

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1814.

[No. 329.

FROM THE ROGERSVILLE GAZETTE.

## MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON.

Letter from a gentleman in this country to H. H.—Esq. of Virginia. May 1, 1814.

In my short excursion through this country, nothing has been so gratifying as the means it has afforded me of answering your last letter on the subject of Major General Jackson. You tell me that the "Bed-work, mappery, and closet war" of the north has lost all its importance, in comparison with the brilliant successes, and unparalleled achievements of the hero of Tennessee. And that a particular sketch of the person and character of a man, who has rendered such important services to his country, cannot but be highly interesting to the public. Partial, as I am, to his virtues, patriotism and military talents, I am unwilling to employ my pen in decorating his brow with laurels, however well earned, at the expense of his countrymen in the north. If they have not already achieved as much, they have promised more; and unless we deny them equal talents, we cannot doubt their performance. So that you see, gen. Jackson, in passing through my hands, will gain nothing by a comparison with his contemporaries.

The want of a personal acquaintance with him, will no doubt save the exposure of many foibles and many virtues; but he will not gain by a blind partiality to the one, or a malignant prejudice against the other. His fame is established on too firm a basis, to be affected by either, as long as virtuous actions, and military glory have any admirers.

The first time we see him in active life, is in the revolutionary war—through then only a youth, he fought and suffered in defence of those principles of liberty, which he has since maintained with the most patriotic zeal. He was taken prisoner by the British, and confined in Charleston a considerable time. After the close of the revolution, he came to the bar, where, for many years, he maintained a high rank both as a lawyer and a citizen. He has spent the last twenty years in Tennessee, where he has supported a character for integrity, and zeal for the welfare of his country, unimpaired even by malice. He has even occupied the first place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and has been successively honored with their confidence, as an advocate at the bar, a judge, and as their representative in congress—the latter appointment he resigned in disgust, at the intrigues of the federalists during Mr. Adams's administration. Since then, he has lived as a private citizen, upon an independence sweetly earned by the honest pursuits of his profession at the bar—till the "blast of war was blown in to his ears," he relinquished the savory viands that smoked upon his table—the ease and tranquility of domestic life, and with two thousand volunteers whom he had inspired with a portion of his own patriotic zeal, offered his services to his country. His anxiety and vigilance on this occasion, and his devotion to the welfare of the volunteers under his command, are well known to the public. But it was not until the Creek Indians broke out into hostilities that threatened the destruction of the frontiers in their vicinity that general Jackson found an opportunity of signaling himself in the service of his country, by the wonderful display of his patriotism and military skill. Although laboring under the effects of a wound in his left arm, occasioned by the shot of a pistol, that deprived him of the use of it, and menaced his life; at the call of his country he put himself at the head of his troops, and under the pangs of disease, in the rigor of the season, and in the midst of privations, conducted them to victory and glory. He has destroyed forever the savage hostility of the Creeks, and given peace and security to the southern frontiers.

Gen. Jackson is now about 50 years old, his stature is about six feet, his person remarkably thin, and apparently incapable of enduring fatigue or labor. His manners are those of a polite scholar and an accomplished gentleman. Easy and independent in conversation, he communicates his sentiments with freedom, and listens to those of others with complacency. With his friends he is mild and gentle as the "smooth sea, when not a breath of air flies over its surface;" with his enemies, he is like the tempestuous ocean, tossing its billows into the clouds, and overwhelming every thing beneath. Possessing the most refined sense of honor and justice, he is a terror to every one who is destitute of them. But to the just and upright he is humane & considerate. Brave and magnanimous himself, there is nothing he so much admires as these estimable qualities in others. He is a

constant and zealous friend, but a most inflexible & irreconcilable enemy. From the native heart in his temper, he is often precipitate in his resentment, and rash in his determination; but, convinced of his error, he is easily swayed from his purpose, and changed in a moment from the raging lion, into the placid mildness of the lamb.

The victories obtained by this officer, are unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare. He seems to unite the boldness and stratagem of Wayne, with the prudence and sagacity of Washington—And certainly deserves to be ranked as the first military character in the United States.

From the Fredericktown Examiner.

## BRITISH DESIGNS.

Few "intercepted letters" ever contained matter so important to the country as the following extract from a letter supposed to have been written by Lord Castlereagh to the earl of Liverpool, in March last, after the rupture of the negotiations at Chatillon, in France.

"Nor is this, my lord, the only achievement of which we may justly boast. Indeed I was overjoyed when I had the honor of addressing you. The overthrow of plans already in a train of fulfilment, the breaking up the negotiations, with a fixed resolution of dethroning Napoleon, and setting a Bourbon on the throne, were enough to swell my heart with triumph—but a calculation of other consequences must equally elate the pride of British ministers. Unanimity in our cabinet will ensure them all."

"Napoleon out of the way—a thing understood—there remains little to resist us. For as to the Yankees, they are not yet a military people; though they may become so (as far as it is our interests to let them) under George IV. or perhaps during the regency. If W—'s army is inadequate, we may procure any number of Hessians and other mercenaries we please. Let a pretext should be wanting, we must make such demands of submission at G—g, as cannot be yielded.—Consider, my lord that country is half conquered already which is divided into factions. And, since Henry quitted you, gives even better encouragement. We lack nothing.—With money, as Caesar said, we can obtain men and with men we can get money. Let us immortalize our names—win what His Britannic Majesty was obliged to give away; conquer an empire in the West to balance our dominions in the East—hold the centre and wings, and poise the globe. We, who know how manageable all men are, whether kings and ministers, or subjects, we need despair of nothing. In this age, 'tis in vain for Whitbread and — to urge the immorality or injustice of our attempts. Had Alexander or Caesar or Tamerlane stupidly observed morality, I question whether history would record their names. The world is too old to be governed by such childish prattle. But show them the effects, and the greatest moralist among them will cry "hear him! hear him!"—Point to the genius of England supervising the globe, and regulating its political motions—show all nations dependent on our commerce and manufactures; governed by our arts, or intimidated by our arms,—say, by the very frown of an English king:—Hold up a chart with such delineations, and you'll be encored. I do not count on being with you, just waiting to reap what and where I have sowed; in short, I must see this Corsican laid in the earth. While he is above ground I look on all we have done as abortive."

Dependent on us even for their "bob tails."

## Valuable Property FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinando Fairfax, dated the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to William Byrd Page, and the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from said Fairfax to John Z. Orr. The subscriber, being the surviving trustee named in the said deed, will offer for sale, by public auction, for ready money, on the premises, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, very valuable seats for water works, on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, with about 20 acres of land, adjacent to the upper end of a tract of land, also conveyed by said deed of trust, called Samuel Spencer's tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, to be laid off or to be laid off, as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages—a considerable portion of which is rich low grounds, and very heavily timbered, and the seats for water works are supposed to be equal to almost any on the river.

A conveyance of all the right and title of said Ferdinando Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser. JOHN M'PHERSON, Trustee. U.S. May 5, 1814.

## BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS. HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of GOODS; bought at reduced prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Bankers were hunting for money—and just before the late general blockade—since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Seaport Towns. Notwithstanding, all those who come quick shall positively have cheap goods. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, May 26, 1814.

N.B. A few barrels No. 1 New Herring's Baltimore Inspection.

## FOR SALE,

## MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia. A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Gulpepper, about 23 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat-neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land, both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy. JOHN ALLOCOCK. Culpepper County, Va. June 9, 1814.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

May Court, 1814. John Ayer, Plaintiff, vs. John Talbot and William C. Bowler, Defts. IN CHANCERY. The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, 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 Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, 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 the said County. A Copy. Teste. GEO. HITE, C. J. C. June 16, 1814.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on two notes, given by the subscriber to Elias Sly, one for four hundred dollars, which became due in October, 1812, the other for one hundred dollars due in October 1813, as I am determined not to pay them again, unless compelled by law. JOHN HALL. June 23.

## Stone Masons.

TEN or fifteen journeymen are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given and employment for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va. JOHN WILKINS. April 14.

## TO BE RENTED

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT well known and long established Tavern stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Pigg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Patton—possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, or to M. Hanson, Esq. of Charles-Town. JOSEPH HYNOR. February 24.

## For Sale,

AT A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS, On Saturday the 2d day of July, at the house of the subscriber, the following property, to wit: HORSES, COWS, and HOGS, grain in the ground, &c. &c. Dred hives, one Sycamore and Cradle, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. the property of Jesse Blue, deceased. HENRY CONKLIN, Adm'r. ALL those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them for settlement, so that provision may be made to discharge them. June 30. H. C.

