*From the Canandaigua Repository, Sept. 23.*

We were yesterday favored with a copy of the following British

*Regulation of the civil government of the territory of Michigan.*

WHEREAS the territory of Michigan was, on the sixteenth day of Aug. one thousand eight hundred & twelve, ceded by capitulation to the arms of his Britannic majesty; and the American flag removed and the British flag substituted on the same day at noon; and whereas on the same day a proclamation was issued by Isaac Brock, esq. maj. gen. commanding his majesty's forces in the province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c. And the said proclamation, among other things, announces to all the inhabitants of the said territory, that "wishing to give an early proof of the moderation and justice of the British government, the American laws heretofore in existence shall continue in force until his majesty's pleasure be known, or so long as the peace and safety of the said territory will admit thereof." And whereas the said laws cannot be carried into execution according to the effect and intention so announced to the inhabitants, without providing for the existence and continuance of the proper civil officers, for the execution of the same, and without the necessary courts and other judicial authorities for the administration of justice among the said inhabitants.—Now therefore be it known, that I, the undersigned, Henry Proctor, colonel in the military forces of his Britannic majesty, now commanding in the territory of Michigan, do make and establish, for the time being, the following regulations for the civil administration of the said territtory:

1st. The civil officers, remaining in the country, shall continue to exercise the respective functions appertaining to their offices, without any new commissions for the same, and those offices which are suspended by the departure from the country of those holding them, shall be supplied as hereinafter provided.

2d. The civil executive powers shall be exercised by a civil governor. The civil governor shall appoint to all civil offices, which are or shall be vacant, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

3d. Courts of justice shall be held as usual.

4th. Legislative provisions need not be adopted from the laws of any of the American states. A majority shall not be necessary when any of the offices are vacant. The secretary shall make two copies of all executive proceedings and legislative regulations, one of which shall be transmitted for the use of the British government, and the other shall be retained.

5th. The expences of the civil administration shall be defrayed quarterly by the proper officer in the military department, paying the lawful amount thereof to the civil treasurer. The duties, customs and revenues accruing according to the laws of the U. States, shall be paid quarterly by the collectors to the proper officer in the military department. The internal duties and revenues accruing to the territory of Michigan, shall be paid to the proper treasurers thereof.

6th. The undersigned will act as civil governor of the territory of Michigan for the time being. Augustus B. Woodward, chief justice of the said territory, is appointed secretary. The officers of register and receiver of the land office and post master are superceded, reserving a full right to adjust all anterior concerns. All officers in the Indian department are superceded.

Given under my hand at Detroit, the 21st day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and in the 52d year of his majesty's reign.

HENRY PROCTOR, Col.

## *Winchester Races.*

THE Winchester JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on *Wednesday* the 14th *October* next, (the day preceding which the WHEAT Sweep Stakes will be run for by three year old COLTS)

The second day's JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for on Thursday—

And on Friday a TOWN PURSE, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse of the preceding days excepted. Excellent sport is expected.

EDWARD M'GUIRE.

September 25.

## Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

*LIST OF LETTERS*

*In the Post-Office, Charlestown, on the 30th September, 1812.*

A. Anderson & Carlile, John Ager, 2; John Anderson, James Anderson, George Askin, Madame Ve. Abel.

B. Mary Butler, Ben. Boyd, Morgan D. Bailey, William Blackburn, Mr. Beckwell, Ben. Bussel, Thomas Blackburn, Joshua Bennet, John Bell.

C. Z. Casey 2; John Clinkenbeard.

D. Mary Downing, 2; Francis Davis, Edward Davis, Ann Drew, John Douglass, Joseph Dean, 2.

E. Henry Eversole, T. B. Evans, Samuel Emmit.

F. Sally Filbert, George Fetters, J. Farmer, M. Fisher, Ben. Forman, Ferdinando Fairfax, Jacob Fotral.

G. John Grove, Henry Gantt, William Grove, 2; Judith S. Grayham, Mary Griggs, Eliza Gwynn, John Grantt, John Griggs.

H. Samuel Howell, 2; Ann Hesket, James Hughes, William Hollis, John Hess, John A. Hamilton, Michael Howard, Jeremiah Harris, Andrew Hays, George Hite, Henry Hanes, Joseph Hite, John Henkle.

I. Henry Isler, James Kerney, 2; William Kincheloe.

L. Thos. Littler, Charles Lowndes, William Lemon, Abram Long, Robert Lovell.

M. Patrick Makater, Mr. Minghinie, J. Marshell, William M'Clennan, John M'Gowen, P. M'Cormick, William M'Cautre, Josiah H. Magruder, Garland Moore, William Morrow, John M'Pherson, Benjamin Melvin, E. Martin, Spencer Mitchell, Jesse Moore, Ely Miller, Jacob Moaler.

O. David Osburn, Peter Obler, John D. Orr.

P. Charles M. Perry, 2; Jeremiah Pardy, John Patterson, Jesse Purnal.

R. Elizabeth Roseberry, James Ramsey.

S. Thomas Swearingin, Hartly Sullivan, C. H. Saunders, Thomas Smallwood, Henry Smith, Frederick Smith, Robert Slemons, James Stuart.

T. William Teas, John Talbott, William Tracy.

W. Isaac Wood, John Welsh, James Wallingford, T. Williams, John Woddy, Aaron Waron, Nancy Wood, Jane Wood, Henry F. Washington, William Willis, Samuel Williams, James Whaley, Miss Wormeley.

J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

October 2.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Mrs. Thornburg's farm, near Shepherd's-Town, on the 20th instant, a brown horse, with a star in his forehead, switch tail, about 16 hands high, 6 years old next spring.—Also, a brown mare, blind of the right eye, bob tail, about 12 years old, 14 hands high. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said creatures so that I get them again, and all reasonable charges if brought to the above farm.

JAMES M'CAULEY.

Sept. 28.

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Saturday the 26th instant, from the subscriber's farm near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. a dark *bay horse*, about 15 or 16 hands high, six years old last spring, one hind foot white, the right shoulder rubbed by the traces, has a very full breast, and wheezes when rode fast. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, provided he be taken out of Jefferson or Berkeley counties; if taken within either of the said counties, five dollars and all reasonable expenses if brought home. An additional sum of five dollars will be given for apprehending and bringing the thief to justice.

FREDERICK ROSENBERRY.

September 30, 1812.

## *Public Sale.*

*On Monday the 12th of October next, will be offered at Public Sale, on the farm of the late* RICH WILLIS, *dec.*

A Part of his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Farming Utensils, and sundry other articles. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security will be required of the purchasers, before the property is removed.

ELIZABETH WILLIS,
*Executrix.*

September 25.

## BLANK BOOKS

*For Sale at this Office.*

## *Regimental Orders.*

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillerists and riflemen, in the county of Jefferson, are ordered to meet at Charlestown, on the 26th day of October next, to be trained and disciplined according to law. The regiment and all volunteer corps enrolled within the same, are ordered to muster at the same place, on the 29th of October.

JOSEPH CRANE, *Lt. Col. Com. 55th regt. Va. Militia.*

Sept. 22.

## *Fulling and Dying.*

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he intends again carrying on the above business in all its various branches at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill, three miles from Charlestown, where he hopes from his extensive knowledge of the business, and the situation of the mill at present, to be able to render general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

J. M'COMB.

September 22.

## *REMOVAL.*

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the *BLUE DYING and COVERLET WEAVING* in all its various branches.— Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

## *Public Sale.*

ON Thursday the 15th of October next, or on the next fair day, will be exposed for public sale, on my farm at Bullskin, all my stock of cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, and other articles too numerous to be mentioned. The sale will begin at nine o'clock. A credit of nine months will be given on all purchases above five dollars, the bonds being well secured; except the hogs, which will be sold for cash.

ALEX. STRAITH.

September 18.

## For Sale,

AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, with buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime stone water—There is a Sawmill on the farm, and the head race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet. The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to *Ebenezer Christy*, at the Bloomery Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25. 2m.

## NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying that a Company may be incorporated for the purpose of cutting a Canal from the head of Seneca Falls to tide water in the Potomac River. Sept. 25.

## Rifle Powder.

The subscriber has for sale a quantity of best rifle and rock powder, which is offered on moderate terms.

ANN FRAME.

Charlestown, Sept. 11.

## *A Weaver wanted.*

THE subscriber will give employment and good wages to a good Journeyman WEAVER Apply at the Flowing Spring Farm, near Charlestown.

D. M'LAUGHLIN.

September 18.

## *Stray Cow.*

STRAYED from the commons of Charlestown, some time in May last, a small brown cow, with a hole and slit in one of her ears. Any person giving information of her so that I get her again, shall be generously rewarded.

ESTHER G. BROWN.

Charlestown, Sept. 18.

## NEW FANCY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving from Philadelphia, and opening at their store in Shepherd's-Town, in addition to their April purchases, a variety of Fancy Articles, among which are:

Super undressed and dressed prints,
Chintzes and Ginghams,
Superfine Cambrick and Cambrick Jaconet Muslins,
Laced Mull & Spider Cambrick do.
Figured and plain Leno do.
Italian Silks and Crapes,
Figured Gauze,
Black and white Parasenets,
White, green and pink Sarsenets,
Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy Silk Shawls,
Silk and Kid extra and short Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Sattin, Lutestring and fringed Mantua RIBBONS,
Chenilles, Silk Cords, Silk Buttons and Artificial Flowers,
Silk & Straw Bonnets, some dressed,
London dressed Kid and Morocco Shoes,
Philadelphia particular made ditto.
Common Morocco ditto.
Misses and Children's ditto.

