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BRILLIANT EXPLOIT.

Copy of a letter from Col. PHILIP REED, of 25th regiment of Maryland militia, to Brig. Genl. BENJ. CHAMBERS.

Camp at Belle Air, 3d Sept. 1814.

SIR—I avail myself of the first moment I have been able to seize from incessant labour, to inform you that about half past eleven o'clock, on the night of the 30th ult. I received information, that the barges of the enemy then lying off Waltham's farm, were moving in shore. I concluded their object was to land, and burn the houses, &c. at Waltham's, and made the necessary arrangements to meet him, and to be prepared for an opportunity which I had sought for several days, to strike the enemy. During our march to the point threatened, it was discovered that the blow was aimed at our camp. Orders were immediately given to the quartermaster to remove the camp and baggage, and to the troops to counter-march, pass the road by the right of our camp, and form on the rising ground about three hundred paces in its rear—the right towards Caulk's house, and the left resting on the road—the artillery in the centre, supported by the infantry on the right and left.

I directed capt. Wickes and his 2d lieut. Beck, with a part of the rifle company, to be formed so as to cover the road by which the enemy marched, and with this section I determined to post myself, leaving the line to be formed under the direction of major Wickes and captain Chambers. The head of the enemy's column soon presented itself, and received the fire of our advanced party at seventy paces distance, and being pressed by numbers vastly superior, I repaired to my post in the line, having ordered the riflemen to return and form on the right of the line. The fire now became general along the whole line, and was sustained by our troops with the most determined valor. The enemy pressed our front; foiled in this, he threw himself on our left flank, which was occupied by Captain Chambers's company—here, too, his efforts were equally unavailing. His fire had nearly ceased, when I was informed, that in some parts of our line the cartridges were entirely expended, nor did any of the boxes contain more than a very few rounds (although each man had brought about twenty into the field), the artillery cartridges were entirely expended. Under these circumstances, I ordered the line to fall back to a convenient spot, where a part of the line was formed—when the few remaining cartridges were distributed among a part of the line, which was again brought into the field, where it remained for a considerable time, the night preventing a pursuit. The artillery and infantry, for whom there were no cartridges, were ordered to this place. The enemy having made every effort in his power, although apprised of our having fallen back, manifested no disposition to follow us up, but retreated about the time our ammunition was exhausted.

When it is recollected that very few of our officers or men had ever heard the whistling of a ball, that the force of the enemy (as the most accurate information enables us to estimate) was double ours, that it was commanded by Sir Peter Parker of the Menelaus, one of the most distinguished officers in the British navy, and composed (as their officers admitted in a subsequent conversation) of as fine men as could be selected from the British service—I feel justified in the assertion, that the gallantry of the officers and men on this occasion could not be excelled by any troops. The officers and men performed their duty. It is, however, but an act of justice to notice those officers who seemed to display more than a common degree of gallantry. Major Wickes and Captain Chambers were conspicuous—Captain Wickes and Lieut. Beck of the rifle corps, lieut Ennick and ensign Skirvin of capt. Chamber's company, exerted themselves; as did captain Hynson and his ensign Grant—captain Ussleton (of the brigade artillery) and his lieuts. Reud and Browne—lieutenant Tilghman, who commanded the guns of the volunteer artillery in the absence of captain Hands, (who is in ill health and from home) was conspicuous for his gallantry—his ensign Thomas, also manifested much firmness. I am indebted to captain Wilson of the cavalry, who was with me, for his exertions; and also to adjutant Hynson, who displayed much zeal & firmness throughout. To Dr. Blake, Dr. Gordon, and to Isaac Spencer, esq. who were accidently in camp, I am indebted for reconnoitering the enemy on his advance.

You will be surprised, sir, when I inform you, that in an engagement of so long continuance, in an open field, where the moon shone brilliantly on the rising ground occupied by our troops, while the shade of the neighboring woods, under the protection of which the enemy fought, gave us but an indistinct view of any thing but the flash of his guns—that under all the disparity of numbers against us, and the advantage of a regular discipline on the side of the enemy, we had not one man killed, and only one sergeant, one corporal, and one private wounded, and those slightly. The enemy left one midshipman and eight men dead on the field, and nine wounded, six of whom died in the course of a few hours.—Sir Peter Parker was amongst the slain—he was mortally wounded with a buck shot, and died before he reached the barges, to which he was conveyed by his men. The enemy's force consisting of marines and musqueteers, was in part armed with boarding pikes, swords, and pistols, no doubt intended for our tents, as orders had been given by sir Peter not to fire. Many of these arms, with rockets, muskets, &c. have fallen into our hands, found by the picket guard under ensign Skirvin, which was posted on the battle ground for the remainder of the night.—Nothing but the want of ammunition saved the enemy from destruction.

Attached are the names of the wounded—and as an act of justice to those concerned, I inclose you a list of the names of every officer and soldier engaged in the affair. Certain information from the enemy assures us that his total loss in killed and wounded was 42 or 43, including 2 wounded lieutenants.

Names of the wounded.

Captain Chamber's company—John Magnos, sergeant, slightly, in the thigh; Philip Crane, corporal, a ball between the tendons and the bone of the thigh near the knee.

Capt. Henry Page's company—John Glanvill, private, in the arm.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

PHIL. REED, Lt. Col. Com.

Brig. Gen. Benjamin Chambers, 6th Brigade, Md. Militia.

JOHN W. HARRIS, TAYLOR,

Late foreman to Henry Howard, Merchant Taylor, of Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Shepherd's-Town, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house of Mr. Jacob Crowl, Senior, adjoining Mr. James Shepherd's white house, and next door to Messrs Worthington & Cookus' Store, where he is ready to execute work in his line of business with neatness and in the newest fashion. Officers uniforms will be made agreeably to the late general orders of the Hon. Secretary at War and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy—Ladies riding habits will be made in the most modern style. Those who shall be pleased to honor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, at moderate prices and with the utmost despatch.

Shepherd's Town, Sept. 15

N. B. Two or three boys between 12 and 14 years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

Vaccine Matter.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, agent for vaccination, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post, and the requisite fee (five dollars) in the current bank paper of any of the middle States, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter as will enable any discreet person who can read and write, to secure his own family from the Small Pox with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject, to or from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,
U. States' Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

N. B. The editors of newspapers within the United States, are required to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent for Vaccination, who will remit payment for the same by post.

Aug 18—Sept. 10. 1aw3w.

LOOK HERE.

OWING to a requisition having been lately made from the county of Jefferson, for a certain number of men to perform a tour of duty in the service of the United States; I am compelled, as being one of that number to perform the tour, in consequence of which I have got my brother, Ezekiel Showers, to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS for me, until I return, at my place of residence in the town of Smithfield, which will be done in all its various branches—I hope that my old customers and a generous public will not forsake me in consequence of my absence, as the business will be carried on equally as well as if I was at home. I likewise hope that they will accept my grateful acknowledgments for their past favors.

The public's humble servant,
JOSHUA SHOWERS.

September 15.

FOR SALE,

An active Negro Boy,

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

August 4.

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern in Charles-town, and formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson. It is well calculated for any kind of public business. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN HAINES.

Sept 15

Six Cents and a Chew of Tobacco Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July, a bound Girl named MARIA BRIDGIN, about eleven years old: had on when she went away a blue linsy frock, took no other clothing with her. I will give the above reward for said girl if brought home, but no thanks nor charges.

JACOB HILAMAN.

Sept. 9, 1814.

STOLEN MARE.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's pasture, near the White House, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the twenty-ninth of July last,

A BRIGHT SORREL MARE,

with some white in her face, and both hind feet white—about 7 years old, between 15 and 16 hands high, a natural pacer—there is on the right fore leg a lump about the size of a partridge egg, which is very remarkable.

I will give a reward of five dollars for the mare if taken in the county, ten dollars if within twenty miles of home, twenty dollars if a greater distance, and forty dollars for the mare and thief, if the thief is brought to conviction.

SAMUEL MENDENHALL.

September 9.

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 made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

August 4. tf.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell a very valuable Negro Man and his wife, both slaves for life, with a boy 14 years old, one 12 years old, one 7 years old, and a girl 5 years old, each to serve till they are 28 years of age. The Man is stout, strong and healthy, and equal to any other as a labourer on a farm. His character for honesty, industry and attention, is well established wherever he has lived. The Woman is inferior to none in Virginia, as a cook, baker, wash woman, dairy-maid, or nurse in a sick room. She is remarkably industrious, perfectly honest, and possesses as many useful and valuable qualities as any servant I ever knew.—The children are active, healthy and well grown. I will sell them together or separate, but should prefer selling them together, or as near each other as possible. For terms apply to me, near Winchester.

EDW. S. GANTT.

August 18.—

gret, it must and will be seen with the deepest re-

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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 neighbourhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool 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.

10,000 lbs. prime *Sweat* Soal Leather,

which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made.

ALSO,

Upper & Harness Leather,

KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Tops, New HERRINGS and BACON &c. &c. &c.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814.

P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday night, the 6th instant, two apprentice boys, one named DANIEL RAGON, and the other JOHN WARE—Ware is of a dark complexion, and has a very remarkable scar in his forehead by a blow with an axe: he had on when he went away a second hand blue cloth coat, dyed—Ragon is a boy that hath an aukward walk, rather slow of speech; had on a brown coat with white buttons—their other clothing not known, as they have a variety with them. They are both shoemakers, and will try to pass for journeymen, and may have a certificate from the Journeymen's Society in Georgetown, D. C. Whoever will apprehend said boys and deliver them to the subscriber, living in Georgetown, or secure them in any gaol in the United States, so that I get them, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

N. B.—All persons are most strictly forwarned from harboring or employing said boys, as I am determined to put the law in full force against all such offenders.

WILLIAM LANG.

Georgetown, August 10, 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, Bed 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.

FOR SALE,

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1814. [No. 338.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is *Two Dollars* a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 20,
1 *o'clock, P. M.*

The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, has this day communicated by Mr. EDWARD COLES, *his private Secretary, the following*

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

Notwithstanding the early day which had been fixed for your session of the present year, I was induced to call you together, still sooner, as well that any inadequacy in the existing provisions for the wants of the Treasury might be supplied, as that no delay might happen in providing for the result of the negociation on foot with Great Britain, whether it should require arrangements adapted to a return of peace, or further and more effective provisions for prosecuting the war.

The result is not yet known. If, on one hand, the repeal of the orders in council, and the general pacification in Europe, which withdrew the occasion on which impressments from American vessels were practised, suggest expectations that peace and amity may be re-established; we are compelled, on the other hand, by the refusal of the British government to accept the offered mediation of the Emperor of Russia, by the delays in giving effect to its own proposal of a direct negociation; and above all, by the principles and manner in which the war is now avowedly carried on, to infer that a spirit of hostility is indulged more violent than ever against the rights and prosperity of this country.

This increased violence is best explained by the two important circumstances, that the great contest in Europe, for an equilibrium guaranteeing all its states against the ambition of any, has been closed without any check on the overbearing power of Great-Britain on the ocean; and that it has left in her hands disposable armaments, with which, forgetting the difficulties of a remote war against a free people, and yielding to the intoxication of success, with the example of a great victim to it before her eyes, she cherishes hopes of still further aggrandizing a power already formidable in its abuses to the tranquility of the civilized and commercial world.

But, whatever may have inspired the enemy with these more violent purposes, the public councils of a nation, more able to maintain than it was to acquire its independence, and with a devotion to it, rendered more ardent by the experience of its blessings, can never deliberate but on the means most effectual for defeating the extravagant views or unwarrantable passions, with which alone the war can now be pursued against us.

