WIFE, CHILDREN AND FRIENDS.

WHEN the black letter'd list to the Gods was presented,
The list of what fate for each mortal intends,
At the long string of ills, the kind angel relented,
And slipt in three blessings, wife, children and friends.

The stock of our bliss, when in stranger hands vested,
Like funds ill-secur'd, oft in bankruptcy ends;
But the heart issues bills, which are never protested,
When drawn on the firm of wife, children and friends.

Tho' valor still glows in life's warming embers,
The death wounded tar who his colours defends,
Drops a tear of regret as he dying remembers,
How blest was his home with wife, children and friends.

The soldier whose deeds live immortal in story,
Whom duty to far distant latitudes sends,
With transport would barter whole ages of glory,
For one happy day with wife, children and friends.

Tho' spice breathing gales, o'er his caraven hover,
And round him Arabia's whole fragrance descends,
The merchant still thinks of the woodbines that cover
The bower where he sat with wife, children and friends.

The morning of youth yet unclouded by sorrow,
Alone on itself for enjoyment depends;
But dim is the twilight of age if it borrow,
No rays from the smiles of wife, children and friends.

Let the breast of renown ever freshen and nourish
The laurel which o'er her dead favourite bends,
O'er him wave the willow which only can flourish,
When dew'd with the tears of wife, children and friends.

Let us drink, for my song growing graver and graver,
To subjects too solemn insensibly tends,
Let us drink pledge me high-love and beauty will flavour
The glass that is fill'd to wife, children and friends.

And if with the love of our country to plunder,
The tyrant of nations to invade us pretends,
His legions will shrink when our arm'd freemen thunder,
The war for Columbia, wife, children and friends.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

THE GALLANT CAPTAIN PORTER.

The conduct of the British towards this heroic officer and his brave crew, was base, cowardly, and barbarous in the extreme. For a British frigate of 36 long guns, (carrying 49) and 320 men, to refuse to meet an American of 32 *carronades*, and only 255 men; for this frigate already so greatly superior, to wait for the assistance of a heavy sloop of war of 28 guns, and when thus reinforced to run into a neutral port, (in open violation of the laws of nations) and attack a single frigate, which had already been disabled in a gale, was most cowardly and treacherous. When to these circumstances we add their *refusal to save from the watery abyss the unfortunate American sailors, who had fallen over with the mast, and their continued fire upon the Essex, after her colors had been lowered,* it altogether makes as foul a stain, as ever deformed the character of any nation, having the most remote pretensions to civilization or humanity.

When we contrast the conduct of the god-like LAWRENCE with the *monkish cruelty* of the cold-blooded *Hillyar*, upon what a proud eminence does the American character stand! As soon as Lawrence perceived that the *Peacock* was sinking, he dispatched his boat to the assistance of an unfortunate enemy. His efforts were successful; and by his humane exertions many of the enemy's crew were rescued from impending death. But, in effecting this truly glorious work, *three brave American tars lost their lives! they being on board the Peacock, endeavoring to save more of their enemies at the moment she went to the bottom!* Here let an impartial world judge between the Americans and British. In one case, an American sloop of war beats an English one of superior force, and loses three of her own crew in attempting to save the lives of a vanquished enemy; in the other, a British frigate shrinks from a contest with an American of inferior power, and like a contemptible bully, waits for a strong assistant, then fall together upon their single handed opponent, *refuse to save the lives of two poor sailors, and continue to butcher the remainder of the crew, after they had surrendered!*

Outraged humanity calls aloud for vengeance! The flagrant enormity of this act has consigned the name of *Hillyar* to eternal infamy. It will brace with new energy the Herculean nerves of our gallant tars, and "rouse the lion in them." Woe be to this man, should he ever be compelled to range himself at the side of an American force any way equal. The man who does not feel the "glow of honest indignation" at conduct so brutal, is unworthy of freedom, unworthy of his country, and every way unworthy to be defended by the noble-hearted tars of America. We are happy to perceive that this barbarous and cold blooded procedure is abhorred by every federalist, in whose veins circulates one drop of American blood. The man who can view it with indifference, is a fit companion for the detested *Hillyar*, and his employers, and it were a great pity that he should continue for any length of time separated from them.

The gallant Capt. PORTER was not only fated to receive this barbarous usage from *Hillyar*, but he was greeted with a second part of the same treatment from the Captain of the *Saturn* razee.—He escaped, however, at the risk of his life; and, thanks to be to Heaven, is now safe in the bosom of a people, who know how to estimate the value of his intrepidity.

That the Essex should be gone from America nearly two years—That she should strike such terror into the British—render the southern Ocean tributary to her—and stand so gallantly against such "fearful odds:"—That on his return, Capt. PORTER should again be compelled to fly from British injustice, and risk his life in a small skiff—that on reaching his native shores, his extraordinary story should at first be doubted, and he become suspected as a *British officer or spy*—that all doubts should at length be removed, and that his fellow citizens, in admiration of his intrepidity and heroism, should unharness his horses, and draw him through the streets with repeated and animating huzzas, although he modestly endeavored to prevent it—forms altogether, if not a variety of romantic incident, at least a very singular combination of interesting circumstances—and perfectly corresponds with that chivalrous spirit so peculiar to the American Navy.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

In the infant state of our manufacturing country, those few of our worthy citizens who have given all their attention to foster this valuable branch of our resources, have had to encounter every kind of difficulties, which were thrown in their way by the agents of good mother England; nevertheless the enterprize of our people has almost surmounted every obstacle, and the reputation of our manufactures is gaining credit every day. It was not until last year that our New England *Perry*, which was considered but a kind of flat, sourish liquor, had been found to be one of the best and stoutest beverages, but rather too strong for the English stomach at the present moment.—Our *Porter*, which, as is the custom of John Bull to despise every thing not English, was despised by the drinkers of stout London Porter, has been so much improved by genuine American brewing, that the most prejudiced sons of Britain, are forced to confess, that instead of that vapourish *windy* quality, which is the property of the English Porter, our American Porter has a better body in the quantity, *more fire, more strength,* and preserves its domestic qualities, particularly in a warm climate, better than the London—therefore we may say, without boasting, that the American *Perry* and American *Porter* are the *best* in the *world*.—[*Aurora.*

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 19.

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

New York, July 13th, 1814.

Sir—There are some facts relating to our enemy, and although not connected with the action, serve to shew his perfidy, and should be known.

On commodore Hillyar's arrival at Valparaiso, he ran the Phœbe close along side of the Essex, and enquired politely after my health, observed that his ship was cleared for action, and his men prepared for boarding. I observed, "Sir, if you, by any accident, get on board of me, I assure you that great confusion will take place; I am prepared to receive you, but shall only act on the defensive." He observed coolly and indifferently, "Oh Sir, I have no such intentions;" at this instant his ship took aback on my starboard bow, her yards nearly locking with those of the Essex. I called all hands to board the enemy; and in an instant my crew were ready to spring on her decks. Com. Hillyar exclaimed, with great agitation, "I had no intention of getting on board of you;—I had no intention of coming so near you; I am sorry I came so near you." His ship fell off with her jib-boom over my decks; her bows exposed to my broadside, her stern to the fire of the Essex Junior, her crew in the greatest confusion, and in fifteen minutes, I could have taken or destroyed her. After he had brought his ship to anchor, commodore Hillyar and captain Tucker, of the Cherub, visited me on shore, when I asked him if he intended to respect the neutrality of the port; "Sir," said he, "you have paid such respect to the neutrality of this port, that I feel myself bound in *honor* to do the same."

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID PORTER.

FOUND

On the road leading from Charles Town to Winchester, about a mile from the former place, three small KEYS. The owner may have them again, by applying at this office, and paying the price of this advertisement.

July 28.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers towards the Presbyterian Meeting-House are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the balance of their subscriptions.

July 28.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size,
NICE SPINNING COTTON,
Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb.
FLAX——NAILS,
Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers,
ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality,
Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

July 21, 1814.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named STEPHEN BECKETT, bound to learn the Coopering business, about twenty years of age last March—The said boy was learned to the Rule of Three—He had on and took with him one black cloth coat and brown overalls, one cotton coat and overalls, two waistcoats, one fur hat, one shirt, one pair fine shoes, and one pair stockings. The above reward will be given, but no thanks.

JAMES STERRETT.

Mill-Creek, July 22, 1814.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm and commiting many depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

July 28.

JOHNSON & BOLEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

Wheel and Chair Making Business,

together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq. opposite the old stand of Joseph Brown, dec'd, where they are now ready to serve all who may please to favor them with their custom.

They wish to employ a Journeyman who understands the above business, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Charles-Town, July 28.

Sheep for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

200 Head of Sheep,

which will be sold on a credit of twelve months.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

July 28.

NOTICE.

THE taxes for 1814 have been due since the first day of May last—I have indulged three months of my time, to let the busy season of planting and harvest be over. I shall set out on Monday the first of August next to collect, and hope that no person will want indulgence, as it cannot be given, and as the taxes will be payable into the treasury in a short time.

A. DAVENPORT, *Sheriff.*

July 28.

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.

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,

SCOTCH SNUFF, first and second quality, SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER, with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser.

JOHN CARLILE,

Near the Market-House in Charles-Town, Va. July 21, 1814

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,

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 arrearages 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.

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.)

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.

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.

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.

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, AUGUST 11, 1814. [No. 333.

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 squares 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.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER OF MAY 26.

After the harrassing and unjust war, which America has waged against us, we have every right to expect that, now we have the means of chastising and compelling her, nothing short of the following conditions will be demanded of her, viz:

"The unequivocal recognition on the part of America, of the established Law of Nations, as incorporated with the British code.

"The acknowledgment of the right of search for British seamen in American vessels.

"The safe and undivided possession of the American Lakes.

"The Ohio as the boundary.

"The restitution of Louisiana; and

"The minor points, such variations from the present line or boundary as may tend forever to the security of our invaluable North American Colonies, and the well being of the Indian tribes, our Allies; such restrictions on commerce, fisheries, &c. as may augment the prosperity of the British empire, and put an end to all vexatious interference with her rights and privileges.

NEGOCIATIONS WITH AMERICA.

May 23.—The high pretensions attributed to ministers in the approaching negociations with the American Commissioners, it is believed have no foundation; but among the restrictions to be imposed on the Republicans, with regard to Canada, it is understood to have been determined to require of them, that on the Lakes of that country no ships shall be employed by them, either armed or above the measurement of 50 tons. The citizens of the United States are further to be obstructed in the fisheries; a computation has been delivered in by the persons interested in this trade for inspection of Government, by which it appears that above half the fisheries had devolved to the Americans from the advantages they possessed of proximity, and from other circumstances. In order to prevent this extensive encroachment, they are no longer to be permitted to prepare their fish either on the shores of Newfoundland or of Labrador. The produce of this commerce at the present prices of the markets, is estimated at nearly 5,000,000*l* sterling.

Vice Admiral Sir A. Cochrane, by a proclamation issued at Bermuda April 25, declares all the American ports, which were left open by Sir J. B. Warren's proclamation, to be in a state of strict and rigorous blockade; which will probably disappoint at once all Mr. Madison's attempts to procure money for the purpose of the Canadian war.

It is computed, that the reinforcements which have joined Sir George Prevost since the last campaign, will enable him to take the field with an army of 20,000 effective men. This force will move against the American Army from the Canadian frontiers, whilst 12,000 of the best troops of the duke of Wellington's army, commanded by Lord Hill, will be landed on the American shores, and commence by threatening Mr. Madison's capital. Lord Hill has arrived in London to receive his instructions for the campaign. The regiments which are to go from the South of France have all arrived in the neighborhood of Bordeaux to embark. The 3d of Buffs, and the 14th, or 19th Light Dragoons, are among them. Six or eight of the weakest regiments of the army will be reduced entirely by allowing the men to volunteer into the regiments, under orders for the American service upon a bounty of five guineas for unlimited and three guineas for seven years service. The 1st battalions of the 83d and 93d regiments, are on their passage from the Cape of Good Hope to North America.