*ALSO*

Men's and Women's, Boys' and Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted,
Boot Legs, Fair Tops, Boot Cords, and black, yellow and red Morocco Skins,
China, Queen's and Glass Wares,
Drugs and Patent Medicines,
Benjamin James Harris's best Chewing Tobacco,
Groceries and Liquors well assorted and as usual genuine.

A fresh supply of Domestic Goods, Ticklingburgs, Osnaburgs, Sheetings and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many other useful and necessary articles, which are submitted to the inspection of the public.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, July 10, 1812. tf

## NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received and is now opening for sale a handsome assortment of

*Dry Goods, Groceries and Queen's Ware,*

which will make his former assortment complete—All of which were purchased low for cash, and will be sold low for the same, or in exchange for country produce at the market prices. A short credit will be given to punctual customers as usual.

A few tickets warranted undrawn, in the Vaccine Lottery, may be had of the subscriber if immediately applied for, as all unsold tickets will be returned to the managers on the first of October, 1812. Present price of tickets 8 dollars, and will advance higher in a few days.

CHARLES STRIDER.

Buckles Town, Sept. 4.

N. B. All those indebted to the subscriber, are again requested to come forward and settle the same as no further indulgence can be given.

THE subscribers have for sale, at their store in Shepherd's-Town, the following valuable Medicines, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| Magnesia, | Columbia Root, |
| Cream of Tartar, | Gentian ditto, |
| Castor Oil, | Orange Peel, |
| Glauber Salts, | Refined Camphor, |
| Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills, | Sugar Lead, |
| Lee's genuine ditto, | Pearl Barley, |
| Tartar Emetic, | Essence Peppermint, |
| Calomel, | Red Bark, |
| Jalap, | Yellow Ditto, |
| Paul's Columbian Oil | Paregoric, |
| British ditto, | $Al_2O_3$ |
| Essential Oil Worm Seed, | Windsor Soap, |
| Spirits Turpentine, | Red and Black Ink Powders, |
| Godfrey's Cordial, | Indigo, proved good. |
| Aloes, | And also, |
| Anotto, | Nutmegs, Cloves, |
| Liquorice Ball, | Mace, Cinnamon, |
| Camomile Flowers, | Rice Ginger, &c. |

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, Aug. 14.

## *Writing Paper*

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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. V.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1812. [No. 238.


*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. 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 insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

MR. WILLIAMS,

HAVING understood that the Staunton Convention of Delegates, after much ponderous consideration and puzzling hesitation, had pitched upon one RUFUS as a fit person to be their KING; and having seen their address, which contains but nine flimsy lines upon the important national subject of impressment, I take the liberty to recommend to you the publication of the subjoined resolutions with a cotemporary article from a federal paper printed at Trenton. They will furnish your readers with a full specimen of *federal consistency.*

In 1806, Rufus King and other federalists, affected to be amazingly wroth at the *searching* of our vessels, and the *impressment* of "*our citizens*;" and because our government did not go to war immediately upon the "MURDER" of Pierce, they charged it with "a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties," and denounced the administration as "not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people." They were alternately swelling with "detestation," and sickening with "abhorrence" at the conduct of the British, and calling upon government for "prompt and vigorous measures."

But *now*, it seems, there can be "no essential injury" discovered in our "wrongs;" and, in these degenerate times, our "national honor" is not worth a struggle—and the war which is waged to "redress" the one and to "vindicate" the other, has been pronounced, by *the same sort* of people, to be "only a war for the right of employing British seamen," and "for the sake of affording facilities to cover French property."—Thus, those who were "our citizens" six years ago are transformed by federal craft into "British seamen," and "lawful commercial pursuits" have, by the same kind of trick, become a trade in "French property."—It seems, indeed, that "our neutral rights have been violated with impunity," until a war which would have been "defensive" more than six years ago, is now, by the same *consistent* men, called "offensive"—but why? Is it because the orders in council and the "wanton and inhuman" attack on the frigate Chesapeake have been superadded to the catalogue of our wrongs?—Is it because *five years* have been since unprofitably spent in remonstrance and pacific measures? or, is it because the British minister told us, before war was declared, that his government was determined to adhere to that system which has so long harrassed "*our citizens* in their *lawful* commercial pursuits?" No, sir—We shall find the *true cause* in the barefaced inconsistency of those who were so eager "to *repel* the ruffian attacks upon their country" in 1806;—but who now grieve most piously because we are "permitted to be engaged in a war against the nation from whom we are descended:" and it is *this* which has made the war so "offensive"—*to tories.* It is that same inconsistency which has converted the advocates of French and Spanish wars, the advisers of "temporary arrangements" with Britain, the "rope-of-sand" men, and those who looked blank at Erskine's arrangement, into "*the friends* of peace, union, free trade and no foreign alliance."

Such is the *stability and consistency* of some people who call themselves federalists, and even Washingtonians!! If we only knew *when* to believe them we might *sometimes* trust them.—And if we could believe John Marshall or Rufus King *when they speak the truth*, we might believe that they would make very good democratic presidents. But federalism now-a-days is so capricious in its *professions* that it seems indeed, to "mean any thing or nothing."

S.

*New-York, April 25, 1806.*

PATRIOTIC MEETING.

At a meeting of Federal Republicans at the Tontine Coffee-house, called this day to take into consideration the defenceless state of our harbor, CORNELIUS RAY, Esq. in the chair.

*On motion Resolved*, That Rufus King, Ebenezer Stevens, Oliver Wolcott, William W. Woolsey, and William Henderson, be a committee to prepare and report to this meeting, resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting, as to the subjects on which they were convened: which committee reported the following:

*Resolved*, That the citizens of the United States are of right, and according to the Constitution and Laws of the Land, entitled to the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property; and that it is the primary and most important duty of the Government to defend, preserve and protect the same.

*Resolved*, That it is upon the strength and resources of the United States, that we can alone, under Providence, rely for national safety and the maintenance of national rights.

*Resolved*, That the repeated outrages committed by foreign ships of war at the mouths of our harbors merit the resentment and indignation of every friend to his country.

*Resolved*, That an administration which consents to pay money to avoid foreign insolence, or to prevent the violation of national rights, while it sells and dismantles its naval force, instead of increasing and preserving it for the defence of our ports and commerce, prostrates the national honor, endangers the public safety, and invites both injustice and insult.

*Resolved*, That the suffering of foreign armed ships to station themselves off our harbor, & there to stop, search, and capture our vessels, to impress, wound, and murder our citizens, is a gross and criminal neglect of the highest duties of government, and that an administration which patiently permits the same, is not entitled to the confidence of a brave and free people.

*Resolved*, That the MURDER of JOHN PIERCE, one of our fellow-citizens, by a shot from a British ship of war, at the entrance of our harbor, and within half a mile of the shore, while he was engaged in peaceably navigating a coasting vessel laden with provisions for our market, was an act that excites our detestation and abhorrence, and calls upon our government for the adoption of prompt and vigorous measures to prevent a repetition of such wanton and inhuman conduct, and so flagrant a violation of our national sovereignty.

CORNELIUS RAY, Chairman.
SAMUEL BOYD, Secretary.

*Trenton, May 5, 1806.*

The very important intelligence contained in our advices from New York, must excite melancholy reflections in the mind of every true friend to American Freedom and Independence.—The repeated and long continued outrages of foreign nations upon our rights, are now brought home to our doors and registered in characters of blood. For three years past the port of New-York has been *literally blockaded by British ships of war*, and *our neutral rights violated with impunity—our own vessels subjected to insult, detention* and *seizure*, within our own peculiar jurisdiction, and those of friendly powers coming to trade with us captured or destroyed—What has been done by government *to redress these wrongs—to vindicate our national honor*—and to protect our citizens in their lawful commercial pursuits? Nothing indeed, that we can discover; and the injuries we have experienced are again repeated. If Mr. Jefferson and his council are principled against defensive war—if they hold it unjust to repel the ruffian attacks upon their country, then is their conduct proper and consistent.—But this we know is not the case.—They pretend to no such principles, and their war with Tripoli proves that in this respect they have no qualms of conscience to plead.

All remember the accusations bro't against the federal administration, during the time of Washington & Adams, by the democrats, charging it with *partiality* to the British, because the cruisers of that power interrupted our commerce. The democrats pretended that were *their men* in power things would be *altered* for the *better*. Now behold the verification of these pretences! Not only is our navigation interrupted on the high seas, but our harbours are blockaded—repeatedly blockaded, and at length, emboldened by the weakness of our administration, these marauders shoot down our fellow-citizens, and tell us they are but in sport!

UTICA, (N. Y.) Sept. 29.

*From Cape Vincent.*

In the night of the 20th inst. captain FORSYTH, with 70 of his rifle company and 34 militia men, embarked on board a number of boats at Cape Vincent and went over to a small village called Gananoque, in the town of Leeds, for the purpose of destroying the king's store house at that place.—They landed, unobserved, a short distance from the village, a little before sunrise on the morning of the 21st. but were soon after discovered and fired upon by a party of the British, consisting of about 120 regulars and militia. The Americans returned the fire with so much effect that the British retreated in disorder and were pursued to the village, where they again rallied, but soon finding the contest too warm for them they fled over a bridge and made their escape, leaving behind ten of their number killed (besides several who were seen to fall into the stream as they were fired upon when passing the bridge) and 8 regulars and a number of militia, prisoners. Captain Forsyth had only one man killed and one slightly wounded. The number of wounded on the part of the enemy was not ascertained. The militia prisoners were discharged on parole. Captain Forsyth and his party, with eight prisoners, about sixty stands of arms, two barrels of fixed ammunition, one barrel of powder, one barrel of flints and some other articles of public property which they had taken from the enemy, then returned to Cape Vincent, not however till they set fire to his majesty's store house, which was consumed, together with a quantity of flour and pork. *Gaz.*

LOUISVILLE, (K.) Sept. 24.

