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

HISTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN IN CANADA.

Communicated to the Editor of the Albany Argus

To correct the many partial and contradictory private statements which have been published; to supply important details omitted in certain official reports; and to gratify the venial ambition of gentlemen who have deserved well of their country—I propose giving you a brief but impartial sketch of the occurrences of the present campaign, not unmarked by brilliant and interesting events.

The capture of York, April 27, 1813.

A laudable zeal to do honor to the dead, has induced many persons (even of the army) to attribute this enterprise to the late general Pike; but this is a mistake. That lamented hero was from the first designated to *command in the attack*, the plan of which was conceived and organised by the commander in chief. No doubt had general Pike but *kept his feet* another hour, he would have captured Sheaffe and his whole British force. His immediate successor happened to be a colonel without experience, and any knowledge of the plan of descent. Consequently before Gen. Dearborn landed, the enemy effected their escape.

Major King, upon this occasion, did, what he always does—his duty. Major Eustis landed his field train promptly and in good order; but it was Forsythe and his corps who were the first to land, and who fought the action. The fire of his riflemen was so effective, that the few of the enemy that survived it, fled for safety. The rifle were also the first to enter the fort, after the explosion, and to haul down the flag, which has since, it is said, been presented by *a sea officer* to the navy department!—Lieut. Riddle, of the 5th, with a company of flankers, (riflemen) did great execution. In fact, the action was fought almost exclusively by the riflemen; and but for the unfortunate explosion which killed gen. Pike, and some one hundred of his column, while advancing upon the fort and town, our loss would have been but trifling. Of the 8th regiment, (the King's) 134 of which opposed the landing, only 16 escaped.

The navy on this occasion, rendered essential services, not only in transporting and landing the troops in good order, but by a cannonade on the fort and town, in which many of its officers distinguished themselves. These honors have been duly secured to them by their proper commander. Not so with the army. It is General Dearborn's *way* to treat with equal brevity the dying, the distinguished and the dead. Indifferent to praise or censure himself, he treats others with the same indifference.

In point of geographical position, the capture of York effected nothing. Nevertheless, it was a handsome *coup de main*, well conceived, and admirably executed by the gallantry of the troops.—It crippled the enemy's resources, and considerably multiplied the military stores of the captors.

The fall of Fort George, the Bulwark of Upper Canada—May 27, 1813.

General Lewis commanded the army on the Niagara frontier, till about the 5th of May, when general Dearborn arrived with the troops from York. The fleet was immediately dispatched to Sackett's Harbor and returned the 21st, with Chandler's brigade. The juncture of these troops gave us an effective force of about 4000 men. Every preparation was accordingly pushed for the grand descent. The indisposition of gen. Dearborn, somewhat delayed, but did not cripple these exertions. On a sick bed he gave directions for every thing. The quarter master general (Swartwout) answered all requisitions, and more than one hundred boats were in readiness. The army lay on the lake at 4 mile creek, east of the mouth of the Niagara. Here it was afterwards embarked.

Col. Porter, an old officer of experience commanded the whole of the artillery.—Assisted by captain Totten, an engineer of great merit, the most judicious arrangements were made for battering the enemy's works. The river (700 yards wide at this place) forms a bend round Fort George; which gave us every advantage in erecting batteries on our side. Additional guns were mounted in Fort Niagara, and new works thrown up all along our shore. By the 24th, a prodigious battering train had been mounted, and on the following evening, a premature cannonade was brought on, occasioned by the enemy's firing on some boats passing down the river. With intervals, this fire lasted till the morning of the 27th, when every combustible in Fort George, had been fired and consumed; and the picquets shot away in many places so as to render the work itself untenable against an assailing force. The guns were however, not dismounted.

Never was the superiority of a force so completely demonstrated. Col. Porter, who commanded; captain Totten, the engineer; Major Armistead, at fort Niagara; captain Archer, and lieutenant Gates, at batteries a little above Fort George; besides other artillerists, greatly distinguished themselves. Maj. Armistead fired one block house and capt. Archer another. We lost not a man in the cannonade.

The troops embarked on board of the boats on the morning of the 27th. Com. Chauncey was to have furnished oarsmen from the fleet; but he finally retained his seamen intending to land with them and take a part in the action.

Col. Scott, the adjutant general, was selected to command the advanced guard composed of about 500 chosen troops.—Lieutenant colonel M'Feely and major Forsythe were of this corps. This division embarked at half past 3 o'clock, followed at intervals of 20, 40 and 60 minutes, by Boyd's, Winder's and Chandler's brigades. The point chosen for the descent was about one and a half miles from Fort George, which stands on the river above Newark.

When the advance guard were within 2 miles of the shore, an order was given for the whole to *lie upon their oars;* to give time for three small vessels of the fleet to take post near the shore. These, having silenced a one gun battery which otherwise would have annoyed the troops in landing; gen. Dearborn on board the Madison, gave the signal to *make the shore.* The enemy perceiving the point of attack, had collected his whole force (about 1200) at that place, and now lay concealed in a ravine about 20 paces from the lake bank. At the distance of musket shot the enemy commenced a tremendous discharge of musketry upon the advance guard, which was returned with great effect on both sides. Nevertheless being favored, near the shore, by a bank of six or eight feet in elevation, which formed an admirable parapet, col. Scott landed his men in good order, when the action raged with the greatest violence for 30 minutes, the last 10 of which the right of Boyd's brigade came up in support of the advance, and handsomely participated in the action. The advanced guard now charged the enemy, who fled in every direction. Colonel Swift having pursued the retreat a considerable distance, halted, till joined by col. Miller's regiment (from Boyd's brigade) when the pursuit was continued five miles up the river and many prisoners made. At this place the remainder of Boyd's brigade came up with the advance when the whole were recalled.

As colonels Scott and Miller marched round Fort George in pursuit of the enemy, it was perceived that the garrison was in the act of abandoning the fort.—The former immediately detached two companies and advanced rapidly to the gateway. When near to the fort the magazine blew up with a tremendous explosion. Fortunately nobody was hurt.—Just at this instant some prisoners taken as they ran out of the fort, informed that other magazines were fired and soon expected to explode. Col. Scott instantly broke into the fort, caused the matches to be extinguished, and with his own hands took the British flag left flying in the hurry of their flight. From the public papers, it *would appear* that *this flag* too, like *that taken at York*, has been presented to the navy department by the hands of a naval officer!

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the troops engaged on this day. The 6th regiment, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Miller, the 15th by major King, and the 16th by colonel Pearce, all of Boyd's brigade; as well as the brigadier himself, behaved with great gallantry.—But it was the light troops composing the advance guard, under col. Scott, which singly, landed under the fire, and sustained for twenty four minutes the contest against double its numbers. The other officers of this corps—lieut. col. M'Feely, major Forsythe, captains Biddle, Stockton, Hindman, Mills, Nicholas, and Roach, and lieut. Roane, who commanded a company, behaved with the greatest gallantry and good conduct. Captain Hindman is said to have been the first on the enemy's shore.

Colonel Porter, who had been so successfully employed in battering the enemy's works, landed with some pieces of light artillery on the right of Boyd's brigade, and was soon in a situation to act against the enemy. Lieut. Hobart, one of his officers, a gallant young man, was killed in the action. Lieut. Riddle, the same mentioned in the attack upon York, was again, on this occasion, actively employed with the advanced guard.

Of colonel Scott's command, between 60 and 70 were killed and wounded. Of Boyd's brigade about 25—major King (wounded) was of this brigade. The other corps were not engaged.—More than 100 of the enemy were buried on the field of battle & near three hundred taken prisoners, half of them wounded. The enemy immediately evacuated the whole frontier from Fort George to Fort Erie inclusive; abandoned their artillery and military stores; immense quantities of which fell into the hands of the captors.

Why the pursuing columns under Scott and Miller were recalled, instead of sending forward the whole army; and *why* an enemy, so totally beaten, was permitted to escape, will form the subject of a future communication, in which I shall also give you an account of the operations of the army subsequent to the 27th May.

☞ A CAMP MEETING will be held in Frederick county, on the land of John Campbell, about 11 miles from Charlestown—to commence on the 13th 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 admitted on the ground—and the managers have permission from the owners to remove all such persons from the ground adjoining.

A HINT.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note, or open account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. Finding it necessary to close some 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.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentiousness of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his inclosures, and otherwise trespassing on his farm, hereby cautions all persons against such practices in future, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost extent of the law.

BENJA. BEELER.

Mills Grove, July 22.

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 29, 1813.

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 advertisement.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Charles-Town, July 29.

NEW GOODS.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & Co.

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

Fashionable Goods;

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

—ALSO,—

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

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

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.

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

Of fine quality, and most fashionable shapes and sizes,

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, TOGETHER 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.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

Shepherd's-Town, July 15.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on the 10th of the 8th month next (August) if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue from day to day until all is sold, the residue of the estate of *John Myburn*, dec'd, (late of Frederick County) consisting of Horses, a number of milch and dry Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.—Household and Kitchen furniture, of various descriptions, Hay and Grain of different kinds, Farming Utensils of all sorts. Also, that valuable farm on which the said John died, situate about four and a half miles N E of Winchester, and about two S of Hopewell Meeting-House, containing about *one hundred and seventy 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 House, on the farm, and immediate possession given to the purchaser, by

WILLIAM TYLER,
JOHN WRIGHT, } *Executors.*

7th month 8th, 1813.

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

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.

