At the time when war was declared against Great Britain, no satisfactory arrangement was offered, or likely to be obtained, respecting impressment, and nothing was more remote from the expectation of this government, than the re-peal of the orders in council. Every circumstance which had occurred tending to illustrate the policy and views of the British government rendered such an event altogether improbable. From the commencement of that system of hostility, which Great Britain had adopted against the U. States, her pretensions had gradually increased, or at least become more fully unfolded, according to circumstances, until at the moment when war was declared they had assumed a character which dispelled all prospect of accommodation. The orders in council were said to have been adopted on a principle of retaliation on France, although at the time when the order of May 1806 was issued, no measure of France had occurred on which it could be retaliatory, and at the date of the next order, January, 1807, it was hardly possible that this government should have even heard of the Pure Lemon Acid, for Punch, &c. decree of Berlin to which it related. It was stated at the time of their adoption, and for some time afterwards, that they should be revoked as soon as France revoked her decrees, and that the Bri- | Shad and Pickled Salmon. tish government would proceed with the government of France, pari passu, in the revocation .-After the declaration, however, of the French government of the 5th August, 1810, by which the Berlin and Milan decrees were declared to be repealed, the British government changed its tone, and continued to raise in its demands, to the moment that war was declared. It objected first that the French repeal was conditional, and not absolute; although the only condition attached to it, was that Great Britain should follow the example, or the United States fulfil their pledge by executing the non-importation act against her. It was then demanded that France should repeal her internal regulations as a condition of the repeal of the British orders in council. Next, that the French repeal should be extended to all neutral nations, as well as to the U.S. and lastly, that the ports of her enemies and all ports from which the British flag was excluded, should be opened to British manufactures in American vessels; conditions so extravagant as to satisfy all dispassionate minds that they were demanded, not in the expectation that they would or could be complied with, but to terminate the discussion.

came the duty of the United States to take that attitude with Great Britain, which was due to crisis would have been to abandon every thing vaseamen to British impressment, with the destruc-tion of our navigation and commerce, would not have been its only evils. The desolation of property, however great and widely spread, affects an interest which admits of repair. The wound is incurable only, which fixes a stigma on the national honor. While the spirit of the people is unsubdued, there will always be found in their virtue a resource equal to the greatest dangers and most trying emergencies. It is in the nature of free government, to inspire in the body of the people generous and noble sentiments, and it is the duty of the constituted authorities to cherish and appeal to those sentiments, and rely on the patriotic support of their constituents. Had they proved themselves unequal to the crisis, the most fatal consequences would have resulted from it -The proof of their weakness would have been recorded; but not on them alone would its baneful effects have been visited. It would have shaken the foundation of the government itself, and even of the sacred principles of the revolution, on which all our political institutions depend. Yielding to the protensions of a foreign power, without making a manly effort in defence of our rights, without appealing to the virtue of the people, or to the strength of our union, it would have been charged and believed that in these sources lay the hidden defects! Where would the good people of these states have been able to make another stand? Where would have been their rallying point? The government of their choice having been dishonored, its weakness and that of their institutions demonstrated, the triumph of the enemy would have been complete. It would also have been durable. The constituted authorities of the U. States nei-

had full confidence in the strength of the Union,

in the firmness and virtue of the people, and were satisfied, when the appeal should be made, that

ample proof would be afforded, that their confi-

dence had not been misplaced. Foreign pressure

it was not doubted, would soon dissipate foreign

partialities and prejudices, if such existed, and

In declaring war against G. Britain the U. States

have placed themselves in a situation to retort the

hostility which they had so long suffered from the

British government. The maintenance of their

unite us more closely together as one people.

rights was the object of the war. Of the desire of this government to terminate the war on honorable conditions, ample proof has been afforded by the proposition made to the British government immediately after the declaration of war, through the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at] London, and by the promptitude and manner of the acceptance of the Mediation of the Emperor It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against G. Britain would force the United States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their disadvantage. The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in conseguence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connection between the United States and France, or any understanding as to its prosecution, continuance, or termination. The ostensible relation between the two countries, is the true and only one. The U. States have just claims on France for spoliations on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late Minister was, and their present Minister is, instructed, to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the United States. The result

of the negociation will be communicated to Con-

gress in due time. The papers marked 1, con-

tain copies of two letters, addressed from this Department to Mr. Barlow, one of the 16th June, 1812, just before the declaration of war, the other

of the 14th July following, which shew distinctly the relation existing between the United States

and France at that interesting period. No change has since occurred in it. All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES' MONROE. Department of State, July 12, 1813. The President of the U. Stafes. A number of Documents accompany this reort, as designated above, some of which have been before communicated to congress and published, but being necessary to a connected and complete view of the subject, are therefore again

ommunicated. We are very reluctantly compel-

led to defer their publication till our next.]

FASHIONABLE BONNETS, Of fine quality, and most fashionable shapes and

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, TOGE-THER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW FANCY ARTICLES, *

AND OTHER VALUABLE Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c.

New Fish-Susquehannah Herrings.

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF Homemade Linens, Twilled Bags, and Long nice Flax, Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf, Hog, & Sheep Skins, &c. &c.

P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherd's-Town, July 15.

WANTED,

A man to attend a SAW MILL, who can come ell recommended, and can keep accounts. One with a small family would be prefered. JOHN DOWNEY.

PUBLIC SALE. WILL be offered for sale, on the 10th of the 8th month next (August) if fair, if not, the On full consideration of all circumstances, it next fair day, and continue from day to day until appeared that the period had arrived when it be- | all is sold, the residue of the estate of John Milburn, dec'd, (late of Frederick County) consisting of Horses, a number of milch and dry Cattle, their violated rights, to the security of their most | Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.-Household and Kitchen important interests, and to their character as an | furniture, of various descriptions, Hay and Grain independent nation. To have shrunk from the of different kinds, Farming Utensits of all sorts. Also, that valuable farm, on which the said John luable to a free people. The surrender of our | died, situate about four and a half miles N. E. of Winchester, and about two S. of Hopewell Meetventy acres. On this farm is an excellent spring, of limestone water near the house, a large proportion of good watered, and also bottom meadow, orchard, &c. all in good order. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, at the Mansion

given to the purchaser, by

WILLIAM TYLER, JOHN WRIGHT,

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at a fair price, eighty three acres about sixteen years of age, capable of doing any cleared land, adjoining the lands of Wm. Tate kind of work on a farm, a good Ostler and Garand Thomas Hammond, Esquires, and twenty-nine | dener-healthy, and I believe honest. For terms acres of wood land, adjoining Messrs. M. Frame | apply to the Printer. and Ranson-the cleared land is under good fencing, and the wood land lays level, and is well cloathed with timber. Apply to the subscriber or in his absence enquire of the Printer. JOHN HUMPHREYS,

Agent for J. Calhoun, Jun. Charles-Town, July 15.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED from the Barracks in Charles Town, on the 21st June, 1813, FRANCIS KENADAY, a soldier in the service of the United States; he was born in Maryland, aged 27 years, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, gray eyes, and dark hair.—Any person who shall take up said deserter and deliver him to me, or ther dreaded or anticipated these evils. They any officer in the U. States army shall receive the

12th U. S. Infantry.

A LIST OF LETTERS, Remaining in the Post-Office at Shepherd's-Town, on the 1st day of July 1813.

A .- Nancy Aynsworth, William Addy, 2. B .- John Bowers, Michael Burkett, John Brein, Daniel Buckles, 2.

C .- Henry Copenhaver, Charles Catro, Isaac Clymer, Samuel H. Chaplain, Mary Crumly. D.-John Doodie. E .- Samuel Engle, John Evans, Sarahan Em-

H .- Hannah Hodgekins, Petra Hull, sen'r, John Hoffnoggle, Catharine Haynes, Polly How, J .- Jacob Israel, John Jones, 2; Thomas Jor-

L.-David Lindsly, Thomas Lee, Nathaniel

M .- Elizabeth Mappin, George Moser, Fredeas M'Pherson, Lewis Myer, (comb maker.) N .- Mary Matilda Newnam, James Nearn. P .- Mrs. Perry, Rev. Mr. Price.

S .- Isaac S. Sweringen, Jacob Shaw, Francis Stockwell, Philip Schoppart, Edward Southwood, William Shingler. T.-Van Swearingen,-Lydia Thomson, William Taylor, Richard Taylor. Elizabeth Turner.

U.-John Unseld, Samuel Uptagraft, 2. V .- Martha Vanzant. W .- Sally Westpail, Elizabeth Wear. Y .- Josiah Yearkes.

JAMES BROWN, P. M. July 8, 1813.

mited proportion of the present stock on Came to the subscriber's farm in Jefferson county some time in January last a Bull of a Brindle color, except a white back and belly, also, a grey mare, supposed to be 6 years old. The owner on, as well as on the best possible terms, will receive the above property, by proving it, and will be sold at reduced prices, and paying the charges of this advertisement.

IAMES BROWN, & Co. MASON BENNETT.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLESTOWN, VA. A list of letters remaining in this Office, June 30th, 1813.

Shepherd's-town Seminary.

BY a late resolution of the Board of Trustees, an

ceived. Notice is therefore given, to all those

who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit

of this institution, that application for entrance

must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Frea.

for the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the se.

cond 20 dolls, and for the third or junior class !-

Suthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

ng entered his appearance, and given security

according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules

of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this

Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff

by her council it is ordered that the said Defend.

ant do appear here on the fourth Monday in Au.

gust next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and

hat a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in

the FARMER'S REPOSITORY for two months suc-

sively, and posted at the door of the Court-House

JOHN CARLILE

NAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE IN

CHARLES TOWN,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY

VALUABLE BOOKS:

CONSISTING OF

THE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscoe, not hav-

P. MARMADUKE, Secretare

May Court, 1813.

GEO. HITE, C. L.

Hervey's Works, 6 vols.

S Beauties of Sterne

Edgeworth's Tales

Octavo Bible

Belisarius

Watts' Poems

Young's Roems

Life of Bishop

Criminal Recorder

Trial of Antichrist

Wakefield's Botany

Young's Night The's

S Rowe's Exercises

Bennet's Letters

S Beattie's Evidence

Brother & Sister

S Blair's Philosophy

Original Poems

5 Plurality of Worlds

Force of Truth

Book of Games

tions

Tidd's Practice

Charles V. 5 Peake's Evidence

Lady's Pocket Library & Bacon's Abridgment

Mease's United States ? Physician's Vade Me-

'Mac Kenzie's Voyages & Grammar of Chemistry

Elements of Morality 5 Fife's Anatomy

East's Law

Domestic Recreations

Manners and Customs

Murray's Introduction

Montifier's Compend. Henning and Munford

Vattell's Law of Na-

Gunnington on Eject-

Newland on Contracts

Lavoisier's Chemistry

Lawrence on Ruptyres

Brevett's Medical Re-

Chitty's Law of Nations

Chilty on Pleading

Baily's Anatomy

S Burns' Midwifery

Medical Lexicon

Desault's Surgery

5 Barton's Cullen

Bard's Compend.

Virgil Delphini.

Mnemonikon

5 vols

Wilson's Lectures

Smythe's Infantry Re-

Goldsmith's Works-

Dilworth's Arithmetic

S. Morse's Geog. abrid.

Burns' Poems

5 Bell's Surgery

Vicar of Wakefield

Brydone's Tour

Greaves' Adventures

Jacob's Law Dictionary

Biographical Dictionary

By order of the Standing Committee.

dolls, per annum.

July 8, 1813.

Ann Frame,

of said County.

A Copy.

May 28, 1813.

ly Bibles

Books

ohnson's Large do.

'rinciples of Politeness

Gulliver's Travels

O'Neal's Geography

Juvenile Anecdotes

Child's True Priend

Village Orphans

Coleman's Poems

Confession of Faith

Arts and Sciences

Dodsley's Fables .

Franklin's Works

Ready Reckoner

Simpon's Euclid

Scott's Poems

Constitutions

Baxter's Calls

Clark's Travels

Blair's Lectures

Village Sermons

Paul and Virginia

Jay's Sermons

Bible Explained

Do. Dialogues

Mad. Lauren's Essays

Halybert's Sermons

Universal Gazetteer

graphy Atlas for do.

Roderick Random

Taylor's Holy Dying

Addison's Evidence

Campbell's Rhetoric.

