

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, July 28, 1814.

[No. 331.]

RICHMOND, JULY 6. OFFICIAL.

Lt. Col. Thomas M. Bayly of Accomack in a letter to the Governor dated June 23, states, that on the evening of the 20th a British barge was discovered from the Camp at Chesseness coming from Watt's Island... The depositions of these men are before us—they state in substance, that they are from the Albion ship, 74 guns, but mounting 63, bearing the flag of Rear Ad. Cockburn now lying at Tangier Island—that the crews there are very sickly with the flux, the water being brackish and bad—that they had been in 2 months on short allowance of food, but had lately obtained a supply from Bermuda, that the fort at Tangier had only three sides done, each side 250 yards long, mounting eight 24 pounders, and about to mount 18 24 pounders just arrived in the Endymion; that it is to be the H. Q. of the Commander in Chief—that gardens are laid out in the island, vegetables of all kinds growing, a hospital to contain 100 sick, a Church, and 20 houses built and laid out into streets. That in the engagement at Pungoteague, 1 of the Albion's crew was killed, 2 died of their wounds and two others wounded; Midshipman Frazer, a great favorite in the ship, who was about to quit the service and return home, (having an income of 5000l. a year) was also wounded and died of his wounds; that it was believed on their part, we must have lost 15 killed and thirty wounded, out of the many with whom they supposed that they were engaged.—That the ships at Tangier were the Albion, Endymion, carrying 44;—at the Capes the Acacia, rafter 40, carrying 44;—at New Point Comfort the Armide, 40, water gun;—and that the Dragoon 74, the Loire and Narcissus, frigates, Jassur brig, and St. Lawrence sch. were blockading Commodore Barney.

BALTIMORE, JULY 6. NOTICE.

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

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

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

Edward Johnson, Timothy Gardner, C. Deshon, R. T. Spence, James Mosher, John Davis, Wm. Stewart, John Snyder.

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

THE FLOTILLA.

The government being well satisfied with the ability of the Flotilla to restrain the operations of the enemy within the waters of the Chesapeake, have determined on a considerable increase of it. Several barges of the largest class, are to be immediately built, and those now

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

## RYE WANTED.

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

## Ten Dollars Reward.

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

## JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many VALUABLE ARTICLES of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms. June 30, 1814.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 30th June, 1814.

- Marcus Alder, Samuel Avey, Margaret Burkett, Benjamin Boydstone, Michael Decherd, Hannah Fiser, Susy Groves, John Gummett, Mr. Haymaker, George Hedgesley, Peter Hoover, Edward Jenkins, George Miller, George Perry, John Robinson, John Shephard, Margaret Smith, Lucie John Strother, Drusilla Thornbury, Jane Vance, John Weatly, 2, James Brown, P. M.

## FOR RENT, FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farms and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop. For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner, in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.

## FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinand Fairfax, dated the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to William Byrd Page, and the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from said Fairfax to John D. Orr: The subscriber, being the surviving trustee named in the said deed, will offer for sale, by public auction, for ready money, on the premises, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, very good and valuable water works, on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, with about 20 acres of land, adjacent to the upper end of a tract of land, also conveyed by said deed of trust, called Samuel Spencer's tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off to be laid off, as to comprehend the said water works and advantages—a considerable portion of which is rich low ground, and very highly timbered, and the seats for water works are supposed to be equal to almost any on the river. A conveyance of all the right and title of said Ferdinand Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser. JOHN McPHERSON, Trustee. lds. May 5, 1814.

## FOR SALE.

A likely Negro Girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Persons wishing to purchase, can be informed as to price &c. by enquiring of the printer of this paper. June 23.

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

- Mary Abbot, John Anderson, Elizabeth Allemon, David Allen, Mary Ann Byers, Seely Bunn, John Berry, Ann T. Baylor, William Britton, Nathaniel Buckmaster, Robert Hill, Robert Bond, Edward Bingham, Peter B. Bowen, Benjamin Beeler, William Caserio, Joseph Crane, Joseph Cooper, James Combs, Walter Gair, Susan Campbell, James Gershaville, Moses Conclenton, Joseph Deplaine, John Dix, Ezekiel Deen, Josiah Ellison, George Peter, Jacob Flister, Henry Fix, Thomas Griggs, Mary Gray, James Gicuin, Fred. Wm. Hoffman, Sarah Hawkins, John Hite, 2, Thomas Hamilton, Nancy Herger, Henry Isler, Samuel Johnson, Thomas Keyes, Joseph E. Lane, David Little, John Mackresh, Mary Ann McKernon, Mrs. Massey, Robert McCormick, James Moore, John McGarry, William Williams, Mary Mason, Henry Nadenbush, H. L. Opie, 2, John O'Kelly, Miss Propeck, William Palmer, John Ross, Isaac Robertson, 2, Mathew Smith, 2, Thomas Smallwood, Adam Stodd, Smith Street, James Shirley, John Spangler, Selection of Charles Town, Va. Levi Stinchcomb, John Shirley, jun. Andrew Tays, F. Tieman, Samuel Thornbury, John Throckmorton, Hugh Urquhart, Monsieur Paul Villepique, James Wood, Abra. Van Metre, James Welton, 2, William Wingrove, Patty Webb, Joseph Young.

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## NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening

A LARGE QUANTITY OF FANCY GOODS; Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Green Satin Laces, White Satin and Mantua, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Gau Velvet Bonnets, Knitted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Boxes India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

## SEASONED PLANK.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF GOLD AND WELL SEASONED PINE PLANK.

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screw Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Lovers, Pain Topp, plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Lines, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

## JOINER'S PLANES.

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

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

## COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS. HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of

## GOODS;

bought at depressed prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Banks were shut blockade—Since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Seaports. Notwithstanding, all those who come quick shall positively have cheap goods.

## Scythes and Sickles.

CRADLING SCYTHES, } Crum Creek Wash GRASS, ditto, } GERMAN, ditto, ditto, } Milan Whetstones.

## Old (Maryland) Whiskey,

Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers, Wooden, Stone, and Pottery Ware.