## For Sale,

A QUANTITY OF GOOD LIME, ALSO, PLANK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Apply to the subscriber at the Rocks' Mill. WM. M'ENDREE. Jefferson County, June 30.

## BOOKS.

PERSONS having BOOKS belonging to John Saunders, are again requested to return them; and by so doing they will confer a particular favor on the subscriber. C. R. SAUNDERS. Charles Town, June 16.

## Seythes and Sickles.

GRADLING SEYTHES, } Crum Creek Whet-  
GRASS, ditto, } stones,  
GERMAN, ditto, } Milan Whetstones,  
RAKES.  
High Long's (best warranted) SICKLES,  
by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon.

## Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers,

Wooden, Stone, and P. Pot's Ware.

## A FEW HUSBLES.

## Ground Allum & Fine Salt.

## No. 1, Herrings,

MEN'S (wellmade) STRONG SHOES, &c. &c. With every other useful and necessary article for Harvest.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, June 9, 1814.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished 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 Marcella, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Spitz Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knitted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Hales 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 AND WELL SEASONED

## PINE PLANK.

—ALSO—

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Root Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stearn Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Lard, 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, April 7.

## HARVEST.

## Twenty barrels old Rye

## Whiskey.

RICE, MOLASSES, SEYTHES, and a few dozen Hugh Long's celebrated SICKLES, for sale.

Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYSER. Charles-Town, 6th June, 1814.

THE subscribers have for sale, a quantity of

## GOOD CLEAN FLAX.

ALSO,

## GOOD CYDER VINEGAR.

M. WILSON, & SON. Charles-Town, June 16, 1814.

## OBSERVE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ immediately,

## Several Journeymen,

who are competent to carry on the CHAIR and SPINNING WHEEL Making Business, to whom will be given constant employ and the best wages.

MATTHEW WILSON. Charles-Town, May 12, 1814.

## FOR SALE,

## A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charles-town.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil, at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedd all round, and a thirty feet square deep, and have been well known to fall, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR. March 10, 1814.

## FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Persons wishing to purchase, can be informed as to price &c. by enquiring of the printer of this paper. June 23.

## 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.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be put paid.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are requested to make immediate payment; as it is indispensably necessary that the terms should be punctually complied with, in his absence.

## WASHINGTON CITY, June 29.

Copy of a letter from col. Wadsworth to the secretary of war, dated

Camp near St. Leonard's, June 26.

SIR—We decided on attacking the enemy this morning at day break; after 2:1/2 or 3 hours cannonading he thought proper to retreat down the river, and com. Barney has taken advantage of his absence to pass his flotilla up the Patuxent. I was constrained to precipitate the attack before I was fully prepared, from the circumstance of all the enemy's small vessels having left the river. The ground I was obliged to occupy for a battery consisted of a high bluff point, having the Patuxent on the right and St. Leonard's Creek on the left, with which the communication was over a flat piece of ground, subject to be enfiladed from the Patuxent, and the hill on which the guns were to be placed liable to a reverse fire from the same quarter; therefore, in case of an attack the enemy might have rendered our situation very uncomfortable, by stationing a small vessel so as to command the low ground I speak of.

We committed a great many blunders during the action, or our success would probably have been more complete. I forbear to enter into minute particulars, lest I should cast an indirect censure on some officers, perhaps undeserved, for I must acknowledge I was so much engaged at the battery as to have but an indistinct knowledge of what passed elsewhere. But the fact is, the infantry and light artillery decided upon retreating without my orders, before they had lost a single man killed or wounded; and at the time too, when the enemy were manœuvring to the rear of our position with their barges. The consequence of this movement was very disadvantageous; the men at the guns perceiving the infantry retreating, and the enemy getting into the rear, their numbers began sensibly to diminish, and I was pretty soon left with only men enough to work one gun, which I was necessitated to turn to the rear for the sake of keeping the barges in check. Finally the few men that remained were so exhausted with fatigue, we found it impracticable to fire any more, and the limbers and horses which had been ordered down the hill, having disappeared and gone, I know not where; I found myself under the painful necessity of spiking the guns to prevent their being made use of by the enemy, should he get possession of them.

I must, in justice to the infantry, &c. knowledge, they did not take to flight, but quitted the ground in perfect order; after a while I was able to halt them and bring them back.—In the mean time the enemy were getting under weigh and retreating down the river—from the precipitancy of his retreat, I infer he must have suffered considerably. From some unaccountable circumstances I had it in my power to observe the effect of each shot we fired, otherwise I think his destruction would have been complete.

Com. Barney furnished me with 20 excellent men from his flotilla to work the guns. By some mismanagement in loading with a hot shot, one poor fellow had his arms blown off, which is the only material accident we sustained. One of the enemy's rockets passed through an ammunition box, which had been injudiciously placed, and exploded it, which did some damage. An ammunition cart near it was covered with the fire, but fortunately did not explode. Some other trifling accidents were sustained.

We commenced in the night an epaulement to cover our guns; but the work progressed so little, from the shortness of time, I did not think it best to occupy it. We retreated our guns so as barely to allow the muzzle to peep over the hill. This brought us on descending ground in a ploughed cornfield. The recoil of the gun downward every time it was fired gave us excessive labor to bring it up to its position. In other respects it answered admirably. The enemy found it impossible to hit either the guns or men.

Every shot aimed by them either fell short and struck the bank, or flew clear over. Towards the close of the firing, the enemy adopted the method of using small charges of powder, which first threw his shot over the hill, probably firing from his cannonades—but the effect was not more decisive.

To prevent the enemy taking alarm in the night from our movements, we were necessitated to halt our ammunition wagons and carts above a quarter of a mile from the battery, and pass all the stores, even the barrels of which our furnace was constructed that distance by hand. This fatigued the men excessively. I felt certain, if the enemy should open upon us even a random fire, it would be impossible to get any thing done for the confusion it would create.

I ought to mention, that the situation in which the infantry and light artillery were placed, was a trying one for new raised troops. Most of the shot which missed the battery, fell among them. I had anticipated that disadvantage, but it was unavoidable. It was indispensable to have them covered by some rising ground from the waters of the Patuxent, and the position chosen was the only one compatible with that view, and the design I had in posting them to protect the rear of our battery.

The battalion of the 38th regt. joined us but last evening, after a hard day's march, and were immediately marched to the ground. Some of their men were completely exhausted, and the whole excessively fatigued and half famished.

Com. Barney's flotilla was at hand, ready to open upon the enemy the moment a favorable opportunity should offer. He commenced firing soon after us, and drew off that of the enemy for a while. I have not seen him since the action, but understand he lost several men killed and wounded.

I hope, on the whole, taking into consideration our not being fully prepared, the excessive fatigue the men had undergone, and that we have attained the object in view, which was the release of com. Barney's flotilla, the affair will not reflect dishonor on the troops.

I have the honor to be, &c.

## DECIUS WADSWORTH.

Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers in the detachment of U. States troops under Major Keyser, dated St. Leonard's, 27th ult.

"We arrived at this place from Baltimore on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, at night after a forced march of about forty miles that day. This forced march was in consequence of being informed that an attack was to be made on the enemy on Sunday morning, at day light, and we were anxious to participate in the action. On our arrival, Major Keyser reported himself and the troops; and received orders to join, immediately, the 30th regiment, with which he complied. He was notified that the troops would march at twelve o'clock. Our men, though very much fatigued, never murmured, but cheerfully obeyed. They had no rest since the morning, and I do assure you, were not in a state fit for a field of action, from the fatigue of the march, and the want of provisions and water.

"This part of the country is the poorest place I was ever in, for there is scarcely a branch or a spring to be found, and as to accommodation for officers or men, it is entirely out of the question, and scarcely a ration to be got for the soldiers. The line of march was taken up just after twelve, and at day light we were on the field of action, after a march of 7 miles."

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I have the honor to be, &c.

## DECIUS WADSWORTH.

Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter dated Bath, June 23, 1814.

"No doubt before this will reach you, you will have heard many reports respecting an attack on this place by the English. For your satisfaction, I mention the following, which I believe to be correct.—About 9 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst. (which was on Monday last) we were alarmed by a report that a 74 gunship was off the mouth of this river, and that 6 barges had left her, come into the river, attacked the fort and took it, and were on the way to this place. This report caused men of all descriptions to assemble with arms, and to determine to give them a warm reception should they attempt to do any mischief here. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, we were correctly informed that the first report was erroneous; but that the barges, after standing towards the River, put into Sheepscot River. We further learnt, that they proceeded to within five miles of Wiscasset, where they were fired upon from each bank of the River, by the militia. The enemy then returned, and were again attacked near the mouth of this River, by a few U. S. troops and militia.—The report is, that many of the enemy were killed or wounded, but nothing certain respecting the number of either is known. The only injury on the American side, was a severe wound received by the Lieut. (Commandant) of the Fort. I believe he is not considered dangerous. The damage done by the enemy up the Sheepscot, was plundering two or three houses of some trifling articles, such as butter, cheese, &c. and a few dollars."

