

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1813.

[No. 297.

[From Gray's Letters.]

BRITISH AMERICA.

MONTREAL is situated on an island; but the island is so large in proportion to the water which surrounds it, that you are not sensible of its insularity. A branch of the river Ottawa, which falls into the St. Lawrence above Montreal, takes a northerly direction, and forms the Island. This branch joins the St. Lawrence at Repentigny, where the public road from Quebec is continued by a ferry of about a mile in breadth. A little above the ferry there is an island; on each side of which the channel narrows much, and an attempt has lately been made to build a bridge across—it failed. The masses of ice which came down the river when the winter broke up, carried the bridge away. The attempt however will be renewed upon a different plan, and it is to be hoped, will prove successful, as it would be of great utility to the inhabitants of the surrounding country, besides very accommodating to travellers.

The island is about thirty miles in length, by about ten in breadth. The city of Montreal is situated near the upper end of it, on the south side of the island, at the distance of about one hundred and eighty miles from Quebec. It lies in latitude 45, 30, being about 70 miles to the southward of Quebec.—They pretend to say, that the spring is always earlier than at Quebec, by nearly a month, and I believe it is allowed to be so. One would scarcely think that so small a difference of latitude, should produce such an effect; it would not be so in Europe; there must be some aiding cause with which we are not acquainted.

Montreal was once surrounded by a wall, which served to defend it against any sudden attack from the Indians; but as this is now no longer dreaded, the wall is about to be removed, that the town may be enlarged with the greater facility. The St. Lawrence comes close to the town on the south side, where there is a great depth of water, but vessels have much difficulty to get at it; for immediately below the town there is a current, to stem which a strong breeze is necessary; vessels lie sometimes for weeks (waiting for a wind) within a couple of miles of the town, without being able to reach it. It is a pity the site of the town had not been chosen at the bottom instead of the top of the current. This certainly would have been the case, had the original founders reflected for a moment what might be the future destiny of the place. But they were monks, whose minds were directed to the propagation of their religion, more than the advancement of commerce.

Montreal may be said to be a handsome town. Its streets are regular and airy, and contain many handsome and commodious houses. It is fully as large and populous as Quebec, containing about 10,000 people, the great mass of whom are Canadians. Its suburbs, too, are extensive. It has suffered greatly from fire at different times, and the precautions taken to prevent the spreading of conflagration, exceed even those of Quebec; for, in addition to the roofs being generally covered with tinued plates, the windows have outside shutters, covered with plate iron.

The island of Montreal is wholly in a state of civilization; and it is surrounded by a country generally cultivated. What adds much to its consequence is its being situated near the embouchure of several rivers, which bring down from the countries through which they flow, a great deal of very valuable produce.

The river Chambly opens a communication with Lake Champlain whence are received large quantities of wood, potatoes, salted provisions, wheat, &c.—From the river L'Assomption much valuable produce is brought. The river of the Ottawas, which form the northern boundary of the island, opens a communication with an immense extent of country. It is through this river that the traders to the northwest territories proceed. They go in birch canoes, many miles up this river, till they meet with rivers which discharge in Lake Huron, from thence they get into Lake Superior, and so on to the Grand Portage, where they discharge the goods they have taken up, and are again loaded with the furs that have been got in exchange for the preceding year's investment. They do not return by the same course, but by way of Detroit, and through Lakes Erie and Ontario. Montreal is at the head of the ship navigation from the ocean, and the bateaux and canoe navigation from and to Upper Canada, must commence and terminate at La Chine, near Montreal. From these circumstances, Montreal bids fair to rival Quebec in commerce: it is more convenient as a depot for produce. But as Quebec must ever be the great shipping place, there general mer-

chants will find many inducements to settle.

Although the St. Lawrence is navigable for large vessels as high up as Montreal, yet the navigation above Quebec is attended with so many inconveniences, that in general it is found more advantageous for the vessels to stop at Quebec, and for such of their cargoes as come from Montreal, to be brought down in river craft.

The influence of the tide is not felt at Montreal, nor indeed for many miles below it. I understand that it has been observed that the water at the town of Trois rivières, rises from the pressure of the tide; it is about half way between Quebec and Montreal. At any rate it cannot be supposed to have any effect above Lake St. Peter's, which commences about 2 leagues above Trois rivières.

This Lake is about twenty miles in length, and about fifteen miles in breadth. It is formed by the waters of the St. Lawrence expanding over a level country aided by several considerable rivers which terminate their courses here; such as the Masquinonge, De Loup, St. Francis, &c. The Lake is in general, very shallow, and in the ship channel there is not usually found more than from eleven to twelve feet water, as I have already mentioned; so that loaded vessels sometimes take the ground, and are under the necessity of being lightened of part of their cargo, which is put into river craft, and taken in again, in deep water. Vessels of a considerable draught of water, instead of taking in their whole cargo at Montreal, take in only part of it as they can carry across the lake, and take the remainder below the lake, from river craft, which accompany them.

The country in the neighborhood of Montreal is very fine. About two miles from the town there is a very beautiful hill commonly called the Mountain; it is about 700 feet in height from the level of the river. A part of this hill is covered with wood, but much of it is in a state of cultivation. I rode to the top of it, whence you have a noble view of the surrounding country, bounded by the mountains in the state of New-York to the south.