## Ground Allum & Fine Salt.

No. 1, Herrings, MEN'S (well made) STRONG SHOES, &c. &c. With every other useful and necessary article for Harvest.

## FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND,

dearably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situated on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 23 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built in an excellent water neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situated on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

## FOR SALE, A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charlottesville.

It lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is in fact to none in the county as to fertility of soil at least one third is in very valuable timber, balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a threshing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail in good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

## FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF GOOD LIME.

PLANK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Apply to the subscriber at the Rocks' Mill. WM. McENDREE. Jefferson County, June 30.

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13. Copy of a letter from Captain Porter, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Essex Junior, July 3d, 1814, at Sea. Sir—I have done myself the honor to address you, repeatedly, since I left the Albatross, and have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore, consider it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the D-laware on the 27th of October, 1812, and repaired, with all diligence, (pursuant to instructions from Commodore Bannister,) to Port Praya, Fernando de Noronha, and Cape Rio; and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage from Port Praya to Fernando de Noronha, I captured the British majesty's packet Naotun; and after taking out about 11,000 sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lieut. Finch, for America. I sailed off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Rio, on the 12th January, 1813, hearing frequently the firing of the guns, I was directed to here captured by one schooner, with hides and ivory; I sent her into Rio. The Montague, the admiral's ship, being in pursuit of me, my provisions got short and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, I determined to go to the Commodore by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the island of St. Catharines, (the best place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil,) as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time, afford me that secrecy necessary to elude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there. I there could procure only wood, water and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the Commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the Commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, securing the coast of Chili, as the Plata had been in that sea, every prize having been a well found store ship, I had not yet been under the necessity of drawing bills on the department for any object, and had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers and crew in account of pay.

For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued remarkably healthy; I had but one case of the scurvy, and had lost only the following men by death, viz: Benjamin Gentry, Robert Miller, surgeon, Levi Holmes, ord-seaman, Edward Sweeney, do. Samuel Groce, seaman, James Spindor, gunner's mate, Benjamin Gentry, do. Robert Miller, surgeon, Levi Holmes, ord-seaman, Edward Sweeney, do. Andrew Mahan, corporal of marines, Lewis Price, private marine.

I had done all the thing that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to see the Commodore by the 1st of April, as I had before leaving that sea. I thought not probable that Commodore Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruise about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, to be compensated by the capture of some merchant ships, said to be expected from England.

The Phoebe, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of Lieut. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, Com. Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounted 28 guns, eight 24 pound carronades, eight 24's and 2 long 9's on the quarter deck and fore-castle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the Phoebe is as follows: thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and three mortars in the tops, in all 52 guns, and a complement of 320 men; making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque lying in port. Both ships had picked up the crew of the Pacific, in company with the Racon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and country; British sailors' best rights; traders offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades, 24 six long 12's, and 12 long 9's, and a complement of 225 men. My guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews destroyed. We manned them again, and encouraged the men at their divisions in particular was three times manned—fifteen men were slain at it in the course of the action! but strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound.

Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hopes of doing him any service, and was directed to endeavor to endeavor to run her on shore, land my men and destroy her. Every thing seemed to favor my wishes. We had approached the shore with in-musket shot, and I had no doubt of succeeding when, in an instant, the wind shifted from the point of sailing, and once succeeded in closing within gun shot of the Phoebe, and commenced a fire on her, when she ran down for the Cherub, which was 2 1/2 miles to leeward; this excited some surprise and expressions of indignation, as she could not have been so near us, she having a stiff breeze, and hoisted her main-topmast, and fired a gun to windward. Com. Hillyar seemed determined to avoid a contest with me on nearly equal terms, and from his extreme prudence in keeping the Phoebe at a distance, I had no doubt that each other, there was no hope of any advantage to my country from a longer stay in port. I therefore determined to put to sea the first opportunity which should offer; and I was the more strongly induced to do so, as I had gained certain intelligence that the Essex, rating 38, and the other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; and I had reason to expect the arrival of the Racon from the N. W. coast of America, where she had been sent for the purpose of destroying our Fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the Essex Junior, and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intended to let them chase me off, to give the Essex Junior an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th March, the day after the determination was formed, the wind came on to blow fresh from the southward when I parted my larboard cable and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship. The enemy were close in with the point forming the west side of the bay; but on opening them,

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For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued remarkably healthy; I had but one case of the scurvy, and had lost only the following men by death, viz: Benjamin Gentry, Robert Miller, surgeon, Levi Holmes, ord-seaman, Edward Sweeney, do. Samuel Groce, seaman, James Spindor, gunner's mate, Benjamin Gentry, do. Robert Miller, surgeon, Levi Holmes, ord-seaman, Edward Sweeney, do. Andrew Mahan, corporal of marines, Lewis Price, private marine.

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The Phoebe, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of Lieut. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, Com. Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounted 28 guns, eight 24 pound carronades, eight 24's and 2 long 9's on the quarter deck and fore-castle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the Phoebe is as follows: thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and three mortars in the tops, in all 52 guns, and a complement of 320 men; making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque lying in port. Both ships had picked up the crew of the Pacific, in company with the Racon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and country; British sailors' best rights; traders offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades, 24 six long 12's, and 12 long 9's, and a complement of 225 men. My guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews destroyed. We manned them again, and encouraged the men at their divisions in particular was three times manned—fifteen men were slain at it in the course of the action! but strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound.

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I had done all the thing that could be done the British commerce in the Pacific, and still hoped to see the Commodore by the 1st of April, as I had before leaving that sea. I thought not probable that Commodore Hillyar might have kept his arrival secret, and believing that he would seek me at Valparaiso, as the most likely place to find me, I therefore determined to cruise about that place, and should I fail of meeting him, to be compensated by the capture of some merchant ships, said to be expected from England.

