

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1813.

[No. 289.]

EXTRACTED.

BY WILLIAM RAY, ESQ.

A grave old gentleman, one day, In peevish mood, was heard to say, Or rather heard to chatter, "The world is in a wild uproar, Its head behind and tail before, And every thing's the matter."

By edicts, orders and decrees, Our ships both France & England seize, Especially the latter; Condemn their cargoes and their crews, Treat worse than Heathens, Turks or Jews, And every thing's the matter.

And when America declares Her right to import goods and wares, Why what a horrid clatter! England replies—"the ocean's ours," And France "will have no neutral powers." And every thing's the matter.

If Congress I cry "a war let's wage," The feds with more than British rage, Our government bespatter, With filth and froth of speeches long, Made up in part, of Campbell's song, For want of other matter.

There's Henry's plot, too, coming out, Why what is all the world about! All going to a shatter! Corruption! bribery! plot on plot! Embargo! Wheat begins to rot; And every thing's the matter.

My salutary counsel take— The best of all this troubles make, And never let us scatter; UNITED—we are all in all— DIVIDED—we are sure to fall, And every thing's the matter.

When war approaches! arm! enlist; Shoulder the musket—slench the fist! And British noses batter; March to the fortress of Quebec, But Mind and break each Tory's neck, Before you end the matter.

From the National Intelligencer.

STANZAS.

While sad suspense and chill delay, Bervae my wounded soul of rest, New hopes, new fears, from day to day, By turns assail my lab'ring breast;

My heart, which ardent love consumes, Throbs with each agonizing thought, So flutters with enraptured plumes, The lark in wily meshes caught;

There she with unavailing strain, Pours thro' the night her fruitless grief; The gloom retires, but not her pain; The dawn appears, but not relief;

Two younglings wait the parent bird, Their thrilling sorrows to appease, SHE COMES—ah! no: the sound they heard Was but a whisper of the breeze.

So the dear hopes which feed my tender care Like a soft vision vanish into air.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Return their sincere thanks for the encouragement they received in their line of business since their commencement. They have on hand now a general assortment of leather of the first quality—and for the further accommodation of their customers they have employed Mr. Benj. Gaines to carry on the boot and shoe making business in all its various branches. Those who may give us a call may rest assured of having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and may rest assured they will have no leather made up, but that of the first quality. They will give 40¢ per pound for all nice slaughtered hides and the highest price for calf skins.

Wm. M'SHERRY & CLARK. Smithfield, Sept. 23 1813.

STOVES.

The Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipe, finished off in the completest manner. He will take two boys, between the age of 14 and 16 years, of respectable parents, as apprentices—and will give constant employment to three or four good workmen, at 30¢ per week.

JOHN G. UNSELD. Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 23. t. f.

A WEAVER WANTED.

The Subscriber will give employment and good wages to a Journeyman Weaver—he will have the advantage of working on woollen entirely, and his money every Saturday night.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN. Flowing Spring, Sept. 23.

An apprentice wanted.

A boy between 12 and 14 years will be taken as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this Office.

Winchester Races!

THE colts' purse will be run for, over the course adjoining this town, on Tuesday the 12th October next, and on the two succeeding days the Jockey Club Purse will be run for—and on the day following the Town Purse. From information already received, there is reason to anticipate unusual sport.

E. B. M'GUIRE, Sec'y & Treasurer. September 23.

Female Education.

THE inhabitants of Charles-Town, and its vicinity, are hereby respectfully informed, that Mr. William Pearce, who has taught in the principal Female Academies of George-Town, (District of Columbia) for several years past, will open a Female School, in this place, early in October next. In addition to the common branches of English Education, he will also teach Grammar, Geography, and the use of the Globes. The most satisfactory information, as to Mr. Pearce's capacity, as a Teacher, will be given, on application to Mr. Dixon, or Dr. Cramer. September 9.

TWO VALUABLE

Young Slaves for Sale, One of them a young man about 20 years of age; the other a boy about 9 or 10. Any person or persons wishing to buy such, may see them and be made acquainted with the terms by applying to WORTHINGTON, COOKS, & Co. Merchants, in Shepherd's Town. September 9.

CAUTION.

THE Subscriber having sustained great injury by persons going thro' the old furnace farm which he now occupies, hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the furnace tract, or passing thro' the same either on foot or horse back, as he is determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JAMES CONN. September 16.

Advertisement.

THE Subscriber having lately removed from the State of Maryland to Martinsburgh, solicits the patronage of the owners of Mills and of those wishing to build Mills, in employing him in his line of a Mill-Wright—being versed in the building of Mills, and the late machinery belonging or appertaining thereto. He will engage to complete the work good and bearing inspection. Any person wishing to employ him may find him at his house opposite Mr. Bishop's Smith Shop, in Martinsburgh, or by leaving word with Mr. John Shober. Persons from a distance wishing to have mills built or repairs done may have a chance of getting him by sending a few lines to him by the post. He hopes by being supplied with experienced workmen, together with his own experience and attention to business to be enabled to give general satisfaction to all those who may please to employ him.

JOHN MYERS. Martinsburgh, Sept. 16. 3 m.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the farm of the Subscriber about the 5th of April last, an Iron Grey Mare Colt, two years old, marked thus: some white hairs in her tail and mane, a star in her forehead, a white spot in the face, two small lumps above her eyes: appraised to fifty dollars. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take her away.

