

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1813.

[No. 299.

BULLSKIN LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell about 155 or 160 acres of land on both sides the Bullskin, near Bond's Mill. The main branch of the Bullskin runs through about the centre of it. My price is five dollars per acre, one half down, and the balance in two annual payments.

THOMAS W. LEE.

Locust Grove, Dec. 2.

NOTICE.

TO farmers wishing to grind their crops of wheat, we will give twenty barrels superfine flour and two dollars in cash for every hundred bushels of wheat delivered in the Falls Mills, on Shenandoah river, about 4 miles from Charles Town, and one from Keyes' Ferry, and furnish the casks for the mill if requested, or furnish the casks on as low terms as they can be had from Cooper, and deliver 1200 lbs. of flour per 100 bushels wheat. Flour or corn will be taken for the casks at the market price or cash as owners want their money as they deliver the casks. We will deliver the flour at Harper's Ferry, or at the Old Furnace if requested at the customary price and wait for the carriage until the flour is sold, if it is not convenient to pay at the time of the delivery. We will deliver flour on sight for export or manufacture immediately. Farmers that will favor us with their grinding may rely on having it speedily done and particular attention paid. We will also buy wheat and give the fair market price in two weeks after the harvest may be made—cash will be paid as fast as the wheat is delivered.

JAMES WELDON,
JOHN WELDON.

Falls Mills, December 2, 1813.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been a considerable sufferer by evil disposed persons throwing down his fences, and letting cattle into the enclosures of his farm lying part in Jefferson & part in De Keyes counties, and by fishing and hunting and carrying off wood through his land, and committing various other depredations thereon—this is therefore to notify all such that hereafter he is determined to prosecute every person who may be known to commit any trespass upon his property.

BERNARD J. POLMAN.

Dec. 2.

CAUTION.

THIS is to warn all persons from taking an assignment on a note, which I have to Benjamin Bond, for the sum of thirty-eight dollars and forty-two cents, (bearing date 3d Jan. 1810,) as I am determined not to pay the same until said Bond comes forward and settles with me or otherwise compelled by law.

SAMUEL SPENCER.

December 2, 1813.

STOVES.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipes, finished in the most complete 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, as Journeymen.

JOHN G. UNSELD.

Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 23.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Joseph Bond, dec'd, either by bond or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment, or they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection.—And those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL MADDERSON, 3 Advers.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, 3 Advers.

November 25.

ORPHANS' COURT.

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1813. ORDERED, That the administrators of Joseph H. Mandeville, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria newspapers—

A Copy—Test.

A. MOORE, Register of Wills.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers of Alexandria County in the district of Columbia have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph H. Mandeville, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said decedent are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof duly authenticated and passed by the Orphans' Court to the subscribers on or before the tenth day of May next, or they may be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 10th day of November, 1813.

ROBERT MANDEVILLE,
JAMES MANDEVILLE,
Administrators of Joseph H. Mandeville.

Nov. 11.

To Millers & Millwrights.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS,

warranted first quality, at this store by the Market House, in Shepherdstown.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for HIDES, SKINS, and clean FLAX SEED.

November 18.

NEW FANCY STORE.

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

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Superfine & common cloths, Elegant Silk Buttons, Cassimeres, Bedford and Trimmings, Pinne's Corsets, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Stockings & Manchettes, English and India Yarns, Cashmeres, Gaiters, Keens, Ladies' Long & Short Kid and Silk Gloves, Men's Silk and Leather, together with a variety of other vestings, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Stockings, Muscadito, Men's do. do. elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls, Handkerchiefs fully assorted, A complete assortment of Ribbons, Home made and imported Thread, Cotton Balls, White & Coloured, Sewing Silks & Twists, Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, Misses and Children's ditto, Men's and Boys' Gaiters and Fine Leather do. Cotton Gards and Spinning Cotton, Books and Stationery, Hard Ware, China, Queens and Glass Ware, Groceries and Liquors, Best large twist Gowing Tobacco, Common ditto, Snuff and Spanish Cigars, &c. &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.

NOTICE.

SOMETIME about the year 1810, a certain John A. Hamilton came to my wife in a notice and prevailed upon my wife to sign a note in my name, drawn in favor of John A. Hamilton, for Ten Dollars, which note was assigned to John Anderson, of Charlestown, and put into the hands of Richard I. W. Carr, for collection. The subscriber being disposed to pay said note, has since paid the amount thereof to said Anderson, but not being able to get said note from Conn or Anderson, I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it again.

THOMAS EVANS.

Nov. 25.

Trustee's Sale.

I will sell at public sale on the 11th day of December next, before the door of Fulton's Tavern, in Charlestown, to the highest bidder, for Cash, a lot of 5 acres two roads and sixteen poles, of cleared land; and a lot of wood land containing sixty poles, the same lots which upon a division of the lands of John Ridgeway, dec'd, in the county of Jefferson, (which had been held as dower by Mary Ridgeway, dec'd, were assigned to Edward Ridgeway as one of the heirs of the said John Ridgeway, dec'd)—This sale will take place under a deed of trust executed to the subscriber of the 12th Dec. 1802, for the benefit of John Grove. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock and the subscriber will convey to the purchaser in character of trustee.

WILLIAM TATE.

Nov. 11th, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his old customers and the public generally, that he has on hand and intends keeping for sale a general assortment of

Soal and Upper Leather,

either by the large or small quantity, at the lowest prices.

ALSO,

He will take in all kinds of HIDES and SKINS, for which Leather or the highest price in Cash will be given.

He as formerly carries on the

BOOT & SHOEMAKING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and has now on hand a general assortment of shoes for sale, and intends keeping a variety of work ready made, in the best manner, at his old stand, and hopes to merit a share of the public patronage.

He wishes to employ one or two Journeymen to the above business.

HENRY SMITH.

Smithfield, Nov. 11.

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 Lutegrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Lincen 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 Lincen, 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. [cf

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 Grayley and Blistered STEEL,

Bar-Iron, Castings, &c.

For Sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 12.

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 eaving word with Mr. John Shopper. 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.

Jefferson County, ss.

October Court, 1813.

Michael Burket, Complainant,

vs.

John Stipp, jun. John Stipp, sen'r. and

Walter B. Selby, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendants John Stipp, jun. and John Stipp, sen. not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants John Stipp, jun. and John Stipp, sen. do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of Jefferson county.

A Copy.—Teate

GEO. HITE, C. C.

Swift & Conway, CABINET MAKERS,

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. Griffith, next door to Mr. Gibb's store,—having procured a good stock of materials, flatter themselves they will be able to supply any person with furniture of every kind, with strength and elegance not heretofore executed in this place, as one of the concerns has lately visited Baltimore for a supply of material and viewing the present fashions.

Charlestown, Nov. 18.

Jefferson County, ss.

June Court, 1813.

Michael Bruner, Plaintiff,

vs.

John Stipp, & Walter B. Selby, Dfs.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant John Stipp not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant John Stipp do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of Jefferson county.

A Copy.—Teate

GEO. HITE, C. C.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received, and for sale at this office, at the Philadelphia Prices, the following entertaining and instructive Publications:

GOD'S REVENGE AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.

God's revenge against Gambling. Parents concerned for the Morals of their Sons can hardly do them a nobler charity than the gift of these two very impressive pamphlets.

ALGERNON SIDNEY on Government. One of the best political tracts in America says of this work, that "it is the best elementary book on the principles of government, as founded in natural rights, that has ever been published in any language."

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON, by Chief Justice Marshall.

ANQUEIL'S UNIVERSAL HISTORY, exhibiting the rise, decline, and revolutions of all the nations of the world, from the creation to the present day. This work though written by a French gentleman, is pronounced by the British Critics to be the most complete system of Universal History that was ever published.

FAMILY BIBLES.

DOCTOR HILLIARY'S SERMONS, prefaced with "Some Journals" Internal Evidence of the Christian Religion. No sermons were ever better calculated to allure young persons to the love of religion, than these of Dr. Blair.

