FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE BATTLE OF ERIE.

[Commemorative of the gallant and successful sortie, made on the enemy's batteries before Fort Erie, on the 17th September, 1814.

BY EDMUND.

Meridian was the hour of day—
The Soldier anxious for the fray,
Watch'd the strip'd banners' proud display,
That led to Death or Victory.

Saint George's blood-stain'd cross on high,
Tower'd proudly to each Briton's eye—
—That flag bedimm'd with crimson dye,
Which oft have wav'd triumphantly.

They meet—each battle blade is drawn—
More fierce and hot the battle's grown—
And Atlas like, brave Brown there shone,
Where fiercest rolls the cannonry.

Oh, e'er Brother sun shall dawn,
Full many a widow's heart shall mourn,
For him who never shall return,
Low slumb'ring near Niagara.

What shout is that that strikes the ear?
Is it for Victory or Despair?
And hark! again it peals the air—
It sounds for glorious Victory.

Dearly is the battle bought—for there,
Woon, the gallant hero fell—many a tear
Shall fall upon his clay cold bier,
Who fought so valiantly.

And there "the accomplished GIBSON" fell.—
The Poet's sweetest song shall tell,
Whilst sorrow bids his bosom swell,
Of "gen'rous GIBSON'S" gallantry.

Many a Soldier, too, by valor fired,—
By Freedom's hallow'd flame inspir'd,
Unnam'd, unknown to few, retired
And sunk into obscurity.

Full many a sun shall gild the sky—
Full many a tear bedew the eye—
Full many a bosom heave the sigh,
E'er that proud day shall fade in memory.

THE AMERICAN STAR.

By J. M'Creary—Tune, HUMOURS OF GLENN.

COME strike the bold anthem the war dogs are howling,
Already they eagerly snuff up their prey;
The red cloud of war o'er our forrest is scowling,
Soft peace spreads her wings and flies weeping away;
The infants affrighted cling close to their mothers;
The youth grasp their swords, for the combat prepare,
Whilst beauty weeps fathers, and lovers and brothers,
Who rush to display *The American Star.*

Come blow the shrill bugle, the loud trump awaken,
The dread rifle seize, let the cannon deep roar;
No heart with pale fear, nor faint doubtings be shaken,
No slave's hostile foot leave a print on our shore,
Shall sisters, wives, mothers, and, daughters left weeping,
Insulted by ruffians be dragged to despair?
Oh no! from his hills the proud *Eagle* comes sweeping,
And waves to the brave *The American Star.*

The spirits of Washington, Warren and Montgomery,
Look down from their clouds with bright aspect serene;
Come soldiers, a tear and a toast to their memory,
Rejoicing they'll see us as they once have been;
To us the high boon by the Gods has been granted,
To spread the glad tidings of *liberty* far,
Let millions invade us, we'll meet them undaunted,
And "conquer or die" by *The American Star.*

Your hands, then, dear comrades, round liberty's altar,
United we swear by the souls of the brave!
Not one from the strong resolution shall faulter,
To live independent, or sink in the grave.
Then *freemen*, fill up, lo! the blood banners flying,
The high *bird of liberty* streams through the air,
Beneath him oppression and tyranny dying,
Success to the beaming American Star.

NEW YORK, NOV. 5.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Yesterday morning the Corporation of the city assembled in the new City Hall, to confer upon Commodore Decatur the freedom of the city, agreeably to a resolution for that purpose which passed the Board at a previous meeting. When the *Commodore entered the* Common Council room, this Honor the Mayor rose and delivered the following address.

"SIR—During the revolutionary war, our contests with France and the Barbary Powers, and in the present war with Great Britain, the gallantry and skill of our seamen, have been constantly gaining upon the admiration of mankind.—Wherever they have approached an enemy, victory has almost invariably attended the American flag. The great Lakes, the Mediterranean Sea, the British Channel, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bear witness to their illustrious exploits, and they have elevated America to the pinnacle of Naval glory.

"When a great event has occurred, we are anxious to see how the actor narrates his own achievements. When the hero becomes the historian of his own exploits, he stands in a situation peculiarly delicate. If he appears in a style of inflated bombast and presents himself to the public in an attitude of swelling arrogance, he offends equally the good taste and the moral sense of his country; But, if on the contrary his bravery is only surpassed by his modesty—if he describes his victory in the same spirit with which he achieves it—and if, in addition to this, he conducts himself to the vanquished with chivalric courtesy and humanity, his glory is thus complete, and he ranks among the great men who reflect honor upon human nature. This description will apply most emphatically to the naval heroes who have distinguished themselves during the present war. Their skill and bravery in battle and their modest and benevolent deportment after victory, evince that whether they are called upon to fight for their country, to record their own achievements, or to exercise the offices of humanity, they stand equally entitled to public approbation.

"As one of the most distinguished of that illustrious band, you have been honored with the approving voice of your country. This city, which looks to you as one of her most efficient protectors in the hour of peril, now presents you with her municipal honors, and I feel more than gratified in saying, that the sentiments which I have on this occasion expressed, accord with the unanimous voice of my fellow-citizens."

After his honor the Mayor had finished delivering the Address, he administered to Commodore Decatur the Oath, and presented him with the Freedom of the City in a Box, to which the Commodore made the following reply:

"SIR—The services which I have had the good fortune to render in the line of my profession, have been so greatly overrated by the honorable the corporation of New-York, that I am totally at a loss how to express my thanks, and therefore I can only beg leave to assure them, that my utmost exertions shall be used to render myself worthy of the distinguished honor they have been pleased to confer on me, in presenting me the freedom of this city, so conspicuous for its patriotism, and pre-eminent for the liberality with which it cherishes and rewards every effort that has a tendency to exalt the character of the nation. I beg you, sir, to accept my warmest acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express yourself towards me on this occasion."

Red Bud Fulling Mill.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Fulling and Dying business at the above mill, where cloth will be fulled and dressed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch; having their mill in complete order, and every material necessary in the business, they hope to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of persons at a distance, cloth will be taken in at Mr. Matthew Frame's store in Charlestown, where they will attend every two weeks, to receive and return it when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.

ARTHUR CARTER & SON.

Oct. 27. [3w.

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.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS,* suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were purchased during the late confusion in that city, when all persons were more than usually desirous of selling their goods—consequently were disposed of on as good terms as before the war. Their friends would do well to call and view them.

Thornly, on the Hill, near Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM the tardiness of a number of our customers in paying off their accounts, and the scarcity of money, we are compelled to give this notice to the public generally, and especially to our customers, that we must discontinue crediting our work at least for the present. Materials cannot be had without money, and the impossibility of carying on our business without it, must be obvious to every person, and we hope this reason will be a satisfactory apology to our customers for this determination.

THOMAS LIKENS,
Z. BUCKMASTER,
JOSEPH WYSONG,
J. BOADENHAMER,
SHEPHERD CHURCH.

Charles Town, Oct. 27. [3 w.

Conrad Shindler,

COPPER SMITH,

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures all kinds of Copper Work, viz.

PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds
BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, do. COFFEE POTS,
DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, do. WASH, do
TEA KETTLES,
BAKE PANS, STEW, do. SAUCE, do.

He always keeps on hand a complete assortment of Copper Ware, and Stove Pipe, and will engage to sell on as low terms as any person of the same business, whereby he hopes to merit the custom of the public.

Old work will be repaired in a neat manner and at the shortest notice. The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.

Shepherd's Town, Oct. 13. [3 w.

N. B.—Any order in the Foundary line, will be executed with dispatch.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of *W. & T. Brown* being dissolved by agreement, they earnestly solicit those who are indebted to them, to settle their balances without delay, that the concern may be finally closed.

WILLIAM BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN.

October 13. [3 w.

☞The business will be continued by WM. BROWN.

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a *Red Morocco Pocket Book,* containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter addressed to the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents to me, living in Smithfield, or to Selby & Swearingen of Shepherd's Town.

BEN. B. STRIDER.

October 27. [3 w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who received one or more German Muskets, will return them to the store of M. Wilson & Son, immediately, as they are called for by Mr. Samuel Annin, Military Store-keeper, Harper's Ferry, where they must be sent immediately. Those neglecting to return their muskets, will be liable to the United States as well as the subscribers.

MOSES WILSON, Jr.
THOMAS LIKENS.

October 27. [3 w.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—there is on the premises a large Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Stable, the Dwelling House has an excellent Kitchen, with a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

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.

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 Folled Linsey for sale in a short time.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

September 29. 3w.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, a bound boy, to the Shoe Making business, named JOHN GRACE, he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and is 19 years of age—took with him a variety of clothing. The above reward will be paid to any one that takes up said runaway and delivers him up to me, or will lodge him in jail, so that I get him again, or if brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid by.

HENRY SMITH.

October 27. [3 w.

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.

October 27. [t. f.

30 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monocacy, about 2 miles from Deleplane's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with foal, a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dint in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, some white on both hind feet; between 15 and 16 hands high, trots, paces, racks, and works well in the gears. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or secures her, so that I get her again. Ten dollars additional will be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice.

YOST COVER.

October 27 [7 w.

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.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFEICE.

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FULLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill, will be given—a single man would be preferred, otherwise one with a small family, with recommendations. Enquire at this Office.

October 27. [3 w.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—it is obvious to every reflecting mind that business of this kind cannot be carried on without money.—Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be received in payment at the market price. Business for the present time will be conducted for cash only.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.

Charles Town, November 3. [3. w.

Rye and Corn Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

October 13.

NOTICE.

ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of *Thomas Hart, deceased,* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective purchases immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DANIELS, *Admr.*

November 3. [3 w.

Notice is hereby given,

that the subscriber has obtained license, authorising him to follow the business of a *Public Accountant,* in the ninth collection district of Virginia. Any person who may call upon him in this line, can address a note to him, living near Harper's Ferry. He will provide a good clerk when necessary.

JOHN KREPS.

November 3. [3 w.

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the *abundant means,* with which thou art *blessed* this year. He hopes none will be so *rard* in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is prefered; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and PORK will be received in payment—otherwise in a *short* time, *most* of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 10.

By Mistake,

A Wether has been slaughtered for my use, that did not belong to me; it was marked with a crop off each ear and two slits in the right—any person having lost one of that mark, shall have another of equal value, on making it known to me.

There is a red and white Heifer or young Cow, with a white face, an estray, at my residence in the Shenandoah, adjoining Mr. Thomas Hammond's, apparently four years old, her mark I cannot certainly ascertain, but believe it to be a slit in the left ear, and a deep slit or an undercut in the right—any person having lost one of the description had best call and view her.

WM. HICKMAN.

November 10. [3 w.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 20th ultimo, a small *BAY MARE,* 7 years old, roached and bobbed, a star in her forehead, and her back somewhat injured by the saddle, paces and trots. The above reward will be given to any person, that will deliver her to me, at Harper's Ferry, and all reasonable charges paid.

CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH.

November 10. 3w.

LOOK HERE.

I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, where I now reside, on the farm called maj. Davenport's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's.

JOHN M'DONALD.

November 11th. 1814. 5w.

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the Overseers of the Poor, for Jefferson County, will be held on Thursday the 1st of December at Mr. Thomas James' tavern, in Shepherd's Town, for the purpose of appointing a contractor and manager for the Poor House for one year—Any person wishing either of the appointments will attend.

By order of the President,

THO. SMALLWOOD, c. o. P. J. C.

November 10. [3 w.

TAILORING,

IN all its variety will be carried on by the subscriber, in the house now occupied by Mr. Jacob Poisal, on King street, opposite the Globe Tavern, and will hold himself in readiness to execute all kind of work in his line of business, including officers regimentals, ladies riding habits, &c. in the latest fashions, and in the neatest as well as the most permanent manner. The inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity, also, his old customers in this and Jefferson county, are respectfully solicited for a share of public patronage.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS.

Martinsburgh, October 13. [3 w.

N B. Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age will be taken as apprentices.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1814. [No. 346.

ACTION AT LYON'S CREEK.

GENERAL ORDERS.

(Head-Quarters of the Northern Army, Camp near Fort Erie, Oct. 23d, 1814.

The indisposition of Brigadier General Bissell has prevented, till this morning, his report of the handsome affair which took place on the 19th, between a detachment of his brigade, and a superior force of the enemy.

The object of the expedition entrusted to the Brigadier, was the seizure of some provisions intended for the British troops. He marched from Black Creek on the morning of the 18th with parts of the 5th, 14th, 15th, and 16th infantry, a small party of dragoons, and a company of riflemen, the whole about 900 men. After driving before them a picket, of which they made the commanding officer prisoner, they encamped for the night, throwing beyond Lyon's Creek two light infantry companies, under captain Dorman, 5th, and Lieut. Horrel 16th infty, and the riflemen under Captain Irvine; a picket on the Chippewa road, commanded by Lieut. Gassaway, was attacked by two companies Glengary light infantry, which were beaten back with loss. On the morning of the 19th, the detachment was attacked by a select corps of the enemy, not less than 1200 strong. The light infantry under Capt. Dorman, and Irvine's riflemen, sustained the whole fire of the enemy for fifteen minutes, during which time the 5th and 14th were formed—the 5th was ordered to turn the enemy's right flank, while the 14th charged them in front. This was executed in the most gallant manner by Col. Pinckney of the 5th, and Maj. Barnard of the 14th, who greatly distinguished himself by the officer-like style in which he conducted his battalion. The enemy were compelled to a precipitate retreat, and hid themselves once more behind their fortifications.

