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 cruizers 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. James's* (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present 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. — Marcus Alder, Samuel Avey.
B. — Mark Burns, Benjamin Boydstone, Margaret Burkett.
D. — Achsah Davis, Michael Decherd.
F. — Joseph Forman, Hannah Fiser.
G. — Freeman Graves, Catharine Groves, Susey Groves, John Gummert.
H. — James Hendricks, George Hageley, Sarah Hedges, Mr. Haymaker, (coach maker,) Peter Hoover.
I. — Joseph Ingle, Edward Jenkins.
M. — John Melvin, George Miller.
O.—P. — Peter Oller, Elizabeth Price, George Perry, John Pierce.
R. — George Rutherford, Robert Ridenhour, John Robinson.
S. — Thomas Shepherd, Zadock Shenton, Margaret Smith, Lieut. John Strother.
T. — Andrew Tone, Richard Taylor, Drusilla Thornbury.
V. — Richard W. Vanscant, Jane Vance.
W. — Elizabeth Wisenall, George Wolf, John Weatly, 2.
Y. — Joshua Yearkes.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

July 7.

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.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A. — Mary Abbot, John Anderson, Daniel Allstadt, Elizabeth Allemong, Tacy Anderson, David Allen, Wm. Avis.
B. — Nathaniel Buckmaster, Mary Ann Byers, Robert Bell, Seely Bunn, Robert Bond, John Berry, Edward Bingby, Ann T. Baylor, Peter B. Bowen, William Britton, Benjamin Beeler.
C. — William Cameron, Rach. Custer, Joseph Crane, Mr. Carpenter, Jonah Cooper, Martha Cooper, James Conn, Susan B. Compton, Henry Crane, Walter Cain, John Clayton, Thomas Campbell, James Cershaville, Josiah Clayton, Moses Congleton, Elijah Chamberlin.
D. — Joseph Delaplane, James Duke, John Dix, Edmund Downey, Ezekial Deen, Philip Doddrige.
E. — Josiah Ellison, Caty Eversole.
F. — George Fetter, William Finx, Jacob Fisher, Samuel Fry, Henry Fix.
G. — Thomas Griggs, Hendrick Garnhart, Mary Gray, P. Grubb, James Glenn, Elizabeth Grantham.
H. — Fred. Wm. Hoffman, Thomas Hammond, Sarah Hawkins, Henry Haines, 2. John Hite, 2, Joseph Hite, Thomas Hamilton, Susannah Howell, Nancy Herger, Richard Hardesty.
I. — Henry Isler, George Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Thomas Johnson.
K. — Thomas Keyes, John Kerchevall.
L. — Joseph E. Lane, Maria Lceright, 2. David Little.
M. — John Mackelfresh, George Mintel, Mary Ann McKurnon, Francis Moore, Mrs. Massey, Mary McKinny, Robert McMakkin, Lurenner McCormick, James Moore, Rich. C. Mendenhall, John McGarrey, James Milboye, William McWilliams, James M'Kinny, Mary Mason, Battaile Muse.
N. — Henry Nadenbush.
O. — H. L. Opie, 2. David Osburn, John O'Kelly.
P. — Musy Propeck, Thomas Perry, William Palmer, David Potts.
R. — John Ross, Geo. Reynolds, Isaac Robertson, 2.
S. — Mathew Smith, 2. Susannah Stip, Thomas Smallwood, Henry Smith, Adam Stoad, W. Stricker or Mary Smith Slater, Hutchings, James Shirley, Hugh Sanders, John Spangler, Jacob Shagle, Selectmen of Charles Town, Va. Susan Sweny, Levi Stinchcomb, Gabriel Smallwood, John Shirley, jun. Smith Slaughter.
T. — Andrew Tays, Benjamin Tamin, F. Tiernan, John Talbot, 2. Samuel Thorby, Mary Timberlake, John Throckmorton.
U. — Hugh Urquhart.
V. — Monsieur Paul Villepigue.
W. — James Wood, Aquilla Willet, Abra. Van Metre, James Wallingford, James Weldon, 2. Ann Waring, William Wingrove, John Wilkens, Patty Webb.
Y. — Joseph Young.

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

July 7.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A.—B. — Henry Allen, Nancy Bramhall, Nathan Benton, Catharine Bryson.
C. — Mathew Cleghorn, William Chackwell, Mary Cunningham, Robert Cockrell, 2.
D.—E. — Peter Demry, John Ervin, Thomas E. Evans, Nancy Ebbis, Elizabeth Evens.
F. — Zebedee Frivett, John Foreman, Nancy Fitzer, 2. David Foreman.
G. — Joseph Gore, Henry Garnhart.
H.—K. — Mary Harve, Christian Kreps, Susan Kain.
L. — Charles Lancaster, Barbara Lanciscus, Jane Lindsay.
M. — George A. Meick, George Malleroy, Amos M'Laughlin.
O.—P. — Frederick Orwan, Levi Prince.
R. — William Rayham, John Ripple, John Russell.
S. — Thomas Smith, John Strider, William Stedman, sen. Jacob Stailey, Oliver Smith, Alcy Stedman.
T.—U. — Alexander Taylor, John Upperman.
W. — John Wenner, C. G. Wintersmith.
Z. — Michael Zimmerman.

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

July 7.

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 mowing 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 Bedinger*, 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 28 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 manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [t. f.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Viginia, 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 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, shedded all round, and a threshing 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. tf.

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 D. 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, 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 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.*

May 5, 1814. t.d.s.

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 Bee hives, one Scythe 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 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 HIVNOR.

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 *depress'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. 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 Herrings Baltimore Inspection.

Scythes and Sickles.

CRADLING SCYTHES, } Crum Creek Whet-
GRASS, ditto, } stones,
GERMAN, ditto, ditto, } Milan Whetstones.
RAKES,
Hugh Long's (best warranted) SICKLES.

Old (Maryland) Whiskey,
by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon.

Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers,
Wooden, Stone, and Potter's Ware.

A FEW BUSHELS

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 Sattin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Chap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Chap Cambricks, Calicoes 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, Smiths' Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, Home-made Linen, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bitts.

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 doz Hugh Long's celebrated SICKLES, for sale.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Talbot and William C Bowler, Def'ts.
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.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1814. [No. 330.

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 post 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.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's Office.
Left Division,
Buffalo, 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 conflagration of Buffaloe. 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 Buffaloe 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 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 visit 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 adjoined *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 sea board, 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 55 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. Diomede, 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.—ship 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 Sultana, 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 them—H. M. S. Diomede, capt. Fabin, sailed 29th May from Cork; passengers 515 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.

Montreal, June 28.—About 150 able bodied seamen arrived in the Steam boat, on Sunday evening, from Quebec, for the Lake Service. They formed part of the crew of H. M. S. Penelope. By the same conveyance came also detachments of recruits, for different regiments.

On Friday last arrived here from the enemy's lines, several parties of our brave fellows who had been made prisoners on the frontiers of Upper Canada; also the crews of the fifteen boats, which had been captured in August, 1812, on their route to Kingston; the conduct of the enemy to this last description of persons, by detaining them so long in captivity, is disgraceful in the extreme—but what can be expected from a people whose feelings and sentiments are so particularly their own? We are happy to hear that a considerable number of our countrymen are also arrived in Upper Canada; the delay which has attended the completion of this exchange on the part of the enemy fully exhibits that abominable low cunning and chicane which have invariably marked the conduct of the American government in their relations with others, and which partakes so much of their individual character. To be consistent with themselves we are informed that our officers are only on parole while they receive their own from us perfectly released.

TROOPS FROM FRANCE.

An express arrived yesterday from Quebec, announcing the arrival in the St. Lawrence of the fleet from Bordeaux, and that some of the transports had reached Quebec—this truly respectable addition to the British force in this country, denotes something of more than a *defensive* nature—the heroes of the Peninsula who have so nobly distinguished themselves in the proud deliverance of Europe, will we hope soon gather laurels of American growth, and although not under the direction of the great man who has so often conducted them to victory, yet we trust that the genius of Wellington will accompany them, and that the promptness, decision and energy which characterized their illustrious leader in the old world, will distinguish their achievements in the theatre now opened to their exploits in the new.

The first division of the 30th regt. arrived here this morning, the remainder are expected this evening.

Montreal, June 2.—By the papers from the States, it appears that the American public are not altogether insensible of their situation—alarm appears to extend along the seaboard, from Maine to the Mississippi—and though nothing has yet taken place worthy of mention, their fears are not supposed to be without reason. The Spaniards on the South have assumed a threatening aspect, and will soon be able to retaliate with two fold vengeance for their former wrongs—and even the Creek Indians, who have so often been slain *on paper*, that one might reasonably suppose them exterminated, are stated again to be about raising the tomahawk, and becoming more and more formidable.

No movement of the fleets had taken place on Lake Ontario, at the recent dates from Kingston.

We are happy in stating that the gunboat which has been taken from us on Lake Ontario, had been *recaptured*—and that the report of our having lost one on Lake Champlain, is premature. [The former was *sunk* by the Americans!]