In the events of the present campaign the enemy, with all his augmented means, and wanton use of them, has little ground for exultation, unless he can feel it in the success of his recent enterprizes against this metropolis, and the neighboring town of Alexandria; from both of which his retreats were as precipitate, as his attempts were bold and fortunate. In his other incursions on our Atlantic frontier, his progress often checked and chastised by the martial spirit of the neighboring citizens, has had more effect in distressing individuals, and in dishonoring his arms, than in promoting any object of legitimate warfare. And in the two instances mentioned, however deeply to be regretted on our part, he will find in his transient success, which interrupted for a moment only the ordinary public business at the seat of government, no compensation for the loss of character with the world, by his violations of private property, and by his destruction of public edifices, protected, as monuments of the arts, by the laws of civilized warfare.

On our side we can appeal to a series of achievements, which have given new lustre to the American arms. Besides the brilliant incidents in the minor operations of the campaign, the splendid victories gained on the Canadian side of the Niagara, by the American forces, under Major Gen. Brown, and Brigadiers Scott and Gaines, have gained for these heroes, and their emulating companions, the most unfading laurels; and having triumphantly tested the progressive discipline of the American soldiery, have taught the enemy, that the longer he protracts his hostile efforts, the more certain and decisive will be his final discomfiture.

On our southern borders victory has continued also to follow the American standard. The bold and skilful operations of Major General Jackson, conducting troops drawn from the militia of the states least distant, particularly of Tennessee, have subdued the principal tribes of hostile savages, and, by establishing a peace with them, preceded by recent and exemplary chastisement, has best guarded against the mischief their co-operation with the British enterprizes which may be planned against that quarter of our country. Important tribes of Indians on our north western frontier, have also acceded to stipulations which bind them to the interests of the U. States, and to consider our enemy as theirs also.

In the recent attempt of the enemy on the city of Baltimore, defended by militia and volunteers, aided by a small body of regulars & seamen, he was received with a spirit which produced a rapid retreat to his ships; whilst a concurrent attack by a large fleet was successfully resisted by the steady and well-directed fire of the fort and batteries opposed to it.

In another recent attack by a powerful force on our troops at Plattsburg, of which regulars made a part only, the enemy, after a perseverance for many hours, was finally compelled to seek safety in a hasty retreat with our gallant bands pressing upon him.

On the Lakes, so much contested throughout the war, the great exertions for the command made on our part, have been well repaid. On Lake Ontario our squadron is now, and has been for some time, in a condition to confine that of the enemy to his own port; and to favor the operations of our land forces on that frontier.

A part of the squadron on Lake Erie has been extended into Lake Huron, and has produced the advantage of displaying our command on that Lake also. One object of the expedition was the reduction of Mackinaw, which failed with the loss of a few brave men, among whom was an officer justly distinguished for his gallant exploits. The expedition, ably conducted by both the land and the naval commanders, was otherwise highly valuable in its effects.

On Lake Champlain, where our superiority had for some time been undisputed, the British squadron lately came into action, with the American, commanded by Captain M'Donough. It issued in the capture of the whole of the enemy's ships. The best praise for this officer and his intrepid comrades is in the likeness of his triumph to the illustrious victory, which immortalized another officer, and established, at a critical moment, our command of another Lake.

On the Ocean the pride of our Naval arms has been amply supported. A second frigate has indeed fallen into the hands of the enemy, but the loss is hidden in the blaze of heroism with which she was defended. Captain Porter, who commanded her, and whose previous career had been distinguished by daring enterprize and by fertility of genius, maintained a sanguinary contest against two ships, one of them superior to his own, and under other severe disadvantages, till humanity tore down the colors which valor had nailed to the mast. This officer and his brave comrades have added much to the rising glory of the American flag, and have merited all the effusions of gratitude which their country is ever ready to bestow on the champions of its rights and of its safety.

Two smaller vessels of war have also become prizes to the enemy; but by a superiority of force, which sufficiently vindicates the reputation of their commanders; whilst two others, one commanded by Captain Warrington, the other by Captain Blakely, have captured British ships, of the same class, with a gallantry and good conduct, which entitle them, and their companions, to a just share in the praise of their country.

In spite of the naval force of the enemy accumulated on our coasts, our private cruisers also have not ceased to annoy his commerce, and to bring their rich prizes into our ports; contributing thus, with other proofs, to demonstrate the incompetency and illegality of a blockade, the proclamation of which is made the pretext for vexing and discouraging the commerce of neutral powers with the United States.

To meet the extended and diversified warfare adopted by the enemy, great bodies of militia have been taken into service for the public defence, and great expenses incurred. That the defence every where may be both more convenient and more economical, Congress will see the necessity of immediate measures for filling the ranks of the regular army; and of enlarging the provision for special corps, mounted and unmounted, to be engaged for longer periods of service than are due from the militia. I earnestly renew, at the same time, a recommendation of such changes in the system of the militia, as by classing and disciplining for the most prompt and active service the portions most capable of it, will give to that great resource for the public safety, all the requisite energy and efficiency.

The monies received into the Treasury during the nine months ending on the thirtieth day of June last, amounted to thirty two millions of dollars, of which near eleven millions were the proceeds of the public revenue, and the remainder derived from loans. The disbursements for public expenditures during the same period exceeded thirty four millions of dollars, and left in the Treasury, on the first day of July, near five millions of dollars. The demands during the remainder of the present year already authorised by Congress, and the expenses incident to an extension of the operations of the war, will render it necessary that large sums should be provided to meet them.

From this view of the national affairs, Congress will be urged to take up, without delay, as well the subject of pecuniary supplies as that of military force, and on a scale commensurate with the extent and the character which the war has assumed. It is not to be disguised, that the situation of our country calls for its greatest efforts. Our enemy is powerful in men and money; on the land and on the water. Availing himself of fortuitous advantages, he is aiming, with his undivided force, a deadly blow at our growing prosperity, perhaps at our national existence. He has avowed his purpose of trampling on the usages of civilized warfare, and given earnests of it, in the plunder and wanton destruction of private property. In his pride of maritime dominion and in his thirst of commercial monopoly, he strikes with peculiar animosity at the progress of our navigation and of our manufactures. His barbarous policy has not even spared those monuments of the arts and models of taste, with which our country had enriched and embellished its infant Metropolis. From such an adversary, hostility in its greatest force and in its worst forms may be looked for. The American people will face it with the undaunted spirit, which in our revolutionary struggle defeated his unrighteous projects. His threats and his barbarities, instead of dismay, will kindle in every bosom an indignation not to be extinguished but in the disaster and expulsion of such cruel invaders. In providing the means necessary, the National Legislature will not distrust the heroic and enlightened patriotism of its constituents. They will cheerfully and proudly bear every burden of every kind, which the safety and honor of the nation demand. We have seen them every where paying their taxes, direct and indirect, with the greatest promptness and alacrity. We see them rushing with enthusiasm to the scenes where danger and duty call. In offering their blood they give the surest pledge that no other tribute will be withheld.

Having forborne to declare war until to other aggressions had been added the capture of nearly a thousand American vessels, and the impressment of thousands of American sea faring citizens, and until a final declaration had been made by the government of Great Britain, that her hostile orders against our commerce would not be revoked, but on conditions as impossible as unjust; whilst it was known that these orders would not otherwise cease, but with a war which had lasted nearly twenty years, and which, according to appearances at that time, might last as many more; having manifested on every occasion, and in every proper mode, a sincere desire to arrest the effusion of blood, and meet our enemy on the ground of justice and reconciliation, our beloved country, in still opposing to his persevering hostility all its energies, with an undiminished disposition towards peace and friendship on honorable terms, must carry with it the good wishes of the impartial world, and the best hopes of support from an Omnipotent and kind Providence.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Sept. 20th, 1814.

From the Nat. Intelligencer of Sept. 19.

GLORIOUS NEWS.

We have the highest satisfaction in laying before our readers the following important official letters, which announce the annihilation of the British Naval force on Lake Champlain, and the defeat of the British army at the head of the Lake under the immediate command of Gov. Prevost.

Copy of a letter from Com. McDonough to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, off Plattsburg,
September 11.

SIR—The Almighty has been pleased to grant us a signal victory on Lake Champlain, in the capture of one frigate, one brig, and two sloops of war of the enemy.

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

T. MACDONOUGH, Com.

Hon. W. JONES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Macomb, (just received) to the Secretary of War, dated

FORT MOREAU, Sept. 12, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that the British army, consisting of four brigades, and a corps of artillery, a squadron of horse and a strong light corps, amounting in all to about fourteen thousand men, after investing this place on the north of the Saranac since the 5th instant, broke up their camp and raised the siege this morning at 2 o'clock.

They are now retreating precipitately, leaving their sick and wounded behind.

The enemy opened his batteries yesterday morning, and continued the cannonading, bombarding and rocket firing until sunset; by this time our batteries had completely silenced those of our opponents.

The light troops and militia are now in full pursuit of the enemy, making prisoners in all directions. Deserters are constantly coming in, so that the loss of the British army in this enterprize will be considerable.

A more detailed report will be made of the siege, and circumstances attending it, as early as possible.

The officers and men have all done their duty. The artillery and engineers have performed their functions with a zeal and precision highly honorable to their country.

Our loss is trifling indeed, having only one officer and fifteen men killed, and one officer and thirty men wounded.

The Militia of New-York and the Volunteers of Vermont have been exceedingly serviceable, and have evinced a degree of patriotism and bravery worthy of themselves and the states to which they respectively belong.

The strength of the garrison is only fifteen hundred effective men rank and file.

I have the honor to be, with perfect respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS OF THE

Battle at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON CITY, SEPT. 22.

Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Smith, to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS, BALTIMORE,
September 19, 1814.

SIR—In compliance with the promise contained in my letter of the 15th inst. I have now the honor of stating, that the enemy landed between 7 and 8000 men on Monday, the 12th inst. at North Point, fourteen miles distant from this town. Anticipating this debarkation, General Stricker had been detached on Sunday evening with a portion of his brigade on the North Point road. Major Randel, of the Baltimore country militia, having under his command a light corps of riflemen and musquetry taken from Gen. Stansbury's brigade and the Pennsylvania volunteers, was detached to the mouth of Bear Creek, with orders to co-operate with Gen. Stricker, & to check any landing in that quarter. On Monday, Brig. Gen. Stricker took a good position at the junction of the two roads leading from this place to North Point, having his right flanked by Bear Creek, and his left by a marsh. He here waited the approach of the enemy, having sent on an advance corps under the command of Major Heath of the 5th regiment. This advance was met by that of the enemy, and after some skirmishing it returned to the line, the main body of the enemy being at a short distance in the rear of their advance. Between two and three o'clock, the enemy's whole force came up and commenced the battle by some discharges of rockets, which were succeeded by the cannon from both sides, and soon after the action became general along the line. General Stricker maintained his ground against a great superiority of numbers during the space of an hour and twenty minutes, when the regiment on his left (the 51st) giving way, he was under the necessity of retiring to the ground in his rear, where he had stationed one regiment as reserve. He here formed his brigade; but the enemy not thinking it advisable to pursue, he, in compliance with previous arrangements, fell back and took post on the left of my entrenchments, and a half mile in advance of them. In this affair the citizen soldiers of Baltimore, with the exception of the 51st regt. have maintained the reputation they so deservedly acquired at Bladensburg, and their brave and skilful leader, has confirmed the confidence which we had all so justly placed in him. I take the liberty of referring you to his letter for a more particular mention of the individuals who, new to warfare, have shown the coolness and valor of veterans; and who, by their conduct on this occasion, have given their country and their city an assurance of what may be expected from them when their services are again required. I cannot dismiss the subject without expressing the heartfelt satisfaction I experience in thus bearing testimony to the courage and good conduct of my fellow-townsmen. About the time General Stricker had taken the ground just mentioned, he was joined by Brig. Gen. Winder, who had been stationed on the west side of the city, but was now ordered to march with Gen. Douglas's brigade of Virginia militia and the U. S. dragoons under captain Bird, and take post on the left of Gen. Stricker. During these movements, the brigades of Gens. Stansbury and Foreman, the seamen and marines under Com. Rodgers, the Pennsylvania volunteers under Cols. Cobean and Findly, the Baltimore artillery under Colonel Harris, and the marine artillery under Captain Stiles, manned the trenches and the batteries—all prepared to receive the enemy. We remained in this situation during the night.

