

EQUAL AND EXACT JUSTICE TO ALL NATIONS.—ENTANGLING ALLIANCES WITH NONE.—JEFFERSON.
THE NATION, WHICH INDULGES TOWARDS ANOTHER AN HABITUAL HATRED, OR AN HABITUAL FONDNESS, IS IN SOME DEGREE A SLAVE.—WASHINGTON.

New Store at Norwich.

GEORGE RILEY,
Has opened at the Store formerly occupied by J. and T. Emerson, opposite Little's Tavern, a handsome assortment of

English & India Piece GOODS.

Calicoes, Silks, Crapes, Laces—a variety of Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs—Cotton Shawls, Bonnet Silks, and Ribbons; Muslins & Dimities—Ladies', Misses', and Children's Morocco Shoes—150—

Hard Ware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, China Tea Sets, &c.

—ALSO—
Rum, Brandy, Gin, Whisky, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugars—Coffee, Cotton, Tobacco, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchoing and Bohea TEAS—Nails, Glass, Sutton Scythes and Sickles—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.
5-7
Norwich, June 19, 1813.

STATE OF VERMONT,
District of Bedford, ss.

Be it remembered that at a Probate Court, holden at Vershire, on the 27th day of April A. D. 813, before Eliza Thayer, Esq. Judge of Probate for said district, on application of Jacob Kent, Executor on the estate of JACOB KENT, Esq. late of Newbury in said district deceased, it is decreed that unless the creditors to said estate shall on or before the 27th day of October next exhibit their demands against said estate, to said Executor, for settlement the same be forever barred, and that said creditors be informed of this decree by a publication thereof three weeks successively in the Washingtonian, published at Windsor, as soon as conveniently may be.

Attest, W. M. NILES, Prob. Reg.
A true Copy of Record.
Attest, W. M. NILES, Prob. Reg.

The Honorable Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, begun and holden at Charlestown, in the County of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, on the first Tuesday of May 1813.

CHLOE BOWKER, of Charlestown aforesaid respectfully shews, that she was lawfully married to Benjamin Bowker by the name of Benjamin Bowker, jr. on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one; ever since which time she has behaved and conducted herself towards her said husband as a chaste, dutiful and obedient wife, and that she has had since her intermarriage aforesaid eight children six of whom are now dependent on her the said Chloe, for their support, of which the said Benjamin Bowker is the father, and notwithstanding the promises he the said Benjamin, regardless of the marriage covenant, did on the third day of February in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and nine, utterly desert and abandon her the said Chloe, and absconded to parts unknown to her, and has not since that time been heard of by her libellant, neither has he since absented himself as aforesaid, contributed any thing towards her support or that of her children, altho' of sufficient ability so to do, and has at places unknown to said Chloe and with divers persons also unknown to said Chloe, committed the crime of adultery. Wherefore the said Chloe prays this honorable Court would order a decree that she may be divorced from the said Benjamin her husband, and from the bonds of matrimony existing between them, and as in duty bound will ever pray.
CHLOE BOWKER.
Charlestown, May 5, 1813.

CHESHIRE, ss.
Superior Court—May Term—1813.

Ordered by the Court, that the petitioner notify the said Benjamin Bowker to appear before the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature to be holden at Keene, within and for the County of Cheshire on the third Tuesday of October next, to shew cause if any he have why this prayer of said petition should not be granted, by causing said petition and order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the New Hampshire Sentinel and Washingtonian, the last publication whereof to be six weeks before said term.

Attest, NATH'L ADAMS, Clerk.
Copy examined by
NATH'L ADAMS, Clerk.

Whereas Sally, my wife, has eloped from my bed and board—this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.—Witness my hand, July 3, 1813.
PHILANTHROPY JOHNSON.

Green & Wardner,

Have lately received, and now offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, undoubtedly as great a variety of useful & seasonable

GOODS,

As can be found in any one store in the country—

—viz:—
Piece Goods—Among which are—
Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Calicoes, Cambricks, Muslins, Florence and Italian Lustings of various colors & qualities—India Cottons, Nankins, Silks and Cotton Shawls, Flag, Bandana Black Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, British Shirts, Amer. Gingham and Shirtings, Vestings, Bombazets, India Crapes, Ribbons &c. &c.

Hardwares—Including Joiner's and Carpenter's Tools, Locks, Door and Table Hinges, Wood Screws, Mill Saws, Brass Nails, Door Handles, Knives and Forks, Sad Irons, Brass Trimmings, Looking Glasses, Spoons, Brass Kettles, Sickles, Axes, Scythes, Scythe Snaths, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, &c. &c.

2 1/2 tons Wrought and cut Nails from 4d to 20d Brads—
200 feet Window-Glass—Clock-Glasses—
Iron and Steel of various kinds, shapes and sizes—

Hollow Ware—English & American Gun Powder—Shot—
Paper Hangings—
300 corn Baskets of different sizes—
Crockery and Glass Ware—
Drugs and Medicines—
Painter's Colours & Brushes, Linseed Oil, Gold, Silver and Brass Leaf—
Hatter's Goods—
Dyer's Stuff &c.—in which are included
4 Tons Lagwood—
4 do. Fustic—
25 cwt. Nicaragua—
20 do. Copperas—
5 do. ground Camwood—
8 do. Roman Vitriol—
7 do. Alum—
200 lbs. Oil Vitriol—
100 doz. Press Papers, Redwood, Indigo, Madder, Nuttalls, Otter, Crude Tartar, Cochineal, Grain Tin, Jacks, Tenter Hooks, &c. &c.

Groceries—St. Croix, N. E. & Cherry Rum, Brandy, Malaga, Lisbon, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines; Molasses, Vinegar, Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchoing, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Rice, Raisins, Salt Fish, Spanish Cigars, Medford Crackers, &c. &c.

30 cwt. Sole Leather.
G. & W. will also have on hand for the coming season, about 1000 White Oak Cider and Meat Barrels, together with a variety of other kinds of liquor casks.
Windsor, June 30, 1813. 55.

LANDS
FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers for sale, 16275 acres of LAND, lying in KELLVILLE, divided into allotments of one hundred acres. There are already upwards of twenty families settled in the town, who have the advantage of mills already built, for their accommodation. A great proportion of the lots are first quality land, and will be sold to actual settlers, at a reasonable price, and on a long credit. For further particulars, inquire of Capt. ASAHEL CURTIS, in Kellyville, who will show the land and contract for the sale thereof. AMASA PAINE.
June 29th, 1813.

Notice is hereby given, that JOEL Jostlyn, for his repeated indecorous and improper conduct towards the Washington Benevolent Society in the town of Lebanon, has been expelled from said society.

Per Order—
WAREHAM MORSE, Secretary.
Lebanon, June, 1813. 547

WANTED,
A QUANTITY OF SHEEP'S
WOOL,
for which CASH will be paid if delivered soon to the subscriber.
FREDERICK PETTES.
Windsor, July 3, 1813.

War Operations.

Official Account of the Capture of the Chesapeake.

Copy of a Letter from L. A. BUND to the Secretary of the Navy, dated
Halifax, June 15, 1813.