[Here the writer gives an account of the action which we have before published, and then proceeds.]

"The enemy never landed, but came close in under the battery; (too far off for small arms) the Infantry therefore could not take a part to the action, and were only a target for the enemy to shoot at, consequently the infantry retired from the field in perfect order, not thinking it either prudent or brave to contend in such an unequal contest. All our men behaved with coolness and subordination, and I have no doubt, under different auspices, would have contended successfully with the foe." [Balt. Pat.]

## ATTACKS AT THE EASTWARD.

BOSTON, JUNE 28.

Extract of a letter from Thomaston, (St. George's River, Penobscot Bay,) June 23.

"I am sorry to inform you I had a vessel with lime taken last evening, by six barges in this river. They also took three others and burnt one. They came up within 50 rods of my store. Their object was to burn the store, (which had 178 hds. of rum, and the cargo of the brig Conway, and all the prize ships) together with all the shipping lying at the wharf. The barges took possession of the fort, destroyed all the powder and spiked the guns.

"We expect them up to night, to attempt the destruction of the store, vessels, &c. We are all ordered out, and I shall take my musket in about 20 minutes, and be out all night—all the coasters have gone up the river, and the inhabitants of the neighboring towns are in arms."

"We are all under arms here—There are two or three large ships lying off this river. Their barges came up last Tuesday night, and took the fort, spiked the cannon, cut the carriages to pieces, took all the powder and burnt it, and burnt captain Andrew Robinson's new sloop, and carried away captain Lewis's sloop, captain Mathew Robinson's sloop and captain Soward's. They were all loaded and lay in Broad Cove. The barges came up as far as Watson's Point, (within a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Knox's house.) The weather being very foggy prevented their doing any further damage. One of their tenders was up Gig river last Tuesday, sounding out the channel. I immediately ordered out the company at the Gig, and lieutenant Coombs ordered all of his company out which was in that place and Ash point, and we have kept guard ever since. Capt. Coombs took part of his company to Lermond's Cove. We placed a small guard down the river, at the narrowest passage, and the main guard on the wharf. We shall make the best defence possible."

Extract of another letter from Thomaston, June 24.

"We are all under arms here—There are two or three large ships lying off this river. Their barges came up last Tuesday night, and took the fort, spiked the cannon, cut the carriages to pieces, took all the powder and burnt it, and burnt captain Andrew Robinson's new sloop, and carried away captain Lewis's sloop, captain Mathew Robinson's sloop and captain Soward's. They were all loaded and lay in Broad Cove. The barges came up as far as Watson's Point, (within a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Knox's house.) The weather being very foggy prevented their doing any further damage. One of their tenders was up Gig river last Tuesday, sounding out the channel. I immediately ordered out the company at the Gig, and lieutenant Coombs ordered all of his company out which was in that place and Ash point, and

tomahawk suspended—Lieut. H. rested his piece across the fence and shot the savage down.

Yesterday the 6th, 13th, 15th and 16th regiments of Infantry, marched from the Cantonment at this place, to the north.

On Wednesday last the Steam boat arrived from White Hall, with about 200 British exchanged prisoners, and twenty sailors for our flotilla. She immediately proceeded with them to the flies, where our fleet now lies.

Capt. FRING commands the British flotilla. We understand he stated to the officer who had charge of the Prisoners, that Sir James Yeo, in consequence of a wound, would be compelled to retire from the command of Lake Ontario—and that the command would be conferred on Captain Mulcaster. When and where Sir James received this wound, or whether it is a bodily wound or a more fatal contusion in his reputation, which renders him "unfit for service," we did not learn.

Fortifications are erecting on Cumberland Head, 4 eighteen pounders have been mounted there.

#### NEW YORK, JULY 2.

General Cushing has taken the command of the 2d military district, and established his headquarters at New-London.

A gentleman who arrived at Providence a few days ago from Bermuda, informs that an expedition was fitting out at Bermuda, composed of 3,000 troops, understood to be destined for the coast of the United States, and that it was nearly ready to sail. Admiral Cochrane accompanies it.—Commodore Hardy, in the Ramilies, was to sail in a few days for the New London station.

The Dr. Adam mentioned in a late paper as one of the British Commissioners, was by a correspondent stated to be the Mr. Adam well known as the friend of Mr. Fox, but this is a mistake, the gentleman nominated as a commissioner is a Dr. Adams, (not Adam) brother in law to Lord Sidmouth.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island have passed an act, authorising the Governor to call out such portion of the militia as may be deemed necessary for immediate service; to raise a corps of state volunteers; and take other measures for the defence of the state; appropriating a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars from the state treasury for the purpose.

#### ALBANY, JUNE 30.

The following endorsement was made on the Herald, Plattsburgh, Friday morning, 9 o'clock.

"Our troops have this moment decamped, and are marching to the northward. It is said the enemy crossed the line yesterday, and that our troops had gone to meet them."

#### NEW YORK, JULY 4.

By the Steam Boat Car of Neptune, we are sorry to learn, a report had reached Albany, that the brave and intrepid COL. FORSYTHE, was recently killed at the head of a reconnoitering party, at or near Oudtowa.

Capt. Smith, who arrived here on Saturday morning from Providence, states, that on Monday he saw the brig Nimrod cruising off that port—next day saw a 74 off Rhode Island; and on Wednesday afternoon passed a 74 and a sloop of war at anchor in Gardner's Bay.

#### BOSTON, JULY 4.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday morning, from Burlington, informs, that Col. Forsythe, with a party of men, went to attack the British picket guards, and in the enterprise (on Monday last) was killed by the Indians.

A letter from Burlington, to the Editor of the Centinel, received by last evening's mail, confirms the above, with the exception of the colonel's having been killed by the Indians. It states he was shot in the left breast, and died in two hours after receiving his wound. It also adds, "something of importance will probably soon take place between the two armies on this frontier."

#### ALBANY, JULY 5.

It is with the most poignant sorrow that we announce the death of Lieut. Col. FORSYTHE, of the 1st rifle regiment. He was killed in a skirmish between the advanced posts upon the flies, on Tuesday last; and what is singular, was the only loss we sustained.

#### FROM LAKE ERIE, June 24.

On Monday the remaining part of Col. Fenton's regiment, (130) under command of Lieut. Spottwood, sailed on

board the Somers for Buffalo. Colonel Fenton's men, during their stay here, behaved in the most orderly manner. They are generally young men who left home with a sincere desire of serving their country; but cursed with an ignorant commander, they stand a poor chance of gaining anything but disgrace.

On Sunday the brig Niagara, Com. Sinclair, and Lawrence, Lieut. Dexter, sailed for Detroit; they will, with the brig Caledonia, schrs. Tigress and Porcupine cruise this summer on the Upper Lakes. Capt. Kennedy commands on this Lake.

On Wednesday 30 seamen arrived here from Philadelphia, under midshipman Cummings.

#### BOSTON, JULY 4.

Extract of a letter from Wiscasset, (Maine,) dated June 29.

"We are constantly in a state of alarm. In addition, the Militia and Artillery, and every citizen have become volunteers. We have several batteries on the wharves and ships. One of them has four 9 pounders and six 6's; the others have the artillery and some other pieces. Several companies are stationed at different parts on the river; and the forts are well manned. I have twice been over to the Fort, and Capt. PERRY, (who I think is an experienced and skilful officer) informed me that he had not much doubt of defeating the foe against a frigate; but could certainly bring his guns to bear on the barges to sink five hundred of them. Last evening about 6 o'clock, an alarm gun was fired at Georgetown fort and at Damiscotta and Wiscasset. I was pleased to see the energy and patriotism of the inhabitants even from several miles distance, who came in armed from all sides—it proved to be a frigate which came to anchor at the mouth of the river and hove out her barges; two only attempted to go on shore at Townsend, and were warmly met by a party of about thirty and repulsed. They had a 9 pounder on shore, which they discharged several times, and probably did execution—the result is not known. At 11 o'clock last evening, an alarm gun was fired at the Fort, when about 500 men with their usual zeal made their appearance—every one determined to defend the town.—The navigation is principally disposed of from the wharves. I have been on duty all night—great preparations are making to day in fortifying the batteries, &c. and in putting every part of the town in a complete state of defence. Mr. Wood has given up his brick store, which is well situated for the musketry to fire from the windows."