On Tuesday the enemy appeared in front of my entrenchments at the distance of two miles, on the Philadelphia road, from whence he had a full view of our position. He manoeuvred during the morning towards our left, as if with the intention of making a circuitous march and coming down on the Harford or York roads. Gens. Winder and Stricker were ordered to adapt their movements

to those of the enemy so as to baffle this supposed intention. They executed this order with great skill and judgment by taking an advantageous position, stretching from my left across the country, when the enemy was likely to approach the quarter he seemed to threaten. This movement induced the enemy to concentrate his forces (between one and two o'clock) in my front, pushing his advance to within a mile of us, driving in our videttes, and showing an intention of attacking us that evening. I immediately drew Generals Winder and Stricker nearer to the left of my entrenchments and to the right of the enemy, with the intention of their falling on his right or rear, should he attack me; or, if he declined it, of attacking him in the morning. To this movement and to the strength of my defences, which the enemy had the fairest opportunity of observing, I am induced to attribute his retreat, which was commenced at half past 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning. In this he was favored by the extreme darkness and a continued rain, that we did not discover it until day-light. I consented to Gen. Winder's pursuing with the Virginia brigade and the U. S. dragoons; at the same time Major Randal was dispatched with his light corps in pursuit on the enemy's right, whilst the whole of the militia cavalry was put in motion for the same object.—All the troops were, however, so worn out with continued watching, and with being under arms during 3 days and nights, exposed the greater part of the time to very inclement weather, that it was found impracticable to do any thing more than to pick up a few stragglers. The enemy commenced his embarkation that evening, and completed it the next day at 1 o'clock. It would have been impossible, even had our troops been in a condition to act offensively, to have cut off any part of the enemy's rear guard during the embarkation, as the point where it was effected was defended from our approach by a line of defences extending from Back river to Humphrey's creek on the Patapsco, thrown up by ourselves previous to their arrival.

I have now the pleasure of calling your attention to the brave commander of Fort M'Henry, Major Armstead, and to the operations confined to that quarter. The enemy made his approach by water at the same time that his army was advancing on the land, and commenced a discharge of bombs and rockets at the fort as soon as he got within range of it. The situation of Major Armstead was peculiarly trying—the enemy having taken his position at such a distance as to render offensive operations on the part of the fort entirely fruitless, whilst their bombs and rockets were every moment falling in and about it—the officers and men being at the same time entirely exposed. The vessels however, had the temerity to approach somewhat nearer—they were as soon compelled to withdraw. During the night, whilst the enemy on land was retreating, and whilst the bombardment was the most severe, two or three rocket vessels and barges succeeded in getting up the Ferry Branch; but they were soon compelled to retire, by the forts in that quarter, commanded by lieut. Newcomb of the navy, and lieut. Webster of the flotilla. These forts also destroyed one of the barges, with all on board. The barges and battery at the Lazaretto, under the command of lieut. Rutter, of the flotilla, kept up a brisk, and, it is believed, a successful fire during the hotest period of the bombardment. Major Armstead being seriously ill in consequence of his continued exposure to the weather, has rendered it impossible for him to send in his report. It is not, therefore, in my power to do justice to those gallant individuals, who partook with him the danger of a tremendous bombardment, without the ability of retorting, and without that security, which in more regular fortifications is provided for such occasions. The loss in the fort, is, I understand about 27 killed and wounded—amongst the former I have to lament the fall of Lieuts. Claggett and Clemm, who were both estimable citizens and useful officers.

From Gen. Stricker's brigade, the return of the killed and wounded has not yet come in. It is supposed, however, to amount to about 150—among the former, this city has to regret the loss of its representative in the state Legislature, James Lowry Donaldson, Esq. adjutant of the 27th regt. This gentleman will ever be remembered by his constituents for his zeal and talents, and by his corps for his bravery and military knowledge.

I cannot conclude this report without informing you of the great aid I have derived from Commodore Rodgers. He was ever present and ever ready to afford his useful council, and to render his important services. His presence, with that of his gallant officers and seamen, gave confidence to every one.

The enemy's loss in his attempt on Baltimore, amounts, as near as we can ascertain it, to between six and seven hundred killed, wounded and missing—General Ross was certainly killed.

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

S. SMITH, *Maj. Gen. Com'dg.*

Colonel JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Stricker, to Major General Smith, dated

Head-Quarters, 3d Brigade,
Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1814.

MAJOR GENERAL S. SMITH.

Sir—I have the honor to report to you, that in obedience to your orders, I marched from Baltimore on Sunday the 11th inst. with part of my brigade, as the advance corps of the army under your command. My force consisted of 550 of the 5th regiment under Lieut. Col. Sterrett; 620 of the 6th under Lieut. Col. M'Donald; 500 of the 27th, under Lt Col. Fowler; 700 of the 51st under Lieut. Col. Amey; 150 Riflemen under Capt. Dyer; 140 Cavalry under Lt. Col Biays, and the Union Artillery of 75 men, with six 4 pounders under Capt. Montgomery, making an aggregate of 3185 effective men. I moved towards North Point by the main road, and at 8 o'clock, P. M. reached the meeting house near the head of Bear creek seven miles from this city. Here the brigade halted, with the exception of the cavalry who were pushed forward to Gorsuch's farm three miles in advance, and the riflemen who took post near the blacksmith's shop 2 miles in advance of our encampment. At seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th, I received information from the advanced videttes that the enemy were debarking troops from and under cover of their gun vessels which lay off the bluff of North Point within the mouth of Patapsco river. I immediately ordered back my baggage under a strong guard, moved forward the 5th and 27th regiments and my artillery to the head of Long log-lane (so called) resting the 5th with its right on the head of a branch of Bear creek, and its left on the main Point road, while the 27th was posted on the opposite side of the road in line with the 5th, its left extending towards a branch of Back river. The artillery I posted directly at the head of the line in the interval between the 5th and 27th. The 39th occupied a ground 300 yards in the rear of the 27th, and the 51st the same distance in the rear of the 5th extending each parrallel to the front line. The 6th regiment was thrown back to a position a short distance this side of Cook's Tavern, and a half a mile in the rear of the second line. My orders were, that the 5th and 27th should receive the enemy, and if necessary, fall back through the 51st and 39th, and form on the right of the 6th or reserve regiment. The riflemen were ordered to the skirts of a thick low pine wood beyond the blacksmith shop, with a large sedgefield in front, that as the cavalry were still in advance, who would inform of the enemy's approach, they might take advantage of the covering of the wood and annoy his advance. I soon learned that the enemy's advance party was moving rapidly up the main road, and as the cavalry continually announced their progress, I flattered myself with the hope the riflemen would soon proclaim by a galling fire their still nearer approach. Imagine my chagrin, when I perceived the whole rifle corps falling back upon my main position, having too credulously listened to groundless information that the enemy were landing on Back river to cut them off. My hopes of early annoyance to the enemy being thus frustrated, I threw the riflemen on the right flank of my front line, thereby with the addition of a few cavalry very well securing that flank. My videttes soon brought information that the enemy in small force was enjoying himself at Gorsuch's farm. Insulted at the idea of a small marauding party thus daringly provoking chastisement, several of my officers volunteered their corps to dislodge it.

Capts. Levering's and Howard's companies from the 5th, about 150 in number, under Major Heath of that regiment; capt. Aisquith's and a few other riflemen in all about 70; one 4 pounder with 10 men under Lt. Stiles, and the cavalry, were immediately pushed forward to punish the insolence of the enemy's advance, or, if his main body appeared to give evidence of my wish for a general engagement. The latter purpose was soon answered; this small volunteer corps had proceeded scarcely half a mile before the main body of the enemy shewed itself, which was immediately attacked. The infantry and riflemen maintained a fire for some minutes, and retired with some loss in killed and wounded; the cavalry and artillery owing to the disadvantageous grounds not being able to support them. In this skirmish Major Heath's horse was killed under him. At half past two o'clock the enemy commenced throwing rockets across my left flank, which seemed harmless, and had no other effect than to prepare my line for the sound of the artillery, which soon commenced by us on the enemy's right column then pushing across towards my left, and returned by their six pounders and howitzer upon my left and centre. The cannonading was brisk for some minutes, when I ordered my fire to cease until the enemy should get within close range of cannister. Seeing that my left flank was the main object of the enemy, I brought up the 39th into line on the left of the 27th; still more securely to protect my left flank. Col. Amey of the 51st was ordered to form his regiment at right angles with my line resting his right near the left of the 39th. This order being badly executed, created for a moment some confusion in that quarter, but was soon rectified by the efforts of my aid-de camp and brigade major, who corrected the error of Col. Amey, and posted the 51st in its ordered position. The enemy's right column displayed and advanced upon the 39th and 27th. The 51st, unmindful of my object to use its fire in protection of my left flank in case an attempt should be made to turn it, totally forgetful of the honor of the brigade, and regardless of its own reputation, delivered one random fire and retreated precipitately, and in such confusion, as to render every effort of mine to rally them ineffective. Some disorder was occasioned in the second battallion of the 39th, by the flight of the 51st, and a few gave way. The fire now became general from left to right; my artillery in the centre poured forth an incessant volley of cannister upon the enemy's left column, who were endeavoring to gain the cover of a small log-house, about 30 yards in front of the 5th; which, however, precaution had been taken to fire, so soon as capt. Sadtler's Yagers from the 5th (who were originally posted therein) should be compelled to leave it. The enemy's line advanced about 10 minutes before 3 o'clock, with a severe fire which was well returned by the artillery, the whole 27th, the 5th, except the three companies of capts. Levering, Howard and Sadtlers, which were too much exhausted by the advanced skirmish of the two former—and the ordered retreat of the latter to resume their position in line; and from the first battalion of the 39th, who maintained its ground in despite of the disgraceful example set by the intended support on the left. The fire was incessant till about 15 minutes before 4 o'clock, when, finding that my line now 1400 strong, was insufficient to withstand the superior numbers of the enemy, and my left flank being exposed by the desertion of the 51st, I was constrained to order a movement back to the reserve regiment, under Col. M'Donald, which was well posted to receive the retired line which mostly rallied well. On forming with the 6th, the fatigued state of the regiments and corps which had retired, and the probability that my right flank might be turned by a quick movement of the enemy in that direction, induced me after proper deliberation, to fall back to Worthington's mill; which I was the more persuaded to, by my desire to have the 6th regt. (whose officers and men were eager to share the dangers of their brother soldiers,) perfect and in good order to receive the enemy on his nearer approach to the city. All retired as I could wish, and were ready to act as circumstances might require. In this situation you found the brigade on the morning of the 13th, somewhat fatigued, but with increased confidence in ourselves, and renewing our preparation for the annoyance of the enemy alone, if deemed proper, or in conjunction with any other force.

I have thought it due to the merits of my Brigade, to detail thus fully their whole movement, and I feel a pride in the belief that the stand made on Monday in no small degree tended to check the temerity of a foe, daring to invade a country like ours, and designing the destruction of our city, in whose defence some of the best blood of the country has already been spilt, and for whose safety and protection the citizen soldiers of the 3d brigade are ready to suffer every privation, and meet every danger. Should report be true, (and I doubt not the fact) that the enemy's commanding officer, *Major General Ross*, was killed in this action, and that the enemy suffered in proportion to his superior numbers, I shall feel still more the valuable consequences of our fight.