MRS. ANN FRAME

HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEE & Co's *FAMILY MEDICINES*, so justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. *Viz.*

Lee's Antibilious Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward 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 Tooth-ache Drops,
Lee's Damask Lip-Salve,
Lee's Corn Plaister,
Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of headaches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

June 4.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell at a fair price, *eighty-three* acres cleared land, adjoining the lands of *Wm. Tate* and *Thomas Hammond*, Esquires, and *twenty-nine* acres of wood land, adjoining Messrs. *M. Frame* and *Hanson*—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.

Shepherd's-town Seminary.

BY a late resolution 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 must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Treasurer. The terms of tuition are moderate, being for the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the second 20 dolls. and for the third or junior class 15 dolls. per annum.

By order of the Standing Committee.

P. MARMADUKE, *Secretary.*

July 8, 1813.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1813. [No. 281.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

POLITICAL.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION ONCE MORE!

Our readers will recollect that we quoted, a day or two ago, some remarks of Mr. Grundy respecting the time at which the overture of Russia to mediate was first made. In reply to those remarks, Mr. Goldsborough made some remarks, purporting that Mr. G's explanation did not refute the statement made in secret session by his colleague (Mr. Hanson) viz. that the mediation had been suggested to the president in person by Mr. Daschoff, and by him had been ungracciously received, some weeks prior to the official communication of it. To those observations Mr. Eppes replied, in substance, that "in addition to the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Tenessee (Mr. Grundy) he was authorized to declare, that no conversation of the kind, heretofore mentioned by a gentleman from Maryland, (Mr Hanson) had ever taken place between Mr. Daschoff, the Russian minister, and the president of the United States, either six weeks before the adjournment of the last Congress, or at any other time. He would state farther, that no conversation, either formal or informal, on the subject of the Russian mediation, was ever held by the Russian minister with the president of the U. S. or with the secretary of state, until after his note on the 26th of February, requesting a conference. The reason is plain and obvious—Mr. Daschoff did not receive his authority to tender the mediation until the 25th or 26th of February. In October 1812, the first intimation of the emperor to interpose his mediation between the United States and Great Britain, was communicated to our minister at St. Petersburg. A similar communication was made about the same time to Lord Cathcart, the British minister at St. Petersburg. It is to be presumed that the American and British ministers at St Petersburg communicated as early as possible this information to their respective governments. Mr. Adams's first communication on this subject was received by the American government on the 20th of February. The same vessel brought to Mr Daschkoff his instructions to offer the mediation of the emperor of Russia. At what period the information transmitted by lord Cathcart arrived in England is not known, probably however, much sooner than the same information was received by the American government. In a letter received from Mr. Adams since the 26th of February, he states that lord Castlereah, on receiving the communication of lord Cathcart, had declared his belief that the Russian mediation would not be accepted by the American government. It is very possible that this information might have been transmitted to this country through British merchants, and the mere opinion of lord Castlereagh considered conclusive as to the disposition of the American government. Mr E. concluded by saying he had no object in rising but to state in explicit terms, that he was authorised to say that no conversation of the character alluded to had taken place between Mr. Daschkoff and the president of the U. S. either six weeks before the rising of Congress, or at any other time. The mediation was tendered at the time and in the manner stated by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy,) and in no other form; and it appears from all the circumstances that the charge of an indisposition on the part of government to accept the mediation, cannot be supported."

The party leaders and themselves so confronted and refuted at every turn, that we almost wonder at their boldness in attempting new flights. This statement by Mr. Eppes only was wanting completely to dissipate all the mists they have attempted to throw over the conduct of the executive in relation to the mediation of Russia.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION

Has been so often and so variously misrepresented by the venal and factious prints, that probably our readers are weary of hearing it. But the interests of truth are too important to permit us to pass over these misrepresentations in silence. We have long since exposed the profligate and impudent attempts to destroy the effect which the promptitude of our government in accepting the Russian overture was justly entitled to produce, by representing it as a mere unauthorised act of the minister, and we then predicted that it would turn out to be not only fully authorised by the Russian court, but that they had been moved to take this step by the British cabinet. This prediction is now verified. The instructions to the Russian minister here were written at a time when the arms of Britain's allies on the European continent were unprosperous. These arms have since been crowned with temporary success; that success has been again reversed; and we hazard the assertion, that if the British cabinet had not rejected the mediation before they learnt the news of the battles of *Lutzen & Wurtzchen, a negociation will be entered upon with our commissioners.* It was under the impression of this temporary success, that the London treasury journals anticipated the rejection of the mediation as certain. But they, too, if it be not too late, will also change their notes.

Not only has this subject been misrepresented in the manner we have stated above, but it has been asserted that Mr. Dashkoff had made an informal offer of the mediation in a conversation with the president before the close of the last session of Congress, which offer was then declined. This having been alluded to in the House of Representatives at the present session, Mr. Eppes replied, that he was fully authorised to state, that no such overture was ever made to the president until after the rising of the last congress, when it was immediately accepted; and that it was apparent from all the facts and circumstances, that Lord Cathcart, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, having communicated the intention of the Russian emperor to interpose his good offices between the two countries to the British ministry, it had, *through that channel, got into certain prints here*, before our government received notice of it.

Time will determine whether the British government have refused the mediation of their own ally, and we may then appeal to the American people, and to an impartial world to determine, which of the two governments is most sincerely desirous of honorable and permanent peace.—Should the British cabinet reject this friendly offer of the emperor Alexander, all the blood which may be shed in this war will be upon their heads. The Russian sovereign will learn how far he may depend upon the respect and confidence of a government whom he has made the depositories of his navy.—As for the leaders of the Opposition party in this country, *they have their cue*, and move as they are ordered by their patrons and masters. Though they may sometimes mistake the "warmth of profession" for sincerity of intention, they cannot err when they do as they are bid. To war every attempt at honorable negociation or efficient war, is their object. To this they would sacrifice all that is most dear to the nation. The magnanimity of appointing a Federalist in the mission to St. Petersburg, is thrown away upon them, and a reciprocal liberality was not to be expected from men who showed themselves, when in power, incapable of setting such an example. But as sure as Providence is just, the day of their humiliation and abasement will arrive; and though the *Senate* may become the dupes of intrigue, the mask which covered the visage of hypocrisy from the view of the people has fallen off, and they will not submit to a *King*.

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS.

The Legislative business of the session of Congress which has just terminated, has been conducted with more assiduity and zeal, perhaps, and with more celerity and effect certainly, than at any previous session which has fallen within our observation. The object for which Congress was convened at this Extra Session, was generally understood to be, to provide a system of war taxes, calculated to defray the interest of the Public Debt now existing, and which may be created during the war. To this object, then, they bent their principal attention. It has been deliberately but speedily accomplished; and the session was not protracted a moment after the several bills on this subject were perfected. There was considerable difference of opinion, even among the majority, on the proper objects of taxation; but these differences were not permitted to interfere with the public interest, or frustrate the measures it required; and those who could not obtain such a variation or modification of the system as they wished, gave their support to that system which was proposed by the committee of Ways and Means, rather than defeat the measures necessary to support the credit of the government. The laws on this subject, therefore, notwithstanding the opposition (habitual on all occasions) of those who have clamored most about the necessity of taxes, were passed by commanding majorities.—These several laws, besides containing the general provisions for the assessment and collection of direct and internal taxes, and for establishing the office of Commissioner of the Revenue, embrace the following provisions, viz. to lay duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize; on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors; on sales at auction of merchandize and of ships and vessels; on sugar refined within the United States; on bank notes and certain negotiable paper; and on imported salt. These laws to continue in force during the present war, and until one year after its termination.

Besides these several laws, in number ten, providing a system of direct and internal taxation, a law was passed authorising a loan of $7,500,000, a part of which is to be appropriated to the service of the present year, for expences (of militia principally) not before calculated on, and the remainder for the service of the first quarter of the next year, which it is supposed could not be provided for in time at the next session of Congress.

These are all the measures taken for raising a revenue, or providing the Ways and Means for the support of government.

Besides the passage of these laws, however, Congress adopted many provisions for encouraging the prosecution of the war, and to render it, both offensively and defensively, more efficient. Of this character, we may pronounce the acts which were passed, to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles; to authorise the purchase and sinking of hulks for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States; to authorise the building of barges to protect our bays and rivers; to continue in force the several acts authorising the employment of mounted rangers on the frontiers, and to explain and amend those acts; to prolong the term of enlistment of five regiments of the twelve months' men authorised by the act of the last session, to five years or during the war; to amend the act establishing the ordnance department; to regulate the allowance of forage to the officers of the army, &c. Besides these military and naval preparations and regulations, two acts were passed, the first of them unanimously in both Houses, which, having an important bearing on our military operations, we also class under this head. We speak of the act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain, and for militia disabled in the service of the United States; and the act making compensation for waggons and teams captured and destroyed by the enemy at Detroit. The first of these acts assures to the militia-man who is called out under his country's banners, that if he is disabled his government will secure him from want, and that, if he falls, his country will take his family under its guardian care; the last assures compensation to the citizen for his property destroyed in the public service.

It had become notorious, and the fact was established by the woeful experience of many who had engaged in and suffered by it, that Privateering on the ocean, that mode of warfare which, we believe more than any other, harrasses the enemy by distressing his commerce, had languished and had almost ceased from the want of encouragement from the government, the absence of which together with the obstructions thrown in the way by those opposed to the success of their country's arms, had discouraged and smothered that enterprizing spirit, under the impulse of which, on the declaration of the war, privateering so vigorously commenced. Congress took this subject into their mature consideration; and, during the session, passed several laws, having for their object to release the claims of the United States to certain British property captured by private armed vessels; to reduce the duties on prize goods captured by private armed vessels; to allow a bounty of 25 dollars for every prisoner captured and brought in by them; to extend the act allowing pensions to the wounded in action on board private armed vessels, to such as shall be accidentally wounded during the cruise. Under these salutary provisions, it is hoped and believed a new spring will be given to enterprize, and that the ocean will again swarm with our hardy and adventurous seamen, who have already signalized themselves in every sea by their bravery and skill whenever they have encountered an enemy.