SAMUEL MENDENHALL. Jefferson County, Sept. 16.

Mill Creek Factory.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the PULLING BUSINESSES, at the stand formerly occupied by Stephen Henshaw, where they will be glad to receive encouragement from the public in the line of their business. Those who entrust to them their cloths may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction, and to equal those who are approved of in this business. Cloths left at Daniel Fey's store, Smithfield, at which place they will carry every fortnight, will be taken charge of, and returned when finished, to the same place.

A. ZIMMERMAN, JOHN SMITH. September 9.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all the officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery, and riflemen, in the county of Jefferson, are ordered to meet at Charlestown, on the 11th day of October next, to be trained and disciplined according to law. The regiment and all volunteer corps enrolled within the same, are ordered to muster at the same place, on the 14th of October. If there are any public arms in the hands of any of the men within the regiment (excepting in the hands of the light infantry) the commandants of companies are requested to have them returned to the commandant of the regiment in Charlestown, clean and in good order.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col. Com. 55th Reg. V. M. August 31.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and are just now opening, A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS; which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:— CONSISTING IN PART, OF ELEGANT damask silk SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw BONNETS, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish LINENS, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes, Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies Morocco and Kid slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

SEASONED PLANK.

THEY have also on hand a quantity of GOOD & WELL SEASONED PINE PLANK. —ALSO— Hog Skins, Bar-Iron and CASTINGS, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits. Home-made Linen, Twilled Bags, FLAX, &c. &c. JOINER'S PLANES. A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bits. The highest price in CASH is given for good clean FLAX SEED.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN. Shepherd's Town, Sept. 3. 1813. [t. f.]

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 cond 20 dollars and for the third or junior class 15 dollars per annum.

By order of the Standing Committee. P. MARMADUKE, Secretary. July 8, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts, are left in the hands of Messrs. Downey and Leiby for collection, where they will remain until the 15th day of October next—All claims not paid by that time, will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.

JOHN LYONS. September 1st, 1813.

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.

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. Jefferson County, to wit. July Court, 1813. Isaac Strider, Complainant, John Roberts, Wm. Roberts, Samuel Roberts, John Roberts and John Berry, Defendants. 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 counsel, 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.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, some time in July last, a brown coloured Cow, about 5 or 6 years old, with a white horn, and a hole and crop in her left ear. Any person who will take up said cow and bring her home, or secure her so that I can get her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expenses.

JOHN BARNHART. September 2.

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
- D. Testaments
- Dilworth's Spelling Books
- Webster's do.
- Primer
- Children's Books
- Walker's Large and Small Dictionary
- Johnson's Large do.
- Looking Glass
- Yorick's Journey
- Watts' Hymns
- Polite Learning
- Principles of Holiness
- 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
- Dudley's Fables
- Franklin's Works
- Spectator—S vols.
- Pigeon
- Ready Reckoner
- Universal Chronology
- Simon'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 Historic
- Bigland's Letters
- Clark's Travels
- Blair's Lectures
- Mease's United States
- Morse's Universal Geography
- Atlas for do.
- Thornton's Abbey
- Mac Kenzie's Voyages
- Element of Morality
- Village Sermons
- Do. Dialogues
- Paul and Virginia
- Mad. Lauren's Essays
- Jay's sermons
- Do. Life of Winter
- Halsper's Sermons
- Michon's Fox
- Universal Gazetteer
- Bible Elements
- Kitt's Explained
- Faber on the Prophe-
- Campbell's Four Gos-
- pels
- Gibson's Surveying

ALSO, A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY;

SUCH AS

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

MRS. ANN FRAME

HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEBB & Co's FAMILY MEDICINES, so justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. For Lee's Cathartic Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops, Lee's Warm Destroying Lozenges, Lee's Ich Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.) Lee's Grand R. storative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and irritations, Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water, Lee's Toothache Drops, Lee's Damask Lip-Salve, Lee's Corn Plaster, Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head aches. Lee's Tooth Powder. Where also may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing a great variety of cases of cures. June 4.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the Subscriber's on the 21st of August last, a BLACK MAHE, with a star in her forehead, some white spots under her belly, white on her hind feet, shod all around, trots and paces, about 15 hands high, supposed to be eight years old, appraised to 45 dollars.

JOHN INGRAHAM. Jefferson County, Sept. 9.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Two Journeymen—One a Wheel Wright, the other a Chair Maker, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. Apply to MATTHEW WILSON. Charlestown, August 12.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW-YORK, 8 pt. 36.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The cartel brig Ann-Maria, captain Jewett, of New-York, arrived at New-Bedford, on the 21st September, in 41 days from Dartmouth, (Eng.) having on board 53 passengers, masters and mates of American vessels. She brings London papers to the 9th August, but they are totally barren of any thing relating to America; and contain little matter of interest on any other subject.

The Earl of Aberdeen left London, 7th August, to embark for the continent on an embassy to the Congress of Prague. Commodore Rodgers has been into a port in the North of Scotland, landed his prisoners, and procured a supply of water, and fresh provisions—he had captured the British sloop of war Cruiser of 18 guns, and manned her.

Commodore Rodgers, it was supposed, had gone to intercept the Greenland whalemen, and several ships of war had gone in pursuit of him.