Halifax, N. S. July 10.

A strong reinforcement, from 12 to 15,000 men, under Lord Hill, is destined for the Southern Coast of America. Considerable reinforcements are also intended for the Canadas. A number of heavy frigates, and other ships, are ordered for the American station, and every thing indicates the intention of Government to prosecute the American war with great vigor. In the interim Lord Gambier, &c. will proceed to meet the American Envoys, or Agents at Ghent, in Flanders; and whether their instructions from the U. States will be found such as will meet the present views and ideas of the Ministry is yet a matter of doubt and uncertainty. Indeed the British Nation, irritaten at the conduct of Mr. Madison and his colleagues, in coming forward in aid of the Bonapartean cause, at the moment too when Europe was ripe for a revolt from his tyrannic and unnatural sway, seems determined on supporting the war, until America shall consent to such an arrangement as will insure the future safety of the British Colonies and interests in this part of the world.

BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE FROLIC.

NASSAU, N. P. APRIL 28.

Early on Monday last the 25th inst. we, in common with the inhabitants of Nassau, were highly gratified with the appearance of a fine American sloop of war off our bar, which very soon afterwards entered the harbor, bearing the proud ensign of Great Britain over the American stripes. Every time we have to comment upon the conduct of America towards Great Britain, the idea of a child devoid of filial affection rushes forcibly on our imagination, and these stripes appear as emblematical of merited chastisement. She proved to be the United States' ship Frolic, commanded by Joseph Bainbridge, Esq. of 22 guns, large calibre, (about ten per cent. above our 32 pounders) with a complement of 175 men; a new vessel, very few months off the stocks; upwards of 500 tons, and is reported, by persons competent to judge, who have been on board of her, superior to any vessel in the British navy for the sloop class.—She was built, we doubt not, in commemoration of a British sloop of that name, being taken by the U. S. ship Wasp, (much her superior) after being so well defended by her brave commander, Whinyates, and afterwards re-taken by the Poictiers; short however has been her frolic, and ended in a way that we trust every frolic of the same nature will do.

The Frolic was proceeding towards the Havana, when, after a chase of 6 hours, his majesty's frigate Orpheus, captain Pigot, with his majesty's sch. Shelburn, lieut. Hope, in company, cut her off from making the Mantanzas, and finally ranging along side of her, rendered further efforts or resistance useless; the Frolic struck without firing a gun.

We would rather have seen her brought in by the Herald than the Orpheus, when national pride predominates; but when we contemplate the bloodless victory, whereby an incalculable damage to our commerce has been prevented; and his majesty's ship Herald is able to maintain her imposing situation at the Mississippi, we must hail this capture as a fortunate circumstance.

An officer of the prize ship Frolic, mentions, that some days before she was taken, a privateer schooner under Carthagenian colors bore down and fired on them in the night, when a broadside was returned which sunk the prize; that 30 of her crew (consisting of 65 men) were saved and taken on board the Frolic, and after her capture were sent into the Havana, in his majesty's schr. Shelburne, lieut. Hope, where we trust these rebels will be taken care of.

The Frolic made two inconsiderable prizes both of which she destroyed.

CAPTURE OF THE RATTLESNAKE.

Halifax, July 13.—Arrived, U. States brig Rattlesnake, Lt. Renshaw, pierced for 18 guns, and having 131 men, prize to H. M. S. Leander, captured near Shelburne, on Monday last; she run for Shelburne light supposing it to be Portland.* She sailed from Wilmington on the 3d May. This vessel was perhaps justly considered the fastest sailing sloop of war in the American Navy. The superior qualities of the Rattlesnake, as a prime sailer, it appears, has more than once tempted her late commander to hold British cruizers cheap—as, on the 31st May, she narrowly escaped being captured by the Madagascar frigate, when off the Western Islands; under fire of that ship's guns she remained some time, until by throwing some of her guns and shot overboard she got out of reach and escaped; without being once struck, though grape were flying over her.

Off Scilly, (our informant continues) we boarded several neutrals, from whom we learnt the changes which were taking place in the political world in Europe; we remained near cruising parallel till the 10th of June, when we captured the brig John, from Liverpool to Oporto, J. J. Jeddes, master, with bale goods, which vessel was immediately scuttled, as another vessel hove in sight, and having been chased by several cruizers, shifted our ground, keeping company for some days with a large outward bound convoy, from which we were chased off by some men of war. On the 14th of June, we fell in with 3 sail of men of war, and in the evening with another convoy. On the 15th and 16th, was again chased by English frigates. On the 23d June, lat. 42, 7, we captured the British schooner Crown Prince, Wm. Street, master, with fish, from Newfoundland, which vessel was also scuttled. On the following day, we fell in with a man of war store ship, but from our loss of guns, having only two left, could not engage her and she appeared too well prepared to ensure success by boarding, which I believe was captain Renshaw's first intention.

From this we continued shaping our course for the states, nothing material occurring till the 10th July, when we struck soundings on our own shores, and flushed with the hope of a speedy sight of our friends, joyfully looked for the ensuing day. At early dawn of the 11th, a sail was descried, and soon made out to be a frigate; and from some particular circumstances our officers were led to believe was an American, and from appearance, considered to be the Constitution; unluckily her captain either possessed the private signals of the day, or from some former experience on our coast, understood them, and having replied our confidence increased till within a few miles, when, to be undeceived was too late, as in spite of every exertion, the frigate gained upon us so fast, preserving the weather gage, and firing a chase gun, with such precision, as to give us no hope to escape, being hulled twice in four shot, though going 9 to 10 knots an hour, and a broadside preparing for us; the colours were struck, and we taken possession of, by an officer from the Leander. Thus terminated our cruise, and thus fell the fastest sailing vessel of war, (if I except the President,) of the United States, and with her as brave a crew as America boasts.

* *This is undoubtedly a misrepresentation, unless the weather had been some time so that no observation could be taken.*

CARTEL SHIP PERSEVERANCE.

NEW-YORK, Sunday Noon.

Extract of a letter from Providence, dated the 29th inst.

"The cartel ship Perseverance has arrived here from Halifax, with 300 prisoners on board. No appearance or prospect of Peace.

FROM HALIFAX—Per the Perseverance.

Capt. Frazier of the letter-of-marque Rapid, (captured by the enemy and sent to Bermuda,) arrived in town yesterday from Providence. He informs us that he was a passenger in the cartel ship Perseverance, capt. Dill, and arrived at Providence on Friday morning. The Perseverance sailed from Halifax on the 11th ult. with 264 prisoners—amongst them were, the carpenter and gunner's mate of the late U. S. frigate Chesapeake and 100 of her crew—the boatswain and 10 or 12 of the Wasp's crew. A Packet had arrived from England two days before he sailed, and brought London accounts to the 4th of June:—Capt. F. understood that privateersmen were not to be exchanged. They had sent the crew of the Frolic and 250 privateersmen to England, in the Goliah razee and two transports. The cartel Matilda had arrived from Salem with 70 prisoners.

Another cartel was preparing to sail for the United States with American prisoners. The Chesapeake frigate was ready for sea and would sail soon on a cruize. On St. George's Bank was boarded by the Bulwark of 74 guns, who sent on board captain Hudson, captured in a vessel from North Carolina bound to Newport.

BOSTON, JULY 27.

The pilot boat Rainbow, which was employed by the gentlemen who went down a short time since to the Nymphe to obtain the release of Capt. Russell and others, has been on that account seized by order of the Collector of Boston.

[*D. Adv.*

ADHESION TO KING GEORGE.

Commodore HARDY, on the capture of Eastport, by Proclamation, invited the inhabitants to take the following oath of allegiance, or quit the island, with their property, in seven days:

"I swear that I will bear true allegiance to King George the 3d, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to his heirs and successors; and that I will not directly or indirectly, bear arms against him, his heirs or successors, either by sea or land. So help me God. God save the King."

We learn that about two-thirds of the inhabitants had taken the oath, and were pursuing their customary business. The laws of the U. States, were to continue in force. Since the capture some reinforcements have arrived.

But little public property was found there though a considerable quantity of dry goods, seized for a breach of blockade, had been detained. Several vessels were captured. One vessel from St. Johns had arrived, loaded with lumber, and returned.

The following letter on the subject is from an official source:—

Machias, July 18, 1814.

"On Monday, the 11th inst. a formidable naval and military force, under Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy, took possession of Eastport, formerly Moose Island; Dudley Island, & Frederick Island. Fort Sullivan, belonging to the United States, was surrendered at the same time, and the troops stationed there became prisoners of war. These Islands have ever been claimed as belonging to New-Brunswick, and I believe the intention of the English in taking them is to hold them permanently. Their conduct so far as I have been informed has been that of a *truly generous enemy*, and no predatory attempts whatsoever have as yet been made on the main land; but a fair price has been paid for every article however trifling, they may have taken or demanded.—It is uncertain how far they will extend their authority, my present opinion is they will stop at Eastport."

We learn, that Brig. Gen. Brewer has communicated to His Excellency the Commander in Chief the following letter from the British Commandant in New-Brunswick:—

(COPY) *St Andrews, 12th July,* 1814.

SIR—I am directed by his Excellency Major General Sir John Sherbrook, to make the following communication to the inhabitants of Robbinstown, and elsewhere on the main land.

That the object of the British government is to obtain possession of the Islands of Passamaquoddy Bay, in consequence of their being considered within our boundary line:—That they have no intention of carrying our offensive operations against the people residing on the continent, unless their conduct should oblige us to resort to the measure; and in the event of their remaining quiet, they will not be disturbed either in their property or persons. I have the honor to be your most obedient and humble servant,

J. FITZHERBERT, *Lt. Col. Com.*

JOHN BREWER, Esq. *Robbinstown.*

Extract of a letter from Dennisville, July 16, *to the editors of the Boston Gazette.*

"The principal particulars of the capture of Eastport, I presume you have already obtained.—It is said the enemy intend fortifying the Island, and building a dry dock, at a place called Driver's Cove.—It is now a place of rendezvous for their shipping. There is now a great quantity of dry goods on the island, belonging to merchants in Boston, New-York, &c. brought over by the neutrals; and amounting, it is said, to $300,000. 200 of the 99th regiment arrived at Eastport yesterday, and were sent to St. Andrews; every precaution having been made to secure the peace and safety of the town. I send you a copy of the

ROYAL PROCLAMATION,

By Capt. Sir Thomas Hardy, Bart. commanding the Naval Forces, and Lt. Col. Andrew Pelkington, commanding the Land Forces of his Britannic Majesty, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy.

Whereas, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, has been pleased to signify his *pleasure*, that the *Islands* in the Bay of Passamaquoddy should be occupied in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and the said islands having been surrendered to the forces under orders by Vice Admiral the hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir John Sherbrooke, K. B:

This is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the Municipal Laws established by the American Government, for the peace and tranquility of these Islands, are to remain in force until further orders.

All persons at present in these Islands are to appear before us on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the ground near the School House, and declare their intentions, whether they will take the oath of allegiance to his Britannic Majesty—and all persons not disposed to take said oath, will be required to depart from the Islands in the course of seven days from the date hereof, unless special permission is granted to them to remain for a longer period.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF CHIPPEWA.

Adjutant General's Office,
H. Q. Montreal, 13th July, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

His excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces has received from Lieut. Gen. Drummond the official report of Maj. Gen. Riall, of the sortie which took place on the 5th instant from the lines of Chippewa.