HAYES'S HISTORY OF HIS VOY.

PAIN'S POLITICAL WORKS, containing his famous "Common Sense, Crisis, Rights of Man," &c. &c.

BARCLAY'S APOLOGY FOR THE QUAKERS, NO GODS NO CROWN, by Penn.

WEEMS'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, 11th edition, with many a plates of battles.

HISTORY of the late great REVIVAL of RELIGION among the Whites in South Carolina. THE BRITISH SOLDIERS' COMPANION, showing the superior happiness of the married state. THE TRUE AMERICAN, or the blessings of a Republic among a people that is wise and virtuous.

BALLET'S CICERO; or a Selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language.

LADY'S PRECEPTOR,

JOSEPHUS,

IMMORTAL MENTOR,

SACRED EXTRACTS,

BURTON'S LECTURES,

MOORE'S MONITOR,

ONELLE'S GEOGRAPHY,

TOM JONES, in four volumes,

ADRIANE MOMBRAY,

THE THEATRICAL, by Mrs. West,

WHAT HAS BEEN, by Mrs. Mathews,

DEATH OF ABEL,

HISTORY OF THE BIBLE,

RASSI LAS,

MURRAY'S SEQUEL,

CRIMINAL RECORDER,

PARADISE LOST, elegant edition,

BURNS' POEMS,

ELEMENTS OF MORALITY,

SCHOOL TESTAMENTS,

PIETISM'S PROGRESS,

BURNS TRIAL, for high treason,

CHASE'S TRIAL,

WILKINSON'S MEMOIRS,

CONSTITUTIONS,

AMERICAN ANTI-SMITH,

LESSONS IN ELOCUTION,

POETRY'S EVIDENCE,

READING EXERCISES,

HYMN BOOKS,

JONES'S DICTIONARY, with Walker's pronunciation,

GODD'S ARITHMETIC,

FEDERAL CALCULATOR,

SONG BOOKS,

SANDFORD AND MERTON,

BALUMORE SPELLING BOOK,

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY,

UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY,

DILWORTH'S DICTIONARY,

READY RECKONER,

A great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS,

LETTER PAPER,

BEST CLARIFIED QUILLS,

RED INK POWDER,

BEST RED SEALING WAX, &c. &c.

October 7.

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. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. 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, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

President's Message.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.

This day at twelve o'clock, the President of the United States transmitted the following Message to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. Coles his Secretary:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate

and of the House of Representatives,

In meeting you at the present interesting conjuncture, it would have been highly satisfactory if I could have communicated a favorable result of the mission charged with negotiations for restoring peace. It was a just expectation from the respect due to the distinguished Sovereign who had invited them by his offer of mediation, from the readiness with which the invitation was accepted on the part of the United States, and from the pledge to be found in an act of their Legislature for the liberality which their Plenipotentiaries would carry into the negotiation, that no time would be lost by the British government in embracing the experiment of hastening a stop to the effusion of blood. A prompt and cordial acceptance of the Mediation on that side was the less to be doubted as it was of a nature not to submit rights or pretensions on either side to the decision of an umpire, but to afford merely an opportunity, honorable and desirable to both, for discussing, and if possible adjusting them, for the interest of both.

The British Cabinet either mistaking our desire of peace for a dread of British power, or misled by other fallacious calculations, has disappointed this reasonable anticipation. No communications from our envoys having reached us, no information on the subject has been received from that source. But it is known that the mediation was declined in the first instance, and there is no evidence, notwithstanding the lapse of time, that a change of disposition in the British Councils has taken place, or is to be expected.

Under such circumstances, a nation proud of its rights, and conscious of its strength, has no choice but an exertion of the one in support of the other. To this determination, the best encouragement, is derived from the success with which it has pleased the Almighty to bless our arms, both on the land and on the water.

Whilst proofs have been continued of the enterprise and skill of our cruisers, public and private, on the ocean, and a new trophy gained in the capture of a British by an American vessel of war, after an action giving celebrity to the name of the victorious commander; the great inland waters, on which the enemy were also to be encountered have presented achievements of our naval arms, as brilliant in their character as they have been important in their consequences.

On Lake Erie the squadron under command of capt. Perry, having met the British squadron, of superior force, a sanguinary conflict ended in the capture of the whole. The conduct of that officer, adroit as it was daring, and which was so well seconded by his comrades, justly entitles them to the admiration and gratitude of their country; and will fill an early page in its naval annals, with a victory never surpassed in lustre, however much it may have been in magnitude.

On Lake Ontario, the caution of the British commander, favored by contingencies, frustrated the efforts of the American commander, to bring on a decisive action. Captain Chauncey was able, however, to establish an ascendancy on that important theatre, and to prove, by the manner in which he effected every thing possible, that opportunities only were wanted, for a more shining display

of his own talents and of the gallantry of those under his command.

The success on Lake Erie having opened a passage to the territory of the enemy, the officer commanding the north western army transferred the war thither; and rapidly pursuing the hostile troops fleeing with their savage associates, forced a general action, which quickly terminated in the capture of the British, and dispersion of the savage force.

This result is signally honorable to Major General Harrison, by whose military talents it was prepared, to col. Johnson and his mounted volunteers, whose impetuous onset gave a decisive blow to the ranks of the enemy; and to the spirit of the volunteer militia equally brave and patriotic, who bore an interesting part in the scene; more especially to the chief magistrate of Kentucky at the head of them, whose heroism, signalized in the war which established the Independence of his country, sought at an advanced age, a share in hardships and battles, for maintaining its rights and its safety.

The effect of these successes has been to rescue the inhabitants of Michigan from their oppressions, aggravated by gross infractions of the capitulation which subjected them to a foreign power—to alleviate the savages of numerous tribes from the enemy by whom they were disappointed and abandoned—and to relieve an extensive region of country from a merciless warfare which desolated its frontiers and imposed on its citizens the most harassing servitudes.

In consequence of our naval superiority on Lake Ontario and the opportunity afforded by it for concentrating our forces by water, operations—which had been previously planned, were set on foot against the possessions of the enemy on the St. Lawrence. Such, however, was the delay produced, in the first instance, by adverse weather of unusual violence and continuance, and such the circumstances attending the first movements of the army; that the prospect at one time so favorable, was not realized.

The cruelty of the enemy, in enlisting the savages into a war with a nation desirous of mutual emulation in mitigating its calamities, has not been confined to any one quarter. Wherever they could be turned against us, no exertions to effect it have been spared. On our South Western border, the Creek tribes, who yielding to our persevering endeavors, were gradually acquiring more civilized habits, became the unfortunate victims of seduction. A war in that quarter has been the consequence, infuriated by a bloody fanaticism, recently propagated among them.

It was necessary to crush such a war before it could spread among the contiguous tribes, and before it could favor enterprises of the enemy into that vicinity. With this view a force was called into the service of the United States from Georgia and Tennessee, which with the nearest regular troops, and other corps, from the Mississippi territory, might

the light of divine truth, and the protection of every man's conscience in the enjoyment of it. And although among our blessings we cannot number an exemption from the evils of war; yet these will never be regarded as the greatest of evils, by the friends of liberty, and of the rights of nations. Our country has before preferred them to the degrading condition which was the alternative, when the sword was drawn in the cause which gave birth to our national independence; and none who contemplate the magnitude, and feel the value of that glorious event, will shrink from a struggle to maintain the high and happy ground on which it placed the American people.

With all good citizens, the justice and necessity of resisting wrongs and usurpations no longer to be borne, will sufficiently outweigh the privations and sacrifices, inseparable from a state of war. But it is a reflection, moreover, peculiarly consoling, that whilst war is generally aggravated by their baneful effects on the internal improvements and permanent prosperity of the nations engaged in them, such is the favored situation of the U. S. that the calamities of the contest into which they have been compelled to enter, are mitigated by improvements and advantages of which the contest itself is the source.