Brig. Gen. Bissell particularly mentions the skill and intrepidity of Colonel Snelling, Inspr. General, Col. Pinckney, commanding the 5th regt. Major Barnard, 14th inf. Maj. Barker, 45th inf. acting with the 5th, Capt. Dorman, Capt. Allison, (whose horse was shot under him) and Brig. Maj. Lt. Preatman, of the 5th. Lieut. Anspaugh, of dragoons, was conspicuous by his alertness in communicating the Brig. General's orders during the action. It is with the highest satisfaction, that the Commanding General tenders to the brave officers and troops of the second brigade of the right division, his thanks for their good conduct on this occasion. The firmness of the 15th and 16th regiments commanded by Col. Pierce, and who were posted as a reserve, proved, that had the resistance of the enemy afforded them an opportunity of going into action, they would have emulated the valor of the commanders of the 5th and 15th. A number of prisoners were taken, among whom a picket of dragoons with their horses; a large quantity of grain also fell into our hands. The Brigadier, after completing the orders he had received, & burying the few of our brave soldiers who fell in the action, and the dead of the enemy, which were left on the ground by the latter, returned to Black Creek. To the cool and intrepid conduct of Brig. Gen. Bissel, the General offers the praise he has so justly entitled himself to.

By order of Maj. Gen. Izard,
C. K. GARDNER, *Adjt. Gen.*
Northern Army.

Camp, Frenchman's Creek,
October 22, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your orders of the 18th instant, I proceeded with about 900 men of my brigade, a company of riflemen, under Capt. Irvine, and a small party of dragoons, under Lt. Anspaugh, by very bad roads and creeks, the bridges over which were broken down, to Cook's Mills, on Lyon's Creek, a branch of the Chippewa, and encamped for the night; near that place the enemy had stationed a militia piquet of 20 men, commanded by a Captain, who made their escape on our approach, the Captain excepted, who was taken. Their piquet of regulars found at this place was driven in, and I threw across, at that place, (the only one at which it was practicable) the two elite companies under Captain Dorman, 5th, and Lieut. Horrel, 16th inf. and the riflemen under Captain Irvine; our advanced piquet on the Chippewa road, commanded by Lieut. Gassaway was attacked in the night by two companies of the Glengary Light Infantry, who were beaten off with the loss of one man only. On the morning of the 19th, we were attacked by the enemy in force; from the best information amounting to more than 1200 men composed of the 82d and 17th regiments of foot, detachments of the 100th, 104th, the Glengary light infantry, a few dragoons, and rocketteers, and one piece of artillery; the whole commanded by the Marquis of Tweedale, col. of the 100th.

The light corps under captains Dorman and Irvine's riflemen, sustained the whole fire of the enemy for about fifteen minutes, with the greatest gallantry, until the other troops were formed and brought to their support.

The 5th regiment under Col. Pinckney, aided by Major Barker of the 45th attached to that regiment, was ordered to skirt the woods and turn the enemy's right flank, and if possible to cut off the piece of artillery.

Major Barnard with the 14th, was ordered at the same time to form in front, advance to support the light troops and charge the artillery; the 15th regiment under Major Grindage, and 16th under Col. Pierce were ordered to act as circumstances might require.

The well directed fire of the elite corps, riflemen and gallant charge of the 14th, soon compelled the enemy to give ground, and on discovering that his right flank was turned by the intrepid move of the 5th under Colonel Pinckney, he retreated in the utmost confusion, leaving some killed, wounded and prisoners; we pursued to a ravine some distance from the scene where the action commenced; not knowing the ground, I did not think proper to push them further; but, soon after reconnoitred the country & discovered they had retreated to their strong hold at the mouth of the river about seven miles distance.

To the officers and men engaged great credit is due for the zeal and intrepidity, and to those who had not an opportunity to come in action, for the promptitude with which they obeyed our orders. All did their duty; but the handsome manner in which Major Barnard brought his regiment into action, and the gallant conduct of the elite, under Capt. Dorman, deserve particular notice. I am much indebted to that distinguished officer, Col. Snelling, (Inspector General,) for his able services through the action, and much praise is due to my aid, Captain Allison, (whose horse was shot under him) and Brigade Maj. Lt. Preatman, for their intrepid and useful services in every situation. Lieut. Anspaugh of the dragoons rendered me much service in communicating my orders. It is justly due, and I must be permitted to add that every officer and private behaved with that skill and gallantry, which will do honor to the American arms. We found in the mills at that place, about 150 or 200 bushels of wheat, belonging to the enemy, which I ordered to be destroyed. The enemy having retreated to his batteries on the Chippewa; in obedience to your orders, I returned, leaving the causeways, bridges, &c. entire. I annex for your information, a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir,
your obedient servant.
(Signed) D. BISSEL,
Brig. Gen.

Maj. Gen. George Izard,
Comd'g Northern Army.

N. B. Acute nervous attacks must be my apology for the delay and imperfections of this report. D. B.

Report of the killed and wounded of the 2d Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Bissell, in the affair of the 19th October, 1814.

5th Regiment—Killed, 5 privates; wounded 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 serjeants, 1 corporal, 9 privates—total 19.

14th Regiment—Killed, 1 serjeant, 6 privates; wounded, 1 subaltern, 2 corporals, 16 privates—total 26.

12th Regiment—Wounded, 1 private—total 1.

16th Regiment—Wounded, 1 subaltern, 1 serjeant, 1 corporal, 6 privates, 1 prisoner—total 10.

Riflemen—Wounded, 1 subaltern, 2 corporals, 8 privates—total 11.

Grand Total—Killed, wounded and missing 67.

Names of the officers wounded.

5th Regiment—Capt. Bell, Ensign Whitehead, severely.

14th Regiment—Lieut. Becket, severely.

16th Regiment—Lieut. Thomas, slightly.

Riflemen—Lieut. Spurr, severely.

BRITISH BARBARITY.

Extract from a letter from Capt. Arthur Sinclair, commanding the U. S. Naval force on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Erie Roads, 11th November, 1814.

Sailing Master Champlin, who commanded the Tigress, has arrived here in the Cartel from Mackinac, with some of the wounded. He has his thigh shattered by a grape shot, and has not yet been able to make out a detailed report of his capture. He appears not to have been surprised, but defended his vessel very bravely, killing and wounding a number of the enemy, who overpowered him with 150 sailors and soldiers and 250 Indians, the latter headed by Dickson. The Scorpion was overpowered, as mentioned in my letter of the 27th ult. The conduct of the enemy to our prisoners thus captured, and the inhuman butchery of those who fell into their hands, at the attack of Mackinac, has been barbarous beyond a parrallel. The former have been plundered of almost every article of clothing they possessed—the latter had their *hearts* and *livers* taken out, which were actually cooked and feasted on (and that too in the quarters of the British officers, sanctioned by Col. M'Dowall) by the savages.