SIR—The unfortunate death of Captain James Lawrence, and Lieut. Augustus C. Ludlow, has rendered it my duty to inform you of the capture of the late United States Frigate Chesapeake.

On Tuesday June 1st, at 3 A. M. we unmoored ship, and at meridian got under way from President's Roads with a light wind from the southward & westward, & proceeded on a cruise. A ship was then in sight in the offing which had the appearance of a ship of war, and which, from information received from pilot boats, and craft, we believed to be the British frigate Shannon. We made sail in chase and cleared ship for action. At half past four P. M. she hove to, with her head to the southward and eastward. At 5 P. M. took in the royals and top gallant sails, and at half past 5 hauled the courses up. About 15 before 6 P. M. the action commenced within pistol shot. The first broadside did great execution on both sides, damaged our rigging, killed among others Mr. White, the sailing master, and wounded Capt. Lawrence. In about twelve minutes after the commencement of the action, we fell on board of the enemy, and immediately after one of our arm chests on the gr. deck was blown up by a hand grenade thrown from the enemy's ship. In a few minutes one of the Captain's aids came on the gun deck to inform me that the boarders were called. I immediately called the boarders away and proceeded to the spar deck, where I found that the enemy had succeeded in boarding us and had gained possession of our quarter deck. I immediately gave orders to haul on board the fore tack, for the purpose of shooting the ship clear of the other, and then made an attempt to regain the quarter deck, but was wounded & thrown down on the gun deck. I again made an effort to collect the boarders, but in the mean time the enemy had gained complete possession of the ship. On my being carried down to the cockpit, I there found Captain Lawrence and Lieut. Ludlow both mortally wounded; the former had been carried below previous to the ship's being boarded; the latter was wounded in attempting to repel the boarders. Among those who fell early in the action, was Mr. Edward J. Ballard the 4th Lieut. and Lt. James Broome, of Marines.

I herein enclose to you a return of the killed and wounded, by which you will perceive that every officer, upon whom the charge of the ship would devolve, was either killed or wounded previously to her capture. The enemy report the loss of Mr. Watt, their 1st Lieut.; the purser; the captain's clerk, and 23 seamen; killed; and captain Brooke, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded.

The Shannon had, in addition to her full complement, an officer and 16 men belonging to the Belle Poule, and a part of the crew belonging to the Tenedos.

I have the honor to be, with very great respect, &c. GEORGE BUDD.

The Hon. WILLIAM JONES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE EXPLOSION.

New-York, June 30.
We understand that the schooner Egle, which blew up off New London, on Friday last, was prepared in this city, for the purpose of destroying one of the enemy's ships of war, by subscription. We do not know the names of the gentlemen who were concerned in this project.

Latest from Commodore Hardy's Squadron.

Com. Hardy detained a smack brought to by the Ramihies, on Sunday last, about an hour and a half, and to the captain not to attempt to go out again, as he had made up his mind to destroy all the smacks and other small craft that he fell in with, until he could be satisfied of the cause of the explosion of the schooner Egle. The captain of the smack understood from Com. H. that he lost 9 men in the explosion of the Egle. The Commodore seems to be very angry, and he has good right to be.

From the Frontiers.

The latest accounts from Fort George are to June 21, and from Sacket's Harbor to the 25th. General Dearborn was too sick to be removed. The fortifications at Fort George were repairing. 500 men had joined the enemy at the head of the lake, and some companies had gone to Malden. General Proctor still remains there.

Our squadron is expected to sail from Sacket's Harbor next week. Other accounts say, that Com. Chauncey will wait for the completion of the new ship. They say at the westward, that our force on Lake Erie is superior to that of the British. Gen. Hampton has arrived at Albany. A Buffalo article states, that Maj. C. Chapin has organized a small company of mounted rifle men, and crossed into Canada, for the purpose of clearing the frontiers of persons inimical to the states.

Attack on Hampton.

RICHMOND, June 26.
Brought by express this morning, at 1 o'clock in the night of the 26th of June.

"Mr. Scott has this moment arrived from York—he informs that an express had arrived there about one o'clock yesterday with the dreadful melancholy news of the capture of Hampton—This express was sent to an officer of the 115th regiment who was in York, from Col. Howard, ordering him to repair to the Halfway House between Hampton and York, as Hampton had been taken possession of by the enemy. I shall order my Regiment out immediately—the greater portion to rendezvous at Williamsburg; the balance at York. In haste. Yours, with respect, &c.

WILLIAM WALKER,
Col. Comd't. of the 68th Regt. V. M.
James Barbour, Esq.

The Express is an intelligent man, and states the attack commenced yesterday morning at 4, by water—Congreve Rockets led the way, which set fire to Hampton. The enemy had effected a landing at Hampton—they were met gallantly by our militia and Maj. Gowen L. Corbin, of York County is killed, and Capt. Robert Anderson of Williamsburg, either killed or taken prisoner—they are both brave men—strange to tell, the British are said to have about 50 troopers. What was the extent of the loss on our side, cannot be ascertained—it is believed that most of our troops were retiring to the Half-way House, which was to be a rendezvous for the surrounding militia.

The express arrived at one o'clock this morning—and the Council were immediately convened. Measures were promptly taken, and are in a train of rapid execution. The militia of New Kent and Charles City, have been called out by the Executive, the militia of Chesterfield and Hanover have been ordered, the 1st to rendezvous at Broad Rock, and the last at the Oaks. Two troops of Cavalry, viz. from Powhattan and Goochland have also been called out by the Executive.

The militia of Warwick, York, James City and Elizabeth City, have also been called out by their Colonels Commandant.

Copy of a Letter from Com. Cassin to the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY YARD, GOSPORT, JUNE 23.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 30th the enemy got under way, in all thirteen sail, and dropped up to the mouth of James River, one ship bearing a flag at the mizen. At 5 P. M. were discovered making great preparation with troops for landing, having a number of boats for the purpose. Finding Craney Island rather weakly manned, Capt. Farbell directed Lt's Neale, Shubrick and Sanders, with 100 seamen, on shore, at 11 P. M. to a small battery on the N. W. point of the island. Tuesday, 29th, at the dawn, the enemy were discovered landing round the point of Nansemond river, said to be 4000 troops; and at 3 A. M. the barges attempted to land in front of the island, out of the reach of the shot from the gun-boats; when lieutenant Neale, Shubrick and Sanders, with the sailors, and Lt. Breckenridge with the marines, of the Constellation, 150 in number, opened their fire, which was so well directed that the enemy were glad to get off, after sinking three of their largest boats. One of them, called the Centipede, Admiral Warren's boat, 50 feet in length, carried 75 men, the greater part of whom were lost by her sinking. 20 soldiers and sailors were saved and the boat hauled up. From the boats that were sunk I presume there were forty prisoners. The troops that were landed fell back in the rear of the island, and commenced throwing rockets from Mr. Wise's house, when gun boat No. 67, threw a few shot over that way they dispersed and went back.

We have had all day deserters from the enemy coming in. I have myself taken in 23, and 18 prisoners belonging to the Centipede.