Bigland's Letters

Gurran's Speeches

Robertson's America

Scotland

India

Children of the Abbey

Universal Chronology

Walker's Large and Pocket Do.

Ho. Testaments

Children's Books

ooking Glass

Yorick's Journey

Watts' Hymns

Polite Learning

Italian Nun

Testaments

Portraits

Fair Sex

Elizabeth

Webster's do.

Primers

Jefferson County, Se't.

surer. The terms of tuition are moderate, being

additional number of pupils may now be re-

A .- Thomas Atwell, Jeremish Arter. B .- John Briscoe, Edmond Beall, Peter Bremdi, Jesse Beechee, Stephen Butler, Permenus Briscoe, Nathaniel Buckmaster. C .- Sarah Cooper, Samuel J. Cramer, Daniel

okus, James Conn, Lucinda Christian, Edmond larter, John H. Cassaday, James Carney, James D .- Mary Downing, Jacob Delaplain, Stephen Dandridge, James Duke, Thomas II. Duke, Pe-

er Dillow. E .- Joseph English, Joseph Edwardst F .- Joseph Fryer, Robert Pultor, Jas. & Roert Fulton, William P. Flood.

G .- Doctor Green, Susan Goins, Robert Goldsorough, Gooding & Burress, 2; Peter Garver, William Grove, Thomas H. Grayday. H - William Howard, Samuel Holmes, Robert Hart, Joseph Hite, 2; Maria Heath, Peter Handsekere, George Hagley, Samuel Howard, Jacob

J .- David Johnson, 3; William Jeans, 2; Katy Jackson, Charles Johnson, Sarah Jones, Nelly of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction Ki-James Kirchevall, F. Kimmelmeyer, Ben-

amin King.

Huetwohl, 2; Henry Hains, David Howell, Wm.

L .- A. Madame Le Grand, Thomas T. Loury, Robert C. Lee, Margarett C. Little, John P. Little. Thomas Louden, Robert Lott. 'M.-Hugh M'Greese, Wm or Geo. M'Williams, Edward Mason, James Milton, Jacob Mooler, Isaac Myer, Baker Moore, Rose M'Hara, Robert M' Makin, Rebecca Molin, Robert Moore.

P .- Licut. John Packet, Junior, John Packet, John Paake. R - Samuel Right, James Ramsey, John Rus-

N .- John O'Neale, Francis O'Neale, Gregory

sell. Samuel Russell. S .- Hance H. Smith, Able L. Smith, Samuel Swayne, Laurence Washington Stith, Benjamin Strong, John Showls, Chanceller H. Saunders, Sally R. Saunders, Isaac Strider, Philip Swezy, Rebecca Swayne, 2; Charles Strider. T .- William Tate, 2; Bennett Taylor, Joseph

l'urner, Sen'r. W .- Racheal Willite, John Whitson, Patty | Elegant and Plain Fami- Lives of English Poets Webb, James Wat's, Asa Owing, Jonas Walravan 2; James Whaley, Mrs. Adam Weaver, Mantha Worthington, Richard Williams, Wm. West, Grandison Ware, Benjamin Watson, James Wel- D. Worth's. Spelling Don Quixotte don, Thomas Waluntine, Isaac S. White, Samuel

HUMPRHEY KEYES, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Harper's Ferry on the 30th of June, 1813. Jesse P. Adams, David Bonnor, 2; Miss Catharine Briscoe, Charlotte Clarke, Joseph Climer, William Carr, 4; Elizabeth Evans, care Geo. ing-House, containing about one hundred and se- | Mallery, David Grove, John George, Saml Howard, care B. Williamson, Robert Lucas, Miss Ellen Moler, Christian Moser, Joshua P. Morris, Jacob Nicholl, John Perry, Abraham Rick, Elizabeth Reid, William Scrivenner, Elizabeth Stott, William Shubridge, John Soliven, John Sullivan, John Woolt, George Walker, Caleb House, on the farm, and immediate possession

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M. June 8, 1812.

FOR SALE. A NEGRO BOY,

NEW FANCY STORE.

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

MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Superfine & common cloths Elegant Silk Buttons AMOS J. BRUCE, Lieutenant Cassimeres, Bedford and and Trimmings,
12th U. S. Infantry. Prince's Cords, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Stockinets & Manchestry, Ginghams, Calicoes and Morse's Universal Geo- 5 English and India Nan-Cashmires, keens, Ladies' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves, Thornton Abbey Marseilles Quiltings, White Jeans and Cords, Men's Silk and Leather together with a variety ditto, of other vestings, Ladies' Silk and Cot-Irish, German, British and ton Stockings, Misses American Linens, Bag- ditto, Men's do. do. Elegant Silk & Cotton gings, &c. &c. American Chambrays, | Shawls, Plaids, Stripes, counter-Handkerchiefs fully as- Do. Life of Winter panes, Towelings and sorted, A complete assortment | Memoirs of Fox Table Cloths, Muslins and Spun Cottons of Ribbons, Home-made and im- Kitt's Elements assorted. White, Black, Drab, Yel- ported Threads, low, Green, Twilled & Cotton Balls, White & | Faber on the Prophe ? Pike's do. Figured Cambricks, | Coloured, Figured, Striped, Seeded, Sewing Silks & Twists Knotted & Leno Muslins Ladies' Kid and Mo-Linen Cambrick, Long rocco Shoes, Misses Gibson's Surveying and Children's ditto, rick Musser, Arthur Miller, Charles Miller, Jo- Linen Cambrick Handker, Men's and Boys' Coarse chiefs, and Kenting for and Fine Leather do. - Cotton Cards and Spin-White, Black, Pink, Green, ning Cotton, Orange, and Lead co-Books and Stationery,

loured, with a variety Hard Ware,

bonnets,

etts and figured trauze,

June 25, 1813.

ed silk for dresses and Glass Ware.

of other fancifully figur-China, Queen's and

Cambrick and Common Best large twist Chew-

Disnities,
French, Italian and Canton
Crapes,
Snuff and Spanish Ci-

The foregoing comprises but a very li-

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Black and White Parason | gars, &c. &c. &c.

Groceries and Liquors,

A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY;

Campbell's Four Gos- 5 Goldsmith's do. & Atlas

Slates, Wafers, Ink Powder, Blank Books of different sizes, with and without ruling, Fancy Paper, All of which will be sold as low as they can be and in the city of Philadelphia or Baltimore. May 28

FOR SALE, A VERY STRONG CARRIAGE, Made in Little York, with steel springs, never ias been run but a few miles, calculated for two hand; the whole of which has been pur- horses, but can be drove with four. Inquire of chased with the greatest care and attenti- the Printer.

> Apprentices Indentures For sale at this Office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.

THURSDAY, July 29, 1813.

No. 279.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY i Two Hollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication .- Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPECTING OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

(A)

Expect of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Mon. rac, deted Parie, May 12, 1812. After the date of my letter, of which I have the honor to enclose you a copy, I found, from a pretty sharp conversation with the Duke of Bassano, that there was a singular reluctance to anof that reluctance you will perceive in the answer which finally came, of which a copy is here en- lowing words : clestd. This, though dated the 10th did not come to me till last evening. I consider the communication to be so important in the present

soon as possible. "I am confident that the President will ap and the carnest manner in which I pressed the | rights to be respected by the English" minister with it as soon as my knowledge of the of Berlin and Milan were in good faith and un- Neutrality of the U. S. should not be announced by .

States. He then promised me he would do it," and he has performed his promise. likewise of the letter of the grand judge and that | pieces have been before communicated to our government and published."

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO ME. BARLOW.

TRANSLATION Paris, May 10, 1812. surprise at the doubt which you had expressed in that note, respecting the revocation of the deproven by many official acts, by all my correspondence with your predecessors and with you, by the decisions in favor of American vessels. You have done me the honor to ask a copy of the letters which the Grand Judge and Minister of Finances wrote on the 25th December 1810, to secure the first effects of that measure, and you have said, sir, that the decree of the 28th April 1811, which proves definitively the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan in regard to the Americans, was not known to you.

"I have the honor to send you as you have desired a copy of these three acts; you will consider them without doubt, sir, the plainest answer, which I could give to this part of your note. As to the two other questions to which that note relates, I will take care to lay them before the Emperer. You know already, sir, the sentiments which his mejesty has expressed in favor of Ama rican commerce, and the good dispositions which have induced him to appoint a plenipotentiary to treat with you on that important interest. Accept, sir, &c.

"The DUKE of BASSANO."

Copy of a letter from the minister of Finance to the Count of Suesa, counseller of State, directar general of the customs, daied December 25,

On the 5th of last August, the minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, minister pleaipotentiary of the United States of America, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and that after the first of Nov. they would cease to have effect, it being well understood that, in consequence of this declaration, the Englishwould revoke their orders in council, and re-nounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U. States, in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the Eng-

On communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the second of November, a preclamation, which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, after the first of November; and which declares, that in consequence thereof, all the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependen-

The same day, the Treasury Department adlar, which directs them to admit into the ports and waters of the United States, armed French to English vessels of every description, as well | to the British government."

as the productions of the soil, industry or commerce of England and her dependencies. His Majesty having seen, in these two pieces, the enunciation of the measures which the Americans propose taking on the second of February next, to cause their rights to be respectthe year. No paper will be discontinued until ed, has ordered me to inform you, that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the first of November or may enter in April, 1811, to this government. The letters | change of ministers itself, afford both cause and will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers future, and that those which have been sequestered, as being in contravention of these decrees, cause undoubtedly which you so justly assign, m st be the object of a special report. On the 24 of Feb. I shall acquaint you with the mentions of the emperor with regard to the defimilive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favoring the American navigation.

I have the honor to salute you. The minister ing that our memories should not accord on the THE DUKE OF GAETE. (Signed) (Translation.)

FRENCH EMPIRE. PARIS, December 26th, 1810. Copy of a latter from His Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Councel'or of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

Mu PRESIDENT, The minister of foreign relations, by order of his majesty, the emperor and king, addressed swering my note of the lat of May. Some 'races on the 5th of August last, to the plenipotentiary of the U. S of America, a note containing the fol-

"I am authorised to declare to you; that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November they will cease crisis of our affairs with England, that I dispatch- to have effect; it being well understood that, in cal the Wasp immediately to carry it to Mr. Rus- | consequence of this declaration, the English will sell, with orders to return with his answer as | revoke their orders in council and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish, or that the U.S. in conformity to the prove the motive of my solicitude in this affair, act you have just communicated will cause their

In consequence of the communication of this declaration of the Prince Regent enabled me to note, the President of the United States issued, on use the argument that belonged to the subject .- | the 2d of November a proclamation to announce When, in the conversation above alluded to, the | the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th | and declared that in consequence thereof all the of April, 1811, I made no comment on the restrictions imposed by the act of the first of French government dated the 28th of April, 1811 strange manner in which it had been so long | May must cease with respect to France and her concealed from me, and probably from you, I dependencies: on the same day the Treasury De- 25th December, 1810. I also send you copies of only asked him if that decree had been publish - partment addressed a circular to all the collectors cd: He said, no; but declared it had been of the customs of the United States which enjoins knowledging the receipt of my communication, communicated to my predecessor here, and like- them to admit into the ports and waters of the U. wise sent to Mr. Serrurier with orders to commut- | S. armed French vessels; prescribes to them to nicate it to you, I assured him it was not among | apply, after the 21 of February next, to English the archives of this legation; that I never before | vessels of every description, and to productions had heard of it, and since he had consented to arising from the soil and industry, or the comanswer my note, I desired him to send me, in the; | merce of England and her dependencies, the law official manner, a copy of that decree, and of any | which prohibits all commercial relations, if at | other documents that might prove the incredu- that period the revocation of the English orlous of my country (not to me) that the decrees | ders in council, and of all the acts violating the

conditionally repealed with regard to the United | the Treasury department. In consequence of this arrangement entered into by the government of the United States, to "I send you a copy of the April decree, as | cause their rights to be respected, his Majesty's orders, that all the causes that may be pending of the minister of finances, though the two latter | in the Council of Prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the first of November, and those that may in future be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall remain suspended; the vessels captured or tion of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation seized to remain only in a state of sequestration, " SIR-In conversing with you about the note | and the rights of the proprietors being reserved an you did me the honor to address to me on | for them until the 2d of February next, the pethe 1st of May, I could not concent from you my | riod at which the U. S. having fulfilled the engagements to cause their rights to be respected, he said captures shall be declared null by the crees of Berlin and Milan. That revocation was | council, and the American vessels restored, together with their cargoes, to their proprietors.