Between the Mountain and town of Montreal, there are a great many very fine gardens and orchards, abounding with a variety of fruit of the very first quality, and no place can be better supplied with vegetables than Montreal.—Quebec, too, is extremely well supplied with vegetables, and a regular succession of fruit; but cannot vie with Montreal, where both soil and climate combine to produce the finest fruit I have ever seen. The apples are particularly good. The *Pomme de Neige*, so called from its being extremely white, and from its having the granulated appearance of snow, when broken; it also dissolves almost entirely in the mouth, like snow: the *Fameuse Bourrasse* and *Pomme Gria*, are very fine apples. Peaches, apricots & plumbs, are found in great perfection; and with the protection of glass, you have grapes as good for the table as any I ever saw in Portugal. Currants, raspberries, gooseberries, and every sort of small fruit are found in great abundance. The markets of Montreal are extremely well supplied with all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of the table; provisions are particularly plentiful in winter, for then their industrious neighbors, the Yankees, bring in great quantities, such as *fresh fish*, bacon, cheese, &c. The greater distance of Quebec prevents them from receiving this sort of supply from the U. States; but their own resources are copious.

The orchards in the neighborhood of Montreal, produce apples which yield as fine cider as ever was drank. La Chine is situated about nine miles from Montreal. It is a place of considerable consequence from the circumstance mentioned before, of its being the place where the bateaux (flat bottomed boats) and canal navigation commences for Upper Canada, and for the country in the northwest. The first go by way of Lake Ontario and Niagara; the second go up the Ottawa river, towards Lake Superior. They are under the necessity of commencing their voyage from La Chine instead of Montreal, because the river St. Lawrence is so very rapid between Montreal and La Chine, that loaded canoes cannot be forced up.

From Montreal, Upper Canada is supplied with a great variety of merchandize, which is conveyed up the river St. Lawrence in bateaux, or flat bottomed boats, carrying from four to five tons. They are about forty feet in length, by six feet in breadth. The return cargo is flour, potash, wheat, peltries, &c. They commence their voyage at La Chine, go as high as Kingston, situated near the commencement of Lake Ontario; where the goods are put into large vessels, to be carried up to Niagara. The bateaux take in a return cargo, and get into La

Chine after 10 or 12 days absence. The distance from La Chine to Kingston is about 200 miles.

The government have stores at La Chine for the reception of a variety of different sorts of goods, of which they think proper to make presents to the Indians.

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.

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—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 GEO. HITE, C. C. N. 11.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform his friends and the public that he intends carrying on the above business at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, 3 miles from Charlestown. Persons wishing to favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth done in the best manner, and with the greatest dispatch. He will also carry on the Blue Dying Business.

ELIJAH JAMES. October 28.

Negro Man for Sale.

WILL be offered for Sale, to wit, the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, on the first day of November next, for cash.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, who is sober, honest and industrious, and understands plantation work.

THO'S BRECKENRIDGE. Charles-Town, October 21.

THE above sale is postponed until the first day of December court.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale 547 acres of first rate limestone land, lying on the Balkin stream in the county of Jefferson, and State of Virginia, about four or five miles from Charles-Town, and 13 from Harper's Ferry.—There are convenient dwelling and other useful houses on the premises. This farm possesses the peculiar advantage of an abundance of wood and water; there being 100 acres in wood, never failing springs of excellent water, and the Balkin embraced within its limits. The soil is excellent and a large proportion of it is red clover. My price is 40 dollars per acre, one half in hand, and the balance in three equal annual instalments (without interest) to be paid by December next, and the purchaser may have the benefit of the growing crop of small grain on reasonable terms.—Application to be made to the Subscriber near the premises.

HENRY S. TURNER. Wheatland, November 4, 1813.

STOVES.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipes, finished off 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.

NEW BOOKS.

"Books are the lights which guide the human mind." "Just as the Boy is taught the Man's wisdom!"

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.

ALGELON SIDNEY on Government. One of the ablest politicians in America says of this work, that "it is the best elementary book on the principles of government, as founded in natural right, that has ever been published in any language."

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON, by Chief Justice Marshall.

ANQUELUS 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. SOAMER JENNY'S SERMONS, prefaced with Soamer Jenney's Lamental 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.

HAWES CHURCH HISTORY. HAINES'S LEGAL WORDS, containing his Man's Common Sense, Crisis, Rights of Man, &c. &c.

BARCLAY'S APOLOGY FOR THE QUAKERS. NO CROSS NO CROWN, by Penn. WELLES'S LAW, Washington, 11th edition, with many plates of battles.

HISTORY of the late great REVIVAL of RELIGION among the Baptists in South Carolina. THE BACHELOR'S BEST 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.

BRITISH CICERO, or a Selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language. LADY'S RECEPTOR, JOSEPHUS, IMMORTAL MENTOR, SACRED EXTRACTS, BURTON'S LECTURES, MOORE'S MONITOR, CHAMBER'S GEOGRAPHY.