His excellency derives a proud consolation in the undaunted gallantry and exemplary discipline displayed by the troops in this unequal contest, in which Major General Riall represents Lieut. Col. Pearson in command of a detachment of light troops—Lieut. Col. Gordon of the Royal Scots—Lieut. Col. the Marquis of Tweedale, 100th regiment—Major Evans, 8th or King's regiment—Major Risle, 19th Light Dragoons, and Captain Mackonachie, Royal Artillery, to have afforded the most able support in the zealous and judicious command of their respective corps;—and that the zeal and intelligence evinced by his Aid de Camp, Capt. Holland, Capt. Elliott, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster Gen.—Lieut. Fox, Royals, acting Brigade Major, and Staff Adjutant Greig, merited his approbation; and that the conduct of Lieut. Col. Dickson, Lincoln militia, was most exemplary.

His Excellency laments the loss of so many valuable officers and men, but this sentiment is greatly aggravated by the disappointment and mortification he has experienced in learning that Fort Erie, entrusted to the charge of Major Buck, 8th or King's regiment, was surrendered on the evening of the 3d instant, by capitulation, without having made an adequate defence.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing.

Royal Artillery—1 rank and file killed—4 rank and file wounded.

Royal Artillery drivers—1 subaltern wounded.

1st or Royal Scotts—1 captain, 4 sergeants, 48 rank and file killed—1 field officer, 2 captains, 7 subalterns, 4 sergeants, 121 rank and file wounded—30 rank and file missing.

8th or King's regiment—3 rank and file killed—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant and 22 rank and file wounded.

100th Regiment—2 subalterns, 3 sergeants, 64 rank and file killed—1 field officer, 2 captains, 6 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 114 rank and file wounded—1 subaltern missing.

Militia—2 captains, 1 subaltern, 9 rank and file killed—1 field officer, 3 subalterns, 1 sergeant, 11 rank and file wounded—1 sergeant, 14 rank and file missing.

Royal XIX. light dragoons—1 sergeant, 5 rank and file wounded.

OFFICERS KILLED.

Royal Scotts—Captain Baily.

100th Regt.—Lieut. Gibbons, and Ensign Rea.

Militia—Captains Rowe and Turney, and Lieut. M'Donnell.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

General Staff—Captain Holland, Aid-de-Camp to Major General Riall, severely not dangerously.

Royal Artillery Drivers—Lieutenant Jack, slightly.

1st or Royal Scotts—Lieut. Col Gordon, slightly; Captains Bird and Wilson severely, and prisoners; and Lieut. W. Campbell, severely—Lieuts. Fox, Jackson and Hendrick, severely and not dangerously; Lieut. M'Donald, slightly; Lieut. A. Campbell and Connell, severely.

8th, or King's Regt.—Lieut. Boyde.

100th Regt.—Lt. Col. the Marquis of Tweedale, severely not dangerously; Captain Sherrard, do. do.; Captain Sleigh, severely; Lieuts. Williams, Lyon, and Valentine; Lt. Fortune, wounded and missing, supposed prisoner; Ensigns Clarke and Johnson and Adjt. Hingston.

Militia—Lieut. Col. Dickson, slightly; Lt. Clement, severely; Lt. Bowan, slightly; Ensign Kirkpatrick dangerously.

(Signed) EDWARD BAYNES,
Adjutant General, N. A.

[☞ *In the above the British acknowledge a loss of 514, in killed, wounded and missing.*]

FROM THE FRONTIERS.

ALBANY, JULY 27.

A private letter received in this city, from the army at Queenston, dated the 21st, states, that our army had moved down from Queenston to the vicinity of Fort George, with the view, it was believed, of making an attack upon that place.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Sackett's Harbor on Saturday. The fleet were in port; Commodore Chauncey's health was improving. A British mail, from Kingston to Montreal, had been taken and brought to the harbor, containing 60 or 70 letters. Our informant saw some of these letters, which were written by ship carpenters to their friends in Quebec and England.—They stated that it was sickly, and provisions were scarce at Kingston; that the British force on the lake was inferior to the Yankee's and that the former would not therefore leave the port; that it was intended the new ship (destined to carry 102 guns,) should be ready for sea in 6 weeks, (1st of September) but the writers gave it as their opinion, that she could not be got ready before the first of October. The letters also state, that the frames of the two brigs for Lake Champlain, brought from England (and not two frigates for Ontario, as announced in the public papers) would not be set up, on account of their drawing too much water.

BOSTON, JULY 29.

From Burlington.—A gentleman arrived in town last evening, who left Burlington on Tuesday.—No battle had taken place in that quarter. He saw a Quebec paper of the 19th, which contained dispatches just received via Halifax, announcing the arrival of troops at Bermuda.

The officer of the Endymion, taken as a spy, proves to be the butcher of the ship, and there is no doubt he is a deserter.

On the 18th inst. there were but few troops at Halifax. Among them was the York regiment, about 1000 strong, consisting entirely of Germans, and clad in a green uniform.

A boat from Eastport, with Maj. Putman and his officers, arrived at Portland on Sunday.

FROM GENERAL BROWN'S ARMY.

From the N York Correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot.

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent in Albany, dated July 3.

"By last evening's western stage we had several reports of the situation of General Brown and his army. That he is about retreating his steps is generally admitted by all. The following extract I copy from a letter received here by the mail of last evening:

"*Clarence, July 25, 1814*—I heard from our army as late as last evening, by a person who left them at that time. He reports, that Major General Brown had retreated, or moved back from Fort George to Queenston Heights; that considerable p[illegible] the baggage of the army has been sent over [illegible] is side of the river; that only one tent to ten [illegible] n is reserved; that the British General Riall is at the back of Fort George with an army of about 1400 regulars and some militia; and that there are not more than 2 or 300 men in Fort George. It is supposed that General Brown's leaving the vicinity of Fort George so soon, is a manœuvre to induce the British to make an attack upon his army."

Second Glorious Battle,

Fought at Chippewa, by Gen. BROWN and the second division of the Northern Army.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 2, 12 A. M.

This moment has reached us by the Express Mail, the following letter, giving an account of a bloody engagement between the army under Gen. Brown & the British army under Gens. Riall and Drummond. The annals of America, perhaps of the latter ages of the whole world, do not afford an example of a battle more severely fought under circumstances so disadvantageous to the victors—our army remained masters of the field. The following is the only letter the express brought from the seat of war.

Copy of a letter from J. Varnum, Esq to Abraham Bradley, Jr. Esq

BUFFALO, *July* 27, 1814.

I have but just time to inform you that a most sanguinary battle was fought on the evening of the 25th inst. near Chippeway. Maj Gen. Drummond came up with a large reinforcement from Kingston, and immediately moved up against our army with a force nearly double our numbers.—The battle commenced about 7 o'clock in the evening, and continued until eleven at night.—Our army behaved most gallantly—fought to desperation—but the enemy were too numerous for them.—The whole of the enemy's artillery was twice taken and retaken. The slaughter on both sides was dreadful. Our first brigade was almost annihilated; but one field officer in the whole brigade escaped death or severe wounds. General Brown and Gen. Scott were both severely wounded. One of General Brown's aids was mortally wounded, and both of gen Scott's severely. Maj. M'Farland of the 1st was killed. Col. Brady, maj. M'Neill, Leavenworth, Brooke, Jessup and many other worthy officers wounded. It is impossible to say what is the full extent of our loss. A small proportion of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy; besides, I fear, some prisoners.

The enemy was so severely cut to pieces that they did not pursue our army. Several most brilliant charges were made by general Scott's brigade. The enemy's lines completely broken, and upwards of 200 prisoners, among whom are Major General RIALL and suit, one of General Drummond's aids, and fifteen other officers. The prisoners are now here—Riall badly wounded. I cannot say for certainty, but presume the remnant of our army will immediately re-cross the Niagara.

I will give you other particulars next mail. We shall lose the service of General Brown and General Scott the rest of the campaign.

J. D. VARNUM, Jun.

Buffaloe, 27th July.

P S. Our army retreated two miles from the battle ground, and remained in good order for the night and yesterday. Our artillery and baggage are all safe.

[A day or two previous to the engagement, it ought to be stated, General Brown had retired from Queenstown to the battle ground of the first engagement on the Chippewa.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the Steam Boat Fulton, which arrived by 7 o'clock this morning from Albany, we have received the following intelligence. Mr. Eckford, from Sackett's Harbor, brought the first news from Utica to Albany. [Commodore Chauncey, we understand from the boat, was recovering, but did not calculate to sail until the appearance on the lake of the British fleet, which still remained at Kingston.] On receipt of information so glorious to the American arms, the standard of our country was displayed on the different public edifices, hotels, shipping, &c in various parts of the city, and a general satisfaction animated the citizens on this interesting occasion.—[*N. York Col.*

From the Albany Argus; Extra, of July 30.

By this evening's western mail, Judge Spencer received a letter from Capt. Austin, aid to Gen. Brown, corroborating the information contained below. The action commenced at 5, and continued till 12 o'clock. The two senior officers of our army being wounded, Gen. Ripley fell back upon Fort Erie, as a measure of precaution. Capt. Spencer was wounded near the close of the action; one ball passed through his body, and another lodged in his spine. Gen. Drummond was recently at Kingston, from whence he had arrived with considerable reinforcements, as stated in our Plattsburgh letter below. This action furnishes another evidence, that Americans have skill and valor to conquer upon the land as well as upon the ocean.

From the Utica Gazette, Extra, of July 29.

ANOTHER VICTORY.

We have just learned from a source which we know to be authentic, that on the 25th inst. the concentrated forces of the enemy, in Upper Canada, under the command of Maj. Gen. Riall and Lieut. Gen. Drummond, were met by our troops near the Niagara Falls, when a long, desperate, and most sanguinary engagement ensued. Our troops drove the enemy from every position which he attempted to hold—stormed his batteries and carried all his artillery. After keeping possession of the field for more than three hours, our troops retired to camp in good order. Maj Gen. Brown was wounded severely, and his aid, Capt. Spencer, (son of the Hon. Ambrose Spencer) mortally. Gen. Scott, his aid, and brigade major, are all severely wounded. The loss on both sides is said to be very great. Major Gen. Riall, twenty officers, and about two hundred privates are taken prisoners. Our army has fallen back to Erie.

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

Tuesday Evening 6 o'clock, July 26.

Intelligence has reached us, on which we place some reliance, that another bloody battle was fought near Chippewa, yesterday evening, between the American army under General Brown, and the British army under General Riall, in which the enemy was completely defeated, with the loss of about 800 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Major general Riall and his aids prisoners.

Our loss was very severe. It is also reported, that the enemy have captured our guard of nearly 200 volunteers under col. Swift, who was stationed at Lewiston, to protect a quantity of baggage and military stores.—*Buffalo Gazette.*

The following handbill was received by the western mail of Saturday evening.

Copy of a letter from captain Austin, aid to general Brown, to Nathan Williams, esq. of Utica,

July 27th, Buffaloe.

I am desired by general Brown, to inform you, that on the 25th instant the concentrated forces of Upper Canada, under maj. gen. Riall, and lieut. gen. Drummond, were met by our troops near the falls of Niagara, and a long, desperate and sanguinary engagement took place. Our army having drove them from every position which they attempted to hold, after having stormed their battery, carried all their artillery, and kept possession of the ground for more than three hours, retired to camp in good order, and without being disturbed by them. General Brown received severe wounds, and is now confined by them. His aid capt in Spencer [son of judge Spencer of Albany] was mortally wounded. General Scott, his aid (Mr. Worth) and his brig major were severely wounded.—The loss on each side is immense.——General Riall, and twenty officers of rank, with about 200 privates, are taken prisoners. Our army have fallen back to Erie.