The officers of the Constellation fired their 18 pounder more like rifle men than artillerymen. I never saw such shooting, and so seriously belated they saved the island. In the evening the boats came round the point of Nansemond, and, at sunset, were seen re-

turning to their ships, full of men. At dusk they strewed the shore along with fire, in order to run away by the light.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN CASSIN.
Hon. Mr. Jones Sec'y of the Navy.

Defence of Norfolk.

NEW YORK, JUNE 30. Governor Barbour, of Virginia has published an official despatch, of the attack of the enemy on Craney Island, and their repulse; which renders the publication of the numerous rapid letters from that quarter wholly unnecessary. His Excellency says, the attack was made by Gen. Beckwith, with two battalions under Colonel Williams, consisting of 1600 men—2 companies of the 102d regt. 200—2 companies of French rifle men, 300—with 400 marines and some rocket men—totally in round numbers, about 2600.—The attack was made at 4 in the morning, a landing having been effected about two miles above Craney island, and met by our troops with all the ardor of determined bravery. The enemy was forced to retire with loss—one of his rocket boats sunk. We sustained no loss except one killed, and one wounded by the blowing up of a magazine.

Towards evening, the 2d, the enemy re-embarked, and the principal part of his forces returned to the ships below. The enemy also made a landing at Lynnhaven, but were gallantly repulsed and driven off by Lawson's militia corps.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated June 27, to a gentleman in New York.

"Hampton is not destroyed, but in possession of the enemy, who may readily scour the country as high up as Little York; in which neighborhood meat, water, &c. may be had in abundance.

"The British attacked the place in two detachments of 40 barges each; one landing below, while the other came immediately up Hampton Creek. Our corps of militia about 500 strong, behaved with great gallantry and intrepidity; gave the enemy a warm reception at both points, and when unable to maintain the contest longer, made retreats in small detachments in handsome style. Our loss is said to be small, 25 to 40; very few if any officers. Major Corbin is not killed, but wounded in the arm and leg. The enemy, it is believed, lost 200 killed and wounded.

"A company of Riflemen took a favorable position in a ditch behind a fence, on a rising ground along the road where the enemy passed, and opened a galling and destructive fire upon them.

"This day it is expected our people, about 1500 strong, will attack the enemy at Hampton. We receive expresses every 4 or 6 hours. By to-morrow afternoon, I hope to have some good news for you."

From the Baltimore Whig, June 30.

From the guard boat galley Vigilant, which left North Point at 6 P. M. yesterday, we have the following particulars:—

"At 2 P. M. boarded the Spanish brig Monteverde, Captain Juan Jose Muguerza 56 hours from Cape Henry, Capt. M. arrived there on the 20th inst. and was ordered back to Baltimore on account of clearing for two different ports.

"Capt. Rowe, late master of the schooner Willing Lass, from Richmond bound to Baltimore was captured on the 8th inst. Capt. R. informed me that he was on board the Victorious 74, for 14 days; that he left in Hampton Roads, the following vessels, viz. 6 line of battle ships, 5 frigates, 3 brigs, 1 sloop of war, 6 transports with troops, and a great number of schooners; and in Lynnhaven Bay, 2 74's, 2 frigates, 1 sloop of war, and several tenders. He cannot give the exact loss of the enemy in the attack on Craney Island, which took place the 22d but understood from some of the crew that were in the expedition that they had about 120 killed and wounded, and 200 deserters. It was reported on board that Admiral Cockburn had been killed, the loss of officers was very great, the captain of the frigate Narcisus was mortally wounded; the Junon frigate had been greatly injured by the gun boats, having received 16 shots between wind and water, her rigging much cut, and the capt. so badly wounded as not to be expected to recover. It is thought that the Junon would have sunk had not the other two frigates arrived to her assistance. The British hourly expected to attack Norfolk, and were determined to destroy the place or perish in the attempt. There were a great number of prisoners on board the fleet, who would be sent to Halifax. The Herman and Ontario Schooner ships had been captured and sent to Halifax.

The British said they were determined to come to Baltimore as soon as Norfolk was burnt, and intended destroying every thing before them.

"I lay down my musket a moment to taste to you hastily, that the attack on Craney Island was all a feint to attract attention to that side of the river, while it appears the plan of the enemy was to attack us on this side; and accordingly Hampton was invaded and carried this morning; and as a party was landed five miles above the town we fear the militia there have been cut off. But we hope for the best. God only knows where these things end. The enemy cannot have any serious object in the invasion of this State, but to vex and harass us; and to retaliate, as they say, for our invasion of Canada. The State is in arms, and all business save that of War and Preparation is at a stand."

Boston, July 3.

The Invasion of Virginia

It appears, by the last accounts, has commenced in sanguinary earnestness. All the particulars from that quarter will be found under the mail news. Heaven knows that the People of New-England sincerely commiserate all the sufferers by this execrable War, and particularly those innocent individuals who had no participation in its declaration.

We were in hopes that the invaders of Virginia would have met the fate of the invaders of Canada and Russia, and have been compelled to abandon their nefarious designs with shame and confusion.

FROM NEW LONDON.

Nothing material was received from New-London yesterday. Com. Hardy had communicated the following note to Gen. Isham, commanding the militia in New London:—"I am under the necessity of requesting you to make it publicly known, that I cannot permit vessels or boats of any description (flags of truce or course excepted) to approach or pass the British squadron, in consequence of an American vessel having exploded yesterday, three hours after she was in our possession."

Yours, &c. T. M. HARDY.

The flag of truce which brought the above note carried down the sealed letter which the Commodore had sent to Mr. Barclay a few days before (and which was erroneously stated to have been sent to Washington) with an intimation from Gen. Isham that sealed letters could not be received and transmitted. The Commodore then broke the seal and sent the letter back, and expressed his satisfaction at the honorable denunciation which had directed Gen. P's proceeding. Capt. French, who carried the flag learnt that a second Lieutenant and ten men were killed, and several badly wounded by the explosion of the Eagle combustion schooner. The defences of Fort Griswold are going on rapidly.

Western Army.

By the accounts from the army (late Harrison's) it appears that sickness rages among the troops to an alarming degree. Many have died, among whom is Gen. Clay, and many are still sick. It is thought there will be nothing done towards taking Malden until the arrival of reinforcements.

KENTUCKY. Lexington, June 5.

Sickness at Fort Meigs.

Letters from Fort Meigs dated the 29th ult. say, that sickness and death were making ravages in that garrison. Two or three are buried every day. In Boswell's regiment the sick list exceeded 220; and it was stated if the regiment was continued there four months longer, they will not be able to carry home one fourth of the number that marched from Kentucky. General Green, Clay is of the dead. It seems as if this horrid monster War, was resolved to depopulate Kentucky!

Deserters from Detroit, say, that the British are fortifying Brownstown; but that 5000 men could take all Michigan, and every thing but Malden. They add, that Col. St. George was about to retire on half pay in disgust; that Gen. Proctor had offered 500 dollars reward to any one who would intercept a mail or take a prisoner; and that 40 Indians had been deputed on this service. Very little reliance however can be placed on the stories of deserters.

VINCENNES, June 2.

The Indians have killed two of Lt. Weaver's men, within 400 yards of Fort Harrison.