Extract of a letter dated Burtonville, near River La Coile, 21st June, to a gentleman in this city.

"We have been at this detestable place quartered in bark cabins, for some time, eaten up by Musquetoes, as you may conceive, and on piquet, &c. patroling the whole night and day, to no purpose; till last evening our advanced piquet, 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.*

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

"We have had lately three skirmishes 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 Voltiguers, 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 Voltiguers 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. Forsythe 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, lieut. Pendegost, with 12 Voltigeurs, and capt. Mailloux, with 16 Indians, went and attacked an American piquet 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 name of Kittson, wounded in the chin—Kittson is a mere youth, but after being wounded rushed upon the person who wounded him, and run him through with his bayonet. An inhabitant by the name of Perkins, is carried off by the enemy, chained hand and foot."

His Majesty's ships *Centaur* and *Cyane*, take the *Trade* for England, and positively sail from Brandy Pots on the 20th July, if the wind permits.

Plan of the Enemy for combined attacks on the United States.

Montreal, June 25.—Private advices from London state, that a personage high in command had submitted a system, which, if circumstances could admit, ought to be adopted in preference to any other. Admiral Warren, for want of a competent force, was unable to effect any thing last year; this year circumstances are changed, and Britain has more force than she can employ. The plan submitted by the personage alluded to, who is as firm in council, as he is consummate in the field, is said to be as follows:—The detached corps in Upper Canada are merely intended to keep the enemy in effectual check, while Sir Ja's L. Yeo will maintain the point on Lake Ontario. The troops destined for the coast will act at points where most advantageous, in the province of Maine; these will form the centre; the army of Canada the right, and the navy the left. This well combined plan cannot fail of having a proper effect, and it has wisely been deferred until an adequate force could be brought to bear in all directions. Such are the rumors founded upon private advices, but their authority is not vouched from an official source. There are many reasons, however, which lead to believe that the new plan will be followed up. 1st, From the vigor and perseverance of this government when armed with sufficient force; 2d, that peace could not be conquered in the southern states; 3d, *that the resistance of the northern states to their adversaries, is a mere war of frothy words, having no meaning;* and

4th, for the purpose of obtaining peace, you must strike the enemy where he is strongest: his vitals are in New-England, touch him gently there, and you will soon discover whether he is sincere or knavish. Indulgence will never bring any American into a tone of rectitude.

PLATTSBURGH, JULY 2.

On Wednesday the remains of Colonel Forsythe were interred at Champlain, with the solemnities and honor of war.

Arrived at this post a few days since, Major Appling of the Rifle Corps, who commanded the American troops at Sandy Creek. Since the death of Col. Forsythe he has passed down to the lines and will command the detachment of Riflemen stationed there.

While the British may exult at the fall of the intrepid Forsythe, who has long been a terror to them, it affords us the liveliest satisfaction, that the command of his gallant corps devolves upon an officer of acknowledged merit, and one who has recently given a specimen of what American valor can accomplish when directed with skill and judgment.

Day before yesterday Com. Macdonough sent a boat down to the lines and destroyed the lower mast of the enemy's new ship which is building. It was one third larger than the Saratoga's.

CAPTURE OF FORT ERIE.—BATTLE AT CHIPPEWA.

Utica Gazette Extra.—July 9.

From an authentic source, we are happy to be able to state, that our army under the command of major gen. Brown, crossed from Buffalo to the Canada shore on the 3d July, inst. and that Fort Erie surrendered to our arms at 6 in the morning. The prisoners, being upwards of 170, including 7 officers, are on their way to Greenbush; and the major and some of the other officers have already arrived in this village.

The army, on the evening of the 4th of July proceeded to the plains one and an half miles west of Chippewa, when arrangements were made to move against Chippewa on the morning of the 6th—but in the afternoon of the 5th the enemy having concentrated his forces in the peninsula, came from his works east of the Creek and offered battle. Our gallant army did not hesitate to meet him; and in the course of one hour the enemy was broken and driven from the field, leaving more than 400 killed and wounded. He was saved by his works from total ruin.—Our loss was considerable, but not accurately ascertained. Several of our officers were wounded, and one or two killed. The enemy left ten officers killed, on the field, and no doubt carried off others. Arrangements were making to carry the wounded of both armies to Buffaloe, and then move on to Lake Ontario.

We have been politely furnished with a copy of the following General Order, issued after the battle, and brought by express.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adjutant General's office, Left Division, Chippewa Plains, July 6, 1814.

Major General Brown has the gratification to say, that the soldiers of the 2d division, west of the Niagara, merit greater applause than he is able to bestow in general orders; they merit the highest approbation of their country.—The conduct of brigadier general Scott's brigade, which had the opportunity to engage the whole force of the enemy, the greater part it is believed, of all in the peninsula, removes, on the day of this battle, the reflection of our country, that its reputation in arms is yet to be established. His brigade consists of battalions of the 9th, the 11th, the 25th, and a detachment of the 22d. Towson's company of artillery, which was attached to it, gallantly commenced and with it sustained the action.

The volunteers and Indians performed their part—they drove the enemy's Indians and light troops, until they met the British army: They met the general's approbation.

In the reports of killed and wounded, the names of the wounded officers will be mentioned, in order that they may be rewarded with that honorable mention which is due.

By order of Maj. Gen. Brown.
C. K. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

BUFFALOE, JULY 5.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Adj. Gens. Office, left Division, July 2d, 1814.

Major General Brown has the satisfaction to announce to the troops of his division on this frontier, that he is authorized by the orders of his government, to put them in motion against the enemy.—The first and second brigades, with the corps of artillery, will cross the streights before them this night, or as early to-morrow as possible. The necessary instructions have been given to the brigadiers, and by them to the commanding officers of regiments and corps.

Upon entering Canada, the laws of war will govern; men found in arms, or otherwise engaged in the service of the enemy, will be treated as enemies; those behaving peaceably and following their private occupations, will be treated as friends. Private property in all cases will be held sacred: public property whenever found, will be seized and disposed of, by the commanding general.—Our utmost protection will be given to all who actually join, or who evince a desire to join us.

Plundering is prohibited. The major general does not apprehend any difficulty on this account, with the regular army, or with honorable volunteers, who press to the standard of their country, to avenge her wrongs, and to gain a name in arms. Profligate men, who follow the army for plunder, must not expect, that they will escape the vengeance of the gallant spirits who are struggling to exalt the national character. Any plunderer shall be punished with death, who may be found violating this order.

By order of the Major General,
C. K. GARDNER,
Adjutant General.

In pursuance of the above orders, the army passed the Niagara river on Sunday morning last. The brigade of general Scott and the artillery corps of major Hindman, landed nearly a mile below fort Erie, between 2 and 3 o'clock while general Ripley, with his brigade, made the shore, about the same distance above. The enemy was perfectly unapprised of these movements. Gen. Scott led the van, and was on shore before the enemy's piquet, which was stationed at this point, fired a gun; the guard discharged their guns and retreated.

In the morning, a small Indian corps was crossed over. The fort was approached on the right and left, and the Indians skirted the woods in the rear.—Gen. Brown now demanded a surrender of the garrison, and gave the commander two hours for consideration. In the mean time, a battery of long 18's was planted in a position which commanded the Fort. The enemy surrendered prisoners of war—marched out of the Fort at 6, stacked their arms and were immediately sent across the river to the American shore; there were upwards of 170 prisoners, of the 8th and 100th regiments, among which were 7 officers. Major Burke commanded the Fort.

The schrs. Tigress and Porcupine assisted in crossing the troops; and lay during the day within cannon shot of the Fort.

Capt. Camp, of the Q. M. General's department, volunteered in the expedition, and crossed in the boat with Gen. Scott.

During the morning the enemy fired two or three cannon from the Fort, which killed one man, and wounded two or three others. We learn the enemy had one killed.

There are several pieces of ordnance in the garrison, and some military stores.

Thus has the Niagara been crossed and a Fort captured, with scarcely the loss of a man.

We understand that the army commenced their march down the river yesterday morning.

On Thursday last, a party of British regulars and Indians between 2 and 300 strong made their appearance at Lewiston, and drove away many of the inhabitants, some of which they took. We learn, that they proceeded a few miles on the Ridge Road, burnt the militia barracks at Hardscrabble, and plundered horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. A branch of the same party as we understand, came up to Schlosser. They were commanded by a son of the celebrated Elliott.

One of the Indians was killed in a quarrel with a Mr. Sage, who was detained as a prisoner; the Indian being intoxicated, attacked Sage with the butt of his gun—Sage struck him with an axe, cut him down, and escaped.

Young Elliott told the inhabitants that those who remained peaceably in their houses, should not be hurt.

We learn, further, that the party have left Lewiston with above a hundred head of cattle.

GOOD NEWS!

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in New York, dated

"Sackett's Harbor, July 6.

