

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1813.

[No. 276.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

NORFOLK, June 25.

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

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

As the troops repassed Crany Island, they were honored with a federal salute from the battery, not exactly as harmless as those fired on days of public rejoicing; however, recollecting their morning's salutation, they kept at quite a safe distance. Wednesday, June 23. About thirty Frenchmen in the enemy's service who deserted yesterday have been brought in. They state that there were about 600 French troops landed, the greater part of whom they suppose have also quit the enemy and are roaming about in the country. They say that Cockburn, in order to insure their fidelity to him, told them that they could very easily get possession of Crany Island, and that then, there would be no other obstacle of consequence to prevent their taking the town, which he promised them the pillage of for three days, and 25 pounds sterling per man extra, if they would exert themselves; and as a further inducement spoke highly of the beauty of the Ladies of Norfolk!

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

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, and now opening and for sale, a handsome assortment of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS; Which the Subscribers will sell low for cash or country produce, but will be glad to furnish punctually on their usual credit.—Those in arrears with M. WILSON, sen. will do well to call and settle off their respective balances as soon as possible.

The Public's Humble Servants, M. WILSON & SON.
May 28.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trespassing on my farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.
JOHN HELLER.
June 4.

VACCINE MATTER.

THIS undersigned having been appointed by the President of the United States, Agent for VACCINATION, hereby gives notice, that genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any Physician or other Citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post; and the requisite fee five dollars (in the current Bank Paper in any of the middle states) forwarded with it. When prescribed with directions, &c. how to use, will be furnished with the Matter, as will any discreet person, who can read writing to secure his own family from the Small-Pox, with certainty, without any trouble, danger, or expense. All letters on this subject, to send from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States Mail free of any postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled, "An act to encourage Vaccination."
JAMES SMITH,
U. S. Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.
June 11.

STRAY HORSE.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber living at Harpers-Ferry, in the beginning of May, a DARK ROAN, with a black saddle, and a white saddle mark on each side about the size of a dollar, with a small bit cut out of one of his eyelashes. He was seen near Charles-Town. Whoever takes up said horse and delivers him to Mr. Thomas Likens in Charles-Town, or to the subscriber at Harpers-Ferry, shall be rewarded for their trouble.
JOHN LINDSEY,
Harpers-Ferry, June 4.

SCYTHES AND SICKLES.

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

MARYLAND DISTILLED WHISKY, Mill Saws, Steel, Patent Straw Knives, Wrought and Cut Nails, Sheet and Strip Iron, Castings, and a Quantity of COTTON YARN

for Chain and Filling—Calf Skins, Sole and Upper Leather, &c. &c. &c.
Highest price given for Hides and Skins.
Charles-town, June 4.

Jefferson County, Sct. May Court, 1813.

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

The Defendants, Guthbert Briscoe, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the Act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel it is ordered that said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Gazette of this country for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court-House of said County.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.
May 28, 1813.

SCYTHES.

WALDRON'S Best prime Corn Scythes, WALDRON'S Do. do Grass do.
GERMAN Steel Do. do do.
WHEAT STONES,
High Long's Best Warranted Sickles, Prime Leather, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Gun's wares, together with any other article necessary for Harvest, at a low price.
JAMES S. LANZ,
Shepherdstown, June 4.
N. B. Cash paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

CHEAP GOODS.

ANN FRAME
Has just received, and now opening at her store in Charles-town,
AN ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS,
Which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.
—ALSO—
A Supply of GROCERIES, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
Which will be sold as low as the present times will afford.
May 28.

NOTICE.

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

RANAWAY.

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

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

MRS. ANN FRAME

HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEE & CO'S FAMILY MEDICINES, as justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. Viz. Lee's Antibilious Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colics, coughs, &c. Lee's Infalible Aque and Eye Drops, Lee's Worm Destroying Leger, Lee's (Ich-Ointment, warranted to cure by one application. (Without mercury) Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, liver weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and irruptions, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water, Lee's Toothache Drops, Lee's Damask Lip-Salve, Lee's Corn Plaster, Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head-aches. &c. &c. &c. Where also may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing a great variety of cases of cures.
June 4.

JOHN CARLILE

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

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

ALSO,
A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY;

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

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

Apprentices Indentures

For sale at this Office.
June 13.

CONST TUTION AND JAVA.