The Phoebe, agreeably to my expectations, came to seek me at Valparaiso, where I was anchored, my armed prize the Essex Junior, under the command of Lieut. Downes, on the look out off the harbor; but contrary to the course I thought he would pursue, Com. Hillyar brought with him the Cherub sloop of war, mounted 28 guns, eight 24 pound carronades, eight 24's and 2 long 9's on the quarter deck and fore-castle, and a complement of 180 men. The force of the Phoebe is as follows: thirty long 18 pounders, sixteen 32 pound carronades, one howitzer, and three mortars in the tops, in all 52 guns, and a complement of 320 men; making a force of 81 guns and 500 men; in addition to which, they took on board the crew of an English letter of marque lying in port. Both ships had picked up the crew of the Pacific, in company with the Racon of 22 guns and a store ship of 20 guns, for the express purpose of seeking the Essex, and were prepared with flags bearing the motto, "God and country; British sailors' best rights; traders offend both." This was intended as a reply to my motto, "Free Trade and Sailor's Rights," under the erroneous impression that my crew were chiefly Englishmen, or to counteract its effect on their own crews. The force of the Essex was 46 guns, forty 32 pound carronades, 24 six long 12's, and 12 long 9's, and a complement of 225 men. My guns had been rendered useless by the enemy's shot, and many of them had their whole crews destroyed. We manned them again, and encouraged the men at their divisions in particular was three times manned—fifteen men were slain at it in the course of the action! but strange as it may appear, the captain of it escaped with only a slight wound.

Finding that the enemy had it in his power to choose his distance, I now gave up all hopes of doing him any service, and was directed to endeavor to endeavor to run her on shore, land my men and destroy her. Every thing seemed to favor my wishes. We had approached the shore with in-musket shot, and I had no doubt of succeeding when, in an instant, the wind shifted from the point of sailing, and once succeeded in closing within gun shot of the Phoebe, and commenced a fire on her, when she ran down for the Cherub, which was 2 1/2 miles to leeward; this excited some surprise and expressions of indignation, as she could not have been so near us, she having a stiff breeze, and hoisted her main-topmast, and fired a gun to windward. Com. Hillyar seemed determined to avoid a contest with me on nearly equal terms, and from his extreme prudence in keeping the Phoebe at a distance, I had no doubt that each other, there was no hope of any advantage to my country from a longer stay in port. I therefore determined to put to sea the first opportunity which should offer; and I was the more strongly induced to do so, as I had gained certain intelligence that the Essex, rating 38, and the other frigates, had sailed for that sea in pursuit of me; and I had reason to expect the arrival of the Racon from the N. W. coast of America, where she had been sent for the purpose of destroying our Fur establishment on the Columbia. A rendezvous was appointed for the Essex Junior, and every arrangement made for sailing, and I intended to let them chase me off, to give the Essex Junior an opportunity of escaping. On the 28th March, the day after the determination was formed, the wind came on to blow fresh from the southward when I parted my larboard cable and dragged my starboard anchor directly out to sea. Not a moment was to be lost in getting sail on the ship. The enemy were close in with the point forming the west side of the bay; but on opening them,

## OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

WASHINGTON, JULY 13. Copy of a letter from Captain Porter, to the Secretary of the Navy.

Essex Junior, July 3d, 1814, at Sea. Sir—I have done myself the honor to address you, repeatedly, since I left the Albatross, and have scarcely a hope that one of my letters has reached you; therefore, consider it necessary to give you a brief history of my proceedings since that period.

I sailed from the D-laware on the 27th of October, 1812, and repaired, with all diligence, (pursuant to instructions from Commodore Bannister,) to Port Praya, Fernando de Noronha, and Cape Rio; and arrived at each place on the day appointed to meet him. On my passage from Port Praya to Fernando de Noronha, I captured the British majesty's packet Naotun; and after taking out about 11,000 sterling in specie, sent her under command of Lieut. Finch, for America. I sailed off Rio de Janeiro, and about Cape Rio, on the 12th January, 1813, hearing frequently the firing of the guns, I was directed to here captured by one schooner, with hides and ivory; I sent her into Rio. The Montague, the admiral's ship, being in pursuit of me, my provisions got short and finding it necessary to look out for a supply, I determined to go to the Commodore by the 1st of April, off St. Helena, I proceeded to the island of St. Catharines, (the best place of rendezvous on the coast of Brazil,) as the most likely to supply my wants, and at the same time, afford me that secrecy necessary to elude the British ships of war on the coast, and expected there. I there could procure only wood, water and rum, and a few bags of flour; and hearing of the Commodore's action with the Java, the capture of the Hornet by the Montague, and of a considerable augmentation of the British force on the coast, and of several being in pursuit of me, I found it necessary to get to sea as soon as possible. I now, agreeably to the Commodore's plan, stretched to the southward, securing the coast of Chili, as the Plata had been in that sea, every prize having been a well found store ship, I had not yet been under the necessity of drawing bills on the department for any object, and had been enabled to make considerable advances to my officers and crew in account of pay.

For the unexampled time we had kept the sea, my crew had continued

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 21.  
Copy of a letter from Major Gen. Brown to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, Chippewa Plains, July 7th, 1814.  
DEAR SIR—On the 2d inst. I issued my orders for crossing the Niagara river, and made the arrangements deemed necessary for securing the garrison of Fort Erie. On the 3d, that post, surrendered at 5 P. M. Our loss in this affair was four of the 25th regiment under Major Jessup, of Brig. Gen. Scott's brigade, wounded.—I have enclosed a return of the prisoners, of the ordnance, and stores captured.

To secure my rear, I have placed a garrison in this fort, and requested Capt. Kennedy to station his vessels near the post.  
On the morning of the 4th, Brigadier Gen. Scott, with his brigade and corps of artillery was ordered to advance towards Chippewa, and be governed by circumstances; taking care to secure a good military position for the night. After some skirmishing he selected this plain with the eye of a soldier, his right resting on the river, and a ravine being in front. At 11 at night, I joined him with the reserve under Gen. Ripley, our field and battering train, and corps of artillery under Major Hindman. General Porter arrived the next morning with a part of the New-York and Pennsylvania volunteers, and some of the warriors of the Six Nations.