Between the 17th and 23d inst. crossed at the upper and lower ferries twelve hundred and ten mounted riflemen and musketeers; and expected to cross this day about four hundred more, who arrived yesterday and this morning; to join the army under the command of major-gen. Hopkins.

These men have volunteered their services, for a short period, at the call of gov. Harrison and the Governor of this state; and have equipped themselves and found the necessary provisions for 30 days.

The alacrity which every grade of citizens in this state and in the western country shew on the occasion, and the general disposition to obey their country's call, must convince the British and their savage allies, their victory in Upper Canada will be of short duration.

LEXINGTON, (K.) Sept. 29.

General Winchester took command of the army at Fort Wayne on the 9th instant, and governor Harrison, with 200 mounted volunteers, was to depart on a *secret expedition*. The president of the United States has since conferred on governor Harrison the command of the whole northwestern army, where general Winchester may remain or not, at his option; otherwise he is to be placed in the army of general Dearborn. The confidence reposed in Harrison by the people of Kentucky & Ohio, are said to have influenced the president in adopting this measure.

*Kentucky Volunteers.*—We understand that general Hopkins has written to governor Shelby that a greater number of Kentucky volunteers had arrived at Vincennes than the service required! In consequence of which the gov. had discharged a number of them at Louisville. More than 1200 are said to be returning home, mortified because it is not put in their power to fight their country's battles. But they continue to hold themselves in readiness to relieve and assist, if occasion require it, their brethren in arms. Many other volunteers are on their march to Louisville, who have not heard of this order.

*A glut in the market*—An old Kentucky warrior, when informed on his march to Louisville of gov. Shelby's order to discharge the volunteers from further service, expressed himself in this manner: "Well, Kentucky has often glutted the market with flour, hemp, pork and tobacco—and now, *quite in character*, she has done it with VOLUNTEERS.

St. LOUIS, *Missouri, Sept.* 19.

Arrived here on Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, from Michillimackinac, by way of the Ouisconson, Messrs. Cabanne and Cheine, with two barges loaden with Indian goods. The property was immediately noticed and seized by Gov. Howard, as violatory of our non-intercourse laws, and waits the investigation of the proper tribunal. Next day arrived here another Barge from the same place, loaden with maple Sugar &c. which has also been seized. Mr. Cabanne was told that the Indians had gone to Prairie Chien to plunder it of the American property which was left there by our traders, when driven from thence last April.—On their arrival near Fort Belle Vue, they were told by the Sacs that the Fort was then besieged by a strong body of Indians, and lower down they said some of the Winabagoes, who were wounded in the attack; they here learned that the Indians had expended all their powder and were about to proceed home for more, to make another attack on the place; a few miles below the fort, they met with Capt. Stark, in a barge going on to the relief of the garrison, with 17 of Capt. Boon's Rangers and 19 regular soldiers from Belle Fountain. We hope they may be able to fight their way into the Fort.

MARIETTA, Ohio, Oct. 3.

On Monday last about 300 Viginia militia embarked at Little Kanhawa, for Point Pleasant, at the mouth of Great Kanhawa.

On Thursday about 200 from Monongalia County passed on for the same rendezvous.

On the same day arrived one light infantry and one rifle company from Pittsburg, (12 months men) in complete uniform. Their appearance was very good.

In company with the last, was General Clarke and the Indians who accompanied him to Washington. We are told they were much pleased with their visit.

Some of the American officers are said to have been very badly treated by the British after the surrender of Detroit; and it is stated that one of our men was tortured and put to death near Malden.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 3.

The Steam boat that was employed by the quarter-Master to carry troops and stores to Fort St. Philip, returned on Wednesday night; and we are happy to inform the public that there is no enemy at the Balize, nor is the mouth of the Mississippi blockaded, nor Fort St. Philip menaced.

Sloop of war Brazen is still off the S. W. Pass. By the late gale she lost her masts, but having the brig Warren ready at hand, took her masts, and rigging to refit the Brazen, so as she may reach Pensacola. The Brazen has captured the schooner Maria, from Trinidad, with coffee, and sent her to Pensacola.

VINCENNES, Sept. 22, 1812.

The Indiana militia who went on the expedition to fort Harrison, returned on Friday and Saturday last, and with few exceptions have been discharged—they arrived at Fort Harri-

son on Wednesday morning last, without having seen an Indian, and found the garrison safe—capt. Taylor, Doct. Clark, and their brave fellow soldiers have covered themselves with never fading laurels, by their noble and gallant defence of that fort—with not more than 16 or 20 men able to shoulder a musket, they withstood an attack of between 7 and 8 hours by at least 6 or 700 Indians—during which they burnt down one of the block-houses, leaving a vacancy of nearly 20 feet entirely open—and compelled him to contend not only against them, but the fire also.

Col. Wilcox's regiment from Kentucky remains at fort Harrison.

The provisions started up by lieut. Richardson, on Tuesday evening last under an escort of 11 men, was attacked at the Narrows by a party of about 30 Indians, and defeated, seven men killed and one wounded—the provision was either taken or destroyed.

On Thursday morning last the Indians either killed or took prisoner, a son of Mr. Melton's, about 12 or 15 miles above this place. Gen. Winlock is expected to arrive here this day with another regiment of Kentucky militia—in addition to which a large body of mounted volunteers, say 4 or 500 are expected in a day or two.

CHILLICOTHE, Oct. 3.

We understand that Gen. Harrison has received orders from the secretary at war to march immediately to Detroit, and that he intended leaving the river St. Mary's on Wednesday last. The mounted volunteers had determined to accompany him, which will make his present force about 8000.—He expects to be met at the Rapids of the Miami, by the troops from Pennsylvania who are to take on the necessary cannon &c.

Maj. Kinkead, who arrived here from Urbana, on Thursday last, informs that just before he left there, the governor had received, by express, a letter from Gen. John Kelso, dated head quarters Erie, Pa. to Gen. Wadsworth, which states, that on the 16th ult. about 2000 Indians, 100 British regulars, and about 200 militia, with two pieces of cannon, had left Malden, for the purpose of taking Fort Wayne. The letter further adds, that not a single piece of artillery, and only 80 of the enemy are left at Detroit; and not more than a sufficient guard at Malden.

The above letter was immediately transmitted by the governor to General Harrison.

FRANKFORT, (K.) Sept. 26.

*Extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, to Gov. Shelby, dated Head-Quarters, Fort Wayne, Sept. 18.*

"I arrived here with the troops on Saturday last: The Indians had closely invested the fort for several days, and burnt the United States' factory, and many other valuable houses. But three of our people were killed: they (the Indians) raised the siege the day before we reached here, and retreated precipitately.

"Not being able to move on towards Detroit immediately, [on account of the want of proper supplies] I determined to employ the intermediate time, in destroying the towns within two days march of this place. The whole force was accordingly divided and placed under the command of General Payne and Col. Wells. The former was directed to destroy the Miami Towns at the forks of the Wabash; and the latter directed against the Potawatamie villages at Elk Hart.

"I accompanied gen. Payne on the expedition; four of the Miami villages were burnt (three of them remarkably flourishing) and all their corn was cut up and piled, under the expectation that it would rot before the Indians could do any thing to prevent it. I have this moment heard from colonel Wells: he has been equally successful, and has met with no enemy who dared to oppose him.

"It is impossible to find language to convey my sense of the merits of the troops under my command from your state. Yes, my dear sir, I anticipated in this campaign a glorious triumph to our arms, and an equally glorious triumph to republicanism—since it will prove the falsity of the theory which proclaims the necessity of standing armies, or in other words that a man must become a slave before he can be made a warrior."

Gen. H. speaks in the highest terms of the patience, subordination and good conduct of the Kentucky volunteers. We regret our inability to give the letter entire. General Winchester had just arrived, and gen. Harrison resigned the command of the detachment under general Payne and colonel Wells to him, in obedience to the arrangement of the war department.—Col. Simrall's regiment arrived at fort Wayne on the 18th; the day Harrison's letter was written, col. Well's destroyed five Potawatamie villages.—As to gen. Harrison's present object he observes,

"I shall set out from hence to-day or to-morrow to take command of the troops collecting in the rear of this for an expedition, from which I anticipate the most beneficial result."

LANSINGBURGH, Sept. 22.

*Invasion.*—The fear of an invasion from Canada appears to have passed away. A gentleman who recently left Montreal informs us, that a few days before he left there, governor Prevost issued general orders, forbidding the troops of either province from crossing the line, under any pretence whatever; but at the same time assuring them, that he should dispute every inch of ground, should the provinces be invaded by the United States. We are further informed by a gentleman from Plattsburgh, that the British in the adjacent territory are preparing every means of defence in their power, by obstructing the roads with timber and fallen trees, by placing booms across the channels of the lake, and constructing batteries to command them, and by disposing of their troops in such a manner as they may be brought to act to the greatest advantage. They appear to apprehend that an invasion is soon intended, and are determined to omit no means calculated to repel it.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3.