Receive, Mr. President, the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed) The DUKE of MESSA.

TRANSLATION. Palace of St. Cloud, April 28, 1811. Napoleon Emperor of the French &c. &c. On the report of our minister of Foreign Rela

Seeing by a law passed on the 21 of March 811, the Congress of the United Stantes has orlered the execution of the provisions of the acof non-intercourse, which probibits the vessels and merchandise of G. B. her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of the U.

Considering that the said law is an act of resis

tance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by

the British orders in council and a formal refusal o adhere to a system invading the independence of neutral powers, and of their flag, we have decreed and do decree as follows The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitivey, and to date from the 1st of Nov. last, considered as not having existed (non avenus) in re-

gard to American vessels. (Signed)
By the Emperor. The minister Secretary of State. The Count DARA.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow, to Mr. Rus sel, dated Pauls, May 11th, 1812.

"I was not a little surprised to learn, by the declaration of the Prince Regent in council of the 21st of April, that it was still believed by the cable to the United States. On reading that declaration, I therefore addressed to the duke of | Wellesley, but nothing is yet effected. Bassano, a note bearing date the 1st of May, of

"I concluded to despatch the Wasp to Eng

and, expressly to carry to you the document here-

which I enclose you a copy. likewise hand you a copy, with the three documents that accompanied it. The most remarkable of these is the decree of the 28th April, 1811. | ters will act under Lord Wellesley, he having so This piece I had never before seen; it appears The same day, the Treasury Department ad-dressed to the collectors of the customs a circu-its date, and, not finding it among the archives of this legation, I suspect, that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you as it vessels, and enjoins it on them to apply, after the second of February next, the law of the first of me that it was so communicated. Be this as it adopt their system.

The probability to the probability May, 1809, prohibiting all commercial relation, may, I am convinced it has not been made known

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Bar-

" London, May 29th, 1812. "Your letter of the 11th of this month, with its enclosures, was handed me on the 20th, and I immediately communicated copies of the letters ber, 1810, and also of the decree of the 28th of were already known, but the decree, from the | color for this proceeding. namely "an omission or neglect in not having communicated it to me," was entirely new. The Duke of Bassano has unquestionably full faith in what he assures you, but the date of the decree is so very remote, that it is not surpris-

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Mon-

" London, 30th May, 1812. "With regard to the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811, Mr. Barlow in a letter to me makes the following remarks : " this piece I had never before seen, it seems that it had not been published at the time of its date, and, not finding it among the archives of the legation, I suspect that, by some omission or neglect, it was not communicated to you, as it ought to have been. The Duke assures me that it was so communicated. Be this as it may, I am convinced it has not been made known to the British government." I content myself with saying, that, until communicated to me by Mr. Barlow, I had never heard of such a thing. I persuade myself that there is

tion or comment on this strange business." With great respect, 1 am, sir, &c. &c. JONA. RUSSELL.

no necessity of my adding any further explana-

MR RUSSELL TO MR. MONROE.

London, 25th May, 1812. SIR-I have the honor to hand you herein a copy of my note of the 20th of this month, comnunicating to Lord Castlereagh a decree of the that decree and of a note from his Lordship, acand engaging to submit the documents above mentioned to his Royal Highness the Prince Re-

I have the honor to be, with profound respect, sir, your faithful servant, The Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO LORD CASTLEREAGH. The undersigned Charge d'Affaires of the U tates of America, has the honor to transmit to Lord Castlereagh authentic copies of a decree purorting to be passed by the Emperor of the French on the 28th day of April, 1811, of a letter addressed by the French Minister of Finances to the Director General of the Customs on the 25th day of December, 1310, and of another letter of the same date from the French Minister of Jus-

tice to the President of the Council of Prizes. to the United States, and distinctly make this reon to take enect from the first day of Nov 1810, the undersigned cannot but persuade himself that they will, in the official and authentic form in which they are new presented to his Britannic Majesty's government, remove all doubt with respect to the revocation in question, and, joined with all the powerful considerations of justice and expediency so often suggested, lead to a like repeal of the British Orders in Council, and thereby to a renewal of that perfect amity and unrestrained intercourse between this country and the U. S. which the obvious interests of both

nations require. The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure his Lordship of his highest consi-

JONA. RUSSELL. The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Castlerengh, &c &c. Note .- For the enclosures, seccorrespon lence between Mr. Barlow and the Duke of Bassano, communicated herewith.

LORD CASTLEREAGH TO MR. RUSSELL. Foreign Office, May 23, 1812. Lord Castleresgli presents his compliments t Mr. Rassell and has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of his official note of the 21st instan ransmitting copies of two official letters of the French ministers, dated December 25th, 1810 and of a decree of the French government, bearng date the 28th of April, 1811.

Lord Castlereagh will immediately lay these Regent, and avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Russell the assurance of his high Jonathan Russell, esq &c. &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe. LONDON, May 25, 1812.

SIR—The assassination of Mr. Perceval has ed to a dissolution of his ministry, and I hope may

we are concerned. The vote, on motion of Mr. Stewart Wortley, on the 21st, for an address to the Prince Regent, British government, that the French decrees of to form a more efficient administration, has dri Berlin and Milan yet remained in force as appli- | ven the old ministers to offer their resignation .-The new arrangements are entrusted to Lord Mr. Canning appears to be associated with his

ordship in this business, which I cannot consi-"This drew from him the answer, of which I | der as a circumstance very auspicious to us. There will undoubtedly, be much difficulty in forming the new cebinet, none of the old minis recently refused to act under them. Besides there is considerable difference on essential points of policy. The members of opposition have a re-

> The probability therefore is, that either Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning will not succeed in | and spirited reconnoissances, that the enemy, af-

they will perform it so imperfectly as to expose

their work to early destruction. Whatever may be the ingredients of which the new cabinet may be composed, I am not altogether without hope that the orders in council will be modified if not removed. The effects of our from the French ministers of the 21st of Decem- | embargo, the evidence before parliament of the distresses occasioned by those orders, and the

> I say nothing of the French decree, of which I this day send you a copy, as, without the circum-stances just mentioned, it would, I am persuaded, have been disregarded.

I shall dismiss the Wasp as soon as the new ministry is formed or before, unless that event happens in a few days. She will return to Cher-

With great respect, I am, &c. (Signed) JONA. RUSSELL. Extract of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

London, June 13, 1812. "The difficulty which has been encountered in forming the new cabinet, has appeared to render it necessary to support the old one; and upon this ground the House of Commons appear to have acted last evening, in giving to ministers, on the second motion of Mr. Wortley, a majority of

"Notwithstanding these inauspicious circumstances and all the prejudice of the men now in place, respecting the U. S. yet I know not how the orders in council can be maintained without the most serious consequences both to this government and country. It is impossible, in the face of the evidence now before Parliament, to deny the vital importance of our intercourse to this nation, and, obstinate as the ministry is, I do not entirely despair that it will be forced from its system, or from power. I have some slender hope that this evidence may, even on the motion of Mr. Brougham on Tucsday next, produce some change, although it hardly seems probable that the ministers will allow the question to come

on without the certainty of a triumph." Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

LONDON, June 18, 1812. Sir-I hand you herein the Times of yesterday, containing the debate in the House of Commons on the preceding evening, relative to the orders in council. From this debate it appears that these measures are to be abandoned, but as yet no efficient extinction has been announced. The time already elapsed since the declaration of Lord Castlereagh, excites a suspicion that cither the promised revocation will not take place, or, what is more probable, some other measure, equally unjust, is now under consideration, to re-

place those which are to be revoked. I hope, until the doings here are ascertained with certainty and precision, there will be no relaxation on our part.

With great respect, your obedient servant. JONA. RUSSELL. Extracts of a letter from Mr. Russell to Mr. Monroe.

LONDON, June 30, 1812. "I have, at length, had the satisfaction to announce to you, in my letters of the 26th inst. the revocation of the orders in council.

"You will, without doubt, be somewhat surprised that this revocation is founded on the French decree of the 28th of April, 1811. "The real cause of the revocation is the measures of our government. These measures have produced a degree of distress among the manufacturers of this country that was becoming intolerable; and an apprehension of still greater mise-

speak a language which could not be misunderstood or disregarded. " Many members of the House of Commons, who had been the advocates of the orders in council, particularly Mr. Wilberforce, and others from the northern counties, were forced now to make a stand against them, or to meet the indignation of their constituents at the approaching election. It is, therefore, the country, and not the opposition, which has driven the ministry to yield on this occasion, and the eloquence of Mr.

ry, from the calamities of war, drove them to

Brougham wou'd have been in vain had it been destitute of this support. " What has now been done, has been most reluctantly done, and yielded to coercion, instead of being dictated by a spirit of justice and reconciliation. The ministers were resolved to concede nothing until the last extremity. Lord Castlereagh undoubtedly went down to the House of Commons, on the 16th inst. determined to preserve the orders in council in their full force. and, when he perceived that he should be in the minority, he endeavoured to compromise by giv-

ing up as little as possible. "It was decided by the cabinet, in consequence of the vague declarations, of his lerdship on that ocuments before his Rayal Highness the Prince | night, to suspend the orders in council, and to make this suspension to depend upon conditions to be previously proposed to the United States.— Driven from this ground by the motion of Mr. Brougham for the call of the House for Thursday the 25th of this month, the ministers at length issued the order of the 23d, and even this order was carried in the cabinet by a small majority only; five members voting against it; with these facts before me, I feel myself constrained to chasead to an abandonment of his system, as far as | ten my exultation on what has taken place, with some fear of a return of the old injustice in a new

(To be concluded in our next.)

of the Battle of Lutzen, on the 2d of May. RUSSIAN BULLETIN.

Field of Battle May 3. The Emperor Napoleon, had quitted Mayence on the 12th (24th) of April. Being arrived at his army, every thing announced that he meant immediately to act on the offensive. In consequence the combined pugnance to act under any leader not taken from | Russian and Prussian armies had been united betheir own ranks, and they certainly will not constitute a part of any administration that does not adopt their system.

tween Leipsic and Altenburg, a central position, and very advantageous in all possible cases.—

Meanwhile, the General in Chief, count de Wittgenstein, had soon convinced himself by good

with the whole of his forces by Merseburg and Weissenfels, whilst at the same time he sent a considerable corps on Leipsic, which appeared to be the principal view of his operations. Count Wittgenstein immediately decided on taking advantage of the moment when it would be out of the power of this detached corps to co-operate with the main body of the French army, and to attack this immediately with his whole force.— which are expected immediately. For this purpose, it was necessary to conceal his movements, and during the night, between the 19th and 20th, (1st to 2d) he drew to himself the corps under the order of the General of Ca-

valry Tormazoff. By this junction, he found himself enabled to where the latter might suppose he had only to who arrived in the cartel Admittance, deal with a detachment, whose aim was to give which left Land's End on the 1st of June, him disturbance on his flanks. The action com- informs, that on the same day they were menced. Gens. Blucher and Yorck entered into manner participated by the troops. The opera- were informed that news had been receivit with an ardor and energy which was in a lively tions took place between the Elster and the Lup- ed at Plymouth that day of a second great pe. The village of Great Gorachen was the key and centre of the French position. The battle commenced by the attack of this village. The enemy was sensible of the whole importance of rious. this point, and wished to maintain himself in it. It was carried by the right wing of the corps under General Blucher's orders; and at the same time, his left wing pushed in front, and soon charged on the village of Little Gor-

From this time all the corps came successively into action, which soon became general. The retaken with the bayonet; but the valor of the Russians and Prussians obtained the superiority, and this village, as well as those of Little Gorschen and Rham, remained in the hands of the combined armies. The enemy's centre was broken, and he was driven off the field of battle. He, nevertheless, brought forward fresh columns, which being come from Leipsic; were destined drawn from the reserve and placed under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Knovitzen were opposed to them. Here, towards evening a combat com-

Every thing was disposed for renewing the attack at snn rise, and orders had been sent to Gen. Miloranowitsch, who with his whole corps was there at break of day; the presence of the entire fresh corps, with 100 pieces of artillery, leaving no doubt as to the issue of the day. But towards ward Leipsic, always falling towards his rear guard. This mode of refusing the challenge made for engaging, gave room to believe, that he would endeavor to manoeuvre, either to move towards the Elbe, or on the communications of the combined armies. Under this supposition i became necessary to oppose manoenvre against manoeuvie, and by occupying a commanding front between Colditz and Rotalitz, we immed ately became possessed of every benefit of this kind, without, for such purpose, quitting too far the points for making an offensive attack. Or a manner to fix the admiration of its allies. The King's Guards covered themselves with glory-Russians and Prussians rivaled each other in valor and zeal, under the eyes of the two Sovereigns, who did not for a moment quit the field of bat-

this point.