If the war has increased the interruptions of our commerce, it has at the same time cherished and multiplied our manufactures, so as to make us independent of all other countries for the more essential branches, for which we ought to be dependent on none; and is even rapidly giving them an extent which will create additional staples in our future intercourse with foreign markets.

If much treasure has been expended, no inconsiderable portion of it has been applied to objects durable in their value, and necessary to our permanent safety.

If the war has exposed us to increased spoliations on the ocean, and to predatory incursions on the land, it has developed the national means of retaliating the former, and providing protection against the latter: demonstrating to all, that every blow aimed at our maritime independence is an impulse accelerating the growth of our maritime power.

By diffusing through the mass of the nation the elements of military discipline and instruction, by augmenting and distributing warlike preparations, applicable to future use, by evincing the zeal and valor which they will be employed, and the cheerfulness with which every necessary burden will be borne; a greater respect for our rights and a longer duration of our future peace are promised, than could be expected without these proofs of the national character and resources.

The war has proved, moreover, that our free government, like other free governments, though slow in its early movements, acquires in its progress a force proportioned to its freedom; and that the union of those states, the guardian of the freedom and safety of all and of each, is strengthened by every occasion that puts it to the test.

In fine, the war, with all its vicissitudes, is illustrating the capacity and the destiny of the United States to be a great, a flourishing and a powerful nation, worthy of the friendship which it is disposed to cultivate with all others; and authorized, by its own example, to require from all an observance of the laws of justice and reciprocity. Beyond these their claims have never extended; and, in contending for these, we behold a subject for our gratulations in the daily testimonies of increasing harmony throughout the nation, and may humbly repose our trust in the smiles of Heaven on so righteous a cause.

JAMES MADISON.
Washington, Dec. 7, 1813.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6.

The Speaker (Hon. HENRY CLAY of Kentucky) took the chair at a few minutes after 12 o'clock.

Having stated the severe indisposition of the Clerk of the House (P. Magruder, Esq.) which disabled him from attending, the Speaker intimated, that if no objection was made to the procedure, the Assistant Clerk (Mr. G. Magruder) would act until the Clerk should be sufficiently recovered to attend his duty in the House.

No objection being made to the proposition, the Assistant Clerk proceeded to call over the roll by states; when it appearing, that a majority of the whole House, forming a quorum thereon was present, the Speaker announced the readiness of the House to proceed to business.

The following new members were qualified and took their seats:

From Pennsylvania, Daniel Udree (in the place of Mr. Hyneman resigned) and Edward Crouth, (in the place of Mr. Gloninger, resigned.)

On motion of Mr. Findley, a message was sent to inform the Senate that the House had formed a quorum and were ready to proceed to business.

On motion of the same gentleman, the usual order for furnishing the members with news papers was adopted.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House of their being formed and ready to proceed to business.

A joint committee was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Findley & Mr. Stockton on the part of this House, to inform the President of the U. States that both Houses were formed and ready to receive his communication.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. York, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Macon in the chair;

And the message of the President yesterday, referred to said committee, was taken into consideration.

The said message having been read, the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Taylor, and severally agreed to, without debate:

1. Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to our Foreign Affairs, be referred to a Select Committee.

2. That so much as relates to Military Affairs, be referred to a Select Committee.

3. That so much as relates to Naval Affairs, be referred to a Select Committee.

4. That so much as relates to our Revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

5. That so much as relates to a Revision of the Militia laws, be referred to a Select Committee.

6. That so much as relates to the Retaliation by our government of the proceedings of the Enemy contrary to the legitimate modes of warfare, be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky (Speaker) remarked that the resolutions adopted appeared to embrace all the principal topics adverted to in the message, with the exception of one which had no doubt escaped the gentleman's observation. The subject to which he referred was embraced in the following resolution, which Mr. Clay offered for consideration:

7. Resolved, That so much of the Message of the President as relates to the expediency of such legal provisions as may supply the defects, or remove the doubts of the Executive authority to allow to the cruisers of other powers, at war with the enemies of the U. States, such use of the American ports and markets as may correspond with the privileges allowed by such powers to American citizens, be referred to a select committee. Agreed to.

The committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the house, which were concurred in, and the committees ordered to be appointed accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Wheaton, a ballot was ordered to be held at 12 o'clock tomorrow, for a Chaplain on the part of this house.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the Speaker to be committees, pursuant to the order of yesterday, viz.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Calhoun, Grundy, Fisk of N. Y. Ingersoll, Gibson, Miller, and McLean.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Truett, Dawson, Deane, S. Rivers, Sevier, Franklin, and Champ on.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Lowndes, Burwell, Seybert, King of Mass. Ormsby, Post and Kennedy.

On the Militia Laws—Messrs. Taylor, Parker, Strong, Piper, Forney, Champion, Smith of Va.

On the Retaliation—Messrs. Macon, Robertson, Calhoun, Nelson, Fisk of Vt. Stockton and Lovett.

On the expediency of the admission of certain foreign cruisers in our ports—Messrs. Grundy, Davis, Moore, Kelly, Lefferts and Pindley.

Mr. Crouch, of Penn. presented the petition of Ernest Greese, praying compensation for revolutionary services; which was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. Hempstead, of Missouri, presented sundry petitions of individuals, praying the interference of Congress in relation to their alleged claims to lands.—Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. H. also presented the memorial of Kinsey and Forsyth, praying compensation for certain horses taken by the public officers for the service of the U. States forces at Chicago.—Referred to the committee of Claims.

CONFIDENTIAL PROCEEDINGS.

A message in writing was received from the President of the United States, which the Speaker declared to be of a confidential nature. The galleries were accordingly cleared, and the doors closed; but were again opened in a few minutes.

And the House adjourned.

NEWS OF THE ESSEX FRIGATE.

Newport, Nov. 27.

This afternoon arrived at this port the ship Bingham, Patterson, of Philadelphia, 42 days from Rio Janeiro.—Passengers, Mr. Charles T. Clark, midship-

man, and 7 seamen of the U. States frigate Essex, who were sent to Rio Janeiro in Jan. last, in a schr. loaded with tallow, hides, &c. prize to the Essex, which was afterwards carried out of the harbor and destroyed, she not being considered fit to send to the United States.

Mr. Clark informs us that the Essex watered at the Island of St. Catherine's in Jan. last, and proceeded on a cruise off the coast of Chili. Mr. C. also informs that the ship Rosa, prize to the Essex arrived about 4 weeks before he left, having on board the crews of six merchant ships which the Essex had captured in the South Seas; their names nor value he did not learn.

The last news from the Essex, received at Rio Janeiro, by our Minister, Mr. Sumpter, was, that on the 24th June she left Valparaiso; but it was not known where she had gone. The Essex had fitted out one of her prizes, and called her the Essex Junior. She made several prizes and sent them into Valparaiso.

The British frigate Nereis, from River Plate, with two millions dollars on board, arrived at Rio the last of August. The specie was taken out and put on board the Montague, 74, which had sailed for England with it, it not being considered safe in the frigate, as it was reported that an American frigate was waiting for her.

It was also reported at Rio, that the Congress frigate watered at Para (two leagues north of Pernambuco) on the 1st of August.

A frigate and two sloops of war had sailed from Rio, to proceed round Cape Horn, to intercept the Essex, and take possession of our settlement on Columbia River.

December 4.

By the ship Criterion, Capt. Clarke, which arrived at this port Thursday last in 62 days from Talcahuana, (coast of Chili) we have received the following late news from the Essex frigate.

Capt. Clarke was informed in August last by our Consul at Santiago (in Chili) that the frigate Essex, Captain Porter, had captured during her cruise on the Leeward coast, and at the Gallapagos Islands, eight English whaling ships.

Capt. Porter experienced no difficulty in obtaining men; he had fitted out three of his prizes, and had upwards of 300 men on board the Essex.

The American Consul at Valparaiso had received information from the consul at Buenos Ayres, that the Phœbus frigate of 36 guns, and the Cherub and Racoon sloops of war of 20 guns each, had left Rio Janeiro on the 5th of July, bound round Cape Horn to intercept the Essex.