This Cannibal act, which has cap'd the climax of British atrocity, and must ever be viewed with indignant horror by the Christian world, will be sworn to by two respectable ladies, who came down in the Cartel and who were witnesses to it. I am further assured by Mr. Astor, who was detained there with his cartel for near two months, that it was not disowned by the garrison at Mackinac, and that when remonstrance was made by some who had not lost all sense of feeling and honor, they were threatened with arrest by the Colonel, if they checked the Indians in *any* of their wishes. One of the prisoners was inhumanly murdered, by one of their militia, to decide a dispute between him and an Indian, of who had the best claim to the reward of his body or scalp, and no notice was taken of it by the colonel. To relate to you, sir, all the acts of horror which have been practised upon those unfortunate victims who fell into the enemy's hands on the 4th August would go far beyond the limits of a letter.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Monday last. Their principal object seems to be to encourage jealousy of the designs of Austria, and, if possible, to sow the seeds of discord between the allied Powers. Austria is represented as desirous of extending her influence over Italy, and of having the crown of Sardinia pass to a prince of her house. She is also stated to be ambitious of regaining in Germany, the influence she formerly possessed, but which, it is hinted, the powers of Germany have an interest in preventing. Instead of endeavoring to soften animosities, to cement the peace which the allies with such magnanimity bestowed upon France, leaving her with more extensive territories than she had at the breaking out of the revolution, which enabled her to inflict such miseries upon every part of the continent, instead, we say, of feeling any gratitude for this unexampled forbearance and liberality at the time when in possession of her capital the allies might have made her feel her vengeance, the Paris papers are laboring with all their might to render the peace feverish and short lived, and to re-kindle the flames of war. At Paris they talked openly of making claims to an extension of territory on the side of Belgium, and of placing Genoa and even Leghorn under the protection of France.—Never, it is added, "will there have been discussions more important than those which will take place at the ensuing congress." Never certainly—and every day seems to strengthen the suspicion that the result of that congress will be very different from what was at first expected.

But it is not only of Austria that the Paris papers are endeavoring to excite suspicion—Prussia is also the object of attack, on account of her supposed intention of uniting all Saxony to her territories. The Saxons are represented as hostile to such an union, and as desirous of being replaced under the dominion of the house of Saxony. France sees in this increase of the power of Austria and Prussia a formidable obstacle to her ambitious projects and hence she is anxious to create distrust and jealousy between them. All these articles, which are dated from different parts of Italy or Germany, are manufactured at Paris. It is an old manœuvre of Bonaparte's, and our readers are much mistaken, if they think that his policy is altogether banished from French counsels.

The following extract of a private letter from Vienna, which we have sometimes alluded to, written by a correspondent personally known is of some importance.

"I have remained here purposely to see the fêtes which are to be given to the Emperor of Russia, and king of Prussia, but I have just heard positively asserted they are not coming. This is extraordinary. How can they decline the intended visit without affronting this court, which has been at great expence preparing for their reception, though many I suspect will rejoice at their absence. The people of Vienna dislike the Russians, from jealousy and other motives. Many of the nobility have refused to repeat, on their entrance of the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, the illuminations they displayed on the entrance of their own Monarch, and with great difficulty others have been prevailed on to replace the decorations really most magnificent, which were erected to welcome the arrival of their own emperor.

It is delightful to perceive how much the emperor of Austria is beloved by his own subjects. Indeed so is the whole of the royal family, except the sol-disant empress Louisa, who has conducted herself with so much hauteur since her return, that she has become very unpopular. She not only publicly evinces her attachment for Bonaparte, a conduct which might be justified, but she speaks of her own family and country as inferior to those of which she was so lately the chief; she slights them when compared with France and Bonaparte. She sported the eagles and wore Bonaparte's livery till within a few days. She dines at eight, the fashionable French hour, though all the court here dine at three; and she speaks nothing but French. This has given rise to a report of her pretending to have forgotten German. On her arrival at Schœnbrunn, when the archduke Charles was handing her up stairs, he thought it necessary to say something, and began lamenting her misfortunes. Ah! answered she "Napoleon never would have been reduced to this had you commanded against him." Numerous such anecdotes are related of her."

PARIS, AUG. 26.

On this day being that of the festival of St. Louis, all the ambassadors and foreign ministers have waited on his majesty.

Lord Wellington, British ambassador at our court, has been presented to his majesty the day before yesterday, after mass, and assisted afterwards at the levee of Monsieur H. M's. brother.

The hotel of princess Borghese had been purchased by lord Wellington, it is to be the future residence of the ambassadors of Great Britain.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Madames Bacciochi and Burghese (sisters of Napoleon) have contracted immense debts in Italy; these will not fall to the charge of the countries over which they reigned, but the moveable and immoveable property (dispersed over all Italy) belonging to the family, will be put under sequestration for that purpose.

Jerome Bonaparte, and his sister Eliza and suite, have arrived at Trieste.

ROME, JULY 23.

The report still prevails that Parma, Modena, and Guastalla, will be ceded to Bonaparte, and that in future he will reside on the continent.—The public prints express the hope that this may be a mere rumor.

AUGSBURG, AUG. 23.

A merchant from this city on his travels in Italy arrived on the 15th of last month at Porto Ferrajo. The day after he met by accident with Napoleon, attended by twelve persons. "When he perceived me," says he among others in his letter of the 27th July, "he approached me suddenly, and asked very abruptly: who are you; whence came you; what is your business; where do you reside, &c. I answered his questions as fast as he put them. When he heard, that I resided at Augsburg, he appeared concerned; A ha! d'Augsburg, he replied; perhaps he recollected the triumphant entry, he made at Augsburg.—He is grown enormous lusty, and almost not to be known again; to judge from appearances he was very lively and in good spirits, not one single sign of melancholy was marked in his countenance. His military amounts to 1200 men, mostly grenadiers of his guards. His dwelling has got two wings, each of two stories high, three windows in breadth, the two wings are connected together by a building of one story, of four windows, in the rear there is a small garden. The buildings are covered with tiles, the walls are of whitish grey color, the windows have got green Venitian blinds. To the right and left centry boxes are placed.

PORTSMOUTH, AUG 26.

Sailed the Hope, capt. Jauncey, and Croaker gun-brig, on a cruise in the Channel after American privateers.

The Valliant 74, capt. Mudge, is kept in constant readiness to receive lord Hill on board, for America. His lordship's arrival remains as yet uncertain as to time. A considerable quantity of military stores is daily shipping.

DEAL, AUG. 26.

Capt. Cameron, late of the ship Coromandel, captured off Scilly on the 2d inst. by the York American schr privateer, arrived here this morning from Crookhaven, in Ireland, in a small pilot boat, with the whole of his officers and crew, at which place they were landed from the privateer in a fishing boat. The captain, officers and crew of the privateer, paid every attention to capt. Cameron and his crew, and treated them in every respect with the greatest kindness.

Death of Baron Munchausen.—This traveller, so celebrated amongst us for the *accuracy* and *probability* of his narrations, and hitherto considered as a ficticious character, turns out to have really existed. The Journal de Paris of the 22d inst. gives an account of his death and laments the loss which the republic of letters has suffered. He died suddenly at Paris the 5th inst. at the age of 60.

FROM THE ABERDEEN CHRONICLE, OF SEPT. 3.

Summary of politics.—The affairs of Norway are said to be finally settled, and prince Christian has formally stipulated for the subjugation of the Norwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was surrounded by that of Sweden. The letters and public documents of this prince have for some time been of a very undecided description. He affected to be the determined warlike leader of a people resolved to sacrifice all for independence, and at the same time he informed his enemy, that

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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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.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Boston Palladium, Friday, Nov. 18.]