TOM JONES, in four volumes, ADLAINE MOWBRAY, THE REFUSAL, by Mrs. West, WHAT HAS BEEN, by Mrs. Mathews, DEATH OF ABEL, HISTORY OF THE BIBLE, RASSELLAS, MURRAY'S SEQUEL, CRIMINAL RECORDEE, PARADISE LOST, elegant edition, HUGH'S ROMANS, ELEMENTS OF MORALITY, SCHOOL TESTAMENTS, PILGRIMS PROGRESS, BURR'S TRIAL, for high treason, WILKINSON'S MEMOIRS, CONSTITUTIONS, AMERICAN ARISTOTLE, LESSONS IN ELOCUTION, HORNBY'S EVIDENCE, READING EXERCISES, HYMN BOOKS, JONES'S DICTIONARY, with Walker's pronunciation.

GOUGH'S ARITHMETIC, FEDERAL CALCULATOR, SOUTH CORK, SANDFORD and MERTON, BALTIMORE SPELLING BOOK, WEBSTER'S DITTO, UNIVERSAL DITTO, BLAWNEY'S DITTO, BERRY'S RECORDEE. A great variety of CHILDREN'S BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, LETTER PAPER, BEST CLARIFIED QUILLS, RED INK, BLUE INK, BEST RED SEALING WAX, &c. &c. October 7.

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.

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

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.

GOOD NEWS.

Victory over the Creek Indians.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 9. Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Gov. BLOUNT, Sir—We have retailed for the destruction of Fort Mimms. On the 2d, I detached Gen. Coffee with a part of his brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, to destroy Tallushatches, where a considerable force of the hostile Creeks were concentrated. The General executed this in style. A hundred and eighty-six of the enemy were found dead on the field, and about eighty taken prisoners; forty of whom have been brought here.—In the number left, there is a sufficiency but slightly wounded to take care of those who are badly.

I have to regret that five of my brave fellows have been killed, and about thirty wounded; some badly, but none, I hope, mortally.

Both officers and men behaved with the utmost bravery and deliberation.

Captains Smith, Brady, and Winston are wounded, all slightly. No officer is killed.

So soon as General Coffee makes his report I shall enclose it.

If we had sufficient supply of provisions, we should in a very short time, accomplish the object of the expedition.

I have the honor to be with great respect, yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

P. S. Seventeen Cherokeees under the command of Colonel Brown, acted with great bravery in the action. Two of Chennubys sons, and Jim Fife of the Natchez tribe, also distinguished themselves. One of the Creek prophets is killed.

A. J.

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

Enclosed is General Coffee's report of the late engagement.

ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excellency Gov. Blount.

Camp at Ten Islands, Nov. 4th, 1813.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON,

Sir—I had the honor, yesterday, of transmitting you a short account of an engagement that took place between a detachment of about nine hundred men from my brigade, with the enemy at Tallushatches town; the particulars whereof I beg leave herein to recite to you.—Pursuant to your order of the 2d, I detached from my brigade of cavalry and mounted riflemen, nine hundred men and officers, and proceeded directly to the Tallushatches town, crossed Coosy river at the Fish Dam ford, 3 or 4 miles above this place. I arrived within one and a half miles of the town (distant from this place south east 8 miles) on the morning of the 3d, at which place I divided my detachment into two columns, the right composed of the cavalry commanded by Col. Allcorn, to cross over a large creek that lay between us and the town, the left column was of the mounted riflemen under the command of Col. Cannon, with whom I marched myself. Colonel Allcorn was ordered to march up on the right and encircle one half of the town, and at the same time the left would form a half circle on the left, and unite the head of the columns in front of the town; all of which was performed as I could wish. When I arrived in half a mile of the town, the drums of the enemy began to beat, mingled with their savage yells, preparing for action. It was after sun-rise an hour, when the action was brought on by Capt. Hammond and Lieut. Patterson's companies, who had gone on within the circle of alignment for the purpose of drawing out the enemy from their buildings, which had the most

happy effects. As soon as Capt. Hammond exhibited his front in view of the town, (which stood in open woodland) and gave a few scattering shot, the enemy formed and made a violent charge on him; he gave way as they advanced, until they met our right column; which gave them a general fire and then charged; this changed the direction of charge completely; the enemy retreated firing, until they got around and in their buildings, where they made all the resistance that an overpowered soldier could do; they fought as long as one existed, but their destruction was very soon completed; our men rushed up to the doors of the houses, and in a few minutes killed the last warrior of them; the enemy fought with savage fury, and met death with all its horrors, without shrinking or complaining, not one asked to be spared, but fought so long as they could stand or sit. In consequence of their flying to their houses and mixing with the families, our men in killing the males, without intention killed and wounded a few of the squaws and children, which was regretted by every officer and soldier of the detachment, but which could not be avoided.

The number of the enemy killed was one hundred and eighty six that were counted, and a number of others that were killed in the weeds not found. I think the calculation a reasonable one, to say two hundred of them were killed, and eighty-four prisoners of women and children were taken; not one of the warriors escaped, to carry the news, a circumstance unknown heretofore.

I lost five men killed, and forty one wounded, none mortally, the greater part slightly, a number with arrows; two of the men killed with arrows; this appears to form a very principal part of the enemy's arms for warfare, every man having a bow with a bundle of arrows, which is used after the first fire with the gun, until a leisure time for loading offers.