The only law passed of a general commercial nature, is one very important in its effects on the present state of our commerce, and which had become necessary to prevent our trade from becoming wholly subservient to the interests of the enemy; we mean the act prohibiting the use of British licences. This will put an end, we trust, to the disgraceful intercourse carried on with the enemy under this guise at least; though we fear that a neutral character is as easily purchased as a British license, and that many of our vessels will assume the former which cannot now take the latter. Still, much will have been done to remedy an evil, which could only have been cured by a general embargo.

The proposed amendment to the naturalization law, which has been for two or three sessions bandied about between the two Houses of Congress, has at length passed, in an imperfect shape, we believe, but the only form in which it could meet the views of a majority of both Houses, and in such a form, too, as will materially amend and improve the existing provisions on that head.

In consequence of the first session of the Thirteenth Congress having been held in anticipation of the period, prescribed by the Constitution as that on which the first session of each Congress shall be held unless otherwise directed by law, it became necessary to provide by law on what day Congress should again assemble. A law was accordingly passed fixing the next meeting of Congress for the first Monday in December, the day on which Congress would have assembled, had no law passed authorising an Extra Session.

The above statement comprises all the laws of a public nature which were passed during the session. Several other measures of importance were proposed, and received their quietus in one or the other branch of the Legislature, among which was a general Embargo, the fate of which is too recent to require any particular remarks from us. The subject, besides, is pretty well understood by the People at large, who are quite as competent as ourselves to judge of its expediency. Our intention was merely to offer a general statement of all the measures of a general nature which passed the Congress; and all the laws of that description, we believe, are comprised in the above recapitulation.

Nat. Intel.

FROM THE BUFFALO GAZETTE—JULY 10.

BATTLE OF BEAVER DAM.

On Wednesday night last, major Chapin, arrived in this village, having (together with his company) escaped from the enemy on Monday preceding. The major has given us the following narration of the action at the Beaver Dam, &c. which we now lay before the public:

On the 23d of June last, a party of the regular troops, consisting of 500 infantry and 20 light dragoons, under the command of lieut. col. C. G. Boerstler, together with 44 mounted riflemen, composed of militia from the country, under major Chapin, were detached from the American encampment at Fort George, for the purpose of cutting off the supplies of the enemy, and breaking up small encampments they were forming thro' the country. On the 24th, about 9 miles west of Queenstown, they were attacked by a body of above five hundred Indians and nearly 100 regulars, who lay concealed in the woods near the road they were passing. The attack commenced on the dragoons who were placed in the rear. The infantry was soon brought into a position to return the enemy's fire to advantage, and succeeded in driving them some distance into the woods. In a short time the Indians having taken a circuitous route, appeared in front, and opened a fire upon the mounted riflemen, who were stationed there. Here they met with so warm a reception, that they were compelled a second time to retreat in much haste. After this every exertion was made to draw the Indians from the woods to the opposite ground, but without much effect. The few who were bold enough to venture, were handled so roughly that they soon returned to their lurking places. In the mean while the enemy were receiving considerable reinforcements, which at length gave them great superiority. A retreat for a short distance was ordered, and effected with very little loss.

The Indians soon made their appearance upon our right and left and the regulars and some militia in front, our troops were formed into close columns for the purpose of opening for themselves a way through the enemy with their bayonets. At this juncture, a British officer rode up and demanded the surrender of the American party. The demand was made, he said to prevent the effusion of blood. He asserted upon his honor, and declared in the most solemn manner, that the British regular force was double that of the American, and that the Indians were 700 in number.—Lt. col. Boeratler, under a belief of these facts, and thinking it impracticable to get off the wounded, whom he was unwilling to abandon to the mercy of the savages, and deeming it extremely uncertain whether a retreat could be effected, thought proper to agree to terms of capitulation, which were at length signed by himself on the one part, and lt. col. Bishop on the other. By these it was stipulated that the wounded should be taken good care of; the officers permitted to retain their side arms; private property to be respected and the militia to be paroled and permitted to return home immediately. The articles of capitulation were no sooner signed than they were violated—The Indians immediately commenced their depredations and plun-

dered the officers of their side arms.—The soldiers too were stripped of every article of cloathing, to which the savages took a fancy, such as hats, coats, shoes, &c. It is impossible to give any correct account of the killed and wounded, as the enemy did not furnish a list.—The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater than ours. Between 30 and 40 Indians were counted that lay dead on the field. From their known practice of carrying off their killed & wounded, it is believed they must have suffered severely.

The regular troops were in a few days sent to Kingston, from whence it is probable they have proceeded to Quebec.

GENERAL DEARBORN.

[FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.]

From Fort George.—On the morning of the 15th, there was considerable agitation in camp in consequence of a report that gen. Dearborn had received orders to retire from the command of the army at Fort George. This report, on enquiry, was found to be well grounded, and gen. Boyd and all the field officers immediately assembled and addressed to the senior general the following warm and earnest solicitation for him to remain in command; to which he made the subjoined reply.

FORT GEORGE, July 15, 1813.

To Major-General Dearborn, commanding, &c.

SIR—We, the undersigned general and field officers of the army, who have served under your orders in the present campaign, having heard with regret that it is your intention to retire from the present command, beg leave respectfully to address you upon the subject. We are far from presuming, sir, to interfere with arrangements made by authority, when announced; but humbly conceive the present circumstances of this army are such as will, when taken into serious consideration, convince you that your longer continuance with us is of the first importance at this moment, *if not absolutely indispensable to the good of the service.*

We are now in a hostile country, and in the immediate neighborhood of a powerful though beaten enemy—an enemy whose strength is daily recruited by the arrival of reinforcements. In our own numbers, too, we have strength and confidence; our position has been well chosen for defence, and the moment for advancing upon the enemy may soon be expected to come. But to operate with success it is necessary we should have our complement of officers. But two generals now remain, when our numbers give full employment for three; if you, too, should unfortunately be taken from us, at such a period as the present, the deficiency cannot be soon supplied; and in the mean time the enemy and the period for the renewal of the operations are at hand. Sir, we are far from distrusting our own ability to execute the commissions with which we have respectively been honored by our government; and have no design of converting this address into one of mere personal adulation.

We know your averseness to flattery, and as soldiers we are unaccustomed to flatter. But the circumstances under which we address you, oblige us to say that the knowledge we possess of your numerous services and merits in the ardent struggles of our glorious revolution—not to speak of more recent events in which we might be supposed to feel too warm a participation, has given us an infinitely higher confidence in your ability to command with energy and effect than we can possibly feel individually in ourselves or generally in those who will be placed in stations of increased responsibility, by your withdrawal from the army. As soldiers, we trust we shall be found equal to our duties in any event; but as soldiers and lovers of our country, we wish to perform those duties under the most favorable auspices. Therefore we do most earnestly entreat you to postpone the resolution we understand you have taken, and to continue in the exercise of that command which you have already holden with honor to yourself and country, & with what is of less consequence—the approbation of those who now address you. If, however, contrary to our ardent wishes, and contrary to what appear *the exigencies of this army*, you should still feel yourself bound from any cause whatever to withdraw from this frontier, in such event we have to beg you will please to bear with you, whithersoever you may go, the recollection of our great veneration for your revolutionary services, our respect for your political constancy & virtue, & the high sense we unanimously entertain of the benefits your country has already received at your hands since the commencement of the present war.

With these sentiments, and with the best wishes for a speedy and perfect restoration of your health, we have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your obedient servants.

J hn P. Boyd, Brig. Gen.
M. Porter, Col. Lt. Artillery
James Burn, Col. 2d Reg. Dragoons
H. Brady, Col. 22d Reg. Inf.
Cronwell Pearce, Col. 16th Reg. Inf.
James Miller, Col. 6th Regt. Inf.
Winfield Scott, Col. 2d Reg Artillery
H. V. Milton, Lt. Col. 5th Reg. Inf.
James D. Preston, Lt. Col. 12th Inf.
J. L. Smith, Lt. Col. 24th Reg. Inf.
G. P. Mitchill, Lt. Col. 3d Artillery
Abm. Eustis, Maj. Lt. Artillery
Thornton Posey, Maj. 5th Reg. Inf.
J. V. H Hayck, Maj. 13th Reg. Inf.
N. Pinkney, Maj. 5th Reg. Inf.
R. Lucas, Maj. 22d Reg. Inf.
F. Woodford, Maj. 2d Lt. Dragoons
J. Johnson, Maj. 21st Reg. Inf.
W. Cumming, Maj. 8th Reg. Inf.
J. E. Wool, Maj. 29th Reg. Inf.
W. M. Morgan, Maj. 21st Reg. Inf.
Ben. Forsyth, Maj. Rifle Corps
Maj. Campbell, 6th Inf.
C. M Malcom, Maj. 15th Inf.
E. Beebe, Maj. and Assist. Adjt.

GENERAL DEARBORN'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—It is with sentiments of grateful feeling and liveliest satisfaction that I have observed your expressions of personal friendship and confidence. I regret that my ability to serve my country is not commensurate with the devotion and zeal I have ever felt for the cause in which the national character and the dearest rights of individuals are staked. By referring to the general order† of this date, you will perceive the *necessity* of my retiring from the command of the army on this frontier.