The privateer David Porter, which arrived on Wednesday, captured among other vessels the British brig Hiram, which sailed from Cork for Halifax, on the 30th Sept. in a fleet principally of merchantmen, under a small convoy.

The second mate of the Hiram, who was brought in by the privateer, informs that she sailed from Liverpool on the 17th of Sept. touched at the Cove of Cork on the 28th, and sailed again on the 30th in a fleet of 55 sail, under convoy of the frigate Liverpool and two sloops of war. In the fleet were eight transports, four of which contained troops. Five days after sailing several of the fleet separated, and when the fleet was seen last, which was about 8 days before the capture of the H. there were about 40 sail in co. The H. was taken on the 11th inst.

The Hiram probably had Cork papers to the 27th of Sept. but it is not likely the London dates could be later than the 25th.

There remained at Cork about 20 sail of transports with troops on board, waiting orders. Many men of war were also there.

It appears that no great expedition had sailed for America. Lord Hill remained at home; but it was expected he would depart early in October.

At the latest date it was not ascertained that the negociations at Ghent, had been broken off.

London papers to September 16, were brought in by the D. P. The Courier of that date, says there had been no rupture of the negociation. Other papers say it was suspended to await advices from the American Government.

The American dispatch vessel Chauncey is supposed to have sailed from Ostend about the middle of Sept. for America, with despatches from our Envoys.

The Neptune expected to sail early in October and it had been reported the Envoys were to take passage in her.

The jealousies among the Continental Powers of Europe continued—and the British participated in them.

The Emperor of Russia appears to be turning his attention to a Navy. Two ships of the line have been launched at St. Petersburgh in his presence, and the keel of the Leipsic, 110, laid.

The Barony of Middlethird, Ireland, is by proclamation, declared in a state of disturbance.

At the date of the last advices from Rio Janeiro, a frigate was preparing to bring M. de Saldanha de Gama as Ambassador to England, and to proceed from thence to the Congress at Vienna.

Talleyrand in presenting the French Budget to the House of Peers at Paris, says the taxation in England is 120 francs per head, in the United States 23 francs, in France 22. He compliments England and the United States for their justice to public creditors.

The French Legislature proposes to permit the cultivation of tobacco in France, and to permit importation of that article solely by the ports of Havre, Dunkirk, St. Maloes and Marseilles.

A Member of the French Chamber of Deputies complains of long speeches, and has moved that no member be permitted to speak longer than half an hour at a time: it was agreed to consider the motion.

The London Courier wishes a similar rule to be adopted by the British House of Commons.

The 4th of June, was celebrated by Bonaparte, as the birth-day of the King of England, on board of a British frigate, with his principal officers, who had also been invited.

An author of Anecdotes of Bonaparte, declares his conviction that in projecting the expedition to Egypt, Napoleon had exclusively in view the establishment of an independent kingdom for himself.

So inveterate are the old prejudices of the Spaniards, and so great their antipathy to the French, a Lady was torn to pieces at Madrid, for wearing a transparent French veil. They were enraged because it was transparent, and they were further enraged because it was French.—*Fudge.* [*Lon. Pa.*

CORK, SEPT. 7.

On Thursday last, His Majesty's ships Castilian, Lieut. Lloyd, (acting) and Avon, Hon. Captain Arbuthnot, having sailed hence about a month ago, gave chase to an American schr. privateer, (having previously recaptured a vessel taken by her) but owing to the superior sailing of the Castilian, she left the Avon a considerable distance behind, who, after a short time, found herself in sight of a vessel, which she hailed and demanded who she was?—Upon which she replied, "heave to, and I will let you know who I am," (this was about nine at night) and fired a gun at the Avon, when a most sanguinary action commenced, which continued till eleven o'clock, she then sheared off, & said, "this is the Wasp." She appeared in a sinking state and glad to get off. The Avon then fired signal guns to the Castilian. Upon the Castilian coming to the Avon, she fell in with the Wasp, and demanded who she was? to which she made no answer. The Castilian luffed under her lee quarter and gave her a broadside, and then hailed again—but no answer, nor yet a single musket fired. The Castilian finding the sinking state of the Avon, made every effort to save the lives of her brave crew; fortunately the whole were saved. As the last boat with the wounded had got about half way to the Castilian, the Avon went down head foremost.

We lament to say, that between the second and third broadside, Lieut. Prendergast, the gallant first Lieutenant of the Avon, received a mortal wound across the belly, from a grape shot, whilst in the act of cheering the crew.—The Avon had nine killed and thirty-three wounded. As soon as the Castilian had discharged the duties of humanity, in taking on board the Avon's crew, she made all sail for the Wasp, who appeared so cut up, as to be in a sinking state, but could not make out any trace whatever of her.

Names of the superior officers on board the Avon: Hon. John James Arbuthnot, Capt.; John Harvey, 1st lt.; John Prendergast, 2d do; and Jas. Allen, Master.

The Tartarus sloop of war, joined the Castilian as the Avon was sinking, and took on board 40 of her men.

[The London papers say the Wasp had 24 32 pounders, and 300 men; the Avon 18 24's, and 100 men. The former upwards of 600 tons, and the latter only 200!!]

The Wasp, we believe, has 22 guns, and 175 men. The injury she sustained was very trifling. The Avon had 20 guns.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

It was reported in the city yesterday that an action had been fought upon the Lakes between our flotilla and the American, in which we were completely successful. A large detachment of the British army co-operated with our flotilla.

[Our readers will recollect, our victory at Plattsburgh was obtained Sept. 11; and that a large British army co-operated with their fleet.]

The 63d and 95th regts. amounting to 2000 men, received orders on Thursday, at Plymouth, to embark forthwith. It is understood that they will proceed direct to Bermuda, with the troops in course of embarkation at Portsmouth. The Norge, 74 guns, with transports, having troops on board for America, has arrived at Plymouth.

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Seven colliers, says a Falmouth letter, from Wales to Waterford and Cork, have been taken and sunk within the last fortnight by American privateers.

During the last month, it is said his Majesty has experienced frequent lucid intervals, and has conversed on general topics with all his physicians. He expressed great anxiety to have an interview with the Duke of Wellington, and appeared to be effected in the highest degree by the subject of the marriage of his grand daughter; but it is singularly remarkable, he gave directions that a favorite horse should be destroyed on a fixed day, having attained a certain age, in conformity with a written memorandum made by himself.

The Nelson, of 120 guns, at Woolwich, was yesterday commissioned by the Lords of the Admiralty, and the command of her given to Captain Thomas Burton.

The Sceptre of Peace, which was lately discovered by the keeper of the Regalia, having been thoroughly repaired and restored to its ancient splendor, is now deposited in the Tower with the royal jewels. From the antique style of its ornaments, it is judged to be coeval with the Crown worn by Edward the Confessor.

By the recent accounts from St. Petersburgh, it appears that 45,400 casks of tallow had already been shipped for this country, and they continue to ship on average 15,000 casks daily. The quantity exected at St. Petersburgh from the interior was estimated at two millions of goods or 80,000 casks—the quantity expected at Archangel was about 13,000 casks; to which may be added about 3000 casks remaining over, and in wintering ships that did not arrive last year—making a grand total of 100,000 casks of tallow; a quantity never before known. The quantity shipped at St. Petersburgh, in 182, was 46,243 casks; in 1813, 49,292—from Archangel, in 1812, 8745 casks; in 1813, 5871, do.