P. S. The wounds of General Brown, though they may be very tedious, are not by any means considered dangerous. General Ripley is left in command of our forces.

A letter from Chippawa, dated July 26, concurs with the above—says the action lasted two hours; and that the "enemy had not returned to the fort, but are supposed to be making preparations for another battle."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Albany, dated Buffalo, 26th July.

There was a dreadful battle fought yesteaday evening, between Chippawa and Queenston. It commenced at 6 o'clock, and continued till half after ten. There then lay on the battle field 2400 men killed and wounded. We had in our whole army 4000 men. The enemy received during the action a reinforcement of 2500 men. They lost all their artillery, say nine pieces and three hundred prisoners, among whom are the famous General Riall with all his suit. The General is said to be badly wounded. Generals Brown and Scott are both wounded, the former in two places.

Federal salutes were this morning fired from the arsenal in the Colonie, and from the depot at Greenbush—said to be in honor of the above victory, and for the recapture of Mackinaw by a detachment of our troops from Detroit.

FROM PLATTSBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Albany Argus, dated Plattsburgh July 27.

On Saturday last two of our gun-boats captured a craft near the lines, on its way to the enemy, consisting of an immense quantity of plank, several spars, and 27 barrels of tar. Eight persons were taken on the raft, who are citizens of the United States—they were detained on board the fleet. The enemy's new vessel, it is ascertained, is not in so great forwardness as heretofore represented. Our troops remain unmolested at Champlain. The enemy have drawn off their forces, it is believed to the upper country.

A Montreal paper of Saturday last, 23d inst. states that Gen. Riall had garrisoned forts George and Niagara, and fallen back to 20 mile creek where he was collecting reinforcements to attack Gen. Brown, &c. that Major Evans was sent out to observe the movements of the enemy, when he was ambuscaded by Gen. Scott (Swift) but broke through the American forces, killed Gen. Scott (Swift) 17 of his men escaped. It states that Maj. Evans was at one time a prisoner. The paper contains a general order, stating that an arrangement had been completed by Col. Lear and Gen. Baynes, for the exchange of all prisoners, and for the release of all the hostages. The British fleet was not out. Several small vessels had left Kingston with reinforcements, &c. for Gen. Riall. Several detachments of troops have lately arrived at Quebec.

From Detroit—A friend has just forwarded us an extract of a letter from Detroit, giving an account of the expedition which had gone against Michilimackinac, under Major Croghan and Capt. Sinclair, which closes with the intelligence that the British have sought safety by evacuating that post.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

From the Albany Register, Extra, of Aug. 1.

A gentleman from Sackett's Harbor, who left there a few days since, arrived in this city last evening, states that commodore Chauncey had recovered his health, and would positively sail on Sunday, the 31st ult. (yesterday) and great hopes were entertained of his being able to meet sir James at the Ducks, where it was presumed an action would ensue.

On Sunday afternoon, 36 British prisoners, being the wounded, taken at the affair at Sandy Creek, passed through this city on their way to Greenbush, escorted by a fine company of light artillery, and a small detachment of infantry.

Extract of a letter dated Fairhaven, (Vt.) July 29.

A letter has just been placed in my hands from Detroit, it states that place to be in a state of great alarm, that its present force is but 220 men, of which 70 are posted at Springwell, the remainder of the garrison (700 men) having gone the 4th instant on an expedition, commanded by Col. Croghan and Capt. Sinclair of the navy, with five armed vessels against Michilimackinac, at which place the enemy's force was represented to be about 400 regulars, 300 militia and 300 Indians. It further states, that Sandwich had been evacuated, and that the force remaining at Malden in a block house surrounded with pickets, (the British fort being totally demolished) is about 70 men; that the Indians have lately killed and scalped two men, within two miles of Malden, two at *Prairie Roade*, and about two more, about the same distance from Shelby, say four miles. It closes with the pleasing intelligence that information had just arrived, that the British have sought safety by evacuating fort Michilimackinac.

Extract of a letter from Chippewa, July 26.

"Sir—Last evening was fought the most severe action probably ever known in this country for the number of men engaged; the whole of the two armies were warmly engaged for about two hours and a half, near Sandy's Lane, a little distance from the falls—the enemy was driven back for nearly two miles with the loss of maj. Gen. Riall, his two aids and other officers, with at least 200 prisoners taken, besides several pieces of ordnance—our loss is considerable. Generals Brown and Scott are wounded, likewise Colonel Their aids, (Spencer and Worth) with several other valuable officers—the particulars of the action are not known; you will probably have them soon. The enemy have not returned to the fort, but are supposed to be making preparations for another battle.—Our army have this morning been reconnoitering and are now on their march up the river."

Gen. Drummond was recently at Kingston, from whence he had arrived with considerable reinforcements. The enemy had probably, by means of his vessels, concentrated his forces, and marched by the left flank of our army, to cut off its communication with Erie. The battle is supposed to have been fought upon a height, affording an extensive prospect, about six miles above Queenston, and two below Chippewa.

General Brown is wounded in the thigh, Gen. Scott in the shoulder. Adj. Gen. Gardner lost a leg—Captain Spencer received two balls in his body, one of which lodged in the spine; he was removed to Schlosser, and some hopes were entertained that his wounds would not prove mortal.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, dated Buffalloe, July 26.

"Yesterday evening General Brown fought a hard fight. The best accounts say the reinforcement of Gen. Drummond made it a fight to be regretted—terrible indeed the slaughter. Gen Riall and aids, and one of Gen. D's aids, are taken prisoners, and will be here to-night. Gens. Brown and Scott wounded—not dangerous; they are with the army on their way to Erie fort. Many brave fellows are laid low, and will live forever in story. The army advanced a small distance to-day—looked on the battle ground—the enemy were on the heights. We could not advance. We burnt the bridge to Chippewa and have retired. Perverse have been the winds, so that M'Arthur's men could not get down, as all the transports are here, and the wind is W. 2000 men would be invaluable; and it is feared the energy will be here sooner than we wish. I hope 'tis not so—They have never been harder fought, and I suspect feel too sore to move immediately upon us."

From the Buffalo Gazette, printed an hour or two before the above action took place.

Our Ontario fleet has not arrived in this quarter of the Lake, although confidently expected for some ten days past.

On Friday last three U. S. schooners arrived at fort Erie, from Erie, Penn. with rising 600 fine regular troops on board, who immediately joined the army.

The enemy have apparently left an inconsiderable force in forts George and Niagara. General Riall is stated to be at or near the 12 mile creek, with twelve or fifteen hundred men. It is reported that General Drummond with a reinforcement will soon join General Riall.

A number of Canadian militia have been taken at Queenston, among whom are captains Warren and Grant.

Since the American army arrived at Queenston, there were several teams in the United States' employment, attacked by armed inhabitants of a place called *St. David's* about four miles from Queenston: A few teams were captured, and some of the drivers and men attached to the waggons wounded; and several other instances of this kind of petty skirmishing took place in the vicinity of that place. In order to put a stop to these proceedings, a party of Gen. Porter's volunteers commanded by Col. Stone, marched for St. David's; a skirmish began in which several of the inhabitants, and a few of the volunteers were killed: a part of the village was then burnt. The act we learn was perfectly unauthorised.—Gen Brown has dismissed the officer who commanded the expedition.

The report, published in our last, of our piquet at Fort Erie being captured, was incorrect. The report grew out of the following circumstances: an alarm was made in the night by the centinels near the fort, upon which the piquet in question, not knowing the cause, retired from their position—they were sought by a sergeant from the fort, and not being found, were supposed to have been lost, and the truth was not known when our informant left the fort next morning.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

A letter from a Mr. King to Mr. Lee of Utica, dated Buffalo, July 27th, states, that he has had two or three conversations with Gen. Brown upon his return, in which he informed him that the British force in the late engagement was about 5000; and that, as nearly as could be ascertained, the enemy had lost in killed and wounded 1300, and 220 prisoners. Our loss about 800 killed and wounded. We took their artillery; but whether it had been retained or not was unknown. Mr. King gives it as his opinion that our army was very unsafe at Erie, having no means of crossing, and the fleet not being there to protect them. Another battle, it is expected, would ensue, as the British were reinforcing. Gen. Scott is dangerously wounded. Gen. Brown has had two balls extracted, and was doing well. Lieut. Spencer and Wirt are both mortally wounded.

[That part of the above letter which relates to the army being without the means of re-crossing Lake Erie, must be unfounded. They doubtless have retained the boats which conveyed them to the Canada side; and we learn from the Buffalo Gazette of the 26th, that three U. S. schooners arrived there from Erie, Pennsylvania, on the Friday preceding.]—*Mer. Adv.*

From the Albany Argus of Tuesday.

A gentleman who came down in last night's Utica stage, states on the authority of a letter which he had received from Mr King, at Buffalo, that our loss in the battle of Niagara was 300 killed and 500 wounded; while the enemy lost 500 killed, 800 wounded and 200 prisoners—that Gen. Brown had two balls extracted; that the British prisoners were at Buffalo; that the American army lay at Erie, the enemy about three miles below the battle ground; that our force in action was 5000, that of the enemy over 6000—and that the news of the capture of Gen. Swift was discredited. We give this news as we received it, without giving any opinion as to its correctness.

Extract of a letter from Sailing Master, J. E. M'Donald to Capt. Kennedy.

Erie, July 27, 1814.

"Agreeably to your instructions I sailed on the 23d inst. on board the schooner Diligence; with sixteen volunteers, with which the six seamen from the Lady Prevost, made a party of 22 men for Long Point. At day light on the morning of the 25th, I landed with 18 men. We ascended a high and steep bank, and advanced about half a mile into the country to Charlotteville, a small village. At this place the enemy have commenced a very large block-house. We broke open the doors of an inn and the jail, and seized the jailor from whom I was in hopes I should be able to collect the information wanted. At this moment an alarm gun was fired by the enemy, which was answered by several others, we then retired with the jailor to the boat. When distant from the shore about half a mile nearly 300 of the enemy had collected on the bank, which number seemed constantly increasing while we were in sight."

ARRIVAL OF THE DUTCH MINISTER.

BOSTON, AUGUST 1.

In the afternoon the Collector and Surveyor of this port made a visit to the Dutch Minister in the Revenue Cutter Massachusetts, for the purpose of tendering every facility towards the disembarkation of His Excellency—and to evince the respect, which is due to the Representative of that Nation, with whom we have ever been on terms of amity and reciprocal good will.

They were received on board the ship with cordiality—and after returning to the cutter, ordered a salute, which was cheered from the ship.

His Excellency and family were particularly invited to take passage in the cutter; which he was under the necessity of declining.

Last evening the above vessel came up to town, and on passing Fort Independence, a salute was fired, which was returned by the Ajax, and repeated by the Constitution frigate.—*Chronicle.*

A gentleman from the northward on Saturday evening, states, that 3000 troops had lately marched from Chamblee to Upper Canada, and that the express from Halifax, whose passing St. John had given rise to the report of an armistice, came to Quebec for the purpose of bringing intelligence of the arrival of 600 men at Halifax, a part of which has since arrived at Quebec.—[*D. Adv.*

Bay St. Louis, June 17, 1814.

"On the 8th inst. the schooner Captain, tender to the British frigate Orpheus, Capt. Tigot, arrived at this place with information that he had just landed 5000 stands of arms and cartridges in proportion for the supply of the Indians at Appalatchicola, which formed part of the frigate Orpheus landing on St. George's Island 300 and odd troops, a colonel and twenty commissioned officers, where they intended erecting a fortification, and which was actually commenced. Couriers were daily going to and from Appalatchicola, from Pensacola, reporting the actual arrival of the said vessels, and that they had landed 22,000 stand of arms, and cartridges in proportion. A store has been erected for the reception of said arms and ammunition. Report of couriers had been sent to the Big Warrior, holding out inducements and propositions for his taking an interest in the war party. The Big Warrior, as was reported, replied, that he had been so often deceived in their engagements, that he could no longer place reliance in words—that he must have further proofs of their sincerity, before he could place any reliance in their professions, or listen in any way to their entreaties.