Affairs on the Frontiers.

ALBANY JUNE 29.—G. Boyd remained with the army at Fort George the 21st inst. where he was repairing the fortifications; and from whence it was reported, he would march forward in a few days.

The British army was about 16 miles distant, and had been reinforced by 500 men, who had augmented them to rising 2000; more reinforcements were daily expected from Kingston. A detachment had been sent to Malden, where Gen. Proctor remained at the last date.

We have advices from Sacket's Harbor to the 25th inst. Gen. Lewis was on his way thither to relieve Col. Tuttle, who had a strong force there. The fleet under Com. Chauncey was not expected to sail until the General Pike was ready, which, from the destruction of her sails, rigging, &c. in the late fire, would not probably be until the middle of July.

Maj. Gen. Hampton, and suit, had arrived here on their way to Burlington, where a considerable force is collecting. For what? He now commands the 9th Military District, (which comprises all the forts from Lake Erie to Lake Champlain, including Albany, &c.) as Senior Major-General.

From Albany July 1.

Gen. Parker, has left on duty to join the Northern Army, at Burlington. Gen. Hampton still remains here.

direct from Fort George, bring nothing new."

The same paper says, "A very handsome corps of about 400 infantry, under Col. Cutting, marched from Greenbush for the frontier, on Wednesday last."

From the Albany Gazette.

Several gentlemen late of the army, who were engaged in the affair at Stony-Creek, having seen the despatch of Major Gen. Lewis, cannot help expressing their astonishment. Gen. Lewis states, that "the gallantry of the 5th, 25th and part of the 23d, and light troops, saved the army. Of the 5th it is said, that when the day broke not a man was missing; and that a part of the 23d under Major Armstrong, was found sustaining its left flank. Their fire was irresistible, and the enemy was compelled to give way." With due submission to Gen. Lewis, they would ask, whether or not the British had not passed thro' these troops so highly extolled, and captured Capt. Leonard's piece of artillery, the same that were afterwards retaken by Lieut. Machesney of the 16th? As respects the 23d, they were but partially, if at all, engaged. The 25th disgraced themselves and their country by a precipitate retreat, after the first fire. If they deserve any credit, it is for their rapid retreat; not their gallantry. The commanding officer could by no means, omit the name of Major Armstrong, (son of the Secretary of War) but to mention it at the expense of the officers who really deserve credit, may not prove altogether palatable.

Lt. Machesney has received due credit for his exertions that morning, but it would have been as well for Gen. Lewis to have informed the Secretary at War, that Lt. Machesney commanded a detachment of the 16th regt. (to which he belongs) who recovered that piece of artillery and prevented the capture of others, of which he speaks in his despatch. The 16th regt. it seems, though inferior in bravery to none in the army, is destined by some fatality to be disgraced and degraded. Had the brave Pike lived, a different course would have been pursued. He had those men under his command for a considerable time before the capture of York, where they performed their duty.

[The names of the gentlemen who made the above communication are left with the printers.]

A letter from an officer in the American army, at Forty Mile Creek, encloses an order from Assist. Adjutant General Johnson, in which many particulars of the affair of the 6th inst. are mentioned, which we had not seen before. He states, "It is with great satisfaction I can assure you that Generals Winder and Chandler were not taken by surprise or alarm; they anticipated an attack and had made their arrangements accordingly. Our troops slept on their arms in line of battle, formed to the best advantage the ground would admit of. The Generals spent the previous evening together until 12 o'clock, in General Chandler's tent making arrangements for the victory they anticipated the next day. After the departure of Gen. Winder and our guides, General Chandler and myself lay down but did not sleep. About 20 minutes past 2 o'clock in the morning our out posts and guards were fired on by the head or advance of the enemy's column. They immediately after advised their approach by a tremendous savage yell. Gen. Chandler and myself were mounted instantly; and the line formed and waiting for the enemy by the time they were within musket shot. General Chandler immediately took post in the rear of the left flank of the right wing where he issued his orders with the utmost coolness, and occupied his leisure movements in encouraging his troops to perform acts of valor. I carried his orders frequently to Gen. Winder who commanded the left wing where I found him busily employed and with great energy encouraging his men and giving orders. In carrying those orders I lost sight of Gen. Chandler, & did not know that he was taken until day light. His horse was shot under him in the height of the action. The officers and troops behaved like veterans, and if we had not lost our Generals, we should have been covered with glory."

The Washingtonian.

WINDSOR,

MONDAY, JULY 12, 1813.

Anniversary of Independence.

Altho' the circumstances and signs of the present times are indeed gloomy and portentous—although the dawn of our national independence is overcast, and "shadows, clouds, and darkness rest upon it"—yet the Day, which gave birth to an empire, has not been forgotten by the Disciples of WASHINGTON, and the Friends of Peace. It has been celebrated generally throughout the country, in a style suited to the occasion.

The following Communications are sufficient to show, that among the true whigs and friends of rational liberty, the spirit of our fathers of '76 still glows in the breasts of their sons; and that the legacy they left us will never be surrendered, but with life.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at Barnard, on the third instant, by the W. B. S. of that place, and members from adjacent Societies, together with many citizens of that, and the adjoining towns, friends of their country, and of liberty. A large procession was formed at the Bower, at half past eleven, under the immediate direction of GEN. ELIAS STEVENS of Royanton, the Marshal of the day; and marched to the Congregational Church, accompanied by a band of music. The performances, in addition to vocal music, were a solemn and impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. DAVIS, of Barnard; a well adapted ver-

is better than strength, nevertheless the poor man's wisdom is despised, and his words are not heard," and an appropriate Oration by D. PRINCE JR. A. B. of Barnard. Thence the procession returned to the Bower, where refreshments and dinner were provided. JACOB SMITH, Esq. of Royanton, officiated as President; and SAMUEL DAMAN, Esq. of Woodstock, as Vice President. After dining, the following toasts were received with cordial approbation.

The Day—On which our fathers swore to be free—we, their descendants, will annually renew the oath, under the sacred altar of our Liberties.

2. The United States of America—Consistently free and independent—Oh that she were, as at the first, and her rulers as at the beginning!

3. The memory of Washington—The father of his country—who his children cherish with perpetual love their fathers' virtues.

4. The Federal Constitution—May it be sacred to every citizen of America, and be preserved as the apple of the eye.

5. The President of the United States—Honor & respect to the office—Justice and impartiality to the man.

6. The Ury—May they shine like stars of the first magnitude—ever ready to inculcate piety and morality, and may they be respected and supported.

7. The memory of the late Capt. LAWRENCE, and those who fell on board the Chesapeake.

"God and with his noble stars."

"Love in glory's lap they lie."

"Tho' they fell, they lie like stars."

"Streaming gloriously thro' the sky."

8. The American Navy—A proud relic of Federal policy—may its splendid achievements convince all persons of its real value to our country.

9. The protection of our Native Seamen—A principle we hold sacred; but we protest against the sacrifice of blood and treasure to protect foreigners.