"With pleasure I inform you of a small expedition (fitted out of this place on the 27th ult. and returned this day,) of two whale boats, carrying 15 men each, who succeeded in burning a bomb vessel of 90 tons on the stocks and ready for launching, together with a public building containing naval stores, at a place called Presqu'isle, directly opposite Oswego, on the Canada shore."

The last verbal accounts from Sackett's Harbor mention that the fleet under Com. Chauncey was expected to sail on Sunday last, or the day following.

BURLINGTON, JULY 8.

Arrived here on Monday last, 300 of the 34th infantry, under the command of Major Vincent, from Portland, District of Maine. To-day they embark for Plattsburgh.

The latest accounts from our army are to last evening. They remained at Plattsburgh and Champlain. The enemy are collecting in great force at and near Odletown. The Quebec paper of the 23d ult. mentions the arrival of several vessels of war and transports from Great Britain and the West-Indies, under convoy of the Bellerophon and Gloucester, 74's, with infantry, belonging to the 8th, 13th, 79th and 80th regiments, also to the royal miners and sappers.

The enemy have lately put into the Lake several new row gallies; their two new brigs, it is pretty correctly ascertained, will be put at sea in the course of ten or twelve days, which will give them the superiority in number of guns!

ATTACK ON FORT CLARK.

Kaskaskia, June 1.

Since the publication of our last number, we have learnt the following particulars with regard to the murder of the two rangers belonging to capt. Music's company and of the attack upon Fort Clark.

The first of those rangers was in the habit of going out to kill ducks without the knowledge or permission of his officer—in one of those little excursions upon Peoria Lake, he discovered 3 Indians, from whom he attempted to escape by running, but was unfortunately intercepted by 4 others who shot him, mangled his body, cut off his head, legs and arms, and hung them upon trees.

A few days after a Pottowottomie chief informed capt. Music that a number of Indians at the head of the lake were preparing for war, and would either attack our settlements or Fort Clark, and advised the captain to keep his men within the Fort. The succeeding day, however, two men ventured out about 150 yards in the open prairie for the purpose of collecting some charcoal which had been deposited about that distance from the fort, when four Indians who had made themselves covers of grass, and had crawled on their bellies to that point, immediately rose and fired upon our men, killed one and pursued the other, who probably would have been taken, had not some men rushed out to his relief and fired upon the Indians, one of whom it is supposed was killed, as he was seen to fall, and left his gun, which was taken and ascertained to belong to a Pottowottomie; at the same instant that those two men were attacked, a body of the savages rose from the high weeds, in which they had concealed themselves, and fired upon two sides of the fort, but retreated immediately upon the firing of our cannon. For some days afterwards they continued to show themselves, as it is supposed, with a view to entice some of our men to follow them on to an ambuscade.

Such is the conduct of those tribes who signed the armistice, and made such friendly promises in the council at Dayton; and with those and other unequivocal evidences of their hostility, and of the inefficacy of those measures, it is unreasonable that we should be embarrassed by them. As things now stand, our hands are tied, whilst preparations are making to knock us in the head. It is astonishing to us that the armistice is neither abandoned or enforced. The second article required those who signed it to take up the tomahawk and strike our enemies, instead of which they have stricken ourselves, and are yet protected by that fatal instrument, and must be so considered, till its abandonment is officially announced by the proper authority. Why is not this done? Its impotence certainly cannot any longer be concealed or denied, and the evils arising from it are daily madifesting themselves in a manner too forsible for contradiction.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 13.

Extract of a letter from General Forman to Com. Murray, dated

Elkton, July 11, 1814.

Dear Sir—The enemy have ascended the Chesapeake as far as Spesutia Island, with a force uncertain.

They this day approached Elk landing in four barges and when within point blank shot, we gave them so handsome a salute from our battery, that they thought proper to return with considerable precipitation.

We do not look upon these attempts as more than an experiment, and we are now prepared for any reasonable force which they may bring.—Commodore Rodgers has volunteered with 280 men and we have some detachments of U. S. troops to back our militia, who are flocking in.

Fortunately our guns were commanded by men of sound judgment and determined bravery; the shot was most admirably delivered, while every man in the fort displayed that calm and patient courage which gives the strongest assurance of success. I am, sincerely, yours,
T. M. FORMAN.
Commodore Murray.

BALTIMORE, JULY 13.

We understand by the state passengers, that Com. Rodgers, with an alacrity deserving the cause in which he has engaged, took *two hundred and fifty* of his men and crossed over to Elkton, which he reached yesterday morning at 1 o'clock, and immediately took possession of the fortifications. And that one hundred and fifty of the British had landed on Spesutia Island.

An attack was made on Elkton on Monday evening, by the British in four barges; after exchanging a few shot with the fort below the town, they retired.

A passenger that was in the captured Frenchtown packet, reached town yesterday; he states that the packet and Rollin's schr. in co. had stretched over the eastern shore, and were totally ignorant of any force near at hand. The ship being out of sight, the schr. was not suspected until the barges put out from her, they approached so quick that they had barely time to get into the boat and put off for the Eastern shore—there were four passengers in the schr. one of whom could not be persuaded to leave her—the Packet had a full freight of goods, some of which was public property, and together with the passengers' baggage fell into their hands. Rollin's schr. was loaded with wood. JULY 14.

THE ENEMY.

The Rockhall mail was brought over in an open boat last evening—from the hands information is received, that early this morning the frigate and schr. that had been up to the head of the bay and dropped down to off Annapolis, night before last, got under way thence with 15 sail of captured crafts, and stood down the bay with a westerly wind.

On Sunday as they went up, their barges being some distance ahead, were observed looking into every creek on the eastern and western shore.—Col. Reed being on a visit in the neighborhood of Warton Creek, and fully expecting a visit there, resolved upon such an attack as the nature of the place would admit. He borrowed a musket and mustered about 20 of the neighbors with duck guns, muskets, &c. formed an ambuscade; 4 barges entered Warton Creek a short time after the first and largest a considerable distance ahead. The Colonel suffered them to approach near before he opened his fire, being directed to the headmost barge, proved very fatal, for of the 24 oars that pulled in, but 4 pulled out—there were four deliberate rounds of buck and musket shots fired from the ambusoade, when they all retired out of the Creek.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Federal Gazette, dated Annapolis, July 11.

"Four or five more barges have just passed the mouth of Severn River, (3 o,clock) bound up, no doubt to join the force above us, either to plunder, blockade the mouth of Patapsco, or to concentrate a force to attack this place.—Serious fears are entertained here."

Extract of a letter from the Post Master, at Rock-Hall, Md. dated July 12, 1814.

"The enemy passed here early this morning up the bay, and proceeded up above Pool's Island, where they anchored, and sent their barges out in all directions, both on the Western and Eastern Shores. A small body of our men reached Wortan Creek (17 miles from this) in time yesterday evening to arrest much destruction in that quarter. They attacked the four advanced barges that were proceeding up the Creek and just in the act of taking Mr. Grave's craft and granary full of wheat, killed 15 or 16 out of 20, and forced the whole of them to leave the Creek and return to their shipping—not a man of ours was hurt. A strong division of the lower regiment, headed by the old veteran Col. Reed, is now in that quarter watching them. I have heard nothing from them to-day. The force up is a large ship, a schooner with several craft. I am indused to believe their object is to get water and as much live stock as can be grabbed along shore."

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 21.

The great length of Capt. Porter's communication to the Secretary of the Navy, (together with other interesting articles) necessarily precludes the publication of that important letter in this week's paper. We will endeavor, however, to give it entire, with the accompanying papers, in our next.

It was our intention to have given in this week's paper a particular examination of the preamble and resolutions of the meeting held in Shepherd's-Town on the 1st instant, and published in the Martinsburgh Gazette of the 7th: But, upon further consideration, we have been induced to relinquish the task. We are satisfied that all Americans who are truly attached to republican principles, and who love *their own* government and country above all others, are fully convinced of the impropriety of the intended celebration, and are perfectly acquainted with the "principles by which it is consecrated." We believe too, that those honest and reflecting men of the federal party, who *doubt* the "piety, patriotism, and policy" of the measure, will not be imposed on by the flimsy arguments and hasty opinions which are offered in its vindication: They will not be frightened by the spectre of the "blood-stained tyrant of France" out of a proper sense of the danger in which our country is placed by the events which are proposed as subjects for their rejoicings: They will not repose entire confidence in the "just impressions" of our enemy, upon the mere recommendation of the "respectable meeting," whilst *proofs* of the wicked intentions of a formidable ministerial party in Great Britain are daily presenting themselves: They know that British ministers did *once* entertain the "foolish and chimerical scheme of subjugating our country," in spite of the reasons and arguments thundered in their ears by the indignant eloquence of the illustrious Chatham: They know that wiser and better men than those who composed the meeting at Shepherd's-Town, believe the British government *capable* of attempting the same project *now*, notwithstanding the "lesson" which the preamble so boldly reminds them of: They will not be able to understand how "the true interests of Great Britain call for a peace with the United States" more at this time, when all the rest of the world is open to her, than at any other since the commencement of our negociations with her; and history will forbid them to expect much from her "magnanimity" or her *love of peace*: They feel, no doubt, a christian joy at the return of peace in Europe, however uncertain may be the prospect of its duration: But they will look upon it as a calm portantous of the most perilous storms in their own country; and thus will derive no comfort under these impressions, from the dethronement of an Emperor, or the restoration of a King, however important certain designing aristocrats may pronounce them to be to "the best hopes of mankind," and the "*fondest* hopes, the dearest interests, and the liberties of the people of these United States."