The rumors of the surrender of Gen. Van Rensselaer and the total evacuation of fort Niagara, are circulating in the papers. They are both untrue and almost unfounded. There is not the least apprehension of the surrender; and the evacuation of the fort, we presume is only a removal of its site about a mile, the old works being commanded by the British fort opposite; the new position being still within cannon shot.—*Columbian.*

*From Cook's Journal, Saturday morning, October 3, 1812.*

Maj. Vander Cook and Dr. Stewart arrived at Gen. Dearborn's Head-Quarters last evening with despatches from General Bloomfield.—We learn from Dr. Stewart that about 4 o'clock on Friday morning last, 16 Indians attempted to carry off the picket guard at Champlain village. The guard fired and wounded one of them. On Saturday, Sunday and Monday, several Indians were seen skulking about the lines. On Monday an express arrived at General Bloomfield's head quarters from the committee of safety of Franklin County, informing that Colonel M'Pherson had arrived at Cornwall, 6 miles from St. Rigis, with the Scotch Royals—the Glengary Sharp-shooters—a regiment of militia and three hundred Indians. Gen. Bloomfield immediately ordered Col. Vorsbingh with his regiment of detached militia, the Troy fusileers and Troy invincibles to reinforce Maj. Young, who commands a part of the 8th regiment at Chatauga, Molum and French Mills, and colonel Green to march with his regiment to Chazey and Champion, to reinforce Major Sackrider, who commands a part of the 7th and 8th regiments, at these parts—Gen. B. has at Plattsburg the 6th, 9th, 11th & 15th regiments of infantry, part of a regiment of U. S. artillery, part of Col. Thorn's regiment of detached artillery—a detachment of horse and a detachment of riflemen—On the Vermont side, there are at Swanton 400, Burlington, 2000, and several other detachments were passed on their way to Burlington.—Col. Clark of the 11th U. S. regiment was at Burlington yesterday, on his way to Albany, escorting two Indian Chiefs and an interpreter to General Dearborn's head quarters.

NORFOLK, October 2.

*Peculation.*—An act was passed on the 23d day of January last, by the Legislature of this State, concerning *Taxes on Lands*;—which declares, that Lands shall be liable for the payment of all taxes *due*, or becoming due thereon. This law, we understand, has had the effect in several instances of dragging to light a course of fraud and corruption practised by some of the former Collectors of the Land Tax, to a considerable amount, and, (prior to this law) without the smallest hazard of detection. *People who owned landed property, had been returned insolvent though they had regularly paid their land-tax and obtained the S——ff's receipt!* Upon the passage of this law it became the duty of the Sheriffs *then* acting to examine the returns of their predecessors to ascertain the amount of tax due on lands, the proprietors of which had been returned insolvent, and to levy on the same according to the act of assembly. This at once developed the impositions of the former S——ffs; the persons whom they had returned insolvent producing receipts for the full amount of tax pretended to have been irrecoverable!!! *Where* these facts occurred it is not our purpose to state at this time; we may notice the subject more at large hereafter. A correspondent who is in possession of point-blank evidence of what we have stated assures us, that many more instances of this species of fraud than have come to his knowledge, are said to have been already discovered, and will shortly rise up in judgment against those righteous officers who have made false returns, and sworn that they were just and true!!!—"Let the guilty tremble."

PHILADELPHIA, October 7.

WAR WITH ALGIERS.

*Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated August 5, 1812.*

"The Algerines have declared War against us, and Consul *Lear* has arrived in the bay with his family. He reports, that the Algerine fleet is numerous and that they sailed the day before him on a cruise. They no doubt will be soon down and through the Gut to cruise off Cape St. *Vincents* and *Lisbon*, in which case it will be a sorry thing for many of our countrymen."

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman, on board the ship Allegany, dated*

GIBRALTAR BAY, August 4, 1812.

"The *Allegany* arrived July 17, and all things continued favourable until the 20th, when the Dey sent a message to Mr. *Lear*, the consul, with an order to depart from *Algiers* with the ship and cargo within three days, and the only reason given for this unexampled conduct was, that the ship *had not so much powder as he wished or expected!"*

The Allegany is the vessel that carried out the stores.

It had previously been stated that the little Dey had been offended with the United States for the delay of his tribute; and that he had demanded of Mr. *Lear*, a heavy sum of money as an atonement for an American armed schooner having fired into an Algerine vessel. Mr. *Lear* had feared hostilities would ensue. It is added, that the storeship in which the tribute had been sent, after sailing, had been obliged to return to the United States, which had delayed its arrival in *Algiers*. It appears however that it did eventually arrive; but that this Despot would not receive it. According to a *Treaty of Peace and amity* the United States agreed to pay to *Algiers*, annually the value of twelve thousand Algerine sequins in maritime stores.

SALEM, October 3

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the privateer brig Montgomery, which arrived here last evening, we have received a London Courier of the 21st August, and Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 17th.

These papers were procured by the ship Lady Gallatin, from Liverpool bound to N. York.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY THE RUSSIANS.

The Courier contains accounts of the defeat of the French in several partial engagements. On the 25th July the French attacked Bagration's vanguard, and were repulsed with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day they attacked the main Russian army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beaten with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 prisoners, besides baggage and ammunition. Accounts from Gottenburgh mention some success gained by the Prussians at Echau near Mittau, on the 21st.

The official accounts are of the most flattering nature. Gen. Wittgensteinn has driven Oudinot's corps (which had advanced beyond the Dwina) back 60 miles.

Very copious extracts are given in the Courier from American papers relative to the war, privateering, &c.

RIOTS IN ENGLAND.—Serious disturbances had again broken out in England, and a very alarming riot had taken place at Sheffield on the 13th August, in consequence of the high price of provisions. Flour dealers had been compelled by the populace to sell at very reduced prices. Lord Milton, while making a speech to the populace, had stones thrown at him.

Mr. Foster, late British minister, arrived at Falmouth Aug. 18, in the Atalanta, 26 days from Halifax.

The second battalion of the 89th regiment, which had embarked for Portugal, has had its destination changed, and received orders to sail for America.

Bell's Messenger contains the official despatches of lord Wellington relative to the late battle of Salamanca. They are too lengthy for this morning's paper. They represent the victory as the most decisive, and state the number of prisoners at about 7000, and one general. The loss of the allied army is stated at about 5000.

LISBON, August 19.

*Entry of the Great Lord in Madrid.*

I promised that as soon as I should receive certain information of our army having entered Madrid, I would send it to the printing office; I am not accustomed to break my word.

The Great Lord entered on the 11th at day break, the hitherto unfortunate, but constant, and first in patriotism in Spain, the beautiful city of Madrid.

It is impossible to describe the applause and enthusiasm with which the deliverer of the Spanish people was received there by the inhabitants.

Brigadier-General D'Urban, commanding the Portuguese cavalry, pursued the enemy's cavalry, and made a great slaughter.

King Joseph, abandoned by his own troops, by Marmont, and by Soult, took the resolution to fly to Valencia, and put himself under the protection of Suchet.

The expedition from Cadiz of 7000 men, disembarked at Huelva, in the county of Niella.

Soult on the 12th and 13th, held councils of war, relative to the course he was to pursue.

The siege of Cadiz is at this time raised.

The Anglo Spanish expedition from the Mediterranean positively landed at Villa Nova de Sijes, between Barcelona and Tarragona.

His excellency Marshal Beresford, on the 15th August, was considerably better.

*CHARLES-TOWN, October 16.*

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

It appears that there has been a meeting of certain federalists at Staunton, who style themselves a "Convention of Delegates of eighteen counties of Virginia"—but they do not name the counties, nor any of the delegates, saving only the president and secretary. It is not difficult to conjecture the reason of this omission. We know that from Jefferson county, two gentlemen attended, whose political principles are well understood. One of them is an avowed MONARCHIST; and the other, though perhaps a naturalized citizen, is (according to British pretensions) a BRITISH SUBJECT. It is believed too, that George III. never had in his own dominions, or elsewhere, more faithful adherents than these two men. If the federalists of the other seventeen counties were as ably and honorably represented, by men of similar feelings and tendencies, it must have been truly a dignified assemblage—whose object was "intimately connected" (to use their own words) "with the salvation of our country!"

But the arrogant pretensions of these men to direct the affairs of this nation:—Their impertinent dictatorial language to the people:—The open contempt in which they hold the understandings of the community at large:—The numerous falsehoods unblushingly delivered:—The calumnies uttered against the government which protects them—and their criminal devotion to a public enemy—are only equalled by their monstrous—their more than Pharisaical hypocrisy.

After saying every thing which falsehood, malice and sedition could invent for the purpose, and with the evident intention of alienating the affections of the people from our present happy system of government. And after holding out all the encouragement in their power to certain malcontents in other parts of the Union, who have threatened to put down the federal constitution—these "artificers of fraud" impudently come forward with an electoral ticket, headed—"Peace, UNION, and Commerce!" Such miserable efforts to deceive, must, however, meet with nothing other than the contempt of an injured and insulted people. And whilst the disorganizers hope to gain proselytes, by means so unworthy, honest men of every party may say to them, "Woe unto you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites—for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and, when he is made, ye make him two-fold more the child of Hell than yourselves"

PUTNAM.

All accounts received from officers of the army and others, in the North-Western Territories, concur in representing the dishonorable conduct of the British officers, in violation of the articles of capitulation at Detroit, in plundering the inhabitants of their private property, and robbing them indiscriminately of every thing to which they took a fancy. Even the tomb was not held sacred; dead bodies were unearthed and stripped of their scalps by the Indians, who, after robbing the dead, cheated their employers, by selling these trophies at the same price as if torn from the living! The greatest distress had been experienced along the frontier in consequence of the surrender of Detroit—and yet the volunteers and militia were in good spirits, burning with ardor to regain the laurels wrested from their brows by the bloodless surrender of Detroit. The British had almost disrobed Detroit of every thing valuable, and carried it within their lines. We cannot only hope they may not have retired with their ill-gotten booty, before Harrison and his brave army can overtake them. They had burnt the public buildings at Sandusky, and omitted no opportunity of committing devastation and plunder. [Nat' Intel.

The following is an extract of a letter to a gentleman at this place from Portage county, Ohio, dated September 27.