The U. S. brig Argus, had captured several vessels off the coast of England; had re-captured the American privateer schooner Matilda, of Philadelphia, which was however, again captured by the English.

Captain Jewett, spoke on the 18th August, five days out from Plymouth, the Russian cartel ship Hoffnung, with 450 prisoners for New-Bedford, and was informed by her captain, that the day he sailed from Plymouth, a Packet had arrived there from Corrua, bringing intelligence of the defeat of the Allies in Spain, by the combined troops of Soul and Suchet. It is said, Lord Wellington's loss was 5000 men; that the victory was complete, and that official despatches had been received of the affair.

Captain Wier, passenger in the Ann-Maria, has a particular list of 150 American seamen, given up from British ships since the war, and now on board prison ships at Chatham.

The Jenny, Myer, sailed from Dartmouth, with 170 prisoners for Newport, two days before the Ann-Maria.

Several of the passengers in the Ann-Maria, have reached town, and very politely furnished the political intelligence, noted above.

LONDON, Aug. 9. On Saturday, the Admiralty received news that the United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, had taken the Cruiser, a vessel of war, the latter having taken the American frigate for an English vessel from Greenland. The Oberon was with her, but escaped—There is reason to fear that this frigate has done considerable mischief among the vessels engaged in the Greenland fishery.

By the arrival of a vessel from the coast of France, we learn that the Plenipotentiaries had their first sitting at Prague.—Preparations are making there for the reception of the Minister from England. August 12.

In consequence of the great difficulty that has been experienced in completing the crews of the frigates now in Chatham and Sheerness, orders were given to disarm the Christian the VII. and to dispose of her crew. That vessel will be re-equipped as speedily as possible. We cannot omit relating this fact, although the conclusion to be drawn from it is very unfavorable to us. Such measures were not necessary, when we had the ability of procuring seamen from the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Baltic, the United States, and even the coast of France. We plainly perceive the disadvantageous effects of the perseverance of France in the Continental System.

The ship of war Lord Nelson will be immediately launched at Woolwich.—She is pierced for 120 guns, and will carry in addition 24 carronades. She is the strongest vessel ever built for the English navy.

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

Boston, Sept. 25.

The ship Hope (a released American) arrived here yesterday in six days from Halifax. The papers to the 17th inst. state: That Adm. Warren's squadron had arrived there from the Chesapeake, and landed the troops that had been employed therein;—and that there were then in

CANANDAIGUA, Sept. 21.

About 150 or 200 Indian warriors of the Oneida and Stockbridge tribes, have passed through this village within a week past, destined for fort George. Deserters come into fort George daily. The Indians are said to have nearly all left the British army. It is rumored that they have gone to Malden.

Accounts from Canada state, that sickness prevails there to an alarming degree, as well among the British troops as the inhabitants.

Gen. Wilkinson has been seized with the fever, but was convalescent.

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the Columbian, dated Burlington, Sept. 19, 1813.

"It is late at night, and I have just to inform you that I came through camp today—the army is under marching orders. I saw our friend captain Van —; he told me he was ordered to march to day, he is detailed to the advanced guard; the main body expected to follow immediately; all were in preparation. The army stationed at Cumberland Head; consisting of 6000 regulars, all clean-shaven looking men. I expect they will proceed at present as far as Champlain, where they will probably halt for a while. About 300 of the local militia, the best I ever saw, marched last night from Plattsburg to Dead Creek, about two and a half miles from the village, where they remain as a picket guard, about three or four miles from the main army. All the militia I have conversed with, are willing to cross the lines whenever ordered. Maj. Roberts, who commands this detachment, deserves great credit for his exertions in drilling and disciplining them.

The fleet under commodore M'Donough, is at anchor in St. Amant Bay, which is formed by Cumberland Head, on the main land to the north about six miles from Plattsburg; he is decidedly superior to the enemy, who has dropped down under the guns of the Isle Noix.—Our flotilla consists of five sloops, two gun-boats, cut down to row galleys, two boats, each mounting a long 12 or 18 pounder. The British fleet altogether on these waters, does not exceed two or three sloops, and I think three galleys. I have my information respecting their force, from one recently at St. Johns, and who I think could not have been deceived, from the situation he was in. The mail is closed; I must send this by a passenger in the stage, and I am therefore in great haste."

Yesterday towards night, the patrol took up a citizen, just going to cross the lines—he had a draft of our whole northern army, the number it contained, where and how they were situated; together with a map of all our fleet and batteries, where they lay, and every particular.—He is now at the main guard house, and his trial will take place to-morrow.

ZANESVILLE, SEPT. 22. Recent accounts from the Lake up to 15th inst. inform that the prisoners from on board the fleet were landed at Portage river—that on board commodore Perry's fleet about 33 were killed and since dead, and about 85 wounded—that it was a complete conquest of the British force on the lake—that preparations were making for a descent upon Canada—that the allies, (savages) of the British exhibited traits of disaffection—that the veteran governor Shelby, had arrived with the Kentucky volunteers, that general Harrison retained the entire confidence of the army, and that this active force, ample supply of provisions and munitions of war &c. indicated a speedy and terrible retribution on the common enemy—may successfully attend them, and Michigan and Canada be restored to the full enjoyment of self government.

"I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America. My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire."

"In the success which has recently attended his majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude the hand of Divine Providence;—in the use I desire to make of these and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his majesty's people, and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands, in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honorable peace."