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

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

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

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

The third assertion, that the Constitution opened her fire, at one half mile distance, which was not returned until the Java was close upon her weather bow, is followed by a declaration of the same ignorant writer, "that they could not bring her to close action," although they were close upon her bows and to windward! And he admits that the Constitution was lying to, so that the Java had greatly the advantage of sailing to the ship's sailing; when the fact was, that the muster-book was made and dated 5 days after the ship left England. In this assertion they neglected to alter the date of the book. They were employed along a hour in the morning, and expected to receive from them a correct statement of the force of the Java: On which, Purser Ludlow, who was standing by, observed to the Commodore, that the Purser of the Java had the Java's muster book. The Commodore then addressed lieutenant Chads as follows:

"Lieut. Chads, the purser of the Java has the muster book of that ship—it is public property. Therefore request you will order him to deliver it to me." On which lieutenant Chads, who had just then went into the ward-room, and with the purser of the Java, overhauled at the ward-room table the muster book, and erased therefrom a number of names, between 30 and 40, who they said were discharged in consequence of the ship's sailing; when the fact was, that the muster-book was made and dated 5 days after the ship left England. In this assertion they neglected to alter the date of the book. They were employed along a hour in the morning, and expected to receive from them a correct statement of the force of the Java: On which, Purser Ludlow, who was standing by, observed to the Commodore, that the Purser of the Java had the Java's muster book. The Commodore then addressed lieutenant Chads as follows:

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STRAY COW.

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

CONSTITUTION.

A true statement of the relative force of the U. States frigate Constitution and the British frigate Java.
CONSTITUTION. GUNS. 24
Gun deck 10
Quarter deck 16
Forecastle 8
Guns, 54
Weight of shot in a broadside.
CONSTITUTION—Gun deck, 18 guns; 22lb.

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

"Although we had not more than 300 fighting men, we fought them near 4 hours and made good our retreat to this place, with the loss only of 18 men in killed, wounded and missing.—The loss of the enemy must be very considerable, it is supposed about 180."
"Major Corbin was wounded in the arm and leg, and his horse shot in the neck." Your's in haste,

BOSTON, June 24.

Late from Halifax.—Yesterday arrived in port, ship Herby, captain Gardner, five days from Halifax. In this ship, came passenger Mr. Chew, late purser of the frigate Chesapeake. Mr. C. is the bearer of the official account of the capture of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, from the senior surviving officer, (lieut. Budd.)
Mr. Chew informs, that lieut. Ludlow, died of his wounds the 13th, and was buried with military honors. Also, that the Chesapeake had 43 men killed and 97 wounded—13 of whom have since died, Peter Adams, boatswain, among the number—that the officers of the Shannon, acknowledged they had 3 officers and 28 men killed, 56 wounded—20 of which he was informed had since died—that the explosion on board the Chesapeake was the arm-chest, which blew up—occasioned by a hand-grenade thrown from on board the Shannon, and that the loss of every officer being killed or wounded.—He also informs, that the Shannon had part of the crew of the Tenedos, and that the total number of men on board was 376.

ATTACK ON OSWEGO.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city dated Sackett's Harbor, June 11.
This day an express arrived from Oswego with information, that yesterday morning the enemy's squadron appeared off that place, and previous to his leaving (which was 5 o'clock in the afternoon) they made three attempts to land, but on discovering our force they each time returned to the squadron. When the express left, the squadron were manoeuvring off the harbor, and it is generally believed that they would make another attempt. On Monday last 500 infantry under command of Maj. Carr, left this place, and arrived at Oswego on Wednesday—the express says that there were about 800 militia at that place, and all in fine spirits. Capt. Wolsy and several other fine naval officers are at that place. Wolsy had command of the schooner Growler, which is there—this afternoon about 150 mounted dragoons, under command of Major Lavall, started for the threatened place.

On Tuesday last the Lady of the Lake went on a cruise, and returned on Friday with a small crew, of about 70 tons, the prize was from Kingston, bound to York, deeply loaded with provisions and ammunition, having on board 22 regular troops, and one lieutenant; they were landed and marched up to col. M'Comb's encampment with the tune of Yankee Doodle.
Our loss in killed and wounded at the attack of the enemy on this place, is about 140, the loss of the enemy is not known—by several officers that were taken prisoners, and carried to Kingston, since returned, stated that the enemy's loss was from 3 to 400.