#### Extract of another letter, dated

"Wiscasset, June 30.  
"The alarm last night proved to be an attempt to land from their barges, about 12 miles from this place, (Boothbay.) They were repulsed with some loss on the part of the enemy. They then proceeded to Pennequin Point, in Bristol, where they arrived about 3 o'clock in the morning, when they made an attempt to land in two places. The militia being previously apprised of their approach assembled in season to meet them, and prevented them from landing. The engagement continued till 6 o'clock, when the enemy retreated with loss.  
"The Bulwark 74, and Penados frigate are now off the mouth of this river. Should they attempt to land here from their barges, they never will return."

#### WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 6.

The following letter was transmitted by Commodore Perry to the Secretary of the Navy.

Wareham, (Mass) June 24th, 1814.

To Com. PERRY.  
SIR—The following is a correct statement when the British landed at this place with their barges the 13th of this inst. JUNE. We the undersigned do testify and say, that on the 13th of this inst. JUNE, about 11 o'clock, A. M. we saw the British with six barges approaching this village with a white flag hoisted in one of them, at which time our flag was not hoisted, but Thomas Young was carrying it down the street towards the wharf, where it was afterwards hoisted. We the undersigned do further testify and say that on the landing of the commanding officer from the barge where our flag was hoisted, he the commanding officer did agree that if he was not fired on by the inhabitants that he would not destroy any private property belonging to the inhabitants; but he would destroy public property which did not belong to the town, and requested one of us to point out the Falmouth property or vessels, which we agreed to do, and one of us went into the barge with the second in command and then they took down their

flag of truce and proceeded to set fire to the Falmouth vessels. They then landed a part of the men, and in violation of their agreement proceeded to set fire to private property, by setting fire to a vessel on the stocks and five others which were at anchor and a Plymouth vessel. They were reminded of their agreement, and that they had taken advantage of us by false promises, but they threatened to set fire to the village, and put the inhabitants to the sword if any resistance was made or any attempts made to put out the fire, for they did not care about any promises they had made, also, they landed a party of men and set fire to a cotton factory. They then returned to their barges and took 12 of the inhabitants with them on board of their barges, and said if they were fired upon by the inhabitants they would put them to death. Then the commanding officer ordered the flag of truce to be hoisted, and the second in command swore it was a damned shame and disgrace to any nation to enter a village under a flag of truce and commit the greatest outrage and depredations possible, and then returned under a flag of truce; but on orders being again given by the commanding officer, the flag of truce was hoisted. Our men were loaded about three miles below the village, and the barges proceeded on board the brigantine Nimrod, then lying in the bay.

(Signed) David Nye, jun.  
Abner Basset,  
Isaac Perkins,  
Josiah Everett,  
Noble Everett,  
Wm. Barrows,  
Perez Briggs,  
Wm. Learing.

P. S. This thing is known only by the undersigned, no other person being present, that is, that the British fired three muskets under the flag of truce before the agreement.

(Signed) Abner Basset,  
David Nye, jun.

#### NEW YORK, JULY 6.

We are informed, by one of the passengers of the ship Fair American, that the British Government have resolved to send a commissioner or commissioners of the Board for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England, to Canada, vested with full powers to act for and establish a branch of the Admiralty, to dispatch business, as the occasion may require, without delay of sending to Whitehall for instructions.

We learn, by several gentlemen who arrived this morning from Sandy Hook, that on Saturday morning last sixteen sail of vessels were discovered from Squam Beach, under a press of sail, standing to the eastward, by the wind, supposed to be ships of war.

The French national brig L'Olivier, sailed from this port yesterday morning, with dispatches for France. On passing Governor's Island the L'Olivier was saluted from Fort Columbus, with 21 guns, which was answered by 18 from the brig.

#### LEXINGTON, (KEN.) JUNE 20.

General Harrison, Governor Shelby and Governor Cass, are the Commissioners appointed by the President of the United States, to arrange the treaty with the Northwestern Indians. Col. Johnson and the Hon. J. Motzow, were first appointed, but being members of Congress, the two offices were considered incompatible.

#### PLATTSBURGH, JULY 1.

Fall of Lieutenant Colonel Forsythe. We are informed that General Smith, commanding at Champlain, the advance of this division of the U. S. army, suspecting that a detachment of the enemy in Odeltown would have the temerity, if attacked, to pursue their assailants on their retreat, adopted a stratagem to draw them out and take them by ambuscade.—Accordingly on the morning of the 28th ult. an attack was made on the enemy by a small party of troops which had advanced for that purpose on the main road into Odeltown—and which, as had been intended, immediately thereafter commenced a retreat; it was, as expected, pursued by the enemy, in number about 150 across the line nearly half a mile.—Here at a short distance from the road Col. Forsythe lay with a party of his riflemen in ambush. It is said that the Col. had also been ordered to retreat, if discovered by the enemy while advancing, and that had the orders been obeyed, a strong detachment then moving in the skirt of a wood, would have gained the enemy's rear and captured them; but unfortunately for the service as well as for

himself, Col. Forsythe, as soon as the enemy came up, gave them battle. They suspecting the ambuscade, returned two fires and in turn retreated. At the first fire Col. Forsythe fell. He received a shot through his breast and shortly afterwards expired. He, too, had his fallings, but "on them let the veil which covers human frailty rest." On our part, except the Col. only two were wounded, and none killed; of the killed and wounded of the enemy, we are not informed.

#### BURLINGTON, JULY 1.

Brig. Gen. Smith's brigade is now stationed at Champlain. The remainder of the army is in and about Plattsburgh—part of the artillery are on Cumberland head, where they are fortifying.

Major Parker arrived at this post on Saturday of last week, with about 450 U. S. recruits, from New-Hampshire and the District of Maine, and next day they embarked for Plattsburgh. Two or three detachments have since arrived.

#### REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

Col. Clark having received intelligence of the death of Lieut. Col. Benjamin Forsythe, of the 26th Infantry, who bravely fell at Odeltown on the 28th inst. fighting in defence of the rights and liberties of his country, the officers of the regiment will wear crapes on the left arm thirty days, in testimony of their regret for the loss of that valuable and distinguished officer.

Kendzevous, 26th Infantry, Burlington, June 30, 1814.

#### SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Events of no small consequence, may shortly be expected to transpire, as Commodore Chauncey's fleet is now about ready to be put in operation. We hear that a junction of the right and left wings of the army is shortly to be formed at Sackett's Harbor, not we hope for the purpose of another French mill scrape. [Watertown Advocate.]

#### NEW-YORK, JULY 7.

FROM PLATTSBURGH.  
Our correspondent furnishes promise of approaching activity in the tented field, and confirms the account of the death of that valuable, brave and enterprising officer, Lieut. Col. Forsythe, whose death, says the Albany Argus, was the only one which was occasioned by the skirmish in which he fell. He lived two hours after receiving his wound. May his loss be supplied and avenged with interest. [Columbian.]

#### FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Camp, Dead-Creek, near Plattsburgh, June 9.  
I have but little news to give you; little as it is you shall have it. One part of our army is stationed at or near Champlain, under the command of brig. gen. Smith. Our riflemen are in advance, within one mile of the lines: They have frequent skirmishes with the enemy.—The first attack that was made, the enemy attempted to cut off Lieut. Col. Forsythe, whose force consisted only of about 70 men; that of the enemy of about two hundred regulars and Indians. The enemy were driven back with considerable loss; ours was two killed and five or six wounded. In this attack one whole platoon fired at Forsythe, while setting on his horse, but missed him. The day before yesterday they had another skirmish with the enemy, and painful to relate, Lieut. Col. Forsythe was killed. I have not heard the particulars. The enemy are in considerable force, between Odeltown and St. Johns. They have fortified the Stone Mill very strong.

I think we shall see a little fighting this campaign. There is a probability of the enemy's coming out to see us. Our fleet has done nothing.—We have command of the lake. It is said the British have added fourteen more gallees to their force by bringing them across from the St. Lawrence. This if true, will make the lake pretty warm this summer.

#### BOSTON, JULY 5.

The 500 drafted militia of this town continue encamped on the Common, and are exercised several times each day.

At the last date from Bermuda, Admiral Cochrane had been there more than 2 months—as he was sent out as more energetic than Warren, it is not probable he has been idle all this time—but we are left to conjecture how he has been employed.