Be assured, gentlemen, that a recollection of the fortitude and soldierlike deportment of yourselves and the officers and men under your command in scenes of privation and suffering; your regularity and discipline in camp; your cool intrepidity in the hour of threatening danger; and order and bravery in action, will be among my most pleasing remembrances through life; and I look forward with confidence to the future glory of the soldiers who conquered at York, and at Fort George.

Be pleased, gentlemen, to accept my warmest wishes for your health and happiness; and may your arduous services be duly appreciated by your government and a grateful country. Accept, gentlemen, the assurances of my esteem and respectful consideration.

H. DEARBORN.

To Brig. Gen. Boyd, and the Field Officers of the Army at Fort George.

† The General Order alluded to contains the following paragraph:

"The Major General commanding, having received orders from the Secretary at War, to retire from the command of this army until his health shall be re-established, and until further orders, the command devolves on brig. gen. Boyd."

"Were the Major General permitted to consult his own feelings, no consideration could induce him to leave the army at this important crisis; but the first duty of a soldier is to obey his superiors"

At one o'clock the officers repaired to head-quarters, to take leave of their Chief, who had directed their successful efforts in retrieving the honor of the American arms, and who had been present with them in scences of privation and danger.

There was no General ever gave a *firmer countenance* to the army in the hour of danger than Gen. Dearborn. Disdaining to court popularity, he had acquired the confidence of every officer, as fully appears by their unsolicited expression of it. The band had assembled on the parapet of Fort George, and as the General withdrew to the barge, a salute was fired from Brock's bastion. On waving the final adieu, a recollection of the many interesting scenes which had occurred during the present campaign, and the peculiar circumstances under which the General had retired from the command, depicted a deep sensibility on every countenance. Capts. Harris, and Holland, with a squadron of Cavalry, escorted the general to Cambria.

LOSS OF GUN BOAT, No. 121.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Angus, commanding the U. States' Delaware Flotilla, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. States Flotilla, Cape May, July 29th, 1813 }

SIR—Laying off Dennis's Creek this morning, I discovered that an enemy's sloop of war had chased a small vessel, and taken her near the Overfalls. I immediately got under weigh, and stood down the Bay. The Sloop of War stood so near the Overfalls, that she grounded slightly on the outer ridge of Crow's shoals. I thought proper to endeavor to bring him to action. I succeeded and got within three-quarters of a mile and anchored the boats (consisting of eight Gun-boats and two Block Sloops) in a line ahead. A heavy frigate had by this time anchored about a half mile further out. After a cannonade of one hour and forty-five minutes, in which the ships kept up a constant and heavy fire, heaving their shot from a half to three-quarters of a mile over us, they doing us but little damage, their shot seldom striking us, the Sloop of War and Frigate, finding our shot to tell on their hulls, manned their boats ten in number (two launches, the rest large barges and cutters) with from 30 to 40 men in each, and dispatched them after Gun-boat No. 121, Sailing Master Shead, which had unfortunately fell a mile and a half out of the line, although it had been my positive and express orders to anchor at half cable length apart and not farther. From the strong ebb tide they succeeded in capturing her, after a gallant resistance, (for three times did No. 121 discharge her long gun, apparently full of canister, among the whole line of boats when at a very short distance, which must have done execution, and not till after he was boarded did the colors come down) before any assistance could be given her, however, we got near enough to destroy three or four of their boats, and must have killed a vast number of men. It being a calm, they succeeded in getting her away, by sending all their boats ahead and towing her, but have paid dearly for their temerity, they must at least have had one third of their men killed and wounded. They put one shot through the foot of the Buffaloe's jib, and one through the under part of the bowsprit, and cut Gun-boat No. 125, Sailing Master L. Moliere's rigging in several places, and an 18lb. shot struck her long gun and indented it several inches; but happy am I to say, that not a man was wounded in any of the boats, except the one captured, and have not yet learnt their fate. I feel much indebted to Lieutenant Mitchell, and officers commanding Gun-boats for their spirited conduct in carrying into execution my orders; and if I may judge from the gallant resistance made by Sailing Master Shead in engaging when surrounded by the boats of the enemy, that every officer and man of the flotilla will do their duty in all situations.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SAMUEL ANGUS,
Commanding U. S. Del. Flotilla.

CANANDAIGUA, July 27.

Our Indians.—We have received authentic information, which enables us to assure our readers that the Indians who lately assisted in defending Black Rock from the attack of the British, conducted themselves in such a way as to reflect great honor upon themselves and to put to shame the enemy's boast of their superior humanity. The Indians brought in a number of prisoners without injuring a hair of their heads. Not a single instance of tomahawking or scalping occurred, although frequent opportunities for both were afforded. A British officer, captain Saunders, was shot down by an Indian, who advanced towards him, and the captain was in momentary expectation of being tomahawked. Instead of which the Indian commiserated his sufferings and passed on. The grateful captain is determined to reward the tawny native by a suitable present. Christians! Men! Americans! Compare this conduct of the untutored savage with that of the civilized, humane, magnanimous British on board the Chesapeake, and at Hampton, and draw your own conclusions.

The brave major Chapin has again distinguished himself and his valiant corps, by crossing to the other side and capturing two British officers and some privates. The captain of the Prince Regent is one of his prisoners. The gallant major is differently rewarded by different people. The federalists, particularly at Bloomfield, that nest of tories, and the British officers, represent him and his company as a marauding, plundering banditti, who have no other object but private gain. It is said that the major has been recently expelled from the Washington Benevolent Society of Buffaloe, for his exertions in defending his country, his fire-side and his property.—This is all right. On the other side the major has received the esteem, applause and gratitude of every friend to his country; and we have no doubt will speedily meet the honorable notice of the government. We scarcely know whether he is more honored in receiving the approbation of his country or the execration of its enemies.

In the late attack on Black Rock, we learn that the British lost near 70 men killed, besides a great number wounded.—Of more than 200 that crossed, only 60 were mustered the next morning.

Philadelphia, August 2.

The accounts from Europe brought by the sch'r. Hope, are not particularly interesting, yet there are some facts from which important deductions may be drawn. The Hamburghers are to be severely mulcted for their Cossac dinners. The Swedish treaty is another proof of the profligacy of the British government and its allies. Without consulting or even mentioning the matter to the court of Denmark, the Russians and Swedes agree to take from the Danes the whole of the kingdom of Norway. The English government have negotiated a loan for 52 millions sterling, equal to *two hundred and thirty one millions of dollars*, for the current year, yet their friends in this country clamor against our government for having borrowed *twenty seven millions* within a year, not one tenth as much. Let it be remembered that up to our latest London dates, the English government had not been invited to the continental negociations for peace.—[*Press.*

Chillicothe, July 27.

FORT MEIGS AGAIN ATTACKED!

On Saturday last, an express arrived here from Lower Sandusky, bringing the unpleasant intelligence of another attack on Fort Meigs. The force of the enemy is not ascertained; but is supposed to be considerable. As soon as the attack on the Fort was known, the commander of the second division of Ohio Militia, ordered a levy *en masse* of the troops under his command, in order to march to the relief of the frontier: the militia are now getting ready, and will march immediately. We hope that every exertion will be used to make the enemy repent of his rashness, and that our fellow citizens, whose patriotism has ever been conspicuous, will with energy and vigor rally round the standard of their country at the present eventful crisis.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated *Upper Sandusky, July 22, 1813, 11 o'clock, P. M.*

"An express arrived here a short time since from the Rapids, brings information that Fort Meigs is again besieged: 1500 British regulars, and 5 or 600 Indians, are around it.—General Harrison is at Lower Sandusky, and can raise 1000 regulars, 100 militia, and 100 Indians."

Extract of a letter from J. C. Bartlett, Esq. to Gen. M'Arthur, dated *Upper Sandusky, 22d July, 1813. 10 o'clock, P. M.*

Mr. Oliver has this moment arrived from Fort Meigs, with a verbal message from General Clay to Major General Harrison, informing him that the British and Indians have again besieged that place.—They were discovered on the opsite side of the river yesterday morning at reveillee—the Indians had crossed over in the night and succeeded in killing and taking off seven of the picquet guard.—The force landed in view of the Fort from the gun-boats, was estimated at 1500 British troops, besides those that had taken their position in the night.

Early last night, the enemy took possession of the Point, on this side of the river, 200 yards below the Fort, where they were erecting batteries. Our batteries opened yesterday morning, and we have heard several guns this evening.—Ten or twelve gun boats (four of them rigged) were in view when Mr. Oliver left the Fort. I left Gen. Harrison this morning at Lower Sandusky.

Geneva, July 28.

We learn from a person who left Buffaloe on Saturday, that commodore Chauncey, with the fleet, had arrived at Niagara; that a number of sailors destined for Erie had landed and were to proceed immediately for that place, to man the armed vessels there; that fears of an immediate attack on Buffaloe had subsided—the British troops which had been collected at Fort Erie having disappeared and the boats (about 15) gone up the Lake; and that some troops which had been sent to Buffaloe to protect that place, were ordered to Fort George.

NEW-LONDON, July 30.

Commodore Decatur sent off four small barges with about thirty men, on Monday evening—they have just passed here on their return to the squadron. By a boat that went off for the purpose of speaking them, we learn they have been at Gardner's Island, and there captured one lieutenant, two midshipmen, & three men.

BOSTON, July 31.

Three large British ships of war, (one supposed to be a 74,) and a gun brig, appeared off our town this morning, and continued until about noon, when they stood down the bay. The brig brought to a light Spanish ship, bound in, and carried her off. There is a rumor that this Spanish ship was from New-York.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 12.