"Three men were killed by a party of Indians eight miles eastwardly of Mansfield. They were from general Beall's camp—had been on a scout, and, returning home, lodged at the house that was attacked. Indians to the number of forty, secreted themselves on either side of a road leading from the house to a spring—four of the men went about day light to the water, when the Indians rose and fired upon them, killed three of them, and one has not been heard of since. Five still remained in the house, who repulsed every attack made by the Indians, killed two of them (and probably more from the appearance of the blood) only one of which was left behind. In the top of his hat was a scalp, which, from appearance, had been recently taken. His pack contained a uniform coat. The Indian was recognized to be one of those that had been living at Green Town, and but a few days previous was marched through Mansfield, with others of his tribe, to be protected by the government. No reliance can be placed on their friendship. With one hand they tender the white wampum, with the other they grasp the dagger. They threaten to exterminate the settlements west of the Ohio; and had not the militia been called out, they would very nearly have put their threats in execution." [Nat. Intel.

The assemblage of persons who have gone from the south western states or territories across the Mississippi and into Mexico, on an illegal and unauthorised expedition against Mexico, crossed the river Sabino on the 9th, and arrived at Nacogdoches on the 12th, where they were received by the people with open arms. Col. M'Gee, who commands them, it is said, proposed remaining there a few days for reinforcements. The city was taken possession of in the name of Don Bernardo Gaucietus, a popular leader of that country; and the avowed design of the expedition is to revolutionize the province, and to establish a republican form of government therein. It was said, we recollect, that general John Adair was to have commanded this expedition; but we do not see his name mentioned in the course of its progress. [Ibid.

The New York Gazette of the 2d inst. says, that—"Yesterday afternoon, the streets of this city were crowded with people gazing at the Sun, Moon, and a Star. The latter was visible to the naked eye, apparently but a few feet below the moon, and rather to the northward and westward of it."

*Extract* of a letter from Mr. Jonathan Kelloy, (Quarter-master in col. Prior's regiment) dated Sackett's Harbor, Sept. 22.

"Last evening an engagement took place between our troops in this quarter, and the British, in which we took 40 prisoners, 70 stand of arms, and 4 barrels of powder."

MARYLAND ELECTION.

The House of Delegates contains 80 members.

| | Federalists. | Democrats. |
|---|---|---|
| Alleghany county | 4 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 4 |
| Frederick | 4 | 0 |
| Harford | 0 | 4 |
| Baltimore city & county | 0 | 6 |
| Montgomery | 4 | 0 |
| Prince Georges | 4 | 0 |
| Anne Arundel | 0 | 4 |
| Annapolis | 0 | 2 |
| Calvert | 4 | 0 |
| Charles | 4 | 0 |
| St. Mary's | 4 | 0 |
| Somerset | 4 | 0 |
| Worcester | 4 | 0 |
| Dorchester | 4 | 0 |
| Talbot | 4 | 0 |
| Caroline | 2 | 2 |
| Queen Anne's | 0 | 4 |
| Kent | 4 | 0 |
| Cecil | 4 | 0 |
| | 54 | 25 |

*The Elections* in Maryland have terminated in favor of federalism, by a very considerable majority for the house of delegates; in the congressional candidates we do not anticipate any change that will affect the republican interest unless governor Wright should fail in his re-election. The Intelligencer of Saturday however says that he is most probably again chosen.

In the district formerly represented by Mr. Key, A. C. Hanson, has been elected, as coming nearest the merits of his predecessor. Mr. Key it is supposed felt a delicacy in retaining his situation, owing to some former occurrences in his life, which might reflect upon his opposition to the measures of the administration at this time. [*Herald.*

We are pleased to learn that, as a testimony of approbation of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. Morris, of the Navy, in the recent action between the Constitution and Guerriere, in which he was so severely wounded, the President has directed that he be promoted to the rank of Captain in the navy of the U. States. *Nat. Intel.*

FROM THE LIVERPOOL MERCURY,

BELLINGHAM.

Such is the public avidity to possess some relique of Bellingham, that it is an absolute fact, which we have had from a medical gentleman who was at the dissection of the body, that ten guineas were offered for one of his fingers, 30 guineas for his right arm; and 200 guineas for his whole body?—It is likewise well known that the buttons of his coat were sold at a considerable price.

The eager and insatiable curiosity of John Bull, and his easy *gullibility*, furnish many whimsical anecdotes.—When Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the king, a sharp witted fellow set up a sign board, on which was painted, "To be seen within, the very knife with which Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the king, admission only two pence."—Amazing numbers crowded to see the wonderful sight; and the envy of a rival showman was excited on the occasion; but as there was only one knife mentioned in the business, he choose a fork to hook the gudgeons, and took the good people in with this inscription, 'To be seen within, the very *Fork*, which belonged to the knife with which Margaret Nicholson attempted to stab the king: admission only *One Penny!!!*.

We have also heard of a public exhibition of "the very apron which was worn by the butcher who killed the fatted calf in the parable of the Prodigal Son."—In short, nothing is too broad for John Bull.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, dated 23d Sept. to his friend in Boston.*

"Since the disastrous and disgraceful surrender of Detroit, all seems to be activity at this place. Yesterday a sloop arrived here from New York with 112 volunteer seamen, for Lake Ontario, with eight 24 pounders & six 32's, with shot, &c. which proceeded onward immediately. 300 more seamen are daily expected from the same place, part of them the crew of the John Adams, now condemned for a prison ship. About a week since, 120 ship carpenters proceeded through this city for the lakes, for the purpose of building ships, brigs, gun boats &c. I have had the pleasure of seeing pass here since my arrival, five detachments of regular troops for the north western army. I never beheld better in my life. The officers are remarkable for their soldierlike and gentlemanly appearance. Hull arrived here yesterday, and passed unblushingly through the streets of Albany.

*A curious Fact.*—A British Brig has brought an American privateer into Portland, (Maine.)

The privateersmen after capturing the brig, hoisted their vessel, which was a large boat, on board the brig, and proceeded into port.

*The Viper.*—The capture of this U.S. schooner by the British, as reported at Havanna, is contradicted by the fact of her being at New Orleans in the late tornado at that place.

It is the opinion of the Editors of the Boston Patriot that the Senate and House of Representatives of that state will not agree upon the mode of choosing electors. Should this be the case the state will be without a vote, as was the case in Pennsylvania at Mr. Jefferson's first election.

A letter from Halifax, Sept. 21, says, the officers of the Guerriere who have arrived, speak very handsomely of the treatment which they received, both on board the Constitution and subsequent to her arrival.

The American squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers, it is supposed, sailed from Boston on Tuesday or Wednesday last. [Alex. Gaz.

The following exhibits the number of votes which will be given for the next President, and the mode of election as at present known:—

| | No. Votes. | |
|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire, | 8 | By G. Ticket |
| Massachusetts, | 22 | Legislature |
| Connecticut, | 9 | Legislature |
| Rhode-Island, | 4 | G. Ticket |
| Vermont, | 8 | Legislature |
| New York, | 29 | Legislature |
| New-Jersey, | 8 | G. Ticket |
| Pennsylvania, | 25 | G. Ticket |
| Delaware, | 4 | Legislature |
| Maryland, | 11 | Districts |
| Virginia, | 25 | G. Ticket |
| N. Carolina, | 15 | Legislature |
| S. Carolina, | 11 | Legislature |
| Georgia, | 8 | Legislature |
| Tennessee, | 8 | Districts |
| Kentucky, | 12 | Districts |
| Ohio, | 8 | G. Ticket |
| Orleans, | 3 | Legislature |
| | 218 | |

It is with real satisfaction we learn, that the Judge of the admiralty court for this district has ordered all British Goods now under seizure within his jurisdiction, by virtue of the Non-Importation law, to be delivered up to the owners, they giving bond to abide the future adjudication of the property. We hope, notwithstanding the present gloomy appearance of the town, with respect to commerce to see in a few days a bustle among our merchants and store-keepers, that will cause at least a temporary flow of business, and serve to remind us of our former prosperity. The vessels now in this port whose cargoes will be released in consequence of this salutary regulation, are, ships Tom Hazard, Carman from Liverpool; Active, Devereux, London; Georgiana, Chamberlain, Liverpool; and brig Ariadne, Smith, from London; cargoes, chiefly bale goods, hardware and cutlery. The Tom Hazard was captured by a private armed vessel, and is now in possession of the captors; the rest were taken possession of by the Revenue Cutters. We sincerely congratulate our mercantile citizens upon a prospect of saving their property from the storms of war. [*Norf. Herald.*

WASHINGTON POWDER MILLS.

At attempt has lately been made to blow up the powder mills of Thomas Ewell and Co. in the city of Washington; a reward of 1500 dollars has been offered to any person who shall give information which may lead to a discovery. The several circumstances of this nature which have already happened at Richmond, Baltimore, and Wilmington, leave no doubt but they must have been the work of some hired incendiary. This is the conclusion drawn by Mr. Ewell in his reward. We sincerely hope that wretches so lost to all feelings of honor and humanity may be discovered and brought to receive their merited punishment. The hand of Napoleon is not in this. [*Alex. Herald.*

A Weekly publication has lately made its debut in New-York, entitled, "The Military Monitor, and American Register," edited by *T. O'Connor* and *S. Wale*. Price three dollars per annum. The intention of this establishment is to preserve a faithful record of all the events of the war; and occasionally to present its patrons with original essays on the science of war, &c.

——Independent of the utility of such a paper, as affording a reference to many important memoranda, it will present to the rising generation, (and, indeed, to future ages) an invaluable treasurer!—Had such a chronicle been kept during the last war, it would have afforded at this time a greater fund of gratification, than any historical compilation that has been published.—From the sample we have seen, we have no hesitation in saying, that "The Military Monitor" will be conducted with industry and ability, and that it richly merits the patronage of Americans, for to such it will be a mirror in which their valor and patriotism will be eternally reflected. [*ibid.*

NEW YORK, October 9.