GROANS OF THE BRITONS.

From a London paper of Nov 14, brought in by the Saratoga privateer.

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

At a very numerous meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, shipowners and underwriters of the city of Glasgow, called by a public advertisement, and held by special requisition to the Lord Provost, on Wednesday the 7th of September, 1814, the Lord Provost in the chair, it was

Unanimously resolved, That the number of American privateers with which our channels have been infested, the audacity with which they have approached our coasts, and the success with which their enterprize has been attended, have proved injurious to our commerce, humbling to our pride and discreditable to the directors of the naval power of the British nation, whose flag till of late waved over every sea and triumphed over every rival.

That there is reason to believe, in the short space of less than twenty-four months above eight hundred vessels have been captured by the power, whose maritime strength we have hitherto impolitically held in contempt.

That at a time when we were at peace with all the rest of the world, when the maintenance of our marine costs so large a sum to the country, when the mercantile and shipping interest pay a tax for protection under the form of convoy duty, and when, in the plenitude of our power, we have declared the whole American coast under blockade, it is equally distressing and mortifying, that our ships cannot with safety traverse our own channels, that insurance cannot be effected but at an excessive premium, and that a horde of American cruisers should be allowed, unheeded, unresisted, unmolested, to take, burn or sink our own vessels in our own inlets, and almost in sight of our own harbors.

That the ports of the Clyde have sustained severe loss from the depredations already committed and there is reason to apprehend still more serious suffering, not only from the extent of the coasting trade and the number of vessels yet to arrive from abroad, but as the time is fast approaching when the outward bound ships must proceed to Cork for convoys, and when during the winter season the opportunities of the enemy will be increased, both to capture with ease and escape with impunity.

That the system of burning and destroying every article, which there is fear of losing, a system pursued by all the cruisers and encouraged by their own government, diminishes the chances of recapture, and renders the necessity of prevention more urgent.

That from the coldness and neglect with which previous remonstrances from other quarters have been received by the admiralty, this meeting reluctantly feel it an imperious duty at once to address the throne, and therefore that a petition be forwarded to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, representing the above grievances, and humbly praying that his royal highness will be graciously pleased to direct such measures to be adopted, as shall promptly and effectually protect the trade on the coasts of this kingdom, from the numerous insulting and destructive depredations of the enemy; and that the Lord Provost be requested to transmit the said petition accordingly.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Ewing for the ability with which he prepared and introduced the business of this day.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen who signed the requisition.

E. FINLAY, Provost.

FROM A HALIFAX PAPER.

American War.—Reflections bear with more than usual weight at these eventful times, when every day brings intelligence of some new disaster, and they are still more deeply impressed, when combined with such feelings as were excited by the mournful ceremony which consigned to an untimely grave, the body of major general Ross—one of our best commanders; brave, active, enterprising, and experienced; highly distinguished among those heroes who effected the deliverance of Spain, and who, first inspired that spirit which enabled the powers of Europe to break the shackles of almost universal slavery. An officer, so much respected and beloved by the troops under his command, and so fully possessed of their confidence that no danger or difficulty could deter them from cheerfully following where he led the way. Is it possible to witness such a solemn scene; to see the silent tears steel down the manly cheek of his veteran brethren, and mark the general expressions of unfeigned sorrow; without asking with anxious apprehension, whether the war forced upon us by America is entered into with means proportioned to its magnitude, and conducted with that ability and vigor which may lead us to hope it will be honorably and speedily terminated? Its patriot to be convinced against our wishes; but no satisfactory answer can yet be given to the first question; and recent events, added to preceding ones, oblige us to acknowledge, that where our greatest force is stationed we have least reason to expect success.

It is unaccountable with what perverse infatuation our ministers at home ever have rejected, and still continue to reject, the proper means of acquiring a knowledge of the American character and country. They appear to be at this moment equally as ignorant of both, as at the commencement of the revolution. At that time, if the force sent over in small portions, with long intervals betwees, had been sent at first, with generals of acknowledged ability and experience, zealous in the cause they undertook to serve, and prompt in execution; the revolt of those colonies would never have ended in their complete separation and independence. And now that war is declared against us for the express purpose of forcing us to give up our dearest maritime rights, and began by the invasion of the Canadas; they with such an example before their eyes, continue in the same course of feeble measures and petty efforts, following each other at such distances of time as to destroy the efficacy of all.

Great Britain never was engaged in a contest warmly and generally approved by all classes of her subjects: at peace with all the world beside, and in the possession of a larger disposable force than ever she had before; while the Americans are divided among themselves, distracted in their councils inadequate to their resources; with an army comparatively small for their occasions, ill-appointed, and generally commanded by inexperienced and incompetent officers; and without a single ally to give them the least encouragement or support. Under these circumstances, what has been done on our part? On the one side, it is true, that a navy is fitted out, of sufficient force to blockade the whole coast of the enemy, and has, generally speaking, effected every material purpose of blockade. But when any thing of a more actively offensive nature is undertaken, a force is sent out not a fourth part sufficient to ensure success to any object of magnitude or importance; and brave commanders and gallant troops are exposed to lose their lives, without benefit to their country. On the other side where we are most vulnerable, and where the greater number of troops are sent, the chief command is entrusted to a person of whom we never heard, till through the influence of interest he suddenly started up among us. It is not to be wondered at, that without ability or experience, success should be wanting, and that some discomfiture should result from miserable mismanagement.

It is a fact, that can readily be ascertained by those who will take the trouble to compare accounts, that more, many more valuable officers and men have lost their lives in Canada, (in proportion to the numbers employed and the enemy opposed,) without effecting any thing of consequence, or making any desirable progress in the war; than the duke of Wellington lost in the emancipation of Spain, and in accelerating the downfall of the tyrant of Europe. It is impossible to know this without emotions of sorrow & indignation; to know that our armies are frittered away, our best officers killed, one after another, our soldiers cut up in detail; and no compensation for our losses, no atonement for the sacrifices; a dismal gloom to look back at, and no cheering prospect before us—it is impossible to think of these things without execrating the cause or causes, principal or subordinate; and without ardently wishing those may be removed, from whose conduct there is every thing to fear, and no reason on which to ground the smallest degree of hope.

THE AVON AND WASP.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated September 12, 1814.

"As the public mind must be much agitated about the fate of the Avon, for your information I beg to say, this moment her Second Lt. and one midshipman (friends of mine) are arrived at this place with the Captain, only slightly wounded in both legs, themselves merely scratched.—The first Lt. killed—both ships much cut.

