

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1813.

[No. 288.]

### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 13, 1813.  
SIR—In consequence of the gallant defence which under the influence of Divine Providence, was effected by you, and the troops under your command, of Fort Stephenson, at Lower Sandusky, on the evening of the 20 instant—the Ladies of the town of Chillicothe, whose names are undersigned, impressed with a high sense of your merits as a Soldier and a Gentleman, and with great confidence in your patriotism and valor, present you with a **SWORD**.

Major George Croghan.  
(Signed)

- Rebecca M. Orr
- Susan Walker
- Ann M. Dunn
- Margaret Keyes
- Charlotte James
- Esther Doollittle
- Eleanor Buchanan
- Margaret McFarland
- Dorothy Ferris
- Ann M. Evans
- Francis Brush
- Mary Curtis
- Mary P. Brown
- Jane Hevlin
- Nancy Kerr
- Catharine Hough
- Eleanor Worthington
- Martha Scott
- Sally McLeane

CHILLICOTHE, Aug. 14, 1813.  
SIR—As agents to carry into effect the pleasure of the Ladies of Chillicothe, we herewith transmit you, by express, a **SWORD** which they beg you to receive from them, as a testimonial of the high sense they entertain of your military talents, as displayed in their defence against the enemies of our country, on the 20 instant, in the memorable defence of Fort Stephenson, and in the signal defeat of the combined British forces and their Indian allies before that place. They commit this surety of their respect to their youthful Soldier, believing it will be more acceptable to him than any other they could present, and in full confidence that he will never use it unworthily the high character he has attained.

They request Major Croghan, to present their entire approbation and thanks to the Officers and Soldiers of his heroic little band, for the gallant manner in which they seconded his views, and maintained the unequal conflict.

That Heaven may prosper you, sir, in your future military career, they earnestly pray.  
We are, sir, in behalf of the Ladies of Chillicothe,  
With great respect,  
Your very humble servts.  
**SAMUEL FINLEY,**  
**JOSEPH WHEATON, Capt.**  
A. D. Q. M. Gen.  
Major George Croghan.

ANSWER.  
Lower Sandusky, 25th Aug. 1813.

LADIES OF CHILLICOTHE.  
I have received the **SWORD** which you have been pleased to present to me, as a testimonial of your approbation of my conduct on the 20 inst. A mark of distinction so flattering and so unexpected, has excited feelings which I cannot express.

Yet while I return you thanks for the unmerited gift you have thus bestowed, I feel well aware, that my good fortune (which was wrought by the activity of the brave Officers and Soldiers under my command) has raised in you expectations from my future efforts, which must, I fear, be sooner or later disappointed.  
Still I pledge myself, (even though fortune should not be again propitious) that my exertions shall be such as never to cause you in the least to regret the honors you have been pleased to confer on your "youthful Soldier."

G. CROGHAN.

Lower Sandusky, 25th Aug. 1813.  
Messrs. FINLEY and WHEATON:  
GENTLEMEN—The **SWORD** which you have been pleased to forward to me in behalf of the Ladies of Chillicothe, has been delivered. The only return I can make to you and them, for so distinguished a mark of your favour, is a promise to use my best exertions to become worthy of it.

G. CROGHAN.

London, July 12.  
Despatch of Captain Broke, commanding the frigate Shannon.  
Halifax, 6th June, 1813.  
I have the honor to inform you, that being on the first of this month near the light house of Boston, I had the pleasure to see that the United States frigate Chesapeake, which we had been watching for a long time, was coming out from port to give battle to the Shannon. I

placed myself between Cape Ann and Cape Cod, and made sail afterwards so as to facilitate her coming up with us.—The enemy bore down upon us in a brilliant style, having three American flags flying; and in nearing us lowered his royals. I kept the Shannon close to the wind, hoping that the wind would lull.—At half past five, the enemy hugged the wind, and came within hail on our starboard side. The action then commenced, the two ships steering under their topsails. After having exchanged two or three broadsides, the enemy fell on board of us; her mizen blocks entangling in our fore rigging. I went on the forecastle to ascertain her situation; and seeing that the enemy had abandoned his guns, I gave orders to get ready for boarding.—Our brave fellows chosen to execute this order, with their officers, precipitated themselves on the deck of the enemy; driving every thing before them with irresistible courage. The enemy fought desperately, but in disorder.  
The fire continued on the spar deck, and in the tops; but in the space of two minutes the enemy were driven sword in hand, from all their stations. The enemy's flag was then taken down.  
I have to lament the loss of many brave men of my crew who died gloriously.  
My brave first lieutenant Mr. Watts, was killed at the moment he was hoisting the English flag. My quarter-master, Mr. Aldan who had volunteered to lead a detachment was killed on the spar-deck; and my old faithful clerk, Mr. Duron, was killed by his side.  
Having myself received a sabre wound at the beginning of the action when charging a part of the enemy collected on the forecastle, I could do no more than give orders until I was assured that a victory was complete. I then directed my second lieutenant, Mr. Wallace to take the command of the Shannon, and to secure the prisoners.  
The enemy had about 70 killed, and about 100 wounded.  
Our loss amounts to 24 killed, including officers, seamen and marines.  
[There is a mistake in this account, the number of Americans killed was 47, and 98 wounded—making in the whole 145. In the unofficial account published in the Halifax papers, the English loss was acknowledged to be 26 killed and 58 wounded.]—[Ed. Gaz.

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

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

**CAUTION.**  
THE Subscriber having sustained great injury by persons going thro' the old furnace farm which he now occupies, hereby forewarns all persons from hunting, fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing on the furnace tract, or passing thro' the same either on foot or horse back, as he is determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.  
JAMES CONN.  
September 16.

**Advertisement.**  
THE Subscriber having lately removed from the State of Maryland to Martinsburgh, solicits the patronage of the owners of Mills and of those wishing to build Mills, in employing him in his line of a Mill-Wright—being versed in the building of Mills, and the late machinery belonging or appertaining thereto. He will engage to complete the work good and bearing inspection. Any person wishing to employ him may find him at his house opposite Mr. Bishop's Smith Shop, in Martinsburgh, or by leaving word with Mr. John Shober. Persons from a distance wishing to have mills built or repairs done may have a chance of getting him by sending a few lines to him by the post. He hopes by being supplied with experienced workmen, together with his own experience and attention to business to be enabled to give general satisfaction to all those who may please to employ him.  
JOHN MYERS.  
Martinsburgh, Sept. 16.

**Stray Mare.**  
CAME to the farm of the Subscriber about the 5th of April last, an **Iron Grey Mare Colt**, two years old, marked thus: some white hairs in her tail and mane, a star in her forehead, a white spot in the face, two small lumps above her eyes; appraised to fifty dollars. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take her away.  
SAMUEL MENDEHALL.  
Jefferson County, Sept. 16.