A Canadian paper hints that important attacks are to be made on the District of Maine. Whether this is an idle conceit or a trick, it is very possible the British would rather possess the District of Maine than all our Western lands.

## THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 14.

### THE CELEBRATION.

In our last paper we presented to the public a short account of the meeting which was held in Shepherd's-Town on the 1st inst. for the purpose of making arrangements for celebrating "the late events in Europe." We stated, that of the hundred thousand persons to whom the notification was addressed, between twenty and thirty only attended: That this number was not made up until some of the "leading men" found it expedient to solicit, in person, the attendance of such of the people of the town as they thought would suit their convenience: a concession from which their pride would, under other circumstances, have revolted with the basest disdain. And why? Because but few of them, perhaps, can look back upon their ancestry with the same complacency and exultation as the renowned and honorable family of the *Lalting-hatchets*, or the redoubtable and "venerable HERO of Shepherd's-Town." Or, perhaps, because they were not born with full right and title to the high and important post of a "committee of arrangement" for a Federal Baccante.

In addition to what we have already said, it may be proper also to state, that about one-fifth of the "respectable meeting" was composed of what federal editors and orators call "foreign renegades" or "imported patriots." Deduct, then, these five and an equal number who were opposed to the measure, and the total of native Americans disposed to favour it, will be about fifteen. Then deduct two-thirds of that number, as the dress, or the "swinish multitude," "fit only to be governed," and the pure, unadulterated, select, "legitimate" members, or those qualified by impulse and presumption to dictate to their equals, will be reduced to a snug little aristocracy of five, shrewd enough to know that the more cyphers they could place on their left hand, the more would their own importance be enhanced! We think we could name the distinguished few: and God forbid that their principles and sentiments should be received abroad as evidence of the character of any considerable portion of our fellow citizens of these counties.

From the facts now and heretofore stated, we had entertained some hope that the disgraceful project would be abandoned: But in this we have been disappointed. The determination to celebrate is authentically announced in a preamble and resolutions published in the last *Martinsburgh Gazette*; and, unless "fearfulness," or shame, should "surprize the hypocrites," or "the fury of the elements conspire" with the voice of indignant patriotism to defeat the "incendiary" plot, this section of our country, the soil of high-minded republican Virginia, is to be degraded and profaned by proceedings the most unnatural and detestable.—This preamble wears the smoothest mask of hypocrisy and displays its most fearful and insinuating graces. We have not time at present to lay it naked before the public: We may attempt it in our next. We see no arguments in it, however, to convince any honest mind that it becomes Americans to rejoice at "the late events in Europe"—events which will enable a cruel and vindictive enemy to renew on our coast and frontiers, with aggravated terrors, those scenes of conflagration, plunder, massacre and brutal violence, which have damned his character with every American who is not bought over or duped to his unrighteous cause.—On the contrary we believe that no one who is a "friend to the principles of the proposed celebration," can have any friendship for the government and institutions of this Republic: That no American who can rejoice at events which are in effect the successes of his country's foe, can feel a real concern for her honor, her interest, or her safety.

### FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THAT which is done in the name, or on behalf of the PEOPLE of any community or section of country, ought always to be sanctioned by the spontaneous approbation of the majority of such people, openly expressed. But when attempts are made to foist upon the public, the turbulent ebullitions of a contemptible few, as the deliberate act of a population not less than 100,000 we are lost in astonishment at the audacious and profligate attempt—and are half persuaded that hypocrisy deems it no longer necessary to wear the mask or fraud any imposture to assume the garb of integrity and patriotism.

It may be truly said, without the fear of contradiction, that the idea of celebrating the late success of our public enemy in Europe, never originated in or near Shepherd's-Town. On a recent occasion certain publications, and by comparison of dates, it will be seen that the HERO and his servile associates, were only intended to be made the *casus fovei* for the more crafty managers of the disgraceful scene which had already been planned by the more crafty managers of *George Town*. On the 23d ult. the *Martinsburgh Gazette*, called for a meeting at Shepherd's-Town; as it to consider the propriety of celebrating; and as if nothing had been pre-concerted. But the *Federal Republican* had already, on the 18th, exhibited a full view of the whole intended proceedings! Verbal accounts also from Hampshire, state that before any publication appeared in that county, it was well known that there was to be a *Cock party* and that R. G. Harper was to deliver an oration on the occasion. Thus it appears that the whole plan was laid, digested and matured, before any public intimation was given of a meeting to be called at Shepherd's-Town—and yet, the plant members of that meeting (though thus anticipated and insulted) tamely submitted to perform the humble part assigned them! It is understood that a hopeful sprig of aristocracy bro't with him and tendered, for the acceptance of the

meeting, sundry resolutions, preceded by a MANIFESTO, (which may be seen in the last *Martinsburgh Gazette*) and "what was far better—the meeting, with the effable good nature, adopted a spurious baccante as its own! Thus, whilst the *Lalting hatchet* jugglers, at George Town, touch the wires, their obedient puppets at Shepherd's-Town, obediently squeak in unison with their factious indications of sense.

Of the *manifesto*, it need only be said for the present, that its length precludes particular animadversion. The atrocities of G. Britain, however, are carefully avoided—and a hint is given that her principal motive in now taking away "for impressing H.M. seamen from on board our merchant vessels" But the burden of the song is the "blood stained tyrant"—as if the reflecting part of the community could be diverted by the idle yelpings of faction, from the imminent dangers to which our country is exposed! Now the sober and virtuous part of the American people (whether federal or republican) cannot forget their country: They never will bend to "unconditional submission"—or disgrace themselves by rejoicing, because one foreign tyrant may be abated by the downfall of another.

### COMMUNICATED.

It is currently reported and generally believed that dispatches have been forwarded by express, from the "venerable HERO" (who in 1794, had like to have suppressed an insurrection "at Shepherd's-Town") to the venerable patriots and heroes, who so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Lexington—inviting his honorable friend and correspondent, together with the Rev. Dr. Parrish, to favour the "PATRIOTIC FESTIVAL" with their presence. As an additional inducement, it is said that our HERO has composed an appropriate ODE (concerning the most "pure and exalted enthusiasm") in praise of his venerable compeer—and that it is to be solemnly chanted on the day of the approaching "joyful and interesting jubilee." We are further told that the band of singers will be led by our HERO himself, who must be confessed, in view of late become almost as famous for *Psalm singing* as he formerly was for fighting.

The following is a copy of the composition above alluded to, which it is presumed, will be received "by the virtuous part of the American people, with obvious demonstrations of gratitude and delight."

Put Muses and Graces,  
Put on solemn faces,  
Nor longer like lilies be prancing and whickering;  
Pray ransack your brains,  
And in sonorous strains,  
Aloud chaunt the praises of *Timothy Pickering*.  
O! Lexington's fight,  
With impotent spite,  
The demerits still will be harping and bickering;  
Rejecting the plan on the plan,  
No Britons were slain  
By the Hero—non-combatant *Timothy Pickering*.  
When his heart it was throbbing,  
To be at *that jobbing*, [snickering.]  
The out-laws (to have their own laughing and  
Put him down on his rump,  
Then tied to a stump,  
The ill-fated carcass of *Timothy Pickering*.

To pick a nice bone,  
The right for *Gen. L. O. A. M.*  
Afforded a choice of good eating and liquoring;  
With hearty good will,  
Our pockets to fill,  
Was legal—was rightful with *Timothy Pickering*.  
But *sew'n and a half*,  
Is a new golden call, [lickering:]  
Which is worship'd by those who deserve a good  
'Tis worse than *that* *jobbing*;  
'Tis *treason* *robbery*—  
A bribe and extortion, says *Timothy Pickering*.  
Our country so dear,  
We've reason to fear,  
Now at war, so to *RUIN* our madmen will kick  
But then (his own *low*)  
He will *fight* for support  
To the *Atlas like shoulders* of *Timothy Pickering*.

A number of the citizens of Boston presented an elegant sword, of American manufacture, to Capt. ALLEN, of the sch. *William & John*, for his gallant conduct in capturing the barge of the *Bream*, the account of which appeared in our paper of the 30th ult. [Daily Post.]

Ominous—As soon as the British Ministry determined to carry fire and sword into the heart of America, it appears by reports, that they have appointed WARREN HASTINGS, to the *prig* *job*—the *most* *unfortunate* and *unfortunate* *monstrous*, since the days of *Nero* and *Caligula*. *Danton* and *Robespierre* were cherubs of innocence to him. I appeal to the speeches of Burke, Fox and Sheridan on his impeachment. Burke called him in parliament—the *Captain General of Iniquity!*—[*Albany Argus*.]