The Prince Regent says nothing of the 'Russian mediation.'

CHARLESTON, Sept. 17.

Latest from the Essex.—We were yesterday favored with a Jamaica paper of the 12th ult. The only article of any importance it contained, is the following relative to the Essex frigate, capt. Porter, which is one month later than any thing before received.

KINGSTON, (J.) Aug. 12.—At length we have some authentic information respecting the United States frigate Essex. By a letter from Lima, dated May 20, to a mercantile house in this city, we ascertain that she anchored off that harbor on the 5th of April, having in charge two ships, supposed to be her prizes, English South-sea-men; and that she shortly after proceeded to cruise off the Gallapagos Islands.

NEW LONDON, SEPT. 2. Bold Push.—Fourteen deserters from the Acacia, arrived here on Sunday last. By their story it appears that between 12 and 1 o'clock that morning, the boat came alongside the frigate for a relief guard, when, by a concerted plan, as soon as the officer and crew ceased two men had left the boat, 12 seamen jumped into her, and pushed off; the centinel of the gang-way being of the number, their design was not immediately perceived.—They rowed under the stern and thus avoided the ships guns; orders were given for the centries to fire upon them, which they did without injury, and the bold fellows answered with three cheers, and pulled away for the land. The night was very dark; having approached the shore of Fisher's Island, not knowing with certainty where they were, they threw out their ketch, and remained at anchor nearly an hour, when they got under way, rowed down the south side of the Island, and early in the morning got safe into Stonington, where they were kindly received, took breakfast, sold the boat and her armament, pocketed the cash and proceeded for this place. The boat is a fine 12 oar barge, with sails; had on board, 6 muskets, 10 cutlasses, 2 pair of pistols; with an ample magazine.

Last evening considerable alarm was excited from a report having been circulated that several hundred men from the British fleet, had landed at Mill-Stone point, 4 miles from this place. After a considerable bustle it was ascertained that a small body of marines were landed on Two-Tree Island, near Mill-Stone.

It is reported that the Valiant has been aground off Goshen Reef for two days past. She has during that time appeared to be stationary.

NEWBURY-FORT, SEPT. 21. LAUNCH. On Saturday last was launched from Merrill's ship yard, the U. S. sloop of war WASP. She moved into her destined element in majestic style. She is pierced for 23 guns, and is rated a 20 gun ship. In point of model and workmanship, we presume she will not suffer by comparison with either of the other of her class built or building in pursuance of the late act of Congress. We understand she is to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch.

Treatment of American Prisoners in the English Prisons. A gentleman, who lately travelled from Boston to Baltimore, and on whose veracity we rely, has given us the following particulars, which we believe, as they exactly correspond with the many other accounts from other quarters.—"The gentleman overtook and conversed with a number of American seamen who had lately been released from English prisons by cartel; they were unanimous in their relation of the miserable treatment they received from "the bulwark of our religion"—they were confined in small unhealthy apartments, and sparingly fed with unwholesome provisions, such as old oatmeal, rotten potatoes, &c.—They were every day invited to volunteer in the service of England, or threatened, on refusal, to be long confined and worse treated.—In consequence of which, a number of American sailors, rather than be subjected to such bad fare and a tedious imprisonment, did enter into the British navy."—[Amer.]

ARRIVAL OF COM. RODGERS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Arrived, down sound.—The Smack Delancey, Brown, 14 hours from Stonington—captain B. informs, that a boat arrived there on Sunday from Block Island, that had, on Saturday, boarded the frigate President, commodore Rodgers, and supplied him with pilots to proceed to Newport. They were informed on board the President, that during the cruise they had taken 11 merchantmen and 2 sloops of war, the Cruiser, and one other 7 days before, on the Banks, the name of which was mentioned, but not recollect.

The sloop George, Hallet, from Cape Cod, via New London, which place he left at 8 on Monday evening, with fish, to the master. Mentions the report of commodore Rodgers having arrived at Newport.

The sloop Fair Play, Coleman, from Nantucket, via New London. The report of commodore Rodgers having arrived at Newport was believed; and in consequence the town of New London was illuminated on Monday evening, and the guns of our squadron there fired a salute.

The boat Peggy, Hammond, from N. London. Left New London at half past 11 on Monday night. Informs that in consequence of the arrival at Newport of commodore Rodgers, the frigates and fort fired a salute. The Valiant, 74, was at anchor off New London, and a frigate off Black Point.

The sloop Fox, Sleight, from New Haven—left there at 12 o'clock yesterday—informs, that commodore Rodgers had arrived at Newport, with a sloop of war and the schooner Highflyer, both prizes. This capt. S. saw in a handbill printed yesterday at New Haven. He also informs, that there was a sloop of war yesterday off Guilford.

Confirmation.—By the Boston stage, and the sloop Fox, Sleight, in 6 hours from New Haven both arrived last night, we have received a confirmation of the safe return of the frigate President, commodore Rodgers, after a successful cruise of five months. It appears by handbills which were published (which capt. S. read) at New Haven yesterday, that the commodore arrived at Newport on Saturday last, with a British sloop of war, and the Baltimore built schooner Highflyer, of 10 guns, lately captured by the enemy while in the French trade. It is also stated, that during the commodore's cruise he has manned 13 prizes, and sunk several others.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 28.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Schooner ARTEL, off Portage River, Sept. 20th, 1813.