10. Vermont—May the liberties of its citizens be perpetuated, till the evergreens of its mountains cease to flourish.

11. The Union of the States—We will adhere to, while a vestige of that compact, which unites us, remains unbroken.

12. G. S. S. S.—An illustrious Patriot—a faithful General—always ready to defend the Constitution, and the rights of the people.

13. Freedom of Speech and the Press—Essential to our republican institutions:—May blindness, dumbness, and palsy fall on those, who attempt to destroy either.

14. Agriculture and Commerce—The sinews of our national prosperity—may our rulers understand this, and learn wisdom from experience.

15. The French Nation—When she misses her way, may she ever find a Russia, to show her the right path.

16. Russia—The castle of the liberties of Europe—in her may oppressed Nations find a deliverer, and Tyranny a GRAVE.

17. The fair daughters of America—Worthy the love and protection of every virtuous freeman.

VOLUNTEERS—By the President.

Orators of the day—May we always have Clergymen and Orators who are acquainted with the political situation of their country, and who dare to speak their sentiments in the worst of times.

It was highly gratifying to the lovers of our Independence to see so many of our aged and venerable fellow citizens, who in the times that "tried men's souls," stepped forward in defence of our violated rights, again come forward to instruct the rising generation how to maintain, what their valor achieved. It was also gratifying to perceive, that the young and the middle aged were determined, fearlessly, to express those sentiments, which they had imbibed from their heroic fathers. The true principles of constitution, freedom, and the love of country, unadulterated by any foreign partialities whatever, predominated in every mind. All were anxious to evince, to the world, their strong attachment to rational liberty, their abhorrence of slavery, and their firm determination to maintain and inculcate the principles of their political father, the immortal Washington.

At READING our National Anniversary was celebrated in a handsome style on Monday the 5th inst.

A procession, consisting of about 140 Citizens and members of the W. B. Society of Reading and towns adjacent, formed at 11 o'clock, at Mr. Burnham's, and moved to a convenient and pleasant situation on the hill by Maj. FARWELL'S Store.

EXERCISES.

1. An elegant Ode, sung by seventeen LADIES, whose taste, simplicity, and uniformity of dress rendered the scene more highly interesting.

2. A Sermon by the Rev. Mr. SMILEY of Springfield.

3. An Oration by Mr. CARLOS COOLIDGE. 4. Prayer and music.

The procession then returned to the Orchard, where an excellent and truly American Feast was prepared. The Toasts, which were excellent, and many of them worthy of any assembly, were followed by platoon firing of musketry. All was harmony. No opposing or aspiring demagogues lurked around; but one heart, and one voice, bro't to the grey headed patriots present, the memory of better times.

The procession was escorted, on this occasion, by a full and handsome company of Infantry, in complete uniform.

*Limited to the number of States formed within the old territorial limits, from a consideration well known and honorable to the arrangement.

The Anniversary of our National Independence was celebrated at Plainfield N. H. by a large and respectable collection of citizens of this and the neighboring towns. A procession was formed under the direction of the Marshals, at the house of Mr. Silas Reed, and was escorted to the Meeting House by a corps of Artillery, composed of Capt. Chapman's company of this town, and Capt. Tilton's of Windsor (Vt.) preceded by a Band of Music. The exercises at the Meeting House commenced by a solemn and impressive Address to the Throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. POTTER of Lebanon. An appropriate ode was then sung by a select choir. The Declaration of Independence was read by JOSIAH BURNHAM, Esq. President of the day, accompanied with pertinent remarks on the situation of our country and the policy which led to it. An eloquent Oration was delivered by CHARLES FLANDERS, Esq. After the exercises were over, the procession again formed, and returned to Mr. Reed's, where the company partook of an excellent dinner. After the cloth was

the roar of Artillery.

TOASTS.

1. THE DAY—Perpetuity to our national Independence, and success to every national struggling for the same blessing.

2. THE HEROES OF OUR REVOLUTION—They fought and died in a JUST cause, and they conquered.

3. THE MEMORY OF OUR IMMORTAL WASHINGTON—who, having by his valor, achieved our Independence, by his wisdom and moderation, wrested the sword of civil war, from the Strong-Arm which had grasped it for the destruction of our liberties. Alas! we have no Washington now!

4. The true Defenders of the Federal Republic—Faithful Governors, SENATORS, JUDGES, and SMITH:—When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice."

5. THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.—May he listen to the still small voice from Massachusetts, and his future policy be such as to secure the interests, and to conciliate the affections of the American people.

6. OUR RULERS—If they have made war to save their honor, may they now make peace to save their country.

7. THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—May they use their liberty, as not abusing it; and may they support a system, which is calculated to "cut off our trade with all parts of the world," and to infringe the Rights of Man.

8. LIBERTY, COMMERCE, & FREEDOM—Prosperity to Commerce—which gives bread to the diligent, prosperity to the farmer, enterprise, wealth to the merchant and mechanic, revenue to the government, and the produce of all climates to all nations.

9. DONES—10. MANUFACTURES—May they grow under the protection of Commerce, instead of thriving by a forced growth, upon the hot bed of its destruction.

10. THE STATE GOVERNMENTS—In their orbit may they revolve around their common centre, the general government; and may not that, by its attraction, or repulsion, destroy or impair the system.

11. OUR DEMOCRATIC BROTHERN—May they be as ready to resist French aggressions, as they are to magnify British injuries.

12. THE REV. CLERGY OF NEW ENGLAND—they were the friends of Religion and supporters of liberty in 1776—so they are in 1813.

13. THE AMERICAN FAIR—while we admit, that "none but brave deserve the fair," may the fair daughters of Columbia learn to discriminate between those who are "madly brave" and those who are brave only in a just cause.

14. THE RIGHTS OF THE MINORITY—May the promised period soon arrive, when the questions will be put—"Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?"

15. THE SECRETARY OF WAR—ARMY STRONG—What a pity he cannot infuse the virtues of his name into the troops under his orders!

16. ALEXANDER THE DELIVERER—He has delivered Russia from the French yoke; he is now struggling to deliver other European nations; should he succeed, he will have delivered us also, who are now threatened with the same curse.

17. THE EXTENSION OF FREEDOM—The complained, last year, of Russian frost—may he, this year feel the Russian fire.

18. UNION to America—Peace to the world! 2 Guns—3 Cheers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the Hon. Mr. UPHAM—THE AMERICAN WAR—foreign in all its parts—declared in France, prosecuted in Canada—may it be brought to a speedy close in Russia.

[The Orator retiring, the President gave.]

THE ORATOR OF THE DAY—May the pure principles of patriotism and national independence, which he has this day so strongly inculcated, take deep and lasting root in the hearts of his hearers, and may they bring forth fruit, some thirty, some sixty, and some an hundred fold.

By Capt. STORRS (from Lebanon)—Our Sister Vermont—like NOAH'S Dove, she found no rest for the sole of her foot, till she returned to the ark of our political safety.

The town of Plainfield—returned to her first love;—may she continue firm in the federal faith, and the benefits of her wise example be extended throughout the State.

After the President retired, the President of the day was given; and several other communications, copies of which have not been obtained.

[COMMUNICATED.]

At Middlebury the Anniversary was celebrated in a handsome style, on Friday, the 2d by W. B. Society of the county of Addison.