We will, therefore, with these observations, dismiss the preamble of the "respectable meeting." We cannot refrain, however, from remarking upon one of their resolutions, that it is disgusting to hear advocates of alien and sedition laws prate and boast about *their* "defence of *the freedom of opinion*;" and we want no truer index to the origin and design of the celebration, and the temper and *character* of the celebrators, than the selection of "the anniversary of the ever memorable struggle made in Baltimore in defence of the liberty of the press and the freedom of opinion," as a *suitable* day for the "*patriotic festival*." It seems as if there was an itching to unbury *the hatchet* of party hostilities.—We trust, however, that the same principles which teach them to detest the incendiary authors of the hateful project, and their humble servants amongst us, will restrain within proper bounds the indignation of the independent Americans of this insulted section of our country.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. Editor,

Some of us are at a loss to know whether the "Farmer" in the last Martinsburgh Gazette intended to write a Defence of the principles of the celebration of British Victories—a Rhapsody on the blessings of Monarchy, or a Dissertation on the nature of "Rational Liberty"?—Or, whether his sole object was not to smuggle into public print a little bit of egotism about his "*piety*" and his "*sense*."—Perhaps *you* can solve the doubt.

BUSY BODY.

HAMILTON DAUGHERTY.

This unfortunate young man was made a prisoner of war by the enemy on our northern frontier, whilst in the service of his much injured and insulted country. He was then selected as a British born subject: charged with the crime of high treason against his king: sent in chains to Europe for trial—and will, in all probability, be made a "terrible example" of. Notwithstanding all this HE IS A NATIVE *of Shepherd's-Town!* and is well known to almost every man, woman and child in the place. His father and mother are still living there, and may be seen and spoken with at any time. But such is the corruption of the times—the detestable spirit of faction—that the place of *Hamilton Daugherty's* NATIVITY, is soon to be polluted by an assemblage of hypocrites, who with "piety, patriotism and policy" in their mouths, are preparing to mock and insult the feelings of his aged parents:—and to outrage all decency by "a conclusive, triumphant commemoration and united rejoicing" on account of *British Supremacy* in Europe!!!

A DIALOGUE

BETWEEN A HERO AND A CITIZEN.

Hero. This government can't stand: The *people* have too much weight—they ought to be put down—they ought to be made to mind their own business—*their noses should be held to the grindstone!*

Citizen. Well sir, if you do not like it, what form of government would you have?

He. I would have a stronger—a more efficient government.

Cit. What! a government of King, Lords and Commons!

He. Yes, that is the very government *I am for.*

Cit. I must beg leave to differ with you in opinion.

He. No matter: I tell you sir, that the people of the United States are not fit for a republican form of government. We have not virtue. A monarchy only will suit us.

Cit. But how can it be brought about? You know the majority governs.

He. Very true: and if Mr. Jefferson should be elected, I will support him: For I am determined to be the *Vicar of Bray* let who will be in power.

So much for that conversation; but it is well known that this *Vicar of Bray Hero* paid not the least regard to his promise, of supporting Mr. Jefferson, because, at the time he made it, he little expected that the election would terminate as it did.

The substance of the above dialogue may be supported in a court of justice, if required.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, Va. dated July 12, 1814.

"This moment a trooper has arrived from the bay shore, with information of the arrival of six British vessels in Lynhaven bay, viz. one 80 gun ship, one 74, and four frigates. Transports with 12,000 men, are hourly expected. We are all bustle here. 400 hundred men have gone this morning to Fort Nelson, to throw up an entrenchment in its rear, as it is apprehended the British may move up the James River, out of reach of the guns on Craney Island, and march round to Portsmouth, for the purpose of attacking Fort Nelson. Orders have just been received to furnish every man with twenty rounds of cartridges and two spare flints. Our effective force does not exceed 5000 men, so that you may perceive we will have warm work if attacked. Perhaps this force may be destined for Alexandria or Baltimore, but this will soon be known."

WASHINGTON, JULY 19.

Gen. BOYD left this city yesterday.—We understand he has been assigned to the 3d Military district, and will be stationed at New-York.

Col. PRESTON has so far recovered of his wounds received at Williamsburg, as to be able to travel. He left this city yesterday for his seat in Virginia.

REQUISITION OF THE MILITIA.

Circular to the respective Governors of the following States.

War Department, July 4, 1814.

Sir—The late pacification in Europe offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that such will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the President has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, (and as the principal means of doing this will be found in the Militia) to invite the Executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness, for immediate service, a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of the 28th February, 1795, and 18th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency, what, under this requisition will be quota of

As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designations of the militia, as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, your excellency's most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

His Excellency the Governor of

Detail for Military Service, under the requisition of July 4, 1814.

New-Hampshire.—3 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry; total, 3,500.—General Staff—1 major gen. 2 brig. gen's. 1 dep. qr. mas. general, 1 assist. adjt. gen.

Massachusetts.—10 regiments, viz. 1,000 artillery, 9,000 infantry; total 10,000. General Staff—2 major gen's. 4 brig. gen's. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 3 assist. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 2 assist. adj. gens.

Rhode Island.—1 battalion, viz. 50 artillery, 450 infantry.—500.

Connecticut.—3 regiments, viz. 300 artillery, 2700 infantry; total 3,000. General Staff—1 maj. gen. 1 brig. gen. 1 dep. qr. mas. 1 assist. adj. gen.

New York.—13 regiments and one battalion. viz. 1,350 artillery, 12,150 infantry; total 13,500. General Staff—3 maj. gen's. 7 brig gen's. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 6 assist. dep. qr. mas. gen's. and 3 assist. adj. gen's.

New-Jersey.—5 regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5,000. General Staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gen's. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 ast. adjt. gen.

Pennsylvania.—14 regiments, viz. 1,400 artillery, 12,600 infantry: total 14,000. General Staff—3 maj. gens. 7 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 6 ass. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 3 assist. adj. gens.

Delaware.—1 regiment, viz. 100 artillery, 900 infantry; total 1,000.

Maryland.—6 regiments, viz. 600 artillery 5,400 infantry; total, 6,000. General Staff—1 maj. gen 3 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 ass. dep. qr. mas. gen. and one ass. adj. gen.

Virginia.—12 regiments, viz. 1,200 artillery, 10,800 infantry; total 12,000. General Staff—3 maj. gens. 6 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr mas. gen. 5 ass. dep. qr. mas. gens. and 3 ass. adj. gens.

North Carolina.—7 regiments, viz. 700 artillery, 6,300 infantry; total 7,000. General Staff—1 maj. gen. 3 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 ass. adj. gen.

South Carolina.—5 regiments, viz. 500 artillery, 4,500 infantry; total 5000. General Staff—1 maj. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr mas. gen. 1 ass. dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 ass adj gen.

Georgia.—3 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 350 artillery, 3,150 infantry, total 3,500.—General staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 ass. adj. gen.

Kentucky.—5 regiments and one battalion, viz. 5,500 infantry: total 5,500 General staff—1 maj. gen. 2 brig. gens. 1 dep. qr. mas. gen. and 1 ass. adj. gen.

Tennessee.—2 regiments and 1 battalion, viz. 2,500 infantry: total 2,500. General staff—1 brig. gen. 1 ass dep. qr. mas. gen. 1 ass. adj. gen.

Louisiana.—1 regiment, viz. 1,000 infantry; total 1000.

Mississippi Territory.—1 battalion, viz. 500 infantry: total 500. General Staff, Louisiana and Mississippi, 1 brig. gen. and 1 dep. qr. mas. gen.

NORFOLK, JULY 8.

Bernard du Costa, surgeon of the French brig Venus in this port, having been apprehended and committed to prison upon a charge of murder, committed on Ensign *John B. Butler*, was examined before the court of Hustings in this Borough on Tuesday last, and remanded for further trial.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 16.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, 7th July, 1814.

SIR—I am happy that I have it in my power to detail to you another brilliant achievement of Lieut. Gregory with his brave companions.