The enemy has lost 16 cannon; and we have taken 1400 prisoners. Not a single trothy has been conquered from the ailied army; its loss, in killed and wounded may amount to 8000 men; thrown upon the Russians for having orthat of the French army is estimated at 12 or | dered Te Deum to be sung at Dresden, 15,000. Among the wounded are, the General of Cavalry, Bluchee, and Lt. Gen. Kanevnitzk and Scharnhorst, their wounds are not dangerous. The enemy having but few cavalry, endeavored to get and keep possession of the villages, the ground of which was rugged and broxen; consecently the day of the 20th of April (May 2) was shot, and grenades, was kept up on the part of the French, during an action of ten hours.

BOSTON, July 17.

ing information:

London, (Times,) May 29. Late last night we received from the French coast, advices-

That on the 24th inst. information had been received in Paris of an Armistice having been concluded between the French and allied powers, for a GENERAL PEACE. Ministers are to attend this Great Assembly from England, Russia, Prussia, France, America, Denmark, Austria, Sweden and the Spanish Cortes. It is added, expressly, that Napoleon France, those of the United States of A. File, one 12 pounder, one 6 pounder, will treat only on the basis of the treaty of | merica, of Denmark, and of all the Alli- field pieces, and a stand of colors, was ef-

16th May. He appeared fearful of leav- Spanish Insurgents, and the other Allies to have fallen on the occasion. The In- cracock and Portsmouth-Beaufort, aling the Elbe, lest Austria should cut him

London, (Courier,) May 31. Paris, May 23 .- Her majesty the Empress has received advices from the armies to the 18th May.

The emperor remained in Dresden .-Marshals Oudinot, Macdonald and Marmount, and Count Bertrand, were in a line at Bauzin. Marshal Victor, Sebastin and Regnier were marching on Berlin. Count Rubna arrived at Dresden the 16th, with a letter from the Emperor of Austria to Napoleon, and sat off on his return on the 17th.

The emperor has proposed a Congress to meet at Prague for a general peace .-On the side of France are to be Plenipos, from France, the United States, Denmark, the King of Spain [Joseph] and the Conferated Princes. On the other side are to be ministers from England,

the allies of that belligerent mass.

PARIS, May 25. report, that on the 20th the Emperor had | be arrested and tried. gained a fresh victory over the Russians

> SALEM, July 14. FROM ENGLAND.

Captain Jeduthan Upton, junior, (late commander of the privateer brig Hunter, boarded by a boat from Plymouth, and battle between the allied armies and the French, in which the latter were victo-

at the time of capture.

tained more than 15 years, and about 40 | their object in crossing over. morning, the enemy appeared to be moving to- of the 128 on board the San Antonia belong to this state.

LONDON, May 21: Besides those of the 13th and 14th, which we exclusively noticed in our last, Paris papers to the 16th instant reached our camp at Fort George. town on Tuesday night, which unfortunately leave no room for doubting the character of the battle gained by the this memorable day, the Prussian army fought in treated across the Elbe, and Bonaparte manding officer (Col. Pierson) politely which city he proceeded by Waldheim of the gentlemen of the flag, who handed DEAR FATHER, and Nossen.

It is now stated, that in the battle of Lutzen, the French took 5000 prisoners, and 10 pieces of cannon, and that the allies took 111 prisoners. Much ridicule is for a victory gained by the allies at Lut-

a continued combat between the infantry. An | fear, must be continued under circumuninterrupted shower of balls, bullets, grape stances of great disadvantage, as from every account we learn that the allies have neither magazines nor commissriat in We are this moment indebted to the French garrisons which still held out .- loss. politeness of capt. Charles L. Sargent, What cruelty, then, to rouse the populafrom Europe, for the following interest. | tion of Germany only to desert them."

From latest London papers.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEGOCIATION. OFFICIAL.

ed Princess, and on the opposite side, fected on the field. Napoleon remained at Dresden the those of England Russia, Prussia, the Not a single British solder is reported "The British are in possession of Opower however inconsiderable, that does ness and courage, and his Excellency has of Utrecht respecting maritime naviga- ers after the action. tion. His Majesty offers even to stipulate at the moment when the Congress shall be formed, an armistice between the different armies, in order to put a stop to the effusion of human blood. The distance of the United States of America ought not to form a reason for excluding them; their deputies would have time to arrive before the conclusion of the discussions, in order to stipulate for their rights

> PARIS, MAY 16. Her Majesty the Empress and Regent | informed, that, Gen. Harrison's head- place. She resisted the barges for severhas received the following information. quarters were still at Cleveland; that a al minutes, until finding them gaining up-The fortress of Spandau* has capitulat- detachment of mounted men had been on her, her guns were discharged in her ed. This event astonishes all military despatched to scour the country about hull, and she immediately sunk. We ex-

and their interests.

ter having concentrated himself was debouching | Russia, Prussia, the Spanish Cortes, and | neval Bruny, the commandant of artillery, | been committed by the Indians, and that Armand, engineer of the place, as well they had returned without seeing any of as the ministers of the council of defence | the enemy; that all fears of an atteck on The empress has this day received a who may not have protested against it, to Fort Meigs had entirely subsided, and

I'll is uncertain, whether the old account of Cleveland, and arrangements making, it the surrender of Spandau was untrue, or whether | was generally believed an attack on Unthe French kept the fact out of their papers, for some time, as they did that of the surrender of ter.

NEW-YORK, July 18. favorable and disastrous.

bany, dated July 13, 1813.

Captain Upton informs that the Ame- ed on Sunday evening, which informs by Colonel Ball's squadron. rican prisoners confined on board British | that on that morning, (the 11th inst.) a Prison Ships in England universally com- British force of 250 regulars, crossed the plained of bad treatment-there are ma- Niagara river, and landed below Blackny American masters and mates on board rock, and moved up towards that place, the prison ships, and no distinction shewn | when they were discovered by our men | sure announces to the public, that he has into action, which soon became general. The public, that he has village of Great Gerschen was disputed with unvillage of Great Gerschen was disputed with and sels are not allowed a parole unless their different directions. The enemy set fire Ningara, stating that Major Cyrenis vessels actually mount 14 carriage guns to the barracks, block-house, &c. spiked Chapin and his company, have safely arseveral pieces of cannon, and took a rived at that post. It appears that a Bri-Capt. Upton has furnished us a list of quantity of flour, salt &c. (said to be 400 tish guard under command of a Lieute. 128 seamen who had been impressed on barrels) and four field pieces, 6 pounders. nant, were taking Chapin's corps to board British ships of war, and delivered | While engaged in getting off the proper- Kingston in boats; that the Major conup as prisoners since the war, with the ty, they were attacked by a force, con- ceived a plan of escaping by rising upon which being come from Leipsic, were destined to support the flank of the enemy. Some corps places of their nativity, the ships they sisting of regulars, militia and Indians the guard and making them prisoners, were discharged from, the time they have | who came down from Buffalo, and who | which was most gallantly executed, proserved, and the number of Americans poured in a successful fire upon the foe, bably in the afternoon of yesterday. The them. Here, towards evening a combat com-menced, which was likewise exceeding obstinate aboard the different ships at the time of killing a considerable number 9 were Major arrived at Niagara this morning. but the enemy was also completely repulsed at their discharge. These were on board left dead on the shore, besides a captain after rowing desperately all night, and one prison ship, the San Antonia. Be- mortally wounded-Our loss 1 killed and fortunately escaping some of the enemy's sides these, there are on board the Chat- 3 wounded 2 of whom are since dead .- boats which gave him chase. ham prison ships 320 men who have been Although the retreat of the enemy was | We have no further particulars. The posted at Zeitz, to join the main army, and to be delivered up in similar circumstances. precipitate, they succeeded in taking away Major and his company may be shortly Many of these poor fellows had been de- the above property, which was doubtless expected home; when we hope to obtain

Indians to scalp the dead. We understand the British are in pos- fore the public. session of their former ground on the Niagara, from Ft. Erie to the line of

From Ogdensburg Palladium of July 7. A flag from Ogdensburgh crossed to French at Lutzen, the allies having re- Prescott on Saturday last. The comhaving entered Dresden on the 8th, to gave the following General Order to one

> it to us for publication. GENERAL ORDERS. Head-Quarters, Kingston, 7 . 28th June 1813. S

great satisfaction in announcing to the King ton-I shall write to you avery opportunity army that a report has just been received ther your son did his duty. I need only state to from Brigadier General Vincent of a you that I was 17 m les from Fort George and The London Morning Chronicle, most judicious and spirited exploit 2- surrounded on all sides by more than my numbers speaking of the retreat of the allied armies, says, "this retreating system, we regiment amounting to 46 rank and file hausted, men wearied with a march of ten miles under Lieut. Fitz Gibbon and a band of | without a mouthful of refreshment, then the cu-Indian warriors, which terminated in the | gagement, then to fight our way back the whole defeat and entire capture of a considera- distance surrounded by woods and miled with Indians—on the score of humanity I determined ble detachment of the American regular to capitulate, as it was extremely doub ful whetheir rear, whilst they will have at the army, under the command of Lieutenant same time to encounter the most distress- | Col. Bærstler, of the 14th United States | ing embarrassments arising from the regiment, after austaining considerable

Lieut. Fitz Gibbon, on reconnoitering the enemy's position, and finding him too | Dear Sir, numerous to oppose with his small force, with great presence of mind kept him in check, while he sent and summoned him to surrender in the name of Major De Haren, and which he was fortunately en-Count Bubna arrived the 16th at Dres- abled to enforce by the prompt and time-den; he was the bearer of a letter from ly advance of the light division under the Emperor of Austria to the Emperor that officer, by whose vigorous co-ope-Napoleon. He set off on the 17th on his ration, the capture of the enemy's force, return to Vienna. The Emperor propos- consisting 1 Lieut. Colonel, 1 Major, 6. ed the meeting of a Congress at Prague, Captains, 15 inferior officers, 25 Serfor a general peace. On the side of geants, two drummers, 462 Rank and

By his excellency's command. E. BAYNES, Adjutant-General.

UTICA, July 13th. Sunday last.

PITTSBURGH, July 16. men. His majesty has ordered that Ge- | Sandusky, where the murders had lately | pect they will visit us in Newbern. From

from the number of troops assembled ar

Chilicothe, July 15. We learn from Cleveland, by a letter By the steam-boat this morning from dated the 3d inst. that sixty boats, calcu-Albany, we have received news from the lated to carry forty men each, are in rea-Niagara frontier down to the evening of diness, and will probably take in the the 11th inst. It still continues to be un- troops destined to cross the lake on this day (15th). A considerable portion of Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Ca- the troops will probably embark at Lower nandaigua, to Mr. John Cook, of Al- Sandusky; we may therefore expectionportant news from the north-west in a " By the Western mail, just arrived, short time. Gen. Harrison arrived at I have received a letter from Buffalo, dat- | Cleveland on the 5th instant, escorted

BUFFALO GAZETTE, EXTRA.

Tuesday-evening, July 13. The Editor of the Gazette with pleg-

a satisfactory account of the action at N. B. Our officers would not suffer the Beaver Dam and much other interesting matter, which shall be speedily laid be-

> HAGER'S TOWN, July 21. To relieve the public anxiety excited by the imperfect accounts heretofore received of the capture

of Col. Boersiler and the troops under his command, the following letters from Col. Herster himself, and Col Sport of the United States at. my are published by the permission of Dr. Boerst ler to whom they are addressed :

HEAD OF LAKE ONTARIO, UPPER CANADA, 25th June, 1813.