"It was 9 o'clock P. M. when the Avon discovered the enemy, and immediately an uninterrupted and sanguinary contest took place for two hours. When the engagement had nearly ceased, his Majesty's ship Castilian, attracted by the firing, bore down & instantly ran her bowsprit across the hawse of the enemy, pouring in at the same time a broadside, which she immediately followed up by a second, some say a third. At that critical moment the Avon threw out a signal of distress, which determined the commanding officer of the Castilian, Lieut. Lloyd, to relinquish any further attack on the Wasp, and hasten to the succour of the Avon, which he was no more able than to effect as she went down shortly after the last man was removed. His Majesty's sloop Tartarus just then came up, and having taken forty

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, NOVEMBER 24.

☞ In consequence of a disappointment in the receipt of a timely supply of paper, we are compelled to issue the Repository on half a sheet today. We hope our readers will excuse what is unavoidable.

Married, on the 17th inst. by the rev. Mr. Robbins, Mr. *Samuel Grant*, to Miss *Polly Bramhall*, both of this place.

The President of the United States, in conformity to a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, has appointed Thursday the 12th of January next, as a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

The bill for establishing a National Bank continues to occupy most of the time of the House of Representatives.

On the 5th inst. Fort Erie was evacuated and blown up. The army are going into winter quarters.—*Ist.*

In the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Troup, of Geo. reported a bill to authorise the President to receive into the service of the U. S. certain corps which may be raised and organized by any state to serve in lieu of the militia thereof.

Alex. Herald.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq. the present Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia is elected Senator of the United States to take post after the 4th of March next. The Votes were

For James Barbour,	107
For Wm. Wirt, Esq.	80

There was a great deal of speaking on this subject. Mr. Barbour was supported by Messrs. Mallory, Banks, Robertson and McRae—Mr. Wirt by Messrs. Lewis (of Campbell,) Stevenson (of Spottsylvania,) Scott, Tyler and Prunty.

Mr. Stevenson announced, before the nominations commenced, that the present amiable incumbent, Mr. Brent, declined a poll.

On the same day the Legislature filled the vacancy of Brigadier General Biggs. The votes stood thus:

For Col. John Connel	192
For Col. Dudley Evans	50

William H. Roane, and William Carson, esqrs. were also on the same day elected by joint ballot of both houses, members of the Executive Council of this state, in the room of Wm. Wardlaw and Robt. Quarles, esqrs. removed agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday Mr. McRae in the House of Delegates, submitted a project for the establishment of a *Real Estate* Bank, to possess a nominal capital of $75,000,000. The plan is a new one, but is not on account of its novelty, the less entitled to that candid and impartial consideration which is demanded by every measure having for its object the restoration of public credit and the relief of the state from its present financial embarrassments. We understand that the Military Committee have forborne recommending any essential change in the measures at present pursued for our defence, until the pleasure of Congress, on that important subject, can be ascertained. [*Argus.*

November 17.

Yesterday the H. of D passed a bill authorising the Executive to borrow of the Farmers' Bank, $200,000—With a view of paying the troops now in the field, in the service of the State, a Resolution was some days since passed, by the Legislature, authorising the Executive to effect a loan—the F. B agreed to make one, upon condition that they draw an interest at the rate of 7 1-2 per cent. and the principal be returned out of the first monies which shall come into the Treasury in 1815.—And upon the Governor's making a report of it to the H. of D. on Tuesday, the said Bill was passed by the House.—[*Enquirer.*

FROM THE SOUTH.

We are sorry to learn by the following article from the Nashville Whig, that the report which reached this city through so many different channels, of Gen. Jackson's having achieved a second victory over the enemy in the neighborhood of Mobile, is without foundation:—*Intel.*

Nashville, Nov. 2.

A letter was received from Gen. Jackson yesterday dated 21st ult. Gen. Coffee had not joined him on that day, but was close by.—Gen Taylor was a little in the rear of Gen. Coffee. The route of the East Tennessee troops, lately called into service, has been changed by Gen Jackson.—They are ordered through the Creek nation to Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama. No movement had been made by Gen. Jackson, since the last accounts heretofore published.

At a general Court Martial held at the city of Washington, whereof Brig. Gen. Smith of the Militia D. C. was President, the Court on the 12th inst. decided, that Capt SAMUEL T. DYSON, of the United States corps of Artillery, being commanding officer of the U. S. fort Fort Washington, did on or about the 17th day of August, 1814, when an enemy was approaching said Fort, misbehaved himself before the enemy and shamefully abandoned the Fort and Post which he then and there commanded, and which it was his duty to defend.

Also, that he did, at the same time and place, cast away and destroy his arms and ammunition, dismantle and destroy the fort; and, without any necessity therefor from the pressure of an enemy, did march off the garrison from the same, in violation of his duty, and contrary to his orders.

And the court sentenced the said Samuel T. Dyson to be dismissed from the service of the U. States.

Which sentence had been approved by major general Scott, commander of the 10th military district.

Milledgeville, Geo. Nov 2.

It will be seen by the following communication from Col Hawkens to the Governor, that the Seminole Indians have raised the tomahawk and menace our frontier below with an immediate attack. Measures will be promptly taken by the executive to repel and chastise them.

Creek Agency, Oct. 30.

"I have from several quarters this information—The Seminoles have had a gathering at Perryman's for mischief. They are making their war food. They have received orders from the British to make ready, and to strike on this side without delay when the British are ready to strike on the other. They were to be ready by this full moon. A large party was soon after this full moon to march off some where for mischief, *supposed the frontiers of Georgia below Fort Hawkins, and probably near Hartford.* One of the informants says, that he heard several of them say they had been ill treated near Hartford, and *the day was not far off when they would be revenged.* I have ordered Mr Lavonaugh, Assistant Agent for Indian Affairs, to collect all the warriors he can, to place them at our posts, and to hold themselves in readiness for orders."

From the Cayuga Patriot of Nov. 2

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT DETROIT.

The following information is derived from a gentleman direct from Detroit.

The 600 Indian warriors, consisting for the most part of Shawanoes, Miamies and Potowattomies, who accompanied Gov. Cass from Greenville to Detroit, in August last, and who then agreed in future to direct the tomahawk against the enemies of the U. S. have proved faithful, having been employed on two expeditions into Canada. The first was to Oxford, on the Thames—the last to Long Point settlement. The object of these expeditions was to diminish the resources of the enemy. The Indians in no instance offered personal violence to the inhabitants of Canada, but their unconquerable thirst to plunder could not be wholly restrained. At Detroit they were quite averse to discipline, often forcibly seizing the rations issued to the neutral Indians. Governor Cass finding them unprofitable to the service, dismissed them.

The hostile Indians (Chippewas and Saganas) had recently committed several atrocious murders in and about Detroit. A party of these fellows came into the town, professed friendship—drew rations, tomahawked four persons and made off with themselves. So bold had they become, that they attempted to drive off a drove of cattle in full view of the fort, the guns of which were actually opened upon them before they could be compelled to relinquish their booty. The almost impervious nature of the woods in the rear of Detroit rendered pursuit impracticable—a few only of the fugitives were overtaken and killed. The want of a mounted corps to scour the surrounding country was so much felt, as to induce Gov. Cass to write to General M'Arthur, at Urbana, to hasten on with his disposable force with all possible expedition. The latter arrived at Detroit on the 2d of October, three days previous to the departure of our informant with about 700 mounted riflemen. The Indians were then in considerable numbers lurking in the woods. Travelling had become extremely dangerous; boats had been frequently fired on between Detroit and Malden, and two men killed within two miles of the latter place—a third was taken prisoner by two savages, but rescued himself in the night by killing his captors while asleep. There were very few regular troops at Detroit, not sufficient even to man the fort.