Early in the morning of the 5th, the enemy commenced a petty war upon our pickets, and as he was indulged, his presumption increased: by noon he showed himself on the left of our exterior line, and attacked one of our pickets as it was retreating to camp.  
Capt. Treat, who commanded it, retired disgracefully, leaving a wounded man on the ground. Capt. Biddle of the artillery, who was near the scene, impelled by feelings highly honorable to him as a soldier and officer, promptly assumed the command of this picket, led it back to the wounded man, and brought him off the field. I ordered Captain Treat, on the spot, to retire from the army, and as I am anxious that no officer shall remain under my command who can be suspected of cowardice, I advise that Capt. Treat, and Lieut. T., who was also with the picket, be struck from the rolls of the army.

At 4 in the afternoon, agreeably to a plan I had given General Porter, he advanced from the rear of our camp, with the volunteers and Indians, (taking the woods in order to keep out of view of the enemy,) with the hope of bringing his pickets and scouting parties between his [Porter's] line of march, and our camp. As General Porter moved, I ordered the parties advanced in front of our camp to fall back gradually under the enemy's fire, in order to draw him, if possible, up to our line. About half past four the advance of General Porter's command met the light parties of the enemy in the woods, upon our extreme left. The enemy were driven and Porter advancing near Chippewa, met their whole column in order of battle. From the cloud of dust rising and the heavy firing, I was led to conclude that the entire force of the enemy was in march, and prepared for action. I immediately ordered General Scott to advance with his brigade, and meet them upon the plain in front of our camp.—The general did not expect to be gratified so soon with a field engagement. He advanced in the most prompt and officer-like style, and in a few minutes was in close action upon the plain, with a superior force of British regular troops.—By this time, General Porter's command had given way, and fled in every direction, notwithstanding his personal gallantry, and great exertions to stay their flight. The retreat of the volunteers and Indians caused the left flank of general Scott's brigade to be greatly exposed.

Capt. Harris, with his dragoons, was directed to stop the fugitives, behind the ravine fronting our camp; and I sent Colonel Gardner to order Gen. Ripley to advance with the 21st regt, which formed part of the reserve, past to the left of our camp, skirt the woods so as to keep out of view, and fall upon the rear of the enemy's right flank. This order was promptly obeyed, and the greatest exertions were made by the 21st regt. to gain their position, and close with the enemy; but in vain—for such was the zeal and gallantry of the line commanded by general Scott, that its advance upon the enemy was not to be checked. Major Jessup commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front and in flank, and his men falling fast around him—ordered his battalion to "support arms and advance"—the order was

promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a more secure position, and returned upon the enemy so galling a discharge, as caused them to retire. By this time, their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible.—As soon as the enemy had gained the sloping ground descending towards Chippewa, and distant a quarter of a mile, he broke and ran to regain his works. In this effort he was too successful, and the guns from his batteries opening immediately upon our line, checked in some degree the pursuit. At this moment I resolved to bring up all my ordnance and force the place by a direct attack, and gave the order accordingly.—Major Wood of the corps of engineers and my aid captain Austin, rode to the bank of the creek towards the right of their line of works, and examined them. I was induced by their report, the lateness of the hour, and the advice of gen. Scott and major Wood to order the forces to retire to camp.

My most difficult duty remains to be performed—I am depressed with the fear of not being able to do justice to my brave companions in arms, and apprehensive, that some who had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and promptly embraced it, will escape my notice.

Brig. Gen. Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow—to him more than any other man am I indebted for the victory of the 5th July.—His brigade covered itself with glory. Every officer and every man of the 9th and 22d, 11th and 25th regts. did his duty, with a zeal and energy, worthy of the American character.—When every officer stands so pre-eminently high in the path of duty and honor, it is impossible to discriminate, but I cannot deprive myself of the pleasure of saying that major Lavenworth commanded the 9th and 22d, maj. Jessup the 25th and maj. McNeil the 11th. Col. Campbell was wounded early in the action, gallantly leading on his regiment.

The family of general Scott were conspicuous in the field; Lieut. Smith of the 6th Infantry, major of brigade, and lieutenants Worth and Watts his aids.

From Gen. Ripley and his brigade I received every assistance that I gave them an opportunity of rendering. I did not order any part of the reserve into action, until gen. Porter's command had given way, and then general Scott's movements were so rapid and decisive that gen. Ripley could not get up in time with the 21st, to the position as directed.

The corps of Artillery under Major Hindman, were not generally in action—this was not their fault.—Captain Townsend's was the only one that had a full opportunity of distinguishing itself, and it is believed, that no company ever embraced an opportunity with more zeal, or more success.

A detachment from the 2d brigade under the command of lieutenant McDonald, penetrated the woods with the Indians and volunteers, and for their support. The conduct of McDonald and his command reflects high honor upon the Brigade to which they belong.

The conduct of Gen. Porter has been conspicuously gallant. Every assistance in his power to afford, with the description of force under his command, has been rendered. We could not expect him to contend with the British column of Regulars which appeared upon the plains of Chippewa. It was no cause of surprise to me, to see his command retire before this column.

Justice forbids that I should omit to name my own family. They yield to none in honorable zeal, intelligence and attention to duty. Col. Gardner, Maj. Jones and my Aids Capts. Austin and Spencery, have been as active and as much devoted to the cause as any officers of the army. Their conduct merits my warmest acknowledgements; of Gardner and Jones I shall have occasion again to speak to you.

Maj. Camp, Deputy Quarter-Master General, deserves my particular notice and approbation. By his great exertion I was enabled to find the means of crossing. Capt. Daliba of the ordnance department has rendered every service in his power.

The enclosed return will show you our loss and furnish you with the names of the dead and wounded officers. These gallant men must not be forgotten. Our country will remember them and do them justice.

Respectfully and truly yours,  
JACOB BROWN.  
Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
Secretary at War.

the plains within half a mile of Chippewa, between the left Division of the United States Army commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown, and the English forces under the command of Maj. Gen. Riall.

Killed, 3 Captains, 3 sub. and 87 rank and file of the regular troops.  
Wounded, 2 Captains of the 1st Royal Scots, 1 Lieut of the 100th Regt. and 92 rank and file of the Royal Scots, 8th and 100th Regts.  
Prisoners, 1 captain of the Indians and 9 rank and file of the regular troops.  
Killed in the woods, of the Indians 87, of the militia and regulars 18.  
Indian prisoners, 1 Chief and 4 privates.