Capt. Clarke was also informed by the Consul, that he had received information from our consul at Buenos Ayres; stating that an American frigate [probably the Congress] had captured, off the River Plate in August last, an English ship, bound to England, with \$400,000 in specie on board.

Knoxville, Nov. 20.

ANOTHER VICTORY OVER THE CREEK INDIANS.

Messrs. Carrick and Dean, of the Quartermaster's Department for the East Tennessee troops, and Moses White of this place, arrived here late last night.—From them we learn the following highly gratifying intelligence: On the 12th inst. General White was detached from Fort Armstrong, on the Coose, with about 1100 mounted men (including upwards of 300 Cherokee Indians) for the purpose of attacking the Hillabee towns, on the west side of Talapoosa river. On the 17th, about 1 o'clock at night, the detachment marched within 8 miles of the upper town; received information from one of their spies, a half breed and son of a Mr. Crayson, who had considerable property and resided at that place, that his family and property would be sacrificed by the Indians on the morning of the next day, if General White did not relieve him.—General White with alacrity dismounted three hundred of his troops, with part of the Indians, and marched to surprise the town before day light. Having large creeks to wade, and the van having to tarry some time for the rear, which had fallen behind some distance, the town was not reached until sunrise on the 18th, when the town was completely surrounded, and the savage enemy received our first fire without the least notice of our approach. They fired several guns, but our men charged home upon them with loaded muskets and charge of bayonets; and in 10 or 15 minutes they held up a flag, and the firing ceased. In this rencontre, we have killed 65 and taken 251 prisoners, without having lost a man or a single one wounded. Colonel Morgan and his Cherokees acted with promptitude and bravery; and every man of the detachment was ardent on the march, and

cool and intrepid in the conflict. Gen. White has since arrived at Fort Armstrong with all his force and prisoners.—Our informants were in the engagement.

BUFFALO, Nov. 23.

Events in Canada.—Application having been made a short time since to Col. Chapin, by a Mr. Eutaw, Mr. Southern, land and others, late emigrants from Canada, to go to Long Point, and look after property, which they had left behind them in their flight; it was granted upon conditions that some of Col. Chapin's men should accompany them. The party were ordered to obtain what information they could with safety, and return immediately. The command having been given to Mr. Southernland, they proceeded safely up the lake to the place of destination, and were successful in capturing a number of prisoners; among whom was colonel John Warren. The information wished for, was obtained, and 6 of the party sent back;—the remaining contrary to orders, at the expiration of 7 days, were attacked by a party of men under the command of colonel Bostwick. The American Canadians, immediately fled, after firing once. Three of the British Canadians were killed, viz. colonel Bostwick, captain Bostwick, and another person not known. Two of the American Canadians were killed, 7 taken prisoners and 5 made their escape; among whom, was Mr. John Harvey, who had behaved with much bravery.

We have ascertained upon what we deem good authority, that the British army at Burlington Heights, received about 1500 rations daily, including those issued to the Indian women and children—the force of the enemy consists of about 500 regulars fit for duty, and something more than that number of Indians.

Colonel Chapin has received a discharge from the service of the U. States, agreeably to his request. He has returned from Fort George with most of the volunteers under his command, who were informed will shortly be discharged.

Arrived in our waters, on Sunday afternoon, the United States sch'r Tigress, with Captain Elliott on board. We learn that the captain has regained his health.

THE CHIPPEWA SAFE.

A providential escape.—On Tuesday last, a schooner was discovered off Surgeon Point under bare poles, and evidently in distress. At 7 o'clock, the sch'r made the mouth of Buffalo Creek and anchored off—making signals of distress; having no pilot on board and the swells running too high for a boat to venture out to her relief, she lay at anchor until past 11 o'clock, when the wind freshening, the schooner dragged her kedge anchor, moving lost the other, and beached 50 or 60 rods below Buffalo Creek. She proved to be the U. States sch'r Chippewa, captured from the British Sept. 10, Robert S. Tatem, master, who had sailed from Put-in-Bay, with the baggage of the 27th and 28th regiments U. S. Infantry and some stores, and was bound to Malden; on the 10th inst. within a few miles of Detroit river, she parted with her anchor in a storm (the same which was felt at this place) and her sails blowing in pieces she became unmanageable, and it became necessary for the preservation of the lives of the crew, to leave overboard the baggage on deck, which was considerable, and belonged principally to the officers of the 27th regiment.

The gale increased to such a degree, that it was with great difficulty that the sch'r was kept above water. Many times during the way down, several of the crew inform us that the deck was frequently under water. The crew and passengers consisted of about fifty persons, among whom were three officers of the army and William Brown, Esq. brother and aid of Gen. Brown at Sackett's Harbor, who was on express from Sackett's Harbor to General Harrison; and melancholy to relate fell a sacrifice to his imprudence, after suffering and escaping the fury of the storm; but a few minutes before the sch'r beached, he notwithstanding the most pressing entreaties of the officers on board, seized an oar and jumped over the shore on the oar; but alas! vain were his hopes, his strength was so far exhausted with the fatigues of the storm that he sunk to rise no more!

There was no person lost except the gentleman above stated. The amount of property lost cannot be estimated, as the contents of most of the trunks which were lost were unknown to the officers. The vessel was very little injured, and will after undergoing some necessary repairs, the first fair wind proceed up the lake.

The property in the hold was all preserved although some damaged by the weather.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 8.
Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Frigate President,
Providence, Nov. 5, 1813.

SIR,

Mr. West, the bearer hereof, and late acting Chaplain of this ship, was sent by me to England in June last, in the British government packet Duke of Montrose, which vessel after her capture, I converted into a Cartel for the purpose of conveying 79 prisoners on parole, to Fallmouth.

You have already had copies of the stipulation on which I granted the cartel, as well as of the terms on which the 79 prisoners above mentioned were permitted to return to England; but as the British government found it convenient to prefer the forfeiture of the honor of 79 of their subjects, to a compliance with the sacred obligations under which they had voluntarily bound themselves to the U. States, I have thought it proper to direct Mr. West, who has just returned from England, to proceed to Washington in order that you may the more distinctly hear from himself the bad faith with which the British government behaved on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, with great respect your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN RODGERS.
Hon. William Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

To Commodore Rodgers.

I am sorry to inform you that the British government has refused to sanction the terms of exchange entered into and signed at the time you captured the Montrose under my command, and assign as reason that "such transactions are inconsistent with the established understanding between the two nations." I feel much regret at this determination of the government under which I have the honor to serve, and beg to assure you that nothing in my power has been wanting to procure the intended exchange, but your good understanding of the situation I hold, and that my individual interest can have no influence with the established laws of the two belligerents, will, I have no doubt, excuse me from any blame on this head.

I beg to return you my sincere thanks for your attention and politeness to me while I had the misfortune of being on board the President, and am, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient servant.
A. G. BLEWITT.
Fallmouth, 5th July, 1813.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.

Col. Porter arrived in town on Wednesday evening last, direct from St. Regis, through Burlington.

We learn that an officer served in town from French Mills, who left there on Friday last; reports, that the advanced guard of General Wilkinson's army, under Brig. Gen. Brown, were completely successful in their attack upon a body of 700 of the enemy, 15 miles below Williamsburg. The bridge or bridges having been destroyed over a small rivulet on the lower side of which this force was stationed, Brig. Gen. Brown forded the river about 2 miles above, came upon their rear, attacked with his artillery and musketry and almost literally cut them to pieces—except about 200 made prisoners. It is said very few of their whole force made their escape.

A gentleman arrived in town last evening, who left Burlington on the 29th ult. Gen. Wilkinson was at the French Mills on the 27th. Gen. Boyd was at Plattsburgh. Com. M'Donnough was off that place with the American squadron. Gen. Izard was very sick at Plattsburgh.

New-York, Dec. 2.

Major-General Hampton, Col. Randolph, Major Lee, Captain Randolph, and several other officers arrived in this city yesterday, in the steam boat, from Albany.