*Highly Important News—if true.*

A passenger who arrived here yesterday in the steam-boat, having embarked on board at Catskill, brings the important news, that governor Harrison has retaken Detroit, burnt several Indian towns—proceeded on to Fort Malden, which he immediately attacked, and carried it by storm, after a bloody conflict, in which he lost 500 men, and the enemy 1100. The above intelligence was published in an Extraordinary Gazette at Buffaloe, and was believed there to be substantially correct. We understand a similar report had reached Albany, previous to the steam-boat leaving there.

*By the President of the United States of America,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to (SEAL.) be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-seventh.

JAMES MADISON.

*By the President,*

JAS. MONROE.

*Sec'y of State.*

*Wilmington, (Del.) Oct. 3.*

The United States frigate Essex and sloop of war Wasp, went up the river yesterday, having found it unsafe to go out, as there are four or five English frigates off the Capes.

Complete List of the General Officers of the United States' Army.

*Major Generals.*

HENRY DEARBORN.
THOMAS PINCKNEY.

*Brigadier Generals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Jas. Wilkinson, | Thos. Flournoy, |
| Wade Hampton, | John Armstrong, |
| Jas. Winchester, | John Chandler, |
| Jos. Bloomfield, | W. H. Harrison, |
| William Hull, | John P. Boyd. |

*Quarter-master-General.*

Morgan Lewis.

*Adjutant-General.*

Thomas Cushing.

*Inspector-General.*

Alexander Smyth.

*Nat. Intel.*

RETORT COURTEOUS.

The orders from the president of the U. States, given capt. Wood of the engineers, a short time since, to rebuild fort Griswold, on Groton shore, [Connecticut] we are informed, have been countermanded; the president giving as his reason, that if, as the governor and council assert, *there is no danger of the state being invaded*, there can be no need of spending money on fortifications.—*Bost. Pat.*

*MADISON ELECTORAL TICKET.*

*Joseph Godwin, of Nansemond.*
*Benjamin Harrison, of Mount Airy, Prince George County.*
*Edward Pegram, of Dinwiddie.*
*Richard Field, of Brunswick.*
*Thomas Read, Sen'r. of Charlotte.*
*Matthew Cheatham, of Chesterfield.*
*Thomas M. Randolph, of Albemarle.*
*Charles Yancey, of Buckingham.*
*George Penn, of Patrick,*
*William G. Poindexter, of Louisa.*
*Spencer Roane, of Hanover.*
*Sthreshly Rennolds, of Essex.*
*Robert Taylor, of Orange.*
*Gustavus B. Horner, of Fauquier.*
*Robert Nelson, of York.*
*Mann Page, of Gloucester.*
*Walter Jones, of Northumberland.*
*John T. Brooke, of Stafford.*
*Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.*
*Daniel Morgan, of Jefferson.*
*Archibald Rutherford, of Rockingham.*
*Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.*
*Andrew Russell, of Washington.*
*Charles Taylor, of Montgomery.*
*William M'Kinley, of Ohio.*

☞ All persons indebted to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, for subscriptions, advertisements, or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

VOLUNTEERS.

A number of patriotic citizens, having expressed a desire to volunteer their services to the President of the United States, according to law: A meeting of all such is therefore requested, at the house of Mr. Henry Hains, in Charles-Town, on Saturday the 17th inst. in order to form a rifle company for that purpose. Men from Infantry, Cavalry, or Drafted companies, may volunteer their services.

October 11, 1812.

FOR SALE,

*A likely Negro Man,*

About 28 years old, well acquainted with farming, and is also a good waiter. For particulars inquire of the printer, or of Mr. Henry Haines, Charlestown.

October 16.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Court, 1812.

Isaac Evans and his wife, late Jane Barnhouse, Complainants,

vs.

Richard Barnhouse, William Barnhouse, Nancy Barnhouse, Caleb Barnhouse, Magnus T. Barnhouse, and Augustus Barnhouse, heirs at law of Richard Barnhouse, deceased, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in October next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court-house of said county.

A copy.

Teste,

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

*From the Boston Chronicle.*

THE LATE AMERICAN ARMY OF THE NORTH WEST.

The New Hampshire Patriot of Tuesday last says, "we this day publish the official statement of col. Cass, and that of gen. Hull. Col. Cass is a gentleman of undoubted integrity and talents, a native of this state, and son of major Cass, a companion in our revolution with the brave Stark. After reading this statement, backed by the authority of three other colonels, no man can longer suspend his opinion respecting this disgraceful transaction. We are assured that the opinion of the officers and soldiers universally, except only two or three individuals, coincides with the statement of col. Cass."

The above paper further says—"We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in town of lieut. Eastman, adjutant of the fourth regiment, for whom fears had been entertained that he was murdered subsequent to the capitulation of Detroit. He left Detroit on the 11th instant, at which time only one company of British troops remained there—the arms and munitions of war having been removed to Fort Malden. He confirms the account of col. Cass, joins with his brother officers and soldiers in their denunciation of the conduct of Hull, as well previous, as at the time of the surrender—and says the temporary absence from the fort of cols. M'Arthur and Cass, and the indisposition of col. Miller, alone prevented the command being taken from him, and an effectual resistance being made to the red and white forces of Brock.—He further states that on the American troops marching out of the fort, so superior were their numbers that the British officer, apprehensive of a mutiny that would be destructive to him, hurried them on board the vessels in the river prepared for their reception, without making or attending to the necessary arrangements usual on such occasions."

One pretence for surrendering assigned by gen. Hull, was that his force was smaller than that of the enemy.—In addition to the other evidences against this assertion, we find the following in the *Centinel* of yesterday, taken from a Halifax paper received by the late arrival from that port:

Captain Coore, aid-de-camp of general Prevost, has arrived here from Quebec, with dispatches announcing the capture of the American army under general Hull, of 2500 men, by 700 British and 400 Indians. He also bears the colors of the 4th United States regiment, which surrendered to gen. Brock. He has since sailed for England in the Coquette.

The above "captain *Coore*," is the same person who was some time since in Boston *disguised* as a private citizen. The British official dispatches, it will be seen, state that general Hull surrendered his force of 2500 men, to 700 British and 400 Indians! Not half the force, even in numbers!—Capt. Coore, it seems, is to be sent to England with the colors of the 4th regiment, as a trophy of this signal *British victory!* A victory gained without bloodshed on their part, and in which the American army was not allowed even to defend itself! Had a *Harrison* or *Boyd* commanded that post, it is not probable a single Briton or British ally would have effected an escape.

Although the *Centinel* publishes the above account from the Halifax paper, wherein it appears that the combined *red* and *white* forces of the British amounted to but eleven hundred men, yet it awkwardly continues its attempts to defend general Hull. It states, that "general Hull has arrived in Newton in fine health:—That he enjoys the *satisfaction* of having *saved* a gallant army and garrison from *inevitable destruction*:—That he admits there is *blame somewhere*, and is anxious for a fair enquiry, that the *punishment* may fall on the *guilty!*"

A gallant American army and garrison of 2500 men, well appointed with musketry and cannon "saved" from inevitable destruction, threatened by 700 British and 400 Indians! Publish it not at *Tippecanoe*, lest the "*Prophet*" rejoice, lest the children of the uncircumcised triumph.

CHALLENGE No. 2.

*Another "Fighting Bob" in the British Navy.*

"A passenger of the brig Lion, from Havanna to New York, captured by the frigate Southampton, sir James Yeo, commander, is requested by sir James Yeo to present his compliments to capt. Porter, commander of the American frigate Essex: would be glad to have a *tete-a-tete* any where between the Capes of Delaware and the Havanna, when he would have the pleasure to break his sword over his damned head, and put him down forward in irons."

*The following is Captain PORTER'S answer.*

Captain Porter, of the United States frigate Essex, presents his compliments to sir James Yeo, commanding his B. M. frigate Southampton, and accepts with pleasure his polite invitation. If agreeable to Sir James, captain Porter would prefer meeting near the Delaware, where capt. P. pledges his honor to Sir James, that no other American vessel shall interrupt their *tete-a-tete*.

The Essex may be known by a flag bearing the motto,

FREE TRADE, AND SAILOR'S RIGHTS.

And when that is struck to the Southampton, captain Porter will deserve the treatment promised by Sir James.

*Sept.* 18, 1812.


## *A Free Barbecue*

WILL be prepared at *Smithfield*, (Jefferson county) on *Friday*, the 23d inst. if fair, if not, the next fair day, by sundry *Republicans* of the neighborhood; to which all their fellow citizens of Jefferson and the adjacent counties, *who approve of the course of the majority of the last session of Congress*, are hereby cordially *invited*—And it is presumed that no other invitation than this public notice, will be expected by any persons, except non-residents, who will be particularly attended to by

*The Committee of Arrangement.*

October 9.

## *Sale of Personal Property.*

Will be Sold on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at the late residence of JACOB STRIDER, deceased,

A Negro Woman and two Children, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Farming Tools, &c. Bond and surety for all purchases above one dollar, will secure to the purchasers a credit of nine months. Persons holding claims against the aforesaid Strider's estate, are now invited to exhibit them on or before the day of sale, to

JOHN STRIDER, *Adm'r.*

October 9.


*A LIST OF LETTERS*

*Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 30th September*, 1812.

A. Elisha Athy 2; Samuel Ayy 2;

B. Mary Browning, James Banes, William Brooks, Benjamin Bussel.

C. John Cromley, Henry Conklin, Van Curring, care of Mr. Bowdockerty; Capt. James Carneal, Joseph Carswell, Benjamin Comegys.