I received information some time since that the enemy was building a large schooner at "Presque Isle." I determined upon her destruction, but deferred the execution until she should be nearly ready for launching. Finding the alarm extensive down the St Lawrence in consequence of taking the gun boat Black-Snake, I thought it a favorable opportunity to attempt something at "Presque Isle." On the 26th ult. I directed Lieut. Gregory to take with him Messrs. Yaughan and Dixon—proceed with the two largest *Gigs* to Nicholas Island, (within about seven miles of "Presque Isle" harbor) and there conceal his boats and wait for some transports which I had information were expected there to take up provisions and munitions of war, which had been sent up the Bay of Quinte for the troops at York and Fort George; but, if these transports did not make their appearance in three or four days, then to proceed to "Presque Isle," and burn the vessel on the stocks; but with positive orders not to injure a private building or any private property. The day after Lieut. Gregory arrived on the coast he discovered a vessel beating up, but just as he shoved off to board her, a large gun-boat hove in sight a little below him. This boat made a signal to the vessel in the offing, upon which she tacked and stood for the gun-boat. Lieut. Gregory secreted his boats as well as he could, but was apprehensive that he had been discovered. The gun-boat and her convoy (which was full of troops) stood into Presque Isle. Lieut. Gregory was determined to ascertain whether he had been discovered—accordingly he sent one of his boats in the next night and took off one of the inhabitants who informed him that it was known that he was on the coast, and that two express had been sent to Kingston in consequence. He therefore determined upon executing the latter part of his instructions and made his arrangements accordingly, landed, placed centinels at the houses to prevent alarm, and set fire to the vessel, which was nearly ready to launch; she was a stout well built vessel to mount 14 guns, and would probably have been launched in about ten days. A small store-house which contained stores for the vessel was unavoidably burnt as it was so near the vessel that it took fire from her. Lieut. Gregory learnt from the inhabitants that much property had been sent up a few days previous, that a company of the Glengary regiment had been stationed there, but had been sent to York a few days before; another company was on its way from Kingston to replace them. The few militia which had been left to guard the vessel and property, retreated upon the approach of our boats. As soon as the vessel was entirely consumed, Lieut. Gregory re-embarked his men without having permitted one of them to enter a house; finding the alarm so general he thought prudent to cross the Lake immediately; he stopped one day at Oswego, for refreshment, and arrived here last evening, having performed a most difficult service with his usual gallantry and good conduct.

Lieut. Gregory speaks in the highest terms of commendation, of Sailing Master Vaughan and Mr. Dixon as well as the men under his command, for their patient endurance of hunger and fatigue, and the zeal with which they performed every part of their duty.

I think it justice to these brave men, that they ought to be allowed something for the destruction of this vessel—they have however every confidence in the justice and liberality of the government, and submit their case most cheerfully to its decision.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, &c.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated 6th July, 1814, Chippewa Plains.

SIR—Excuse my silence. I have been much engaged. Fort Erie did not, as I assured you it should not, detain me a single day. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 4th, I arrived at this place with the reserve, General Scott having taken the position about noon, with the van. My arrangements for turning and taking in rear the enemy's position east of Chippewa was made, when Major General Reall, suspecting our intention, and adhering to the rule, that it is better to give than to receive an attack, came from behind his works about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 5th, in order of battle. We did not baulk him. Before 6 o'clock his line was broken and his forces defeated, leaving on the field four hundred killed and wounded. He was closely pressed and would have been utterly ruined, but for the proximity of his works, whither he fled for shelter. The wounded of the enemy and those of our own army must be attended to. They will be removed to Buffalo. This, with my limited means of transportation, will take a day or two, after which I shall advance, not doubting but that the gallant and accomplished troops I led, will break down all opposition between me and Lake Ontario, when, if met by the fleet, all is well—if not, under the favor of heaven we shall behave in a way to avoid disgrace. My detailed report shall be made in a day or two.

I am, with the highest respect, &c.
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. *Secretary of War.*

NEW YORK, JULY 15.

Extract of a letter dated U. States' Frigate Mohawk, Sackett's Harbour, July 9.

"Our fleet is all ready, and in expectation of going out every day. You may expect something new shortly."

Extract of a letter from an officer in major general Brown's army, to an officer in this city, dated

"Camp, Chippewa Plains, July 7.

"On the evening of the 2d instant, gen. Scott's brigade crossed before fort Erie. We were opposed in our landing by a piquet guard only. The general formed his brigade immediately on landing, drove in the piquet, and took a position to cut off the retreat of the enemy from Erie. A body of troops, at the same time, landed above; and by morning, the fort was completely invested, and at 7, P. M. it surrendered. On the 4th, the first brigade (Scott's) marched from this place, and after a fight of two hours, beat seven full companies of the Royal Scots, and took a position until the remainder of the force came up. On the 5th, major general Rial marched out with 2100 men and four pieces of artillery. Scott's brigade met them with two pieces and a howitzer under Towson. The action commenced, and after a fight of two hours in a fair open field, we beat and drove them to the very gates of the fort and block houses. They retreated across and drew up the bridge, and burned the village and public stores. Our loss is about 261—the enemy's rising 400.

WASHINGTON, JULY 17.

Extract of a letter received in this city on Saturday by the express mail.

"Buffalo, July 10.

"Our army is progressing as rapidly as can be expected. The enemy has been driven from all their positions, except Fort George and Niagara, on this frontier. Our army was at Queenstown last evening, and will move against Fort George in a day or two. There has been no battle since the 5th inst. Something important may be expected shortly."

MARRIED,

In Alexandria, on the 11th, by the Rev'd Dr. Muir, AARON JEWETT, Esq. Attorney at Law, of Shepherd's Town, to Miss ELIZA MARK, late of Fredericksburg.

Several communications are unavoidably omitted.

Election Notice.

AN Election will be held at the court house in Charles Town, on Saturday the 23d instant, for the purpose of electing seven fit persons to act as Trustees of the said town. All persons entitled to vote are requested to attend.

A. DAVENPORT, *Sheriff.*

July 21.

Take Notice.

I have declined the business of keeping public house, as it respects the sale of liquors, having never thought it very profitable; and my leases ages being so far behind, having but the country custom generally. The stand is still very commodious for the entertainment of MAN and BEAST, as heretofore.

GEORGE LAMON.

July 21.

CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly requested to come forward and discharge their respective sums. The money is wanting immediately and he hopes that every person interested will attend to this generous request.

HE HAS ON HAND A QUANTITY OF

Wrought and Cut Nails,

SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER, with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, near the Market-House in Charles-Town, Va.

JOHN CARLILE,

July 21, 1814.

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.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Talbot and William C Bowler, Def'ts.
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.

RICHMOND, JULY 6.

OFFICIAL.

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Bayly of Accomack in a letter to the Governor dated June 23, states, that on the evening of the 20th a British barge was discovered from the Camp at Chessenessix coming from Watt's Island—she proved to be the first cutter of the Albion, the Admiral's boat; her crew, a Coxswain and 10 oarsmen, who stated that they had been sent to the Island to cut spars and stakes for for the battery, had landed a lieutenant, and then deserted to the American camp. Col. B. purchased the barge with the oars and sails complete for 50 dollars, for the use of the regiment. The deserters were furnished with a certificate from the Colonel and immediately set off for Baltimore. They are young and hale men, apparently between 20 and 30: all natives of England or Scotland, except one black man, who is a Spaniard.

The depositions of these men are before us—they state in substance, that they are from the Albion ship, 74 guns, but mounting 83, bearing the flag of Rear Ad. Cockburn now lying at Tangier Island—that the crews there are very sickly with the flux, the water being brackish and bad—that they had been for 2 months on short allowance of food, but had lately obtained a supply from Bermuda, that the fort at Tangier had only three sides done, each side 250 yards long, mounting eight 24 pounders, and about to mount 18 24 pounders just arrived in the Endymion; that it is to be the H. Q. of the Commander in Chief—that gardens are laid out in the Island, vegetables of all kinds growing, a hospital to contain 100 sick, a Church! and 20 houses built and laid out into streets. That in the engagement at Pungoteague, 1 of the Albion's crew was killed, 2 died of their wounds and two others wounded; Midshipman Frazer, a great favorite in the ship, who was about to quit the service and return home, (having an income of 5000*l.* a year) was also wounded and died of his wounds; that it was believed on their part, we must have lost 15 killed and thirty wounded, out of the many with whom they supposed that they were engaged:—That the ships at Tangiers were the Albion, Endymion, carrying 44;—at the Capes the Acasta, rating 40, carrying 44;—at New Point Comfort the Armide, 40, watering;—and that the Dragoon 74, the Loire and Narcissus, frigates, Jasseur brig, and St. Lawrence sch. were blockading Commodore Barney.

BALTIMORE, JULY 6.

NOTICE.

A committee having been requested by Mr. Brown to examine his mode of harbor defence met at the Mayor's office on Saturday the 2d inst. and made the following

REPORT:

Mr. Uriah Brown having made several experiments in the presence of a vast concourse of the citizens of Baltimore, shewing satisfactorily the practicability of communicating fire to ships of war, we, the subscribers, having been requested by Mr. Brown to examine the model of a boat to be propelled by steam, and to resist the fire of an enemy; have accordingly examined the same, and respectfully offer an opinion to the public on the subject.