BURNING OF SODUS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Geneva to his friend in this city, dated 22d June.
"The enemy were seen off Sodus on Wednesday, where a quantity of provisions were deposited. General Burnett ordered out a regiment of militia to defend the place; they arrived there on Thursday, but found no enemy. The provisions however were removed (at least the principal that belonged to the contractors) from the ware houses on the water's edge, to a small distance in the edge of the woods,—and on Saturday there being no appearance of the enemy, the militia were discharged, leaving a small guard of neighbors to protect the place. Before evening—the alarm was given—the enemy were in sight—the alarm was immediately given—express sent, who overtook the discharged militia before they reached home, who returned together with a large reinforcement, but not

FROM LAKE ERIE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie, to his friend in Pittsburg, dated June 20.
"On Tuesday last the Queen Charlotte, and a large armed schooner made their appearance off this harbor. They had coasted down this side of the lake from Cleveland, and at the mouth of Ashtabula, sent a boat on shore and took off an ox. They left eight dollars for the owner of it, with written directions, that

in time to prevent the destruction of the principal part of the village. The cowardly foe, finding that the greater part of the provisions were removed, although but a short distance, say not more than 200 yards, dared not approach them, but SET FIRE TO ALL THE VALUABLE BUILDINGS IN THE PLACE, which were destroyed with their contents. I consider this the most wanton act these barbarians have been guilty of this war, being made upon a peaceable unoffending village, not containing a single soldier, or an ounce of public property.

After burning the principal part of the village, and Mr. Nicholas' warehouse on the opposite side of the bay, they sent a flag demanding the flour and pork which lay in their sight, and one of their men who had deserted, upon which condition they would cease to destroy any more buildings, otherwise they would continue to burn, and at all events take the provisions. Fortunately for them they did not attempt to put their threat into execution, but returned to their shipping, and on Sunday night removed up the lake. I left Sodus yesterday about noon; 3 teams were then employed in removing the provisions back about three miles from the lake.

"An express arrived in town this afternoon, stating that the enemy had just hove in sight, again.—Should they attempt to land, they will be severely punished for their ferocity.

"The enemy's force consisted of their new ship, the Royal George, Earl Morris, Prince Regent, Simcoe schr. with small boats and tenders to run into the harbors on the lake."

Geneva, June 23, 1813.

On Thursday last the British fleet on Ontario, made its appearance off Puluceyville, causing the inhabitants much alarm; from whence without stopping, they shaped their course towards Sodus, where was stored about 1500 barrels provisions, for the safety of which fears were entertained. Col. Swift's regiment was ordered on duty; they were assembled with alacrity and removed from the village about one thousand pounds U. S. property; the fleet not appearing, the alarm subsided and the regiment dismissed.—The residue of the property belonging to individuals was not removed they being under no fears for its safety.

On Saturday evening the fleet made its appearance and anchored about three miles off the village; it consisted of several large vessels and a number of small ones. About 9 o'clock they landed a number of men, who carried off what remained in store, and wantonly burnt and destroyed several of the best houses and stores in the village and embarked about 6 o'clock next morning, when the fleet got under way. On their landing they were met by about 30 of the inhabitants, who fired a volley, which is said to have killed 5 of the enemy; it was returned by three times their number, killing one, mortally wounded 2, & slightly 1. Capt. Rees' company of Artillery marched from this village about 4 o'clock Sunday morning, and Col. Col's and Smith's regiments, 12 o'clock Monday morning. Col. Swift's regiment also returned.—Many of our citizens without distinction of age or party, volunteered in the cause, and they lived the road between this and Sodus, a distance of 39 miles.

PORTSMOUTH, [N. H.] June 25.
SHANNON FRIGATE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Eastport to his friend in this town, dated June 11.

"I have conversed with a gentleman who is particularly acquainted with the force of the Shannon; he says she has the guns of a SIXTY FOUR on her main deck, and brass pieces on her quarter and fore-castle—and brass pieces in her tops. Besides these, she has a number of very fine brass pieces slung with tackle, so as to point them in any direction they wish, but especially to cut away the tops of their enemy. The Shannon he says carries in all SIXTY GUNS; and in every respect much superior to the Africa, and superior to any of our frigates. He has been on board of both; and further states that they have on board every kind of implements of combustible matter that it is possible to think of. The intention of the commander of the Shannon, was, if possible, to board in case he should have an engagement with one of our frigates, and therefore was prepared for that purpose. In fact, the gentleman says she is equal almost to any SIXTY GUN SHIP that the English have, except those which are particularly equipped and manned for the purpose of meeting with our frigates. Capt. Broke's crew are all picked and has also a number of supernumeraries lately received on board. In case he did engage one of

our ships, he meant to take her at all events."