RECAPITULATION.  
Capt. Sub. Rank & File.  
Killed, 3 3 192  
Wounded, 2 1 92  
Prisoners, 5 1 14  
Total of the enemy placed hors de Combat that we have ascertained beyond a doubt, 6 Capt. 4 Sub. and 293 rank and file. Those reported under the head of wounded and prisoners were severely injured that would have been impracticable for them to have escaped. The enemy had the same facilities of carrying their wounded from the field at the commencement of the action as ourselves, and there can be no doubt, from the information that I have received from unquestionable sources, that they carried from the field as many of their wounded as are reported above in the total.

AZ. ORNE, Asst. Insp. Gen. Maj. General Brown.

Report of the killed and wounded of the left division commanded by Maj. Gen. Brown in the action of the 5th July, 1814, on the Plains of Chippewa, U. C.

Head Quarters, Camp Chippewa, 7th July, 1814.

ARTILLERY.  
Killed—4 privates; wounded severely, 3 corporals, 5 privates; 8 privates slightly.  
GEN. SCOTT'S BRIGADE.  
9th Infantry—Killed, 2 musicians, 11 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 2 corporals, 19 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 19 privates.  
22d Infantry attached—Killed, 3 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 8 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 33 privates.  
11th Infantry—Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 corporals, 10 privates—wounded severely, 1 colonel, 1 subaltern, 3 sergeants, 5 corporals, 28 privates—slightly, 3 sergeants, 19 privates.  
25th Infantry—Killed, 1 sergeant, 4 privates—wounded severely, 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 2 corporals, 37 privates—slightly, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 19 privates.

OF GEN. RIPLEY'S BRIGADE.  
21st Regt. none—19th Infantry attached—Killed, 3 privates—severely wounded, 2 privates—missing, 2.  
23d Infantry—severely wounded, 1 private.  
OF BRIG. GEN. P. N. PORTER'S COMMAND.  
Porter's regiment of Pennsylvania Militia—Killed, 3 privates—severely wounded, 1 private—slightly, 1 private—missing, 3 officers, 4 non-commissioned officers and privates.  
Corps of Indians—Killed, 9 privates—severely wounded, 4—slightly 4—missing, 10.  
GRAND TOTAL—2 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 52 privates, killed.  
1 colonel, 3 captains, 5 subalterns, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 12 privates, severely wounded, 9 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 musician, 103 privates, slightly wounded.  
3 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and privates missing.  
Total non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, 316.  
Aggregate, 326.

Names and rank of officers wounded.  
Col. Campbell, 11th Inf. severely; knee-pan fractured.  
Captain King, 22d Infantry; dangerously; shot wound in the abdomen.  
Capt. Read, 25th Inf. badly; flesh wound in the thigh.  
Capt. Harrison, 42d, doing duty in the 9th Infantry, severely; thigh amputated.  
Lieut. Palmer, Adjutant of 9th Inf. severely; shot wound in the shoulder.  
Lt. Barrow, 11th Infantry, severely.  
Lt. de Witt, 25th Inf. severely.  
Lt. Patchin, 25th Inf. badly; flesh wound in the thigh.  
Lt. Brimhall, 9th Inf. slightly.  
None. The slightly wounded are fast recovering.

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen. INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Camp near Fort Erie, July 3d.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army, to his friend in this city, (New-York) dated  
"Ulica, July 12th, 1814.  
"We have heard this evening from our army in Canada. Maj. Gen. Brown was the enemy to Queenstown Heights, where he was on the 10th, and would wait for his baggage, &c.

The enemy have retreated towards Burlington Heights, and arrangements were made by the General to cut him off. General Brown will certainly proceed in the conquest of that part of the upper province, from Burlington Heights, say the head of Lake Ontario, to Malden, and probably the whole.—If the fleet cooperate, the British may soon surrender; it is probable they may effect their escape by water. The fleet was to sail on Monday last."

Lieut. Mix, of the Navy, the *Torpedo Man*, has joined the fleet on Lake Champlain.  
Sailing-master Loomis, who formerly commanded the sloop *Eagle* on this lake, and who returned to the United States in consequence of the arrangement of Gen. Winder, has recently been exchanged and has joined the squadron.  
The enemy's said to have a vessel nearly ready to launch at Isle aux Noix, which will carry 36 guns.

He has also brought forward a strong body of troops as far as La Colle.  
L'Acadie road, which was blocked up immediately after the declaration of war, has recently been cleared out.  
[From a Plattsburgh Paper.]

CANANDAIGUA, (N. Y.) JULY 12.  
We have seen an officer who was in the engagement at Chippewa, who states our loss at 70 killed, and about 150 wounded. One hundred and ten of the enemy were buried on the field; and it was supposed that a number were thrown into the river and otherwise disposed of. Among their killed were 7 officers, but none of them of higher grade than captain. We made 100 prisoners, among whom were several officers. Col. Bull, of the Pa. Volunteers, is supposed to have been killed, and he could not be found after the action; and it was ascertained that he was not taken prisoner.—An Oneida chief is also said to have been killed in the engagement.

On Friday last, our pioneers were engaged in opening a road which would strike Black Creek about 3 miles above the bridge and enemy's batteries. As soon as this could be finished it was expected that our army would immediately pass over and attack the enemy in their intrenchments.  
The day after the action, a force of about 1000, consisting of regulars, Pennsylvania and N. Y. Volunteers and Indians, (among them Capt. Stone's mounted riflemen, 160, and captain Clark's infantry from this county) passed down the river and joined General Brown.

One hundred and twenty British prisoners of the 100th regiment, taken at Fort Erie, passed through this village on Saturday for Greenbush. Five British officers taken at the same time among whom were a major and captain, passed through on Thursday.  
About 700 U. States troops, with a number of N. York Volunteers and some Indians, have passed here during the last week, on their way to join the army under general Brown, in Canada.