Yesterday a dinner was given to Maj. General Harrison, at Tammany Hall.

Albany, Nov. 30.

At the last dates from the Army, Gen. Wilkinson was so seriously indisposed, as to render his recovery doubtful.

The order for Hampton's division of the Army to march to St. Regis has been countermanded except as it respects the 2d battalion of the 11th and a company of the 5th.

M'Arthur's brigade has arrived at Sackett's Harbor, on board the squadron from Fort George; the enemy having abandoned Burlington heights.

Generals Wilkinson and Lewis are said to be on their way to this city.

Norwich, Dec. 1.

Mr. WM. MAYTON, second master of H. M. ship Kamiles, who was some

months a prisoner of war in this place, and who left here in the expectation of exchange by the Analoastan cartel, has been detained and put into close confinement at Providence, as a hostage for the safety of JOSHUA PENNY, whom our readers will recollect was taken from his house on Long Island, some time last summer, by order of Sir Thomas Hardy, who then commanded on this station.

Franklin, O. Nov. 6.

The remainder of the British prisoners, taken by Gen Harrison, passed thro' here since our last. Colonel Evans, and two or three others who were left sick at Detroit, left here yesterday morning.—By the system of just retaliation, adopted by our government, it appears that most of the British officers now in this state, have been put into close confinement.

QUEBEC, Nov. 2.

On Friday and Saturday last, the following American officers were conducted under an escort of major Bell's volunteer cavalry, from Beauport, where they were on parole, and lodged in the jail of this city:

Major—C. Van de Venter.
Captains—John Maclesney, Henry Fleming, Alex. M'Preen, D. Vanvechten, Isaac Boach.

Lieutenants—Thomas Garney, John Waring, John Randall, John Wm. Thompson, John H. Cranson, George M'ulloch, Nicholas N. Robinson, Mason Mudd, Samuel B. Griswold, James Smith, J. P. Palmer.

Ensigns—Washington Dennison, David D. Polk, John Taroph, S. W. Grosvenor.

Silvery Spith, lieutenant—W. A. Monteath, midshipman of the navy.

The following non-commissioned officers on board the transports, were also imprisoned:

Non-commissioned Officers—B. V. Stevens, V. Tromelle, Nathan Jones, Abel Lawrence, Joseph Whitney, Francis Maro, Wm. Sampson, J. W. Price alias Pierce, Ben. Butman, J. P. Reil, John Moody, W. M'Gone, Elisha Warren, S. to Barnes, Charles West, H. D. Yates, Lyman Bagg, Geo. Hossler, Lyman Waring, Richard Taylor, Jacob Hober, Alvin Dewall, John Ferguson, W. Lyles.

The steam boat arrived yesterday morning. Two companies of the 70th and two of the 103d regiments (ake their passage to Montreal in her.

Newport, Dec. 4.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND & PORTUGAL.
The brig Tybee, Capt. Read, arrived at this port on Thursday, 30 days from Lisbon. Mr. Nicholson Thordike, jun. of Beverly, a passenger in this vessel, has politely favored the Editors of the Mercury with London papers to the 14th of October.

Mr. Thordike being in Lisbon only a few hours, was unable to obtain any papers. He verbally reports, that about the 8th of Oct. Lord Wellington was before Bayonne, which it was said would soon surrender. That the French had again been defeated in endeavoring to relieve Pampluna. A letter from an English officer in the allied army before Pampluna, stated, that although the garrison was very much reduced, yet the prevalent opinion was, that it would hold out 30 days longer.

We do not observe a single article in our London papers on the subject of the Russian mediation.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, DECEMBER 16.

MARRIED, at Philadelphia on the 1st inst. by the rev. Mr. Potts, Mr. Beriman Brent Bredin, merchant, to Miss Frances Elizabeth Patton Philson, daughter of Alexander Philson, Esq. all of that place.

Commodore Rodgers, in the frigate President, sailed on Saturday, 4th inst. from Newport, on a cruise, wind at N. N. W.

No business of moment has as yet publicly made its appearance in either House of Congress; and it will probably be some days before it does. A message of a confidential nature was yesterday transmitted by the President to both Houses, on which they sat with closed doors not much longer than it would take to read a message of twice the length of this paragraph. Conjectures are various: the general conjecture, whether correctly or not we have no means of judging, favors the belief that the President has recommended to Congress to lay an Embargo on all unarm'd vessels in our waters.—[N. Int.

Letters from Dresden, of the 5th and 6th, say that the emperor was in that city. It appears that he has prepared in Saxony some important operations. The troops are in motion. Many corps have assembled in the plains of Leipzig. The enemy are suspicious of our designs. The detachments they had sent to the left of the Elbe, they have withdrawn to the right. All eyes are attentive.

CARD.

All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to discharge their respective balances "before the first day of the New Year."—He hopes there will be but few, if any, so forgetful of "their own true interest," as not to comply with this just and reasonable request.—He tenders his grateful thanks to his punctual customers, and informs them that, he has a very large stock of sea-mountable PRIME GOODS on hand—bought before the late immense rise, and shall feel pleasure in serving them at all times, with such articles as they may want, on the best terms. At this time most articles are selling too high in the Southport to bring to the Country.

JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 9, 1812.

Col. Smith of the rifle regiment is in command at Sackett's Harbor. The British have two large vessels recently planked up, & the keel of a third at Kings-ton. We repeat what we published last spring, we must take Kingston, be the expence what it may.

DREADFUL GALE AT HALIFAX.

A dreadful Gale was experienced at Halifax on the night of the 12th November; which was more destructive to the shipping in port, if possible, than any that has happened for many years. The Halifax paper observes—"It was not until the next morning the effects of the gale were wholly to be seen.

Some vessels lay sunk, others much injured, and the opposite shore appeared covered with wrecks. Many persons lost their lives; indeed a greater number, we are afraid than is yet generally known.

Of the fate of the vessels of war in port, the following particulars are given:—The Poictiers, Victorious, Nymph, Tenedos, Remulus, Arab and Shelburn, rode out the gale; but several of them were much injured by their vessels running foul of them. Brig Anaconda almost wholly dismasted—several armed schooners and store ships dismasted.—His Majesty's schr. Cano, ashore much injured—Brig Manly, do.—do. transport ship Three Sisters, sunk—ship Maidstone, ashore, very much injured—the 74's La Hague and St. Domingo; brig Fantome and Impervier, were also ashore, and very much injured.

The sloop of war Atlanta, Capt. Hickey struck upon the rocks called the Sisters, on Wednesday the 15th, and immediately went to pieces—crew and prisoners all saved.

Extract of a letter from Boston to the Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser, dated Saturday evening, December 4, 1813.

"We understand that Admiral Warren has published in the Halifax papers a proclamation declaring all the ports from N. York down Sound to New-Haven in a state of blockade. New-Haven is included."

The English ship Isabella, of London, from Port Jackson, (with 25,000 seal skins, 90 tons oil, and 30 or 40 do. pearl shells) was stranded on one of the Faulkland Islands last May; her officers, passengers and crew were saved from their perilous situation by the brig Ninian, Barnard, of New York, who, at the time of preserving them, informed of the war between the U. States and Great Britain. In return for this humane act, the officers, &c. of the Isabella took possession of the Ninian, and carried her to Eagle Island, from whence she was sent to England a bon prize!

FEDERAL VIOLENCE.
Extract from Annapolis, Dec. 6.—"The federalists in the House of Delegates have commenced their career boldly; they have admitted to their seats the delegates returned by the four judges from Alleghany. The republicans resisted it for three or four hours, but were overcome by dead numbers. The federalists would not delay a decision till a speaker was chosen."

By order of the TRUSTEES.
November 20. 2m.
Negroes for Hire.
TO be hired at Lee-Town, on Tuesday the 28th inst. about thirty negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
RICHARD BAYLOR.