Could there be a plainer tacit acknowledgment of the superior naval skill of America than appears in the above facts. An English 38 gun ship in force of guns, and probably of men, converted into a ship of at least a fifty gun rate, besides covered with combustible matter in various forms, which, if used in the moment of contact, as in the case of the Shannon, would render it immaterial, whether the opposing vessel was a twenty or a seventy-four gun ship, with a commander who had left a ship of larger size for the command of a ship with all their concealed advantages to challenge the commander of a 36 gun ship, unsuspecting of any cowardly deception, is a more mortifying reflection on British naval skill and valor than the previous loss of all their ships of war captured by the Americans—and is faintly illustrated by a boxer challenging another to fight in the usual way, and at the moment of striking, plunges a dagger (before concealed under his sleeve) into the body of his antagonist. But Englishmen will rue the day that this example of barbarity was set to Americans.

NEW-HAVEN, June 29.

By the politeness of a gentleman who arrived from New-London on Saturday evening last, we have received the following:

Some time last week the schooner Eagle, captain Riker, sailed from New-York, for New-London, with the intent to give John Bull a squibbing. In the hold of this vessel was placed in kegs 400 lbs. powder—stone for ballast—many articles of naval stores, to give the enemy an idea of a good prize when she should fall into their hands. To the powder were attached 2 locks, secretly fixed in such a manner as to spring and produce an explosion on the attempt to remove the first keg.

The schr. arrived off New-London on Friday, at 12 o'clock, & appeared as if she wished to get into New-London. At this time a barge put off from the Ramilies in pursuit of her—the schooner made two or three tacks as if to get into the harbor; but the barge gained fast upon her, the captain and crew let go the anchor, furling the sails, and abandoned her. The barge's crew boarded her, loosened her sails, weighed her anchor, and made two or three stretches for the ship, but the wind died away, and the tide running fast, they let go her anchor, and made a signal—three barges immediately put off from the 74, and made for the schooner; but before they came up with her, the schr. exploded and not a vestige of her was to be seen from the shore in a moment after the explosion. Capt. Hardy informed two gentlemen that were on board at the time, that he lost 11 men and one officer. Capt. Riker said when he landed in N. London that he had a good glass, and distinctly saw 40 men in the barge that boarded her.

Two gentlemen who were on board the squadron for the purpose of ransoming a vessel came on shore after the explosion and brought the following—
The inhabitants of Stonnington, New-London, and its vicinity, are hereby informed, that after this day, no boat of any description will be permitted to pass or approach his Britannic Majesty's squadron off New-London.
Given on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Ramilies, off New-London, 25th June, 1813.
T. H. HARDY, Captain.

New-York, June 26.

LATEST FROM LONDON.
By the Henry, arrived at Boston on Wednesday from Halifax, we have Halifax papers containing London dates to May 10, from which the following extracts have been made:

LONDON, May 10.
Maj. gen. the hon. Alexander Hope embarked on Friday at Yarmouth, on board the Erebus sloop of war, for Gotenburg. He proceeds, it is said, with extended powers to re-open the negotiations with Denmark.

Sir Robert Wilson has been reconnoitering all the blockaded and besieged fortresses on the Vistula and Oder, and left Berlin about the 6th April, as it was supposed, for Magdeburg.
Government have ordered a survey of all the American schooners brought into Plymouth since the commencement of hostilities. The officers of the yard are to report as to their capabilities.

Capt. Bedford, of the Childers sloop, arrived this morning from America, with the official notification of the proposed mediation of the Russian Emperor between that country and Great Britain.—The blockade was vigorously maintained. There was a report in circulation just

before our paper was put to press, of a great battle being fought in the vicinity of Leipzig. Some accounts from Altenburgh of the 20th ult. stated, that it was thought probable a battle would take place; but we have not heard of any arrival from the continent this morning.
A letter from Gottenburgh, of the 4th May, says—"About 5000 troops in the finest order, have been inspected by the Crown Prince. He is accompanied by his son Oscar, who is an intelligent youth, and speaks the Swedish language like a native. Oscar is to remain here, but his father leaves us for Carlsrona tomorrow, from whence he proceeds to Germany."