DIED,

At Camp, near Fort George, the 22d of July, of a fever, Col. JOHN CHRISTIE, of the 2d regt. U. S. Infantry, formerly Lieut. Col. of the 13th, and one of the Inspectors General of the army—aged about 29 years. By his death the service has lost a valuable officer, and his acquaintance a sincere friend.

We have not w thit a day or two heard of any movements of our armies in any direction. The time for action, however, approaches; and we momentarily expect to hear news of the progress of the war from more than one quarter.

It is said, and we believe correctly, that the Secretary of War is about to proceed in person to the Northern frontiers, to be nearer the seat of war, and with the greater dispatch and effect to perform the functions of his station, at this moment so important to be discharged with promptitude and decision. We have not heard at what point the Secretary will locate himself, or whether it be not his purpose to examine in person the state of our various frontier positions.

Gen Wilkinson, who is now in this city, will proceed in a few days for the lines. *Nat. Intel.*

From Sackett's Harbor, we have a confirmation of the sailing of the whole of our squadron, on Wednesday the 21st ult. destined it is presumed, for Niagara. We also learn, that the building of an 18 gun schooner had commenced at the Harbor, and will be completed with the least possible delay.

Gen. Dearborn and suite arrived at Albany on the 27th July. The general's arrival at Greenbush, was announced by a salute at the cantonment.

Commodore Decatur, by the last accounts from New London, was warning out our frigates, and intended to attempt to put to sea—the British squadron having left the Sound.

SUPPLYING THE ENEMY.

By a gentleman from Halifax, late a prisoner there, we have received the following memorandum, which carries its own comment

Boston Patriot.

"HALIFAX, June 13, 1813.

"Thirteen hundred barrels of flour arrived this day from the U. States and large quantities are coming in daily. There has been sent from this port to Quebec, last fall and this spring, upwards of twenty thousand barrels: and now they are sending all they can to Quebec and other places in Canada, besides pork, beef, peas, beans, and in fact every kind of provisions raised in the U. S. Some of the highest of the officers have been heard to say, that if the American government had prevented their obtaining supplies *from their friends in Boston*, and other places, the British provinces long before this time would have been in a state of starvation, and that they would have been compelled to surrender at discretion, or sue for peace."

By the Cape-May stage we learn that on Saturday night last, a ship of war, (supposed the Belvidere) joined the two ships in our bay. The wounded men, 7 in number, belonging to Gun-Boat, No. 121, capt. Shead, captured by the seven barges, were sent ashore in the sloop Betsy, as a flag, to Cape-May, where one of them, a negro man, died on Saturday last, and it was feared three others of them would die. By these men it was said that the British had two men killed and nine wounded in the barges and one on board the Martin.—[*Phila. pap.*

FROM THE ENEMY.

Extract of a letter from colonel M'Dowell, commandant, to the Governor of Virginia, dated

"Camp at Mattox Church, July 30.

"Last night Col. Parker informed me, that the fleet, except one 74, three frigates and five smaller vessels, had gone out of the river, and that they were supposed to have gone down the Bay. In my next I will communicate the particulars relative to a flag that I sent to Admiral Warren on the subject of some negroes that were taken by his men on board the fleet. I neither demanded the property nor complained of its seizure, nor did I commit myself in any way in regard to the matter. I merely by the flag afforded the individuals who had lost their slaves, an opportunity of reclaiming them, and of ascertaining the certainty and extent of their loss. Captain Stephenson accompanied Capt. Tucker with the flag, and will hand you this. He can and will give you any details you wish to hear."

☞ We understand that the gentlemen who went with the flag of truce, saw Admiral Warren in the San Domingo and Cockburn in the Marlborough—that after considerable opposition on the part of Warren, he at length informed them they might see the negroes in the morning and carry them off if they consented to go—when lo! in the morning on sending Mr. Payne (who was to identify the slaves) alongside the Barossa (a troop ship where they were said to be) Mr. Payne was informed that two or three days before they had been sent to Bermuda! (no doubt to be treated or sold as West India slaves!) Warren is represented as a venerable looking man of 65; and Cockburn as about 36, with a visage and lowering brow worthy of the hero of Hampton. In the course of the conversation, it was evident that they were in the habit of reading the American papers—One of the officers sagacity enquired, if the President had not lost a majority in Congress?—a conclusion just as wise as its parent, the rejection of Mr. Gallatin by the Senate. They appeared to be busy on carpenters' work, particularly on a species of frame, which was supposed to be part of the machinery for firing the Congreve Rockets. Something must be on the tapis.—[*Enquirer.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court Martial, of which Col Clark is President, was tried Lieut. Col Beatty of the 4th Regiment Virginia Militia, in regimentals, on the following charges preferred against him by Capt Gregg of said regiment.

CANEY ISLAND, JULY 2, 1813.

General Taylor,

SIR,—I hereby require the arrest of Lieut. Col. Henry Beatty of the 4th regiment of Militia, under your command, now stationed on Craney Island, on the following charges, viz:

CHARGE, 1st.—For improper conduct on the 22d of June, 1813.—Specification—for shewing a disposition on the 22d of June, 1813, during the time of the attack on Craney Island to *strike the colors* in the face of the enemy, before the enemy had approached within musket shot; when the island was not in danger of being taken, and a disposition to retreat.

CHARGE 2d.—For neglect of duty.—Specification 1st—for not preparing and keeping the lighters in readiness to make a retreat in case of necessity, at a time when the enemy was and is in sight of the island.—Specification 2d—for not appointing an officer or officers to receive provisions agreeably to the general orders of the 2d June, 1813.

CHARGE 3d.—For being partial among those under his command—Specification—for denying some necessary privileges and granting them to others.

CHARGE 4th.—Ungentlemanly conduct—Specification—for charging me with falsehood and neglect of duty, when I was guilty of neither falsehood or neglect of duty; said charge was made in the hearing and before the whole regiment on the 29th of June, 1813.

(Signed) THOMAS GREGG, Capt.
4th Regt. 2d Bat.

To which charges and specifications, the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the court pronounced the following

SENTENCE:

The court after mature deliberation on the testimony adduced, find the prisoner not guilty of the first and second specifications of the second charge—The third charge and specification being informal, was ordered to be quash'd, and the prosecutor declined to renew the charge.

The court find the prisoner guilty of the specification of the fourth charge; and do sentence him to be privately reprimanded by the commandant of the brigade.

The court have decided that the prisoner is guilty of the first charge and specification, guilty of the second charge and its specifications, do declare him to be honourably acquitted of the same, and order his sword to be instantly restored to him.

We certify that the within is a correct copy of the charges and sentence of the court in the case of Lieut. Col H. Beatty taken from the original.

ED: LUCAS, Jr. Ensign 4th regt. V. M.
BENJ. DAVENPORT, Lieut. Adjt.
4th Regt. V. M.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6.

We are indebted to the editors of the Commercial Advertiser for the following extract of a letter from their correspondent at Albany, dated at half past three o'clock, on Wednesday morning:—

"At a late hour last night an officer of the army arrived in this city from Plattsburg, who informed that the British had destroyed all the public property at Plattsburg. They came up in two sloops and several barges; landed 1500 men; after forming in marching order, a flag was dispatched to town with a demand for its surrender, promising, if no resistance was made, all private property should be respected—not having a sufficient force to oppose the enemy, the inhabitants left the town, and the British entered, burnt the barracks, public stores, &c. valued at 50,000 dollars.

"A letter from Burlington of the first inst. states the enemy on their way to Plattsburg made a short stay at Cumberland Head, but did no injury. After leaving Plattsburg, the enemy sailed up the lake about 10 miles south of Plattsburg and have returned."

BY THE STEAM BOAT.

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday.

A letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated last Thursday, says—The two privateer boats have arrived with 280 barrels Irish pork and about 20,000 lbs. hard bread captured from the enemy.

It is with the highest satisfaction we learn that general Hampton is introducing the most salutary reform in our army at Burlington, particularly in that branch where reform was most imperiously demanded—we mean among the officers.—The most rigid observance of duty is required from them; they are drilled in the presence of the soldiers; and habits of dissipation and idleness have given way to the steady and active duties which belong to their profession. General Hampton, from his age, intelligence and independence, is highly qualified for the task he has undertaken.

BUFFALOE, July 27.

Since our last paper there have been frequent skirmishes in the neighborhood of Fort George—foraging parties and the picket guards have been repeatedly attacked; in one of three affairs the enemy's loss was very serious; 60 or 70 are said to have been killed. Sunday evening a cannonading was heard in the direction of Fort George. The pickets of the enemy are within sight of ours beyond the light house, near the place where our troops landed on the 27th May.

Three of our armed schooners have arrived at Fort Niagara, which brought up between 2 and 300 sailors, who passed here on Friday last, to enter on board Com. Perry's squadron at Erie. It is said that the British fleet have gone into Kingston, and that our fleet is now out. This probably is only a manœuvre of the enemy to get our fleet divided, so that they may take it by piecemeal.

Gen. De Rottenburg takes the reins of government in Upper Canada in the place of general Sheaffe.

The British troops which appeared at Fort Erie in the early part of last week, (and which caused much alarm in this village) have gone up the lake to join Proctor or go on board the enemy's fleet.

Messrs. Still, Stanard, Seelye, & other citizens taken at Black Rock, were released on Saturday week. Lieut. Col. Bishop has died of his wounds. The enemy acknowledge a loss in the Black Rock affair of nearly 100 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

FROM ERIE.

WASHINGTON, (Penn.) July 26.