It becomes my unfortunate lot to inform you, that yesterday I was taken prisoner with a detachment under my command amounting to near five hundred man-after an engagement of about three hours. I lost not many killed, about forty wounded and five or six officers, myself a flesh The Commander of the forces has wound of ro consequence-1 am on my way to her a man of us would reach Fort George. What I say above will be sufficient for youmy country must apply to those under my com-

Colonel Scott will please seal and forward the

I pray you to believe that your son is not conmned for being unfortunate. Respectfully, Your most obedient servant.

W. SCOTT. Dr. C. Boerstler.

THE ENEMY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Ruleigh Register, Extra, of July 17. From the importance of the following Letter, which the E liter has just received from Newbern, he is induced immediately to lay it before the Public :-

Newbern, July 14, 1813.

DEAR SIR, of that belligerent mass .- There is no dian warriors behaved with great steadi- so, must inevitably fall into their hands. Information of the presence of the en. not preliminarily claim the privileges at- great satisfaction in learning that they con- cmy at the two former places was receivtached to its sovereignty, and which are ducted themselves with the greatest huma- ed here on the afternoon of Monday last, consecrated by the articles of the Treaty | nity and forbearance towards the prison- | by the Revenue Cutter which was so fortunate as to escape the pursuit of several barges. Their force consists of 2 74's, 3 frigates, 3 brigs, and 3 schooners, 15 barges from which made attack on 2 vessels then lying at Portsmouth. One of Our Ontario fleet has returned to Sac. these was the private armed Brig Anaconkett's Harbor, where they remained on | da, of New York, and the other the letter of Marque Atlas, late from France with a cargo of silks, &c. The former had lately returned from a successful cruize, The express post rider from Cleveland | having taken from one prize between 60 arrived here at the usual time on Wed- and 70,000 dollars, which the captain last nesday morning last, and by him we are | week deposited in the State Bank of this

about 800 men. " Mrs. Gaston (lady of the air. The embarrassments of many on t not sustain the shock. The alarm pro- but poverty and disease stare them in the face. duced on her mind by a report that the | The Time Peace a paper printed at St. Fran Enemy had actually landed in town, tween this place & N Orleans, is more generally threw her into convulsive fits, and she ex- flooded than has been known for 30 years-all pired in six or eight hours !

" Yours, respectfully, "THO. WATSON."

POSTECRIPT.

" Some of the crew of the Anaconda have just arrived; they state that the force landed at Portsmouth was 750 men; that 13 vessels, several of which were ships of the line, were off the bar. They behaved better than we supposed. Centinels were placed at the different doors, and money was offered by the Admiral for provisions. They say they will come AMERICAN. Guns | BRITISH Guns. here. One man in attempting to escape with his family was killed."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SATURDAY, July 24. reported a bill for reducing the duties pavaise on progregoeds captured by private armed vessels of the United States. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house for Monday

Mr. Gundy offered a juint resolution f radjourning both houses of congress on Thursday the 29 h instant. It was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day. The house in committee of the whole, Mr Al-

ston in the chair, on the bill authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding millions of dol-Mr. Eppes, after explaining the views of the men. I am happy to inform you her carcommittee of ways and means, moved to fill the

blank with seven millions five hundred thousand dollars. Caried. The committee rose and reported the bill as | London, and was captured the 28th of the Bellerophon; and that the 74 was the ame ded. Some debate took place on concur-

ring in the bill as reported. Mr. Oakley moved an amendment, the object of which was to limit the rate of interest at seven go valued at 200,000 dollars. per cent. per annum. A debate of considerable interest took place, and the question was decided by ayes and noes

as follows, Yess 19; Nays 94. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time this day.

ALEXANDRIA, July 26." The British squadron in our river, were on

Thursday at 3 o'clock at anchor between Black- men. stone and George's islands. Of the former they had possession and sunk wells—the force about 26 sail, including transports. Several ceinforcements had been added to the fleet within a few | by a force of British and Indians. - A days; and it was reported that Sir S. Smith had ned them. No landing or attempts to land had been made on Maryland shore since the one near Cob's Point : nor did they shew any disposi- | the adjutant of the 13th regiment, to protion to molest the inhabitants. Two brigs and a | ceed to the support of the pickets, while schooner only had been up as far as the Narrows -two barges had gone above but done no injury.

THE REPOSITORY

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 29.

By letters from Alexandria of a late date we are informed that the British fleet was leaving the Potomac, but it was not known whether they had | ter being wounded, were barbarously | proceeded up the bay or gone to sea. The alarm | murdered in the following manner :at Alexandria had subsided.

have made application to the War Department - to know, whether their services will be accepted of: and if so, what species of troops would be most acceptable: whether R flemen, Infantry, mounted wholly, or in part. Whether they will be supplied with arms from the public stock, or equip themselves in the best manner they can, at their own expense. As soon as we hear the resuit of this application, we will give it publicity for the information of all concerned.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived in Milledgeville, (Geo) on the evening of the 6.h, on his way to the head quarters of the Northern army. He passed thro' the Creek Nation without interruption.

A change of diet .- Those who have been ferst. ing on Russian l'actories, may now fast on Russian

We learn that the Senate of the U.S. have con firmed the nomination of Mr. Adams and Mr Bayard, as members of the Embassy Extraordi- dians. We succeeded in repelling the nary to St. Petersburg, under the Mediation of Russia, between this government and Great Bri tain; and that they have, by one vote, rejected sioner appointed by the President. (Nat. In.

Executive Appointments. Col. Duane has not been nominated a brigadier general; and his appointment of adjutant general for the Pennsylvania district is confirmed by the Senate.

Jacob Brown, of New-York, and Robert Taylor, of Norfolk, are appointed and confirmed by the Senate, brigadier generals in the service of the U. S.

GREAT RISE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Nutchez, (Mississippi Territory) June 16. Destruction was perhaps never more universal than that occasioned by the present unusal rise of the Mississippi. It is greater than that of 1811 by about 16 inches, and exceeds that of 1812, by

the number of vessels, it is supposed they | 8- he whole parish of Concordia is, (literally | are endeavoring to raise a large body of | would now be pleased, in like manner, to bestow can send nearly one thousand men in speaking) under water. The intentiants have forbarges. which, with a fair wind, may The crops are totally destroyed and thousands of barges. which, with a lair wind, may reach this place in six or eight hours.—

Saket their dwentings and ned to the high lands.

The crops are totally destroyed and thousands of reach this place in six or eight hours.—

Cattle are drowned. The country is all a dreary paroles—and are reinforced by a large all, from rights and immunities, belonging and We are under arms; and unless greatly waste. The scene is truly melancholy, and it is to be feared the desolation will not end here, overpowered by numbers, we form a much dauger is to be apprehended from the Band that will fight to a man. In the stench of patrified carcases and vegetation, and every account, they have from 15 to 1800 course of to-day, our force will consist of numberiess 1 onds of stagnant water, will infect regulars, about 400 Indians -- militia, we sonable accommodation which our country has the Representative in Congress) could hope of the sufferers is swept away, and nothing side of the river are well known. Now the last

the slaves are withdrawn from the fields, to watch tin levies, in order to save the country from u versal destruction. Serious, apprehensions are entertained for the safety of N. Orleans. Th loss of property cannot be estimated, but it will exceed twenty millions of doll ars.

Naval Forces on Lake Ontario.

As the public appear to look forward with much solicitude to the issue of the contest which, it is believed, is about to take place, between the adverse fleets on Lake Ontario, a statement of the force on i each side may not be unacceptable.

Frigate Gen. Pike 32 Frig. Gen. Wolfe 30 Ship Madison . 24 | Ship Royal George 22 Brig Oncida Prince Regent 16 10 Schooners, carrying Brig Earl Moirs 12 saw smoke plainly from the deck, bearing long 32's and 24's &c. | 7 Schooners of 6 or The forces being so nearly balanced,

we can look for victory only to the superiority of our seamen, and the talents of Mr. Nelson from the committee on naval affairs, their highly distinguished commander.

VALUABLE PRIZE.

New-York, July 19. Extract of a letter from the prize-master of the late British brig Avery, dated Fair-Haven, (Mass.) July 13, 1813. "I arrived yesterday in the brig Ave- lerophon 74, with a frigate in company; ry, a fine coppered vessel, burthened 210 tons, mounting 12 carriage guns and 19 he heard a heavy cannonade which lasted

go is very valuable." The Avery was from Magadore for April last, by the private armed ship ship engaged, but with what could not York-Town, Riker, of this port, her car- tell.

EXTRACT -- DATED :

Indians lay in far superor force; conse-

quently, after a short but gallant struggle, his party was defeated, only 5 having

hearts torn out ! !- They were then

manner-some with their throats stuck

with a knife. One poor unfortunate be-

ing survived until this morning-he had

been slightly wounded in the head-and

head with a tomahawk, and stuck in the

throat with a knife, and otherwise man-

gled. You could take hold of the hair

of his head and move his whole scull—he

died in excruciating agony, and was buri-

ed by us this morning with the honors of

war. The residue of the party were ei-

ther made prisoners, or afterwards mur-

dered-the adjutant was wounded, and

seen led through the woods by two In-

enemy with considerable loss-but as

"Two of the five men who made their

stated to the British (who were painted

as Indians, with streaks of red and green

remain in a house, while those who took

them ran out to fire at some of our dra-

goons-they took that opportunity and

made their escape, though considerably

ment of facts—I shall make no com-

to know their loss.

was, after being taken, struck on the

From the National Intelligencer. " Fort George, Upper Canada, July 9th, 1813 It being a duty peculiarly incumbent in a time " The purport of this letter is sufficient public calamity and war, humbly and devoutly to harrow the feelings, I was going to acknowledge our dependence upon Aimighty say, of the Boston Junta: but certainly God, and to implore his aid and protection: will those of any class of human beings who are possessed of the feelings of

R coived by the Senate and House of Represenflouses wait on the President of the United States, "Yesterday, about two o'clock, P. M. and request that he recommend a day of Public an attack was made on two of our pickets, Humiliation and Prayer, to be observed by the people of the U. States with religious solemnity, small detachment of 30 men, were imme- | and the offering of tervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these diately ordered, under the command of States, his blessing on their arms, and the speedy restoration of peace.

mentioned of the others."- Aurora.

NAVAL ACTION.

E. S. E. The smoke first rose in co-

lumns, but at such a distance that the

ships could not be seen. The firing last-

ed about thirty minutes, and ceased about

Thursday from Lisbon, reports, that on

that on the next day, 28th, at 10 A. M.

an hour and a half. After the smoke

cleared away saw a ship which he took to

the 27th June he was boarded by the Bel-

and the sea smooth.