**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 damasked SHAWLS,** Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw BONNETS, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish LINENS, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes, Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies Morocco and Kid slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

**SEASONED PLANK.**  
THEY have also on hand a quantity of **GOOD & WELL SEASONED PINE PLANK.**—**ALSO—**  
**Hog Skins, Bar-Iron and CASTINGS, Smiths' Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Linnen, Twill'd 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

**Mill Creek Factory.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the **FULLING & FINISHING**, at the stand formerly occupied by Stephen Henshaw, where they will be glad to receive encouragement from the public in the line of their business. Those who entrust to them their clothes may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction, and to equal those who are approved of in this business.  
Cloth left at Daniel Fry's store, Smithfield, at which place they will call every fortnight, will be taken charge of, and returned when finished, to the same place.  
A. ZIMMERMAN,  
JOHN SMITH.  
September 9.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday the 25th inst. all the estate of Richard Holmes, deceased, consisting of two Horses, one Cow, Hogs, Wheat and Rye in the stack, Farming Utensils, Carpenter's Tools, about four acres of Corn, Household Furniture. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above two Dollars.—The purchaser giving bond and approved security.  
WALTER BAKER, Adm'or.  
September 9.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**  
A certain John Mullinex, of this county, has evilly and maliciously defamed the character of my wife R. Ann, in consequence whereof I commenced a suit in the county court of Jefferson, not with a view to recover damages, particularly, but to remove the stigma attempted to be riveted on the character of my wife; the defendant John Mullinex, self convicted of the slanderous attempt, has given the following libel executed in the presence of William P. Flood and Thomas Kinsley, gentlemen of respectability. I deem it unnecessary to make any further comment respecting this subject; the libel will speak for itself.  
JOHN M'GLOY.  
HAVING some time ago expressed myself in terms disrespectful of Mrs. M'Gloy, the wife of James M'Gloy, in the presence of several persons; I have since found I was mistaken in my opinion of Mrs. M'Gloy, and am now willing to declare that my assertions were without foundation, and am sorry for what has passed.  
his JOHN M'GLOY.  
Signed in the presence of  
WM. P. FLOOD,  
THOMAS KINSLEY.  
August 24, 1813.

**Shepherd's-town Seminary.**  
BY a late resolution of the Board of Trustees, an additional number of pupils may now be received. Notice is therefore given, to all those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution, that application for entrance must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Treasurer. The terms of tuition are moderate, being for the first or senior class 25 dollars, for the second 20 dollars, and for the third or junior class 15 dollars, per annum.  
By order of the Standing Committee.  
P. MARMADUKE, Secretary.  
July 8, 1813.

**STRAY MARE.**  
CAME to the Subscriber's on the 21st of August last, a **BLACK MARE**, with a star in her forehead, some white spots under her belly, white on her hind feet, shod all around, trots and paces, on her hind hands high, supposed to be eight years old, appraised to 35 dollars.  
JOHN INGRAHAM.  
Jefferson County, Sept. 9.

**Regimental Orders.**  
THE officers composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all the officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery and riflemen, in the county of Jefferson, are ordered to meet at Charlestown, on the 11th day of October next, to be trained and disciplined according to law.—The regiment and all volunteer corps enrolled within the same, are ordered to muster at the same place, on the 14th of October. If there are any public arms in the hands of any of the men within the regiment (excepting in the hands of the light infantry) the commanders of companies are requested to have them returned to the commandant of the regiment in Charlestown, clean and in good order.  
JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col. Com.  
55th Reg. V. M.  
August 31.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are informed that their bills, notes and accounts, are left in the hands of Messrs. Dronney and Lyons for collection, where they will remain until the 15th day of October next.—All claims not paid by that time, will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection, without respect to persons.  
JOHN LYONS.  
September 1st, 1813.

**TWO DOLLARS REWARD.**  
STRAVED from the subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, some time in July last, a brown coloured Cow, about 5 or 6 years old, with small horns, and a hole and crop in her left ear.—Any person who will take up said cow and bring her home, or secure her so that I can get her again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expenses.  
JOHN FARRHART.  
September 2.

**Wrought and cut Nails, Brads, Sprigs and Tacks, of all sizes, &c.**  
—ALSO—  
Mill,  $\times$  Cut and Hand SAWS.  
All kinds of Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools.  
**Pine and Walnut Plank.**  
—ALSO—  
Anvils and Vices,  
Real Crowley and Blistered STEEL,  
Bar-Iron, Castings, &c.  
For Sale by  
JAMES S. LANE.  
Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 12.

**Flax Seed Wanted.**  
For good clean Flax Seed, I will give a generous price in cash—receive it in payment of debts, or in barter, for Good Leather and Iron.  
JAMES S. LANE.  
P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and skins.  
Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 12.

**JOHN CARLILE**  
Has received and finished sewing at his Store in Charles-Town.  
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS,**  
All of which he will sell on the lowest terms they possibly can be sold for in this part of the country. His assortment consists in part of the following articles, viz:  
Superfine and common cloths,  
Superfine and common cassimere,  
Calicoes and dimities,  
Furniture callens of the best quality,  
Superfine and common vesting,  
Shirting cottons,  
Ladies' extra long and short silk gloves,  
Ditto elegant and plain silk shawls,  
Silk for Ladies dresses,  
Superfine cambric muslins,  
Cords and velvets of the best quality,  
Cotton cassimere and white James,  
Muslins by the piece or yard,  
Ribbons, Hays and thread,  
Cotton umbrellas,  
Coarse linnen,  
Fine and coarse check,  
Fine and wool hats,  
Spanish cigars,  
With a good assortment of Knives and for's of every quality, Spurs, wrought and cut nails, &c. &c.  
He returns his sincere thanks to the public generally for the many favors he has received, and solicits a continuance of their favor.  
August 5.

**SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.**  
Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.  
U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.  
SIR, In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered from Put-in Bay, when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward: formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within canister distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded.—Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieutenant Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the stern board guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

Those officers and men who were immediately under my observation evinced the greatest gallantry, and I have no doubt that all others conducted themselves as became American officers and seamen. Lieut. Yarnall, first of the Lawrence, although several times wounded, refused to quit the deck. Midshipman Forrest (doing duty as Lieut.) and sailing master Taylor, were of great assistance to me. I have great pain in stating to you the death of Lt. Brook of the marines, and midshipman Laub, both of the Lawrence, and midshipman John Clarke, of the Scorpion: they were valuable and promising officers. Mr. Hambleton, purser, who volunteered his services on deck, was severely wounded late in the action. Midshipman Claxton and Swartwood, of the Lawrence, were severely wounded. On board of the Niagara, Lieut. Smith and Edwards, and Midshipman Webster (doing duty as sailing master) behaved in a very handsome manner. Capt. Brevoort of the army, who acted as a volunteer in the capacity of a marine officer, on board that vessel, is an excellent and brave officer, and with his musketry did great execution. Lieutenant Turner, commanding the Caledonia, brought that vessel into action in the most able manner, and is an officer that in all situations may be relied on. The Ariel, Lieut. Packet, and Scorpion, sailing master Champlin, were enabled to get early into action, and were of great service.—

**BLANK DEEDS**  
For sale at this Office.

**SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.**  
Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.  
U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.  
SIR, In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered from Put-in Bay, when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward: formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within canister distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded.—Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieutenant Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the stern board guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

**ENTERPRIZE AND BOXER.**  
Extract of a letter from captain Hull to Commodore Bainbridge, dated the 10th instant.  
"Yesterday I visited the two brigs, and was astonished to see the difference of injury sustained in the action. The Enterprize had but one 18 pound shot in her hull, one in her mainmast, and one in her foremast; her sails are much cut with grape shot, and there are a great number of grape lodged in her sides, but no injury done by them. The Boxer has eighteen or twenty 18 pound shot in her hull, most of them at the water's edge; several stand of 18 pound grape stick in her side, and such a quantity of small grape that I did not undertake to count them. Her masts, sails and spars are literally cut to pieces; several of her guns dismounted and unfit for service; her top-gallant fore-castle nearly taken off by the shot; her boats cut to pieces, and her quarters injured in proportion. To give you an idea of the quantity of shot about her, I inform you that I counted in her mainmast alone, three 18 pound shot holes, 18 large grape shot holes, 16 musket ball holes, and a large number of smaller shot holes, without counting above the cat harpins. We find it impossible to get at the number of killed; no papers are found by which we can ascertain it—I, however, counted upwards of ninety hammocks, and she has excellent accommodations for all her officers below in state-rooms, so that I have no doubt that she had one hundred men on board. We know that she had several of the Ratler's men, and a quantity of wads was taken out of the Ratler, loaded with four large grape shot, with a small hole in the centre to put in a cartridge, that the inside of the wad may take fire when it leaves the gun. In short, she is in every respect completely fitted; and her accommodations exceed any thing I have seen in a vessel of her class."