We have not been furnished with particulars; but among the Toasts, we understand, was the following, which out of compliment to "the powers that be," we ought not to withhold.

Our Representatives at Washington:—

"staring and wondering at all the fine sights they see there; and most of all wondering at themselves,—how they got there, to see them."

[See Quincy's Speech.]

One honorable exception may certainly be made. The talents of Mr. BRADLEY entitle him to his seat. We wish as much could be said of the two who snigger and sleep in the Senate.

THE WAR.

There is a report in town, from Albany, that Gen. ROY has had a severe action with the British, in which, after a display of great courage and zeal he came off, at last, but second best, with the loss of from 8 to 10 hundred men killed and taken.

Such is the fate of a war—an unjust and unnecessary war—declared without preparation, and carried on without talents.

A catalogue of our unfortunate generals and incompetent officers forms a black list, which has degraded the American character, and is a reproach to the Cabinet, which has made the selection.

But such will always be the fate of a wicked party war—declared for party purposes—and conducted by men, whose principal claim to confidence is that they have been faithful party tools. And such is the character of many, if not most, of our commanders in the present contest.

This need not be called indignity railing, nor Federal lies. Look what they have done—

"know them." Some turned "Traitors!"—some led captive—some denounced—some run away—and some resigned—while Canada, which Mr.

One would suppose, from the military talents exhibited by the General Mr. Madison has sent up, hitherto, to command our Canadian frontiers, that he actually believed the horrible Golden Rule, and the ignorant wretches, who told him, that "Canada would take itself," and that his appointment of many officers of the first grade was made accordingly—not of such, as knew how to take Canada; but of those, who would be good at dealing the blow, after it was taken.

GEN. HAMPTON ARRIVED.

We are happy to announce the arrival of Gen. Hampton at Burlington. It is stated, that upon taking the command, he taught the officers there a new lesson.

That Col. Clark, who so long trampled upon the rights of our citizens, in that quarter, and to the infamy of whose character, a monument is to be found in the records of our Legislature, is ordered on to Washington, to close his accounts.

That the officers there were generally ordered to their duty, in camp.

That citizens confined by the military (if any) were ordered to be released.

That the officers were informed, that their business is to take Canada—not to take out of citizens. They are to be left in the hands of the civil magistrates, and to the operation of the laws and constitution of our country.

Such a change at Burlington will indeed be turning over a new leaf. We hope the information is not premature. And we anticipate, from the character of Gen. Hampton, an entire revolution in the management of our affairs on the northern frontier.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

"Washington, June 25, 1813.

A very uncommon and extraordinary resolution was on Wednesday last introduced into the House by Mr. Fisk of New-York.—Its substance was an instruction to the Committee of Elections requiring them to enquire whether a certain gentleman returned from a certain district in New-York, and who had taken a seat in the House in pursuance of a commission furnished him from the Executive of the State, had been duly elected. And further to enquire whether some other person in the district had not been duly elected and ought to have a seat in the House instead of the member returned. What makes this resolution extraordinary is, that no previous petition or complaint had been offered by any person claiming the election, nor by any elector or electors in the district from whence the sitting member came representing that the election had been unfair or illegal. It is really a novel thing in parliamentary or congressional proceedings. But the sitting member is understood to be a friend to peace, and of course the warhawks are afraid he will vote against taxing the good people at this distressing period. Opposition was made to this very extraordinary and unheard of resolution and one day has been spent upon the subject, but the resolution is finally carried. On Wednesday last the house had proceeded in the consideration of the tax bill, no one as far as the sixteenth section, but yesterday they took a retrograde movement and advanced backwards to the fourteenth section. Whether the House will go forward or keep on the advance backwards this day I shall be able to inform in my next."

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER.

"WASHINGTON, JUNE 23. DEARBORN

you will see has resigned. The next traveller on that road will be Gen. MORGAN LEWIS—otherwise the Secretary of War would not have published his last sophomoric despatch. The plan at the War office, in the publication of a letter which must sink the writer in the estimation of every officer and man of sense, and which would degrade even Smythe—could only have been as a precursor of his resignation; and to show how little the public will have lost in his retreat. But nine ten of the letters printed as having been written by officers in the army are such wretched farragoes of boyish boasting, contradictory statement, ignorance and tale-bearing, as make it probable most of them are forgeries; & some of them intended to render our countrymen contemptible in the eyes of the impartial world.—But are not those who give such ready circulation to them, without examining or correcting their absurdities as guilty as the writer?—How can it be, that these epistles should come from the army, when we know, there is a severe General Order forbidding this species of quill-driving!"

From Washington, June 28.

"The Tax Bill" has occupied most of this day; but the only point of importance discussed, was the duty on distilled spirits. Mr. Fisk of N York, in order to try the principles of the bill for laying this tax, offered the following Resolution, prefacing it with a remark, that he conceived there was no article more proper for taxation; and that the question on this single article might possibly supersede the necessity of acting any further on the bills, now before the House:

Resolved, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to prepare and report to this House, a bill imposing a duty of—cents per gallon on all spirits distilled within the U. States.

Referred to a Committee of the whole House: Mr. Fisk moved to fill the blank with 25 cents; Mr. Grundy 125. Adjourned without decision.

JUNE 29.

passed to be read a third time on Wednesday next; but I do not think this to be absolutely decisive of its fate. Never was an act more reluctantly supported; and such has been the want of concert among the majority, upon this measure, that I have hardly ventured to exercise my native right of saying; and I feel by no means positive upon it; but it is hard work to get their troops off to it; but something must be done to make a new loan feasible. Without a knowledge of the instructions given our Emvys to Russia, we have hardly grounds to form a conjecture, as to the issue of this mission; but

fair way of being satisfied with the new war
feast, and will probably then be willing to
have peace."

FROM WASHINGTON June 26.
"THE HOUSE coincides occupied with
No. 1, of the Direct Tax bill; no question
has as yet been taken by which a judgment
can be formed of their fate."
"The Passenger remains ill of remittent
fever—Yesterday another physician was
called in, as it was found that the bark had
been administered untimely to him, and had
occasioned serious symptoms, with the usual
attendant of this fever—delirium. The re-
port this morning was that he was relieved;
but this is the report of every morning; and
found incorrect every evening. Great hopes
are entertained, however that his disease will
not be fatal."

"The Secretary of War has received in-
formation from Norfolk that the British fleet
in the Chesapeake have 5000 troops on board,
some of whom are Germans and French-
men who have deserted in the Peninsula,
and been sent from thence to Bermuda, and
from thence to the Chesapeake."

Extracts of a letter from Washington, June 28.
"From the West our news is unimportant.
The British are scouring the margin of the
lake, without any control; the stores col-
lected at Black Rock, Sodus, and Oswego,
have fallen into their hands, amounting in
value, including military stores and provisions
to half a million of dollars. Among
other articles, they have taken the cannon
destined to fit out the frigate General Pike,
now building at Sacket's Harbour. The
President is pronounced to day to be better
by his physicians. Possibly the disagreeable
intelligence both from the south and north,
may occasion a relapse."