The conduct of many company officers and privates, was such as I calculated on; that of most of my field officers also merits my particular notice. Major Richard K. Heath of the 5th, who led on the advanced party to bring on the action, behaved as became an officer; the facts of his first horse being killed under him in the first skirmish, his second being badly wounded, and himself receiving a contusion on the head, by a musket ball, in the general action, are ample proofs of his bravery and exposure in discharge of his duty. Lt. Col. Sterrett, and Major Barry, of the 5th, gained my highest approbation, and they unite with all in praise of Capt. Spangler and his company of Volunteers, from York, Penn. then attached to their command: also of Adjutant Cheston, who is slightly wounded. Lt. Col. Long of the 27th, and his field and company officers did well; this whole regiment were unsurpassed in bravery, resolution and enthusiasm. My Brigade has to bewail the loss of Adjutant *James Lowry Donaldson*, who fell in the hottest of the fight, bravely discharging the duties of his commission. Lt Col. Fowler, and Major Steiger of the 29th did their duty in every respect; they speak highly of the Volunteer companies of Captain Quantril, from Hagerstown, and Capt. Metzgar from Hanover, Pa. Capt. Quantril is wounded. Capt. John Montgomery, commanding my artillery, gained for himself and his company lasting honor. Capt. Aisquith, and his company of riflemen, merit my thanks. Ensign Wilmot, commanding the company of United States Volunteers of the 5th, and many of his men, distinguished themselves. To Brigade Majors Calhoun and Frailey, I am under great obligations for the prompt, and zealous performance of their duty. To my Aid-de-Camp, Major George P. Stevenson, too much praise cannot be given, his industry in every arrangement before the fight, and in animating the whole line, was conspicuous; his zeal and courage are of the most ardent kind, the sprightliness of his manners in the most trying scenes had the happiest effect upon all to whom he had to communicate my orders; and the precision with which he delivered my commands, could be exceeded only by the coolness with which he always saw them executed. He was animated, brave and useful. Major William B. Barney, and Adjutant Lemuel Taylor, of the cavalry, who, having no opportunity of distinction in their regiment owing to the grounds, did me great service, the former in aiding Capt. Montgomery, the latter in conveying my orders through the whole. Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper deserves my thanks. He visited me just before the action; accompanied the advanced party, and aided me much throughout. The brave soldiers under my command have suffered many privations, and I recognise among our killed and wounded many valuable men; of which I will make a report in a few days.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN STRICKER,
Brig. Gen. Com 2d Brigade, M. M.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH.

Albany Register, Extra—Monday Morning, September 19.

By the Northern Mail of Saturday evening, we received the Burlington Centinel, of Friday last, containing the following pleasing and very interesting articles:

From the Burlington Centinel, Sept. 16.

The following account of the force and loss, on board the British and American Fleets, was received by a gentleman in this place, directly from Commodore M'Donough, and put on paper on the spot, and may be relied on as correct, so far as his indefatigable attention to the wounded and the burial of the dead, and the fidelity of the British officers, have enabled him to ascertain the facts.

BRITISH.

	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Large Ship	37	300	50	60
Brig	16	120	20	30
Sloop, formerly the Growler	11	40	6	10
Sloop, do. Eagle	11	40	8	10
11 Gunboats	16	550	2 probably sunk.	
	91	1060	84	110

Several of the gun-boats struck; but the sinking state of the large vessels required the assistance of the men in our gallies, so that not being able to take possession of them, they were able to save themselves by flight.

AMERICAN.

	Guns.	Men.	Killed.	Wounded.
Saratoga, ship	26	210	26	26
Eagle, brig	20	120	13	27
Ticonderoga, schr.	17	110	6	6
Preeble, sloop	6	30	1	1
10 Gunboats	16	350	3	3
Total	85	820	49	63

The British officers killed, were Com. Downie, and 3 Lieutenants, &c. The American officers killed were Lieuts. Gamble and Stansbury, the latter of whom was knocked overboard, and not found, and sailing master Carter.

The British officers taken are Capt. Pring, and 6 or 8 Lieuts. The wounded have been paroled and sent by a flag vessel to the Isle au Noix.

The British large ship is a fine vessel of her class, having two gun decks in her bow and stern, and mounting among her guns, 28 long 24 pounders, a battery which few frigates of the British navy can boast. This account and remark was from a British officer who was taken.

On Wednesday the 13th inst. the interment of the American and British officers, who fell in the late memorable battle, took place in a manner to do honor to the bravery with which they defended their respective flags. The coffins of the American officers, covered with the flags of their vessels, were taken on board a boat from the Commodore's ship, and followed by him and his officers, in another boat, to the British ship, where they took on board the deceased British officers, covered with the flags of their own vessels, and followed by the surviving officers, and proceeded to the shore. During the procession minute guns were fired from the Commodore's ship.

At the land they were received by a large escort of infantry and artillery, and joined by a large number of the officers of the army, and while they proceeded to the public burrying ground, minute guns were also fired from the Fort. At the graves there was a large discharge of musketry and artillery. The procession was thronged by a numerous concourse of citizens.—Although the afternoon was very rainy, yet the ceremony was conducted in such a manner, as to show to our enemy, that we have not been forgetful of the respect shown to a Lawrence and others.

On the evening of the night in which the British commenced their retreat, a British major sent for a son of Gen. Mooers, who remained to protect his father's house, in the neighborhood of the British camp, and informed him that Sir George Prevost had received intelligence by Mail, on that day at noon, by way of Halifax, that preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and America, were signed in Europe. Whether this account was forged for the purpose of excusing their retreat, or to damp the war spirit of our militia, or whether confidence is to be placed in it, the public must judge.

Burlington, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The anxiety of the public to learn the particulars of the late splendid victory over the British squadron on this lake, has induced us to publish the following, which are all that have come to our knowledge.

On Sunday, the ever-memorable 11th of September, the enemy's squadron was discovered about 8 o'clock, A. M. standing up the lake with a favorable breeze, under a press of sail. Every preparation was made by our gallant Commodore to give them a warm and cordial reception; with his squadron at anchor he awaited their approach. The enemy soon made their appearance off Cumberland Head, and bore down for our squadron; the enemy's two largest vessels taking a position to attack the Saratoga, our flag ship. The first broadside from her killed the British Commodore (Downie;) and her fire continued so spirited and well directed that the enemy's flag ship, the Confianse, soon after struck. At this time the whole broadside guns of the Saratoga, next to the enemy, were completely unmanageable. The enemy's brig continued her fire. Our Commodore slipped his cable and wore round; two broadsides compelled the brig to follow the example of the Confiance. In the mean time the Preble compelled one of the enemy's sloops to strike. The other grounded on Hospital Island just before the battle ended, and was taken possession of by some of our gallies. The enemy's gallies, except two which were sunk, with the assistance of their oars, effected their escape. The slaughter on board the British fleet was immense. The Confiance alone had 110 killed and wounded. Our loss is severe; 56 men killed and wounded on board the Saratoga. Com. Macdonough himself was three different times knocked down by the splinters and falling spars and blocks, but has escaped with trifling injury. The loss on either side it is difficult and as yet impossible to ascertain.

The comparative loss of the enemy with ours is stated at two to one.

On the result of this most glorious victory comments is unnecessary. The names of Macdonough and of his gallant officers, will be inserted among those of Decatur, Hull, Perry, Bainbridge, Porter, and Jones, and like them be held in everlasting remembrance.

The enemy under Sir George Prevost amounting to 14,000 regulars and embodied militia in four brigades, commanded by Major-Generals De Rottenburg, Powers, Brisbane, and Robinson appeared before our works at Plattsburgh, and after bombarding, cannonading and rocket firing, were obliged to retreat in the night on Sunday last, in great confusion, leaving a number of their tents, several pieces of cannon, great quantities of ammunition, bombs, cannon balls, grape shot, fixed cartridges, shovels, spades, axes, pick axes, bread, flour, beef, &c. &c. in our possession, together with all their sick and wounded to our mercy. The gallantry of General Macomb, his subalterns, and brave regulars, (not exceeding 1500) have never been exceeded. Not a pallid cheek was seen during the whole affair, notwithstanding the showers of shot, shells, and rockets which were directed at our works. On silencing the enemy's battery the second time, Sir George made his escape with his life guard, while we were playing the tune of Yankee Doodle.

The militia thirty two hundred, without distinction of party or age, in every instance have distinguished themselves. The Vermont Volunteers have behaved with the coolness of regulars, and their conduct has fulfilled the expectations, which the promptness and spirit with which they turned out had raised.

The enemy in their flight destroyed all the bridges, and obstructed the road by trees baggage, &c. They were however pursued as far as Chazy, but on account of the obstruction of the road and precipitate retreat our *heroes* were not able to overtake them. The enemy had learnt a lesson long to be remembered, that the "soil of freedom is sacred, that it must not, shall not be polluted with impunity." In this their expedition by land and water, we can account Sir George for more than two thousand of his men killed and prisoners, and more than ninety pieces of cannon.

To the interposition of heaven be ascribed our glorious victory.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Plattsburgh, Sept. 14, 1814.

The Governor General of the Canadas and Commander in Chief of the forces in N. America, having invaded the territories of the U States, with the avowed purpose of conquering the country as far as Crown Point and Ticonderoga, there to winter his forces with a view to further conquest, brought with him a powerful army and flotilla—an army amounting to fourteen thousand men, completely equipped and accompanied by a numerous train of artillery and all the engines of war—men who had conquered in France, Spain, Portugal, the Indies, and in various parts of the Globe, and led by the most distinguished generals of the British army. A flotilla also, superior to ours in vessels, men and guns, had determined at once to crush us both by land and by water.

The Governor General after boasting of what he would do, and endeavouring to dissuade the loyal inhabitants of the U. States from their allegiance by threats and promises as set forth in his proclamation and orders, fixed his head quarters at the village of Champlain to organize his army and to settle the government of his intended conquests. On the second day of the month, he marched from Champlain, and on the fifth appeared before the village of Plattsburgh, with the whole army, and the eleventh, the day fixed for the general attack, the flotilla arrived.

The enemy's flotilla at eight in the morning, passed Cumberland Head, and at 9 engaged our flotilla at anchor in the bay off that town, fully confident of crushing in an instant the whole of our naval force, but the gallant com. Macdonough in the short space of two hours obliged the large vessels to strike their colours, whilst the gallies saved themselves by flight. This glorious achievement was in full view of the several forts, and the American forces had the satisfaction of witnessing the Victory. The British army was also posted on the heights that it could not but behold the interesting struggle for dominion on the Lake. At the same hour the fleets engaged, the enemy opened his batteries on our Forts, throwing hundreds of shells, balls and rockets, and attempted at the same time to cross the Saranack at three different points to assault the works. At the upper ford he was met by the militia and volunteers, and after repeated attempts was driven back with considerable loss, in killed, wounded and prisoners. At the Bridge near the village, he was repulsed by the pickets and the brave riflemen under captain Grosvenor, and Lieutenants Hamilton and Riley, and at the bridge in the town he was foiled by the guards, Block houses, and the artillery of the forts, served by capt. Alexander Brooks, captain Richards and Smith, and lieuts. Mountford, Smith and Cromwell. The enemy's fire was returned with effect from our batteries, and by sun set we had the satisfaction to silence seven batteries which he had erected, and to see his columns retiring to their camps beyond the reach of our guns.