Remarks.—There have been various opinions respecting the relative force of the vessels, and some ungenerous attempts have been made to diminish the splendor of the victory. The foregoing extract, we conceive, irrefragably settles the question of force and skill. It proves that in number of men the vessels were equal; in number of guns it is well known the enemy were superior; and the vast difference of execution confirms (if confirmation were wanted) the fact of the high degree of superiority of our seamen in the art of gunnery.  
Boston Repository.

**PORTLAND, Sept. 16.**  
On Monday last, the British sloop of war Ratler, with two other armed vessels of smaller size, appeared off our port, and the Ratler stood in near the shore to the land with a white flag at her fore-top gallant-mast head. Soon after a boat from her bearing a flag proceeded to Fort Scammel, with a Lieutenant, who presented the following note from Captain Gordon to Col. Learned. This, with the Colonel's reply and the letter of the Marshal, have been solicited for publication, that the public may judge of the motive.  
His Britannic Majesty's Ship Ratler, off Portland, 13th Sept. 1813.

**STATEMENT OF THE FORCE OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.**  
Ship Detroit 19 guns—1 on pivot and 2 howitzers  
Queen Charlotte 17 do. 1 do.  
Schr. Lady Prevost 13 do. 1 do.  
Brig Hunter 10 do.  
Sloop Little Belt 3 do.  
Schr. Chippeway 1 do. and 2 swivels.  
63 guns.  
Note.—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

**STATEMENT OF THE FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.**  
Brig Lawrence 20 guns  
Niagara 20 do.  
Galedonia 3 do.  
Schr. Ariel 4 do. (1 burst early in action)  
Scorpion 3 do.  
Somers 2 do. and 2 swivels  
Sloop Trippe 1 do.  
Schr. Tigress 1 do.  
Porcupine 1 do.  
54.  
The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly 100 men.

**Killed. Wounded. Total.**  
Lawrence 22 61 83  
Niagara 2 25 27  
Galedonia 2 3 5  
Somers 2 2 4  
Ariel 1 3 4  
Trippe 2 2 4  
Scorpion 2 2 4  
27 96 123  
S. HAMBLETON, Purser.  
O. H. PERRY,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

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**SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.**  
Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.  
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**ENTERPRIZE AND BOXER.**  
Extract of a letter from captain Hull to Commodore Bainbridge, dated the 10th instant.  
"Yesterday I visited the two brigs, and was astonished to see the difference of injury sustained in the action. The Enterprize had but one 18 pound shot in her hull, one in her mainmast, and one in her foremast; her sails are much cut with grape shot, and there are a great number of grape lodged in her sides, but no injury done by them. The Boxer has eighteen or twenty 18 pound shot in her hull, most of them at the water's edge; several stand of 18 pound grape stick in her side, and such a quantity of small grape that I did not undertake to count them. Her masts, sails and spars are literally cut to pieces; several of her guns dismounted and unfit for service; her top-gallant fore-castle nearly taken off by the shot; her boats cut to pieces, and her quarters injured in proportion. To give you an idea of the quantity of shot about her, I inform you that I counted in her mainmast alone, three 18 pound shot holes, 18 large grape shot holes, 16 musket ball holes, and a large number of smaller shot holes, without counting above the cat harpins. We find it impossible to get at the number of killed; no papers are found by which we can ascertain it—I, however, counted upwards of ninety hammocks, and she has excellent accommodations for all her officers below in state-rooms, so that I have no doubt that she had one hundred men on board. We know that she had several of the Ratler's men, and a quantity of wads was taken out of the Ratler, loaded with four large grape shot, with a small hole in the centre to put in a cartridge, that the inside of the wad may take fire when it leaves the gun. In short, she is in every respect completely fitted; and her accommodations exceed any thing I have seen in a vessel of her class."

Remarks.—There have been various opinions respecting the relative force of the vessels, and some ungenerous attempts have been made to diminish the splendor of the victory. The foregoing extract, we conceive, irrefragably settles the question of force and skill. It proves that in number of men the vessels were equal; in number of guns it is well known the enemy were superior; and the vast difference of execution confirms (if confirmation were wanted) the fact of the high degree of superiority of our seamen in the art of gunnery.  
Boston Repository.

**PORTLAND, Sept. 16.**  
On Monday last, the British sloop of war Ratler, with two other armed vessels of smaller size, appeared off our port, and the Ratler stood in near the shore to the land with a white flag at her fore-top gallant-mast head. Soon after a boat from her bearing a flag proceeded to Fort Scammel, with a Lieutenant, who presented the following note from Captain Gordon to Col. Learned. This, with the Colonel's reply and the letter of the Marshal, have been solicited for publication, that the public may judge of the motive.  
His Britannic Majesty's Ship Ratler, off Portland, 13th Sept. 1813.

**STATEMENT OF THE FORCE OF THE BRITISH SQUADRON.**  
Ship Detroit 19 guns—1 on pivot and 2 howitzers  
Queen Charlotte 17 do. 1 do.  
Schr. Lady Prevost 13 do. 1 do.  
Brig Hunter 10 do.  
Sloop Little Belt 3 do.  
Schr. Chippeway 1 do. and 2 swivels.  
63 guns.  
Note.—The Detroit is a new ship, very strongly built, and mounts long 24's, 18's and 12's.

**STATEMENT OF THE FORCE OF THE UNITED STATES SQUADRON.**  
Brig Lawrence 20 guns  
Niagara 20 do.  
Galedonia 3 do.  
Schr. Ariel 4 do. (1 burst early in action)  
Scorpion 3 do.  
Somers 2 do. and 2 swivels  
Sloop Trippe 1 do.  
Schr. Tigress 1 do.  
Porcupine 1 do.  
54.  
The exact number of the enemy's force has not been ascertained, but I have good reason to believe that it exceeded ours by nearly 100 men.

**Killed. Wounded. Total.**  
Lawrence 22 61 83  
Niagara 2 25 27  
Galedonia 2 3 5  
Somers 2 2 4  
Ariel 1 3 4  
Trippe 2 2 4  
Scorpion 2 2 4  
27 96 123  
S. HAMBLETON, Purser.  
O. H. PERRY,  
Captain and Senior Officer.