December 16.
PORK WANTED.
20,000 lbs. heavy fat
Pork wanted, for which I will pay the cash.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 16.
FOR SALE,
TWO FARMS,
well watered and wooded, containing upwards of fourteen hundred acres, either farm is susceptible of division into smaller farms, allotting wood and water to each. The above land is situated near the turnpike, leading from Snickers' ferry, on the Shenandoah, to Alexandria. Enquire of the Printer.

FOR RENT,
From the first of Jan. 1814,
A House and Smith Shop at the dry bridge, near Shannon Hill, Jefferson County. For terms, apply to the subscriber living on the premises.
B. K. BEELER.

December 16.
Prime Upper Leather.
THE Subscriber has for sale a quantity of PRIME UPPER LEATHER, of every description. The highest price in cash or leather will be given for Hides and Skins. JACOB E. PARSON.
Charles-Town, Dec. 16.

FOR HIRE.
The subscriber will offer for hire on the first January next, at Robert Patten's Hotel, a negro woman and a boy, the woman is an excellent cook, in fact there cannot be a more valuable slave; the boy is twelve years old, active and industrious, bond with security will be required.
ROBERT C. LEE.

It was found this morning on the road between Charles-Town & Lee-Town, a red morocco pocket book, containing a sum of money. The owner may have it again by describing it and paying for this advertisement. Apply to the subscriber at Cavalier Martin's, near Charles-Town.
BENJAMIN JONES.
December 16.

EDUCATION.

THE Trustees of Shepherdstown Academy inform the public, that the winter session has commenced, and that, in consequence of a late arrangement, an additional number of students will be received. The pupils are divided into three classes; the first, consisting of all those engaged in the study of the Greek and Latin languages, Surveying, Euclid's Elements, Dialectic, Natural and moral Science; the second composed of those studying English Grammar, Geography, the use of the Globes, History, Composition and Eloquence; to the third, belong those who are engaged in the acquisition of the minor branches of an English Education.

Price of Tuition.
1st Class, \$ 20 per annum.
2d ditto, 15
3d ditto, 10
By order of the Board,
THOMAS VAN SWEEBENGEN, Sec'y.
N. B. Boarding can be had on moderate terms.
December 2, 1813.

Berryville Academy.

THE Trustees of Berryville Academy give notice that they have succeeded in their attempts to obtain a suitable person to preside over the Institution under their care. The Reverend Charles Henry Kenyon, late Vice-President of Hampden Sydney College, Prince Edward County, Va. is to take charge of the Academy for the future, and will enter upon the duties of his office on Monday 22d instant.

The English, Latin and Greek languages, and the usual academical course of science will be taught by, and under the direction and superintendance of

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 7, 1813.

The House of Delegates met a quorum yesterday, and proceeded to business. The same officers as were elected at the Spring Session, acted—viz. Mr. Stevenson as Speaker, Mr. Munford as clerk &c. &c. The Senate also formed a quorum on the same day. The following message was received from the Governor.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I HAD the honor to communicate to you at your extra session the most important events of the war in relation to this commonwealth which had occurred previous to that period. Among which the occupation of our waters by the enemy was the most prominent. His squadron, after your adjournment, continued to receive large accessions; on board of which it was ascertained there were considerable land forces. The conduct seemed to be inevitable that he meditated serious designs against our safety, and had determined to make us bear the brunt of the war—Virginia did not regret that she had been thus honorably distinguished. Although sacrifices both private and public might be the consequence, they were not equal to the dust of the balance in the estimate of a brave and generous people, waging a war in defence of the unalienable rights of freemen. Now that the enemy's force was imposing one, particularly in reference to the peculiar nature of our eastern frontier, and therefore called for our unwearied attention; yet no apprehension was indulged as to the final result, which seemed to be inevitable that he meditated serious designs against our safety, and had determined to make us bear the brunt of the war—Virginia did not regret that she had been thus honorably distinguished. Although sacrifices both private and public might be the consequence, they were not equal to the dust of the balance in the estimate of a brave and generous people, waging a war in defence of the unalienable rights of freemen. 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Now that the enemy's force was imposing one, particularly in reference to the peculiar nature of our eastern frontier, and therefore called for our unwearied attention; yet no apprehension was indulged as to the final result, which seemed to be inevitable that he meditated serious designs against our safety, and had determined to make us bear the sale of the United States, with an alternative to the state governments of discharging their respective quotas; in which event a discount is to be made of fifteen per centum if he paid into the treasury of the United States before the tenth day of February next, or of ten per centum if paid before the first of May. The quota of Virginia is three hundred and sixty nine thousand, eight hundred and forty four cents. It is submitted to the Legislature whether the principal of the same, as the Legislature may think proper, be paid in full, or in part, as it may think proper, by a just regard to the protection of the State, and consequently, will found an irresistible claim upon the justice of the General Government.

Congress at their last session imposed a direct tax on the United States, with an alternative to the state governments of discharging their respective quotas; in which event a discount is to be made of fifteen per centum if he paid into the treasury of the United States before the tenth day of February next, or of ten per centum if paid before the first of May. The quota of Virginia is three hundred and sixty nine thousand, eight hundred and forty four cents. It is submitted to the Legislature whether the principal of the same, as the Legislature may think proper, be paid in full, or in part, as it may think proper, by a just regard to the protection of the State, and consequently, will found an irresistible claim upon the justice of the General Government.

The painful duty devolves on me of announcing to you a vacancy in the Council of State by the death of General Wood. Thus has another hero of the revolution paid the great debt of nature to his distinguished country. He will still survive in the memory of a grateful country. Nothing has transpired, since your last session, which indicates the least change in our foreign relations. The enemy can be made secure in the belief that he is engaged, only by a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war. The distinguished success which, with scarcely an exception, has every where crowned our efforts, both by land and by sea, is therefore a peculiar source of gratification, and on which I beg leave to congratulate you. The illustrious proofs of the valor and skill of our army and navy which the events of every day are evincing, united with perseverance on the part of the nation and the firm and steady aid inspired by the justice of our cause, leaves us little to apprehend as to the issue of the war.

The period, fellow-citizens, in which we are called to act, is the most exalted in the annals of the world. Both hemispheres are bleeding under the dreadful scourge of War. And, from the prodigious efforts which are made in the old, the present crisis seems to be in travail with the destinies of the human race. What will the result be? It will be its consequences to us, all trying time must decide. In any event, it behoves us to be sensibly alive to the magnitude of the occasion and to prepare for any result. Let us practice forbearance and moderation one to another, cherish concord and brotherly love, draw close the cord of Union, and thereby give full and undivided scope to the energies of our country—Which with vigilant vigilance the lamp of liberty may be kept alive and burning by the public virtues; but, above all, let us humble ourselves before the throne of God, who, in the moment of his displeasure, seems to be emptying the cup of wrath upon a guilty world, and fervently conjure him to avert from our comparatively happy shores that waste of desolation which has overwhelmed the other hemisphere. The present crisis, fellow-citizens, is one of probation both to the nation and to individuals. Should America, animated by a just regard for her rights, perseveringly continue the contest in despite of the sacrifices inseparably incident to War, until she shall have conquered an honorable peace, the heroes and patriots of the present day will be deservedly ranked with those of the revolution. Should a contrary course obtain, the consequences would be such as the mind of the patriot shrank from contemplating. Every individual is solemnly bound to discharge with fidelity the part assigned him; and, in proportion to the share of public confidence he enjoys, the sacredness of this obligation is increased. Suffer me to assure you that a correct sense of the duty I have been invariably guided in performing the various acts of high responsibility which have devolved on me, at a time so momentous as embarrassing; and should I have erred (as is highly probable, being directed by a very fallible judgment) I shall, nevertheless, confidently throw myself on the liberality of an indulgent country, not doubting it will duly appreciate the difficulties of the occasion, and in any event, ample justice to the motives which have influenced my endeavors to discharge the solemn duties imposed on me by my station. I tender to the Representatives of the People convened in General Assembly, my best wishes for their personal happiness, and fervent prayer that their counsels may continue to be guided by energy, patriotism and wisdom, and that the result may be propitious to the safety, liberty and happiness of our country.