"JUNE 29. Mr. Pickering presented the
REMONSTRANCE of the Legislature of
Massachusetts against the war;—which he
read in his place."

A discussion ensued on the disposal of
this able state paper. Mr. P. moved, that it
be referred to a committee of the whole.
Mr. Fisk, that it lie on the table. Mr. P.
consented, to prevent useless debate. Mr.
Bigelow moved that it be printed.
Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, objected to
the printing that part of the remonstrance
which relates to Louisiana; but the motion
to have the whole printed prevailed—Ayes
108.

[In the course of a long debate on this sub-
ject, Mr. Wright (whom his colleague, Mr.
Hanson, characterizes as being "well known"
in Maryland) hoped, he said, to see the re-
monstrance referred to the Attorney Gen-
eral of Massachusetts, to whom he thought its
libellous and treasonable character entitled it
to be sent." This insinuation, than which
Lord North never uttered any thing more
arrogant against the remonstrances of the
American Congress in 1774—5, drew the
following spirited reply from Mr. Baylies [of
Mass.] who stated, "that the Hon. Gen-
tleman evinced by his remarks, that he was
ignorant of the principles of free government
as he was of the character of the people of
Massachusetts."]

Mr. Richardson presented a paper called
a PROTEST of the minority of the Legis-
lature of Massachusetts against the remon-
strance presented by Mr. Pickering. This
protest was not signed by the individual
members as is always usual; but by "John
Holmes, William Moody, Solomon Aiken,
Joshua Prentiss, Jr. John Hart, and Ambrose
Hall," on "behalf of the minority." It was
read, ordered to lie on the table, and to be
printed."

Boston Centinel.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 29.
"The progress of the House on the sys-
tem of taxation is extremely slow, not hav-
ing been able as yet to bring the bill No. 1
to a third reading. Yesterday a majority
obtained for engrossing the bill and having it
read a third time. Interruptions are con-
stantly taking place. After the bill No. 1
was ordered to be engrossed and read a third
time, and before the chairman of the com-
mittee had called the attention of the House
to the bill No. 2, Mr. Fisk of N. York intro-
duced a resolution, the object of which is, to
lay a tax on all domestic distilled spirits
which, if the principle should be adopted and
passed into an act, will operate to tax whisky
more effectually than the bill on that subject
introduced by the committee of ways and
means. The resolution was committed to a
committee of the whole House, and after
some time spent in the consideration of it
the House adjourned without coming to a
decision upon it. Pennsylvania and Tennes-
see have already expressed their disapprobation
of the resolution. Whisky, if touched
at all, as an object of taxation, must be touch-
ed very moderately indeed, say the whisky
advocates. The whisky insurrection seems
not to be wholly forgotten."

New-Hampshire Legislature.

The Legislature adjourned on Thursday,
to meet at Concord in June next.—They
have passed the law "establishing a Supreme
Judicial Court, and Circuit Courts of Com-
mon Pleas" (Eastern and Western Cir-
cuits.) The Circuit Courts have exclusive
jurisdiction in all actions over 100 dollars.—
The Supreme Judicial Court has three ses-
sions in each county, every year, one of which
will be held in December, another at
Charleston and Keene—two terms are called
Nisi Prius terms, with one or more Judges
the other deciding law questions and capital
trials. The bill will be published in our
next. A law has also passed for districting
the State for the choice of Senators,
and an act "more effectually to secure to the
citizens of this State their right of suffrage."
N. H. Spectator.

MORE BAD NEWS FROM CANADA!

By a gentleman who arrived here yester-
day from Buffalo, we are informed that on
Friday last, about five miles from Queens-
town, a battle was fought between a detach-
ment from Gen. Boyd's army at Fort George,
under the command of Col. Boerster, and a
British and Indian force. The engagement
continued about an hour and an half, and ter-
minated in the overthrow and capture of the
American troops, consisting of about 900
regulars, with a mounted volunteer corps un-
der Capt. Sirens Chapin of about 70 men.
The number killed not known.

Such is the unfortunate result of this af-
fair, as related by a few soldiers who esca-
ped, to a gentleman who was within 3 miles
of the field of action, and who told our infor-
mant. We anxiously wait for a more satis-
factory account.

The number of troops under General
Dearborn on the Niagara, is stated at be-
tween 2000 and 3000 effective men.

The militia in Genesee county have
been ordered to march to the frontier.

From the Marquis Times, June 29.

By a gentleman who left Fort George on
Thursday last, at noon, we are informed, that
an engagement had taken place between a
detachment of about a thousand from our ar-
my, and the enemy, at or near Beaver Dam,
about 7 miles in the rear of Queens-town.
He conversed with two or three citizens
who came across to Lewiston, who informed
that a large number of the Americans were
killed, and many taken prisoners. When
our informant left the river at Lewiston, he
saw a body of troops on their march from
Fort George up the river, supposed to be a
reinforcement for those engaged. This in-
formation is given as received, but we fear
that our loss has been considerable in the re-
cent encounter.

From the Geneva Gazette of June 30.

IMPORTANT.

By a gentleman arrived yesterday from
the west, we learn, that an engagement took
place on Thursday or Friday last, between
a party of British and a detachment of A-
merican troops, at Beaver Dam, about six
miles back from Queens-town, in which we
lost 700 men in killed, wounded and prison-
ers. Have not been able to learn further
particulars.

The American army in Canada we are
informed by an officer just from Newark, is
in a strong position between that place and
Queens-town. It is said to consist of about
3500 effective men, and is under the imme-
diate command of Brig. Gen. Boyd. Gen.
Dearborn being still sick and unable to at-
tend to duty.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

Another Army lost! Another thousand brave
men sacrificed at the unhallowed shrine of French
ambition! One more step taken towards the
conquest of Canada! What can this mean? Why
is all this? Not for want of courage or conduct in
the men, surely!—No, the band of LEONIDAS
were not braver men than the troops of New En-
gland; but for want of discipline—for want of
obedience—for want of talents in their commanders.

But why is such a wanton havoc made of
the blood and lives of our citizens? Why have
we been cursed with such incompetent generals? They
are, indeed, such as our rulers choose. Could
they find no better? They certainly would have
been puzzled to find worse. But it has been said,
[and it is believed by some] that such is the hatred
of our Virginia rulers to New England, that they
would be willing we should fight, and fight,
and exhaust our physical force, in Canada, that we
might the more willingly submit to the Strong-
Arm, that may again choose not to sheathe the
sword, while the people are free.

We must conclude, either—
That our rulers are incompetent to conduct the
war—Or, that they are incapable of selecting and
employing the requisite talents—
Or, that they are carrying on the war against
Canada, for some sinister purpose, which they
dare not avow; and that they are in no hurry to
conquer—
Or, lastly, that the war is unjust, that the God
or BATTLES is against us, and that we can never
expect the blessing of heaven in solemnly a cause.

Dantzic taken by the Allies.

An official account of the fall of Dantzic,
signed by the "Prince of Sniolenski" [Kuro-
sov] is received. It was carried by
storm, says the Prince, "after one of the most
obstinate and bloody conflicts, since the tak-
ing of Memel."