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**SEVENTH NAVAL VICTORY.**  
Copy of a letter from Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.  
U. S. Schooner Ariel, Put-in Bay, 13th Sept. 1813.  
SIR, In my last I informed you that we had captured the enemy's fleet on this lake. I have now the honor to give you the most important particulars of the action. On the morning of the 10th inst. at sun rise, they were discovered from Put-in Bay, when I lay at anchor with the squadron under my command. We got under weigh, the wind light at S. W. and stood for them. At 10 A. M. the wind hauled to S. E. and brought us to windward: formed the line and bore up. At 15 minutes before twelve, the enemy commenced firing; at 5 minutes before twelve the action commenced on our part. Finding their fire very destructive, owing to their long guns, and its being mostly directed at the Lawrence, I made sail, and directed the other vessels to follow for the purpose of closing with the enemy. Every brace and bowline being soon shot away she became unmanageable, notwithstanding the great exertions of the sailing master. In this situation she sustained the action upwards of two hours within canister distance, until every gun was rendered useless, and the greater part of her crew either killed or wounded.—Finding she could no longer annoy the enemy, I left her in charge of Lieutenant Yarnall, who, I was convinced from the bravery already displayed by him, would do what would comport with the honor of the flag. At half past two, the wind springing up, capt. Elliott was enabled to bring his vessel, the Niagara, gallantly into close action; I immediately went on board of her, when he anticipated my wish by volunteering to bring the schooners which had been kept astern by the lightness of the wind, into close action. It was with unspeakable pain that I saw, soon after I got on board the Niagara, the flag of the Lawrence come down, although I was perfectly sensible that she had been defended to the last, and that to have continued to make a show of resistance would have been a wanton sacrifice of the remains of her brave crew. But the enemy was not able to take possession of her, and circumstances soon permitted her flag again to be hoisted. At 45 minutes past two the signal was made for "close action." The Niagara being very little injured, I determined to pass through the enemy's line, bore up and passed ahead of their two ships and a brig, giving a raking fire to them from the stern board guns, and to a large schooner and sloop, from the larboard side at half pistol shot distance. The smaller vessels at this time having got within grape and canister distance, under the direction of capt. Elliott, and keeping up a well directed fire, the two ships, a brig, and a schooner surrendered, a schooner and sloop making a vain attempt to escape.

**ENTERPRIZE AND BOXER.**  
Extract of a letter from captain Hull to Commodore Bainbridge, dated the 10

tion that they were at anchor there: soon after, they weighed and stood to the northward out of the lake—thus, if not acknowledging our ascendancy on the lake, evincing an unwillingness (although they had the advantage of situation, owing to the narrowness of the channel in which their galleys could work, when we should want room) to determine it.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
THO'S MACDONOUGH,  
Hon. Wm. Jones, Secy of the Navy.

#### SOUTHERN INDIAN WAR.

Copy of a letter from Col. Joseph Carson to Brig. Gen. Claiborne of the Mississippi Militia.

MOUNT VERNON, July 30, 1813.

SIR—I deem it my duty to communicate to you the circumstances which led to the unfortunate rencontre with the Creek Indians on the 27th inst. together with the result of that affair from the best information I have received.

A number of the Creek Indians have for some time evidenced a disposition hostile to the American government, and have at length succeeded in killing or driving from their land every chief in the American interest: they have shot at the mail carrier, killed his horse, and taken several mails on the route between here and the state of Georgia.

Some time since information was received that a half breed by the name of Peter M'Queen, with about three hundred warriors, were gone to Pensacola for the purpose of procuring arms and ammunition from the governor of that place, to enable them to make war upon the settlements of Tombigby.

Persons of respectability were immediately despatched to Pensacola to ascertain whether the Indians were supplied with arms and ammunition by the governor, and, if possible, to discover what were the intention of the Creeks generally. These persons staid until the Indians had received three hundred pounds of powder and a proportionate quantity of lead from the governor. They were not satisfied with this; and they must have more, and openly declared they were going to war with the Americans; and that on their return they would be joined by seven hundred warriors at the Whetstone Hills (about one hundred miles from this place), where they would distribute their ammunition and return against the Tombigby settlement.

On the return of the persons from Pensacola with this information, about one hundred and seventy-five men were hastily collected together and proceeded, commanded by Col. Gallier, to meet the powder party, and if possible to take the powder before they were joined by the party from the nation. On Tuesday last about twelve o'clock, A. M. they met the Indians in the edge of the Escambia Swamp about 80 miles from this place, attacked and drove them into the swamp, and took most of their pack horses.

From the best information I could receive, I suppose ten or twelve of the Indians were killed and many more wounded. Four of the whites were killed and eight or nine wounded. The Indians were in the swamp and our men in open woods. The commander thought it prudent to order a retreat; the whites generally broke and ran in great confusion, and Gallier although he used every exertion which a brave man could do, was supported by several officers and privates, was unable to rally his men or restrain their precipitate flight. The Indians discovered their confusion and pursued them nearly a mile in the open woods, and nothing saved our men from a general slaughter but the inability of the Indians to overtake them.

Although the whites were defeated and many of them deservedly disgraced, yet the object of the expedition has in part succeeded: Our party took about two hundred pounds of powder and some lead. I think these Indians as soon as they find themselves in a situation, they will endeavor to revenge themselves on our frontiers.

I have the honor to be, your excellency's obedient humble servant.  
(Signed) JOSEPH CARSON,  
Col. Volunteers.

His Excellency  
Brig. Gen. CLAIBORNE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

Yesterday, agreeable to the arrangements for that purpose, the remains of the brave and gallant Capt. LAWRENCE, and Lieut. LUDLOW, were interred in Trinity Church Yard. The procession was the most numerous and solemn ever exhibited in this city, and was witnessed by an assemblage of at least 50,000 persons. The naval procession of the Boats

from the Navy-Yard to the Battery, was highly interesting. It passed in front of the City in full view of thousands who had assembled on the wharves and on board the shipping, to behold the remains of the two gallant heroes who so nobly fell in defence of their country.

#### FUNERAL OBSEQUES.

In the common council of the City of N. York, Sept. 14th, 1813, the committee made a report on the subject of the testimonials of respect to the memory of Captain JAMES LAWRENCE, which was adopted.

After a feeling recital, they resolve, That 1000 dollars be granted to each of Captain Lawrence's children to be vested in the hands of commissioners for their education; and the residue with the unexpended increase from interest, to be paid to the daughter, when 18, and the son, when 21 years of age.

A public interment of Capt. LAWRENCE and Lieut. LUDLOW, is directed, with naval ceremonies and military parade.—The remains were to be brought in a launch to the battery, escorted by barges, and under the fire of minute guns; and to be received by a brigade of artillery, and corps of cavalry, under general Morton. The procession was then to move through State, Whitehill, Pearl and Wall streets, to Trinity Church; minute guns firing and bells tolling. The officers and music of the military, are to wear mourning.

The clergy, the Cincinnati, the officers of the general and state governments, of the army, navy and militia, were invited to attend.

The ceremonies took place on the 16th.

#### LORD WELLINGTON RETREATING.

FROM NEWPORT, SEPT. 13, 1813.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

"On Sunday morning arrived at this port, the ship Citizen, capt. Allen, in 37 days from Lisbon, who informs, that previous to his departure, information had reached Lisbon from the north of Spain, that the British general Hill in a rencontre with the French marshal Soult, had lost two whole divisions of his army—that general Hill had been superceded in his command, and would probably be sent to England.—That Lord Wellington was on the retreat, with his whole army, and pursued by marshal Soult.