Thus beaten by land and by water, the governor-general withdrew his army and raised the seige at 9 at night sent off his heavy baggage, and under cover of the darkness, retreated with his whole army towards Canada, leaving his wounded on the field, and a vast quantity of bread, flour and beef, which he had not time to destroy, besides a quantity of bomb-shells, shot, flints and ammunition of all kinds, which remain at the batteries, and lie concealed in the ponds and rivers. As soon as his retreat was discovered, the light troops, volunteers and militia were in pursuit, and followed as far as Chazy, capturing several dragoons and soldiers, besides covering the escape of hundreds of deserters, who continue still to be coming in. A violent storm and continual fall of rain, prevented the brave volunteers and militia from further pursuit.

Thus have the attempts of the invader been frustrated by a regular force of only fifteen hundred men, a brave and active militia of the state of N. York, under gen. Mooers, and volunteers of the respectable and patriotic citizens of Vermont, led by gen Strong and other gentlemen of distinction. The whole not exceeding two thousand five hundred men.

The British forces being now either expelled or captured, the services of the volunteers and militia may be dispensed with.

General Maccomb cannot, however, permit the Militia of New York and the Volunteers of Vermont to depart without carrying with them the high sense he entertains for their merits. The zeal with which they came forward in defence of their country, when the signal of danger was given by the general, reflects the highest lustre on their patriotism and spirit. Their conduct in the field has corresponded with the laudable motives which led them into it. They have deserved the esteem of their fellow citizens and the warm approbation of their commanders. They have exemplified how speedily American citizens can be prepared to meet the enemies of their country. In testifying the merits of the troops the General cannot but express his sorrow and regret, for the loss of some brave and virtuous citizens, and for those who have been wounded. The loss no doubt will be keenly felt by their friends and their countrymen, but at the same time will be borne with that fortitude and resignation which become good citizens and christians.

The affection of the General will accompany his brave associates in arms, wheresoever they may go, nor will any thing give him more pleasure than opportunities of testifying to them individually, by actions as well as words the high regard he cherishes for them.

The general, in the name of the U. States thanks the Volunteers and the Militia for their distinguished services, and wishes them a happy return to their families and friends.

ALEXANDER MACOMB.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, SEPTEMBER 29.

We are happy to announce the return to this place, of the company of Riflemen, commanded by Capt. GEORGE W. HUMPHREYS, which marched for Washington on the 23d of last month.—Though this gallant corps did not arrive at Washington, in time to take a part in the action, which decided the fate of that unfortunate city, an occasion soon presented itself, when, under the eye of the brave Commodore PORTER *at the White House*, each member of it exhibited as much bold, daring, and fearless devotion to the cause of their country as ever were evinced by any body of men, called together under similar circumstances.

It is with no small exultation we assert, that the whole conduct of this respectable company was such as to reflect honor on this county.

It gives us pleasure to state that all the wounded have returned but one, and are doing well.

CONGRESS.

But little business of moment was transacted in either house on Thursday or on Friday last.

In the Senate a resolution was offered by Mr. Giles to appoint a committee for the purpose of enquiring into the state of the preparations for the defence of the City of Washington, and whether any further provisions for that object be necessary.

The House of Representatives was principally engaged in the appointment of Standing Committees, and the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. relative to an enquiry into the causes which led to the invasion of the city, &c.

Mr. Goldsborough suggested the propriety of connecting in the enquiry the destruction of Fort Warburton, the capitulation of Alexandria, and the loss of private property there, and therefore proposed a postponement for a day, which was acceded to by Mr. Johnson. The question was resumed on Friday, when Mr. Goldsborough being absent, Mr. Lewis of Va. and Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. G. Mr. Johnson had no objection to including Fort Warburton in the enquiry, but objected to also including Alexandria. Mr. Gaston thought the enquiry should be general, and proposed an amendment which was accepted by Mr. Johnson. The resolution was finally adopted without a dissenting voice, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the causes of the success of the enemy in his recent enterprizes against the Metropolis, and the neighboring town of Alexandria, and into the manner in which the public buildings and property were destroyed, and the amount thereof, and that they have power to send for persons and papers."

We understand a late letter has been received by this government from Vice Admiral Cochrane stating, that he has no authority to enter upon any kind of discussion relative to the points contained in Mr. Monroe's to him of the 6th (already published); that there does not appear to be any hope that he shall be authorised to recal his general order, referred to in his letter to Mr. Monroe of the 18th of August, also published; and that, until he receives instructions from his government, the measures adopted by him will be persisted in, unless remuneration be made to the inhabitants of the Canadas, &c. &c [—*Nat In.*

FROM THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

We learn that information reached Nashville by Express on the 9th inst. that the enemy had landed a body of troops, said to consist of six thousand men, at Pensacola, in East Florida. The troops under the command of Gen. Jackson were expected to march in that direction.[—*Ib*

The latest information we have from the bay indicates, that all the British vessels in our rivers have abandoned them, and appear to be going down the bay [—*Ib.*

Singular Accident. A day or two ago in digging up the earth thrown up by the explosion at the city fort during the invasion of the city, was found the body of a British officer buried in the ground whose name from the papers found on him appears to have been Capt. Blanchard, of the Royal Engineers. In the pouch attached to his belt was found a number of papers; among which were the general orders of debarkation issued on the 17th August in the Patuxent, sketches taken in pencil by this officer of each day's march, a list of all the principal officers, a statement of the entrenching tools debarked, &c. but no statement of the number of men employed in the expedition.

Nat. Intel.

DESERTION OF THE GERMANS
to the American Standard.

A report is in circulation said to be brought by a naval officer who arrived in the steam boat from Plattsburgh, that at the moment of his departure from that place the rear-guard of sir George Prevost's army, containing between 4 and 500 men, principally Germans, had deserted from his camp, and were then coming into Plattsburgh with their music playing Yankee Doodle. As a friend who came down in the boat heard nothing of it on board, we are compelled to doubt its correctness.—*N. Y. Col.*

FURTHER—From the N. York Mercantile Advertiser.

Mr. Elisha Clarke, who arrived here yesterday morning direct from Plattsburgh, informs that he saw previous to his departure, which was on the 15th, 500 men, mostly Germans, with their officers (none of a higher rank than a Captain) enter that place with colours flying, and a full band of music. When within a mile of Plattsburgh, they sent in a flag informing of their desertion, and that they were the rear-guard of Sir George Prevost's army, and were part of the army of Wellington.

Nearly 200 other deserters had come in by small parties, and many more would have followed their example, but through fear of being popped off by the Yankee militia, as they said, before they could make their desertion known.

The gentleman who gave the above information is a citizen of Vermont, a Volunteer in the Vermont militia, was in the battle at Plattsburg, and was wounded in the hand.

Gen. Brown's 3rd Victory.

UTICA GAZETTE, EXTRA, Sept. 20
6 o'clock, P. M.

We have been politely favored with a letter, of which the following is a copy, just received by express from Buffalo.

"*Buffalo, September 18, 1814*

"Dear Sir—Our gallant little army on this frontier has again signalized itself by gaining a brilliant victory over a part of the enemy's forces near Fort Erie: Two of the enemy's batteries were carried, the guns spiked, trunnions broken off, and their magazines blown up. The action lasted more than two hours. We took near four hundred prisoners; among whom are twelve officers. Our loss except in officers, was small. The enemy's loss could not have been less than eight hundred men killed, wounded and taken. We have to lament the loss of Colonel Gibson, Lieut. Col. Ward, and three or four subaltern officers killed. Gen. Ripley, Col. Aspinwall, Major Tremble, and a few subaltern officers wounded. Gen. Davis, of the militia was killed, Gen. Porter slightly wounded, besides some other officers, names not known.

"Upon the whole, it was one of the most brilliant sorties ever made, and succeeded beyond our most sanguine expectations.

"I am respectfully, your obedient servant,
"J. B. VARNUM.

"To M. HITCHCOCK, Esq.

[FROM THE NAT. INTELLIGENCER EXTRA.]

Washington, September 24, 5 o'clock, P. M.

BROWN'S THIRD GREAT EXPLOIT!

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Brown, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Fort Erie, Sept. 18th.

SIR—I have the satisfaction to announce to you a brilliant achievement yesterday effected by the force under my command. A sortie was made upon the enemy's batteries. These were carried—we blew up his principal work, destroyed his battering pieces, and captured 400 prisoners. The enemy resisted our assault with firmness, but suffered greatly.—His total loss cannot be less then 800 men.

In such a business we could not but expect to lose many valuable lives; they were offered up a voluntary sacrifice to the safety and honor of this army and the nation.

I will forward to you the particulars of this splendid affair, with a return of the killed and wounded in the course of a few days.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,
JACOB BROWN.

Hon. Secretary of War.

Albany, Sept. 16.

Major Generals Scott and Gaines, with their suite, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening.

Our accounts from Erie are to September 10. Between 3 and 4000 militia had volunteered to cross to Fort Erie—1500 had gone over that day; the remainder were to follow the next morning.

NEW YORK, September 21.

LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

Passengers in the Steam-Boat from Albany state that Gen. Izard had embarked his army in boats, and had left Sackett's Harbor. Some suppose he had gone up the Lake, others conjectured that he was bound to Kingston to co-operate with the fleet in the destruction of the large ship lately launched there. A few days will probably disclose his destination.

The prisoners taken on Lake Champlain were on their way to Greenbush, and it was expected they would reach there this day.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbour, to his friend in Albany, dated

SACKETT'S HARBOUR, Sept. 13.

"Nothing of importance has transpired at this place since I last wrote you. It may be interesting to you, however, to know, that the big ship is *launched* at Kingston. A royal salute was fired on Saturday, which was distinctly heard at this place, and we believed it to have taken place on that occasion. On Sunday the Lady came in and confirmed the report—she ran down and took a look into the Harbour. The ship was not launched with her masts in, as it was reported she would be. One or two new vessels are on their way up the St. Lawrence, or have already arrived at Johnstown, and consist of all their timber, spars, apparel and armament, ready to be put together."

WASHINGTON CITY, *Sept.* 23.

The gallant commodore BARNEY arrived in this city yesterday, having sufficiently recovered from his wounds to be able to travel. We are gratified to learn that he is exchanged, and again ready to engage in the service of his country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of this city, taken prisoner by the enemy when he left this place, dated Baltimore Sept. 21, 1814.

"*I have this morning arrived in a flag of truce from the British fleet lying at the mouth of the Patuxent, where they were taking water. I was put on board the Royal Oak 74, Adm. Malcolm's flag ship. The night I was put on board, the body of gen. ROSS was brought into the same ship, put into a hogshead of rum and is to be sent to Halifax for interment. The body of Sir Peter Parker [killed by the militia on the Eastern Shore] is sent to England for burial.—The two admirals Cochrane and Cockburn, left the fleet yesterday morning in their flag ships, the former for Halifax. The prisoners detained and taken at Baltimore have been sent to Halifax.*

"*Before I was liberated a despatch vessel arrived in the Patuxent, bringing the information that our negociations are broken off, in consequence they say of the detention of some prisoners as hostages, still it is said admiral Cochrane gives it as his opinion there will be a peace soon. Information by the same vessel states, that several regiments are on their way to America. She sailed from England on the 3d of August last.*"

FROM THE AURORA.

A list of the soldiers of the United States army exchanged in England, and arrived at Boston in the Saratoga cartel:

John Johnson,	*sergeant,*	*14th infantry.*	
Hugh M'Guire,	*private,*	*do.*	*do.*
Jacob Sanders,	*do.*	*do.*	*do.*
Benj. M'Connahy,	*do.*	*do.*	*do.*
Joseph Goodwin,	*do.*	*do.*	*do.*
Thomas S. Dodsen,	*dragoon regiment.*		
Thomas S. Newland,	*1st artillery.*		
Thomas Clayton	*do.*	*do.*	
John Hegan,	*light artillery.*		
Geo. M'Kendrick,	*do.*	*do.*	
William M'Ilroy,	*2nd artillery.*		
William Melvin,	*do.*	*do.*	
James Lowry,	*do.*	*do.*	
Michael Wayne,	*do.*	*do.*	
Barnaby Hoy,	*23d infantry.*		
John Napper Tandy,	*22d infantry.*		
John Lynch,	*16th*	*do.*	
John Barlow,	*5th*	*do.*	

The above 18 soldiers travelled, with passports, from Chatham prison ship, by land, above 200 miles, to Dartmouth, the place of embarkation. Hugh Fitzpatrick, and J. Evans, soldiers of the United States army, also exchanged, but took sick by the way, and did not arrive previous to the sailing of the ship.