#### WASHINGTON, JULY 8.

DEFENSIVE MEASURES.  
We understand, are already arranged by the War Department, to guard against and repel the depredations of the enemy on the shores of the waters adjacent to this district. It is said that a camp of about 2000 regular troops, of whom 200 are to be dragoons, is to be established at some point between the *Patuxent* and *Potomac*, so as to be able to send out, at the shortest notice, detachments to any point invaded or menaced on either river. Requisitions of militia, it is also said, are to be held in readiness to aid this force in repelling any attack on this city of a more formidable character. It is understood, that such measures cannot be afforded much satisfaction to the people of this district and of the adjoining country, as it will relieve them from the liability to perform military service except on really urgent occasions.

It is said, that in consequence of the menacing aspect of the recent advices from Europe, a requisition is in contemplation, if it have not already issued, to the governors of the respective states, for an aggregate force of nearly a hundred thousand militia, (Artillery and Infantry) to be forthwith organized. [Nat. Intel.]

#### CHARLESTON, JULY 4.

Loss of the U. S. Schooner *Alligator*.  
Beaufort, 1st July, 1814.  
My Dear Sir—Last night I wrote you a great haste informing you of the loss of the *Alligator*. It proves to be too true. *Bassett* is alive, and has just arrived, half drowned, with eleven of his crew, including young *Saltus*. M. shipmen *Bradford* and *Waters* were with twenty-five men are unfortunately drowned.  
She was at anchor, and had her yards and topmast on deck. *Bassett* begs me to write you, as

he is unable to do so by this Mail; but, will detail particulars to you by the next. The *Alligator* lies in four fathoms water, about a cable's length from the shore. *Bassett* thinks that she can with some difficulty, be got up. I have taken every step to render the situation of the remainder of the crew as comfortable as possible.  
Yours, with much respect,  
NATH. H. RHODES.

#### BALTIMORE, JULY 9.

On the envelope of the letter package for this city, from the New-York post office, the following is written:

"The *JOHN ADAMS* is below, veering up."  
It will be recollected this is the vessel which carried out Messrs CLAY and RUSSELL to Georgetown. If she has arrived, we may expect to hear something decisive relative to our affairs with England. [Nat.]

#### 540 INDIANS TAKEN.

By a gentleman direct from Fort Hawkins, we learn, that Col. PEARSON, of the North-Carolina Militia, who was lately despatched down the Alabama, in pursuit of the remaining hostile Indians, has returned with 540 of them prisoners; they were taken without the least opposition—only one gun was fired. Three hundred of the prisoners had arrived at Fort-Jackson, and the remainder were expected in daily.

We are also informed, that M<sup>rs</sup> QUINN and FRASERS, will surrender themselves to our officers, if they will be received on the same conditions as the Indians who have already delivered themselves up. [Georgia Argus, June 22.]

#### LOSS OF THE ESSEX.

NEW YORK, JULY 8.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers of the late United States frigate *Essex*, to his friend.

"Jan. 13th, made the continent of S. America, in lat. 33, 46, S. We cruised down the coast to the northward. 31st, arrived at Valparaiso, and cruised off there until January 30, when we ran in and anchored. Feb. 8, the English frigate *Phoebe* of 36 guns, mounting 49, and sloop of war *Cherub* of 20, mounting thirty 32-pound carronades, came to anchor in the port, and a few days afterwards put to sea, and from this time kept in the mouth of the harbor, blockading us. Though Capt. Porter made every attempt to bring the *Phoebe* to a single engagement with us, the English commandant refused to fight us alone, notwithstanding his superiority of force. We once saw the frigate a little separated from and to windward of her consort; and supposing this was intended as a challenge, we immediately went out to fight her; but the cowards immediately ran for the sloop, and then hove about and stood after us together, until we returned to anchor.—We were now convinced we could out-sail them; therefore prepared for sea with an intention to run from them, unless one would come at a time.

March 28th, being ready for sea, and having a fresh gale, we put to sea, intending to give them a chase fight until we could get out of their shot; but in doubling round the point of the bay, a heavy squall struck us, carried away our mainmast, and drowned several men. We immediately put about ship and stood in again; but, in consequence of the loss of our mast, we could not reach our old anchorage. We came to anchor in another bay under cover of the guns of the fort.

"Being in a neutral port, we supposed ourselves secure from an attack, and, therefore, began to clear the wreck, as our mast still hung over the side. But the two English ships came in and attacked us in this distress and confusion. They lay off at a distance under our stern, and with their long guns raked us every shot. We had only two guns out of the stern that would reach them. Our carronades did not carry more than half-bravery. The engagement lasted two hours and 25 minutes. Our cables were cut away, and no sail could be set, as all that were not entangled by the broken mast had their haulyards shot away.  
"Our ship caught fire several times, and one or two violent explosions took place; but the undaunted Yankees suffered nothing to discourage them, until our powder grew short. At the surrender of our ship we had only two or three kegs of damaged powder on board; 15 or 20 of our guns were shot away or disabled, and only 65 of our men well and able to stand to their guns. 160 men were killed and wounded. The warehouse, cockpit, and steerage, were full of wounded, besides many on the birth deck. It was necessary to amputate 9 limbs. We had about 20 men so badly burnt that 8 of them died shortly afterwards.  
"March 30 and 31st, removed all the wounded to sick quarters on shore, and all the officers went on parole. April 27th, sailed in the *Essex*, Junior, with the prisoners, &c. for the United States;

& doubled Cape Horn in the cold month of May. Crossed the Equator on the 14th of June, and arrived at New-York on the 7th of July."

[Capt. Porter left the Young *Essex* off Long Island, in his gig, and landed at Babylon on Thursday morning, and arrived at Brooklyn about 4 P. M. Capt. P. got into a carriage, and crossed the ferry in the steam boat *Nassau*. On his arrival in New York, the citizens took the horses from his carriage, and drew it up to the City Hotel, and from thence to his lodgings in Greenwich street, with constant and loud huzzas.]

#### NORFOLK, JUNE 29.

Yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock, the body of Ensign John B. Butler of Captain Sangster's company of militia, from the county of Fairfax, was found near the market; he appeared to have been murdered a short time before, by being stabbed with a dirk or dagger.

*Bernard du Costa*, surgeon of a French brig in this port, and a woman of the town by the name of *Eliza Brewer*, were brought before the mayor on suspicion of having perpetrated this murder; circumstances appeared to induce the mayor to commit them to undergo an examination before the Hustings Court, which will take place on Tuesday next.

#### [OFFICIAL.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Richmond, 22d June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.  
The probability of an invasion from the enemy during the present summer, and the uncertainty at what moment it may be attempted, render it necessary that the most effectual precautionary measures be immediately taken to resist such attempt. The commanders of the 38, 102, 23, 39, 83, 62, 71, 40, 15, 74, 30, 16, 45, 25, 6, 33, 52, 57, 9, and 19th regiments will therefore parade their respective regiments in battalions for the purpose of inspecting the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. in their possession.—They will make to this office special reports, without delay of the order and condition of the whole, the deficiency in any respect which may exist, and what articles are indispensably necessary to place them in the most respectable posture of defence. Should any delinquency exist, the law in relation thereto must be rigidly enforced.—Every company will be immediately placed in requisition, and held in complete readiness to take the field at a moment's warning. The commanders of regiments contiguous to the probable theatre of invasion, will be vigilant in watching the movements of the enemy.—Should he manifest an intention of making a descent upon any particular point, the commanders obtaining such information, will lose no time in communicating it to the commanders of regiments from which success can be derived, with a view to proceed forthwith, with their commands en masse, to the place of General Rendezvous hereafter detailed, to check his operations.—The men will not wait to march in a body, but proceed, when ordered, by squads, to the place of General Rendezvous.

Let every officer and private be on the alert.—The war may probably in a short time assume a different character. In such an event, Virginia will doubtless engage in a small portion of the enemy's attention. Inflated with the most splendid success in Europe, he will omit no exertions or preparation to make us feel his strength. How disgraceful would it be, if slumbering in imagined security, we should be found unprepared at the hour of

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1814.

[No. 330.]