"[Having obtained an English paper of the latest date, I send it to you for your inspection; English papers of an earlier date I have read, and enclose you a few extracts taken from them. You will smile on reading the British account of the late gallant captain Lawrence's place of birth; they have made him out a pauper of Bristol, England, and educated at a charity school at that place. On a former occasion they claimed commodore Rodgers as a Scotchman!—Would they not claim Bonaparte as a native of England, if his success were as great by sea as by land? Where will they place the nativity of the gallant Burrows? It is rather singular that we should have striped the Peacock of his plumage, conquered them in their *Erolia*, and beat them in their *Boxer*.—I send you the Newport Mercury, containing some further particulars. Since it was printed I have seen capt. Allen who says Gen. Hill lost two divisions, instead of two regiments, as inserted by mistake in that paper."

The Bristol Mirror says—"We understand from good authority, that the late captain Lawrence, of the American frigate Chesapeake, was a native of Bristol, and educated at Colston charity school in this city. He had a younger brother, and both were for some time in the navy; but being disappointed in their hopes for promotion, they went to America, where they shortly after obtained the command of gun boats, from which Capt. Lawrence was transferred to the Hornet, and afterwards to the Chesapeake."

At a court of common council, held at Guild Hall, a motion was made, that the freedom of the city, and a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, be presented to captain Broke, of his majesty's frigate Shannon, for his gallant conduct in the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake.

On the subject of the mediation, a late Courier has this paragraph:—"Great hopes are entertained in America of a successful issue to this mediation.—We know ministers have flatly refused to negotiate through any umpire. If America really wishes to be at peace with G. Britain, we stand ready to meet her face to face, and treat on the most honorable terms—though we have already experienced so much pettifogging chicanery on the part of some of her negotiators, that we think the people of England cannot build any strong expectation of the speedy realization of a solid peace."

LONDON, July 13.

The French had remitted eighteen millions of the contribution first demanded of Hamburg, and their claim was now reduced to thirty millions of francs about three millions of which sum had been paid in to the bankers, on French account.

In Lubek the merchants had been more severely dealt with than at Hamburg, for at the latter place the French requested only a return of certain articles of stores, and other goods in their possession, but at the former they entered the ware-houses by force, and put the French seals on the merchandise.

In consequence of the armistice which had been agreed upon, between the French and Danes on one side, and the Russians and Swedes on the other, the crown prince put his troops into cantonments.

The Gottenburg mail confirms our opinion, that the person of distinction lately indisposed at Dresden, was Berthier.—That celebrated assistant and follower of Bonaparte throughout his military career, died last month, in the 60th year of his age.

#### THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 30.

#### MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last by the rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. RICHARD B. BECKWITH, of Frederick county, to Miss SARAH R. HITE, daughter of Capt. George Hite, of this place.

Same evening, Mr. JOHN DURE to Miss LUCINDA TALBOT, both of this town.

At the Superior court held in this town on Monday the 30th inst. Joseph Neal was tried and found guilty of selling as a slave, a free mulatto boy—sentence, 18 months confinement in the Penitentiary, one fourth of which to be in the solitary cell.

#### "BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS."

Mr. Williams,

The following extract was selected for the Martinsburgh Gazette, a paper which has always displayed a considerable turn of taste and talent in the choice of such articles of truth, patriotism and "information;" but since "the late events on the Lake," I have thought that it might not be so palatable to those "friends of the navy" who think it "unbecoming a moral and religious people to rejoice in our naval or military successes," as I had at first presumed it would. In offering it for insertion in the Farmer's Repository I am persuaded that you will justly appreciate the compliment thereby intended.

From "The Common Sewer," vulgo "The Federal Republican."

"Notwithstanding all the paltry inventions to keep the truth from the people the facts have come out and are too palpable for denial—Chauncey cannot fight *Leo*. The late events on the Lake demonstrate the fact. He has been out-maneuvred, and beaten and driven into Sacket's Harbor where he now lies, while his adversary rides the lake in triumph, and has never been forced into Kingston. No doubt this will continue to be the case."

After this "Glorious News," how can Mr. Wagner bear up under the "Disastrous Intelligence?" from Lake Erie? Alas! poor Jacob! "This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth

The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,

And bears his blushing honors thick upon him;

The third day comes a frost, a killing frost."

#### CHAUNCEY'S CRUISE.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Sept. 13, 1813.

On board the U. S. ship Gen. Pike, Off Duck Island.

SIR, On the 7th at day light, the enemy's fleet was discovered close in with Niagara River, wind from the southward.—Made the signal, and weighed with the fleet (prepared for action) and stood out of the river after him; he immediately

made all sail to the northward. We made sail in chase with our heavy achilles in tow and have continued the chase all round the Lake night and day until yesterday morning, when he succeeded in getting into Amherst Bay, which is so full of shoals that they are not willing to take me in there. I shall however (unless driven from my station by a gale of wind) endeavor to watch him so close as to prevent his getting out upon the Lake.

During our long chase we frequently got within from one to two miles of the enemy, but our heavy sailing ships prevented our closing, with him, until the 11th off Genessee river, we carried a breeze with us while he lay becalmed within about 3-4 of a mile of him when he took the breeze and we had a running fight of 3 and a half hours, but by his superior sailing he escaped in and ran into Amherst Bay yesterday morning.

In the course of our chase on the 11th, I got several broadsides from this ship upon the enemy, which must have done him considerable injury as many of the shot were seen to strike him, and people were observed over the side plugging shot holes. A few shot struck our hull and a little rigging was cut but nothing of importance—not a man was hurt.

I was much disappointed that Sir James refused to fight me, as he was so much superior in point of force both in guns and men—having upwards of 20 guns more than we have and heaves a greater weight of shot.

This ship, the Madison and the Sylph have each a schooner constantly in tow, yet the others cannot sail as fast as the enemy's squadron, which gives him decidedly the advantage, and puts it in his power to engage me when and how he chooses.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones,  
Secy of the Navy.

#### THE FRIGATE CHESAPEAKE.

The "Times" of the 12th July, contains captain Broke's account of the capture of the Chesapeake. The despatch translated from the Paris Monitor, it seems is only an extract from Capt. B's letter. The following is the concluding paragraph of captain Broke's letter, and we are indeed sorry that brave men cannot always be satisfied with stating facts:

"The enemy came into the action with a complement of four hundred and forty men; the Shannon having picked up some recaptured seamen, had three hundred and thirty. The Chesapeake is a five frigate, and mounts forty-nine guns, eighteen on her main deck, two and thirties on her quarter deck and fore-castle.—Both ships came out of action in the most beautiful order, their rigging appearing as perfect as if they had only been exchanging a salute." [Is it probable that John Bull can swallow and digest such stuff as the foregoing?]

Such exaltation was evinced in the newspapers, and in parliament, on receiving captain B's account of the capture of the Chesapeake. Among other remarks of Mr. Croaker, in the House of Commons, was the following: "The action with the Chesapeake was, in every respect, unexampled. It was not—and he knew it was a bold assertion which he made—to be equalled by any engagement which graced the naval annals of G. Britain. The enemy's ship was superior in size, superior in weight of metal, superior in numbers. She entered into the contest with a confidence of victory, resulting from that conviction. He was warranted in saying that the victory was accomplished in less than 15 minutes, of which only 3 minutes were occupied in boarding, when 310 British seamen had to contend with 440 of the enemy."