Speaker of the House of Representatives. a larger body was preparing to follow, E. GERRY, under Major Malcom. The bravery of vice-President of the United States, and Presithe young gentleman who commanded dent of the Senate. the first party, led him on to penetrate in. | Washington, July 16, 1813. to a thick wood, where the British and

A PROCLAMATION. WHEREAS the Congress of the United States, by a joint resolution of the two houses, have sig ufied a request that a day may be recommande made their escape-13 were killed, or af- | to be observed by the people of the U. States with religious solemnity, as a day of Public Humiliation and Prayer; and whereas in times of public cala mity, such as that of the war, brought on the U First-their privates cut off and threw in | States by the injustice of a foreign government We understand that the officers of the Volun- their faces - and then their ribs on the left it is especially becoming, that the hearts of all teer Company lately organized in this county, side cut open with a temahawk, and their | should be touched with the same, and the eyes of all be turned to that Almighty Power, in whose hand are the welfere and the destiny of nations scalped and mangled in the most awful I do therefore, issue this my Proclamation, recom mending to all, who shall be piously disposed to mite their hearts and voices in addressing, at one and the same time, their vows and adorations, to the great Parent and Sovereign of the Universe hat they assemble on the second Thursday of September next, in their respective religious conregations, to render him thanks for the many lessings he has bestowed on the people of the Juited States; that he has blessed them with a and capable of yielding all the necessaries and equisites of human life, with ample means for onvenient exchanges with foreign countries; that he has blessed the labours employed in its cultivation and improvement; that he is now dessing the exertions to extend and establish the arts and manufactures, which will secure within ourselves supplies too important to remain de pendent on the precarious policy, on the peaceable lispositions of other nations, and particularly tha e has blessed the United States with a political onstitution founded on the will and authority the whole people, and guaranteeing to each in they had waggons prepared to convey | dividual the security, not only of his person and the nomination of Mr. Gallatin, the third commis. | their killed and wounded, we are not able | his property, but of those sacred rights of con science, so essential to his present happiness, and so dear to his luture hopes :- that with those expressions of devout thankfulness be joined suppliescape, were first made prisoners, and cations to the same Almighty Power, that h would look down with compassion on our infir mities, that he would pardon our manifold transgressions, and awaken and strengthen in all the round their eyes) that they were glad | wholesome purposes of repentance and amendthey were taken, and were going to de- ment; that in this sesson of trial and calamity he would preside in a particular manner, over sert the first opportunity; and carried on our public councils, and inspire all citizens with the plan so well, they were suffered to a love of their country, and with those fraternal affections, and that mutual confidence, which

have so happy a tendency to make us safe at

home and respected abroad; and that, as he was

graciously pleased, heretofore, to smile on our

struggles against the attempts of the government

of the empire, of which these states then made a

part, to wrest from them the rights and privileges

which they were entitled in common with eve-

ry other part, and to raise them to the station of

militia, which they have no doubt suc- his blessings on our arms in resisting the hostile body of Indians—their regular force is not, much increased—I presume from member of the great community of independent nations; and that, inspiring our enemies with mo-deration, with justice and with that spirit of reacannot form an estimate of their number | continued to manifest, we may be enabled to beat our swords into plough shares, and to enjoy in peace, every man, the fruits of his honest indus--- but as we are situated we should be able to repel 5000 opponents. I presume try, and the rewards of his lawful emerprize. nothing will be done on our part, until If the public homage of a people can ever be our fleet decides the mastery of the

worthy the favorable regard of the Hely and Omniscient Being to whom it is addressed, it must be that, in which those who join in it are guided only by their free choice, by the inpulse of their hearts and the dictates of their consciences; and "I have broken open this letter for the purpose of stating that the body (as is such a spectacle must be interesting to all chrissupposed) of lieut. Eldridge, the adjutant tian nations; as proving that religion that gift of Heaven for the good of man, freed from all coerof the 13th, has been brought in this moment, naked, and mangled in the manner cive edicts, from that unhallowed connexion with the powers of this world, which corrupts religion into an instrument or an usurper of the policy of the state, and, making no appeal but to reason, to the heart and to the conscience, can spread its benign influence every where, and can attract to the Divine Altar those free-will offerings of hum-Captain Borges, who arrived at Boston yesterday from St. Michæls, informs that on the 28th June, in latitude 41, 51, lon- alone can be acceptable to Him whom no hypocrible supplication, thanks-giving and praise, which gitude 53, 20, at eight o'clock in the sy can deceive, and no forced sacrifices propiliate.

Upon these principles, and with these views, he good people of the United States are invited, S. E. quarter. Calm. At 10 o'clock conformity with the resolution aforesaid, to there was a light breeze and at 11 heard a dedicate the day above named, to the religious heavy, quick and repeated firing, and mnities therein recommended.

Given at Washington, this twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen. JAMES MADISON.

If, as the Massachusetts Legislature 20 minutes; when it recommenced, and say, "it is not becoming a moral and recontinued until 50 minutes after twelve | ligious people to express any approbation o'clock: The whole firing being one. of American naval and military exploits" hour and a half: The weather was clear | -is it becoming in the same people to celebrate Russian victories by public festi-Corroborative of the action .- Captain | vals, processions, orations, odes and Decost, who arrived in New-Bedford on | toasts? True American.

> A schooner supposed to have been concerned in furnishing the enemy with supplies, was on Tuesday night sent up by the galley.

JOHN ELLISON was taken up on Tuesday night on Fell's Point. He is chargbe the frigate which was in company with | ed with piloting the St- Domingo up the bay.

arranara

DIED, At Norfolk, on the 18th inst. Ensign Daniel Cookus, of the Jefferson Light Infantry, stationed at that place.

At Buntzlaw, in Prussia, the 28th April, the celebrated Russian Prince KUTUSOFF SMOLENSKO, aged 70. In Prussia, Augustus Ferdinand, Prince tatives of the United States of America in Con- of Prussia, son of Frederick William I. ress assembled, That a point committee of both | and great uncle of the present reigning King, aged 83.

> OF THE Volunieers of J fferson County who have lately enrolled themselves for the defence of the District of Columbia, are requested to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest

> > - DANIEL BEDINGER, Captain.

MONEY FOUND.

THE Subscriber found a Bank Note in his Shop on Saturday the 24th inst. which the owner can have again by describing and paying for this

Charles-Town, July 29.

TRUSTEE'S SALE. WILL be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, on Saturday the 4th of September next, two Tracts of Land adjoining each other, lying in the County of Jefferson, on the head of Bullskin, or as much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy debts due from Richard Llewellin to John Hoye and Elias B Caldwell-said Tracts of Land having been conveyed to the undersigned and George Johnson by the said Richard and his wife for the purpose of securing the payment of said debts.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Junior. July 20, 1813.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable ury from the licentiousness of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his insures, and otherwise trespassing on his farmy iereby cautions all persons against such practices in future, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost extent of the l.w. BENJA BEELER.

Mills Grove, July 22.

A HINT

THOSE indebted to the subscriber either by ond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. Finding it necessary to close my former business, I hope that those indebted will come forward immediately and settle the same. Necessity compels this notice, and it is hoped persons will attend to it. M. WILSON, Sen.

Charlestown, July 21.

GA CAMP MEETING will be held in Frederick county, on the land of John Campbell, about 11 miles from Charlestown—to commence on the 18th of August next. And whereas the Congregation has been imposed upon at several camp meetings by persons coming to sell spirituous liquors, cider, beer, cakes, melons, &c. to the great injury of the meeting, and the feelings of those who superintend, and as this practice will not comport with the nature and design of the meeting, or the worship of the Supreme Being, it is hoped no person will come and interrupt them in that way, as nothing of the kind will be them in that way, as nothing of the kind will be admitted on the ground—and the managers have permission from the owners to remove all such We are here entrenched—the British | an independent and sovereign people; so he | persons from the ground adjoining.

HAMPTON.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

Having just returned from Hampton, where I made myself acquainted with all the particulars of British outrage, whilst that place was in their possession, I am requested by many persons to communicate through you, to the public, the information I have given them. I do this Major Crutchfield's or Captain Cooper's -I too well know there are those among | dered by these artful rogues, that gentleus, who will still doubt or pretend to doubt .- But as I believe this class to be few in number and insignificant in the public estimation; as I firmly believe that edly true. Nor is it less true that captain a large majority of political persuasions, Cooper's troop arrived in time to prevent are open to conviction and feelingly alive any plundering of the least consequence, to their country's wrongs; I cannot withhold from them the facts, whose simple recital will, according to their different temperament, inflame them with rage or fill them with horror.

My name you are at liberty to give to the public, or only to those who inquire for it as you think proper. I have reason to believe that those who know me, whether Federal or Republican, will know and acknowledge that I am incapable of publishing a falsehood-and I aver, that every statement inconsistent with the following, no matter on whose authority it is made—is untrue—in proof of which I solemnly undertake before the world to establish every fact contained in it, provided any Gentleman will sign his name to a "and have found no better treatment." denial of either of them.

I went to Hampton with a determination of enquiring minutely into the truth of Reports, which I hoped, for the honor of a soldier's profession and of human nature, to have found exaggerated. In the investigation I resolved to depend on the second hand relation of no one, where I could mount to the original source of evidence-but since in some cases this was impracticable, I feel it a duty carefully to distinguish the one class from the other.

was given up to the indiscriminate plunder of a licentious soldiery, except perhaps the house where the head quarters were fixed, is an undeniable Truth .-Every article of valuable property was taken from it. In many houses not even z knife, a fork or a plate was left. British Officers were seen by Doctor Colton in the act of plundering a Mr. Jones's store. His house, altho' he remained in Town, was rifled, and his medicine thrown into the public street just opposite where many officers took up their quarters, who must | company with parson Holson, Dr. Colton, have been eye witnesses of the scene. - and captain Wills. Her story was too The church was pillaged, and plate be- shocking in its details to meet the public longing to it taken away, although inwind-mills in the neighborhood were it was dictated by no impertinent curiosistript of their sails. The closets, private ty, but a desire to know the whole truth— ted States; he was born in Maryland, aged 27 drawers and trunks of the Inhabitants to enable me on one hand to do justice years, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, were broken open, and scarcely any thing cven to an enemy—or on the other, to gray eyes, and dark hair.—Any person who shall seemed to be too trifling an object to exseemed to be too trifling an object to ex- electrify my countrymen with the recital cite the cupidity of these robbe. Seve- of her sufferings-she discovered every above reward. ral gentlemen informed me, that much thing which her convulsive struggle, beof their plunder was brought into the tween shame and a desire to expose her back-yard of Mrs. Westwood's house brutal assailants, would permit. This where Sir Sidney Beckwith and Admiral woman was seized by five or six ruffians Cockburn resided. But I had no opportunity of seeing this lady, who it was said would testify to the fact. In short, Hampton exhibits a dreary and desolate appearance which no American can witness unmoved. Doctor Wardlaw and Mr. John G. Smith, of this city, visited it in company with me; and their indig- lowed by a young daughter; whence she nation was equal. They, and every one, was dragged by the monsters in human who saw and heard what I have stated, shape to experience new and aggravated united in execrating the monsters who sufferings. In this situation she was kept perpetrated these enormities; and politi- all night, whilst her screams were heard at cal distinctions, if any excited, were lost intervals by some of the Americans in in the nobler feelings of pity for the sufferers, and a generous ardor to avenge hopeless agony. their wrongs.

Here it may be necessary to notice a publication I have this moment read in | dong to this woman's house and hear and see the Alexandria Gazette of the 12th, her. See too her young daughter on the bed of where among others it is said on the authority of a "Gentleman who was in Hampton the day after its evacuation by the enemy," that it was believed there "that nearly all the plundering was committed by the negroes;" and that he saw many "articles" brought to the Magistrates which had been secreted in Negrohouses."-That some plundering may her arms, notice to the nospital in spite of the nospital in s have been committed by the negroes who their rings and attempted to tear open their bo-(as I was told) were embodied and pa- soms. A Mrs. Hopkins, who was not in town raded through the streets, is probable when I was there, obtained the assistance of an officer and rescued the woman from her rayishenough—that the expression of such an ers; but not until one of them had gratified his opinion may have been heard in Hamp- shominable desires. ton, is likewise probable-but I do utter- | I was told by the Gentleman who accompanied ly deny, that it is believed there, by any person worthy of credit that "nearly all the plundering was committed by them." of the young and respectable women who suffered Let the gentleman, then, who gives this account, state from whom he derived his an officer, rescued another Lady from the great-

thus found, and his own; and let him de-Capt. Wil re Magistrates; and with statement in the Alexandria paper. How from him. to York," and leave Hampton to be plun-Troops did not retire to York, in consequence of such information, is undoubtafter the evacuation -- and in time too to prevent -- what many gentlemen there believed to have been a plan concerted between the black and white allies-the

firing of the Town. That "admiral Warren expressed his regret that the inhabitants of Hampton had not all remained, as in that case no his vengeance You will neglect for a time all possible enough; since it admits the fact | selves to the art, a knowledge of which the ene with the answer given to Captain Wills, | watch word-to Conquer. who complained to Cockburn and Beckwith of the destruction of his private property. "Why did you quit your house?"

That Kirby, who for seven weeks or more had been confined to his bed and not denied. Those who wish for farther | Also, that valuable farm, on which the said Jo confirmation may go and take him from | died, situate about that and a half more and winchester, and about two S. of Hopeveil Meet his grave, and weep, if they can feel for ing-House, containing about one hundred and se body. They must go to his wounded of linestone water near the house, a large prowife, and hear her heart-rending tale, and mpracticable, I feel it a duty carefully to
listinguish the one class from the other.