Of the above 20 soldiers 14 are Irishmen, one Englishman, and one German—all of whom, except the German, had been sent to England as British born subjects, having never denied the same.

This exchange appears to have been made by the agent for American prisoners in England for British seamen sent into France, and from the time and manner it appears unconnected with any arrangements made in Canada for the exchange of prisoners of war.

Of the twenty-three soldiers confined in England, one is said to be dead, and one entered the British service, the remaining twenty-one are confined in common with the other prisoners of war; had once been taken out and examined by the admiralty, and again remanded to the common prison.

All the American prisoners of war in England had been ordered to Dartmoor prison, near Plymouth, and a number had already arrived previous to the sailing of the Saratoga.

All the Americans on parole are residing at Ashlenton, in Devonshire. They were, on the 4th of July, about 80 in number, exclusive of those who were to sail in the Saratoga.

They celebrated the 4th of July with great dignity and decorum. A copy of the toasts are in possession of Mr. Lynn, of Baltimore, now in Boston. It is due to these brave but unfortunate officers, that the public should see them printed.

Mr. L. would much oblige, by giving them to some editor for publication, and the list of names of those who remain on parole, as well as those non-combatants released and returned in the Saratoga.

The officers exchanged—Capt. David Cummings, 14th U. S. infantry; lieut. James N. Morris, light artillery, and lieuts. Wheelock and Burd, of the dragoons.

WINCHESTER, 20th SEPT. 1814.

To all officers holding commissions in the 16th Brigade V. M.

AS the nation is at war and armies are necessary to repel the invasion of the enemy, and as these armies must be made up of citizens having equal rights and owing to their country equal duties, it follows, that individuals deserting from detachments ordered into the public service, are committing an act of double injustice by withdrawing from the army its expected and necessary physical force, by this odious delinquency subjecting their more dutiful and more willing fellow citizens to the hard necessity of performing double duty—These acts of desertion, so shameful in themselves, so pernicious in the example, and so utterly destructive, should, and *must*, be prevented by exemplary punishment.

Therefore, all officers within the 16th brigade, are hereby commanded to use their utmost vigilance and exertion in apprehending all deserters from the detachments ordered from the 16th brigade into the service of the United States, and for this purpose, they are authorised to order out from their respective commands, a sufficient force to take up all such deserters and conduct them to the commanding officer of the detachment to which they belong, there to receive the sentence of a court martial.

And in order to ascertain the officers against whom may exist a presumption of neglecting this painful, though necessary, duty, all colonels and commandants of regiments within the 16th Brigade, will report all platoon officers within whose company districts any deserter or deserters may have been suffered to reside.

JAMES SINGLETON,
Gen. 16th Brigade, V. M.

DIED,

At Baltimore, on Monday the 19th inst. Captain THOMAS DAVENPORT, of this county. Feelingly alive to the honor of his country, and setting aside his rank, he volunteered his services to Col. Griffin Taylor, commanding the militia ordered on duty by General Singleton from this, and the counties of Berkeley, and Frederick—having had considerable experience, acquired by the faithful discharge of his duty at Norfolk, Captain Davenport was appointed Sergeant Major by Col. Taylor. The regiment to which he was attached was ordered to Baltimore—on the march, which was very fatiguing, he was peculiarly exposed. Soon after his arrival there, he became sick: His ardent spirit, however, would not bear the necessary confinement to his quarters, and he continued to perform his duty till within two or three days of his death.

Captain Davenport has left behind him the character of an excellent citizen and soldier. He lived respected, and died lamented.

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 29, 1814.

☞ *A BARBECUE will be given by the Citizens of this place, on Saturday the 1st of October next, to the Officers and Soldiers belonging to Capt. George W. Humphreys' Company of Volunteers, where they are respectfully invited by the*

MANAGERS.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Thursday the 13th of October next, at the late dwelling of Joseph M'Murran, dec'd, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cows, sheep, hogs, several tons of timothy and clover hay, two wagons and gears, ploughs and harrows, one wind-mill, one weaver's loom and tackling—household & kitchen furniture, consisting in part of feather beds & bedding, one eight day clock, one bureau & two cases drawers, tables and chairs, one ten and one six plate stove, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit will be given on all sums above five dollars. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS TOOLE, *Adm'or.*

September 27. 3w.

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced Fulling, and is ready to receive cloth at his Fulling Mill, near Buckles Town—Cloth left at R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, will be attended to as usual—he will continue to card wool until the first of November. He will have a quantity of Cloth and Fulled Linsey for sale in a short time.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

September 29. 3w.

Fulling and Dying.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his customers and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS, at Litlor's Fulling Mill, six miles from Winchester, and two from Henry Seaver's, where all colours will be dyed on silk, cotton, thread and cloth—For the convenience of those living at a distance he has fixed a stand at Moses Wilson & Son's store, in Charles Town, for the reception of raw cloth, where he will attend every week to receive and return cloth—persons sending cloth are requested to send written directions with it, stating the manner in which they want it dressed. Cloth of any description left at the above places, will be done in the best manner, and shortest notice.

ELIJAH JAMES.

September 29. 3w*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from this place on the 10th inst.

SAMUEL MATHEWS,

a private in the 1st Rifle Regiment; five feet five inches high, of dark complexion, blue eyes, and dark brown hair—by his statement he was born in or near Baltimore; thirty years of age, and by profession a Cooper. The said Mathews was enlisted by me on the evening of the 28th Aug. last, after a few days had elapsed I gave him leave of absence, during which time he eloped, and has not been heard of since—he has an intelligent countenance, stout and well proportioned. The above reward will be given to any person or persons, who will deliver the said deserter to any officer in the service of the United States.

H. COHEN, 1st Lieut.
U. S. Rifle Regt.

Recruiting Rendezvous, Shepherd's Town, Va. Sept. 29.

ENTERTAINMENT
now kept at Keyes' Ferry, on the road leading from Charlestown to Leesburg, Virginia.

Sept. 29. 3w.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 12 1-2 cents)
WORDS OF COMMAND,
And EXPLANATIONS, comprising the most important MANOEUVRES now in use in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

COMMODORE MACDONOUGH,

THE HERO OF LAKE CHAMPLAIN,

Is a native of the state of Delaware, and is about twenty-eight years of age.—He entered early into the naval service of his country, in which he distinguished himself for science and bravery. At the siege of Tripoli he was a midshipman under Commodore Stephen Decatur, and was one of the gallant band of volunteers who destroyed the frigate Philadelphia and the Turkish gunboats. His conduct on this occasion procured for him the increased esteem of his commander, and he was recommended to Commodore Preble, who immediately promoted him.

Alive to glory, and having before him many illustrious examples of American Naval Heroism, he has eagerly sought every opportunity to bring the enemy to action on Lake Champlain. He has succeeded; and his good fortune has placed him on the same proud eminence which had hitherto distinguished only the Hero of Lake Erie.

When the soul-reviving intelligence of Commodore Macdonough's capture of the whole British Fleet reached this city on Wednesday evening it was received with an enthusiasm of rapture to which no language of ours can do justice. The patriotic sentiments of joy which it called forth will be re-echoed from one end of this vast continent to the other; and Commodore M'Donough and his brave companions in arms will have established their claim to the most lively approbation and gratitude of the nation. [*Merc. Adv.*

ACCOUNTS FROM THE EASTWARD.

Boston, Sept. 14

On Monday, a gentleman arrived in town, who left Machias on Wednesday, Castine on Thursday, afternoon, Wiscassett on Saturday, and Portland on Sunday morning, and reports the following:—That the people of Machias complained very much of their defenceless situation, and without doubt will surrender without opposition: no personal property had been seized by the enemy east of Castine, and the inhabitants were making every exertion to secure such as was exposed. All the ports on the Penobscot had been evacuated by the enemy excepting Castine, which they were fortifying. A fleet of 8 sail left that place three days before on some expedition. Much alarm existed at Wiscasset for the safety of that place. An express arrived at Bath at the moment of his leaving, bringing information that 2000 men had arrived at Booth Bay.—At Portland they expected an attack soon; the inhabitants had nearly all moved away, and there were about 4000 troops in and near the town, and every preparation was making for a vigorous defence. Considerable alarm existed at Portsmouth, and many of the inhabitants had removed from the place.

In conversation with Sir J. C. Sherbroke, and Ad. Griffith, the following answers were made to questions asked—that all property east of Penobscot river, belonging to *non-residents*, will be confiscated, when we have matured some general plan, which plan will be strictly adhered to, excepting in some extraordinary cases, such as Mr. Hook's whose personal property had been seized and sold, and his real estate to share the same fate immediately, in consequence of his absconding just as the enemy took possession of the place! The inhabitants will be permitted to retain their arms for self-defence, and the preservation of the peace of the country, by entering into a compact with him, not to use them against his Majesty's forces: that all vessels upon the stocks will not be molested; all vessels afloat will be considered as prizes, and may be ransomed; that he had *dispatched a commission with a competent force* to take possession and prize all vessels east of Penobscot river.

It was asked Sir J. C. Sherbroke whether he thought his country would retain all east of Penobscot; to which he replied, 'that will be determined by our ministers, who are or will be negociating in Holland.'

Sir J. was then asked, 'shall you exact the oath of allegiance from the inhabitants east of Penobscot?' He replied, 'the time was when oaths were considered sacred, but I am sorry to say their frequency has in part done that away—and I will not introduce them here.'

In a party of his suit, and Colonels and Majors of the army, they all spoke most confidently of being in possession of *all the Massachusetts and Maine seaports in six weeks*, that they were pleased to hear of their making fortifications, as they would be for their use! They discover the utmost contempt for the American militia.

The office of the Register of Deeds, at Castine, was taken possession of immediately after their arrival, and the seal placed upon the lock;—On Thursday afternoon it was opened, and they commenced an examination of the records, for the purpose of assertaining all lands owned by non-residents—an examination of the County Treasury books was commenced the same day.

The British had at Castine on Friday morning last, two 74's, (the Bulwark was one) three frigates, one sloop of war (the Martin) two brigs and six transports.

The British were concentrating their forces at Castine for another expedition, which Sir J. S. and Admiral C. was to command.

The militia to the eastward of Penobscot were making no preparations to expel or resist the enemy—and several towns have sent deputations to know his intentions.—*Patriot.*

NOTICE.

THE Collector of the Revenue of the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend at Fulton's tavern in Charles Town, on the first day of each succeeding Court of Jefferson, until 2 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of receiving payment of bonds for duties on stills, and to transact any other business relative to the Collection of the Internal Revenue of the United States.

W. DAVISON, *Col. Rev. 9th col. dist.*

September 22. 3w.

NOTICE.

THOSE who made purchases at the sale of the estate of *John Wager, dec'd*, in January last, are hereby notified, that their notes will become due on the 7th day of next month. The situation of that estate is such, that it will not be in the Subscriber's power to give any indulgence—He will attend at Mr. Williamson's at Harper's Ferry, on the 8th of next month, to give those, who may not discharge their notes before, an opportunity of doing so, on that day.