NEW-YORK JULY 18.  
We learn from a gentleman who came a passenger in the steam-boat from Albany, that general Brown was at Queenstown, the enemy having retired after the battle at Chippewa. On the 13th inst. an express from general Brown passed through Ulica, for Sackett's Harbor. Commodore Chauncey had not sailed on Monday, but was waiting the arrival of seamen.

British Reinforcements in Canada.  
On the margin of the Plattsburgh Herald, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, on Saturday morning, is written the following note:—  
"Plattsburgh, July 8.—10 A. M.  
"We are informed by a gentleman of veracity, who has just arrived here from Malone, in Franklin County, that he had seen a handbill printed two or three days since, at Montreal, announcing the arrival of twenty Regiments of Lord Wellington's army at Quebec, containing between twelve and fifteen thousand men."

THE REPOSITORY.  
CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 28.  
The Celebration at Shepherd's-Town.

"THIS DAY is destined to present to the eye of offended patriotism the humbling and disgraceful spectacle of men calling themselves Americans, Republicans, and Christians, rejoicing in the success of their country's foe—exulting in the establishment of 'legitimate princes,' and of systems inimical to the advancement of civil and religious liberty—hailing with feelings of 'rapturous delight' events which enable a cruel and vindictive enemy to wage with all his energies, against their fellow-citizens and brethren, a war which he has already marked with the most atrocious crimes! But the sacred scriptures inform us that 'the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment.' And we trust, that when the vain hopes of the enemies of freedom shall have passed away; when the fever of a wild enthusiasm shall have subsided, and conscience shall be free to administer her wholesome reproofs and chastisements, the wicked projectors of these shameful proceedings, and their deluded associates, will be 'restored' to reason and a just sense of the exalted virtues of 'piety' and 'patriotism.' This would be a Restoration worthy indeed of the sincere and united rejoicings of 'Christians, of Men, and of Americans.'"

COMMUNICATIONS.  
The following *metaphor* of "Hail Liberty," to the *Association* of the "United Celebration at Shepherd's-Town."—If you are disposed to oblige them, you will insert it in your next paper. When sung, the fourth and eighth line of each stanza should be repeated. [Ed. Fair.]

HAIL ROYALTY.  
Hail Royalty, supreme delight,  
Thou idol of the great,  
O'er ev'ry clime extend thy might,  
And rule the "multitude."  
The well-born with the rich and great,  
Are nurs'd above by thee.  
Nature or form'd a democrat,  
Her birth right's Royalty.  
Thou "low-born" wretches oft have tried,  
To crush thy spotless name;  
Thy sacred banner's still our pride,  
Eternal be thy name!  
The "pious" and "legitimate,"  
Are found above thy name.  
They never own'd a democrat,  
Their foe's Royalty.  
Then let us raise, "Heretic band,  
Of patriots' firm and free"  
Drive Democrats to Ebla's land,  
Or die for Royalty.  
"Talents are ours" and wealth and state,  
As well as "Priety";  
They never traced a democrat,  
Their favorite's Royalty.  
Columbia, accurs'd! art thou,  
"Beneath the people's sway;  
Like us, thy ancient Lords avow,  
And spurn Democracy,  
Philosophy's licentious brat,  
They call it Liberty,  
It's nothing but a democrat,  
The plague of Royalty.  
The People are a "swinish" set,  
Unfit for Freedom's tower;  
"Virtue," we know, "they haven't it;  
"Their noses should be ground."  
We are the virtuous and the great,  
Of noble Qualities;  
Then let them vind their own estate,  
And crutch to Royalty.  
July 23.

Governor Morris of New-York, versus  
The Chief Justice of the United States.  
Mr. Morris.—"And thou too Democracy! savage and wild. Thou who wouldst bring down the virtuous and wise to thy level of folly and guilt! Thou child of quining envy and self-tormenting spleen! Thou persecutor of the great and good! See, though it blast thine eye-balls, see the objects of thy most deadly hate. See law-fell princes surrounded by loyal subjects." [Ed. oration.]

Mr. Marshall.—"I conceive that the object of discussion now before us, is whether Democracy or Despotism be the most eligible. I am sure that those who framed the system submitted to our investigation, and those who now support it [the federal constitution] intend the establishment and security of the former. The supporters of the constitution claim the title of being friends of liberty and the rights of mankind.—They say that they consider it as the best means of protecting liberty. We sir, idolize Democracy. Those who oppose it have bestowed eulogiums on monarchy. We prefer this system to any monarchy, because we are convinced that it has a greater tendency to secure our liberty and promote our happiness. We admire it because we think it a well regulated Democracy." "What are the favorite maxims of Democracy?—A strict observance of justice and public faith, and a steady adherence to virtue. These sir, are the principles of a good government." [Debate, Virg. Convention, vol. 2, page 28.]

FRANCIS-SPELLEN ACCOUNTED FOR.  
Mr. Morris was the United States' minister in France, at the dawn of freedom in that country. His hostility to every thing like a monarchy soon became apparent. His intrigues, were discovered. But the leading politicians of that day were not to be duped. Whatever else may have been the failings of these men, it is evident that they abhorred the doctrine of leveling. "The people" with the dust of holding their noses to the ground.—And therefore, they requested the recall of this old diplomatic donard—this wretched, lick-spittle of royalty. And for this act of justice he now vents his invective, cold-blooded, white-liver'd rancour against all who ever advocated the cause of liberty, or supported with honor the rights of their fellow-men.—Yes—  
"What was the cause of liberty to him—  
"So he may gratify without control,  
"The mean resentment of his selfish soul."

