver weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and irruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water, Lee's Toothache Drops, Lee's Damask Lip-Salve, Lee's Corn Plaster, Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head-aches. Price 2 to 4 Powder.

Where also may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing a great variety of cases of cures.
June 4.

JOHN CARLILE.

HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN CHARLES-TOWN, A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS;

CONSISTING OF
Elegant and Plain Family Bibles
School Bibles
Testaments
Dilworth's Spelling Books
Webster's Books
Printer's Grammar
Children's Books
Walker's Large and Small Dictionary
Johnson's Large do.
Gulliver's Travels
Young's Journey
White's Hymns
Polite Learning
Principles of Politeness
Gulliver's Travels
Italian Nun
Elizabeth
O'Neal's Geography
Indian Wars
Testaments
Juvenile Anecdotes
Child's True Friend
Village Orphans
Portraits
Confession of Faith
Arts and Sciences
Children of the Abbey
Far Sex
Doddie's Fables
Franklin's Works
Speaker's—Sola.
Pigeon
Ready Reckoner
Catechetical Catechismology
Simon's Euclid
O'Neal's Speeches
Rutherford's America
Do. Scotland
Do. New York
Do. India
Scott's Poems
Roderick Random
Lady's Pocket Library
Village Sermons
Taylor's Holy Dying
Baxter's Calls
Addison's Evidence
Campbell's Historic Highland Letters
Clair's Travels
Blair's Lectures
Morse's United States Geography
Atlas for do.
Thornton Abbey
Mac Kenzie's Voyages
Elements of Morality
Do. Dialogues
Paul and Virginia
Mad. Lauren's Essays
Do. Sermons
Do. Life of Winter
Halyburts's Sermons
Memoirs of Fox
Universal Gazetteer
Civ. Elements
Bible Explained
Faber on the Prophecies
Campbell's Four Gospels
Gibson's Surveying

Also, a quantity of Stationery; such as Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, Post do.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore.
May 28

Apprentices Indentures.

For sale at this Office.
June 13.

shot each, 350lbs.—Quarter deck and Forecastle, 11 cannonades, 29lb. 7 oz. each, 325lb. 5 oz.—Forecastle, 1 long gun, 24lb. 21 oz.—877lb. 5 oz.—Forecastle—Gun deck, 14 guns, 19lb. shot each, 266lb.—Quarter deck and Forecastle, 9 cannonades, 29lb. 13 oz. each, 350lb.—Forecastle 1 long gun, 12lb.—Shifting gun, 24lb.—(6041b).

As to the British report, respecting the number of men on board the *Java* being incorrect, the officers of the frigate *Constitution* are not in the least astonished, well knowing the fact of the prevarication that the officers of the *Java* did use on board the *Constitution*, respecting the number of men on board. Lieutenant Chads and Captain Marshall, previously to the prisoners being all removed from the *Java* to the *Constitution*, on being asked the number of men the *Java* had on board, did declare, that they did not exceed 320 when they left England. But after the *Constitution* had received more than that number on board, they then increased the number to 331; and Captain Marshall did expressly declare, that he had not 355 souls, including every body on board. Capt. Marshall confirmed his declaration by saying, "I give you my word, sir, as a British officer, that we had not 355 men." When all the officers had moved from the *Java*, the commodore found he had 341, he observed to Captain Marshall and Lieutenant Chads, on the quarter deck of the *Constitution*, that if the *Java* left England with only 325 men, the certainly must have given some recruits on her passage; for there were 641 received on board the *Constitution*, and upwards of 50 killed on board the *Java*, according to the reports of the divisional officers belonging to her. He concluded his observations by saying, "I expect to see the propriety of their concealing the force of the *Java*; that he had no hesitation in stating to them the real force of the *Constitution*, (which he did), and that from the prevarication which had been shown on their part, he did not expect to receive from them a correct statement of the force of the *Java*—On which, Purser Ludlow, who was standing by, observed to the Commodore, that the Purser of the *Java* had the *Java's* muster book. The Commodore then addressed Lieut. Chads as follows:

"Lieut. Chads, the purser of the *Java* has the muster book of that ship—it is public property. Therefore request you will order him to deliver it to me." On which Lieut. Chads, with great reluctance, went into the ward-room, and with the purser of the *Java*, overhauled at the ward-room table the muster book, and erased therefrom a number of names, between 30 and 40, who they said were discharged in England, and returned to their ship's sailing; when the fact was, that the muster book was made and dated 5 days after the ship left England. In this alteration they neglected to alter the date of the book. They were employed alone a hour in this business, and returned to the deck fairly and candidly delivered the muster book immediately on its being called for. During the period of his officer-like transaction, Capt. Marshall came on the quarter deck of the *Constitution*, and observed to the Commodore, "I was really mistaken, for I now find we had 550 men"—to which the Commodore replied, "I have no doubt sir, of the *Java's* having had more than 400 men at the commencement of the action"—shortly after Lieut. Chads brought up the muster book, and said, "I find, sir, we had on board 596 persons;" and at the same time delivered the muster book to the Commodore. It was given to Mr. Ludlow, purser of the *Constitution*, to examine, who found therein were 649 exclusive of those which they had erased.