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is manifest that the blockade, which has been proclaimed by the enemy, of the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, nearly two thousand miles in extent, and abounding in ports, harbors and navigable inlets, cannot be carried into effect by any adequate force actually stationed for the purpose; and it is rendered a matter of certainty and notoriety, by the multiplied and daily arrivals and departures of the public and private armed vessels of the United States, and of other vessels, that no such adequate force has been so stationed: And whereas a blockade thus destitute of the character of a regular and legal blockade, as defined and recognized by the established law of nations, whatever other purposes it may be made to answer, forms no lawful prohibition or obstacle to such neutral & friendly vessels as may choose to visit and trade with the United States; And whereas it accords with the interest and amicable views of the United States, to favor and promote, as far as may be, the free and mutually beneficial commercial intercourse of all friendly nations disposed to engage therein, and, with that view, to afford their vessels destined to the United States, a more positive and satisfactory security against all interruptions, molestations, or vexations whatever, from the cruisers of the United States; Now be it known, That I, James Madison, President of the United States of America, do, by this my Proclamation, strictly order and instruct all the public armed vessels of the United, and all private armed vessels commissioned as privateers, or with letters of marque and reprisal, not to interrupt, detain or otherwise molest or vex, any vessels whatever belonging to neutral powers, or the subjects or citizens thereof, which vessels shall be actually bound and proceeding to any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States; but, on the contrary, to render to all such vessels all the aid and kind offices which they may need or require.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at the city of Washington, the twenty ninth [SEAL] day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the U. States the thirty eighth.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
JAMES MONROE,  
Secretary of State.

## JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. Jones's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock of hand, many

## VALUABLE ARTICLES

of recent necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

June 30, 1814.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 30th June, 1814.

- A. Samuel Avey.
- B. Margaret Burkett.
- D. Michael Decherd.
- F. Hannah Fiser.
- G. Susy Groves, John Gummert.
- H. Mr. Haymaker, George Hageley, Sarah Hedges, Peter Hoover.
- I. Edward Jenkins.
- M. George Miller, John Pierce.
- O-P. George Perry, John Pierce.
- R. John Robinson, Robert Ridenhour.
- S. Margaret Smith, Licut-John Strother.
- T. Druilla Thornbury.
- V. Jane Vance.
- W. John Wealty, 3.
- Y. JAMES BROWN, P. M.

## FOR SALE.

A likely Negro Girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Persons wishing to purchase can be informed as to price &c. by enquiring of the printer of this paper.

## LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Charles Town, Va. on the 30th June, 1814.

- A. John Anderson, Elizabeth Allemon, David Allen, Wm. Avis.
- B. Mary Ann Byers, Seely Bunn, John Berry, Ann T. Taylor, William Britton, Benjamin Beeler.
- C. Rach. Custer, Mr. Carpenter, Martha Cooper, Susan B. Compton, Walter Cain, Thomas Campbell, Josiah Clayton, Moses Congletony.
- D. James Duke, Edmund Downey, Philip Dodderge.
- E. Caty Everole.
- F. William Finx, Samuel Fry, Henry Fix.
- G. Hendrick Garhart, P. Grubb, Elizabeth Gramham.
- H. Thomas Hammond, Henry Hites, 2, Joseph Hite, 2, Susannah Howell, Richard Hardesty.
- I. George Johnson, Thomas Johnson.
- K. John Kerchevall.
- L. Maria Leeright, 2.
- M. George Mintal, Francis Moore, Mary McKinnin, Lurenner McCormick, Rich. C. Mendenhall, James Milboye, James McKinnin, Battalle Muns.
- N. Henry Nadenbush.
- O. David Osburn.
- P. Thomas Perry, David Poita.
- R. Geo. Reynolds.
- S. Susannah Stip, Henry Smith, W. Stricker, or Mary Hutchings, Hugh Sanders, Jacob Shagle, Susan Sweny, Gabriel Smallwood, Smith Slaughter.
- T. Benjamin Tamin, John Talbot, 2, Mary Timberlake.
- U. Hugh Urquhart.
- V. Monsieur Paul Villepigne.
- W. Aquilla Willet, James Wallingford, Ann Wallingford, John Wilkens, John Wilkens, John Wilkens.
- Y. HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 30th June, 1814.

- A-B. Nancy Bramhall, Catharine Bryson.
- C. William Chackwell, Robert Cockrell, 2.
- D-E. Peter Demry, Thomas E. Evans, Elizabeth Eveans.
- F. John Foreman, David Foreman.
- G. Henry Garnhart.
- H-K. Christian Kreps.
- L. Barbara Lancicus.
- M. George Malleroy.
- O-P. Levi Prince.
- R. John Ripple.
- S. John Strider, Jacob Stiney, Aicy Stegman.
- T-U. John Upperman.
- W. C. G. Wintersmith.
- Z. ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

## BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## FOR RENT.

### FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of growing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop. For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner, in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

July 7.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice PHYSIC in Jefferson County and its neighbourhood. Those who may do him the favour to call on him for Medical aid will find him (for the present) at the residence of Daniel Beldinger, Esq. near Shepherd's-Town.

S. B. FOSTER.

July 7.

## FOR SALE,

**MILLS AND LAND,** desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 23 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 2 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighbourhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [S.]

## FOR SALE,

**A VERY VALUABLE FARM** in Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is in fact none in the county as to fertility of soil, at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shed, and all other things, a floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

March 10, 1814.

## Valuable Property

### FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinand Fairfax, dated the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to William Byrd Page, and the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from said Fairfax to John D. Orr. The subscriber, being the surviving trustee named in the said deed, will offer for sale, by public auction, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, very valuable seats for water works, on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, with about 20 acres of land, adjacent to the upper end of that tract of land, also conveyed by said deed of trust, called Samuel Spencer's tract, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off or to be laid off, as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages—a considerable portion of which is rich low ground, and very heavily timbered, and the seats for water works, supposed to be equal to almost any on the river.

A conveyance of all the right and title of said Ferdinand Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser.

JOHN HUMPHREY, Trustee.

## For Sale,

**AT A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS,** On Saturday the 2d day of July, at the house of the subscriber, the following property, to wit: HORSES, COWS, and HOGS, Grain in the ground, several Bae hives, one Sothe and Gradie, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. the property of Jesse Blue, deceased.

HENRY KONKIN, Junr.

ALL those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them legally attested, so that provision may be made to discharge them.

June 30. H. C.

## For Sale,

**A QUANTITY OF GOOD LIME,** ALSO, PLANK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Apply to the subscriber at the Rocks' Mill. WM. M'ENDREE.

Jefferson County, June 30.

## TO BE RENTED

### FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THAT well known and long established Tavern, stand, in Charles Town, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Flagg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Fulton—possession may be had immediately.

For particulars apply to the subscriber living in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or to M. Ranson, Esq. of Charles-Town.

JOSEPH HYNOR.

February 24.

## COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have **CHEAP GOODS,** HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of

## GOODS;

bought at deprecia'd prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Banks were hard run for money—and just before the late general blockade—since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Seaport Towns &c. notwithstanding, all those who come quick shall positively have cheap goods.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 25, 1814.

N. B. A few barrels No. 1 New Herrings &c. also more Inspection.

## Scythes and Sickles.

CRADLING SCYTHES, } Crum Creek What-  
GLASS, ditto, } stones,  
GERMAN, ditto, ditto, } Milan Whitstones.

RAKES,  
Huzh Lou's (best warranted) SICKLES.

Old (Maryland) Whiskey,

by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon.

Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers,

Wooden, Stone, and Pot or Ware.

A FEW RUSHELS

Ground Allum & Fine Salt.

No. 1, Herrings,

MEN'S (wellmade) STRONG SHOES, &c. &c.

With every other useful and necessary article for Harvest.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, June 9, 1814.

## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished 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 Mantua, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Knit Straw, Silks, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knitted Counterspanes very large and handsome, Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Crap Cambricks, Galicoes and 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 AND WELL SEASONED

**PINE PLANK.**

—ALSO—

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Toys, Pined Stirrup Irons and Brille Bits, Home-made Lines, 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, April 7.

## HARVEST.

Twenty barrels old Rye Whiskey.

RICE, MOLASSES, SCYTHES, and a few do.

Hugh Long's celebrated SICKLES, for sale.

Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Charles-Town, 8th June, 1814.

THE subscribers have for sale, a quantity of

**GOOD CLEAN FLAX.**

ALSO,

**GOOD GYDEN VINEGAR.**

M. WILSON, & SON.

Charles-Town, June 16, 1814.

## TO OBSERVE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ immediately,

**Several Journeymen,**

who are competent to carry on the CHAIR and SPINNING WHEEL Making Business, to whom will be given constant employ and the best wages.

MATTHEW WILSON.