It is with pleasure I say that our men acted with deliberation & firmness—notwithstanding our numbers were far superior to that of the enemy, it was a circumstance to us unknown, and from the parade of the enemy we had every reason to suppose them our equals in number, but there appeared no visible traces of alarm in any, but on the contrary all appeared cool and determined, and no doubt when they face a foe of their own or of superior number they will show the same courage as on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Sir, Your obedient servant,

JOHN COFFEE, Brig. General of Cavalry and R. H. Major Gen. Andrew Jackson.

Killed, 5 privates. Wounded, 4 captains—2 lieutenants—2 cornets—3 sergeants—5 corporals—1 artificer—2 privates. Total killed and wounded 46.

FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION.

Peace—We all delight in the name of peace; why? because we associate with it the delightful ideas of tranquility, comfort and security. But, when the rights of a nation are violated, its mariners imprisoned, vessels captured, its flag insulted, its property plundered, its honor prostrated, and its government treated with contempt, every attribute which can render peace valuable ceases to exist, or rather, there is no peace. It would be difficult to point to any period since the war of the revolution, in which, correctly and strictly speaking, Great Britain can be said to have been in peace with AMERICA.

War, is always considered odious. We unite with it the idea of cruelty, slaughter, desolation, and suffering. But let us remember, that war for the sake of war, is one thing, and war for the sake of peace, another thing. Twenty years exemplary patience on the part of our government, shows that it did not commence a war to gratify its own wishes; for, surely, it had sufficient reason long before. It has entered into war for self preservation and defence, and as the only chance to obtain an honorable peace. In this view of the subject the war is a blessing.

The mother country.—Much has been said and written of the gratitude which America owes to her parent state. If a series of the most aggravated injury and oppression for more than two centuries

entitles Great Britain to the claim of gratitude, then, it must be acknowledged that we are the most ungrateful people upon earth.—Could the spirits of our venerable ancestors—could the shades of the suffering martyrs of our revolution return to the world from which they have departed, they could explain the nature of this debt of gratitude, but we require no explanation.

Protestant Party.—When men change their names it is generally for acts of roguery which they wish the people to forget, unless it is upon some special occasion, and then, an act of the legislature is obtained for the purpose. The opposition party has changed its name as often as Proteus his shapes, or a camelion its colors.—First they were "federalists," then "federal republicans," then the "friends of peace, liberty, and commerce"—Now they are the "peace party"—and what they will be to-morrow, will puzzle all the necromancers and astrologers in the world to tell. The RE-PUBLICANS have never changed their name, because it marks their principles, and they are not ashamed of it.

Peace Party.—All profession and no substance. It is the loaves and fishes, and not peace, which these men want.—The "king George men" wish the "king would be satisfied if "all the talents" had all the offices. We could judge better of their merits if they would consent to publish the plan of such a treaty of peace, as they would advise.

America and France.—Why do we at present wish success to the French arms? Answer, because it weakens our enemy. But does not that suppose a French alliance? Answer, no; because we are engaged in a separate war for separate purposes, and stand ready to make a separate peace whenever a just and honorable one can be obtained. The return of peace would produce neutrality, and neutrality would produce indifference.

Land of Liberty.—What is my country? "Where liberty dwells there is my country." America, destined by Heaven to the seat of happiness and freedom, receives into her bosom and adopts as her children, the voluntary citizen who retires from foreign persecution. Is the son of adoption the son of right?—Would he desire that the American government should abandon the principles of naturalization, and sacrifice the universal law of nature and of nations, to the pitiful remnant of feudal vassalage, retained by the bigots of the English common-law? England respects not the laws of nature and of nations. With all her boasted genius, she has never produced an able, original, or luminous writer on those subjects. This however we will say, in a short article, that if the act of naturalization is valid, it creates the duty of allegiance on the one part, and the duty of protection on the other. On both sides the obligation is too sacred to be trifled with.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From Cobett's Political Register, Extra, September 27.

All the last week, the news from America has made an impression that, in any other period, or with any other men in power, would lead to a change in a system of measures. For my own part, I acknowledge, that I have derived some hopes from the temper of the public mind within a few days. The success of those Yankees who have been so much the objects of our denision, has thrown our statements into disorder, and called forth a spirit of inquiry, in parliament and in private, that could not have been looked for under circumstances more flattering. But my intention is not now to go into a review of American affairs; every thing that I have said on that head has been said, and by the next advices expect, if not the capture of our fortillas on the lakes, the loss, at least, of Upper Canada. What pleases me most, is the sending abroad those foreign troops; and I am more satisfied, because those foreign troops are going to America, who cost me two years imprisonment, and for only to force the flogging of British soldiers, I was compelled to pay, besides the imprisonment, one thousand pounds into his majesty's treasury. I say I am gratified to learn, that they are all to go to America, because they will no longer be employed upon such services as they have been employed in this country; and because I believe, that if not all, the major part of them will become peaceable and orderly people in America, and, like their predecessors the Hessians and Witembergers, who were carried to that country, to drag the Americans into subjection to the former, they will become useful and industrious farmers and tradesmen. During my residence in Pennsylvania, I saw many of these Hessians, for whom his majesty paid by the head thirty or forty pounds sterling, to the princess of Hesse and Witemburgh, whose sovereigns are now fighting

on the side of France, and against his majesty's allies of Russia, Prussia, and Austria and his highness Charles Jean, crown prince of Sweden—I knew many of them become rich and respectable householders. Many, if not all, the German and Swiss troops will, I entertain no doubt whatever, become peaceable and obedient citizens of the American states. I shall in my first number of the Register for October, take up this subject, to which I have only adverted on this occasion, because, this number, being in addition, to the usual weekly number, I mean to preserve the connection between what I have said in the Register of the 25th with the continuation of the same subject in the ensuing month.