From an Officer, dated Camp, Black Rock, Nov. 5.

"On the 12th of October a junction of the two armies was formed just opposite our present encampment, and on the morning of the 13th took up the line of march on Chippeway. This was done without any visible good to result from the movement. However on our reaching Chippeway we opened a smart cannonade against the enemy's batteries. He wisely kept concealed, and after attempting for eight or ten days to induce him to give us battle, returned to our former position; where we remained several days, without knowing what were the plans of Gen Izard; at one moment we were to encamp at Fort Erie, the next here, and the third considerable doubt would arise; then suspense ensued for some days; after which we would throw forward one column and draw back the second. Thus were we annoyed until about the 27th when a Block House was commenced. This was abandond in two days, one brigade advanced over here, and the second to Fort Erie. This we thought augured very well, as two inferences were deduced, first, that we should immediately commence hutting, and secondly that Fort Erie was to be retained. The first we have not yet begun, and the second we are most grossly disappointed. About one hour before day we were awaked by, as we thought a piece of artillery, but to our great mortification found it to be fort Erie blown up by order of the commanding general, and to-day evacuated.—What will be the fruits of his after meditations no one here will hazard an opinion, nor do they much care; for after the loss of nearly three thousand men, we are now where we started last June, and should this act be committed at the individual responsibility of the commanding general, his sun is set, never, never to rise, and the sooner he shares the fate of gen. W. the better for the country. In all probability there never was any general more unpopular with command than Izard, and I must confess not without good cause.

"Twenty-four hours since, you scarcely heard an officer say, "I should like to have a furlough;" and now, there is not one who would not willingly accept one on almost any terms, in order to be removed from this station. All enterprize and energy appear to have lulled to sleep, and contempt and clamor succeeded. Our only chance to intercept the communications with the Upper part of this province, was by holding Fort Erie; and instead of this Campaign winding up brilliantly and gloriously, it has ended otherwise"

Richmond Enquirer.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

COMPENDIUM
OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

The last news from Europe seems to indicate something portentous in that quarter. Austria, Russia, Prussia, &c. are on the war establishment, and are preparing to support the claims they intend to urge at the great National Congress which is to assemble at Vienna. From these symptoms it is very evident a general peace is as far from being the result as ever. The *London Courier* asserts that "an opinion prevails upon the continent, but more particularly in France, that the result of the congress will not lead to the permanent establishment of peace."

Russia, it is supposed, means to claim Poland, which will be opposed by Prussia. Austria intends to lay claim to Italy, and Great Britain to Belgium, the Austrian Netherlands, which will be opposed by France. Spain remains aloof, in expectation of the arrival of Charles IVth, Murat, prince of Naples, has an army of 20,000 men, and is said to be secretly partial to his brother in-law, Napoleon, who is to be called over to the continent to take possession of the Duchies of Parma, Modena, and Guastalla, formerly ceded to the late Empress Louisa. It is believed Austria intends this as a terror to the British, who are making every preparation to meet the result. Their Ambassador Lord Wellington, instead of being at Paris, is in Belgium, at the head of 40,000 men, superintending the erection of fortifications, &c. and Lord Hill, under the ostensible object of fitting out on a great expedition for America, is waiting the result of the general Congress to be ready also to act with the other continental powers.

The British prints deny that our negociations are broken up, and speak of us with the utmost civility. In short, every thing in Europe portends something momentous and interesting to this country. It is officially stated, that several of the counties in Ireland are to be excluded from the *trial by jury*, and that the troops ordered for America, at Greenock and Glasgow, have been countermanded. The French army, augmented by the prisoners that have returned from Russia, England, Germany, and Spain, amount to 500,000 men, which is rather a formidable force to be commanded by Bonaparte, if he should be summoned to lead it.

Norfolk, Nov. 15.

SHOCKING DUEL!

One of the most tragical occurrences in the annals of duelling took place on Saturday last, in Camden county, N. C.—Mr. *Richard Davis*, midshipman, and Mr *Richard C. Gregory*, surgeon's mate, both of the United States ship Constellation, from some unhappy animosity subsisting between them, were instigated to meet for the horrid purpose of taking away each others lives, or in the fashionable cant of the day, to decide their controversy in an *honorable manner*. They met at the time and place appointed, with pistols—the first fire was ineffectual—but the second, alas! was fatal to both! Mr. Davis received his antagonist's ball in his right side, fell, and almost instantly expired! whilst his ball penetrated Mr. Gregory's skull a little above the temple, and shattered it in such a manner, that he survived only until the evening of the following day. Both the bodies were brought to this town on Saturday night; the one bereft of life, the other weltering in the agonies of death, and have both been subsequently consigned to the tomb, with the respect becoming their rank. [*Herald.*

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Whitney, of the cartel Perseverance, from Barbadoes informs us, that he saw Barbadoes papers containing London dates to the 13th Sept. but their contents were not of importance. The general impression in England appeared to be that the negociations at Ghent had proved abortive. *Lord Hill's expedition had not sailed at that time; and there appeared a disposition on a part of the British government to suspend embarkation until the result of the Vienna Congress is known.* The affairs of the continent were very far from being permanently settled; and events of greater importance were apprehended.

Timely Notice.

ALL those who became purchasers of the personal property of Capt. Samuel Strain, deceased, are hereby notified that their respective notes will become due on the 31 day of December next, at which time punctual payment will be expected—indulgence cannot be given, as the demands against the Estate are pressing. Those who have claims against the same, would do well to bring them in for adjustment.

P. MARMADUKE, *Adm'or.*

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 12. [3 w.

Another Notice.

FINDING it necessary to close our accounts, this is the last time our debtors shall hear from us, as all accounts shall be put in the hands of proper officers for collection—necessity compels this measure.

M. WILSON, & SON.

Charles Town, November 24. [3 w.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up trespassing on the farm of Richard H. L. Washington, in April, 1814, a *dark bay MARE*, with a star and snip, both hind feet white, about 13 and an half hands high, seven years old next spring—no apparent brand. Appraised to 18 dollars.

JEREMIAH REYNOLDS.

Jefferson County, November 24. [3 w.

Weaver's Slays or Reeds, both woolen and others;

—ALSO—

Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale by JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will mind it the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates,	Glass Bowls and Pitchers,
Dishes of all kinds and sizes,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters,
Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers,
Cups and Saucers,	Gill and Half Gill Glasses,
Tea and Coffee Pots,	Goblets and Wine Glasses,
Tureens,	China Cups and Saucers,
Ornament and other Pots,	An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c.
Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10,	

Just opened and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Herring, No. 1, just received and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

LOOK HERE.

I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, where I now reside, on the farm called maj. Davenport's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's.

JOHN M'DONALD.

November 11th. 1814. 5w.