[This fellow is indeed a Croaker.] In the Boston account of the late engagement between the U. S. brig Enterprise, and British brig Boxer, the former is stated to rate 14 guns. This is an error, as she is only stated by the navy department at 12 guns. She is at least 15 years old, was formerly a schooner, and is the same vessel with which Lieut. Sterret, in Aug. 1801, captured without the loss of a man, the Tripolitan ship of war Tripoli of 14 guns and 65 men, 50 of whom were killed and wounded. The Boxer was built in England in the year 1804, and from the usual tonnage of the British navy of her rate, she must be at least one third larger than the Enterprise. The tonnage of the Enterprise is 163 tons, that of the Boxer 300 tons.

[Demo. Press.]

Every newspaper in England, we observe, whether governmental or in the opposition, unite in the exultation at the capture of our frigate Chesapeake. We

see no attempts there made studiously to undrate the force of the American, or to check the honest feelings of national pride which such a victory would naturally excite. What a contrast is this to the scene we witness in our own country! No sooner does any event occur calculated to reflect honor on our arms, than immediately the base hireling prints, devoted to federalism and falsehood, lost to all sense of honor and to the feelings which dwell in every patriot bosom, devote themselves to the fabrication of the most atrocious misrepresentations, to wound the feelings of the gallant men who achieved it, and to deaden the national sensations of joy and pride. In a young country like ours, whose character for arms is yet to be established, engaged in a contest for the support of its rights as a nation, what punishment is not due to the miscreants who endeavor to cast a shade over the brilliant exploits of our countrymen, and persuade the enemy that we are a defenceless, divided people? Such mean, cold-blooded, dastardly traitors, should not be suffered to breathe the vital air of a country which they openly proclaim to the enemy, in terms of the most glaring falsehood, as contemptible in every requisite necessary to conduct the war we are waging against them.

Aurora.

#### AS IT SHOULD BE.

We are truly glad to find, that rational steps appear to be taking at the North-west, to prevent the circulation of rumors so disgraceful to the military service, and so detrimental to the true interest of the country. Marshal law has been established at Sacket's Harbor, and every person who visits that place, is compelled to submit to the obligation of a solemn oath not to divulge any thing that may come under his observation relative to military affairs.—All the boats on the Mohawk have been employed by the War Department for the transportation of troops from the Northward. Something of importance is expected soon to be attempted.

Balt. Pat.

#### FURTHER BRITISH OUTRAGES! OR Another theme for their Apologists.

We have received from an authentic source the following new outrages on the part of the enemy in conducting the war upon principles never before sanctioned by any but the most barbarous nations. It was communicated in a letter from Halifax dated the 4th inst.

"For some time past the horizon has been thickening here until the storm has at length burst—59 out of 500 that have been sent here from Quebec, have been selected and sent to England, reported as having given themselves up as British subjects, though not one of them has done so.

"One hundred of our seamen have been selected from Meville Island, embarked and sailed to day for England.

"Sixteen men, ten of the Chesapeake's crew, in which is the carpenter and gunner, and six officers of different privates, are sent to the common goal here and confined in three cells; six in one, and five in each of the others, and not allowed to see any one. From their conduct I think it fair to presume, all exchange is at an end. The officers confined are, John Light, Lieut. of the Julian Smith, Capt. J. R. Morgan, of the Enterprise; Wm. Lane, Capt. David Perry and Thomas Swaine, Lieuts. of the Wily Reynard; Jas. Trask, sailing master of the Revenge. I have written fully to Mr. Miller; the fact is, he has no power.

"Except your smugglers, no Americans are permitted to reside in Halifax, nor I believe visit it.

Extract of a letter from Burlington, under date of the 12th inst.

"On Wednesday last, Gen. Parker left this place with all the artillery, and about 1500 infantry—our flotilla accompanied him. Reports say they are destined for the Isle au Noix. Troops are daily marching on to support him. The campaign appears to have commenced in this quarter.

Certain persons concerned in publishing and circulating in this city the *Tickler*, (a weekly paper printed in Philadelphia) we understand, have been indicted by the grand jury at the present quarter sessions, and are to be tried as common libellers and disturbers of the public peace.

[N. Y. Pap.]

In the early part of yesterday, a frigate, a brig & two tenders weighed anchor and stood up the Bay; at the same time, a ship and two brigs got under way and went to sea. The force in Lynhaven Bay this morning, is one 74, one brig, two schooners and a small tender.

Norfolk Herald, of Sept. 21.

THE WAR.	
Since the commencement of the present hostilities, we have taken from the British the following vessels of war:	
Frigates, <i>Enterprise</i> , 49 guns.	
<i>Macedonian</i> , 49	
<i>Java</i> , 49	
<i>Detroit</i> , 17	
<i>Queen Charlotte</i> , 19	
<i>Alert</i> , 26	
<i>Frolic</i> , 22	
<i>Duke of Gloucester</i> , 10	
<i>Little Belt</i> , 3	
<i>Princeton</i> , 22	
<i>Dominica</i> , 16	
<i>Boxer</i> , 18	
<i>Hunter</i> , 10	
Sch'rs. <i>Lady Prevost</i> , 13	
<i>Clippeway</i> , 1	
	323

The British have lost at sea, the following vessels employed in operations against us:	
Frigates, <i>Southampton</i> , 45 guns.	
<i>Barbadoes</i> , 36	
<i>Brigs</i> , <i>Emulous</i> , 14	
<i>Pomper</i> , 14	
<i>Venger</i> , 20	
<i>Essex</i> , 18	
<i>Magnet</i> , 10	
<i>Moselle</i> , 20	
<i>Porcia</i> , 20	
Sch'rs. <i>Clubb</i> , 10	
<i>Subtil</i> , 10	
	218

Making 26 vessels, and 541 guns.

The United States have lost the following, taken by the enemy:	
Frigate, <i>Chesapeake</i> , 48 guns.	
<i>Sloop</i> , <i>Wasp</i> , 16	
<i>Brigs</i> , <i>Vixen</i> , 10	
<i>Viper</i> , 12	
Schrs. <i>Grolier</i> , 3	
<i>Julia</i> , 2	
	117

By storms and on account of the war, we have lost the following:

Schrs. <i>Hamilton</i> , 9	
<i>Scourge</i> , 9	
	18 guns.

Making 9 vessels and 135 guns.

The gain is more equal. We have added to our navy one frigate, two ships, two sloops, two brigs, and three schooners, taken from the enemy. He has added to his navy, one frigate, one sloop, and one brig taken from us.

Much praise has been bestowed on our magnanimous enemy for the highly honorable manner in which they interred the remains of Capt. LAWRENCE at Halifax.

We can assure the public, from the most unquestionable authority, that the whole expense of the funerals of Capt. Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow, were defrayed by the agent of the United States, Mr. John Mitchell, residing at Halifax, and that they were buried at the charge and expense of the government of the United States.

Sal. Reg.

#### Melancholy and Shocking Incident!

A private letter from Williamsburgh which was last evening communicated to us by a gentleman of this city, informs that a melancholy and distressing occurrence took place there on the 10th inst. Mr. Sweeney, a carriage-maker, had that day given to his son, a boy about 13 or 14 years old, a severe whipping. A neighbor who had been attracted by the noise into the yard, saw the boy go out to the kitchen, and soon return into the house; immediately after which the loud report of a gun was heard. On running into the house, he discovered that the boy had seized his father's musket, placed the muzzle in his mouth, and thus put an end to his life. The head was almost entirely blown off, and the corpse of the poor youth, presented a most shocking spectacle.