I cannot however, but observe, that the American authorities have been too powerful in their effect to be repressed or concealed by the clouds of despatches, official letters, and bulletins official and semi-official, which appeared to have been thrown out; it would seem to diminish the force of the American news and to confound and puzzle a thinking people, to glut them with so many details of battles, and fights on the continent, as would render men of common minds incapable of understanding any thing to which those papers official, and semi-official, relate, if the thinking people had no other means of obtaining information; or if the quantity was not too much for the purpose for which it was provided.

SUBMISSION OF THE NORTHERN INDIANS.

PROCLAMATION.

By Wm. H. Harrison, Major General in the Army of the U. States, and commanding the Eighth Military District.

An armistice having been concluded between the United States and the tribes of Indians called Miamies, Patawatimias, Eel River Miamies, Weas, Ottoways, Chippeways and Wyandots, and the pleasure of the government of continuing until the present month, and thereafter the former shall be known as I do hereby make known the same to all whom it may concern.—This Armistice is preparatory to a general council to be held with these different tribes; and until its termination they have been permitted to retire to their hunting grounds, and there to reside unmolested, if they behave themselves peaceably. They have surrendered into our hands hostages from each tribe, and have agreed immediately to restore all our prisoners in their possession, and to unite with us in the chastisement of any Indians, who may commit any aggression upon our frontiers. Under these circumstances, I exhort all citizens living upon the frontiers to respect the terms of said armistice, and neither to engage in nor countenance any expedition against the persons or property, leaving to the government, with whom the constitution has left it, to pursue such course with respect to the Indians as they may think most compatible with sound policy and the best interests of the country.

Done at Detroit, this 16th Oct 1813. (Signed) WM. H. HARRISON.

Montpelier, (Vt.) Nov. 11.

By His Excellency

MARTIN CHITTENDEN, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the state of Vermont.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it appears that the third brigade of the third division of the militia of this state has been ordered from the frontiers for the defence of a neighboring state;—And whereas it further appears, to the extreme regret of the Captain General, that a part of the militia of said brigade have been placed under the command and at the disposal of an officer of the U. States, out of the jurisdiction or control of the executive of this state, and have been actually marched to the defence of a sister state, fully competent to all the purposes of self-defence, whereby an extensive section of our own frontier is left, in a measure, unprotected, and exposed to the retaliatory incursions and ravages of an exasperated enemy: And, whereas, disturbances of a very serious nature are believed to exist, in consequence of a portion of the militia having been thus ordered out of the state:

Therefore, to the end, that these great evils may be provided against, and, as far as may be, prevented for the future:

Be it known—That such portion of the militia of said third brigade, in said third division, as may be now doing duty in the state of New York or elsewhere, beyond the limits of this state, both officers and men, are hereby ordered and directed, by the Captain General and Commander in Chief of the militia of the state of Vermont, forthwith to return to the respective places of their usual residence, within the territorial limits of said brigade, and there to hold themselves in constant readiness to act, in obedience to the orders of Brigadier-General Jacob Davis, who is appointed by the legislature of the State to the command of said brigade.

And the said Brigadier-General Davis is hereby ordered and directed, forthwith to see that the militia of his said brigade be completely armed and equipped, as the law directs, and holden in readiness

From the Boston Gazette.

TO MY CIGAR.

Yes, social friend, I love thee well, In learned doctor's spite...

What if they tell, with phizzes long, Our years are never past?

And oft, mild tube, to me thou art, A monitor, though thou speak'st not...

When, in the lonely evening hour, Attended but by thee,

From beggar's freeze to monarch's robe, One common doom it pass'd...

And what is he who smokes thee now? A little raving head?

And when I see thee smoke roll high, Thy ashes downward go,

A huge cigar are all thanking, And time's the wasting breath,

A CARIATURE ENGRAVING

Was perished in London during our Revolutionary War, and had a pretty general circulation...

GAMING.

Plato being informed that one of his disciples was fond of gaming, reprimanded him for it.

Lichtwala, the German fabulist, has the following apologue. A man who had rambled about the world...

They would often sit around a table till the night was near advanced, though there was no cloth...

But, said our traveller's friends, what had these unhappy creatures in view? Were they laboring for the public good?

It was not for that. It was the quadrature of the circle, than still less. Ah! we have it; we were performing penance for their crimes!

They were gambling.

An apprentice wanted.

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

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...

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.

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...

Smithfield, Nov. 11. Jefferson County, ss. June Court, 1813.

Michael Bruner, Plaintiff, vs. John Stipp, & Walter B. Selby, Dfts. 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...

A Copy—Teste GEORGE HITE, C. C.

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.