It is impossible perhaps to decide with absolute certainty upon the success of any such project before the trial of it has been made, but it appears to us, that both the boat and the mode of applying the fire, afford the strongest ground for believing that it will effectually answer the purpose—and we recommend the project to the patronage of the citizens of Baltimore, as being, in all probability, the means of insuring in the waters of our vicinity an absolute exemption from the hostile visits of the enemy's ships.

Edward Johnson, J. H. Nicholson,
Wm. H. Winder, Timothy Gardner,
C. Deshon, Thorndike Chase,
R. T. Spence, Wm. Pechin,
James Mosher, T. Sheppard,
John Davis, Wm. Flanigain,
Wm. Steuart, James Cordery,
John Snyder, Wm. Parsons.

Mr. Brown offers the above plan to the public in stock at 50 dollars per share; and the committee have nominated two gentlemen in each ward, and two in each of the precincts to wait on those gentlemen who may be inclined to aid this plan by subscription.

THE FLOTILLA.

The government being well satisfied with the ability of the Flotilla to restrain the operations of the enemy within the waters of the Chesapeake, have determined on a considerable increase of it.

Several barges of the largest class, are to be immediately built, and those now here are to be manned and equipped; contracts are made for five on the Potomac, to be completed early in August; those on the Patuxent, are to remain there ready to co-operate with either of the others, as circumstances may render it necessary. The whole to act under the command of their present experienced and gallant commander.—*Balt. Pat.*

RYE WANTED.

THE Subscriber will give a liberal price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

July 14. (tf.)

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of Mr. Huff, in London County, on the 20th of June last, a light bay HORSE, with a black mane and tail, five years old this spring, about fifteen hands high—Whoever takes up said estray and returns him to Mr. Keyes at his ferry shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

ARTHUR TORNEY.

July 14.

JAMES BROWN

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

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present 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.
Marcus Alder, Samuel Avey.

B.
Mark Burns, Benjamin Boydstone. Margaret Burkett,

D.
Achsah Davis, Michael Decherd.

F.
Joseph Forman, Hannah Fiser,

G.
Freeman Graves, Catharine Groves, Susey Groves, John Gummett.

H.
James Hendricks, George Hageley, Sarah Hedges, Mr. Haymaker, (coach maker,) Peter Hoover.

I.
Joseph Ingle, Edward Jenkins,

M.
John Melvin, George Muller,

O.—P.
Peter Oller, Elizabeth Price, George Perry, John Pierce.

R.
George Rutherford, Robert Riderhour. John Robinson,

S.
Thomas Shepherd, Zadock Shenton, Margaret Smith, Lieut. John Strother.

T.
Andrew Tone, Richard Taylor. Drusilla Thornbury,

V.
Richard W. Vanseant, Jane Vance.

W.
Elizabeth Wisenall, George Wolf. John Weatly, 2.

Y.
Joshua Yearkes.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

July 7.

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 mowing 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 Bedinger*, Esq. near Shepherd's-Town.

S. B. FOSTER.

July 7.

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 D. 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, 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 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.*

May 5, 1814. t.d.s.

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.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A.
Mary Abbot, Daniel Allstadt, Tacy Anderson, Wm. Avis. John Anderson, Elizabeth Allemong, David Allen,

B.
Nathaniel Buckmaster, Robert Bell, Robert Bond, Edward Bingby, Peter B. Bowen, Benjamin Beeler. Mary Ann Byers, Seely Bunn, John Berry, Ann T. Baylor, William Britton,

C.
William Cameron, Joseph Crane, Jonah Cooper, James Conn, Henry Crane, John Clayton, James Cershaville, Moses Congleton, Rach. Custer, Mr. Carpenter, Martha Cooper, Susan B. Compton, Walter Cain, Thomas Campbell, Josiah Clayton, Elijah Chamberlin.

D.
Joseph Delaplane, John Dix, Ezekial Deen, James Duke, Edmund Downey, Philip Doddrige.

E.
Josiah Ellison, Caty Eversole,

F.
George Fetter, Jacob Fisher, Henry Fix. William Finx, Samuel Fry,

G.
Thomas Griggs, Mary Gray, James Gleun, Hendrick Garnhart, P. Grubb, Elizabeth Grantham.

H.
Fred. Wm. Hoffman, Sarah Hawkins, John Hite, 2. Thomas Hamilton, Nancy Herger, Thomas Hammond, Henry Haines, 2. Joseph Hite, Susannah Howell, Richard Hardesty.

I.
Henry Isler, Samuel Johnson, George Johnson, Thomas Johnson.

K.
Thomas Keyes, John Kerchevall.

L.
Joseph E. Lane, David Little. Maria Loeright, 2.

M.
John Mackelfresh, Mary Ann McKurnon, Mrs. Massey, Robert McMakkin, James Moore, John McGarrey, William McWilliams, Mary Mason, George Mintel, Francis Moore, Mary McKinny, Lurenner McCormick, Rich. C. Mendenhall, James Milboye, James M'Kinny, Battaile Muse.

N.
Henry Nadenbush.

O.
H. L. Opie, 2. John O'Kelly. David Osburn,

P.
Musy Propeck, William Palmer, Thomas Perry, David Potts.

R.
John Ross, Isaac Robertson, 2. Geo. Reynolds,

S.
Mathew Smith, 2. Thomas Smallwood, Adam Stoad, Smith Slater, James Shirley, John Spangler, Selectmen of Charles Town, Va. Levi Stinchcomb, John Shirley, jun. Susannah Stip, Henry Smith, W: Stricker or Mary Hutchings, Hugh Sanders, Jacob Shagle, Susan Sweny, Gabriel Smallwood, Smith Slaughter,

T.
Andrew Tays, F. Tiernan, Samuel Thorby, John Throckmorton. Benjamin Tamin, John Talbot, 2 Mary Timberlake,

U.
Hugh Urquhart.

V.
Monsieur Paul Villepigue.

W.
James Wood, Abra. Van Metre, James Weldon, 2. William Wingrove, Patty Webb. Aquilla Willet, James Wallingford, Ann Waring, John Wilkens,

Y.
Joseph Young.

HUMPHREY KEYES, P. M.

July 7.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A.—B.
Henry Allen, Nathan Benton, Nancy Bramhall, Catharine Bryson.

C.
Mathew Cleghorn, Mary Cunningham, William Chackwell, Robert Cockrell, 2.

D.—E.
Peter Demry, Thomas E. Evans, Elizabeth Eveans. John Ervin, Nancy Eblis,

F.
Zebedee Frivett, Nancy Fitzer, John Foreman, David Foreman.

G.
Joseph Gore, Henry Garnhart.

H.—K.
Mary Harve, Susan Kain. Christian Kreps,

L.
Charles Lancaster, Jane Lindsay. Barbara Lanciscus,

M.
George A. Meick, Amos M'Laughlin. George Malleroy,

O.—P.
Frederick Orwan, Levi Prince.

R.
William Rayham, John Russell. John Ripple,

S.
Thomas Smith, William Stedman, sen. Oliver Smith, John Strider, Jacob Stailey, Alcy Stedman.

T.—U.
Alexander Taylor, John Upperman.

W.
John Wenner, C. G. Wintersmith.

Z.
Michael Zimmerman.

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

July 7.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 Sattin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes 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, Smiths' Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bitts, Home-made Linen, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bitts.

The highest price in Cash is given for good Clean Flax-Seed.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of

GOODS;

bought at *depress'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. 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 Herrings Baltimore Inspection.

Scythes and Sickles.

CRADLING SCYTHES, GRASS, ditto, } Crum Creek Whetstones,
GERMAN, ditto, ditto, } Milan Whetstones.
RAKES,
Hugh Long's (best warranted) SICKLES.

Old (Maryland) Whiskey,

by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon.

Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers,

Wooden, Stone, and Potter's Ware.

A FEW BUSHELS

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.

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 28 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 manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

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

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 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, shedded all round, and a threshing 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. tf.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1814. [No. 331.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13.

Copy of a letter from Captain Porter, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Essex Junior, July 3d, 1814, at Sea.