Daily Compiler.

#### BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

NORFOLK, Sept. 24.

#### THE ENEMY!

On Tuesday night about 12 o'clock, a party of British troops, supposed to be from 100 to 150 in number, came ashore, marched across to the Pleasure-House, and attacked the guard stationed there, which from the smallness of its number, was compelled to retreat. The enemy having obtained quiet possession of that old and respectable building, immediately set it on fire, and after waiting until it was nearly consumed, retired to their boats without committing any farther depredations.

The force which was stationed at this post, though small, was considered from circumstances to be quite sufficient. The whole did not consist of more than 40 men, a few of whom were troopers, the rest a part of Capt. Lawson's infantry company.

It appears that the enemy were guided by some person who was very well acquainted with the country, as his advance towards the house was extremely judicious, and rendered a retreat on our part very difficult: While one party proceeded along the shore in the rear of the house, another took a course through a field which led them into the lake in front. The centinels gave the alarm, and Capt. Lawson roused his few companions and formed them in order of battle, but it was

impossible for him to make a stand, the enemy pressing upon him in solid columns at two different points, threatening to overwhelm him by dint of numerical force, resistance was vain, and duty, as well as prudence made it necessary for him to retreat. Of the detachment under Captain Lawson, only 27 were fit for duty; the troopers, as they could not prepare themselves in time, were unable to render any assistance—two of them had their horses killed under them. We lost 6 men, viz. 3 troopers and 3 infantry, who mistaking the enemy for their own party, went in among them and were taken prisoners. There were none killed or wounded on either side.

It cannot with justice be said that the post was surprised: Capt. Lawson had posted his centinels, the alarm was regularly communicated, and the troops, with a few exceptions, turned out and formed in due time. The only misfortune is, that the enemy were too strong.—It is in fact, correctly stated in the Ledger, that the enemy were only 40 in number; it is the belief of all those who were present, that his force were more than three that number. Indeed, it is likely that he would venture to land and attack a guard position with only 40 men?

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 27.

An officer on board of Commodore Decatur's fleet, writes to his friends in this place, under date of the 18th September, that fourteen British sailors (deserters) had just arrived there in the guard boat of the *Acacia*. They report that the crew of that vessel are all extremely dissatisfied, and that if they do not find an opportunity to desert, they are confident that they will mutiny and bring the vessel into New London.—*Alex. Herald*.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated Picket No. 4, near Fort George, Sept. 13, 1813.

"We have had no skirmishing since the 24th ult.—Deserters are coming in daily—near 300 have left the enemy since the army crossed—never less than two a day—6 yesterday morning and 5 this.

"Some few nights ago a private of the 25th infantry was on post and attempted to desert to the enemy; but it being dark, and he unacquainted with the country, mistook his road and fell in with one of our centinels, who challenged—the fellow answered that he had not their countersign, but had the "American one"—He was taken—tried and hung on Saturday last in the presence of the whole army.

"Gen. Wilkinson has been indisposed since he arrived and has shewn himself but seldom.

"The enemy have another large ship building at Kingston, which will be completed by the last of this month."

The steam-boat which arrived yesterday from Albany, brought nothing new from the frontiers, excepting a report that Com. Chauncey had returned to Sacket's harbor, and that Sir James L. Yeo had got into Kingston.—*Merc. Adv.*

We learn from a gentleman from New-London, which place he left on Monday last, that the sailors who deserted from the *Acacia* frigate, stated to several gentlemen on their arrival at New-London, that the shot from the flotilla of gun-boats under Com. Lewis, cut away the main top bowling of the *Acacia*, and considerably damaged the sails and rigging—that one shot struck the main top mast of the sloop of war *Atlanta*, and took out a large splinter.—*Id.*

#### DISTANCES.

From Fort Meigs to Malden, 58 miles; from Malden to Fort George, 345 miles; from York to Kingston, 175; from Kingston to Montreal, 200; from Montreal to Quebec, 170.

From Sacket's Harbor to Fort George, 100 miles; ditto to Kingston, 36; Malden to Detroit, 16.

For the correctness of this, Mr. Melish's map can be viewed, at the merchant's coffee house.—*Voice of the Nation*.

While the British had possession of Kent Island, one day at dinner at Mr. Harrison's, the officers held quarters, Capt. Powell, aid to Sir Sidney Beckwith, said that "he would whip the democrats for being enemies to the British government; he would drub the federalists for being enemies to their own country."

East. Star.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

Very late from France and England. Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing letter of marque schooner *Grampus*, Murphy of Baltimore, in 28 days from Bayonne, with a valuable cargo of silk goods and brandy.

By this arrival we learn verbally that the continental armistice still continued

unbroken. In the mean time the emperor Napoleon was receiving immense reinforcements, to be ready to prosecute the war with vigor, should continued hostilities be determined on.

The garrison of St. Sebastian's still held out. Lord Wellington's army were within 6 leagues of Bayonne.

Markets in France were very dull, especially for colonial produce.

We have seen a letter from Bordeaux of the 16th of August, which states, that no intelligence had then reached that place of G. Britain having appointed ministers to attend the general congress.

The American minister, Mr. Crawford, remained at Paris.

We find nothing relative to our ministers to the court of Russia.

#### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

CAMP ON BIGGS' POINT, Sept. 10, 1813.

Having obtained a furlough for a few weeks, the command of the regiment will devolve on Major Hill. As it is possible before my return a part of the regiment may be discharged, I take this occasion when it is all present to express the great respect and esteem I entertain for the officers I have had the honor to command. The ready, cheerful and generous support which I have invariably received from them in the discharge of my official duties, has conferred an obligation on me which I shall always remember with gratitude. Without that support I could have done nothing. All my efforts for the discipline of the Regiment, even had they been ten times redoubled, must have entirely failed. I shall ever felicitate myself, that in commanding my military life, when I was totally ignorant of every part of my duty, I had the inestimable good fortune to be associated with gentlemen of intelligence, liberality and honor, whose urbanity of manners created and secured a friendly interchange of sentiment and feelings; and whose harmonious and amicable co-operation, rendered light, and even pleasurable, the performance of duties which otherwise would have been irksome and arduous, if not impracticable to me.

To the soldierly, individually, who composed the Regiment, I owe the greatest acknowledgments. Their attention to duty, obedience to orders, their rapid progress in military science, their perfect subordinations, their patient acquiescence in the necessary, though painful restraints of Martial Law, and their exemplary good conduct on all occasions, while they deserve the highest praise, have imposed lasting obligations on me.

The connection

EXTRACTED.

BY WILLIAM RAY, ESQ.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From the National Intelligencer.

STANZAS.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Return their sincere thanks for the encouragement they received in their line of business since their commencement. They have on hand now a general assortment of leather of the first quality—and for the further accommodation of their customers they have employed Mr. Benj. Gaines to carry on the boot and shoe making business in all its various branches. Those who may give us a call may rest assured of having their work done in the neatest and best manner, and may rest assured they will have no leather made up, but that of the first quality. They will give 44 per pound for all nice slaughtered hides and the highest price for calf skins.

STOVES.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand for sale, all descriptions of Stoves, with pipe, finished off in the completest manner. He will take two boys, between the age of 14 and 16 years, of respectable parents, as apprentices—and will give constant employment to three or four good workmen, at \$3000 per annum.

A WEAVER WANTED.

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

An apprentice wanted.

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

Winchester Races!