Despatches have been sent by express to Mobile, Tensaw and Fort Claiborne.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to His Excellency the Governor, dated Creek Agency, 19th July, 1814.

"I am on my way to Fort Jackson to meet general Jackson there, who has appointed the 1st of August, for a general meeting of the chiefs of the hostile Creeks, who have submitted, in order to make arrangements with them in conformity with his instructions.

"I examined a runner from three British officers at the store of John Forbes, and Co. on Apalatchicola to the chiefs to the Cassetas and Seminoes, sent expressly to invite them down to receive a supply of arms and ammunition. He says all the Indians below and near the line, have been supplied. The hostile Indians between Apalatchicola and Pensacola bay, have been sent for and are on their way nearly exhausted with famine."

WASHINGTON CITY, AUGUST 4.

THE ENEMY BELOW.

We have information from below, that the enemy were on Friday in possession of Chaptico, in St. Mary's county. Many of the negroes from that county and Charles have within a few days been brought up into the interior for safety from the kidnappers, who appear to have a greater appetite for slaves and tobacco than for fighting.

Extract of a letter from Joseph Wilson, jun. late of the late U. S. brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Boston, July 29-h, 1814.

"I have the honor of making known to you the following circumstances relative to the cruize and capture of the late U. S. brig Rattlesnake, by order of James Renshaw, Esq. Commander.

May 31st, lat. 40 N. lon. 33 W. fell in with a frigate, and very narrowly escaped, by throwing overall the guns, except the 2 long 9's. June 9th, lat. 47 N. long 8 W. received information by a Russian brig from England, of the revolution in France, and destroyed English brig John, laden with English goods.

June 22d, lat. 42 N. long 33 W. destroyed English brig Crown Prince, ladened with fish. July 11th at day light, wind south, discovered a frigate on the weather and Cape Sable on the lee bow; the frigate proved to be the Leander, to which ship the Rattlesnake was surrendered at 8 A. M. after every exertion had been made to escape.

The Rattlesnake arrived in Halifax on the 15th, and the Leander on the 14th inst. The Surgeon, Captain's Clerk, and myself, were ordered on board the U. S. Cartel ship Perseverance, in which vessel we arrived at Providence last evening."

BOSTON, JULY 29.

TORNADO—Yesterday a violent Tornado was experienced at this place. It seemed confused in its direction; and in its progress, drove some distance from her moorings the frigate Constitution lying at anchor opposite the Navy Yard in Charlestown. It also overturned the immense edifice at that place under which the 74 was built. Many persons were near while it was falling, but we are happy to say that no one received any injury.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, AUGUST 11.

We have seen in the Winchester and Martinsburgh Gazettes an ostentatious and overstrained account of the late *Celebration at Shepherd's-Town.* This was expected. It is a part of the "policy," and accords well with the *piety* and *patriotism* of those *modest* men who style themselves "the virtuous part" of the community, *to deceive the people.* We trust, however, that the people generally will discern the evidences of inaccuracy and exaggeration which the account carries in itself, and *will not be deceived.* We shall, therefore, take no further notice of it than to state that it was given to the public, by one who was in the midst of the revel, before the fumes of intoxication which enveloped the faculties of the celebrators could have entirely subsided. On the other hand, the sketch published in our last paper was compiled from the information of *sober*, respectable and intelligent persons, who made their observations with coolness and deliberation, under the peculiar advantages of *spectators*: and we have since been assured that our estimate of numbers was a very liberal one, and that in other respects our statement was particularly correct.

While the pen is in our hand we will avail ourselves of the opportunity to record a fact which we think ought not to be overlooked. A large number of pamphlets entitled "A correct account of the Baltimore Mob, by General Henry Lee," was distributed at the celebration. These pamphlets were printed at the office of the Winchester Gazette in *July*, and, no doubt, expressly for this occasion. From this circumstance, from the selection of *the day*, from the sentiments expressed in some of their toasts, (especially the 18th*) and from the whole tenor of their conduct, it will be evident that instead of the plotters and promoters of the celebration being an association of philanthropists drawn together by their love of peace and of mankind, to rejoice in "the freedom and happiness of *the human race*," as they pretended, they can be viewed in no other light than as a gang of political incendiaries whose real objects were to excite and inflame the spirit of party, to promote the base interests of *faction*, and to rejoice in the triumphs and successes of *the race of legitimate princes*," the common enemies of the rights of man, at the head of whom is *the Royal Knight of the Holy Ghost*,† the open and inveterate foe of our country!—But, if we could divest ourselves of the idea of their moral and political depravity, their paltry doings, as evincing the impotence of the advocates of royalty amongst us, would be a fit subject for the exultation of republicans, and worthy only of the contempt and ridicule of honest men.

* *The present anniversary, which recalls to our grateful remembrance the image of the martyred Lavzun, and the patriotic devotion of the distinguished band of Charles-street, in the defence of principles of right, whose triumph we this day celebrate.*

† *The Prince Regent of England, has been invested by Louis the XVIIth with* THE ORDER OF THE HOLY GHOST!

"Hosannas ring thro' Hell's tremendous borders,
And Satan's self had thoughts of taking *Orders!*"

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

(Continued from our last.)

'Tis hard—'tis passing hard forsooth,
To be obliged the naked truth,
Or even (just as the measure flows)
In halting rhyme, half verse, half prose."
But then again, no one can doubt it,
(Tho' awkwardly we go about it)
That in fair freedom's vindication,
We're bound to sing this *Celebration*,
To give our mite, in times like these,
A most imperious duty is.

Our country's almost overpower'd
By her own sons: almost devour'd,
By vermin which herself his bred,
And British scoundrels by her fed:
Villains who wish old Guelph to reign,
And give the King "his own again."

The object of our home-bred foe,
Is this it seems—well we know,
That many of your celebrators,
Are nothing else but moral traitors.
They love the British, but in fact,
Will not commit the *overt act.*
Democracy they cannot bear,
Because the PEOPLE masters are,
Our laws and institutions mild,
Are ever by these knaves revil'd;
Besides all this, their guile they summons,
To welcome back King, Lords and Commons.

Among such characters stands one,
Dear monarchy's devoted son,
Who cross'd the seas an *Orphan boy*,
From Britain's Isle ("his mother's joy.")
Without or principles or merit,
He came a fortune to inherit;
But *Citizen* he ne'er would be,
For he abhor'd Democracy.
And very often did declare,
That when his views accomplish'd were
To England quickly back he'd hie,
And *British Subject* live and die.
But then, for mere convenience sake,
He scrupled not the oath to take,
Of a grand juror (what a blot!)
Tho' *Citizen* he then was not.
Thus wicked men will often sport,
With sacred things in open court;
"And in the day's broad searching eye,"
Make Heaven witness to a lie:
For which tho' for our sins should pay,
If Justice could but have her way.

Now by impunity made bold,
To faction *he* is wholly sold.
Presumption, insolence and pride,
(To upstart fortunes ever tied)
Propel him on to aid such things,
As favour most the cause of kings:
A forward, busy, meddling fool,
Who makes it still a constant rule,
To be at ev'ry public place,
With mighty nothings in his face:
Where—to hatch treason, has the *will*,
But not the *pow'r* to do much ill.
NATURE (his malice to restrain)
Gave him a muddified watry brain;
She gave him leave to brood on spite,
To show his teeth, but not to bite:
And being drill'd in faction's school,
He's now a finish'd party tool.

Whilst thus of *Celebrators* writing,
Why should we overlook dwarf *Whiting?*
A dwarf in mind—a "toddy doddy,"
However huge may be his body.
This Cossack "found on doubtful plan,
"Not quite a beast, not quite a man,"
Was that day (on the grand parade—
Or rather, in the cavalcade)
Most gallantly observ'd to ride,
With a black female, side by side:
Perhaps with him 'twas not uncommon,
To be so near a negro woman.

And next in order was espied,
The very pink of upstart pride;
An open votary of kings,
Whose soul aspires at noblest things,
Tho' on a dung hill born and bred,
His mind's by gaudy visions fed;
And therefore we may well suppose,
He spurns the dirt from which he rose.

When he was poor, he was content,
(Nay took it for a compliment)
That *Mister* did precede his name,
But now he snuffs up other game.
(Such changes pell mell oft afford
A lucky's almost made a lord!)
This mushroom gentleman, I trow,
Must be called *Colonel Hopkins* now;
And thus his vanity he soothed,
Tho' common sense may be abus'd.
A man of parts he is 'tis true,
As well as *sense*—for long we knew
His interest he could twist and turn well,
But who the devil made him COLONEL?
"As mastiff dogs in modern phrase are,
"Call'd *Pompey, Scipio and Cæsar*,"
So pride and meanness oft presume,
A lofty title to assume.

Well then, this tinsil'd man of might,
Was plainly seen before 'twas night,
Link'd arm in arm with *Stephen Werner*,
And then again with *Harry Turner!!*

Now here, upon this apt connexion,
Let's introduce a grave reflection.

Birds of a feather flock together,
As we in fable and history see her.
If this be true, then tell us pray,
Where was old *Linthicumb* that day?
Why did he not (the good old soul)
March with his fellows cheek by jowl?
This knotty point should be unravel'd—
Was he alone by conscience gravel'd?
Alas! dame NATURE when most profound,
Upon the surface can't be found;
But some times both (as Sages tell)
Lie in the bottom of a WELL.
The best way then, would be no doubt,
To let those cronies draw her out:
And then she may each knot disjoint,
And clear up ev'ry doubtful point.

Now all this while ('twas unexpected)
The HERO has been quite neglected!
He who would neither flinch or quirk—
But did a world of dirty work:
He who could dash through thick and thin,
And wade in filth up to his chin,
To bring about this "joyful" farce,
And put his *Kingly* hobby horse,
Lt. Ks "of MIDAS now, neglected stands,
"With asses' ears and dirty hands."
Stop Muse:—his character's well known;
So let the poor old dev'l alone.

Col JOHN S. BALL, of the 51st regiment, we understand, has been appointed in the present service, in the room of Col. *Joseph Craney* of the 55th, in consequence of the insubordination of the latter. [*Repub. Con.*

A sumptuous entertainment has been given by the citizens of New York to the crews of the Essex and Essex Junior, the noble heroes of Valparaiso.

The Boston Daily Advertiser says—A passenger in the Commodore Decatur observes, that he understood at La Rochelle, that in the negociation of the Treaty of Peace between England and France, the British ministers were anxious to have Cherbourgh and Toulon rendered unfit for naval depots; but that Alexander and NO! offering to lend Louis XVIII 60,000 bayonets, and as much other stuff of the same kind, rather than he should submit to such a sacrifice.

We understand, says the *Democratic Press*, from authority fully entitled to credit, that Admiral Cochrane has refused permission to the President of the U. States to send a flag vessel, with despatches to the American Commissioners in Europe. We state the fact without comment. The conclusion is inevitable, and cannot be mistaken.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 5.

Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated.

Head-Quarters, Queenstown,
July 22d, 1814.

Dear Sir—On the 20th the army moved, and encamped in the rear of Fort George. Gen. Scott with the van had some skirmishing before the main body came up; but as the enemy kept close to their works, nothing important occurred. No force was left in our rear; the Heights were abandoned to the enemy, and we did hope that the movement would have induced him to re-occupy them, or close in nearer to us, so as to bring on an engagement out of his works. In this we were disappointed. The army returned to-day, and found a body of militia and a few regulars in and about the Heights. Gen. Porter pursued them with his command and a few regulars, and was so fortunate as to come up with and capture seven officers and ten privates. They will be sent to Greenbush. Very respectfully and truly yours,

JACOB BROWN.