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...

Wm. STANHOPE. Nov. 18. 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...

A Copy—Teste GEO. HITE, C. C.

NOTICE. SOMETIME about the year 1810, a certain John A. Hamilton came to my house in my absence and prevailed upon my wife to sign a note in my name, drawn in favor of John Matthews, for Ten Dollars...

THOMAS EVANS. Nov. 25.

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 Luteastrings, 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. [tf

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 calling 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 to.

Stray Colts.

Strayed from the Flowing Spring farm near Charlestown, on the first of October last, two horse colts, one a dark bay, two years old last spring, the mane hanging on the near side—the other a dark grey, one year old last spring. Any person giving information of said colts, or bringing them home, will be generously rewarded.

Wm. STANHOPE. Nov. 18. 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...

A Copy—Teste GEO. HITE, C. C.

NOTICE. SOMETIME about the year 1810, a certain John A. Hamilton came to my house in my absence and prevailed upon my wife to sign a note in my name, drawn in favor of John Matthews, for Ten Dollars...

THOMAS EVANS. Nov. 25.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office. JAMES BROWN, & Co.

STOVES.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, will be put at the time of the year. Disputant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

Advertisement for ORPHANS' COURT, Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1813.

Advertisement for HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, in Jefferson County, rendered on the 23rd day of October 1813.

Advertisement for NOTICE, ALL those indebted to the estate of Joseph Burket, deceased, by bond or book account, are requested to come forward and make payment...

NEW FANCY STORE.

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

CONSISTING IN PART OF Superfine & common cloths, elegant Silk Buttons, Castorines, Bedford and Trimming, Prince's Corps, Silk & Straw Bonnets, Stockings & Manchestery, Gingham, Calicoes and English and India Nankeens, Ladies' Long & Short Keens, Kid and Silk Gloves, Merseilles Quiltings, Men's Silk and Leather ditto, White Jeans and Gords, together with a variety of other vestings, Ladies' Silk and Cotton Stockings, Mass ditto, Men's do. do. elegant Silk & Cotton Shawls, Linenkerchiefs fully assorted, A complete assortment of Ribbons, Home-made and imported Threads, Cotton Balls, White & Coloured, Sewing Silks & Twists, Ladies' Kid and Morocco Shoes, Misses and Children's ditto, Men's and Boys' Gaiters and Fine Leather do. Cotton Gards and Spinning Cotton, Books and Stationery, Hard Ware, China, Queens' and Glass Ware, Groceries and Liquors, Lead large twist Cheung Tobacco, Combs, Smalls 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.

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 subscription, and one at the expiration of the year. Disputant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

New-York, Nov. 28. The following important documents we yesterday received by the Car of Neptune steam-boat.

Gen. Harrison was a passenger in the steam-boat, having left his army in winter quarters at Sackett's Harbor. General Armstrong was a passenger in the steam-boat as far as Red Hook.

Com. Chauncey, with his fleet, having brought over Gen. Harrison's army, will, it is said, lay up his vessels for the winter at Sackett's Harbor.

ALBANY ARGUS EXTRA. Saturday morning, Nov. 27. Official correspondence from Gen. Wilkinson to the Secretary of War.

Head-quarters, French Mills, adjoining the province of Lower Canada, Nov. 26, 1813.

SIR—I beg leave to refer you to the journal which accompanies this letter for the particulars of the movements of the corps under my command down the St. Lawrence, and will endeavor to exert my enfeebled mind to detail to you the more striking and important incidents which have ensued my departure from Grenadier Island, at the foot of Lake Ontario, on the 3d inst.

The corps of the enemy from Kingston, which followed me, hung to my rear, and in concert with a heavy galley and a few gun-boats, seemed determined to retard my progress. I was tempted to halt, turn about and put an end to his teasing; but alas! I was confined to my bed; Maj. Gen. Lewis was too ill for any active exertion; and above all, I did not dare suffer myself to be diverted a single day from the prosecution of the views of government. I had written Maj. Gen. Hampton on the 6th inst. by his Adj. Gen. Col. King, and had ordered him to form a junction with me on the St. Lawrence, which I expected would take place on the 9th or 10th. It would have been unpardonable had I lost sight of this object a moment, as I deemed it of vital importance to the issue of the campaign.

The enemy deserve credit for their zeal and intelligence, which their active universal hostility of the male inhabitants of the country enabled them to employ to the greatest advantage. Thus while menaced by a respectable force in rear, the coast was lined by musquetry in front, at every critical pass of the river, which obliged me to march a detachment, and this impeded my progress.

On the evening of the 9th inst. the army halted a few miles from the head of the Longue Saut. In the morning of the 10th, the enclosed order was issued. Gen. Brown marched agreeable to the report of his artillery, that he was engaged some distance below us. At the same time the enemy were observed in our rear, and their galley and gun-boats approached our flotilla, and opened a fire upon us, which obliged me to order a battery of 18 pounders to be planted, and a shot from it compelled the vessels of the enemy to retire, together with their troops, after some firing between the advanced parties. But by this time, in consequence of the disembarking and re-embarking the heavy guns, the day was so far spent, that our pilots did not dare attempt the Saut, (eight miles a continued rapid) and therefore we fell down about two miles and came to for the night. Early the next morning every thing was in readiness for motion; but having received no intelligence from Gen. Brown, I was still delayed, as sound caution prescribed I should learn the result of his affair, before I committed the flotilla to the Saut.