Sir—Since I last did myself the honor of writing you, the vessels under my command have been employed in moving the army from the camps at Portage river and fort Meigs to Put-in-bay. A considerable body of troops have already arrived at that place. Gen. Cass, commanding at the bay, mentioned to me a few moments before I left him this morning, that a man had arrived from Detroit, who reported that the Indians had burnt that place. The gen. had not seen the man; and two of his officers conversed with him.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, &c.

O. H. PERRY.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

DREADFUL CONFLICT.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Fort St. Stephens, Sept. 4, 1813.

"The storm which has been so long gathering, and so often predicted by honest, respectable citizens, has at length fallen on our infant defenceless settlements. On Monday last the Creek Indians commenced hostilities against us, and on that day reduced one fort at Tensasio, about fifteen miles from Stoddert; in which there were between three and four hundred persons of every description. Of these, about one hundred and thirty-five were volunteers in the service of the United States and local militia.—The said fort was surprised, and that the Indians entered at one of the gates and sat fire to an old framed house in the centre of the pickets. All was done that could be effected by cool, determined bravery; but overpowered by numbers, they were literally butchered, the house set on fire, and the old men, women and children (who were in an upper room) burnt to death. Our little Spartan band stood their lives well, having killed (as stated by the few who escaped) about two hundred, and wounded many more.

Of all that were in the fort, eight only have got in, and they escaped by cutting down the pickets. Under the double influence of British gold and furious fanaticism, the savages fought in a manner scarcely to be credited. The fight was so obstinately maintained for a long time, that the opponents, overcome by fatigue and exertion, loaded their pieces deliberately and shot each other down, or were mutually despatched by the bayonet and tomahawk.

"The brave and much lamented maj. Beasley commanded, and was killed at the gate, very early in the action: at this plate sixty-three of the savages were killed. Not an officer of the fort survived—they fell bravely discharging their duty to their country. This disastrous event has stricken a panic into many of the citizens east of Tombigbe, and they are flying in every direction. At this place we have made a stand, and must either repulse the enemy or share the fate of those who fell in the fort at Tensasio.

New York, Sept. 21.

A BEAUTIFUL LAUNCH. Yesterday, about 12 o'clock, the U. S. sloop of war PEACOCK (one of the handsomest vessels ever built in this port) was launched from the ship yard of Messieurs Adam and Noah Brown. She descended majestically into her destined element, amidst the plaudits of many thousand male and female spectators, without the occurrence of the smallest accident.

The Peacock is to mount 24 guns, (22 of them 32 pound caronades, and 2 long eighteens) and is to be commanded by Capt. WARRINGTON.

We understand it is not 90 days since the architects laid the keel of the above vessel.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

In retreating out of Spain towards Bayonne the French army were attacked by the English, and would have been totally destroyed, being greatly inferior in number, had not the Anglo-Spanish army been directed from this object by plundering the French baggage.

King Joseph was obliged to defend himself with his sabre, and would have been taken prisoner, had his person been recognized.—Marshal Soult, having arrived at Bayonne in six days from Dresden, invested with the title and powers of lieutenant of the empire, re-organized the French army with incredible celerity, marched it towards one of the passes of the Pyrenean mountains, retake six redoubts from the English, and cut in pieces several of their regiments, the remains of which arrived prisoners at Bayonne. Several other actions had subsequently taken place, with no decisive success on either side.—Our readers, by casting their eyes upon the map, will be able to see, that Marshal Wellington cannot prevent the junction of Marshals Suchet and Soult.

We have been favored with the following letter from General Solignac, to his friend in this city, which we translate for our paper:—

Extract of a letter from Gen. Solignac, dated 20th August.

On the 18th inst. Marshal Soult and Gen. Clausez, who has just received a reinforcement of 30,000 men from France, attacked Lord Wellington in his position at Hezmann, in Biscay.

The affair was terrible, and lasted from four o'clock in the morning to three in the afternoon.

The French, with their accustomed bravery, carried with the bayonet all the enemy's redoubts and other works, which the English general had raised to strengthen his position.

The whole English park of artillery has fallen into our hands.

The number of prisoners we have taken amounts to four thousand, and according to accounts that may be relied on, the English had 2,700 killed.

The result of this battle is the complete evacuation of Biscay by the English army, and the total dispersion of the bands under Mina, Longa, and Gaspare.

A division under my orders has been ordered to march to relieve St. Sebastian, and retake Gaetaria, Castro, and St. Andro.

In their retreat, the English, according to their horrible usage, have burnt a part of the city of Vittoria.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 7.

FROM FORT GEORGE.

Extract of a letter from Fort George, to a gentleman in this city, dated Sept. 25.

"We have received marching orders—every thing is ready—we expect to be off in a few hours. We go by water—place of destination not known; supposed to be Kingston. Our fleet is here. Nothing particular has taken place here for some time past."

LOAN OF 7,500,000 DOLLARS.

On Saturday last, being the day fixed for receiving proposals for the loan of 7,500,000 dollars, authorised by an act of the last session of Congress, proposals for more than twelve millions and a half of dollars were offered to the Secretary of the Treasury. The loan was taken at 83 dollars 25 cents in money for 100 dollars in stock bearing an interest of 6 per cent. The privilege of prompt payment for the latter instalments not being given to the lenders in this loan, a measure which subjects the Treasury to pay interest on the money before it was wanted, the terms are one per cent better to the government, than those on which the

loan of sixteen millions was contracted for six months since.