Charles Town, May 12, 1814.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff,

vs.

John Falbot and William C. Bowler, Defts.

**IN CHANCERY.**

The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, 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 Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, 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 the said County.

A Copy. Teste.

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

June 16, 1814.

## 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.

All letters addressed in the Editor must be paid for.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are requested to make immediate payment; as it is indispensably necessary that the terms should be punctually complied with, in his absence.

## GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office.

Left Division,

B. FLEMING, June 19, 1813

A court of enquiry will be instituted, under the direction given by the President of the United States—"to be composed of a President, two members and a Recorder, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of Colonel Campbell during his late expedition to Long Point, and particularly as to the burning of the town of Dover in Upper Canada.

"The Court will report its opinion on the case."

BRIGADIER GENERAL SCOTT will sit as President,

Major Jessup, of the 25th Infantry, and Major Wood, of the Engineers, as Members.

The court will convene to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at such place as the President may select.

Attest, C. K. GARDNER,

Adj't. General.

## THE OPINION.

The authority that instituted the court of enquiry having also required an opinion on the case submitted; the court in the further discharge of its duties unanimously pronounce as follows:

That, considering the important supplies of bread stuffs, which from the evidence it appears the enemy's forces derived from the flour manufacturing mills at and near to Dover, Col. Campbell was warranted in destroying those mills according to the laws and usages of war, and, for a like reason, the court think him justified in burning the distilleries under the said laws and usages.

The saw mills and carding machine, from their contiguity to the other mills, were, as the court conceives, necessarily involved in one and the same burning.

In respect to the burning of the dwelling and other houses in the village of Dover, the court are fully of an opinion that Col. Campbell has erred; that he can derive no justification from the fact that the owners of these houses were actively opposed to the American interests in the present war, or from the other fact that some of them were at the configuration of Buffalo. In their partizan services it does not appear to the court, that the inhabitants of Dover have done more than their proper allegiance required of them; and the destruction of Buffalo by a Lieut. General of the enemy's regular forces was emphatically the wrong of the British government itself, rendered such by its subsequent adoption of the measure, and ought not to be ascribed to a few Canadians who were present at the time.

Acts of retaliation on the part of a nation, proud of its rights and conscious of the power of enforcing them, should, in the opinion of the court, be reluctantly resorted to, and only by instructions from the highest in authority. That no such instructions were given in the case under consideration is not merely inferred from the absence of evidence to that effect, but is candidly admitted by Col. Campbell in his official report (which is in evidence) wherein he expressly states—"This expedition was undertaken by me without orders and upon my own responsibility."

The court in delivering the above opinion unfavorable to Col. Campbell, are fully aware of the strong incentives to a just indignation which must have been present to his mind at the time of his vi-

sit to Dover—the massacres of the Raisin and the Miami were not yet forgotten, and the more recent devastation of the entire Niagara frontier, accompanied by many acts of savage barbarity, was fresh in remembrance. That these recollections should have aroused his feelings, and have swayed his judgment does not excite wonder but regret, and there is still left for admiration his kind and amiable treatment of the women and children of Dover, abandoned by their natural protectors.

The Court adjourned sine die.

W. SCOTT, Brig. Gen.

President of the Court.

B. WATSON, Capt. 25th Infantry,

Recorder.

## FROM BERMUDA.

NEW YORK, JULY 9.

A gentleman has arrived in this city from Bermuda, which place he left on the 16th of June; he states that four ships of the line with troops on board, had sailed from Bermuda, destined for some part of our seaboard, and that Admiral Cochrane with four more ships of the line and several frigates, &c. with troops, were to depart for the American coast on the 20th of June. The gentleman further stated, that orders had been given at Bermuda for temporary barracks to be immediately built for the accommodation of 25,000 men.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

An intelligent passenger in the cartel schr. Oscar, who left Bermuda the 19th of June, and arrived a few days since at Newport, (R. I.) states, that the expedition preparing under Cochrane, consisting of 9 sail of the line, 13 frigates, besides transports, and 15,000 troops.—

Nine thousand of the troops had within a short time arrived from England, and were then constantly on shore, recruiting their health, preparatory to the expedition.

Cochrane was to sail with his squadron for our coast, about the 1st of July.

Our informant says, various opinions as to the destination of the expedition were stated at Bermuda. Some supposed the Chesapeake, some New-Orleans the object. May we not suppose New-York?—[Columbian.]

## IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Extracts from Quebec papers to the 30th ult and Montreal to the 2d inst. received at Boston.

Arrival of a part of Lord Wellington's Army.

Quebec, June 30.—On Sunday morning, this city witnessed the extraordinary sight of a number of Transports with British troops on board arriving from Bordeaux in France. It is 53 years since any vessel arrived at Quebec from Bordeaux. What changes have occurred even in that short space of time!—Who will venture to predict what the next fifty years may produce?

In the course of the afternoon the transports proceeded up the River.—The officers of the army, and the people belonging to the vessels, who came on shore, all wore the white cockade, which we understand, was universally worn by our countrymen in France.

The following Regiments were under orders to embark at Bordeaux, for North America:

85th, 76th, 3d, 37th 5th, 9th, 27th, 2 batts—28th, 37th, 30th, 40th, 44th, 55th 2 batts—31st, 88th, 60th, 5th batt.—60th, 4th batt.

H. M. S. Diomed, of 50 guns, also arrived on Sunday, from Cork, having on board the 4th battalion of the Royals, lately from Holland.

The other troops, that sailed at the same time are daily expected.

Arrived—H. M. schr. St. Lawrence, 2 days from Riviere du Loup—ship Camden, 42 days from Bordeaux, to govt; passengers, 11 officers and 352 men of the 82d regt.—sailed under convoy of H. M. S. Centaur, 74, and Challenger gun brig 7 sail in all, with troops, (the 6th and 82d regts.) 1500 in all—ship Britannic, from do. to govt.; passengers, 10 officers and 237 men of the 82d regt.—sailed Lord Cochrane, from do. to do. passengers, 7 officers and 120 men of the 82d regt.—ship Harbinger, do. from do. to do. passengers, 9 officers and 251

men of the 6th regt.—ship Sulana, do. from do. to do.; passengers 7 officers and 308 men of the 6th regt.—One brig and one ship, with troops, could not board the blockade—H. M. S. Diomed, capt. Fabin, sailed 29th May from Cork; passengers 315 men, women and children of the 1st Royals; sailed in convoy of H. M. ship Hebrus, capt. Palmer, and others—70 sail in the fleets, for the different parts of the coast.

Nothing extraordinary had occurred in Upper Canada, at the latest dates.—Sir James Yeo had returned to Kingston, from Niagara.—The enemy had not appeared on the Lake.—The troops in this Province are principally, encamped at Chambly, where the Commander of the Forces is in person.

Extract of a letter from an officer at La Cote, to a gentleman in Quebec, dated 29th June.

"We have been at this detestable place quartered in bark cabins, for some time, eaten up by Musquetoes, as you may conceive, and on paper, &c. patrolling the whole night and day, to no purpose; till last evening our advanced picket, commanded by Capt. W. Johnson, was attacked by about 150 of Col. Forsyth's Riflemen; but they were soon driven to the other side of the lines, by about 25 of our Voltigeurs, and a few Indian Warriors, with some loss of killed and wounded on their part, and on ours a Voltigeur slightly wounded and two Indians."

[Quebec Mercury.]

with the enemy—the best was yesterday—the action took place near Capt. Odell's, in Odletown—the enemy consisted of about 150, and were opposed by 20 Voltigeurs, and about 40 or 50 Indians, who have distinguished themselves by repulsing the enemy and driving them for a mile on the other side the lines, where the enemy received a reinforcement of two pieces of cannon—when our small band retreated without sustaining the loss of a single man. Two Voltigeurs were slightly wounded, and an Indian was also badly wounded, but not dangerously.—The loss of the enemy was five men, including the famous Col. Forsyth of the rifle corps. After he had fallen, he exhorted his men to bravery, by telling them not to mind him—he had fallen in the cause of his country, &c.

"An inhabitant, near where the skirmish took place, informed Capt. Mailloux, since that he saw the corps of the Col. after he was dead and that the funeral honors were to take place at Champlain on the 30th inst. This is also confirmed by a deserter who has just come in.

"On the 25th inst. at day break, lieutenant, Pendegost, with 12 Voltigeurs, and capt. Mailloux, with 16 Indians, went and attacked an American picket of 30 men, 5 of the enemy were killed and one made prisoner, the loss on our side was one Voltigeur, by the name of Verreau, who was killed, and one by the