THE CLOVEN FOOT UNCOVERED.  
It is still fresh in the recollection of most people here, after the death of Louis XVI, the diplomatic agents of the French Republic, were received by President WASHINGTON. That one of them (Adet) presented to our government an address accompanied by a stand of colours: and that Gen. Washington returned an answer enjoining the French, to abstain from all military force, and French "people." "Born, sir," says "in a land of liberty, having early learned, its value, my anxious recollections, my sympathetic feelings and my best wishes are irresistibly attracted, whensoever, in any assembly, I see an approved nation, unfold the banners of Freedom."  
But above all, the events of the French revolution have produced the deepest solicitude, as well as the highest admiration! "Wonderful as appears to you our world with its astonishingly ment the history of your brilliant exploits!"  
Nevertheless, Mr. Morris, when speaking of the party in France then contending for liberty, exclaimed—"But where my country! O where shall I find the hero that these monsters were 'taken to your bosom?' Thus the memory of our immortal revolutionary hero is insulted by this superannuated hypocrite, who, "with matchless integrity of fact," can vilify the conduct, and yet (when convenient) shelter himself under the name of WASHINGTON, and call himself one of his disciples! We should be glad to know how the *Coastal Celebrators* will palliate this outrage on departed worth.

We understand (says the Newport Mercury) that the command of the frigate JAVIA, building at Baltimore, has been offered to Com. Perry.

A letter to a gentleman in this city, giving some few particulars relative to the late escape of some few Chippewa, states, that a British Captain, prisoner, slightly wounded, observed after the engagement, that "the Royal Scots never turned their backs upon an enemy, until they met with the dam'd Yankees!" [Ed. Fair.]

We learn, by a respectable gentleman from Calvert, that the British force which landed and destroyed the warehouse at Huntingdon, on Tuesday last, burnt the Court House at Prince Frederick. [—M. Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, JULY 21.  
An express arrived in this city this morning to General W. announcing that the British have landed about 200 men and taken Leonard's town.—[Leonard's town is a post town in this state, capital of St. Mary's county, containing about 60 or 70 houses, a court house and jail.]  
A report is also in circulation, which is said to be true, that the vessel which has burnt the court house and jail in Calvert county. Apprehensions are entertained for the safety of important records, and other public papers.

It is positively asserted, correctly we believe that a detachment of fifteen men from a British armed vessel, were, a day or two ago, allowed to burn Calvert County House, and return unmolested to their vessels.  
On authority entitled to the fullest credit, we are enabled to state, that Gen. Jackson will command the 7th military district, composed of the states of Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana, and the Mississippi territory, and that, as commander officer, he will be the sole negotiator of whatever adjustment may be made with the hostile Creeks. [Knoxville Gazette, June 20.]

SAVANNAH, JULY 21.  
INDIAN AFFAIRS.  
The following extract from a letter, relative to our Indian affairs, is from a gentleman at Fort Huger to another in this city, and dated the 30th ultimo.  
"General Graham, in a letter got from him yesterday, states, that a party (say twelve hundred) of his troops will be in the 12th of July, and the residue about the 15th of August.  
It is not true, as reported, that M'Queen and Francis have delivered themselves up to the militia.  
Report, and is believed to be well founded, say they are at Pensacola, at the head of 1500 RED PEOPLE."

Extract of a letter dated "Off Chery, Lake Champlain, JULY 10, 1814.  
"We have anchored as near the enemy as the draught of the water will admit. It is not in our power to bring them to action, as they lie under cover of four forts and can use their artillery to bring us to action when they please, which we cannot do for every night they fire upon us by a superior force. They get every information of our movements. We have within a few days destroyed several masts, yards, &c. which our own countrymen were carrying to the enemy for their large men ships, which they say will be ready by the first of August."  
[The above is from an officer, whose name enables him to obtain and whose fidelity qualify him to communicate accurate information.] [Dem. Press.]

GEN. BROWN AT FORT GEORGE.  
From Sackett's Harbor, our accounts are of Thursday evening. The fleet were in port, not as it was known when they would go out. Its operation is undoubtedly expected at the head of Ontario; and there is something of mystery in the fact. We are however, disposed to think it has sailed this morning.  
We have received information that our forces have advanced to fort George the enemy retreating to Niagara, and have encamped in that place.  
LATEST FROM GENERAL BROWN.  
Argus Office, Albany, Saturday.  
At 5 P. M. of the 9th, inst. general Brown established his headquarters at Queenston Heights, the baggage having been left at Chippewa under care of general P. Rier. The enemy retired with precipitation, after burning his barracks to Fort George and Niagara. A confident expectation was indulged, that with the expected co-operation of Chauncey, the enemy would be captured, his retreat, by land, being cut off. Chauncey will disappoint him, unless he is playing a deep game of deception with sir James. This news may be depended on.

BY YESTERDAY'S-MAIL.  
RICHMOND, JULY 20.  
PREPARE!  
We understand that the Executive Council have determined to call into immediate service a respectable force for the defence of the Commonwealth. These troops are under marching orders. They are exclusive of the Twenty Regiments, who have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for service. Time will develop the particulars. [Enq.]

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 22.  
THE ENEMY.  
We have so many and various reports as to his situation, that we do not feel ourselves authorized in making any positive statement. A young gentleman of respectability and intelligence at Port Tobacco has written to his father here that Leonardstown, ten miles below is actually in the possession of 700 British troops. This information however he derived from others. He further states that the militia of Charles and St. Mary's were ordered out en masse, to join Gen. Stuart who has assembled about 250 men about 7 miles from Leonardstown.—Herald.

We hear that there is to be a most ample supply of both rifles and muskets to be received in the district in the course of the present week from Harper's Ferry. We cannot but express our satisfaction, at every circumstance, which is like to increase our security by providing for defence and hope it will be followed up with promptitude.

No official details having yet been published of the taking possession of the works of Chippewa, we have been furnished with the following particulars from a letter received in town.—15.  
The army on the night of the 7th, cut a road from their encampment above Chippewa, through the woods about 3 miles, striking a narrow part of Chippewa creek (at the mouth of which the British works stood) over which was a bridge; but which had been previously cut in the middle by the British. On the morning of the 8th the artillery consisting of three 45 pounders and four small guns, was advanced on the rear and formed near the bridge, to protect those employed in mending it, who as soon as they began were fired on by the enemy's artillery from the opposite shore, which was returned by ours, the two batteries being about 300 yards apart; after a cannonade of about 30 minutes the British guns were silenced and our army marched on shortly after and took quiet possession of Chippewa works, the British having abandoned them.