By some gentlemen of this place, who arrived last evening from the town of Erie, we learn the following particulars of the enemy's menace on that town and harbor. On Monday morning last, five of the enemy's vessels, came as close to the town and mouth of the harbor as their own safety would permit. They there took a minute view of the town, harbor and the encampment of colonel Hill's regiment of militia. The citizens of the town, with the militia were immediately under arms waiting for the enemy to land and watching their manœuvring. On Tuesday morning the enemy sailed towards Long Point, on the Canada side of the lake—The alarm and bustle for that day subsided—Wednesday morning they again appeared—Com. Perry believing they intended an attack, had all the public stores, &c. taken on board the new brigs Lawrence and Niagara and between two and three hundred of the militia went on board, determined to defend them, if the enemy should succeed in landing and taking the town; no landing of the enemy however, was attempted. The local militia were mustered by col. Wallace, with colonel Hill's regiment and all together a formidable force, was present to give the enemy such a reception as they have generally met with in landing on our seaboard and elsewhere.

Two of the gun-boats, fell down to a position nigh the sand bar that is across the mouth of the bason, and fired a few shots, accompanied with the huzzas of all present. The enemy returned the fire, but without effect. After the gun-boats had thrown some 32 pound balls pretty near to the enemy's vessels, they stood further out in the lake. The distance between the enemy and the gun-boats was believed to be, between two and three miles. The enemy made no attempt to land troops, nor had they boats with their fleet for that purpose. The force at Erie, was considered fully adequate to repel the enemy's forces then before that place, and no danger for the safety of the town and shipping was entertained when our informants left that on Thursday morning. The fleet was at a loss for seamen. Captain Dobbin had went down with boats to Buffaloe, to meet them and hurry them on. The seamen are on their way from New-York, and have been delayed in their journey, which has been a very material injury and has protracted the operations of the new Erie fleet.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.

THE ENEMY IN SIGHT.

Capt. Gordon's report yesterday stated that a ship of the line, a frigate and a brig arrived off the mouth of Chester river last night, and have been proceeding up towards Swan Point all the morning. They are now at anchor and sounding the channel opposite Swan Island, just below the man of war Shoal, 4 or 5 others are laying abreast of Kent Island—they have taken nothing that I have heard of in the course of to-day, and to-morrow they will have sounded the Shoals when I may be better able to judge of their intentions.

An enemy's brig in sight from the observatory.

Extract of a letter received last evening from a member of the Council, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 4.—7 o'clock A. M.

"There are now in sight, down the Bay, 4 sail, nearly opposite Poplar Island, who are proceeding up under full sail; 2 frigates and a schr. have passed this place, and are nearly opposite Sandy Point."—*C. H. Books.*

August 7.

LATEST FROM THE ENEMY.

☞ In a letter from Com. GORDON, dated off Hawkin's Point, 6th instant communicates the following intelligence, which he received from two men, who had made their escape from Kent Island—

The enemy landed about 300 men with three field pieces on Kent Island, yesterday afternoon, have stopped the ferry from the Island to the main, and appear to be taking possession of the Island. The women, children and negroes were moved upon the main before the landing. A brig and schooner are in the mouth of Chester, sounding the channel, which the inhabitants suppose is for the purpose of getting some small craft, said to be up some creek.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

[*By the Fair American, of Baltimore, arrived at Boston, Lisbon papers to the 28th June have been received.*]

MADRID, June 11.

We hear from the neighborhood of Bilbos, that a British and Spanish division have been landed near there and have made prisoners of 4 or 500 French dragoons.

June 18—We hear from Burgos that on the 12th, all the Ministers of Joseph left that place; that on the 13th the castle was blown up; the explosion was heard 15 leagues; and the city was covered with the ruins, but fortunately none of the inhabitants were killed; the injury falling on the authors. There were three French companies in the fort, who all perished but 11 men. Many horses were killed.

We hear that the enemy have evacuated Valencia and Murviedro, which places have been occupied by our troops, and that the allied troops from Alicant have taken Tarragona and Col de Balaguer.

LISBON, June 21.

On the 14th the head-quarters of Lord Wellington were in Masa de Los Pierros.

June 26—On the 16th Lord Wellington passed the Ebro at the bridge of Arenas.—On the 17th his head-quarters were at Quincouse, and on the 18th at Berberana 5 leagues from Vittoria, on the same day his vanguard before that place encountered the rear guard of the enemy, composed of 6000. The enemy left the field covered with dead, and 200 prisoners fell into our power.—Another column of Wellington's army, on the same day, attacked a body of the enemy, (who dispersed for the mountains) and took the military chest with 6 millions of reales. The French force which is commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person is calculated at 40,000 infantry and 7000 cavalry; and there are 13,000 commanded by Clauzel in Navarre. Our force since the union of Mina, Longa, Mendizabal and others, is more than 100,000 in the north of Spain. It is said Suchet has arrived at Saragossa, retreating.

June 26—The head quarters of Lord Wellington were on the 16th of June 126 leagues from Lisbon, and about 20 from Bayonne in France.—It takes six days for intelligence from him to reach Lisbon.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,

about 21 years old—he is one among the best servants in this part of the country, and equally well a quainted with farming. Any person wishing to buy may know the terms by applying to the editor of this paper, or Samuel Russell, in Charlestown.

Aug. 12

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Journeymen—One a Wheel Weight, the other a Chair Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to MATTHEW WILSON.

Charlestown, August 12

ESTRAY.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, a bright bay MARE, about 14 hands high, with a star and snip, and the left hind leg white—no brand or other marks perceivable. Appraised to 45 dollars.

JOSEPH CRANE.

Aug 7.

Flax Seed Wanted.

For good clean Flax Seed, I will give a generous price in cash—receive it in payment of debts, or in barter, for *Good Leather* and *Iron*.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

Shepherd's Town, Aug. 12.

Wrought and cut Nails, Brads, Sprigs and Tacks, of all sizes, &c.

—ALSO—

Mill, ⋈ Cut and Hand SAWS.

All kinds of

Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools.

Pine and Walnut Plank.

—ALSO—

Anvils and Vices,

Real Crowley and Blistered STEEL,

Bar-Iron, Castings, &c.

For Sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 12.

Cash given for Rags

AT THIS OFFICE.

A LIST OF ACTS
Passed at the First session of the Thirteenth Congress.

An act for the remission of certain duties to the Pennsylvania Academy of the fine arts.

An act concerning suits and costs in courts of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Thomas Denny.

An act to authorise the raising a corps of sea fencibles,

An act for the relief of Elisha J. Winter.

An act to provide for the accommodation of the household of the President of the United States.

An act making an appropriation for finishing the Senate Chamber, and repairing the roof of the north wing of the Capitol.

An act for the further defence of the ports and harbors of the United States.

An act to relinquish the claim of the United States to certain goods, wares and merchandise captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of Alex. Scott.

An act for the relief of Alexander Phœnix.

An act further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants.

An act for the relief of Thomas Sloo.

An act for the government of persons in certain fisheries.

An act concerning streets in Georgetown.

An act to amend the act in addition to the act entitled "An act to raise an additional military force, and for other purposes."

An act authorising the President of the U. S. to cause to be built barges for the defence of the ports and harbors of the U. States.

An act for the relief of the owners of the ships called the Good Friends, Amazon, and the United States, and their cargoes, and Henry Brice.

An act making compensation for waggons and teams captured by the enemy at Detroit.

An act to prohibit the use of licenses or passes granted by the authority of the government of the united kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland.

An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed upon the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization.

An act to establish the town of Mobile a port of entry.

An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.

An act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandise, and of ships and vessels.

An act laying a duty on imported salt, granting a bounty on pickled fish exported, and allowances to certain vessels employed in the fisheries.

An act concerning invalid pensioners.

An act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.

An act fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Washington, in the district of Columbia.

An act laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.

An act laying duties on sugar refined within the United States.

An act to establish the office of commissioner of the revenue.

An act to continue in force for a limited time certain acts authorising corps of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. S. and making appropriations for the same.

An act for the relief of Edwin T. Satterwhite.

An act to regulate the allowance of forage to officers in the army of the United States.

An act freeing from postage all letters and packets to and from the Superintendent General of military supplies.

An act to incorporate a company for making a certain turnpike road in the county of Alexandria.

An act to reward the officers and crew of the sloop of war Hornet, and Lieutenant Elliot and his officers and companions.

An act for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.

An act authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding seven million five hundred thousand dollars.

An act laying duties on licences to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.

An act to provide for the widows and orphans of militia slain and for militia disabled in the service of the United States.

An act making additional appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

An act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies, on notes, bonds and obligations discounted by banks and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making further provision for the collection of internal duties and for the appointment and compensation of assessors.

An act for the relief of John James Dufour and his associates.

An act to authorise the appintment by the President of certain officers during the recess of Congress.

An act for the relief of David Henley.

An act for reducing the duties payable on prize goods captured by private armed vessels.

An act for the relief of the officers and crew of the late United States brig Vixen.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the ordnance.

An act giving further time for registering claims to lands in the late district of Arkonsaw, in the territory of Missouri, and for other purposes.

An act authorising the sale of sundry lots, the property of the United States, in the borough of Pittsburg.

An act explanatory of an act, entitled "An act to raise ten additional companies of Rangers."

An act for the relief of Joshua Dorsey.

An act for the relief of George Lyon.

An act to amend and explain the act regulating pensions to persons on board private armed ships.

An act allowing a bounty to the owners officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. States.

An act for the relief of Willet Warne.

JOHN CARLILE

Has received and finished opening at his Store in Charles Town,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

All of which he will sell on the lowest terms they possibly can be sold for in this part of the country. His assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz.