E. Miss Margerett L. Evans.

F. George Feeman.

H. Jacob Hayns, 2.

J. Alexander L. Jones.

K. Henry Kindle.

L. Jane Lemen, John Lowry, Daniel Long.

M. Stofle Moser, David Moore, Jacob Miles, Thomas Mashell, Margerat M'Pherson, John Melvin.

N. Jacob Nairne.

O. Thomas Owens, Joseph Osburn.

P. William Parrott.

R. George Ranalds, senr. Joseph Richardson, Samuel Ray, Jacob Redno.

S. Philip Schoppart, Stephen Simmons, Thomas Sappington, Anthony Sprinkle.

T. John Teas, care of Jacob Long; John Turner, Joseph Turner, Daniel Turney.

W. Barned Wiessendahl, William Walker, Jacob Willamson, Casper Walper, Adrian Winckoop, John Wilson, Lee Town; Richard Watkins, Barnet Wisondall and Philip Wintumoyer.

Y. James Young, John Yontz, Conrad Yontz, senr. Samuel T. Young.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

October 1, 1812.


## *Caution.*

AS I have been favored with encouragement in this part of the country, in my line of business, I think it my duty to caution my friends and the public, to be guarded against BENJAMIN B. BURNARD; for I can prove that he has stated an untruth respecting his claim to the patent right for my *Threshing Machine.*

ANSON TALLEY.

October 9.


*LIST OF LETTERS*

*In the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 30th Sept.* 1812.

Margaret Belt, William Bertram, Elijah Cartle, John Downey, Richard Forrest, Thomas Foster, Samuel Henkle, Joshua Hopwood, Eliza Ann Kelshner, Michael Malhorn, John Near, Michael Peadters, Wm. Riley, Susanna Riley, Jos. Repperd, John Shoebridge, Robert Slemous, Philip Strider, Christopher Tucker, Samuel Thompson, Thomas Wharton, Charles Williams.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

## *Election Notice.*

*THE Freeholders of Jefferson county are hereby notified to attend at the court house in Charlestown, on the second day of November next, for the purpose of electing twenty-five electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.*

*FER. FAIRFAX,*
*J. H. MANNING,*
*BENNET TAYLOR,*
*Commissioners of Election.*

*October* 9.


## ☞ *Notice.*

BEING disappointed in my expectation of finishing my farming business by the 15th instant, I am obliged to defer my Public Sale to the 3d of *December* next; but on the 15th inst. or other day, any person who wished to purchase any of the advertised articles, will be accommodated by private sale, on equal terms.

ALEXANDER STRAITH.

October 9.

FOR SALE,

## *A healthy Negro Woman*

and her CHILD, a Boy about 2 years old. For terms, apply to

JOHN UNSELD, Jun.

Shepherd's-town, October 9. tf

## *Valuable Land for Sale*

IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE subscriber will sell at public auction, for ready money, at Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, on Tuesday the 15th day of December, 1812, a tract of land, situate in the county of Jefferson, on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being a part of Ferdinando Fairfax's Shannondale tract, and containing 1267 acres, be the same more or less, conveyed by deed from the said Fairfax to Thomas Parker and Bennett Taylor, trustees to secure the payment of a sum of money in the said deed mentioned, due from the said Fairfax to John Hopkins. The Deed of trust with a plat and certificate of survey annexed, will be exhibited on the day of sale.

BENNET TAYLOR,
*acting Trustee.*

October 9, 1812. tds

## For Sale,

AN excellent PLANTATION upon Tuscarora Creek, about four miles from Martinsburgh, in Berkeley county, Virginia—containing upwards of three hundred and thirty acres, about one hundred and sixty acres cleared, about thirty five acres of meadow, which is believed to be superior to any on the creek—two apple orchards, with buildings contiguous to each. This farm is well calculated for the accommodation of two families; on it are several never-failing springs of excellent lime stone water—There is a Saw-mill on the farm; and the head race is dug for a Merchant-mill, with a fall of nineteen and a half feet. The title is indisputable. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will most probably view the premises. For terms, apply to *Ebenezer Christy*, at the Bloomery Mills in Jefferson county, or to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL CHRISTY.

September 25. 2m.


## *Regimental Orders.*

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, together with all officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillerists and riflemen, in the county of Jefferson, are ordered to meet at Charlestown, on the 26th day of October next, to be trained and disciplined according to law. The regiment and all volunteer corps enrolled within the same, are ordered to muster at the same place, on the 29th of October.

JOSEPH CRANE, *Lt. Col. Com. 55th regt. Va. Militia.*

Sept. 22.

*LIST OF LETTERS*

*In the Post-Office, Charlestown, on the 30th September*, 1812.

A. Anderson & Carlile, John Ager, 2; John Anderson, James Anderson, George Askin, Madame Ve. Abel.

B. Mary Butler, Ben. Boyd, Morgan D. Bailey, William Blackburn, Mr. Beckwell, Ben. Bussel, Thomas Blackburn, Joshua Bennet, John Bell.

C. Z. Casey, 2; John Clinkenbeard.

D. Mary Downing, 2; Francis Davis, Edward Davis, Ann Drew, John Douglass, Joseph Dean, 2.

E. Henry Eversole, T. B. Evans, Samuel Emmit.

F. Sally Fibert, George Fetters, J. Farmer, M. Fisher, Ben. Forman, Ferdinando Fairfax, Jacob Fotral.

G. John Grove, Henry Gantt, William Grove, 2; Judith S. Grayham, Mary Griggs, Eliza Gwyne, John Grantt, John Griggs.

H. Samuel Howell, 2; Ann Hesket, James Hughes, William Hollis, John Hess, John A. Hamilton, Michael Howard, Jeremiah Harris, Andrew Hays, George Hite, Henry Hanes, Joseph Hite, John Henkle.

I. Henry Isler, James Kerney, 2; William Kincheloe.

L. Thos. Littler, Charles Lowndes, William Lemon, Abram Long, Robert Lovell.

M. Patrick Makater, Mr. Minghinie, J. Marshell, William M'Clennan, John M'Gowen, P. M'Cormick, William M'Cautre, Josiah H. Magruder, Garland Moore, William Morrow, John M'Pherson, Benjamin Melvin, E. Martin, Spencer Mitchell, Jesse Moore, Ely Miller, Jacob Moaler.

O. David Osburn, Peter Obler, John D. Orr.

P. Charles M. Perry, 2; Jeremiah Pardy, John Patterson, Jesse Purnal.

R. Elizabeth Roseberry, James Ramsey.

S. Thomas Swearingin, Hartly Sullivan, C. H. Saunders, Thomas Smallwood, Henry Smith, Frederick Smith, Robert Slemons, James Stuart.

T. William Teas, John Talbott, William Tracy.

W. Isaac Wood, John Welsh, James Wallingford, T. Williams, John Woddy, Aaron Waron, Nancy Wood, Jane Wood, Henry F. Washington, William Willis, Samuel Williams, James Whaley, Miss Wormeley.

J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

October 2.


## Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Saturday the 26th instant, from the subscriber's farm near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. a dark *bay horse*, about 15 or 16 hands high, six years old last spring, one hind foot white, the right shoulder rubbed by the traces, has a very full breast, and wheezes when rode fast. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, provided he be taken out of Jefferson or Berkeley counties; if taken within either of the said counties, five dollars and all reasonable expenses if brought home. An additional sum of five dollars will be given for apprehending and bringing the thief to justice.

FREDERICK ROSENBERRY.

September 30, 1812.

## *REMOVAL.*

The subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Joseph M'Cartney, next door to Henry Isler's saddler's shop, where he intends carrying on the *BLUE DYING and COVERLET WEAVING* in all its various branches.—Those wishing to favor him with their custom may depend upon every attention being paid and the charges reasonable.—Thanking a generous public for past favors, and hopes a continuance of the same.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, Aug. 7. 3m.

## NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the next general assembly, praying that a Company may be incorporated for the purpose of cutting a Canal from the head of Seneca Falls to tide water in the Potomac River. Sept. 25.

## *A Weaver wanted.*

THE subscriber will give employment and good wages to a good Journeyman WEAVER. Apply at the Flowing Spring Farm, near Charlestown.

D. M'LAUGHLIN.

September 18.



# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1812. [No. 239.

*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. 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 insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.


☞ All persons indebted to the Editor of the Farmer's Repository, for subscriptions, advertisements, or books, are requested to make immediate payment. Necessity alone compels this request.

WASHINGTON, *October* 15.

*From the Western Army.*—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the Western Army:

"*Chillicothe, Oct.* 6, 1812.

"Colonel James Dunlap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports, that an express arrived at that place to gen. Harrison from gen. Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance; that H. marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated, that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 3000 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to 2500 or 3000, with six pieces of artillery, lay encamped about three miles distance.—Winchester was hourly expecting an attack."

This information is corroborative of the information furnished by the following extract from an Ohio paper:

*Chillicothe, Oct.* 7.

The van guard of the North-western army, under gen. Winchester, marched some days ago from Fort Wayne for Fort Defiance. It was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Garrard's troop of dragoons, and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars. They advanced to within three miles of Fort Defiance—and there found, that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of artillery, had fortified themselves at the fort. Winchester also fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements.

This information is said to have been communicated to general Harrison, at St. Mary's by express. He immediately marched for Fort Defiance with 2000 mounted riflemen.—*Fredonian.*

The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above; and the article following it, under the date of Meadville, fixes the object and nature of the British expedition.

*Extract of a letter dated Sept.* 15.

"The last news gotten is, that a large body of *British regulars and Indians*, under the command of Tecumseh, [who is a BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THE BRITISH SERVICE] were at Fort Defiance on their way to reduce Fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the same purpose—whether they have effected their purpose is not known."

*Meadville, September* 23.