Hon JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War.

Head-Quarters, Chippewa, July 25, 1814.

Dear Sir—On the 23 inst. I received a letter by express from Gen. Gaines, advising me, that on the 20th the heavy guns that I had ordered from the harbor, to enable me to operate against Forts George and Niagara, were blockaded in that port, together with the rifle regiment that I had ordered up with them. I had ordered these guns and troops in boats, provided the Commodore should not deem it prudent or proper to convey them in his fleet, not doubting but that he would have been upon the Lake for their protection, and that the enemy would have been driven into port or captured. As general Gaines informed me that the Commodore was confined to his bed with a fever, and as he did not know when the fleet would sail, or when the guns and forces that I had been expecting would even leave Sackett's Harbor, I have thought it proper to change my position, with a view to other objects. You know how greatly I am disappointed therefore I will not dwell upon that painful subject. And you can best perceive how much has been lost by the delay,—and the command of Lake Ontario being with the enemy—reliances being placed upon a different state of things. It is said that they will return, but this you will perceive depends upon circumstances. The reinforcements ordered on from the West have not arrived.

Yours, respectfully and truly,

JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Captain Austin, Aid to General Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated.

Head-Quarters, Buffalo,
25th July, 1814.

I have the honor of addressing you by desire of Gen. Brown, who is now confined by wounds received in a severe and desperate engegement with the enemy, on the afternoon and night of the 25th instant.

Our army had fallen back to Chippeway. The enemy collecting every regiment from Burlington and York, and meeting with no opposition on Lake Ontario, transported by water to Fort George, troops from Kingston and even Prescott, which enabled them to bring against us a force vastly superior, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Drummond and Maj. Gen. Riall. They were met by us near the falls of Niagara, where a most severe conflict ensued. The enemy disputed the ground with resolution, yet were driven from every position they attempted to hold. We stormed his batteries directly in front and took possession of all his artillery. Notwithstanding his immense superiority both in numbers and position, he was completely defeated and our troops remained on the battle ground without any interruption. As, however, both General Brown and Gen. Scott had received severe wounds, almost every chief of battalion disabled and our men, quite exhausted, it was thought prudent to retire to our encampment, which was done in good order, without molestation from the enemy—our wounded having first been removed.

Major General Riall, with the Aid de Camp to Lieut. Gen. Drummond, and about twenty other officers, with two hundred privates are taken prisoners.

The loss on both sides is immense—but no account has yet been returned. The Aid and Brigade Major of General Scott are both severely wounded, and Captain Spencer, an Aid of Gen. Brown, most probably dead, having received two balls through his body. Both Gens. Brown and Scott are on this side confined by their wounds. Gen. Ripley commands on the other.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

L. AUSTIN, *A. D. Camp.*

Hon. Secretary of War.

P. S.—General Brown received his wounds at the same instant during a late part of the action, but still continued to keep his horse until exhausted by loss of blood. This probably has rendered his wounds more painful than they would otherwise have been.

We understand from private letters that Gen. Brown's wounds are, the one in his shoulder, the other in the upper part of the thigh. Gen. Scott has also two wounds—in the shoulder and leg.—On the other side, Lt. Gen. Drummond is wounded, it is said dangerously, and Gen. Riall in the arm. *Nat. Intel.*

We understand the President of the United States has conferred *brevet* rank on the following gallant soldiers for their distinguished merit in the present campaign in Upper Canada.

Brigadier General W. Scott, Major General.
Major H. Leavenworth, 9th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.
Major T. S. Jessup, 25th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.
Major J. McNeal, 11th Infantry, Lieutenant Colonel.
Captain T. Crooker, 9th Infantry, Major.
Captain N. Towson, Artillery, Major.
Captain T. Harrison, 42d Infantry, M. jor.
Capt L. Austin, 46th Infantry, Aid to Major General Brown, Major.
First Lieutenant W. J. Worth, 23d Infantry, Aid to General Scott, Captain.
Second Lieutenant G. Watts, Dragoons, do. do.
First Lieutenant.
Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Mitchell of Artillery has received the brevet rank of Colonel for his defence of Oswego, and
Major D Appling, 1st Rifle Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel, for his gallant enterprise in capturing he whole of the enemy's force at Sandy Creek. *Ib.*

Albany Register Office, August 4, 1814.

OUR ONTARIO FLEET CERTAINLY SAILED.

The Western Mail of last night furnished us with the following letter from Sackett's Harbor, with the additional articles relative to the late battle on the Niagara:

TO THE EDITOR.

"*Sackett's Harbor, August 1st*, 1814.

"Sir—I have at length the gratification to announce to you the departure of the fleet. Com. Chauncey, having recovered a sufficient degree of health to resume his duty, was conveyed on board, and with all the force under his command, took his leave of the harbor yesterday morning—It is a spectacle, sir, as truly grand and beautiful—To see a fleet, consisting of ten sail in all, on an inland lake, some hundred miles from the ocean—sailing majestically down a bay, surrounded with the most picturesque scenery—and proudly advancing to meet a haughty and contemptuous foe of equal, if not superior, strength—was something so novel, so interesting and extraordinary, as to gratify the fancy, and excite the admiration of the most indifferent and stupid spectator. Suffice it to say—that the variety and elegance of the scene exceed my powers of description, and would furnish an excellent subject for the poet and the painter—About 1500 militia, commanded by Gen. Martin, have recently arrived at this post, to continue thirty days in service, if wanted so long—The officer now commanding the regular troops in this station, is Col. Mitchell: Gen. Gaines and suite having started for the west and immediately after the arrival of the news of the recent hard fought action at Queenstown—in which Maj. Gen. Riall, with 20 of his officers and 200 troops, were taken prisoners, and which you have probably received some time since."

From the Buffaloe Gazette, Extra, July 28.

BATTLE AT BRIDGEWATER, NEAR NIAGARA FALLS.

On the 25th instant the army under the command of Maj Gen. Brown, encamped above Chippewa, near the battle ground of the 5th. At 4 P. M. information was received that the enemy had thrown a body of troops across the Niagara, at the 5 mile Meadows; but our commanding general was not diverted by this movement; the 1st brigade, under Brig. Gen. Scott, moved past Chippewa, and halted at Bridgewater, a mile below Chippewa, in plain view of Niagara Falls: Gen. Scott learnt this from his prisoners. Rial was approaching him: Battle was immediately given the enemy, near Mrs. Wilson's, at half past 4 P. M. their cannon were planted about 200 rods from this position, on an eminence. The enemy's numerical force was much superior to Gen. Scott's; his line was far extended, and he showed a disposition to flank the order of our counteract these views of Gen. Rial; he was *Sought in detachments—he was charged in column*; Gen. Scott being at the head of his troops in almost every charge. Capt. Towson, with his company of artillery, attached to Scott's brigade, kept up his fire with great vigour and effect. The action was continued, and the ground maintained by Gen. Scott, for more than an hour, before the reserve under Gen. Ripley and the volunteers under Gen. Porter, were successfully brought into action.

The ground was obstinately contested until past 9 o'clock, in the evening, when Gen. Brown, perceiving that the enemy's artillery was most destructive, decided to *storm the battery.* Col. Miller, the hero of Magaqua, was ordered to this enterprize: he approached the enemy's cannon with a quick step, and delivered his fire within a few paces of the enemy's line; who after receiving two or three rounds, and a vigorous charge, retired to the bottom of the hill, and abandoned his cannon. Only 1 piece was brought off the field for want of horses. The enemy now gave way and retreated: they were followed some distance. Our army was now employed in securing the prisoners, and bringing off the wounded.

The cessation, however, was short. Lieut. Gen. Drummond is supposed to have arrived at this interval with a reinforcement. The enemy renewed the action, while our troops were busily employed in clearing the ground of wounded; but the gallant Americans formed with alacrity, and after a close engag

SELECTED.

[The following beautiful little Song, to the tune of "*My own kind dearee,*" has been frequently published and as often admired.]—*Pur.*

GO, youth beloved, to distant glades,
New friends, new hopes, new joys to find;
Yet sometimes deign, 'midst fairer maids,
To think on her thou leav'st behind.
Thy love, thy fate, dear youth to share,
Must never be my happy lot:
But thou may'st grant this humble pray'r
Forget me not, forget me not.

Yet, should the thoughts of my distress
Too painful to thy feelings be,
Heed not the wish I now express,
Nor ever deign to think on me,
But oh, if grief thy steps attend,
If want, if sickness be thy lot,
And thou requir'st a soothing friend,
Forget me not, forget me not.

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND.

Oh! give me the friend, from whose warm faithful breast,
The sigh breathes responsive to mine,
Where my cares may obtain the soft pillow of rest,
And my sorrows may love to recline.

Not the friend who my moments of pleasure will share,
But abide not the season of grief;
Who flies from the brow that is darkened by care,
And the silence that looks for relief.

Not the friend, who, suspicious of change or of guile,
Would shrink from a confidence free,
Nor one who with fondness complacent can smile
On the eye that that looks coldly on me.

As the mirror that just to each blemish or grace,
To myself will my image reflect,
But to none but myself will that image retrace,
Nor picture one absent defect.

To my soul let my friend be a mirror as true;
But my faults from all others conceal;
Nor, absent, those failings of folly renew,
Which to all but my friend I would veil.

But let me reject the too high flavoured bowl,
Affectation or Flattery compose,
From Sincerity's urn thus transparent shall roll,
The cordial of peace and repose.

STANZAS

Composed and recited by NATHANIEL CUTTING, Esq. at the Festival in the City of Washington, 4th of July.

ON COLUMBIA's fertile, extensive campaign,
Fair Freedom benignantly smiles;
While glances indignant she darts o'er the Main
On Britain's degenerate Isles.

"In those Isles"—she exclaims—"my asylum of old—
"Of my Temples no vestige remains;
"For Britons have barter'd their Birthright for Gold,
"And basely disport in their chains.

"And since I was forc'd to retire from their view,
"To this new, independent Domain,
"With implacable hate they my footsteps pursue
"And fain would dislodge me again.

"Thank God! in the rugged Retreat that I chose,
"My Votaries are brave and sincere;
"I count no new Friends and I dread no new Foes—
"While Republican Virtues dwell here.

"Then rush to my Standard, ye Sons of the Plough!
"And ye Tars! be your vigour display'd;
"My Temples—your Dwellings—are threaten'd and now
"Demand your unanimous aid!

"Let the Madmen who Britain's high Destinies sway
"Still reason and Equity brave:
"Their insolent Mandates ye ne'er will obey
"While ye furrow the Globe or the Wave!"

Thus Freedom has spoken:—the tone of her voice
Shall be echoed o'er Mountains and Waves,
Till the Universe learns it is left to our choice
To be *Free*—or the vilest of Slaves!

Can Americans hesitate?—"No!"—ye reply;
"We'll meet our proud Foe in the Field,
"He shall find that we know how to "conquer or die!"—
"For to Tyrants we know not to yield!"

Well spoken, Compatriots! Let Deeds more than Words
Our political Tenets display:—
Drop party distinctions—at once draw your swords
And throw ev'ry scabbard away!

And while on this day we with Gratitude bend,
Let us swear by the Fame of our Sires,
That the rights they bequeath'd us we'll ever defend,
'Till FREEDOM with NATURE expires!

ANECDOTE.