At half past ten o'clock, A. M. an officer of dragoons arrived with a letter, in which the Gen. informed me he had forced the enemy, and would reach the foot of the Saut early in the day. Orders were immediately given for the flotilla to sail, at which inst. the enemy's gun-boats appeared, and began to throw shot among us. Information was brought me at the same time, from Brig. Gen. Boyd, that the enemy's troops were advancing in column, I immediately sent orders to him to attack them; this report was soon contradicted: Their gun-boats however continued to scratch us, and a variety of reports of their movements and counter-movements were brought to me in succession; which convinced me of their determination to hazard an attack, when it could be done to the greatest advantage, and therefore I resolved to anticipate them. Directions were accordingly sent, by that distinguished officer Col. Swift of the engineers, to Brig. Gen. Boyd, to throw the detachments of his command, assigned to him in the order of the preceding day, and composed of men of his own, Covington's and Swartwout's brigades into three columns, to march upon the enemy, outflank them if possible, & take their artillery. The action soon commenced with the advanced body of the enemy, and became extremely sharp and galling, and with occasional pauses sustained with great vivacity, in open space and fair combat, for upwards of two and a half hours—the adverse lines alternately yielding and advancing. It was impossible to say with accuracy what was our number on the field, because it consisted of indefinite detachments taken from the boats to render safe the passage of the Saut. Gens. Covington & Swartwout voluntarily took part in the action, at the head of detachments from their respective brigades, and exhibited the same courage that was displayed by Brig. Gen. Boyd, who happened to be the senior officer on the ground. Our force engaged might have reached sixteen or seventeen hundred men but actually did not exceed eighteen hundred;—that of the enemy was estimated from twelve hundred to two thousand, but did not probably amount to more than fifteen or sixteen hundred—consisting, as I am informed, of the detachments from the 40th, 84th and 104th regiments of the line—with the Voltigeur and Gleggery corps, and the militia of the country, who are not included in the estimate.

It would be presumptuous in me to attempt to give you a detailed account of this affair, which certainly reflects high honor on the valor of the American soldier, as no examples can be produced of undisciplined men, with inexperienced officers, braving a fire of two hours and a half, without quitting the field or yielding to their antagonists. But, Sir, the information I now give you, is derived from officers of my confidence, who took active parts in this conflict; for though I was enabled to order the attack, it was my hard fortune not to be able to lead the troops I commanded. The disease with which I was assailed on the 2d of September, on my journey to Fort George, having with few short intervals of convalescence, preyed on me ever since, and at the moment of this action, I was confined to my bed and emaciated almost to a skeleton, unable to sit on my horse or to move ten paces without assistance.

I must, however, be pardoned for trespassing on your time a few remarks in relation to the affair. The objects of the British and American commanders were precisely opposed—the last being bound by the instructions of his government and the most solemn obligations of duty, to precipitate his descent of the St. Lawrence by every practicable means—because, this being effected, one of the greatest difficulties opposed to the American arms would be surmounted; and the first, by duties equally imperious, to retard and if possible to prevent such descent. He is to be accounted victorious who effected his purpose. The British commander having failed to gain either of his objects, can lay no claim to the honor of the day. The battle fluctuated and triumph seemed, at different times inclined to the contending corps. The front of the enemy were at first forced back more than a mile, and though they never regained the ground they lost, their stand was permanent and their charges resolute. Amidst these charges and near the close of the contest, we lost a field piece by the fall of the officer who was serving it with the same coolness as if he had been at parade or review. This was Lieut. Smith of the Light Artillery, who, in point of merit, stood at the head of his grade. The enemy having halted and our troops being again formed, in battalion front to front, and the firing having ceased on both sides, we resumed our position on the bank of the river, and the infantry being much fatigued the whole were re-embarked and proceeded down the river without further annoyance from the enemy or their gun-boats, while the dragoons with five pieces of light artillery, marched down the Canada shore without molestation.

It is due to his rank, to his worth and his services, that I should make particular mention of Brigadier General Covington, who received a mortal wound directly through the body, while animating his men and leading them to the charge.—He fell, where he fought, at the head of his men, and survived but two days.

The next morning the flotilla passed through the Saut and joined that excellent officer Brig. Gen. Brown, at Barnhart's near Cornwall, where he had been instructed to take post and wait my arrival, and where I confidently expected to hear of Major General Hampton's arrival on the opposite shore. But immediately after I halted, Colonel Atkinson, the inspector General of the division under Major General Hampton, waited on me with a letter from that officer, in which, to my unspeakable mortification and surprise, he declined the junction ordered, and informed me he was marching towards Lake Champlain by way of co-operating in the proposed attack on Montreal. This letter, together with a copy of that to which it is an answer, were immediately submitted to a council of war, composed of my general officers and Colonel commanding the Elite, the chief Engineer and the Adjutant General, who unanimously gave it as their opinion, that "the attack on Montreal should be abandoned for the present season and the army near Cornwall should be immediately crossed to the American shore for taking up winter quarters, and that this place afforded an eligible position for such quarters."