Sir—I have done myself the honor to address you, repeatedly, since I left the Delaware; but have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore, consider it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the Delaware on the 27th of October, 1812, and repaired, with all diligence, (agreeably to instructions from Commodore Bainbridge,) to Port Praya, Fernando de Noronho, and Cape Frio; and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage from Port Praya to Fernando de Noronho, I captured his Britannic majesty's packet Nocton; and after taking out about 11,000*l* sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lieut. Finch, for America. I cruized off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Frio, until the 12th January, 1813, hearing frequently of the Commodore, by vessels from Bahia. I here captured but one schooner, with hides and tallow; I sent her into Rio. The Montague, the admiral's ship, being in pursuit of me, my provisions now getting short and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, to enable me to meet the Commodore by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the Island of St. Catharines, (the last place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil,) as the most likely to supply my wants, and, at the same time, afford me that secrecy necessary to enable me to elude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there. I there could procure only wood, water and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the Commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, scouring the coast as far as Rio de la Plata. I heard that Buenos Ayres was in a state of starvation, and could not supply our wants; and that the government of Monteveido was very inimical to us. The commodore's instructions now left it completely discretionary with me what course to pursue, and I determined on following that which had not only met his approbation, but the approbation of the then Secretary of the Navy. I accordingly shaped my course for the Pacific; and after suffering greatly from short allowance of provisions, and heavy gales off Cape Horn, (for which my ship and men were illy provided,) I arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th March, 1813. I here took in as much jerked beef, and other provisions, as my ship would conveniently stow, and ran down the coast of Chili and Peru; in this track I fell in with a Peruvian corsair, which had on board twenty-four Americans as prisoners, the crews of two whale ships, which she had taken on the coast of Chili. The captain informed me that, as the allies of Great-Britain, they would capture all they should meet with, in expectation of a war between Spain and the United States. I consequently threw all his guns and ammunition into the sea, liberated the Americans, wrote a respectful letter to the Vice Roy, explaining the cause of my proceedings, which I delivered to her captain. I then proceeded for Lima, and recaptured one of the vessels as she was entering the port. From thence I proceeded for the Gallapagos islands, where I cruized from the 17th of April until the 3d October, 1813; during which time I touched only once on the coast of America, which was for the purpose of procuring a supply of fresh water, as none is to be found among those islands, which are perhaps the most barren and desolate of any known.

While among this group, I captured the following British ships, employed chiefly in the spermaceti whale fishery, viz.

Letters of Marque.

	tons.	men.	guns.	pierced for.
Montezuma,	270	21	2	
Policy,	175	26	10	18
Georgiana,	280	25	6	18
Greenwich,	338	25	10	20
Atlantic,	355	24	8	20
Rose,	220	21	8	20
Hector,	270	25	11	20
Catharine,	270	29	8	18
Seringapatam,	357	31	14	26
Charlton,	274	21	10	18
New Zealander,	259	23	8	18
Sir A. Hammond,	301	31	12	18
	3465	302	107	

As some of those ships were captured by boats, and others by prizes, my officers and men had several opportunities of shewing their gallantry.

The Rose and Charlton were given up to the prisoners; the Hector, Catharine, and Montezuma, I sent to Valparaiso, where they were laid up; the Policy, Georgiana, and New-Zealander, I sent for America; the Greenwich I kept as a store ship, to contain the stores of my other prizes, necessary for us; and the Atlantic, now called the Essex Junior, I equipped with twenty guns, and gave command of her to Lt. Downes.

Lieutenant Downes had convoyed the prizes to Valparaiso, and, on his return, brought me letters, informing me that a squadron under the command of Commodore James Hillyar, consisting of the frigate Phœbe, of 36 guns, the Racoon and Cherub sloops of war, and a store ship of 20 guns, had sailed on the 6th July for this sea. The Racoon and Cherub had been seeking me for some time on the coast of Brazil, and on their return from their cruize, joined the squadron sent in search of me to the Pacific. My ship, as it may be supposed, after being near a year at sea, required some repairs to put her in a state to meet them; which I determined to do, and bring them to action, if I could meet them on nearly equal terms. I proceeded now, in company with the remainder of my prizes, to the island of Nooaheevah, or *Madison's* island, lying in the *Washington* groupe, discovered by a Capt. Ingraham of Boston; here I caulked and completely overhauled my ship, made for her a new set of water casks, her old ones being entirely decayed, and took on board, from my prizes, provisions and stores for upwards of four months, and sailed for the coast of Chili on the 12th December, 1813. Previous to sailing, I secured the Seringapatam, Greenwich, and Sir Andrew Hammond under the guns of a battery, which I erected for their protection; (after taking possession of this fine island for the United States, and establishing the most friendly intercourse with the natives,) I left them under the charge of Lieut. Gamble of the marines, with twenty-one men, with orders to repair to Valparaiso after a certain period.

I arrived on the coast of Chili on the 12th January, 1814; looked into Conception and Valparaiso, found at both places only three English vessels, and learned that the squadron which sailed from Rio de Janeiro for that sea had not been heard of since their departure, and were supposed to be lost in endeavoring to double Cape Horn.

I had completely broken up the British navigation in the Pacific; the vessels which had not been captured by me, were laid up and dare not venture out. I had afforded the most ample protection to our own vessels, which were, on my arrival, very numerous and unprotected. The valuable whale fishery there is entirely destroyed, and the actual injury we have done them may be estimated at two and a half millions of dollars, independent of the expenses of the vessels in search of me. They have furnished me amply with sails, cordage, cables, anchors, provisions, medicines and stores of every description; and the slops on board them have furnished clothing for the seamen. We had in fact lived on the enemy since I had been in that sea, every prize having proved a well found store ship for me. I had not yet been under the necessity of drawing bills on the department for any object, and had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers and crew on account of pay.

For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued remarkably healthy; I had but one case of the scurvy, and had lost only the following men by death, viz:

John S. Cowan, lieutenant,
Robert Miller, surgeon,
Levi Holmes, ord. seaman,
Edward Sweeny, do.
Samuel Groce, seaman,
James Spafford, gunner's mate,
Benjamin Geers, } qr. gunners,
John Rodgers, }
Andrew Mahan, corporal of marines,
Lewis Price, private marine.

I had done all the injury that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to signalize my cruize by something more splendid before leaving that sea. I thought it not improbable that commodore Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruize about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, hoped to be compensated by the capture of some merchant ships, said to be expected from England.

The Phœbe, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored with the Essex, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of lieut. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but, contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, com. Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounting 28 guns, eighteen 32 pound carronades, eight 24's and 2 long 9's on the quarter deck and forecastle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the Phœbe is as follows: thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and 6 three pounders in the tops, in all 53 guns, and a complement of 320 men: making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque laying in port. Both ships had picked crews, and were sent into the Pacific, in company with the Racoon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and country; British sailors' best rights; traitors offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, "*Free Trade and Sailors' Rights,*" under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades, and six long 12's, and her crew which had been much reduced by prizes, amounted to on 225 men. The Essex Junior, which was intended chiefly as a store ship, mounted 20 guns, ten 18 pound carronades, and ten short 6's with only 60 men on board. In reply to their motto, I wrote at my mizen, "*God, our Country and Liberty; Tyrants offend them.*"

On getting their provisions on board, they went off the port for the purpose of blockading me, where they cruised for near six weeks: during which time I endeavored to provoke a challenge, and frequently, but ineffectually, to bring the Phœbe alone to action, first with both my ships, and afterwards with my single ship, with both crews on board. I was several times under way, and ascertained that I had greatly the advantage in point of sailing, and once succeeded in closing within gun shot of the Phœbe, and commenced a fire on her, when she ran down for the Cherub, which was 2 1-2 miles to leeward; this excited some surprize and expressions of indignation, as previous to my getting under way, she hove too off the port, hoisted her motto flag, and fired a gun to windward. Com. Hillyar seemed determined to avoid a contest with me on nearly equal terms, and from his extreme prudence in keeping both his ships ever after constantly within hail of each other, there was no hopes of any advantage to my country from a longer stay in port. I therefore determined to put to sea the first opportunity which should offer: and I was the more strongly induced to do so, as I had gained certain intelligence that the Tagus, rating 38, and two other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; and I had reason to expect the arrival of the Racoon from the N. W. coast of America, where she had been sent for the purpose of destroying our Fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the Essex Junior, and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intended to let them chase me off, to give the Essex Junior an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th March, the day after this determination was formed, the wind came on to blow fresh from the southward, when I parted my larboard cable and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship.—The enemy were close in with the point forming the west side of the bay; but on opening them, I saw a prospect of passing to windward, when I took in my top-gallant-sails, which were set over single-reefed topsails, and braced up for this purpose; but on rounding the point, a heavy squall struck the ship and carried away her main-top-mast, precipitating the men who were aloft into the sea, who were drowned. Both ships now gave chase to me, and I endeavored in my disabled state to regain the port; but finding I could not recover the common anchorage, I ran close into a small bay, about three quarters of a mile to leeward of the battery, on the east side of the harbor, and let go my anchor within pistol shot of the shore, where I intended to repair my damages as soon as possible. The enemy continued to approach, and shewed an evident intention of attacking, regardless of the neutrality of the place where I was anchored; and the caution observed in their approach to the attack of the crippled Essex was truly ridiculous, as was their display of their motto flags, and the number of Jacks at all their mast heads. I, with as much expedition as circumstances would admit of, got my ship ready for action, and endeavored to get a spring on my cable, but had not succeeded when the enemy, at 54 minutes after 3 P. M. made his attack, the Phœbe placing herself under my stern, and the Cherub on my starboard bow; but the Cherub soon finding her situation a hot one, bore up and ran under my stern also, where both ships kept up a hot raking fire. I had got three long twelve pounders out of the stern ports, which were worked with so much bravery and skill, that in half an hour we so disabled both as to compel them o haul off to repair damages. In the course of this firing I had by the great exertions of Mr. Edward Barnewell, the acting Sailing master, assisted by Mr. Linscott, the Boatswain, succeeded in getting springs on our cable three different times; but the fire of the enemy was so excessive, that before we could get our broadside to bear, they were shot away, and thus rendered useless to us. My ship had received many injuries, and several had been killed and wounded; but my brave officers and men, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances under which we were brought to action, and the powerful force opposed to us, were no ways discouraged—all appeared determined to defend their ship to the last extremity, and to die in preference to a shameful surrender. Our gaff, with the ensign and the motto flag at the mizen, had been shot away, but FREE TRADE AND SAILORS' RIGHTS continued to fly at the fore. Our ensign was re-placed by another; and to guard against a similar event, an ensign was made fast in the mizen rigging, and several jacks were hoisted in different parts of the ship. The enemy soon repaired his damages for a fresh attack; he now placed himself, with both his ships, on my starboard quarter, out of the reach of my carronades, and where my stern guns could not be brought to bear; he there kept up a most galling fire, which it was out of my power to return, when I saw no prospect of injuring him without getting under way and becoming the assailant.—My top-sail-sheets and haliards were all shot away, as well as the jib and fore-top-mast-stay-sail-haliards. The only rope not cut was the flying-jib-haliards; and that being the only sail I could set, I caused it to be hoisted, my cable to be cut, and ran down on both ships, with an intention of laying the Phœbe on board. The firing on both sides was now tremendous; I had let my fore-top-sail and foresail, but the want of tacks and sheets rendered them almost useless to us—yet we were enabled, for a short time, to close with the enemy; and although our decks were now strewed with dead, and our cock-pit filled with wounded—although our ship had been several times on fire, and was rendered a perfect wreck, we were still encouraged to hope to save her, from the circumstance of the Cherub, from her crippled state, being compelled to haul off. She did not return to close action again, although she apparently had it in her power to do so, but kept up a distant firing with her long guns. The Phœbe, from our disabled state, was enabled however, by edging off, to choose the distance which best suited her long guns, and kept up a tremendous fire on us, which mowed down my brave companions by the dozen. Many of my guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews destroyed. We manned them again from those which were disabled, and one gun in particular was three times manned—fifteen men were slain at it in the course of the action! but strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound.

Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hopes of closing with him, and as the wind, for the moment, seemed to favor the design, I determined to endeavor to run her on shore, land my men and destroy her. Every thing seemed to favor my wishes. We had approached the shore within musket shot, and I had no doubt of succeeding, when, in an instant, the wind shifted from the land (as is very common in this port in the latter part of the day) and payed our head down on the Phœbe, where we were again exposed to a dreadful raking fire. My ship was now totally unmanageable; yet, as her head was towards the enemy, and he to leeward of me, I still hoped to be able to board him. At this moment Lt. Commandant Downes came on board to receive my orders, under the impression that I soon would be a prisoner. He could be of no use to me in the then wretched state of the Essex; and finding (from the enemy's putting his helm up) that my last attempt at boarding would not succeed, I directed him, after he had been about 10 minutes on board, to return to his ship, to be prepared for defending and destroying her in case of an attack. He took with him several of my wounded, leaving three of his boat's crew on board to make room for them. The Cherub now had an opportunity of distinguishing herself, by keeping up a hot fire on him during his return.—The slaughter on board my ship had now become horrible, the enemy continuing to rake us, and we unable to bring a gun to bear. I therefore directed a howser to be bent to the sheet anchor and the anchor to be cut from the bows to bring her head round: this succeeded. We again got our broadside to bear, and as the enemy was much crippled and unable to hold his own, I have no doubt he would soon have drifted out of gun shot before he discovered we had anchored, had not the howser unfortunately parted, my ship had taken fire several times during the action, but alarmingly so forward and aft at this moment, the flames were bursting up each hatchway, and no hopes were entertained of saving her; our distance from the shore did not exceed three quarters of a mile, and I hoped many of my brave crew would be able to save themselves, should the ship blow up, as I was informed the fire was very near the magazine, and the explosion of a large quantity of powder below served to increase the horrors of our situation—our boats were destroyed by the enemy's shot; I, therefore, directed those who could swim to jump overboard, and endeavor to gain the shore. Some reached it—some were taken by the enemy, and some perished in the attempt; but most preferred with me hearing the fate of the ship. We, who remained, now turned our attention wholly to extinguishing the flames: and when we had succeeded, went again to our guns, where the firing was kept up for some minutes, but the crew had by this time become so weakened, that they all declared to me the impossibility of making further resistance, and entreated me to surrender my ship to save the wounded, as all further attempt at opposition must prove ineffectual, almost every gun being disabled by the distruction of their crews.

I now sent for the officers of divisions to consult them; but what was my surprize to find only lt. Stephen Decatur M'Knight remaining, (who confirmed the report respecting the condition of the guns on the gun deck—those on the spar deck—were not in a better state.) Lieut. Wilmer, after fighting most gallantly throughout the action, had been knocked overboard by a splinter while getting the sheet anchor from the bows, and was drowned. Acting lt. John Cowell had lost a leg; Mr. Edward Barnewell, acting sailing-master, had been carried below, after receiving two severe wounds, one in the breast and one in the face; and acting lt. Wm. H. Odenheimer had been knocked overboard from the quarter an instant before, and did not regain the ship until after the surrender. I was informed that the cockpit, the steerage, the ward room and the birth-deck could contain no more wounded; that the wounded were killed while the surgeons were dressing them, and that, unless something was speedily done to prevent it, the ship would soon sink from the number of shot holes in her bottom. And on sending for the Carpenter, he informed me that all his crew had been killed or wounded, and that he had once been over the side to stop the leaks, when his slings had been shot away, and it was with difficulty he was saved from drowning. The enemy, from the smoothness of the water, and the impossibility of our reaching him with our carronades, and the little apprehension that was excited by our fire, which had now become much slackened, was enabled to take aim at us as at a target; his shot never missed our hull, and my ship cut up in a manner which was, perhaps, never before witnessed—in fine, I saw no hopes of saving her, and at 20 minutes after 6 P. M. gave the painful order to strike the colors. 75 men, including officers, were all that remained of my whole crew, after the action, capable of doing duty, and many of them severely wounded, some of whom have since died. The enemy still continued his fire, and my brave, though unfortunate companions, were still falling about me. I directed an opposite gun to be fired, to show them we intended no further resistance; but they did not desist; four men were killed at my side, and others in different parts of the ship. I now believed he intended to shew us no quarter, and that it would be as well to die with my flag flying as struck, and was on the point of again hoisting it, when about ten minutes after hauling the colors down he ceased firing.

I cannot speak in sufficiently high terms of the conduct of those engaged for such an unparalleled length of time (under such circumstances) with me in the arduous and unequal contest. Let it suffice to say that more bravery, skill, patriotism and zeal were never displayed on any occasion. Every one seemed determined to die in defence of their much loved country's cause, and nothing but views of humanity could ever have reconciled them to the surrender of the ship; they remembered their wounded and helpless shipmates below. To acting lts. M'Knight and Odenheimer, I feel much indebted for their great exertions and bravery throughout the action in fighting and encouraging the men at their divisions, the dexterous management of the long guns, and for their promptness in re-manning their guns as their crews were slaughtered. The conduct of that brave and heroic officer, acting lt. John G. Cowell, who lost his leg in the latter part of the action, excited the admiration of every man in the ship, and after being wounded would not consent to be taken below until loss of blood rendered him insensible. Mr. Ed. Barnewall, acting sailing-master, whose activity and courage was equally conspicuous, returned on deck after his wound, and remained after receiving his second until fainting with loss of blood. Mr. Samuel B. Johnson who had joined me the day before, and acted as marine officer, conducted himself with great bravery, and exerted himself in assisting at the long guns; the musketry after the first half hour being useless (from our long distance.)

Mr. M. W. Bostwick, whom I had appointed acting purser of the Essex Junior, and who was on board my ship, did the duties of aid, in a manner which reflects on him the highest honor, and Midshipman Isaacs, Farragut and Ogden, as well as acting midshipmen Jas. Terry, Jas. R Lyman and Samuel Duzenbury, and master's mate, William Pierce exerted themselves in performance of their respective duties and gave an earnest of their value to the service; the three first are too young to recommend for promotion, the latter I beg leave to recommend for confirmation as well as the acting lieuts. and Messrs. Barnewall, Johnson and Bostwick.

We have been unfortunate, but not disgraced—the defence of the Essex has not been less honorable to her officers and crew, than the capture of an equal force, and I now consider my situation less unpleasant, than that of Commodore Hillyar, who, in violation of every principle of honor and generosity, and regardless of the rights of nations, attacked the Essex in her crippled state, within pistol shot of a neutral shore; when for six weeks I had daily offered him fair and honorable combat, on terms greatly to his advantage; the blood of the slain must be on his head, and he has yet to reconcile his conduct to heaven, to his

(Concluded on the 4th page.)