At the conclusion of the late war, Dr. Franklin, the English Ambassador, and the French Minister Vergennes dining at Versailles, a toast from each was called for, and agreed to. The British Minister began with "George the third, who, like the *Sun* in its meridian, spreads a lustre throughout, and enlightens the world." The French Minister followed with "the illustrous Louis the 16th, who, like the *Moon*, sheds its mild and benignant rays on, and influences the globe." Our American Franklin then gave, "George Washington, commander in chief of the American armies, who, (like Joshua of old) commanded the *Sun and Moon to stand still*, and they obey'd him."

LATE FROM BERMUDA.

A gentleman who has lately arrived at Boston from Bermuda, where he has been for some time, past, states, that when Commodore Rodgers' official account of his late cruize arrived there, a considerable sensation was excited on account of his statement that a British 74 gun ship had avoided a meeting with him. Capt. Lloyd his ship Plantagenet very honorably confirmed the whole statement, saying that it was strictly true, that he did avoid a meeting with Commodore Rodgers, and he had demanded a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct. He stated that his crew had been in a state of mutiny for three days previous to his seeing Commodore Rodgers, and his ship was in such a state of confusion, that if the Commodore had come up with him, he must have surrendered with very little resistance; the greatest part of his crew being then confined in irons. He was under the necessity of leaving the American coast the next day after he saw Commodore Rodgers; a number of his men are now in irons, and it is thought that several of them will be executed.—It was supposed at Bermuda that Captain L. would be honorably acquitted.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

A NEW STORE

ON THE HILL, NEAR HARPER'S FERRY

PHILIP HOFFMAN & ENOCH C. BREEDIN,
Have opened a handsome supply of seasonable

Dry Goods & Groceries,

on the Hill near Harper's Ferry, which they are determined to dispose of at very reasonable prices. From their acquaintance in Philadelphia it will always be in their power to get Goods at the shortest notice and lowest terms. They solicit their friends and acquaintances at the Ferry and neighborhood to call and see their stock. Gentlemen are particularly invited who wish wearing apparel, as they have been very successful in getting Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Cords, Vestings, and Linens at reduced prices and of superior quality.

August 4, 1814. 6w.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION.

COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size,
NICE SPINNING COTTON,
Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb.
FLAX——NAILS,
Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers,
ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality,
Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town.

JAMES S. LANE.

July 21, 1814.

For Sale,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION,

in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—The said Mill is now in complete repair.—The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will no doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be make known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

August 4. tf.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm, destroying his orchards, and committing many other depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

JOSEPH CRANE.

August 4.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named STEPHEN BECKETT, bound to learn the Coopering business, about twenty years of age last March.—The said boy was learned to the Rule of Three—He had on and took with him one black cloth coat and brown overalls, one cotton coat and overalls, two waistcoats, one fur hat, one shirt, one pair fine shoes, and one pair stockings. The above reward will be given, but no thanks.

JAMES STERRETT.

Mill-Creek, July 22, 1814.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm and committing many depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

July 28.

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.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers towards the Presbyterian Meeting-House are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the balance of their subscriptions.

July 28.

FOR SALE,

An active Negro Boy,

about eighteen years of age. For further particulars inquire of the Printer.

August 4.

FOR SALE,

ON MODERATE TERMS,

A valuable Mulatto GIRL, about 14 years of age, an excellent house servant, cook, washer, &c. For particulars inquire of the printer.

August 4.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHNSON & BOLEY

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the

Wheel and Chair Making Business,

together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq. opposite the old stand of Joseph Brown, dec'd, where they are now ready to serve all who may please to favor them with their custom.

They wish to employ a Journeyman who understands the above business, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

Charles-Town, July 28.

Sheep for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

200 Head of Sheep,

which will be sold on a credit of twelve months.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

July 28.

NOTICE.

THE taxes for 1814 have been due since the first day of May last—I have indulged three months of my time, to let the busy season of planting and harvest be over. I shall set out on Monday the first of August next to collect, and hope that no person will want indulgence, as it cannot be given, and as the taxes will be payable into the treasury in a short time.

A. DAVENPORT, *Sheriff.*

July 28.

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.

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,

SCOTCH SNUFF, first and second quality,
SCHOOL WRITING and LETTER PAPER,
with many other articles in demand, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser.

JOHN CARLILE,

Near the Market-House in Charles-Town, Va. July 21, 1814.

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.u.s.

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 26 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.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, *ss.*

May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Talbot and William G 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 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.

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.

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 Mantlas, 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 Bits, 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.

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 bare 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.

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 arrearages 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.

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.)

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.

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.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1814. [No. 334.

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 squares 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.*

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

A correct and circumstantial account of the late affair at Eastport.

Several of the officers of the 40th regiment who were taken and paroled at Eastport, have arrived in town. They report that the Martin sloop of war, Capt. Stonehouse, was the first ship that appeared, having a white flag. The island of Campobello hid the approach of the fleet until they came within three miles of the fort. The flag ship came up within pistol shot of the wharf, and sent a boat on shore with a flag and summons to surrender the fort, otherwise the town would be laid in ashes. Major Putnam went out and received the officer and conducted him to his quarters.—The flag officer stated to Maj. Putnam that he was allowed five minutes to give his answer. Maj. P. replied, that he must read the summons, and the proposed articles of capitulation, before he could give any answer; after which the British officer said the time was expired, and demanded peremptorily, "*Do you surrender the fort?*" Maj. P. replied, "*As long as the American flag is flying I do not surrender.*" On which the officer returned to his boat, and proceeded to the ship. Maj. P. consulted his officers, as to the propriety of defending the fort. The selectmen also interfering, respecting the inadequate means of defence, and the certain destruction of the town, he felt it to be his imperious duty to accept the terms of capitulation offered him, and the flag was accordingly struck.

Immediately after this, the British troops were landed at different points on the island, and immediately marched into the fort, to the number of 700 men, when maj. Putnam surrendered himself, 5 officers, and 59 privates, 11 of whom were sick, and immediately paroled. When gen. Pilkington entered the fort, he addressed major Putnam as follows:—"*I want your men.*" Major Putnam replied, "*Here are my men.*" The British officer said, "*I want all your men, I want all your command!*" He repeated five or six times over, "*I want all your men,*" and was replied to by major P. as before. Pilkington then went away, evidently chagrined that he had brought such a force to capture 59 men, and a small force with a cannon; and well he might have felt mortified, when he found that his royal majesty had fitted out an expedition consisting of one 74, one 60 gun ship, three sloops of war, and three transports, with 2000 land forces and 3000 sailors, to capture 59 privates, (11 of them sick) and 6 officers, of the 40th regiment of infantry! *Sir Thomas Hardy, commander of the naval forces, and lieut. gen. Andrew Pilkington, commander of the land forces which* CONQUERED *Eastport*, will no doubt have a handsome notice of their brilliant exploits in the *London Gazette Extraordinary*—but when the people of England learn that this expedition has cost John Bull more than half a million of dollars, and has resulted in the capture of 43 full-blooded Yankees and 6 pieces of cannon, no doubt they will think it a glorious victory, every way equal to that obtained over the gallant Porter.

The second day after the capture, com. Hardy ordered out the militia of Eastport, inspected and disarmed them, and took two brass 6 pounders, belonging to gov. Strong, and carried them into the fort. The deputy collector, Mr. Corney, has taken the oath of allegiance to king George, and is re-appointed by Com. Hardy. The conduct of this man, previous to and since the capture of Eastport, has been infamous. He has been in the British interest for some time, and was in the habit of giving every facility to smugglers.—His reappointment is ample proof against him. The bonds and property of the custom house had been deposited by Mr. Trescott, the collector, in a safe place, out of the custom house. The whole amount of the bonds is supposed to be about 20 thousand dollars. Information was given to the enemy by a smuggler of the name of Rogers, from Penobscot, where the bonds and custom house papers were deposited, when the enemy sent after and secured them. When sir Thomas Hardy's proclamation, inviting the inhabitants to take the oath of allegiance, was posted up, some person, attached to the army, very spiritedly posted up a counter paper, cautioning the people against swearing allegiance to king George. The following is a copy of the paper:

"Whereas, since the conquest of this island by his Britannic majesty's forces, and the commander of sir Thomas Hardy, and lieut. col. Andrew Pilkington, it appears by a proclamation published by virtue of their authority, that the citizens of this place are to choose either an eternal allegiance to his majesty George the 3d, (from whose yoke our fathers freed us) or an abandonment of their property on this island; it becomes their duty seriously to consider whether they will renounce forever the rights and privileges of American citizens, or accept the terms of the oath of allegiance for themselves, their heirs and successors, or like good men, and true to their country and honor, refuse such oath of abject allegiance, and appeal at once to the virtue and generosity of the American people for reparation. If the oath be taken, you cannot dare to stand by the side of your bleeding country in the hour of her distress; but you and your children forever must be considered the subjects of Britain. Never let it be said by your children, *our fathers basely sold what their fathers nobly won.* If you do not take the oath, you are still freemen and honorable Americans, and can meet your fellow citizens with a pure heart. If you do take the oath, you will be degraded in their eyes forever.

"A day, an hour of virtuous liberty—
"Is worth a whole eternity of bondage."

A TRUE AMERICAN."

About 5 o'clock in the morning, after many had read the above paper, it was taken down by the British officers, who were highly exasperated at the attempt to prevent the Americans from perjuring themselves.

The officers also report, that Eastport, previous to its capture, was thronged with busy *treading Englishmen*, some of them naturalized.—A fellow of the name of *Mills*, a naturalized Englishman, had been seen at Eastport before and after the capture, when it was generally supposed he was from the enemy's lines with goods for the Boston market. The officers describe him to be about 6 feet 8 inches high, a vulgar looking fellow, of dark complexion; has a bad countenance, a British provincial dialect, and walks with *elbows foremost*. He was at Eastport at the time of its surrender. The officers of government will do well to look after this fellow and his goods, should he come to Boston. It is understood that Sir Thomas Hardy brought with him a correct copy of the militia muster rolls of the Eastport militia, but he does not always get correct information; we believe he has been most singularly deceived in the accounts he has received as to the amount of the force at Eastport; and we can explain how he has been deceived. The *young man in Boston*, who has watched for several months back the movements of the 40th regt. and his spent five days out of six in observing the several detachments leaving their quarters for the eastward, very naturally supposed they were *all bound to Eastport.*

About 500 men from the 4th regt. were marched to the eastward, and no doubt his information, predicated on this calculation, has been the cause of this large force being sent again at Eastport.—If this young man (now seeking a commission in the British army) had been seized on the wharf where he took his daily stand, they no doubt would have found papers on him sufficient to convict him of corresponding with, and giving intelligence to the enemy. Now it is very well to examine the great injury this young man has done to his friends, and the vast importance he has attached to the 40th regt. has already cost John Bull *half a million of dollars*, to capture 48 of their men, which is about $10,446 56 1-2 cents for each man; and according to this calculation, it would take to capture the whole regiment 1000 strong, $10,466,000.

It is further said, that the *federal representative has taken the oath of allegiance*, and has been appointed a *British justice of the peace!*

Mr. Benjamin Crowninshield, of Salem, was at Eastport at the time of its capture, and gallantly volunteered his services to major Putnam, and was in the fort when it surrendered.

The officers generally report favorably of the conduct and deportment of sir Thomas Hardy towards them. The following were the terms of surrender proposed by the admiral:

1. The garrison to march out with the honors of war, and pile their arms.

2. To consider the garrison prisoners of war; the officers to be paroled and return to the United States.

3. Personal property to be respected.

Sir Thomas Hardy, conformably to the terms proposed, gave the officers a chebacco boat of about 15 tons, in which they sailed for Portland, and arrived there after a passage of two days. On the passage, they were overhauled by a British privateer; three shots were fired at them to bring them to; notwithstanding they had a white flag. The first shot was a 9 pounder, at half a mile distance; the second a 6 pounder, at a quarter of a mile distance; the third, of round and grape, at pistol shot distance, the grape flying all round them. The officers were standing towards the privateer the whole time they were firing at them. When they came within hail, the captain of the privateer ordered them to send their boat on board, or they would sink them. Major Putnam went on board, informed them who they were, and was dismissed without telling them what privateer it was.