JOHN BAKER, *Adm'or.*

Shepherd's Town, September 22. 3w.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the subscribers by James Anderson, on the third day of May, 1813, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money therein stated to be due Patrick Daugherty, they or one of them, will sell on the premises on the 15th day of October next at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash

A TRACT OF LAND

in Jefferson county, containing twenty-two acres, one rood and twenty-two poles more or less, the same tract at present in the occupancy of Thomas Cochrell, lying on the main road leading from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and which, upon the 10th day of April, 1809, was conveyed by Mahlon Anderson and Rebecca his wife, to the said James Anderson, by Deed of Record in the county court of Jefferson: A particular description of the boundaries, and of said land, is contained in said Deed of Trust. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock The subscribers to convey in character of Trustees to the purchaser.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Junr. } Trustees.
WILLIAM TATE, }

Sept. 22, 1814.

FULLING & DYING.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they are carrying on said business in its various branches at Mr. Henshaw's Fulling Mill, on Mill Creek, five miles from Smithfield. From experience and attention they hope to be able to render general satisfaction to those who may serve them with their custom.

For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed where raw cloth will be received with written directions, (dressed and returned with neatness and dispatch,) viz. Daniel Fry's store in Smithfield, and W. & T. Brown's store in Charles-Town.

T. CRAWFORD & ZIMMERMAN.

September 22.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, that compose the 55th Regiment, V. M. are ordered to meet in Charles Town, on the 12th day of next month—The line will be formed at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of being mustered and drilled according to law. A punctual attendance is required at the hour appointed.

JOSEPH GRANTHAM, *Captain, Commanding 55th regt. V. M.*

September 22.

Fulling, Dying and Dressing of Cloth.

The public are respectfully informed that the Subscribers will have their Fulling Mill (two miles from Shepherd's-Town, on the Martinsburgh road) in operation by the 15th inst. where they will carry on FULLING, DYING AND DRESSING OF CLOTH in all its various branches. They engage that all work done by them shall be executed in the best manner. Persons wishing their cloth well manufactured, may send it on to the mill as soon as convenient.

CRAWFORD & BILLMYER.

They wish to take two Apprentices between 15 and 16 years old, to learn the above business.

September 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday the 1st of October next, a House and Lot in Smithfield, at present occupied by Mr. Elijah Williams, and is the best stand in the place for public business. There is a well of water in the yard, and good stabling, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

Smithfield, Sept. 22.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 12 1-2 cents)
WORDS OF COMMAND,
And EXPLANATIONS, comprising the most important MANOEUVRES now in use in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

JOHN W. HARRIS,
TAYLOR,

Late foreman to Henry Howard, Merchant Taylor, of Baltimore,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Shepherd's-Town, and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house of Mr. Jacob Crowl, Senior, adjoining Mr. James Shepherd's white house, and next door to Messrs Worthington & Cookus' Store, where he is ready to execute work in his line of business with neatness and in the newest fashion. Officers uniforms will be made agreeably to the late general orders of the Hon. Secretary at War, and the Hon. Secretary of the Navy—Ladies riding habits will be made in the most modern style. Those who shall be pleased to honor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, at moderate prices and with the utmost despatch.

Shepherd's Town, Sept. 15.

N. B. Two or three boys between 12 and 14 years of age, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

Vaccine Matter.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the President of the United States, agent for vaccination, hereby gives notice, that Genuine Vaccine Matter will be furnished to any physician or other citizen of the United States, who may apply to him for it. The application must be made by post, and the requisite fee (five dollars) in the current bank paper of any of the middle States, forwarded with it. When required, such directions, &c. how to use it, will be furnished with the matter as will enable any discreet person who can read and write, to secure his own family from the Small Pox with the greatest certainty, and without any trouble or danger.

All letters on this subject, to or from the undersigned, and not exceeding half an ounce in weight, are carried by the United States mail free of postage, in conformity to a late act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination."

JAMES SMITH,
U. States' Agent for Vaccination, Baltimore.

N. B. The editors of newspapers within the United States, are required to insert the above once a week for three weeks, and forward a paper containing it to the Agent for Vaccination, who will remit payment for the same by post.

Aug 18—Sept. 10. 1aw3w.

LOOK HERE.

OWING to a requisition having been lately made from the county of Jefferson, for a certain number of men to perform a tour of duty in the service of the United States; I am compelled, as being one of that number to perform the tour, in consequence of which I have got my brother, Ezekiel Showers, to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS for me, until I return, at my place of residence in the town of Smithfield, which will be done in all its various branches—I hope that my old customers and a generous public will not forsake me in consequence of my absence, as the business will be carried on equally as well as if I was at home. I likewise hope that they will accept my grateful asknowledgments for their past favors.

The public's humble servant,
JOSHUA SHOWERS.

September 15.

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.

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 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.

10,000 lbs. prime *Sweat* Soal Leather,

which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made.

ALSO,

Upper & Harness Leather,

KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Tops, New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES S LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, August 18, 1814.

P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFEICF.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday night, the 6th instant, two apprentice boys, one named DANIEL RAGON, and the other JOHN WARE—Ware is of a dark complexion, and has a very remarkable scar in his forehead by a blow with an axe; he had on when he went away a second hand blue cloth coat, dyed.—Ragon is a boy that hath an aukward walk, rather slow of speech; had on a brown coat with white buttons—their other clothing not known, as they have a variety with them. They are both shoemakers, and will try to pass for journeymen, and may have a certificate from the Journeymen's Society in Georgetown, D C. Whoever will apprehend said boys and deliver them to the subscriber, living in Georgetown, or secure them in any gaol in the United States, so that I get them, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home.

N. B.—All persons are most strictly forwarned from harboring or employing said boys, as I am determined to put the law in full force against all such offenders.

WILLIAM LANG.

Georgetown, August 10, 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 made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.

August 4. tf.

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.

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.

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.

FOR SALE,

An active Negro Boy,

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

August 4.

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern in Charlestown, and formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson. It is well calculated for any kind of public business. Possession may be had immediately.

JOHN HAINES.

Sept. 15.

Six Cents and a Chew of Tobacco Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July, a bound Girl named MARIA BRIDGIN, about eleven years old: had on when she went away a blue linsy frock, took no other clothing with her. I will give the above reward for said girl if brought home, but no thanks nor charges.

JACOB HILAMAN.

Sept. 9, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1814. [No. 339.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is *Two Dollars* a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

WASHINGTON, SEPT. 27.

Copies of letters from Com. Macdonough to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Saratoga, at anchor off Plattsburg, Sept. 18, 1814.

SIR—By Lt. Commandant Cassin, I have the honor to convey to you the flags of his Britannic Majesty's late squadron, captured on the 11th inst. by the United States' squadron, under my command. Also my dispatches relating to that occurrence, which should have been in your possession at an earlier period, but for the difficulty in arranging the different statements.

The squadron under my command now lies at Plattsburg—it will bear of considerable diminution, and leave a force sufficient to repel any attempt of the enemy in this quarter. I shall wait your order what to do with the whole or any part thereof.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Cassin, to Commodore Macdonough.

U. States schr. Ticonderoga, Plattsburg Bay, Sept. 12th, 1814.

SIR—It is with pleasure, I state, that every officer and man under my command did their duty yesterday.

Yours respectfully,

STEPHEN CASSIN, Lieut. Com'g.

Com. THOMAS MACDONOUGH.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Henley to Com. Macdonough.

U. States Brig Eagle, Plattsburg, Sept. 12th, 1814.

SIR—I am happy to inform you that all my officers and men acted braveley, and did their duty in the battle of yesterday with the enemy.

I shall have the pleasure of making a more particular representation of the respective merits of my gallant officers to the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy.

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

RO. HENLEY.

P. S. We had thirty-nine round shot in our hull (*mostly 24 pounders*)—four in our lower mast—and we were well peppered with grape. I enclose my boatswain's report. R. H.

Copy of a letter from George Beal, jr. to Commodore Macdonough, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, Sept. 13, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose you a list of the killed and wounded on board the different vessels of the squadron under your command, in the action of the 11th inst.

It is impossible to ascertain correctly the loss of the enemy. From the best information received from the British officers, from my observations, and from various lists found on board the Confiance, I calculate the number of men on board that ship at the commencement of the action at 270, of whom at least 180 were killed and wounded, and on board the other captured vessels at least 80 more, making in the whole, killed and wounded, 260. This is doubtless short of the real number, as many were thrown overboard from the Confiance during the engagement.

The muster books must have been thrown overboard, or otherwise disposed of, as they are not to be found.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEO. BEALE, Jr. Purser.

Thomas Macdonough, Esq. Commanding the U. S. Squadron, on Lake Champlain.

Copy of a letter from Com. Macdonough to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. ship Saratoga, Plattsburg Bay, September 13, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to give you the particulars of the action which took place on the 11th inst. on this Lake.

For several days the enemy were on their way to Plattsburgh by land and water, and it being well understood, that an attack would be made at the same time by their land and naval forces, I determined to await at anchor the approach of the latter.

At 8 A. M. the look-out boat announced the approach of the enemy. At 9, he anchored in a line ahead, at about 300 yards distance from my line; his ship opposed to the Saratoga, his brig to the Eagle, captain Robert Henley, his gallies 13 in number, to the schooner, sloop and division of our gallies; one of his sloops assisting their ship and brig, the other assisting their gallies. Our remaining gallies with the Saratoga and Eagle.

In this situation the whole force on both sides became engaged, the Saratoga sufferd much from the heavy fire of the Confiance. I could perceive at the same time, however, that our fire was very destructive to her. The Ticonderoga, Lt. Com. Cassin, gallantly sustained her full share of the action. At half past ten o'clock, the Eagle not being able to bring her guns to bear, cut her cable and anchored in a more eligible position, between my ship and the Ticonderoga, where she very much annoyed the enemy, but unfortunately leaving me exposed to a galling fire from the enemy's brig. Our guns on the starboard side, being nearly all dismounted, or not manageable, a stern anchor was let go, the bower cable cut, and the ship winded with a fresh broadside on the enemy's ship, which soon after surrendered. Our broadside was then sprung to bear on the brig, which surrendered in about 15 minutes after.

The sloop that was opposed to the Eagle, had struck some time before and drifted down the line; the sloop which was with their gallies having struck also. Three of their gallies are said to be sunk, the others pulled off. Our gallies were about obeying with alacrity the signal to follow them, when all the vessels reported to me to be in a sinking state; it then became necessary to annul the signal to the gallies, and order their men to the pumps.

I could only look at the enemy's gallies going off in a shattered condition, for there was not a mast in either squadron that could stand to make sail on; the lower rigging being nearly all shot away, hung down as though it had been just placed over the mast heads.

The Saratoga had fifty-five round shot in her hull; the Confiance one hundred and five. The enemy's shot passed principally just over our heads, and there were not 20 whole hammocks in the nettings at the close of the action, which lasted without intermission two hours and twenty minutes.

The absence and sickness of Lieut. Raymond Perry, left me without the services of that excellent officer; much ought fairly to be attributed to him for his great care and attention in disciplining the ship's crew, as her first lieutenant—His place was filled by a gallant young officer, Lieut. Peter Gamble, who I regret to inform you, was killed early in the action. Acting Lieut. Vallette worked the 1st and 2d divisions of guns with able effect. Sailing master Brum's attention to the springs, and in the execution of the order to wind the ship, and occasionally at the guns, meets with my entire approbation; also Captain Youngs, commanding the acting marines, who took his men to the guns. Mr. Beale, purser was of great service at the guns and in carrying my orders throughout the ship, with Midshipman Montgomery. Master's mate Joshua Justin, had command of the 3d division; his conduct during the action was that of a brave and correct officer. Midshipmen Monteath, Graham, Williamson, Platt, Thwing, and midshipman Baldwin, all behaved well, and gave evidence of their making valuable officers.

The Saratoga was twice set on fire by hot shot from the enemy's ship.