I acquiesced in these opinions, not from the shortness of the stock of provisions (which had been reduced by the act of God) because that of our meat had been increased 5 days, and our bread had been reduced only two days, and because we could, in case of extremity, have lived on the enemy—but because the loss of the division under Major Gen. Hampton weakened my force too sensibly to justify the attempt. In all my measures and opinions of moment, I have taken the opinion of my general officers, which have been in accord with my own.

I remained on the Canada shore until the next day, without seeing or hearing from the powerful force of the enemy in our neighborhood, and the same day reached this position, with the artillery and infantry. The dragoons have been ordered to Utica and its vicinity, and I expect to see 50 or 60 miles on the march.

You have under cover a summary abstract of the killed and wounded in the affair of the 11th inst. which shall soon be followed by a particular return, in which a just regard will be paid to individual merits. The dead rest in honor, and the wounded bleed for their country and deserve its gratitude.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient humble servant, (Signed) JAMES WILKINSON.

Extract of a Letter of the 15th Nov. from Gen. Wilkinson.

"It is a fact, for which I am authorized to pledge myself on the most confidential authority, that on the 4th of the present month, the British garrison of Montreal consisted solely of 400 marines and 200 sailors, which had been sent up from Quebec. We have, with the provision here and that left at Chateaugay, about 40 day's subsistence, to which I shall add 30 more."

Hon. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary at War.

Return of the killed and wounded of a detachment of the army of the U. S. descending the St. Lawrence river, under the command of Major General James Wilkinson, in an action fought at Williamsburg, in Upper Canada, on the 11th of Nov. 1813.

KILLED. Subalterns 3—Sergeants 2—corporals 3—musicians 1—privates 88—total 102.

WOUNDED. Brigadier general 1—assistant adjutant general 1—ad. de camp 1—colonel 1—captains 5—subalterns 6—sergeants 9—corporals 13—musicians 1—privates 199—total 327.

Total killed and wounded, 339. Names of the Commissioned Officers killed and wounded.

Lieut. Wm. W. Smith, of the Light Artillery. David Hunter, of the 19th regt. infantry. Edward Olmstead, 16th do. do.

WOUNDED. Brig. Gen. Leonard Covington, mortally, (since dead.) Major Talbot Chambers, assistant adjt. general, slightly.

Major Darby Noon, aid de camp to brig. general Swartwout, slightly. Col. James H. Preston, of the 23d regt. infantry severely, his right thigh fractured.

Major William Cummings, 8th regt. severely. Capt. Edmund Foster, 9th do. slightly. David S. Townsend, do. do. severely.

Mordecai Myers, 13th do. severely. John Campbell, do. do. slightly. John R. Muddock, 25th do. severely.

Lieut. Wm. S. Heaton, 14th do. severely. John Williams, 13th do. slightly. John Lynch, 14th do. severely. Peter Pelham, 21st do. severely. James D. Brown, 25th do. slightly. Archd. C. Gray, do. do. severely, in the skirmish the day before the action.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Military District, No. 9, French Mills, Nov. 1813. (Signed) T. B. WALBACK, Adjutant General.

N. B. Col. Preston commanding the 13th regt. of infantry during the action; and Major Cummings did duty with the 16th regt. infantry in the action.

FROM GENERAL WILKINSON TO GENERAL HAMPTON. Head Quarters of the army, 7 miles above Ogdensburg, Nov. 6th, 1813, (in the evening.)

SIR—I address you at the special instance of the secretary at war, who by bad roads, worse weather and ill health, was diverted from meeting me near this place, and determined to tread back his steps to Washington from Antwerp, on the 29th ult.

I am destined to aid and determined on the attack of Montreal, if not prevented by some act of God; and to give security to the enterprise, the division under your command must co-operate with the corps under my immediate orders; the point of rendezvous is a circumstance of the greatest interest to the issue of this operation, and the distance which separates us; and my ignorance of the practicability of the direct or devious roads or routes by which you must march, make it necessary that your own judgment should determine that point; to assist you in making the soundest determination, and to take the most prompt and effectual measures, I can only inform you of my intentions and situation in some respects of first importance. I shall pass Prescott to-night, because the stage of the season will not allow me three days to take it, shall cross the cavalry at Hamilton, which will not require a day, I shall thence press forward and break down every obstruction to this river, there to cross the Isle Perrot, and with my scows to bridge the narrow inner channel and thus obtain foothold on Montreal Island at about twenty miles from the city; after which our artillery, bayonets and swords must secure our triumph or provide us honorable graves.

Inclosed you have a memorandum of field and battering train, pretty well found in fixed ammunition, which may enable you to dismiss your own—but we are deficient in loose powder and musker-cartridges, and therefore hope you may be abundantly found.

On the subject of provisions I wish I could give a favorable information; our whole stock of bread may be computed at about fifteen days, and our meat at twenty. In speaking on this subject to the secretary of war, he informed me ample magazines were laid up on Lake Champlain, and therefore I must request of you to order forward two or three months supply by the safest route, in a direction to the proposed scene of action. I have submitted the state of our provisions to my general officers, who unanimously agree that it should not prevent the progress of the expedition; and they also agree in opinion, if you are not in