We have to regret to add, that in this rencontre Lieut. James Scallan of the artillery, a short time resident of this town, whilst he was dexterously and gallantly commanding one of the 13th foot, was killed at the close of the action, his foot shattered by a shell, which was the only loss we sustained, whilst that of the enemy was 11 found killed on the ground.

CAPTURE OF EASTPORT BY THE BRITISH.  
NEWBURYPORT, JULY 18.  
A letter from Mr. Henry Carlton, dated, Buckston, July 15, to captain Barnes, of this place, contains the following information:—  
"Eastport was taken by the English last Tuesday. Three ships, two brig and a schooner surrounded the island, and the troops searched to the old store of General Brown, and the English colours. Eight only of our people escaped."  
"This information we have from col. John Benson, in a letter to Mr. Blodgett, this moment received."

BOSTON, JULY 19.  
Extract of a letter from Buckston to a gentleman in Boston, dated 14th inst.  
"I have this moment received news that Eastport was taken the 11th inst. at 6 P. M. without resistance. The English are expected to move along the coast westwardly."

A MORE PARTICULAR ACCOUNT.  
A gentleman who arrived in town on Sunday evening, has communicated the following information respecting the capture of Eastport, by the British:—  
"On Monday, the 11th inst. about 5 P. M. he was in the ferry-boat passing from Lubec to Eastport; that when within about one mile of the harbor of Eastport, he discovered 7 sail of armed vessels, (6 ships and a brig.) 2 of them frigates, the rest smaller vessels, just anchoring in front of them abreast Eastport, and some off Indian Island; that after handing their sails, a barge, bearing a flag of truce, was despatched from one of the frigates to the shore, which went alongside the wharf, near the Custom house, that about half an hour after the barge returned, and the American flag was struck at the Fort; that shortly after, 15 barges, full of men, were sent from the ships to the shore, and soon after landing, the British flag was hoisted on the Fort; that not a gun was fired on either side, and it appeared that the place was surrendered without opposition; that the ferry-boat then returned to Lubec, and during his stay (until the next morning) no person had any communication with, nor was any information received from Eastport, although the distance is only about two miles; that he saw at Jonesborough, on Tuesday, two soldiers, who informed him that they with six others had made their escape from Eastport; that the officer who landed from the barge, bearing the flag, demanded of the commanding officer of the Fort to surrender; that he answered, when he surrendered he would strike the flag; that about half past 5 P. M. the flag was struck, when these soldiers immediately made off.  
It was not known who the British ships were."

We understand the fort at Eastport was commanded by Maj. Putnam, mounted six 24 pounders, and was garrisoned by 70 or 80 men. The British force was considerable, both in vessels and men.  
Since the repeal of the non-importation and embargo laws, Eastport has been the depot of much American private property. Such property is commonly respected in the capture of towns.

NEW-YORK, JULY 23.  
LATEST FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.  
Argus Office, Albany, July 21.  
A gentleman who left the Harbor on Monday morning, informs me, that on Saturday, 300 riflemen left in boats, for Brown's army, conveyed by two brig. On Sunday, the riflemen were compelled, by hard weather, to land upon Stony Island, and the brig to return to the Harbor; and that on Monday morning, as the brig left the Harbor, a firing was heard, supposed to be occasioned by an attack of the enemy at Stony-Island.

A gentleman directly from Montreal, who came in the Steam-Boat, states, that immediately on its being made known at that place, that Gen. Brown had made a descent upon Upper Canada, 3600 men were embarked for that quarter.  
It was also reported, that General Izard had removed all the heavy baggage of his army from Plattsburgh to Whitehall, which is at the head of Lake Champlain, about 65 miles from Albany.  
The arrival of the steam boat did not furnish us with any news from general Brown's army.

A letter was received in town yesterday from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 17th inst. stating that the fleet under command of commodore Chauncey, would sail on the 19th.

FOUND  
On the road leading from Charles-Town to Winchester, about a mile from the former place, three small KEYS. The owner may have them again, by applying at this office, and paying the price of this advertisement.  
July 28.

NOTICE.  
THE subscribers towards the Presbyterian Meeting-House are requested to come forward immediately and discharge the balance of their subscriptions.  
July 28.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,  
OF EVERY DENOMINATION.  
COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON,  
Low priced ditto, at 12 1-2 cents per lb.  
FLAX—NAILS,  
Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN-SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c.  
Just open'd and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town.  
JAMES S. LANE.  
July 21, 1814.

JOHNSON & BOLEY  
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public generally, that they have commenced the  
Wheel and Chair Making  
Business,  
together with TURNING of every description, in the house belonging to Capt. George North, and formerly occupied by Jesse Moore, Esq. opposite the old store of General Brown, and the English colours. Eight only of our people escaped."  
"This information we have from col. John Benson, in a letter to Mr. Blodgett, this moment received."

One Cent Reward.  
RAN away from the subscriber on Sunday the 17th inst. an apprentice boy named STEPHEN BECKETT, bound to learn the Coopering business, about twenty years of age last March.—He had on and took with him one black cloth coat and brown overalls, one cotton coat and overalls, two waistcoats, one fur hat, one shirt, one pair fine shoes, and one pair stockings. The above reward will be given, and no thanks.  
JAMES STERRETT.  
Mill-Creek, July 22, 1814.

CAUTION.  
WHEREAS many persons have been in the habit of going through the subscriber's farm and committing many depredations thereon, all such are hereby cautioned against trespassing in any manner on said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigor of the law.  
THOMAS HAMMOND.  
July 28.

Sheep for Sale.  
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE  
200 Head of Sheep,  
which will be sold on a credit of twelve months.  
July 28.  
THOMAS HAMMOND.

NOTICE.  
THE taxes for 1814 have due since the first day of May last—1 have indulged three months of my time, to let the busy season of planting and harvest be over. I shall set out on Monday the first of August next to collect, and hope that no person will want indulgence, as it cannot be given, and as the taxes will be payable into the treasury in a short time.  
A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff.  
July 28.

FOR RENT.  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS.  
The Farm whereon Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Back Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop.—For particulars apply to Major James Faulkner, in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.  
RICHARD M'SHERRY.  
July 7.

The names omitted in the letter.