*Late from Detroit.*—Mr. William Magaw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed. That Detroit is now garrisoned by one hundred British regulars and that there are not more than fifty at Malden.—About eight days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had been sent by the commander of Fort Wayne to general Harrison, requiring succours, and stating that his situation was critical. The British commander on the receipt of the letter immediately sent about *one thousand Indians, who had arrived at Detroit since its surrender, with a few regulars*, to attack the fort; since which time they had not been heard of. The Indians who were at the surrender of Detroit have been almost all sent down to Fort Erie.—The British, he states, have no expectation of being able to hold Detroit.—The inhabitants of Detroit are in a wretched situation. The savages can no longer be restrained by the British from acts of violence.

Taking the above circumstances together, there can be but little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians.) Whether their forces are headed by a British or the Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

*From Cobbett's Weekly Political Register—August* 4, 1812.

TO THE PRINCE REGENT

ON THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

SIR,

If I have now to refer to the proofs of the correctness of those opinions which I addressed to your royal highness many months past, upon the subject of the dispute with America, I beg you to be assured, that I do it not in the way of triumph, but in the hope, that even yet my advice, most respectfully offered to your royal highness, may have some weight with you, and may, in some small degree, tend to avert that act of national evils, a war with America, a war against the children of Englishmen, a war against the seat of political and religious freedom.

In my former letters I took great pains to endeavor to induce your royal highness to distrust the statements in our public prints as to the power of the English party in the American states. I assured you, that the venal press in England was engaged in promulgating a series of deceptions with regard to the opinions of the people of America. I took the liberty to point out to your royal highness the mischiefs which must result from listening to the advice of those whose language might correspond with that of this press; and, in short, I showed, that, if the endeavors of that pernicious, partial, and corrupt press had their intended effect, war with America must be the consequence. By this press (the vilest instrument of the vilest corruption that existed in the whole world) the people of England were induced to approve of the measures which have now produced a war with America; or at least, they were induced to think at them. They were made to believe, that our measures of hostility against America were useful to us, and that the American government had not the power to resent them by war. The same, I doubt not, was told to your royal highness verbally; but, how wretchedly have the nation and you been deceived!

"The state of affairs between the two countries now stands thus: There exists a dispute on the subject of our orders in council, or that of the impressment of American seamen, and on the possession of the Floridas. There are some other matters of inferior importance, but they would admit of easy arrangement. With regard to the orders in council, your royal highness was advised to issue, on the twenty first of April last, a declaration, stating that you would not repeal the orders in council until France, officially and unconditionally, by some public promulgation, repealed her Berlin and Milan decrees. France, so far from doing this, has, in the most public and solemn manner, declared, that she will never do what your declaration required, though, at the same time she has repeated (and she has done no more) what she has said to the American government in one thousand eight hundred and ten, and what was then communicated to our government by the American minister in London. Nevertheless, you were afterwards advised to repeal the orders in council, though the conditions of the declaration before issued were not at all satisfied, but were, in fact, set at open defiance.

This repeal, which took place on the 23d of June last, was, however, too late in its adoption to prevent war. The American government, who had been making their preparations for many months, and which preparations had been the subject of mockery with the venal press in England, declared war on the eighteenth of June last. The intelligence of this having been received in England, your royal highness was advised to issue, on the thirty-first of July, an order in council for an embargo on all American vessels in our ports, and also for capturing and detaining all American vessels at sea.

This is the state of affairs between the two countries; and the main question now appears to be, whether, when the American government hears of our repeal of the orders in council, they will revoke their declaration of war. This is a question of great interest at this moment; and, I shall, therefore, proceed to lay before your royal highness my sentiments with respect to it.

The same sort of infatuation that has prevailed here, with regard to American affairs, for many months past, appears still to prevail. Indeed, sir, I can call it no other than insolence; an insolent contempt of the Americans, though by those who hate them, and who would, if they could, kill them to the last man, in revenge for their having established a free government, where there are neither sinecures, jobs nor selling of their seats. This insolence has induced people to talk of America as a country incapable of resenting any thing that we might do to her; as being a wretched state, unsupported by any thing like vigor in government; as a sort of horde of half savages with whom we might do what we pleased; and to the very last minute, the great mass of the people here, nin tynine out of every hundred firmly believed, that America would never go to war with us. They left provocations quite out of the question. They appeared to have got into their heads a conclusion, that let us do what we would to America, she would not go to war with us.

This way of thinking has pervaded the whole of the writings upon the subject of the dispute with America. At every stage in the progress towards war, the corrupt press has asserted that America knew better than to go to war with us. When she went so far as to pass acts for raising an army and equipping a fleet, and that, too, with the avowed intention of making war against us; still the hirelings told the people that she dared not go to war, and meant to bully. I could fill a large volume with assertions from the Times newspaper alone that we should not yield a tittle, and that America would not dare to go to war. But the fact is too notorious to dwell upon. There is no man, and especially your royal highness, who can have failed to observe the constant repetition of those assertions.

At last, however, America has dared to go to war, even against that great warrior George the Third, nearly three fifths of whose reign has been occupied in wars, exclusive of the wars in India. He has not only been the greatest warrior, but the greatest conqueror of any European prince that ever lived. Napoleon is nothing to him as a conqueror; and yet the Americans have dared to declare war against him. But even now, now that she has actually declared war, and that, too, by an act of congress, by a law passed by real representatives of the people; by men elected by the free voice of the nation; by an unbribed, unbought, unsold, unenslaved assembly—not by a set of corrupt knaves whom the president can at any time twist about by means of the people's money; even now, when she has declared war in this solemn manner, the hireling newspapers in London would fain make us believe, that the whole thing is a mere belief, that it is a mere feint, and "will end in smoke." At the least, they tell us, that when the news of the repeal of our orders in council reaches America, there must be a revocation of the declaration of the war. They seem to forget, that the declaration of war in America is an act of congress, and that to do away the effect of that act, another act must pass. They seem to forget, that it is the people who have declared war; and that the people must be consulted before that declaration can be annulled or revoked. But, sir, the fact is, that these writers talk miserable nonsense. We are at war with America; and before we can have peace with her again, we must have a treaty of peace.

But, the main question for rational men to discuss is:—"Will the repeal of our orders in council be sufficient to induce America to make peace with us, without including the redress of other grievances?" This is the question that we have to discuss; it is a question in which hundreds of thousands are immediately interested; and it is a question which I think may be answered in the negative; that is to say, sir, I give it as my opinion, that the repeal of our orders will not be sufficient to restore us to a state of peace with America, and I now proceed respectfully to submit to your royal highness the reasons, upon which this opinion is founded.

In my last letter I had the honor to state to your royal highness, that there was another great point with America: namely the impressment of American seamen, which must be adjusted before harmony could be restored between the two countries; and, as you must have perceived, this subject of complaint stands at the head of Mr. Madison's statement of the grounds of war; it stands at the head of his manifesto against our government. His own words will best speak his meaning—

"Without going beyond the renewal, in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaired wrongs of interior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation. British cruizers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it, not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self-redress is assumed, which if the British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal would imperiously demand the fairest trial; where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander. The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that under pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safe-guard of public laws, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country, and every thing dear to them—have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren. Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations: and that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory disposition, and no pretext left for continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of the British subjects were the real and sole object. The communication passed without effect."

The grievance here complained of is certainly very great, and cannot be expected to be borne by any nation capable of resistance. If England were at peace and America at war, and the latter were to assume the right of stopping our merchant vessels at sea, and taking out of them by force any men whom her officers might choose to consider as Americans, what should we say to the assumption? And, would not your royal highness be ashamed to exercise the royal authority without the power instantly to punish such an affront to the dignity of the crown and honor of the country? But, degrading as this impressment is to the national character of the Americans, it cuts them still deeper by the real suffering that it inflicts; by the ruin which it occasions to thousands of families; and by the deaths which it produces in the course of every year. I have before stated that the number of impressed American seamen is very great, or at least, has been so stated in America, amounting to many thousand, constantly in a state of the most terrible bondage to them; and, as some are daily dropping off, while others are impressed, the extent to which the evil has been felt in America must have been very great indeed, during so long a war.

Our corrupt newspapers, with the Times at their head, are endeavoring to misrepresent the nature of the complaint of America; and thereby to provide the ministers beforehand with a justification for war rather than afford her redress. Upon the part of the President's manifesto above quoted, the Times make these observations:

"The first complaint of our impressing British seamen when found on board American vessels: but this is a right which we now exercise under peculiar modifications and restrictions. We do not attempt to search ships of war, however inferior their force to ours: and as to searching merchantmen, we do not even do this vaguely or indiscriminately: but upon positive and accurate information. And practically, we apprehend, that the criminal concealment on the part of America, is a much greater nuisance to us, than a wanton search on our part is to her. Let her, however, propose such arrangements on this head as are calculated to effect the recovery of British subjects, and she will find Great Britain far from averse to listen to her."

This, sir, is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations. The President does not complain that we impress British seamen: he complains, that under pretence of taking British seamen, we take American seamen. This is what he complains of, which is precisely the contrary of what is here stated. As to not taking men out of American ships of war, our government knows well, that America has no ships of war worth speaking of, and that she has thousands of merchant ships. It is said here, we do not search American merchantmen "vaguely and indiscriminately; but upon positive and accurate information." One would suppose it impossible for any man capable of writing a paragraph, to sit down coolly and state so perfect a falsehood as this. But herein we have an instance of the length to which the hirelings of the English press will go in supporting any thing which they are called on to support. It is a fact, and this writer knew it to be a fact, any commander of any ship in our navy, when he meets an American merchantman at sea, does or may go on board of her, and he does, or may, take out of her any persons, who, IN HIS OPINION, are British subjects.