Superfine and common cloths,
Superfine and common cassimere,
Calicoes and dimities,
Furniture calicoes of the best quality,
Superfine and common vesting,
Shirting cottons,
Ladies' extra long and short silk gloves,
Ditto elegant and plain silk shawls,
Silk for ladies dresses,
Superfine cambric muslins,
Cords and velvets of the best quality,
Cotton cassimores and white Jancs,
Muslins by the piece or yard,
Ribbons, boss and thread,
Cotton umbrellas,
Coarse linens,
Fine and coarse check,
Fine and wool hats,
Spanish cigars,
With a good assortment of
Knives and forks of every quality, Spurs, wrought and cut nails, &c. &c.

He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally for the many favours he has received, and solicits a continuance of their favor.

August 5

25 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the 31st of July, 1813, from the subscriber, living three miles from Charles-Town, on the road leading from the Warm Spring to Keyes' Ferry, in Jefferson County, Va. an iron grey *MARE*, three years old last spring, between 15 and 16 hands high, bald face, short docked, and remarkably fat, had no shoes on when stolen, a natural trotter, no other marks recollected. I will give five dollars if found 20 miles from home, ten dollars if 40 miles, and 15 if more than 60, and the above reward for the mare and thief, if taken more than 60 miles from home, so that I get her again, and the thief be prosecuted to conviction.

CHRISTOPHER HIDENHOUR.

August 4, 1813.

Jefferson County, to wit.

July C urt, 1813.

Isaac Strider, Complainant,
vs.
John Roberts, Wm. Roberts, Samuel Roberts, John Roberts and John Berry, Defts.

THE Defendant John Roberts not having entered his appearance agreeable 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 complainant by his council, It is ordered that the said defendant John Roberts do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, to answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county.

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

NOTICE.

CAME to my farm, near Harper's Ferry, on the 1st day of July, 1813, an estray horse, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, no brand or marks—of that mixture of colours called a flea bitten gray. Appraised to forty dollars. The owner is requested to prove the said horse, and pay the expense of appraising and advertising.

FRANCIS MOORE.

Aug 4.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED on the 24th of June last, from the subscriber, living near the White House, Jefferson county, Va. a BLACK MARE, about six years old, 15 hands high, a natural trotter, has a streak of white in her forehead extending nearly to her nose, some of her feet white, heavily built, and her mane roached. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward, and all reasonable expenses.

JOHN MYERS.

Aug 5.

A HINT.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber either by bond, 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.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentiousness of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his inclosures, and otherwise trespassing on his farm, hereby cautions all persons against such practices in future, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders to the utmost extent of the law.

BENJA. BEELER.

Mills Grove, July 22.

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 Hulskin, 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 29, 1813.

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 advertisement.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Charles-Town, July 29.

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 RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEE & Co's *FAMILY MEDICINES*, so 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 colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges,
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward 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 Plaister,
Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of headaches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

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

June 4

FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

Of fine quality, and most fashionable shapes and sizes,

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW FOR SALE, TOGETHER 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.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

Shepherds-Town, July 15.

NEW GOODS.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & Co.

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

Fashionable Goods;

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

—ALSO,—

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

Shepherds-town, May 21, 1813.

OF A CAMP MEETING will be held in Frederick county, on the land of John Campbell, about 11 miles from Charlestown—to commence on the 13th 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 admitted on the ground—and the managers have permission from the owners to remove all such persons from the ground adjoining.

Shepherd's-town Seminary.

BY a late resolution 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 must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Treasurer. The terms of tuition are moderate, being for the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the second 20 dolls. and for the third or junior class 15 dollars per annum.

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

July 8, 1813.

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
Do. Testaments
Dilworth's Spelling Books
Webster's do.
Primers
Children's Books
Walker's Large and Small Dictionary
Johnson's large do.
Looking Glass
Yorick's Journey
Watts' 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
Coleman's Poems
Confession of Faith
Arts and Sciences
Children of the Abbey
Fair Sex
Dodsley's Fables
Franklin's Works
Spectator—8vols.
Pigeon
Ready Reckoner
Universal Chronology
Simpson's Euclid
Curran's Speeches
Robertson's America
Do. Scotland
Do. Charles V.
Do. India
Scott's Poems
Roderick Random
Lady's Pocket Library
Constitutions
Taylor's Holy Dying
Baxter's Calls
Addison's Evidence
Campbell's Rhetoric
Bigland's Letters
Clark's Travels
Blair's Lectures
Morse's United States
Morse's Universal Geography
Atlas for do.
Thornton Abbey
Mac Kenzie's Voyages
Elements of Morality
Village Sermons
Do. Dialogues
Paul and Virginia
Mad. Lauren's Essays
Jay's Sermons
Do. Life of Winter
Halyburt's Sermons
Memoirs of Fox
Universal Gazetteer
Bible Elements
Ki t's Expained
Faber on the Prophecies
Campbell's Four Gospels
Gibson's Surveying

Lives of English Poets
Hervey's Works, 6vols.
Biographic Dictionary
Beauties of Sterne
Don Quixotte
Edgeworth's Tales
Greaves' Adventures
Jacob's Law Dictionary
Octavo Bible
Pocket Do.
Brydone's Tour
Belisarius
Watts' Poems
Young's Poems
Life of Bishop
Criminal Recorder
Trial of Antichrist
Wakefield's Botany
Rowe's Exercises
Young's Night Thoughts
Bennet's Letters
Beattie's Evidence
Brother & Sister
Vicar of Wakefield
Blair's Philosophy
Syren
Original Poems
Monument
Plurality of Worlds
Domestic Recreations
Force of Truth
Gunion on Prayer
Book of Games
Manners and Customs
Murray's Introduction
Vattell's Law of Nations
Montifier's Compend.
Henning and Munford
Tidd's Practice
Gunnington on Ejectments
Peake's Evidence
East's Law
Newland on Contracts
Chitty on Pleading
Bacon's Abridgment
Baily's Anatomy
Lavoisier's Chemistry
Burns' Midwifery
Bell's Surgery
Medical Lexicon
Lawrence on Ruptures
Barton's Cullen
Desault's Surgery
Physician's Vade Mecum
Bard's Compend.
Brovett's Medical Repository
Grammar of Chemistry
Fife's Anatomy
Chitty's Law of Nations
Virgil Delphim.
Wilson's Lectures
Smythe's Infantry Regulations
Hertie's Cavalry
Minstrel
Mnemonikon
Goldsmith's Works—5 vols
Dilworth's Arithmetic
Pike's do.
Morse's Geog. abrid.
Goldsmith's do. & Atlas
Burns' Poems

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

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 22 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 any officer in the U. States army shall receive the above reward.

AMOS J. BRUCE, *Lieutenant*
12th U. S. Infantry.

July 15, 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 preferred.

JOHN DOWNEY.

July 15th 1813.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1813. [No. 282.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

AN ACT

Supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of Naturalization.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That persons resident within the United States or the territories thereof on the eighteenth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twelve, who had before that day made a declaration, according to law, of their intention to become citizens of the United States, or who, by the existing laws of the United States, were on that day entitled to become citizens, without making such declaration, may be admitted to become citizens thereof, notwithstanding they shall be alien enemies at the times and in the manner prescribed by the laws heretofore passed on that subject; *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be taken or construed to interfere with or prevent the apprehension and removal, agreeably to law, of any alien enemy at any time previous to the actual naturalization of such alien.

H. CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
E. GERRY,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

July 30, 1813.—APPROVED,
JAMES MADISON.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

Descent on Plattsburg.—The editors of the Commercial Advertiser have politely favored us with the following intelligence received from their correspondents, of a descent by the enemy upon Plattsburg, and his destruction of the public property at that place. Our misfortune in the loss of the Growler and Eagle has given to the enemy the temporary command of Lake Champlain, of which gen. Murray has availed himself. The barracks, the value of which is estimated at $25,000, were built by the soldiers, and their materials did not probably cost the United States $3000.

As there are no troops at Plattsburg, and probably few if any will be stationed there, the public loss cannot be considered of very material importance. We are happy that in this instance the enemy did not repeat the enormities which have characterised their invasions of Maryland and Virginia, but seem to have confined themselves solely to the legitimate object of the descent, the destruction of public property. *Columbian.*

Albany, August 4—10, P. M.

I wrote to you this morning by mail, stating the disaster at Plattsburg, since which I have seen a gentleman from that place, who states that all the moveable public property was removed previous to the entry of the British troops. The enemy was under the command of general Murray. The *actual* worth of the public buildings burnt, amounts to about $32,000, viz:

Barracks at Sereane cantonment,	$25,000
A stand at Plattsburg,	6,000
Platt's store,	300
Block house,	1,000
Sailey's store,	500
	$32,800

We have about 4,500 men at Burlington, under the command of gen. Hampton. No fears are entertained for the safety of this place.

General Dearborn has left Greenbush for the eastward. It is generally believed he has *resigned* his commission; having the day previous to his leaving Albany closed his pay account with the paymaster.

Burlington, August 1.

On the morning of the 30th ult. an express arrived from the northward, advising us of the enemy's passing the lines with a large force, estimated at 3000 men, in batteaux, accompanied with the sloops of war, the Eagle and Growler, lately captured from us, and 5 or 6 gunboats and row galleys. The U. States troops in this cantonment, consisting, as we conjecture, of about 4000 men, under the command of maj. general Hampton, were, without delay, under arms, and prepared for the reception of the enemy. Capt. M'Donnough, the commodore of this lake, was also prepared to meet them upon the water, although his force is not yet in readiness for sailing.