Edinburgh, May 13.—Paris papers to the 7th inst. were received on Sunday, and their contents are of considerable importance. Two reports from the army in Germany, addressed to the Empress as Regent of France, bring down the military operations to the 30th ult. At that date the army had advanced from the Maine in two lines, both tending to and meeting upon the Saale, along which, on both sides, Bonaparte has placed it from Saalfeld, through Jena, to Naumburg, Weissenfels and Halle. On the 28th, Ney crossed the Saale at Naumburg, and sent forward his advanced guard under Souham to Weissenfels, where an action took place with a corps of the allies, under the Russian General Lanskoi. Victory is said to have declared for the French; but even from their own account the advantage appears to have been of a trifling nature.

The following are the positions of the French army as stated in these accounts: On the 29th, Bonaparte's head quarters were at Naumburg, and on the 30th he passed through Weimar.
The Viceroy's head quarters were at Marsfeld, with his left leaning upon the left of the Saale, and occupying Calbe and Beranburgh, where the duke of Beluno is.

Lauriston, with the 5th corps, occupied Alleben.
The 34th division was upon Fislabe, the 35th and 36th being in the rear in reserve.
The Prince of Moskwa had his corps in advance of Weimar.
The duke of Ragusa was at Gotha.
The 4th corps, under Bertrand, was at Saalfeld. The 12th under Reggio, at Cobourg, and the guards at Erfurt.

All the army was in motion, the junction of the armies of the Elbe and of the Maine having taken place on the 27th, between Naumburg and Merseburg.
On the 23d of April, the Prince of Eckmuhl established his head quarters at Bremen.

The Russians and Prussians occupy a position nearly parallel with the French; the latter are on the Soule, and the former are on a lake which descends from Dessau through Leipzig to Altenburg.
The French papers admit the surrender of Thorn, but state that Spandau continued to hold out, which we know to be incorrect, that fortress having surrendered as well as Thorn.

A mail from Heligoland arrived on Monday, with letters and papers to the 5th inst. Their contents, as will be seen by the subjoined extracts, are important and satisfactory.
The correspondent of the 4th, states, that the French have been forced back from Halle, and have crossed the Saale.
There has been an insurrection at Dantzic, and Rapp, whose palace was attacked, had escaped with difficulty.—The garrison consists but of 6000 effective men.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the first resolution, in the following words:—
Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to inform this House whether the minister of France, near the U. S. State, ever received by this government or any of its ministers or agents, was that communication in May 1812, by the duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow, and by him to his government, as mentioned in his letter to the Secretary of State, of May 12, 1812, and the accompanying papers, to inform this House whether the government of the U. S. hath ever received from that of France any explanation of the reasons of that decree being concealed from this government and its minister for so long a time after its date; and such explanation has been asked by this government, and whether the same is to be given by that of France, whether this government has made any remonstrance, or expressed any dissatisfaction to the government of France, at such concealment.
And the question thereon was decided as follows:—
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Against it 34
The resolution having been thus severally agreed to.

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OPERATIONS AT HAMPTON.

An official communication from Major Crutchfield to his Excellency Gov. Bicknor, of Virginia, is the following account of the proceedings of the British at Hampton. We are obliged to compress this account into the following abstract.
Early in the morning of the 23d ult. the British barges were approaching the mouth of Hampton creek, by the Union channel, in the direction of Newport-News. Our troops formed on the bank, and the British barges, which were headed by the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow's letter of the 26th ult. to the Secretary of State, of the 26th ult. 1812, had been communicated to his (Mr. Barlow's) predecessor, the late minister of the British State, Mr. Barlow, the late minister of the British State, which it may not be improper to communicate, and also any correspondence between Mr. Barlow and Mr. Russell on that subject, which may be in possession of the department of State.
And the question was decided in the affirmative.
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The resolution having been read in the following words:—
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them severely fogged for refusing to enter on board a Spanish man of war. Subscriptions were raised among the Americans for their relief. We are in hopes our government will be prompt in their demand of an explanation of such conduct.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Chauncey to Com. Chauncey.

SIR—According to your orders of the 14th instant, I proceeded off Presque Isle in the schr. "Lady of the Lake." On the morning of the 16th fell in with and captured the English schooner "Lady Murray," from Kingston bound to York, loaded with provisions and ammunition.
Enclosed is a list of one ensign, 15 non-commissioned officers and privates found on board, with 6 men attached to the vessel.
I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) WOLCOT CHAUNCEY.