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

Female Education.

The inhabitants of Charles-Town, and its vicinity, are hereby respectfully informed, that Mr. William Pearce, who has taught in the principal Female Academies of George-Town, (District of Columbia) for several years past, will open a Female School, in this place, early in October next. In addition to the common branches of English Education, he will also teach Grammar, Geography, and the use of the Globes.

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 Shepherds-Town. September 9.

CAUTION.

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

Advertisement.

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

Stray Mare.

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

Mill Creek Factory.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the PULLING BUSINESS, at the stand formerly occupied by Stephen Henshaw, where they will be glad to receive encouragement from the public in the line of their business. Those who entrust to them their cloths may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction, and to equal those who are approved of in this business.

Regimental Orders.

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

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office. September 2.

NEW GOODS.

The Subscribers have received and are just now opening, A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS; which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF ELEGANT damask silk SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Satin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw BONNETS, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish LINENS, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes, Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies Morocco and Kid slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

SEASONED PLANK.

THEY have also on hand a quantity of GOOD & WELL SEASONED PINE PLANK. —ALSO— Hog Skins, Bar-Iron and CASTINGS, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits. Home-made Linen, Twilled Bags, FLAX, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bits. The highest price in CASH is given for good clean FLAX SEED.

Shepherd's-town Seminary.

By a late resolution of the Board of Trustees, an additional number of pupils may now be received. Notice is therefore given, to all those who may wish to avail themselves of the benefit of this institution, that application for entrance must be made to Robert Worthington, Esq. Treasurer. The terms of tuition are moderate, being \$20 for the first or second year, and \$25 for the third or fourth year, for the session of 25 dollars, for the session of 25 dollars, per annum.

NOTICE.

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

Wrought and cut Nails,

Brads, Sprigs and Tacks, of all sizes, &c.

—ALSO—

Mill, Cut and Hand SAWS. All kinds of Carpenter's and Joiner's Tools. Pine and Walnut Plank.

—ALSO—

Anvils and Vices, Real Crowley and Blistered STEEL, Bar-Iron, Castings, &c.

Flax Seed Wanted.

For good clean Flax Seed, I will give a generous price in cash—receive it in payment of debts, or in barter, for Good Leather and Iron. P. S. Cash given for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 12.

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JOHN CARLILE

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

CONSISTING OF

- Elegant and Plain Family Bibles, School Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, Webster's do., Primmers, Children's Books, Walker's Large and Small Dictionary, Johnson's Large do., Looking Glass, Yorick's Journey, Watts' Hymns, Polite Learning, Principles of Holiness, Gulliver's Travels, Italian Nun, Elizabeth, O'Neal's Geography, Indian Wars, Testaments, Juvenile Anecdotes, Blair's Philanthropy, Village Orphans, Portraits, Coleman's Poems, Constitution of Faith, Arts and Sciences, Children of the Abbey, Fair Sex, Duple's Fables, Franklin's Works, Spectator—S vols., Pigeon, Ready Reckoner, Universal Chronology, Simpson's Euclid, Curran's Speeches, Robertson's America, Do. Scotland, Do. Charles V. Do. Maria, Scott's Poems, Roderick Random, Lady's Pocket Library, Constitutions, Taylor's Holy Dying, Baxter's Calls, Addison's Evidence, Campbell's Historic Bigland's Letters, Clark's Travels, Blair's Lectures, Mease's United States, Morse's Universal Geography, Atlas for do., Thornton's Abbey, Mac Kenzie's Voyages, Elements of Morality, Village Sermons, Do. Dialogues, Paul and Virginia, Mad. Lauren's Essays, Jay's sermons, Do. Life of Winter, Halphert's Sermons, Nichols's of Fox, Universal Gazetteer, Bible Elements, Kitt's Explainer, Faber on the Prophecies, Campbell's Four Gospels, Gibson's Surveying

—ALSO,

A QUANTITY OF STATIONERY;

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

MRS. ANN FRAME

HAS JUST RECEIVED from Baltimore a fresh supply of MICHAEL LEBB & Co's FAMILY MEDICINES, so justly celebrated in all parts of the United States for twelve years past. For Lee's Cathartic Pills for the prevention and cure of Bilious Fevers, &c.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

Vol. VI.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1813.

[No. 289.]

NEW-YORK, 8 pt. 36.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Saturday, the Admiralty received news that the United States frigate President, Commodore Rodgers, had taken the Cruiser, a vessel of war, the latter having taken the American frigate for an English vessel from Greenland.

The Oberon was with her, but escaped—There is reason to fear that this frigate has done considerable mischief among the vessels engaged in the Greenland fishery.

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

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

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

LATE FROM HALIFAX.

Boston, Sept. 25. The ship Hope (a released American) arrived here yesterday in six days from Halifax. The papers to the 17th inst. state: That Adm. Warren's squadron had arrived there from the Chesapeake, and landed the troops that had been employed therein;—and that there were then in

CANANDAIGUA, Sept. 21.

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

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

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

FROM THE NORTHERN ARMY.

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

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

The fleet under commodore M'Donough, is at anchor in St. Amant Bay, which is formed by Cumberland Head, on the main land to the north about six miles from Plattsburg; he is decidedly superior to the enemy, who has dropped down under the guns of the Isle Noix.

Our flotilla consists of five sloops, two gun-boats, cut down to row galleys, two boats a fine 12 oar barge, with sails; had on board, 6 muskets, 10 cutlasses, 2 pair of pistols; with an ample magazine.

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

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

NEWBURY-FORT, SEPT. 21. LAUNCH. On Saturday last was launched from Merrill's ship yard, the U. S. sloop of war WASP. She moved into her destined element in majestic style. She is pierced for 22 guns, and is rated a 20 gun ship. In point of model and workmanship, we presume she will not suffer by comparison with either of the other of her class built or building in pursuance of the late act of Congress. We understand she is to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch.

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

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

On the 22d of July, the British Parliament was prorogued to the 23d of Aug. On this occasion the Prince Regent went to Parliament in state and in his robes.—The Speaker of the House of Commons delivered an address to the Prince, in which he said such a financial system had been devised as would for a considerable period postpone or greatly mitigate the demand for new taxation, and at the same time materially accelerate the final extinction of the national debt: congratulated the Prince on the revival of commerce, and the opening of the East India Trade—on the rejection of the Catholic Bill, and passage of laws favorable to the established religion—on the success in Spain, and on the treaties formed with the Northern Powers. He expresses himself in the following terms as to America.

"In our contest with America, it must always be remembered that we have not been the aggressors. Slow to take up arms against those who should have been naturally our friends, by the original ties of kindred, a common language, and (as might have been hoped) by a joint zeal in the cause of rational liberty, we must, nevertheless, put forth our whole strength, and maintain with our ancient superiority on the ocean, those maritime rights, which we have resolved never to surrender."

The Prince Regent then delivered a speech from the throne, from which the following paragraphs are extracted:—"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the Courts of Petersburg, Berlin and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert, and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

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

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

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

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

LATEST.—Two men who arrived late last evening from Franklinton bring information, that they saw 25 of the British prisoners, and that 800 more were coming on guarded by 800 Kentuckians, who would be at Franklinton last evening on their way to Lexington. Col. Elliott is said to be among them, 250 are said to be killed and wounded on each side.—Com. Perry's ship is said to have had every man on board either killed or wounded except five, and the commodore himself was obliged to abandon her and go