JAMES BARBOUR.

30 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Charlottesville, Jefferson County, Va. on Sunday the 5th instant, a Negro man named

JERRY,

formerly the property of John Wager, at Harper's Ferry. He is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, can speak Dutch, and is very talkative. Had on when he went away, new pants, waistcoat and round about necked mixed black and white lincey, new shoes with double soles full of nails, yarn stockings-footed with a different colour from the leg, and a very small old wool hat. He is an excellent boatman, and may be wanted for the personal service of that way. All boatmen and others are cautioned against employing him, at their peril. Twelve Dollars will be given for apprehending and securing said negro in jail, so that I get him again, if 10 miles from home, 20 dollars, if 25 miles, and the above reward if any greater distance, and all reasonable expenses if brought home.

HENRY GARNHART.

December 9.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Joseph Bond, dec'd, either by bond or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment, or they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection. And those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated for settlement, to

SAMUEL M'PHERSON, Adm'r.

THOMAS PHILLIPS, Adm'r.

November 25.

FOR SALE.

THAT much frequented and profitable establishment, known by the name of the GLOBE TAVERN, in Shepherd's Town. Also, several Brick tenements adjoining the same:—and a large two story dwelling house, at present occupied by Mr. Woltz. In this property a great bargain may be had.

Also, a small farm, within a mile and a half of town, containing 100 acres. Of this land 40 acres are cleared and under good fencing—the remainder is covered with as fine timber as any in the county. On this land there is a good farm house, and excellent limestone water.

A liberal credit may be had (on good security) for any part of the above property.

DAN. BEDINGER.

December 9, 1813.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the several acts of Congress, passed at their last session, laying certain Internal Duties, will take effect from and after the 31st day of December, 1813, the provisions of which must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to a violation thereof. These provisions require retailers of wines, spirituous liquors or foreign merchandise to make application in writing for and to obtain a licence; owners or superintendants of stills or boilers intended to be worked, to make application in writing for and to obtain a licence; auctioneers to enter into bonds and under certain circumstances to take out a licence; refiners of sugar to enter into bonds; owners or keepers of carriages to enter the same and obtain a certificate of the payment of the duty; and discounters of notes and bills together with bills of exchange, to be stamped.

Persons interested herein may examine the said laws at my office, where the mode of making application and duties payable, and other circumstances proper for them to be acquainted with may be learned.

WILLIAM DAVISON,

Collector of the revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia. COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Winchester, Virginia, December 4, 1813.

N. B. For the convenience of persons, interested in the above notice (except keepers or owners of carriages) I shall attend at Fulton's tavern, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. on Monday the 20th day of December, inst. from 1 o'clock in the forenoon until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

W. DAVISON, Collector.

To Millers & Millwrights.

The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of

BOLTING CLOTHS,

warranted first quality, at his store by the Market House, in Shepherd's town.

JAMES S. LANE.

P. S. Cash given for HIDES, SKINS, and clean FLAX SEED.

November 18.

NOTICE.

To farmers wishing to grind their crops of wheat we will give twenty barrels superfine flour and two dollars in cash for every hundred bushels merchantable wheat delivered in the Falls Mills, on Shenandoah river, about 4 miles from Charles Town, and one from Keyes' Ferry, and furnish the casks for the mill if requested, or furnish the casks on as low terms as they can be had from Cooper's, and deliver 1200 lbs. of flour per 100 bushels of wheat. Rye or corn will be taken for the casks at the market price or cash as coopers want their money as they deliver the casks. We will deliver the flour at Harper's Ferry, or at the Falls Mills if requested at the customary price and wait for the carriage until the flour is sold, if it is not convenient to pay at the time of the delivery. We will deliver flour on sight for wheat or manufacture it immediately. Farmers that will favor us with their grinding may rely on having it speedily done and particular attention paid. We will also buy wheat and give the fair market price in two weeks after the bargain may be made—cash will be paid as fast as the wheat is delivered.

JAMES WELDON,

JOHN WELDON,

Falls Mills, December 2, 1813.

Swift & Conway,

CABINET MAKERS,

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mr. Griffith, next door to Mr. Gibb's store,—having procured a good stock of materials, flatter themselves they will be able to supply any person with furniture of every kind, with strength and elegance not heretofore executed in this place, as a part of the concern has lately visited Baltimore for a supply of materials and viewing the present fashions.

Charleston, Nov. 18.

STOVES.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipe, fitted 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, as Joinersmen.

JOHN G. UNSELD

Shepherd's Town, Sept. 23.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been a considerable sufferer by evil disposed persons throwing down his fences, and setting on fire the enclosure of his farm, live part in Jefferson & part in Berkeley counties, and by fishing and hunting and carrying off wood through his land, and committing various other depredations thereon—this is therefore to notify all such that hereafter he is determined to prosecute every person who may be known to commit any trespass upon his property.

BENJAMIN FORMAN,

Dec. 2.

Jefferson County, ss.

June Court, 1813.

Michael Bruner, Plaintiff,

vs.

John Stipp, & Walter B. Selby, Dfs.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant John Stipp not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant John Stipp do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of Jefferson county.

A Copy—Teste

GEORGE HITE, C. C.

Jefferson County, ss.

October Court, 1813.

Michael Burket, Complainant,

vs.

John Stipp, jun. John Stipp, sen'r. and Walter B. Selby, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants John Stipp, jun. and John Stipp, sen. not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants John Stipp, jun. and John Stipp, sen. do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of Jefferson county.

A Copy—Teste

GEORGE HITE, C. C.

Jefferson County, ss.

October Court, 1813.

Michael Burket, Complainant,

vs.

John Stipp, jun. John Stipp, sen'r. and Walter B. Selby, Defendants.

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 Chaggeable Lutesstrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Linceo 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. &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 CASINGS, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits. Home-made Linceo, Twill'd Bags, FLAX, &c. &c.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1813.

[No. 300.

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. Patient subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. 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, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 7.

Extract of a letter from Captain M'Donnough, commanding the U. S. naval force on Lake Champlain, dated Plattsburgh Bay, 23d Nov. 1813, to the Secretary of the Navy.

"Accompanying this is the voluntary statement of Abraham Walter, who was pilot of one of the sloops taken last summer. He made his escape from Quebec; and, after a severe journey of ten days, reported himself to me yesterday."

Affidavit of Abraham Walter, Pilot of the U. S. sloop Growler, on Lake Champlain, viz.

State of New-York, } ss. Clinton County, }

Abraham Walter, formerly Pilot to the sloop of war Growler, on Lake Champlain, being duly sworn, deposes and saith, that he was employed on board that sloop when it was taken by the British in June last; that after the sloops Growler and Eagle were surrendered, the prisoners, both officers and sailors, were taken to Quebec, where they were immediately confined on board a prison ship; there they were examined by a public officer or examiner, and about eight or ten of the prisoners were declared to be British subjects; these were immediately separated from the rest, and put on board a man of war and sent to England, to be tried for treason. One of these was known to be a native of New-Hampshire by Captain Herreck, of the New-Hampshire Volunteers, who was also a prisoner, and who had known him from his infancy; and several of the rest were declared by other of their acquaintance to be native citizens of the U. States. These representations were unavailing with British officers who commanded, and they were torn thus from their companions to defend themselves against the charge of treason in England.

The residue were still confined to their prison-ships, in a situation more disagreeable than can well be imagined.

Some time after, a number of British vessels were wishing to proceed to Halifax, the crews of which had mostly been pressed out of them to fight the American forces on the upper lakes, and seamen were wanted to supply their place. Gov. Prevost sent an order to Gen. Glasgow, who then commanded there, directing him to proceed on board the prison ship, and to induce the prisoners to volunteer to man their fleet for Halifax; and in case they refused to comply, to force them on board for that purpose. The application was made; but the American prisoners, considering the measure unjustifiable towards their own government, refused to volunteer, and were accordingly forced on board the vessels by a British press-gang, where this deponent understood they had quarters assigned them, and were compelled to assist in navigating British vessels to Halifax, and afterwards to England, as this deponent has since been informed; and further, that there was exempted from this proceeding.