In this situation we remained until yesterday afternoon, when an express arrived, announcing the arrival of the enemy at Plattsburgh consisting of about 1500 men, transported in 44 barges, under the protection of the Growler, Eagle, three row gallies and one gun boat, under the command of colonel Murray, who sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the town of Plattsburg and troops, with the assurance that, if no resistance was made, private property should be respected. The inhabitants, who were informed, had all removed with their effects from town. The public buildings, consisting of a block house, barracks, arsenal, &c. were destroyed by fire, but no private property injured, as we can yet ascertain. The flames of the public buildings were distinctly seen from this town; the last fire was about five o'clock yesterday afternoon. On their way to Plattsburg they made a short stay at Cumberland head, but did no injury, as we learn.

We have to-day received intelligence, that the enemy sailed up the lake about 10 miles south of Plattsburgh and have returned to the northward. By reason of the loss of the Growler and Eagle, the enemy have the command of the lake, but commodore M'Donnough by his vigilance has effected the completion of two sloops of war, which will be ready for sailing in a day or two, when we shall have again the command of the lake. At present we are prepared to repel an attack of the enemy, though not to pursue them on their retreat by water.

PLATT-BURG, AUGUST 4.

On Friday last the British flotilla, consisting of two sloops of war, three gun boats and about 40 batteaux loaded with troops, sailors and mariners, about 1400 in all, crossed the line at Champlain, and on Saturday afternoon arrived and landed at this place and began the work of destruction, which lasted until Sunday at ten o'clock, when they embarked and stood out of the bay; the batteaux & two gun boats went north and were last night in Missiaque bay. The two sloops and the other gun boat stood for the south and went 10 or 12 miles south of Burlington, and yesterday morning passed Cumberland head in company with two sloops which they had taken, having burned the Essex sloop, and taken a Durham boat, loaded with flour.

On the first information of the approach of the enemy, Gen. Moors gave orders for calling out the militia, and when the enemy arrived, about 300 from this and the neighboring towns had collected, who returned back a few miles, and have since been joined by the residue of the regiment from the county of Essex.

Although the officer who had the command of the expedition assured the civil authority of the village, that private property should be respected, and that citizens not in arms should remain unmolested—yet these promises were no sooner made than violated; the enemy not satisfied with destroying the public buildings, such as the block house, arsenal, armory, hospital and military cantonment, wantonly burned two store houses belonging to Peter Sailly, Esq. and one belonging major N. Z. Platt, took and carried off several thousand dollars worth of hardware belonging to Frothingham and Co. of Boston which had been stored with Mr. Sailly. The destruction of private property was not limited to such as they could eat or drink; such as could not be of any use to the plunderers, was wantonly destroyed—tables, bureaus, clocks, desks, cupboards, and crockery, were cut and broken to pieces, and thrown about the houses—books and writing were torn in pieces, and scattered about the streets.

It is impossible to describe this scene of cruel and wanton waste and plunder of the property of our fellow citizens, and abuse of their persons, in a suitable manner. No one, except such as were eye witnesses, can form an adequate idea of the distressing reality. Well was it for our wives, sisters and daughters, that they remembered the excesses at Hampton, and trusted not their persons to the mercy of the invaders. The dwelling houses of Peter Sailly, Henry Delord, and John Palmer, Doctrs. Miller and Davidson, Henry Powers, and Mrs. Peabody, a poor woman with a large family of children, and many others, were stripped of every thing valuable, which could be carried away or destroyed; Jonathan Griffin, esq. removed his furniture about a mile out of the village to his farm house, where the enemy sent a picquet guard and compelled him, with his two children, to take refuge in the woods—scattered about his property in different directions, and actually killed and dressed his own sheep in the house—our citizens were driven like slaves about the village to procure horses, carts, and harness, to carry off the spoil of their inhuman invaders.

One man was compelled with his own hands to bring a brand to set fire to his dwelling, and then told if he would give them ten dollars, it should not be burned. The Masonic Hall was robbed of its records, refreshments and jewels, (the latter of which were returned.) On their return to Point au Roche, the crew of one boat landed, and a part went to the house of Mr. Williams—they found his wife out of the house, and two went in to keep the husband in check, while the third attempted to gratify his brutal desires upon her. Her husband, hearing her screams, came to her assistance, and in the struggle the woman discharged the villain's gun and disengaged the bayonet therefrom, which she stuck twice in his own back and wounded him pretty severely; the other two fled, and Mr. Williams and his wife bound the rascal and sent him in; the inhabitants on Point au Roche, took the skiff in which they came, and the other soldiers. We have 21 prisoners in the whole, which have been picked up and brought in by the inhabitants.

NORFOLK, August 10.

Brigadier-General Taylor and Suite arrived in town on Saturday evening from Washington.—We learn, with pleasure, that General Taylor is continued in command for a further term of six months.

Captain Travis, late commander of the revenue cutter Surveyor, (captured in York River) was sent on shore at Washington, N. C. on his parole, and arrived here on Friday last. He was on board the Junon frigate at the time she was attacked by the gun-boats, and states, that four shot struck her hull; that her rigging was very much cut up, and that she had one man killed, and two or three wounded. Thus the damage done on both sides seems to be pretty near an equality. By the report of the officers, Capt. T. is of opinion, that the fire from the battery at Craney-Island was far more destructive, than we had any idea of. A single shot *depedated*, (as Dr. Johnson would say) or, in plain English, cut off the legs and feet of nearly a whole boat's crew. Another shot struck amongst a crowd of sailors on the land, and killed seven! Nothing could exceed the confidence of the enemy in taking Norfolk on the 22d of June, except his astonishment and mortification at being defeated. Capt. Travis saw a map of all the fortifications, roads, &c. about Norfolk, with memorandums and explanations annexed, which were drawn up by Captain Udney, who was for several months a prisoner at this place, and had been exchanged and sent on board the fleet. There is not the least doubt that Captain Udney was aided in his undertaking by certain characters residing in Norfolk, whose expulsion from the town in its present situation, would be of signal advantage. Captain Udney himself could not have obtained any information that would have been serviceable to the enemy.

THE ENEMY AGAIN IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

Fredericksburg, Aug. 11.

We learn, that on Friday last, a British frigate, brig and tender, anchored in the Rapahannock, a little above North-Point. There were three barges attending the frigate, one of which appeared to have an intention of landing. They were fired on by our guard and returned.—They then proceeded to sound the depth of water in Butler's-Hole. On Saturday morning, two of the barges took possession of a schooner nearly opposite Pop-Castle, the seat of Martin Sherman, Esq.—at 10 o'clock the frigate got under way and stood down the Bay—the brig and schooner are still at anchor.—The captured schooner is supposed to have arms, &c. on board, intended for the militia of Accomack and Northampton counties.—Capt. Jones who had the charge of the military articles, and two young ladies, passengers, are also believed to have been on board at the time of her capture.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Centreville, [within 14 miles of Kent Island] Eastern Shore of Maryland, August 9, 1813.

"I wrote you by the last mail, informing you that the British had landed on Kent Island. If we are to judge from appearances, it must be their intention to make it their head-quarters, as they have now four encampments there. One is at the *Narrows*, where they have planted artillery; and three or four brigs and schooners have come up on the eastern side of the Island, which are moored close to the Narrows, so as to command the Causeway. They have likewise cut down all the corn in the field as you approach the Narrows, which will enable them to discover any attempt upon their position. They have a second encampment at Broad Creek, a third at Parson's Point, and a fourth at Kent Point, where it is said they are erecting fortifications. These circumstances lead us to believe that they mean to make a considerable stay on the Island, and it is certainly an eligible position for their predatory warfare, as they can plunder with equal facility Kent, Queen-Anne's, & Talbot counties, along the shores of Chester, St. Michaels and Wye Rivers. They have not yet attempted to advance any distance upon the Main; the whole of the lower Regiment in Queen-Anne's is on duty under the command of Major Nicholson (Col. Wright being sick); and I suppose the upper Regiment will join them immediately."

ENEMY REPULSED.

Extract of a letter, dated Easton, August 13.

"I have just seen a person direct from St. Michaels, who informs me that on Tuesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the enemy made an attack on that place with 10 or 12 barges. From the extreme darkness of the night they succeeded in getting within a few yards of a small battery before those who were stationed in it discoverd them, when they opened a fire from a 9 pounder charged with round shot and langrage, and supposed that considerable execution was done.—There being but 14 or 15 men in the fort, and the enemy all around it, they spiked their cannon and retreated. Two small batteries placed in town, with a few sixes in them, then opened their fire upon the barges, and in a few minutes compelled them to retreat with considerable precipitation, and they were seen about day light towing abarge after them. It is not known what damage was done to the enemy, but it is supposed considerable, from the great hurry with which they left the shore. They left behind them, and which were afterwards found, a pair of pistols, a sword and breast plate, supposed to belong to an officer who was killed. Several other articles were found. The vessels that lay in the Eastern Branch at that time, are said to have left their position since, and moved higher up."

Washington City, August 11.

A CURIOUS FACT.

On Thursday the 20th July, about one o'clock, a very distant and heavy firing, which continued for about two hours, was heard by many persons in this city, and by a number of the members of Congress on the top of the Capitol. At the time it was thought to be at or near Annapolis; but on the next day, it was found that all had been quiet there, and the firing had been heard also by many in that place. It was then suggested by some that the sound must have proceeded from the Delaware, which by others was thought impossible. However, the disputed point appears to be settled by lieut. Angus's letter, which states the time of his action to have been the same as when the firing was heard here, and on the same day. By examining the map, it will be found that the distance of the city of Washington from the scene of action, in a direct line, is one hundred and twenty miles!