It thus appears that the loan closed in a manner the most satisfactory, and promising very great facility and advantage on any future occasion. The several offers accepted were by the excess of their amount beyond the sum authorised to be loaned, obliged to be reduced 29 per cent. on their amount. The result affords a sure pledge to the government of ample resources, as far as it may be necessary to resort to loans in future. It is the more gratifying to the friends of the government and to good men of all parties, who must rejoice in the good credit of their government, inasmuch as this loan has been filled to overflowing, during a state of things truly discouraging; among the prominent circumstances of which we may enumerate the blockade of our harbors by ships of war; the vexatious depredations of the enemy on our foreign and coasting commerce; the consequent temporary suspension of both, and particularly the former; the excessive expenditures occasioned by the increased military force brought into service, and particularly of the militia, the most expensive and exclusively defensive force—and all this too, when no success of our own occurred to enliven the feelings or loosen the purse strings of our citizens—for, let it be remembered, that the glorious victory on Lake Erie, the only event of moment which has recently occurred, and which was well calculated to inspire confidence on the part of the lenders in the speedy and glorious termination of the war, was not known until the terms of the offers had been fixed and handed into the Treasury Department. Let all these circumstances be collated with the opposition of a most daring and indeed wicked faction, which strove to undermine the credit and cripple the resources of the government—which even dared, yes, most impudently and basely dared, to menace those who ventured to lend their money to their own government, with exclusion, not only from the pale of the political church, but from the altar of their God!—[Remember this—it should never be forgotten]—and the result is as surprising as it is delightful. Yes, fellow-citizens, friends of the government—a beneficent Providence smiles on the efforts of those who are engaged in nobly supporting the cause of our country! By sea, by land, at home, they prosper. Under such auspices who but the most timid and faint-hearted can doubt of a triumph as glorious as our cause is righteous and just?

From an authentic source of information, we learn that the gallantry and enthusiasm existing among the officers and crews of the fleet on Lake Ontario, are of the first order; and that so far from having fled from the enemy, as he and his friends among us have represented, there never was a period, under any circumstances whatever, that the American fleet suffered itself to be chased. So anxious was commodore Chauncey to bring him to action, that he once attempted it with 6 schooners less than he had commanded, but without success. We also learn that the spirit and zeal of the army at Fort George will suffer nothing by a comparison with even Commodore Chauncey's command. General Williams declares that he found on his arrival, and saw among the regiments during his continuance there, nothing but one common anxious desire to be led against the enemy. In that army there are no parties, either of a political or individual character—it received General Wilkinson in the best good disposition. Even those officers who had been at points with him prior to the declaration of war, had determined to merge every private consideration in the nobler one, public service—all would execute his orders with spirit and cheerfulness. The general had been very ill, but was much recovered.—Id.

Another NAVAL CHALLENGE.

We have before us a letter from one of the crew of the United States brig Enterprise, by which she had received and accepted a challenge from H. B. Major's brig Young Enoules. The Enterprise is repairing and the battle is to be fought in 30 days from receipt of the challenge, which was on the 18th inst. The crew of the Enterprise were complimented by the citizens of Portland with a public dinner on the 30th.—[Demo. Press.

OUR TRIUMPHS.

According to the London newspapers, our enemies have paid higher compliments to the valor of our tars than we have done ourselves. Their lamentations over the Guerriers, Java, Macedonian, Frolic, &c. &c. have thundered our applause over the universe; the tone of deep regret has been so universal with the boasted masters of the ocean, that its

singularity must have been noted even at Algiers. Nor is our glory embrowned only by British lamentation—our fame is spread abroad by the tower guns and by British illuminations. Formerly, when a Duncan, a St. Vincent, or a Nelson gained a signal victory, and destroyed a Dutch, a Spanish, or a French fleet, the tower guns were fired, but never were there rejoicings at a victory over a squadron or a ship—until the capture of the Chesapeake! Then, indeed, were the tower guns fired and the Bow bells rung, and well they might, for it was an unusual thing to triumph over Americans—what an encomium did those guns pay to our tars! what a peal of joy did the bells ring in the ears of Americans! Yes, the bravery of our tars is such, that we have compelled the enemy to proclaim it themselves: so difficult was it to gain a single victory or a single ship from us, that when gained, as much was done to celebrate it, as used to be done after a battle in which twenty ships of the line were taken.

But short is the triumph over the Chesapeake; doubly dull and heavy will the British feel, after their short lived joy, when they learn the fate of the Boxer and their fleet on Lake Erie: the tower guns and the Bow bells will be thought of every day more and more by the "thinking people," when they learn our new triumphs: Our victories will be spoken of, and thought of, ten times more, because our loss of the Chesapeake was so much rejected at: Glorious cause, which has such tars to maintain it! Fortunate seamen, who have a country, which will ever make your cause its own, which never will make a peace until your rights shall be secured and your glorious toils rewarded!—[Aurora.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATION.

The John Bull story of the late Capt. James Lawrence having been born in Bristol, in England, is 'very like a whale.'