And this deponent further saith, that in the beginning of the present month of November an order was received in conformity to the Prince Regent's order or proclamation to seize forty-six American officers and non-commissioned officers, who were then prisoners of war, and to imprison them, to be kept in close confinement, agreeably to the tenor of that proclamation. Prisoners to that number, most of whom were officers there on their parole, many of them in a delicate state of health, were immediately put under arrest, and marched guarded to the public prison, and immured for what fate is to him unknown. Among those destined for close imprisonment, are lieut. Smith,

then in a declining state of health, and Dr. James Wood, a citizen of Champlain, who was taken from his home while he was in the employment of the Revenue, but, as this deponent believes, no way connected with the army. They were imprisoned on the 5th November, instant.

This deponent further saith, that the enemy has uniformly at that place treated American prisoners, both officers and privates, with extreme rigor; that some time since an American midshipman and two masters' mates merely for having proceeded on a party of pleasure, about half a mile beyond the limits assigned them, though they immediately returned within them, were seized and put into prison and kept in irons, till the general imprisonment of officers and non-commissioned officers as above related took place. And this deponent further saith, that all that was allowed for the American prisoners on board the prison ship was daily one pound of old wormy bread, which the inhabitants declared had been twice to the West Indies, and condemned for spoiled bread; and one half pound of exceedingly bad meat, which in almost any other situation would be absolutely not eatable; no liquors; no soap to prevent themselves from becoming lousy; no candles; and none of the other comforts of life; and that it was the opinion of all the prisoners that many of them had actually starved to death, not being able to eat the provisions; and further, that immediately on the Prince Regent's proclamation being received, Col. Gardner, the American Agent there, who had been occupied in paying off the sick and privates of the land service, was immediately notified by Gov. Prevost to consider himself confined to the same limits which were assigned for the officers at Beaufort; and when this deponent left that place, he was compelled to remain with General Winchester and others, and was not permitted to visit the prisoners who were in distress on board the prison ships, or to visit the town to negotiate his bills for the relief of the officers, and had already been obliged to share what little private money he had with him among them for their temporary relief.

This deponent further saith, that he started from the neighborhood of Quebec, and came by the way of Derby in Vermont, and arrived at this place two days since; and farther this deponent saith not.

ABRAHAM WALTER.

Sworn before me, this 23d day of November, 1813.

HENRY DELERY.

One of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Clinton.

BARBARITY OF THE BRITISH.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The document referred to in the extract from Commodore M'Donnough's letter to the Secretary of the Navy, in the preceding column displays a degree of enormity on the part of the enemy without a parallel in the annals of civilized warfare, and a character so malignant in heart, cruel in practice and diabolical in principle, that just indignation is almost superseded by a spirit of revenge, than which there is no passion of the human heart more abhorrent to the American people.

It may be perceived that this is only an amplification of the original sin of IMPRISONMENT, and the same mockery of examination and selection is played off on board the prison ship, as on board the peaceful merchantman pursuing a lawful commerce in a state of profound peace and political amity with Great Britain.

Indeed a heart so callous to every feeling of humanity and justice as to drag into the worst of slavery thousands of the native citizens of a free and friendly country, may readily be supposed to discard all restraint when the same people have become a vigorous, active and chastening enemy, whose provoking humanity and benevolence whets the sting of reproach, and lacerates the pride which hypocrisy and national vanity had nurtured with fostering care.

The act of forcing (by that horrible engine a press gang) the American prisoners without discrimination to serve on board the fleet of the enemy from Que-

bec to Halifax and thence to England, while his own seamen of that fleet were employed fighting against us on the lakes, is ample proof of the utmost contempt of the British government and its superior officers for every moral, religious and political obligation.

The abominable doctrine of "British maritime rights," and plea of necessity for self-preservation against the tyrant of the continent—which translated, means nothing more than the monopoly or regulation of the commerce, navigation and manufactures of the world, at the expense of the rights, liberties and industry of every enterprising and prosperous nation; can only be sustained by means as monstrous as the end is transcendently wicked. This subject involves not only the rights and liberties of naturalized, but of native citizens, and though the constitution and laws of the U. States know no distinction, yet, if such distinction was at all admissible, it would be wholly inapplicable to the case. The avowed and cherished corruption of the British government in its organization and the habits of rapine, cruelty and fraud which years of blood and plunder have fixed upon its agents, civil and military, render any hope of amelioration vain and fruitless.

The biggest authority in that nation has penned with blood a manifesto, declaring that the war in this part shall be carried on in the most savage and ferocious manner—a declaration which, like all others from that source, is preceded by the commission of the outrage of which it proclaims the intention. The generous chivalry and profuse liberality displayed by our victorious officers and seamen, who stripped themselves to clothe the captives, and sent them home laden with the gratuities of the bounteous captors, was a glorious example calculated to win the heart of a savage; but, alas, had the opposite effect upon our ruthless and obdurate foe.

It is now high time to prepare to meet him with fortitude and vigor, whatever of repugnance and horror we may have to encounter in the loathsome work of retaliation which he may force upon us. In this view of the subject it may be well to examine our means—those of the enemy he has employed to the extent of his capacity—we may repeat but cannot transcend in iniquity the acts of barbarity he has already committed. Suppose that all prisoners were victims—how would the account stand? We have taken at least 8000 prisoners on the ocean, at a very moderate computation from the number and description of captured vessels.

The greater part of these have been liberated or sent home in canteels which the enemy with his usual perfidy has refused to recognise. There is no nation on earth whose subjects are so much exposed to the just vengeance of an injured, unoffending, but brave and enterprising people as are those of Great Britain, and over every sea without protection.

We have at least eight thousand alien enemies in our power. If fire and devastation be to supersede a generous civilized warfare, there are at least on hundred flourishing towns & villages on the coast of England, Ireland and Scotland, which may be destroyed by the crew of a single cruiser, and the immensely extensive and defenceless possessions of Britain are still more exposed.

It may be in proof before the government that a part of the blacks seduced or stolen from the citizens of Virginia have been sold at Nassau, New Providence, and that numbers have been sent to the Windward islands for the same purpose.

How many plantations in the islands may be laid waste by means of a few fast sailing schooners well manned and equipped? If do not ask how many slaves may be stolen, but how many earnest supplicants may be accommodated on board the schooner or transported in a few hours to a neighboring island? Suppose a general order was issued to destroy every captured vessel on the ocean, how would the account stand?

These are among our means of retaliation. How and to what extent it may be necessary to employ them is yet to be developed. If we are to ourselves, this infernal system will soon be abandoned by the enemy; but if we shrink from the discharge of this painful but im-

portant duty, there will be no security for the liberty or life of any American citizen, whether native or naturalized, who may be exposed to the power of the enemy, in the field, on the ocean, or in the peaceful slumbers of the domestic bed.

Our enemy is no common foe—the ordinary motives to hostility are lost in his deadly hatred of our nation, our government, our institutions, and above all, our commercial enterprise and naval glory. The sharpest sword in our possession yet remains rusting in its scabbard—short drawn, and the contest will be of short duration. How many millions of dollars and thousands of precious lives will the conquest of the Canadas cost, while we continue to feed his armies and fleets, which with all his credit and resources he cannot feed from any other source? How is it that this plain case should have become so obscured and neglected?

The operation of the late embargo, was frustrated by the clamor of faction, the turpitude of avaricious knaves, and the incompetency of the powers of the general government in a state of peace to carry it into effect. The powers of the general government are ample in a state of war to enforce an embargo with complete effect.

Combine this potent weapon with our naval and military means, and the palm of victory with the olive of peace will soon bless our happy country.

RETALIATOR.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE BATTLE OF WILLIAMSBURG.

Copy of a Letter from Brig. Gen. John P.