Such is the rise, progress and completion of this mighty conquest of 48 Yankees, by the renowned Sir Thomas Hardy, and the gallant lieut. gen. Pilkington. John Bull never appeared surrounded with so much glory, since he reigned over the *British Gulls.*

ALEXANDRIA, AUG. 8.

FROM BELOW

On Friday last a party of the Fort Washington artillerists under the command of capt. W. Nicholas, was promptly dispatched from that station to aid Gen. Stewart's body of militia near Cedar Point; but we were stopt, and marched back with some troops and baggage carts, the same evening, having received accounts at the encampment of the 35th regt. stationed a little below Piscataway that the enemy's marauding and conflagrating fleet had left Blackstone's Island, and passed Point-Look-out: not however ascertaining if they had proceeded towards the Patuxent or down the bay. The 36th regt. in consequence moved their ground to the heights between Piscataway and upper Marlboro', a station about 3 quarters of a mile distant from Nottingham and Marlboro' for further operations.

On Saturday at noon a full salute was given at Fort Washington, on receiving the important account of the success of the second and too bloody conflict of General BROWN's brave and intrepid army at Chippewa, and repossession of Fort Michilimachinac.

We are informed some time back a person suspected and implicated for treason as a spy and consequently taken up by the militia under General Stewart for safe keeping was sent up to Lieut. Col. Scott commanding the encampment of the 36th regiment, &c. near Marlboro,' who had him forthwith lodged in fort Washington for further proofs and legal examination: He has been recognized there by a person who saw him on board the Dragon and her barges, as a pilot and guide to some of the lower inlets and creeks of Potomac river as also by others who accuse him of acting as a Potomac pilot out of Alexandria—He has assumed different names, but at present takes that of Ignatius Jaber, or Jabob, he is a lusty fat man, about the age of 30 or 35 years.—[*Herald.*

LATE FROM CANADA.

Boston, Aug. 5.—We have received regular files of Quebec papers to the 26th ult. and Montreal to the 30th.

The latest papers from Quebec mention the arrival of further reinforcements from Europe; and report, by the last Burlington stage, announces the arrival of an additional number.—[*Pal.*

MORE TROOPS.

Quebec, July 6—since our last, have arrived in the river, a part, if not the whole, of three brigades of troops, consisting of eleven regiments and a brigade of artillery. The whole sailed together from Bordeaux on the 6th of June. The brigades are as follow—the 3d, 5th, 1st batt. 27th, 1st batt. 50th regt and a brigade of artillery, under the command of Major General Power. The 1st batt. of 4th, 44th and 85th regiments, under Major General Ross. The 1st batt. of 81st, 5th batt. of both, 1st batt of 9th and 1st. batt. of 27th regiment under Major General Kempt. They were convoyed by H M S Warspite and Ajax, of 74 guns. A part have arrived, and taken their departure, by land, upwards. Ten more vessels are telegraphed, besides a 74; but as it is, at present, the season of westerly winds and calms, their appearance will be a work of time.

The intention, we understand to be, that the troops should land below and march up. This is the only remedy to counteract the unpropitious effect of the season. Would to heaven that these troops were at Fort George, instead of below; but we trust that all will be in good time; and that General Brown will eventually be convinced that it was in an evil hour he ventured to cross the Niagara river, however numerous may be his force. His progress hitherto is far from rapid; and it was only at the outset that he could expect success, as our force in that quarter must soon be formidable.—We confess, however, that we do not feel quite easy in contemplating the prospective relative strength of the two fleets, which are to contend for the mastery of the lake. We should be happy to be assured that all is as it should be on our side; and that there is no kind of danger of an overmatch on the side of the enemy. We are by no means disposed to croak; but a view of the past does not hold out the most sanguine expectations for the future. Great Britain, however, ought not to be surprised on any water, particularly now that she is disengaged from the great European contest; and we hope she will not be.

TEMPER OF THE CANADIANS.

After much prevarication on the part of the American government, the negociations for the exchange of prisoners have terminated as they ought to terminate. The States have abandoned the long contested point, and left the British government to act as it may find expedient, with respect to the twenty-three prisoners, British subjects, sent to England. These negociations have been conducted, on our side, with becoming firmness. Equal firmness, we trust, will be evinced in the maintenance of every other point requisite to justice, and a satisfactory termination of the war. The cession of the long contested point respecting the prisoners sent to England, is a proof that the American government begins to relax of its high tone, and to suspect that it may possibly be mistaken in its calcthations of finding the United Kingdom at its feet, now that Mr. Madison's European demi-god turns out to be a mere mortal, and that not of the first order.

THE ARMY OPPOSED TO GEN. BROWN.

Montreal, July 25.—Dispatches have been received from Lieut. Gen Drummond, containg accounts from Major General Riall to the 17th instant.

The Major General was then at the Twenty Mile Creek, in which place, after leaving strong garrisons in forts George, Niagara and Missasaga, he had arrived with part of the Royal and King's regiments, some militia and Indians, and where he had been joined by Col. Scott, with the 103d regt. from Burlington, and part of the Glengary Fencibles from York. The Major General's collective force amounted to about 4000 men, with which it was his intention to take up a position at the Twelve Mile Creek.

The enemy in the afternoon of the 15th, advanced a strong column from Queenston, consisting of about three thousand men, with a six pounder and howitzer, and approached Fort George, evidently with the intention of establishing their positions to enable them to carry on their operations against that post.

Lt. Col. Tucker, who had been left in command of the forts on the frontier, moved out from Fort Missasaga, with 2 six pounders and a detachment of the Kings regt. while at the same time a part of the royals moved out from Fort George. A heavy cannonading commenced, which lasted for upwards of an hour, when the impression of our fire upon the enemy was such as to compell him to retire precipitately, and as it is supposed, with considerable loss.—Not a casuality occurred on our part.

[The Creeks mentioned are on the Ontario, on the left of Gen. Brown.]

Montreal, July 20.—Accounts to the 22d inst. have been received from our army at fort George. The American Army had made a *show* of their forces before Fort George, but thought proper to retire without making an attack.—Gen. Riall was constantly receiving reinforcements, and Gen. Drummond was momently expected there with a large force; from which it may be inferred, that before this, the American Army have been compelled to retrace their steps.—At any rate news of the first consequence from that quarter may be looked for daily.

PLATTSBURG, JULY 30.

On Saturday last, two of our gun boats captured, about a mile from the line, a rait consisting of plank and spars, valued at 5 or 6000 dollars, on board of which was twenty seven barrels of tar. The raft was owned by citizens of the United States, who were taking it over the enemy—6 or 8 of them were taken on board of it, and we understand have been delivered over to the civil authority for trial. One Holgate, of Milton, Vermont, is said to be the principal, in this traitorous and diabolical traffic.

The enemy's vessel according to the latest information, progresses very slowly, and is not in so great forwardness now as was reported to be 8 or 10 days ago.

On Thursday morning last, captain Nelson of the 10th Infantry, with a small detachment surprised the British picket at Smith's, in Odletown, killed a Lieut. made 9 prisoners, and put the rest to flight.

The prisoners, (a sergt. maj. qr. mas. sergt. 2 sergeants and five privates) were brought to this place yesterday morning.

The enemy's Indians are constantly hovering about the lines.

LATEST FROM THE NIAGARA.

Utica, Aug 4—In this evening's stage, arrived two of the British captains taken at the battle at Bridgewater, and captain —— of our army, Captain —— was sick with the measles, and not in the battle at Bridgewater, which he states to have been as sanguinary as heretofore represented, and the British loss is much greater than ours. Capt. Kinne, son of Mr. Newcomb Kinne, of Norwich, Ct. was among our slain. Captain —— states that he met Gen. Gaines at Canandaigua, on his way to assume the command of the army, which was so far from being in danger or of surrendering to the enemy, that no intention of recrossing the Niagara existed; that the army had received reinforcements since the last battle, equal to the number lost in that engagement.—The armed vessels which lately arrived from Erie, Pa. remained at Buffalo. General Brown was in good spirits, and intended to resume the command of his forces as soon as his wounds would permit. Capt. A. Spencer, jun. was living when capt. —— left Buffalo. General Riall was at Buffalo, but about 200 British prisoners were on their march for Greenbush.

Notwithstanding the number of brave men who had fallen in the two battles, the spirit of the troops was rather elevated than depressed—[*Col.*

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 8.

By the Steam-Boat Car of Neptune arrived yesterday from Albany, the following was the only article of intelligence received:

A letter was received at Albany on Friday last from Major General Brown, dated Buffalo, August 1. In substance, "that our army at Erie was under no fear of being attacked by the British: That reinforcements were joining them: That he expected soon to be in a situation re-assume his command." He has made a demand on Major General Hall for 1000 militia.—General Hall issued his orders for an immediate draft of that number.

Extract of a letter received in this city, by a gentleman from his correspondent, dated New Brunswick, (N. J.) August 6.

"We last night examined a fellow here, who says he is a deserter from the Mars 74; that a party came on shore, on Long Island, about 8 or 10 miles to the eastward of New Utrecht, and carried off cattle. When he escaped; crossed at the Narrows; was expected by Col. Forbes, who sent his examination up to the city; came on to this place, where he has repeated his tale, but the commanding officer here holds him under guard, on suspicion of his being either a spy or a deserter from our own service. He says he came out in a fleet of 16 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a bomb vessel, and 11 transports, which are now off Long Island, all lying out of sight of land, except a squadron of three or four sounding in shore—that they have about 6000 troops on board, which, with the marines and sailors, will form an army of 12,000 men, and that they are to land next Thursday night, and march to New-York, which is to be attacked and destroyed. The fellow has varied in his story—but I am inclined to think some part of it true. If you can hear any thing of this project I wish you would drop me a line, as, if the fellow is honest, we ought not to detain him, and if a spy or deserter, should be further secured."

CANANDAIGUA, AUG. 2.

The way to CATCH 'EM.—Captain Ketchem, we understand, during the evening of the battle at Bridgewater, with a small party of men, circumvented the British army and attacked Gen. Riall and suite, killed one of his aids, and took the other and himself prisoners. The Yankees begin to learn *the way to catch 'em.*

Singular Circumstance.—On the day previous to the battle of Bridgewater, five British officers were made prisoners at a *card table*, near St. Davids, by a party of our dragoons, who were scouring the country.

Fifteen or twenty British officers, and about 200 soldiers, taken in the battle of Bridgewater, have passed through here for Greenbush.

Three hundred Indians have arrived at 18 mile creek, 18 miles this side of Fort Niagara, from Sackett's Harbor, in boats. 100 of the same company passed here on Saturday, for Buffaloe.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 8.

We are obligingly favored by a friend with a letter dated at Sackett's Harbor, August 1. It mentions the sailing of the fleet under commodore Chauncey on that morning. The Commodore was much indisposed when the fleet sailed for the head of the Lake. An attack on the Harbor was expected and arrangements made to give the assailants a warm reception.—[*Press.*

A letter from a person on board the Ontario fleet, to his brother in Philadelphia.

"*Ship Superior, off Sackett's Harbor, August 1st.*

"The Superior is a beautiful ship, and mounts twenty-six forty-two pound carronades, and two long twenty-fours on her spar deck, and thirty-two long forty-two pounders on her gun deck.

"An English schr. appears every day off here reconnoitering our fleet, but on sending one of an equal force out, she runs. Yesterday the Lady of the Lake had orders to pursue her into Kingston, and after a chase of two hours, she run in sight of the whole fleet and returned."