Capt. James Lawrence was the son of John Lawrence, Esq. of Burlington, in the state of New Jersey and, if I am not very much mistaken, was born in 1770; his house was directly opposite to Powell's Academy and at present belongs to General Bloomfield. I well recollect the day after capt. Lawrence was born—an old negro servant belonging to Mr. Lawrence met me: I asked him how his mistress was? He said 'Quite well—had a fine son with an eye like a bull.' I was intimate in the family of Mr. John Lawrence, who was the eldest son of Elisha Lawrence, of Chesnut Grove, in Monmouth county, (N. J.)

It is probable that capt. Lawrence's grand-father might have been born in England—of this I am not certain; he was upwards of 70 years of age when I first became acquainted with him, and I understood that Elisha Lawrence and his brother John were among the first settlers in Monmouth county, New-Jersey.

This short statement of the family of the late capt. Lawrence, being founded on unquestionable authority, you will do the friends of the deceased an act of justice by giving it publicly. W. G.

FROM THE NEW JERSEY JOURNAL.

Commodore Perry.—Since the commodore's glorious victory, it is discovered, by some of the knowing ones, that he is a federalist; or at least, they seem to take a pride in calling him one. If he were a federalist would he be at all flattered by their conduct. The British will in future consider him as a powerful friend to the administration, and the lustre of his brilliant conduct will serve to discover the deep shade of political enormity that envelopes the opposition. Such federalists as the commodore we hail with heart felt satisfaction. But we must and shall continue to despise the advocates of British insolence, who almost weep when victory is ours, and whose continual cry is do give up the ship.

Mr. Delahoyde, of Scion Vale, who has recently distinguished himself by his successful treatment of insanity, performed one of his miraculous cures in the course of the last month, under the inspection of the duke of Sussex and several noblemen, together with the physicians of the transport board. In order to satisfy these gentlemen that the merit to which he laid claim was not without foundation, he went to the house of sir Jonathan Miles, at Hoxton, and from ninety three of the wildest of the patients, selected one of the most ungovernable, who has been nearly three years in chains, and was literally naked. This unhappy wretch he conveyed to his premises at Hoxton, to make his experiment, where the physicians to whom we have alluded, felt his pulse, and found it considerably above a hundred.

Dr. Delahoyde, then proceeded to perform his cure, which he always does in private, and in a short time afterwards returned with his patient to his guests, who, to their astonishment, found that his pulse had been reduced to 73. The man has since been completely restored, and is now at work in the garden at Scion Vale, perfectly sane, and has had several conversations with the duke of Sussex and other persons of distinction, who have attested the fact. Independent of this cure, several others have been performed by this gentleman, equally surprising. His mode of treating his patients remains a perfect secret. Some medical men have imagined that he has recourse to exhaustion, but he has clearly proved that this is not his practice.

London paper.

EXTRACT—DATED.

"Chazy, (Lake Champlain,) Sept. 22.

"Last Sunday, at 5 P. M. the army embarked and stood north, landed at Champlain, and by about sunrise next morning the advanced guard surprised a British picket, in Odetown, about 30 miles from Plattsburg, which attempted to run away—killed two mortally wounded one, and took five. General Hampton remained in Odetown with the army till yesterday afternoon, when he was called about came back to Champlain and turned short to the left towards Chateaugue. Where he is going to God only knows. Perhaps when he arrives at French Mills he will be joined by some troops from Sacket's Harbor, and then turn again north towards Montreal. I suppose the general made the movement to Odetown to distract the enemy."

Lower Sandusky, Sept. 13, 1813.

"It is supposed we have taken 900 prisoners. The British officers say it was with reluctance the fleet came out, but the Indians forced them to it—for they were determined to know which of the big canoes had the command of the Lake; and they would commence a general massacre—Two regiments of regulars left this place last night to guard the prisoners.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

COMMODORE RODGERS.

Office of the Newport Mercury, Sunday Evening, Sept. 26th, 1813.

This morning arrived in this harbor the United States frigate President Commodore Rodgers, from a cruise of 5 months. We have been favored with the following account of her cruise:—

May 8th, lat. 39, long. 69, separated from the Congress.

9th June, lat. 42, 19, long. 32, 27, captured the brig Kitty, from Newfoundland for Alicante with a cargo of fish, ordered her for France.—(Retaken.)

10th June, captured the British packet Duke of Montrose from Falmouth to Halifax.

11th June, captured the British brig Maria, letter of marque, from Newfoundland bound to Spain with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France, and despatched the Duke of Montrose to England as a cartel, with the crews of the captured vessels on parole, being 73 in number.

June 12, captured the British sloop Falcon, from Newfoundland bound to Spain, with a cargo of fish; ordered her for France.

June 27, arrived at Bergen in Norway, the distressed situation which prevented our getting any supplies except water, and sailed from thence 2d July.

July 13, captured off North Cape, White Sea, British brig Jane and Ann from St. Idella, for Archangel, in ballast and destroyed her.

July 18, captured British brig Daphne, from Cork bound to Archangel in ballast, and destroyed her.

July 19, was chased from our cruising ground, off N. Cape, by a line of battle ship and a frigate. From the lightness of the wind, and several shiftings of it in their favor, the chase was prolonged to 16 hours.

July 24, captured British whale ship Eliza Swan, returning from Greenland, with a cargo of fish and blubber—ransomed her, and put on board the crews of the captured vessels, wholly together with her own crew, we permitted to proceed to England on parole, being 76 in number.