If the *Java* had only the men on board whose names they suffered to remain without erasure, which was 409, there must of consequence been 63 killed for there were only 572 men on board the *Constitution*. But even if she had only 396, the number admitted by Lieut. Chads; in that case the number of her killed would have amounted to 53. As the muster book of the *Java* was made, and the muster roll handed up on the 1st of November, and at the ship left England the 25th of October, and the action was fought the 29th December, it is a fair presumption that the purser in the British Navy would keep 30 or 40 men on his muster book for months after they had been discharged, without making their customary marks of denotation against the names; particularly as two months of the time the ship was at sea, when she called her regularly mustered every Sunday. It is therefore, in my opinion, a very rational conclusion, that the men whose names were erased from the muster book, did actually compose part of the crew of the *Java*, in which case she had nearly 400 men. It may also be observed, as an conclusive fact, that the bill of the *Java*, exhibited on board the *Constitution*, proved that she had 13 men to each long gun, and 10 men to each cannonade; while the *Constitution* had but 12 men at her long guns, and 8 at her cannonades.

The misrepresentations and misstatement of facts by the officers of the *Java*, are not singular. Did not the official communication of Capt. Bingham represent the action between the *Belle* and the frigate *President* to have lasted between 1 and 2 hours, when the officers of the frigate *President* solemnly contradicted the whole of Capt. Bingham's statement, and *depose on oath*, that the action did not exceed 15 minutes? And was it not stated before the court martial at Halifax, that the *Guerriere* had only 244 persons on board at the commencement of the action, while the *Constitution*, when the truth was, that the *Constitution* received from the *Guerriere*, as prisoners of war, 270; and Capt. Decres acknowledged a number to have been killed?

The foregoing statement of facts has been collected from undoubted authority. The only motive of giving them to the public is to do justice to our own officers, without wishing, although it may follow as a consequence, that the illiberality of the officers of our enemy should recoil upon themselves. There is one fact worthy of observation, which I shall mention here for the sake of these remarks. Previous to the arrival of the officers of the *Java* in England, the British prints stated unequivocally, that she was one of the very best thirty-eight gun frigates; and it is well known that there is no 38 gun frigate in the British navy but what carries at least 48 guns. And the same prints in mentioning the capture, implied it to the *Java's* having had too many men; and it pretense that Lieut. Chads would not have wished for more than were actually on board.

AN AMERICAN.

STRAY COW.

STRAYED from the commons of Charles-town, a small white spot on her forehead, a white streak on her back, white feet, the most to do in the right ear, and the left much torn by a dog's bite, heavy with calf when she strayed, and has probably calved by this time.—A reward of TWO DOLLARS will be paid to any person on giving information of said cow, so that I get her again.
ADAM BROWN.
Charles-town, May 28.

CONSTITUTION.

A true statement of the relative force of the U. States frigate *Constitution* and the British frigate *Java*.

CONSTITUTION.	JAVA.
Guns, 24	Guns, 28
Gun deck 16	Quarter deck 16
Forecastle 8	Forecastle 10
	Shifting gun 1
Guns, 54	Guns, 49
Weight of shot in a broadside.	
CONSTITUTION—Gun deck, 18 guns, 22lb.	

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

CONSTANT TUTION AND JAVA.

The English official account of the action between the above vessels, has at length reached this country, in the form of a letter, stated to be from Lieutenant Chads to John Wilson Crocker.—But the palpable misrepresentations with which the letter abounds, create a belief that the letter was not written by Lieut. Chads; for as a seaman, it is to be presumed that he never would have committed himself in the manner that letter does commit him. It is therefore a fair inference that the letter was written by John Wilson Crocker, to himself, by order of the admiralty. But to be it from either, it carries the absurdity and needs only to be read to show the absurdity and infidelity of its statements.—When, however, such evident marks of the want of magnanimity on the part of the enemy, who had prof of his being well fought by his own officers, are exhibited to the public; it then becomes an act of common justice to expose such illiberality in its proper colors, and to state facts which defecacy alone towards a vanquished enemy had supported.

I shall notice in succession the observations in the letter alluded to.

The first assertion, that the *Constitution* "was made out to be a large frigate," is incorrect; and is disproved by the fact, that she was supposed by the officers of the *Java* to be the *Essex*, which they were informed had sailed from St. Jago but four days previous to the arrival of the *Java* at that place. This all the officers of the *Java*, and Lieut. Chads himself, admitted, whilst on board the *Constitution*; and they expressed their astonishment at her appearing so very small, which appearance was in consequence of her being disguised with paint.

The second assertion states that the *Constitution* tacked and made all sail away upon the wind; at the same time mentions the *Java* being to windward. The absurdity and contradiction of this sentence must be palpable to the mind of every seaman.

The third assertion, that the *Constitution* opened her fire, at one half mile distance, which was not returned until the *Java* was close upon her weather bows, is followed by a declaration of the same ignorant writer, "that they could not bring her to close action," although they were close upon her bows and to windward! And he admits that the *Constitution* was lying to, so that the *Java* had greatly the advantage of sailing.

"Our opponent avoided close action and fired high." If the writer of that letter had been there and spoken the truth, he would have acknowledged, that the *Constitution* even exposed herself to a raking fire to get to the *Java*; and that the *Java*, believing the *Constitution* to be the *Essex*, with cannonades, made every possible manœuvre to prevent the *Constitution* closing with her. This was, however, effected in spite of