"Don't give up the ship!"
Said the gallant LAWRENCE, even in the moments of delirium. Such an exclamation was the offspring of true valor, the noblest trait of a noble soul. Perhaps a stronger and more honorable instance of the prevalence of the "ruling passion," to the last, is not to be found. I exemplify, what the English poet prophesied of his patriotic countryman.
"And now, brave Colburn, in your latest breath,
"Shall feel the ruling passion strong in death;
Such is that moment, as in all the part,
"O, save my country, Heaven!" shall be your last."

Official Account of the Capture of the Frigate Chesapeake.
Copy of a letter from Lieut. Budd to the secretary of the Navy, dated
Halifax, June 15th, 1813.

SIR—The unfortunate death of Capt. Jas. Lawrence, and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake.

On Tuesday June 1st, at 5 A. M. we unmoored ship and at meridian got under way from President's Road, with a light wind from the southward and westward, and proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in the offing which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats and crafts, we believed to be the British Frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past four P. M. she hove to, with the head to the southward and eastward. At 6 P. M. took in the royals and top gallant sails, and at half past five hauled the courses up. About 15 minutes before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White the sailing master, and wounded captain Lawrence.

In about 12 minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board of the enemy and immediately after one of our arm chests on the quarter deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the capt's aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us, and had gained possession of our quarter deck.—I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck, but was wounded and thrown down upon the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the mean time the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cockpit, I there found Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previously to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action was Mr. Edward J. Ballard the 4th Lieutenant, and Lieut. James Broom of marines.

Herein enclose to you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previously to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their first lieutenant; the purser, the captain's clerk and 23 seamen killed, and capt. Broke, a midshipman and 56 seamen wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Teemedos. I have the honor to be, with very great respect, &c.
GEORGE BUDD.

The hon. Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a Letter from Commodore CASSIN, to the Secretary of the Navy.
New-York, June 23, 1813.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 20th the enemy got under way, in all thirteen sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James River, one ship bearing a flag at the mizen. At 6 P. M.

we discovered making great preparation with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Craney Island rather weak manned, Captain Tarbell directed Lieuts. Neale, Shubrick and Saunders, with one hundred seamen on shore at 11 P. M. to a small battery on the N. W. point of the Island. Tuesday 22d, at the dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansemond River, said to be four thousand troops; and at 8 A. M. the barges attempted to land in front of the Island, out of reach of the shot from the Gun-Boats, when Lieutenants Neale, Shubrick and Saunders with the sailors, and Lieut. Breckenridge with the Marines of the Constellation, one hundred and fifty in number, opened the fire, which was so well directed that the enemy were glad to get off, after sinking three of their largest boats. One of them, called the Centipede, Admiral Warren's boat, fifty feet in length, carried seventy-five men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. Twenty soldiers and sailors were saved and the boat hauled up. From the boats that were sunk, I presume there were forty prisoners. The troops that were landed fell back in the rear of the Island and commenced throwing Rockets from Mr. Wise's house; when Gun-boat 67 threw a few shot over that way, they dispersed and went back.

We have had all day deserters from the army coming in; I have myself taken in twenty-five, and eighteen prisoners belonging to the Centipede.
The officers of the Constellation fired their eighteen pounders more like Rifle-men than Artillerists. I never saw such shooting and seriously believe they saved the Island. In the evening their boats came round the point of Nansemond, and at sunset were seen returning to their ships full of men. At dusk they strewed the shore along with fires in order to run away by the light.
I have the honor to be,
Sir, your ob'dt humble serv't.
JOHN CASSIN.

The Honorable Wm. Jones,
Secretary of the Navy.

On Wednesday last, about noon, an express arrived from the Executive, giving information that the British were coming up James river, with their shipping, and that a number of barges and transports were then as high up as Sandy Point, and were landing troops on this side of the river, with an intention it was supposed to come to Richmond. Alarm guns were immediately fired, and the whole city threw into the greatest confusion, some supposing, from the suddenness of the alarm, that the enemy were near at hand. In less than half an hour all the volunteer companies and the city militia, as well as every other inhabitant able to shoulder a musket, assembled on the Capitol square, prepared to march to meet the foe. The number of soldiers and citizens assembled on this occasion, could not be less than 2000. Capt. Gamble's Troop of Cavalry moved down about five o'clock, in order to get some information of the movements of the enemy. As soon as they were received yesterday morning that the enemy had left Sandy Point and gone down the river.

Halifax 11 A. M. (Thursday)
Captain Gamble's Troop of Cavalry have just returned from the Executive, giving information that the British were coming up James river, with their shipping, and that a number of barges and transports were then as high up as Sandy Point, and were landing troops on this side of the river, with an intention it