That the Town and Country adjacent
That the Town and Country adjacent
the excuse (which I never heard) "that

WILLIAM TYLER.) it was done in revenge of the refusal of the militia to give quarters to some Frenchmen who were on board a barge that was sunk by our troops who continued to fire on the almost drowning men when making for the shore." This vile slander on our troops will I have no doubt be met in the proper manner by the gallant officer who commands them at Nor-

folk - But the worst is to come. I conversed with a Lady whose name is mentioned in captain Cooper's letter, in eye. When I had convinced her of the object I had in view in visiting her—that DESERTED from the Barracks in Charles it was dictated by no impertinent curiosi -some of them dressed in red, and speaking correctly the English language-and stripped naked. Her cries and her prayers were disregarded, and her body be. came the subject of the most abominable escape and run into a creek hard by, fol-

Virginian! American! Friend or Enemy of the Administration or of the war! go as I have sickness in consequence of the abuses of that night! and your heart, if it be made of "penetra ble stuff," will throb with indignation and a thirst for revenge, and your hand instinctively grasp

who was in the militin, was taken forcibly from her side by four soldiers in Green, and with her young child, which one of them snatched from

me that Mrs. Hopkins confirmed this statement, and would swear to at least two other cases of a similar kind, without however giving up the names Dictor Colton and Captain Mills, assisted by

information. Let him give the names of | Old Mr. Hope, aged as he told Major Crutch-

the magistrates who received the plunder | field (in my presence) 64 or 5 years, was saized ing, even of his shoes and shirt. A bayonet was " Proofs rise on proofs, and still the last the clare, what were the main articles he saw run a little way into his arm behind, as if in crue brought in. I will not directly hazard | sport, while several were held to his breast. I the assertion, but I am very much in- this situation he was kept for a considerable time and would probably have been another victim of clined to believe, there were no magistrates in the town at the time spoken of, to a woman, who had sought refuge in his house unless Pare :. Holson, Doctor Colton or They followed her into the kitchen, whither she had run for safety. Mr. Hope made oil amidst her agonizing screams, and when he returned to all these go demen I conversed, and his house, he was told by his domestics that thier heard not a whisper countenancing the | horrid purposes were accomplished .-- This i has

How far this violation extended, will never ! it is known that the Negroes "had the known, Women will not publish what they co address," first to impose on the British | sider their own shame; and the men in tow wer with no hope or expectation of satisfying Commanders, and then the American carefully watched and guarded. But enough is those who required other testimony than Troops, which "induced them to retreat known to induce the belief of the existence of many other cases, and enough to fire eyery manly bosom with the irrepressible desire of revenge.

I am not disposed to tire the public patience of man is left to say -- but that the American I could tell of enormities little inferior to the above. But the enemy are convicted of robber , application, (without mercury) rape and murder-and it is unnecessary to and to

> Men of Verginia! will you permit all this !athers and Brothers, and Husbands, will you old your arms in apathy and only curse your desoilers? No you will fly with generous emulation o the unfurled standard of your country - Y. ill imitate the example of those generous spirits ho are even now in crowds tendering their ser ces to the commander in chief: Who are pour ig from their native mountains; and soliciting t show his face .- You will prove yourselves worth the immortal honour, that the enemy has con ferred upon you in selecting you as the object of plundering would have happened," is civil pursuits and occupations, and devote your, of the plundering, and is conformable my has made necessary -You will learn to com-

> > PUBLIC SALE.

said these honorable men. "I remained WILL be offered for sale, on the 10th of the 8th month next (August) if air, if not, the. in my house" answered doctor Colton, next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the residue of the estate of John Min burn, dec'd, (late of Frederick County) consisting of Horses, a number of milch and dry Cattle Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c .- Household and Kitchen whose death the savages only a little hast- furniture, of various descriptions, Hay and Grain ened, was shot in the arms of his wife, is of different kinds, Farming Utensits of all sorts. an American citizen, over his mangled | venty acres. On this farm is an excellent spring, portion of good watered, and also bottom meadow, orchard, &c. all in good order. The terms will

WILLIAM TYLER, Executors. 7th month 8th, 1813.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL sell at a fair price, eighty three acres and Thomas Hammand, Esquires, and twenty nine acres of wood land, adjoining Mesers. M. Frame and Ranson—the cleared land is under good fencing, and the wood land lays level, and is well cloathed with timber. Apply to the subscriber or in his absence enquire of the Printer. JOHN HUMPHREYS,

Agent for J. Cathoun, Jun.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. any officer in the U. States army shall receive the

12th U. S. Infantry.

Shepherd's-town Seminary. BY a lateresolution of the Board of Trustees, an additional number of pupils may now be received. Notice is therefore given, to all those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution, that application for entrance indecencies. - She at one time made her | must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Pressurer. The terms of tuition me moderate, being or the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the seand 20 dolls, and for the third or junior class 15

> By order of the Standing Committee. P. MARMADUKE, Secretary.

Cuthbert Briscoe, and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. HE Defendant, Cuthbert Briscos, not havng 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 Plaintif "A Mrs. Briggs related to us, that a woman by her council it is ordered that the said Defendwho had come to Hampton to visit her husband | ant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Planniff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the FARMER'S REPOSITIONY for two mouths sucsively, and posted at the door of the Court-House of said County.

Teste, GEO, HITE, c. J. c. A Copy. May 28, 1813.

WANTED,

A man to attend a SAW MILL, who can come well recommended, and can keep accounts. One with a small family would be prefered.

> BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the subscriber on the night of the 5th of June last, a bright Grey Horse between fourteen and fifteen hands high, blind of the near eye Whoever takes up said horse and gives me information so that I get him again, shall be generously rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home.

MICHAEL STRIDER,

Buckles-Town, July 22, 1813.

MRS. ANN FRAME HAS JUST RESERVED from Baltimore a tresh apply of MICHAEL LES & Co's F.I.MILT MEDICINES, rojustly celebrated in all parts. of the United States for twelve years pasts Fig.

Lee's Antibilious Pills for the prevention and cure of B lious Favers, &c. Lea's Flixir, for violent colda; cought, for Lee's Infallible Ague and F ver Drops,

Lee's Worm Destroying L. z. rges. Le's tich Ointment, warranted to cure by one Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders.

nward weakness, &c. Lec's Persian Lotion, for tetters and irruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the camatism, Sc.

Lee's Footh-take Drops, Lee's Damask Lip-Saive, Lee's Guen Plaister, Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of heads

Where also may be had (gratis) pamphletson. aining a great variety of cases of cures,

FASHIONABLE BONNETS, Of fine quality, and most fashionable shapes and

UST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, TOGE-THER WITH A GREAT VARIETY OF -NEW FANCY ARTICLES,

AND OTHER VALUABLE. Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, &c. &c. Pure Lemon Acid, for Punch, &c. -ALSO-

New Fish-Susquehannah Herrings, Shad and Pickled Salmon.

AND A LARGE QUANTITY OF Homemade Linens, Twilled Bags, and Long nice Flax, Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, Calf, Hog, & Sheep Skins, &c. &c.

P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherd's Town, July 15.

ESTRAYS. Came to the subscriber's farm in Jefferson couny some time in January last a Bull of a Brindle color, except a white back and belly, also, a grey mare, supposed to be 6 years old. The owner will receive the above property, by proving it, and paying the charges of this advertisement. MASON BENNEUT.

NEW FANCY STORE.

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

Alarge and elegant Assortment of MERCHANDISE,

CONSISTING IN PART OF Superfine & common cloths Elegant Silk Buttons
Cassimeres, Bedford and and Trimmings,
Prince's Cords, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Prince's Cords, Stockmets & Manchestry, Ginghams, Calicoes and English and India Nan- Cashmires, Ladies' Long & Short

Marseilles Quiltings, Kid and Silk Gloves, AVnite Jeans and Cords, Men's Silk and Leather together with a variety ditto, of other vestings, Ladies' Silk and Cotof other vestings, Irish, German, British and ton Stockings, Misses American Linens, Bag- ditto, Men's do. do.

Elegant Silk & Cotton gings, &c. &c. merican Chambrays, Plais, Stripes, counter-Handkerchiefs fully as-Table Cloths, A complete A complete assortment

Mushins and Spun Cottons of Ribbons, Home made and imassorted, Winte, Black, Drab, Yel- ported Threads, low, Green, Twilled & Cotton Balls, White & Figured Cambricks, Coloured, Figured, Striped, Seeded, Sewing Silks & Twis's Knotted & Leno Muslins Ladies' Kid and Me-Linen Cambrick, Long rocco Shees, Misses and Children's ditto, Lawns, Linen Cambrick Handker Men's and Boys' Coarse chiefs, and Kenting for and Fine Leather do. Cotton Cards and Spin-Handkerchiefs, White, Black, Pink, Green, ning Cotton, Orange, and Lead cot Books and Stationery, loured, with a variety Hard Ware, of other fancifully figur China, Queen's and

ed silk for dresses and Glass Ware. Cambrick and Common Best large twist Chewing Tobacco, Com-French, Italian and Canton mon ditto, Snuff-and Spanish Ci-Black and White Parason | gars, &c. &c. &c. etts and figured Gauze,

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

JAMES BROWN, & Co. -June 25, 1813.

FOR SALE,

A VERY STRONG CARRIAGE, Made in Little York, with steel springs, never has been run but a few miles, calculated for two forses, but can be drove with four. Inquire of

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.

THURSDAY, August 5, 1813.

No. 280.

TERMS OF TELS PAPER.

THE price of the l'ARMER's REPOSITORY is | ductory to a final pacification, as has been made Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the known to Mr. Foster; and the same desire will time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of ticular communications which are shortly to be the rear. No paper will be discontinued until expected. arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 35 cents for every subsequent | by a suspension of military operations, the authorpublication .- Subscribers will receive a deduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

DOCUMENTS

ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE RESPECTING

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS. [CONCLUDED.]

MR. GRAHAMITO MR RUSSELL.

Department of State, Aug. 9, 1812. Sin-The Secretary left this city about ten days ago, on a short visit to Virginia. Since that period Mr. Baker has, in consequence of some despatches from his government, addressed to Mr. Poster, made to me a communication respecting the intentions of his government as regards the orders in Council. It was of a character however so entirely informal and confidential, that Mr. Baker did not feel himself at liberty to make it in the form of a note verbal or pro memoria, or even permit me to take a memorandum of it at the time he made it. As it authorises an expectation that something more precise and definite, in an official form, may soon be received by this government, it is the less necessary that I should go into an explanation of the views of the President in relation to it, more particularly as the Secretary of State is daily expected, and will be able to do it

in a more satisfactory manner. I refer you to the enclosed papers for information as to the maritime and military movements incident to the war, and will add that the President is anxious to know as soon as possible the result of the proposals you were authorised to make to the British government respecting an armistice. He considers them so fair and reasonable, that he cannot but hope that they will be acceded to, and thus be the means of hastening

an honorable and permanent peace.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. JOHN GRAHAM. Jonathan Russell, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. GRAHAM TO MR. RUSSELL. Department of State, August 10, 1812. Sru-Thinking that it may possibly be useful to you, I do myself the honor to enclose a memoranlum of the conversation between Mr. Baker and myself alluded to in my letter of this date. From a conversation with Mr. Baker since this memorandum was made, I find that I was correct in representing to the President that the intimation from Mr. Foster and the British authorities at Halifax was to be understood as connected with a suspension of hostilities on the frontiers of

I have the honor, &c. &c. JOHN GRAHAM. I mathan Russell, Esq &c. &c. &c.