I close, sir, this communication with feelings of gratitude for the able support I received from every officer and man attached to the squadron which I have the honor to command.

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

T. MACDONOUGH.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Sec'y of the Navy.

P. S. Accompanying this, is a list of killed and wounded, a list of prisoners, and a precise statement of both forces engaged. Also letters from Captain Henley and Lieut. Com. Cassin. T. M.

Return of the killed and wounded on board the U. S. squadron on Lake Champlain, in the engagement with the British fleet on the 11th of September, 1814.

SHIP SARATOGA.

Killed—Peter Gamble, lieut.; Thomas Butler, qr. gunner; James Norberry, boatsw. mate; Abraham Davis, qr. master; William Wyer, sailmaker; William Brickell, Peter Johnson, and John Coleman, seamen; Benj. Purrill and Andrew Parmlee, o. seamen; Peter Post, David Bennet, and Eben Johnson, seamen; Jos. Couch, landsman; Thomas Stephens, seaman; Randall M'Donald and John White, o. seamen; Samuel Smith, seaman; Thomas Malony, o. seaman; Andrew Nelson, John Sellack, Peter Hanson, Jacob Laraway, and Edward Moore, seamen; Jerome Williams, o. s.; James Carlisle, marine; John Smart and Earl Hennemon, seamen—28.

Wounded—James M. Baldwin, acting midshipman; Joseph Barron, pilot; Robert Gary, qr. gunner; George Cassin, qr. master; John Hollingsworth, Thomas Robinson, Purnal Smith, John Ottiwell, and John Thompson, seamen; Edward Rowland, Wm. Fahee and Wm. Williams, o. seamen; John Robertson, seaman; John Towns, landsman; John Shays, John S. Hammond and James Barlow, seamen; James Nagle, o. s.; John Lanman and Peter Colberg, seamen; William Newton, o. s.; Neil J. Heidmont and James Stewart, seamen; John Adams, landsman; Charles Raschee, seaman; Benjamin Jackson, Jesse Vanhorn, Joseph Ketter and Saml. Pearson, marines—29.

BRIG EAGLE.

Killed—Peter Vandermere, mast. mate; John Ribero and Jacob Lindman, seamen; Perkins Moore, James Winship, Thomas Anwright and Nace Wilson, o. seamen; Thomas Lewis, boy; John Wallace, Joseph Hea'on and Robert Straiton, marines; James M. Hale and John Wood, musicians—13.

Wounded—Joseph Smith, Lieut.; William A. Spencer, acting lieut.; Francis Breeze, master's mate; Abraham Walters, pilot; Wm. C. Allen, qr. master; James Duick, qr. gunner; Andrew McEwen, Zebediah Concklin, Joseph Valentine, John Hartley, John Miclan and Robert Huckley, seamen; Aaron Fitzgerald, boy; Purnell Boice, o. s.; John N. Craig, seaman; John M'Kenney, Matthew Scriver, George Manwaring, Henry Jones and John M'Carty, marines—20.

SCHOONER TICONDEROGA.

Killed—John Stansbury, lieut.; John Fisher and John Atkinson, boatswain's mates; Henry Johnson, seaman; Deodrick Think and John Sharp, marines—6.

Wounded—Patrick Cassin, Ezekiel Coud, Saml. Sawyer, Wm. Le Count and Henry Collins, seamen; John Condin, marine—6.

SLOOP PREBLE.

Killed—Rogers Carter, acting sailing master; Joseph Rowe, boatswain's mate—2.

Wounded.—None.

GUN BOAT BORER.

Killed—Arthur W. Smith, purser's steward; Thomas Gill, boy; Jas. Day, marine—3.

Wounded—Eben Cobb, corporal marines—1.

GUN BOAT CENTIPEDE.

Wounded—Jas. Taylor, landsman—1.

GUN BOAT WILMER.

Wounded—Peter Frank—seaman—1.

RECAPITULATION.

	Killed.	*Wounded.*
Saratoga,	28	28
Eagle,	13	20
Ticonderoga,	6	6
Preble,	2	
Borer,	3	1
Centipede,		1
Wilmer,		1
	52	57

Gunboats Nettle, Allen, Viper, Burrows, Ludlow, Alwyn, Ballard, } *None killed or wounded.*

GEO. BEALE, *Jun. Purser.*

STATEMENT *of the American force engaged on the 11th September*, 1814.

Saratoga, { 8 long 24 pounders, 6 42 pound carronades, 12 32 pound do. — Total 26

Eagle, 12 32 pound carronades and 8 long 18 pounders, — 20

Ticonderoga, { 8 long 12 pounders, 4 18 do. 5 32 pound carronades, — 17

Preble 7 long 9 pounders. — 7

10 gallies, viz.

Allen,	1 long 24 pr. & 1 18 pr. Columbiad		2
Burrows,	1 24 & 1 18 pr.	do.	2
Borer,	1 24 & 1 18 pr.	do.	2
Nettle,	1 24 & 1 18 pr.	do.	2
Viper,	1 24 & 1 18 pr.	do.	2
Centipede,	1 24 & 1 18 pr.	do.	2
Ludlow,	1 12 pr.		1
Wilmer,	1 12 pr.		1
Alwyn,	1 12 pr.		1
Ballard,	1 12 pr.		1

Guns 86

RECAPITULATION.—14 long 24 pounders
6 42 pound carronades,
29 32 pound do.
12 long 18 pounders,
12 12 do.
9 9 do.
6 18 pound Columbiads.

Total, 86 Guns.

T. MACDONOUGH.

STATEMENT *of the Enemy's force engaged on the 11th September*, 1814.

Frigate Confiance, { 27 long 24 pounders, 4 32 pound carronades, 6 24 pound do. and 2 long prs. on birth deck — 39

Brig Linnet, 16 long 12 pounders, — 16

Sloop *Chub, { 10 18 pound carronades, 1 long 6 pounder, — 11

Sloop *Finch { 6 18 pound carronades, 1 18 pound Columbiad and 4 long 6 pounders, — 11

13 gallies, viz.

Sir James Yeo,	1 long 24 p.	& 1 32 p. car.	2
Sir George Prevost,	1 do.	& 1 32 p. do.	2
Sir Sy. Beckwith,	1 do.	& 1 32 p. do.	2
Broke,	1 18 p.	& 1 32 p. do.	2
Murray,	1 18 p.	& 1 18 p. do.	2
Wellington,	1 18 p.		1
Tecumseh,	1 18		1
Name unknown,	1 18		1
Drummond,		1 32 p. car.	1
Simcoe,		1 32 do.	1
Unknown,		1 32 do.	1
Do.		1 32 do.	1
Do.		1 32 do.	1

Total, guns, 95

RECAPITULATION—30 long 24 pounders,
7 18 do.
10 12 do.
5 6 do.
13 32 p. carronades.
6 24 do.
17 18 do.
1 18 p. Columbiad

Total 95 guns.

T. MACDONOUGH.

* *These ships were formerly the U. S. Growler and Eagle.*

From the Nashville Whig, Extra, Sept. 9.

An express arrived here this morning from General Jackson, with the following important information.

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District, Mobile, August 27, 1814.

SIR—By an express sent from Pensacola as well as Antonio Callina, a citizen of that place who left there yesterday at 12 o'clock, bringing with him the pass of Col. Nicholas, the British officer commanding there, for his protection, I have received information, which may be implicitly relied on, that three British vessels, the Hermes, Orpheus and Carvian, arrived at Pensacola on the 25th inst. and on yesterday disembarked an immense quantity of arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and provisions—and marched into the Spanish fort between two and three hundred troops. That thirteen sail of the line with a large number of transports are daily expected at that place, with ten thousand troops.

The Havanna papers received there state, that fourteen sail of the line had arrived at Bermuda. It is currrently reported in Pensacola, that the emperor of Russia has offered his Britannic majesty 50,000 of his best troops for the conquest of Louisiana, and that this territory will fall a prey to the enemy before the expiration of one month. Sir J. Faubridge and Capt. Pigot are the naval commanders. Spain is said by a secret treaty to have ceded Pensacola to Great Britain.

You will immediately perceive the necessity of being on the alert, and taking time by the forelock. I have, therefore, to request that you, without delay, cause to be organized, equipped and brought into the field, the whole of the quota of the militia of your state, agreeable to the requisition of the War Department of the 4th of July last. Col. Robert Butler, my adjutant-general, is now in your state, and has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for transporting, provisioning and bringing to head-quarters these troops, and to prescribe their route. You will have them furnished with all the arms within your reach.

Those who cannot be furnished by you will receive them here; but reliance must not be had on that if to be avoided.

I am, respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

His Excellency WILLIE BLOUNT, Governor of Tennessee.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BALTIMORE.

CITIZENS—The combat which fort M'Henry has had with the British fleet, has manifested to you the advantages which the English possess over you in throwing their shells, and of their ability of bombaring every seaport town in the U. States. The reasons are obvious—the superiority of the calibre of their mortars, and the use of their rockets.

I have acquired great experience in the camps, by having served fourteen successive years in the French armies as an officer of Infantry, artillery, and as engineer. My career as a soldier commenced the moment I left the military school, which I entered at the age of ninety years. These reasons combined, induce me to propose opening a subscription at the office of the hon. Edward Johnson, mayor of your city, in order to raise a sufficient sum to cause to be cast, under my direction, TWO MORTARS, which will throw a bomb the distance of three miles. Two thousand bombs of my invention can be thrown three at a time, out of the same mortar, the distance of three miles, which will afford a great advantage over the enemy, who only discharge one at each time; 200 rockets superior to Congreve's; 200 carcasses, intended to set fire to their ships, at a distance of two miles.

The above engines of defence once completed, are intended to be offered as a present by the good citizens of Balti more, to the officers and soldiers composing the garrison of fort M'Henry, who so nobly distinguished themselves by evincing unsurpassed courage and intrepidity during the late bombardment.

I offer to the committee of vigilance of the different cities of the United States, which may be exposed to and menaced by a bombardment, to forward to their respective cities, free of all expense, except the postage of letters, at their request, all the plans and instructions necessary for casting the mortars and shells as well as for the construction of the rockets and carcasses.

The only compensation I desire is, that those shells shall bear the name of the addresser, who is the inventor.

DE FAUVEL, lieut. col. of engineers.

SALEM, SEPT. 24.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.

Arrived this forenoon, British ship Stranger, prize to the privateer Fox of Portsmouth, with a valuable cargo of Ordnance stores.

She left England 90 days since, and has several ladies and children on board, who have been bro't in. The Stranger is between 3 and 400 tons, and mounts 6 guns.

A passenger in the Stranger states, that she was one of four ships laden with ordnance stores, which sailed from England, under convoy of a frigate; that on the banks of Newfoundland they were separated in a gale and two of them foundered, and the crews were taken off by the Stranger and the other ship, which two afterward separated; that the Stranger has on board sixty-six 24 pounders with carriages and apparatus complete, expressly intended for sir James Yeo's new ship building at Kingston; and a great quantity of blankets, soldiers' clothing, shot, shells, congreve rockets, blue lights, muskets, and a variety of other articles, for the use of the army in Canada. The Stranger commenced unlading yesterday, and no doubt by this time every article of her important cargo is safely deposited in a place of security.

The loss of the stranger and the two ships foundered, will be a very serious one to the enemy, and which cannot very well be remedied till the spring.

The Burlington stage arrived last evening bro't no important information. By a passenger we learn, Gov. Chittenden had issued an order to the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, to defend the states of Vermont and New York. A Dinner was to be given at Burlington, in honor of Commodore Macdonough's victory on the 27th inst.

The following communication, says, the New-York Advocate, is from a gentleman who was in Plattsburgh when the British entered it, and was there during the time they remained at that place:

On Tuesday the 6th September the British