July 29, off the Ferro Islands, captured the British brig Alert, from Archangel bound to England, with a cargo of pitch and tar, and destroyed her.

Aug. 2, between the Ferro Islands and the coast of Ireland, captured the British barque Lyon, returning from a whaling voyage, with a cargo of fish and blubber; ransomed her, and sent the crew of the Alert, together with her own, being 63, to England, on parole.

Aug. 30, lat. 47, 17, lon. 46, 42, captured the hermaphrodite brig Shannon, from Australia for London with a cargo of rum and sugar—ordered her to the first American port.

Sept. 9, lat. 43, long. 50, 26, captured brig F. C. from Jamaica for London, with a cargo of coffee; ordered her for the first American port.

Sept. 23, off Nantuxet Shoals, captured H. B. M. schr. Highflyer, formerly of Baltimore, commanded by lieutenant Hutchison, 5 guns and 39 men; ordered her in.

The President was bound to Boston, but on obtaining information by the Highflyer, that the Majestic and a frigate were in Boston Bay, Com. R. then stood for this port.

Commodore Rodgers obtained information of the loss of the American signals, from vessels which he spoke in the North Sea, which took him for an Englishman.

The President has kept to sea, until her provisions were nearly exhausted. She has seen no enemy's cruizers, except the squadron and schr. mentioned above. The crew of the President are all in good health.

The President and her prize the Highflyer proceeded this evening, up Providence river. Com. Rodgers has sent 210 prisoners to England on parole, and has now on board fifty-four, including five officers.

Also arrived this afternoon, the Highflyer schr. of five guns, Lt. Hutchinson, tender to admiral Warren, prize to the frigate President. Lieutenant Hutchinson, supposing the President to be a British frigate, came on board and informed commodore Rodgers, that he was looking for the President, and as soon as he should obtain information of her, he should inform the commodore of the squadron in the Sound, and in Boston Bay.

He gave com. R. the private signals of the British navy, and admiral Warren's instructions.

The report that Commodore Rodgers had taken the gun-brig Grizler was incorrect. The Commodore in the N. Sea, was informed of the capture of the Chesapeake, with the American private signals. The Congress parted 20 days after sailing, and had not been met afterwards.

Commodore R. had not sent ashore at Scotland. If he could have procured provisions he would have prolonged his cruise. The frigate has a quantity of dry goods on board.

Sept. 22, boarded a Swedish brig from Bermuda, (where she had been carried in and cleared) bound to Boston or Bath.

Alexandria, Oct. 4.

We have received a letter from Washington of the utmost importance.—It comes direct to us, signed by the proper name of the writer who is entitled to credit from his general character and correct means of obtaining information. We give the following extract from his letter as the best avement of its truly important contents:—

"A minister, lord Walpole, has embarked from Leith to meet the Russian mediation, and all seems to be going on well in that quarter. Lord Aberdeen is appointed British minister at Prague."

Herald.

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LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charleston, on the 30th September, 1813.

Isckiah Allison, Jeremiah Aris, James Aris, Mr. Atwell, John Agar, John Brown, Zack. Buckmaster, Maury Bramhall, Rachel Brown, Lucia Becker, Jane Bridenhart, M. Blue, Benjamin Bussel, Daniel Byrrs Coon, John Burdick, Cordelia Beeler, C.

Thomas Jordan, William Jones, William Jennings, Pompey Jackson, Daniel Jones, James Jones, David Johnson, Thomas Kelly, Christina Keffer, L. Lyons, Catherine Lebout, Sarah Lancaster, Richard Little, Esther Little, Thomas W. Little, Jar-as Lock, John Lusk, John Lock, Mary Lewis.

James Moore, Isaac Mayer, Susan McDonald, John Miller, John Smith, or Henry Haines, George M'Williams, William Lee, Jacob H. Manning, William Miller, Robert Miller, Lucinda D. Muse, John Martin, Mr. Musselman, Joseph M'Calland, Betsy C. Nelson, Humphrey Oglesbee, 2; William Orendorf, H. L. Opie.

Drusilla Rutherford, Philip Robinson, Edmund Randolph, S. Smith Slaughter, Stephen Stalley, George Simmerman, Moses Smither, Nathan Spence, Sarah Suthers, John Sewell, Dorothy A. Saunders, Rebecca Swayne, Felicia Soley, Lewis Swift, Hugh Saunders.

Francis Tuman, William Templeton, Jesse Taylor, Jacob K. Valk, Samuel Washington, James Weldon, James Wright, Francis Warman, Jane Woods, Adam Weaver, John Wilkins, Ann Waring, John Williamson, Michael Witdig, Benjamin Wilson, John Yates, John C. Young.

Peter Jackson, HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M. SHEPHERDSTOWN POST-OFFICE, VA. A list of letters remaining on hand on the 30th September, which, if not taken up by the 1st January next will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

M. John Malone, John Murphy, P. Edward Page, Jacob Perry, William Parrott, John Pierce, Betsy Price.

Solomon Rapp, Conrad Rosenmus, S. Isaac Schwallter, Andrew Smart, Frances Stockwell, Anthony Springle, Philip Schoppart, Edward Southwood, John B. Showman.

Thomas Thornburg, Liddy Thompson, Joseph Turner, Richard Taylor, Elizabeth Turner, Thomas Turner, John Teaford, Samuel Uptog