[Memorandum referred to in the above letter.] Mr. Baker verbally communicated to me for the information of the President, that he had received despatches from his government, address-cd to Mr. Foster (dated I believe about the 17th June,) from which he was authorised to say that an official declaration would be sent to this country, that the orders in Council, so far as they affected the U. States, would be repealed on the 1st August, to be revived on the 1st May, 1813, unless the conduct of the French government and the result of the communication with the American government should be such as in the opinion of his Majesty to render their revival unnecessary. Mr. Baker moreover stated that the orders would be revived, provided the American governmen did not, within 14 days after they received the official declaration of their repeal, admit British armed vessels into their ports, and put an end to the restrictive measures which had grown out of

the orders in council. The dispatches authorising the communication to the American government expressly directed that it should be nade verbally, and Mr. Baker did not consider himself at liberty to reduce it to writing even in the form of a note verbal or promemoria, or to suffer me to take a memorandum of his communication at the time he made it. 1 understood from him that the dispatches had been opened by Mr. Foster at Halifax, who, in consequence of a conversation he had with Vice-Admiral Sawyer and Sir John Sherbrooke, had authorised Mr. Baker to say that these gentlemen would agree, as a measure leading to a suspen sion of hostilities, that all captures made after a day to be fixed, should not be proceeded against immediately, but be detained to await the future decision of the two governments. Mr. Poster had not seen Sir George Prevost, but had written to him by express, and did not doubt but that he would agree to an arrangement for the temporary suspension of hostilities. Mr. Baker also stated that he had received an authority from Mr. Foster to act as Charge d'Affairs, provided the American government would receive him in that character, for the purpose of enabling him officially to communicate the declaration which was to be expected from the British government, his functions to be understood of course as ceasing on the renewal of hostilities. I replied, that although to sufficiently evident by your first instructions, to so general and informal a communication no an- exact from her a most strict and rigorous comswer might be necessary, and certainly no parti-cular answer expected, yet I was authorised to If any act in violation of that pledge has been say that the communication is received with sin- | committed, you will not fail to point it out, in the cere satisfaction, as it is hoped that the spirit in | most distinct manner, to the French government which it was authorised by his government may | and to communicate to this Department without lead to such further communications as will open the way not only for an early and satisfactory ter- I have to add, admitting that the repeal of the demination of existing hostilities, but to that entire crees is observed with perfect good faith, that if adjustment of all the differences which produced the French government has given other orders, them, and to that permanent peace and solid or permits acts of another character, which vio-friendship which ought to be mutually desired by late our rights, the wrong will not be less sensibly

Russell on the subject of an armistice, as intro-With respect to the joint intimation from Mr.

Poster and the British authorities at Halifax on the subject of suspending judicial proceedings in the case of maritime captures, to be accompanied ity given to Mr. Russell, just alluded to, and of which Mr. Foster was the bearer, is full proof of | which he is already charged for you. the solicitude of the government of the U. States to bring about a general suspension of hostilities on admissible terms with as little delay as possible. It was not to be doubted, therefore, that any other practicable expedient for attaining a similar result would readily be concurred in. Up. on the most favorable considerations, however, which could be given to the expedient suggested through him, it did not appear to be reducible to any practical shape to which the Executive would be authorised to give it the necessary sanction. Nor, indeed, is it probable that if it sanction. Nor, indeed, is it probable that if it was less liable to insuperable difficulties, that it that any would be made. More recent wrongs could have any material effect previous to the result of the pacific advance made by this government, and which must, if favorably received, become operative as soon as any other arrangement that could now be made. It was stated to Mr. Baker that the President did not, under existing circumstances, consider Mr. Foster as vested with the power of appointing a Charge d'Affaires; but that no difficulty, in point of form, would be made, as any authentic communication, through him or any other channel, would be received with

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW. Department of State, June 16, 1312.

SIR-An act declaring war against G. Britain vill probably pass both houses of Congress on this day or to morrow. It has already passed the House of Representatives, and, from what is known of the disposition of the Senate, its assent is expected without delay.

This result has grown out of the continued aggression of that power on our commerce. Proas were made in both Houses of Conguess mprise France in the same declaration, and in the Senate the vote was 15 to 17 against it. In the other House the majority against it was much greater. Its defeat in both Houses has been do bliess in a great measure owing to a passage in your last letter, which intimated the intention of the Prench government to make some proposition in favor of indemnities, to be comprised in the treaty you were negociating, wherey an expectation was exciting that that interest would be provided for, and satisfaction given on he other grounds of complaint against Prance. The sentiment in both Houses, as it is with the nation, generally, produced by so many acts of commanded by Mr. Segourney. At 9 cer of the rifle corps was slightly wounds strong against France. The arrival of the Wasp, which you promised to dispatch in two or | way from Yeocomico river and stood three weeks from the date of your last letter, out; at 10 discovered a number of sail, Copy of a letter from Major Chapin to Gewith the result of your labors, and which may which proved to be the enemy; the Scornew be daily expected, was another motive for delaying ulterior measures with respect to her. In advising the war against England, as was dis- | tion and stood up the river; the schootinetly implied by the late message, which brot' ner being a bad sailer and the wind ahead, that subject under consideration, the President | we were not able to get out. Finding stated to Congress his strong dissatisfaction with the conduct of the French government on every former ground of complaint, and to which others | best to return; immediately two of the the following manner: I received orders of more recent date have been added, with the brigs stood towards us sent anchored a at Burlington Heights on Monday mornof more recent date have been added, with the brigs stood towards to be single exception of the repeal of the decrees. short distance from the bar, where they ingly under the care of a guard of sixteen where they are the care of a guard of sixteen where the power fully before Congress, as soon he should receive the communications which you had promised to forward by the Wasp. I communicat these facts, which are of a character too marked to require any comment, that you may be enabled to turn them to the best account, in premoting an

sincerely desired. You were informed by my letter of 6th May, of such outrages committed by a squadron which pears several vessels sailing from American ports to Lisbon & Cadiz; laden with productions of the vessels engaged in the same trade, which was alo seized, in which they made their way here. ted to you. I forward to you by this conveyance, the cyidence of other aggressions, which will

Most of these documents have been laid before Congress and referred by it to this Department. You will analyse all these cases of recent spoation, and place them in the class of aggresisions, ders in council, on the ground of the repeal of the French decrees, this government has, from a regard to justice, given to France all the credit otification alone of the French minister of Foreign Affairs to the minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, of their repeal, was sufficient to justify the demand of the repeal of the orders in council of Great Britain on her own principles. But it was never the intention of this government to concede to France any thing on that subject, to which she was not fairly entitled. On the contrary, it has been its intention, as is

come to hand. · I have the honor, &c. (Signed) JAMES MONROS.

MR. MONROE TO MR. BARLOW

vel Barlow, Esq Se. .

Department of State, July 14, 1812 SIR-Your letters by the Wasp were received on the 13.h inst.

t may reach Mr. Morton at Baltimer: and be conveyed with the letters and documents with | ment of dragoons." The President has seen, with great surprise | Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. Boyd and concern, that the government of France had made no accommodation to the United States on any of the important and just grounds of com-plaint to which you had called its attention, according to your instructions, given at the time of your departure, and repeated in several commu nications since. It appears that the same oppressive restraints on our commerce were still in force ; that the system of licence was persevered | sent out to support them, but with inon the contrary, and of a very outrageous charac ter, have been added to those with which yo were acquainted when you left the United States. few wounded; the loss of the enemy has By documents forwarded to you in my letter of the 21st of March, you were informed of the waste of our commerce, madeby a squadron from Nantz in January last, which burnt many of ou were also instructed to demand redress. It is hoped the government of France, regarding with a prudent fore sight the probable course f events, will have some sensibility to its interest, if it has none of the claims of justice, on the art of this country.

On the French decree of the 23th of April, which have already occurred, until all the cir cumstances connected with it are better under ood. The President approves your effort to ob in a copy of that decree, as he does the commucation of it afterwards to Mr. Russell. I have the honor, &c. &c.

Joel Barlow, Esq. &c. &c.

EVENTS OF THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from midshipman M'-Clintock to the Srecretary of the navy. Kinsale, Va. July 13, 1813.

SIR-I have to inform you of the unfortunate event which occurred here on the 14th; the action between the British barges and the U. States schooner Asp, bearing col. Scott's orders; and an offi-A. M. the Scorpion and Asp got under the enemy approaching us, we thought it run further up the creek, which we did, but finding the enemy had left their vessels we had no time to weigh anchor, amicable accommodation with the French govern- | therefore we were obliged to cut our cament of every wrong received from it, which is bles. We were attacked by three boats well manned and armed, we continued a well directed fire on them, and after a was reported to have sailed from Nantz in Jan. short time had elapsed they were compellast, as were at that time known here. It ap- | ed as to retrent, & obtain a reinforcement. About an hour after they retired, we J. F. were seized and burnt at sea. The crews of | were attacked by 5 boats; we continuso few men were unable to repel the enemy. When they boarded us they refus-

facts, copies of which have already been transmit. of fifty men on our decks, which compelltreated. A short time after they left her we went on board, and with much difficulty extinguished the flames. But it to which they severally belong, on principle. In is with deep regret that I inform you of demanding of Great L. itain the repeal of her or- the death of Mr. Segourney, who fought most gallantly in defence of the vessel, and the utmost exertion was used by eveto which she had any claim, believing that the ry man on board. Our crew only consisted of 21; there are ten killed, wounded and missing.

> Your obedient servant. H. M. M'CLINTOCK. Midshipman in the U. S. uavy. Sec'y of the Navy. 5

Entract of a letter from Major General Lewis to the Secretary of War, dated Sackett's Harbor, July 20.

" Our fleet has gone out of the inner harbor, and appearances are in favor of its going to sea in forty eight hours at far-

"A little expedition of volunteers from the country, to which by the advice of both countries, and which is sincerely desired by felt. or less resented by this government.

Your despatches by the Horact were received Com. Chauncey I lent forty soldiers, sail-

With this desire an authority was given to Mr. | on the 22d May. They are the last which have | ed from hence three days since on board two small row-boats with a six pounder each, to the head of the St. Lawrence, where they captured a fine gun boat mounting a 24 pounder, 14 batteaux loaded, 4 officers and 61 men. Two of our schooners have gone out to convoy them in. The prisoners have been landed, I make this acknowledgement, in the hope that | and coming on under charge of a detach-

> to the Sec'y of War, dated Fort George, July 20.

"I have the honor to report, that on the 17th inst. the enemy attacked our pickets, in a body of about 200 British, besides Indians. Detachments were in ; that indemnity had not been made for spolia- structions to act defensively.' After a contest of one hour, occasionally severe, the enemy was dispersed. Our loss was trifling-only 3 or 4 being killed, and a not been ascertained, but being exposed to some well directed fires of our light artillery, under the command of lieux. our vessels trading to the Peninsula. For these | Smith, it is probable their loss must have been comparatively great. Col. Scott, who had the direction of our troops which were engaged, speaks highly of the ardor and steadiness of both officers and men. Being fought in detachments, ma-811, I shall forbear to make any observations | ny young officers had an opportunity of evincing their activity and bravery. To use the language of Col. Scott, "this affair though small, served to test the merits of the officers and men engaged .-More ardor has seldom been displayed. Capt. Vandeursen fought his detachment with good effect? & capt. Madison, with his picket guard, fully was engaged. They could not loose their ardor under major Cummins. Captain Birdsall's riflemen were nearest to the enemy in pursuit. Major Armstrong, who was officer of the day, was active in concentrating and arranging the troops and pickets .-Capt. Towson, of the artillery, was wounded in the hand while voluntarily

neral Dearborn.

Fort-George, June 13th, 1813. SIR-I have just arrived from my confinement in Canada with my men, without our parole. Our return happened in men; I had with me 28 men. We all went on very quietly till 4 o'clock in the afternoon at which time I gave a signal to attack the guard, which were stationed in the following order-a sergeant and one man in the boat with my men, a Lieutenant and 13 men in the boat with me and two officers. At the signal my men run along side of the boat I was in. Lieut. Showers ordered them to fall astern. I ordered them on board; at which time the officer attempted so draw his sword. these vessels were taken on board one of the French | ed doing the same as before, but having | his back—two of his men drew their bayonets upon me. I immediately seized These men forwarded here the evidence of these ed giving us quarters; there was upwards threw them on top of the officer and kept ed us to leave the vessel, as the enemy had my men seized the guard and wrested all down together; at the same moment claim in like manner your particular attention. possession. They put her on fire and repossession of the arms changed our course and arrived here this morning half after two o'clock, all safe. We have

brought two boats with us. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant. CYRENIUS CHAPIN.

FROM THE ENEMY IN OUR WATERS.

Major General Dearborn.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Forrest, commanding the Leonardtown troop of horse, dated

" TALL PINE, July 27, 1813. "Our situation is extremely critical. From two to three thousand of the enemy are in complete possession of the point of land below the Ridge, which is two and a half miles from Point-Look-out. They have been five or six miles higher up procuring stock, and have now in Mr. Armstrong's corn field about 200 head of cattle, &c. Several of our most respec-