Russian loss, (killed) "1 general, 4 colo-
nels, 10 majors, 17 captains, 14 lieutenants,
and 1400 petty officers and men." "Total
wounded 5000 men."

The French lost 8 generals and 5000 rank
and file killed—"6 generals, and 18,000 rank
and file wounded, drowned, and prisoners."
"Mounted ordnance taken, 3272 pieces."

"Dantzic—one of the richest cities of Europe &
capital of W. Prussia. It is surrounded by a wall
and extensive fortifications. Contains 200,000 in-
habitants.—Houses of stone or brick, and 6 or 8
stories high. Dantzic surrendered to the French
in 1807, with immense magazines of provisions,
artillery, &c. &c. It is 160 miles N. W. from
Warsaw. Long 18, 38 E. Lat. 54, 22 N."

A Great Battle.

French papers have been received, which
give an official account of a great battle be-
tween the Emperor and the Allied Armies,
in which a decisive victory is claimed by the
French. They acknowledge a loss of 10,000
men; but state that of the allies to be 25,000.
The Emperor states the forces of his enemy
to be vastly superior—which is one reason
assigned, why he chose to spare a vanquish-
ed foe, rather than pursue his advantage.

We should like to see the other side of
this story. A serious action has been fought
no doubt. It was in the vicinity of Leipzig.
Thiers, in Prussia, has surrendered to the
Allies.

THE FRONTIER ARMIES.

The Washington paper says Gen. Dearborn
has resumed the command of the army at
Fort George, and will direct its operations in
person—notwithstanding any insinuations in
the single-witted despatch of his momentary
successor—Gen. Diagram. Gen. Boyd re-
mained at Fort George.

Generals Hampton and Parker have ar-
rived at Burlington; from whence detach-
ments are continually sent off to Sacket's
Harbor.

We may hourly expect to hear of events
of moment on the frontier.

On Lake Erie the British have a ship and
schooner, which at the last date, June 20th,
were beating up for Erie to have a brush with
Com. Perry.

A letter from Erie, on the Lake of that
name, dated June 20, mentions that "the
Queen-Charlotte and a British schooner, are
on the Lake, and Capt. Perry has brought up
from Buffalo five vessels, which very likely
escaped them in a fog. We have now here
eleven vessels, two of which will carry 20
guns each."

The Bardonia, Ken. paper of June 9th
states, that Gov. Shelby had received infor-
mation from General Harrison, under date
of the 5th, assuring him that the Indians
under Tecumseh had left the British, and were
besieging Fort Wayne—determined to carry
on the war in their own way.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Letters dated the 30th ult. at Richmond,
state, an express had arrived with intelli-
gence, that the enemy had landed at Sandy
Point. The alarm bell was summoning the
inhabitants to arms. By forced marches the
enemy might reach Richmond the following
morning. One of the letters was written at
half past one o'clock.

Notes. Richmond, the capital of Virginia,
is situated on James River, [which the British
are ascending] but is 92 miles from Hampton.
40 gun ships can go 30 miles up the river—
vessels of 250 tons can go within 7 miles of
Richmond.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday evening, 11 o'clock, a gentle-
man arrived in town, who left New York on
Tuesday morning, and reports that official
accounts had been received there of the sur-
render of Dantzic, to the Allies—the place
was carried by storm—could not give any
further particulars.

12 o'clock—A gentleman in the Eastern
Stage, communicates the following—
The sch Thistle, at Portland on Mon-
day last, 39 days from Bordeaux, with a full
cargo—We understand she brought 3000
letters. The reports from Bordeaux, were
that there had been a great battle fought be-
tween the French and Russians, in which the
former lost 10,000 and the latter 25,000
men.

National Anniversary.

The anniversary celebration of American
Independence, has been observed this year,
with a suitable though not an animated zeal.
The epoch will never be forgotten; but the
despondence, which lowers on the public
mind, in consequence of the general depri-
vation of trade, has checked the spirit and hum-
bled the pride of our fellow citizens. Re-
garding, however, the blessings we HAVE
enjoyed from the Heroism of our fathers, it
has been celebrated with grateful and thank-
ful hearts. Among some of the toasts given
on the occasion we subjoin the following,
drank at an Entertainment in Charleston:—
American Commerce—NEPTUNE turned
Waggoner, and his trident transformed to a
Horse whiff.

Our gallant little Navy—It has plucked
the drowned honor of the nation from the
depths of infamy and disgrace—May it be-
come invincible in defence of our rights, and
may its valor never be wasted in protecting
foreign renegadoes.

The Canadian Account Current.

DEBTOR CREDITOR.
One Territory, One Speaker's Mace,
Seven Generals, One well cured Scalp,
Two Armies, One Log-house,—and
Six Millions per month, One dead Indian, "more
or less."

New-England—The land of "Potato Ma-
chines, Codfish, Onions, and Potatoes," is
yet in friendship with that of Gougiers and
dealers in African Merinoes.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

On the 4th of July, 1812, Gen. Chandler
gave as a toast at Augusta:—"The 4th of
July, 1813—May we on that day drink wine
within the walls of Quebec!" On this same
4th of July he was within the walls of Que-
bec, (a prisoner) and from the known hospi-
tality of the citizens of that place, we have
no doubt his wish was literally gratified.
[Cent.]

OBJECT OF THE WAR.

The attention of the people is daily and
hourly called to bloody recitals of Events of
the War, the losses of property, and the pro-
gress of Loans and Taxes to carry on; and
they inquire, What is the object of this?—
All the reply that can be made to inquir-
y, is, That all this waste of blood property
& money is to afford encouragement to British,
and German runaway sailors to enterboard
American vessels, and there to be PROTECT-
ED, while they are underworking the native
born American Seamen and Navigators, and
thereby taking the bread from the mouths of their
wives and children! This is the great object
of this War! This is what is callecting for
"Salvage Rights, and Free Trade!"

It appears by the whitening and wing-
ing of the Southward War folks, that they na-
gined when they plunged the country into War,
that their declared Enemy would never be so
hard hearted or wanton as to attempt doing
them any great harm. But findg that

not ward off big bullets, they now resort to
croaking and complaining. Whatever may
be the issue of the War, as it respects its ob-
ject—if there is any—it will teach a lesson,
that the People who have the power to make
War, before they rush into it, ought to count
not only the cost, but the consequences.

Negro Insurrection—in S. Carolina.

It is stated, that there has been an insur-
rection among the Blacks at Hanover, S. C.
100 miles from Charleston—3 or 400 whites
massacred—a battle ensued—1200 blacks
killed or taken—and 9000 militia ordered
out to keep the peace.

Thus these War-Friends, or Friends, have
their object, at their own doors.

Such is a part of the fruits of the southern
war policy. "Let him that taketh the sword,
die by the sword," saith JEHOUAH.

Those who believe in a superintending
Providence, and in retributive justice, will
be at no loss to account for the confusion,
defeat and disgrace, which have attended our
arms, since the war began.

Salem, July 2, 1813.

On Wednesday morning a detachment of
new recruits, consisting of about 400 men,
from the District of Maine, being part of
Col. Lane's regiment of one year's men,
marched into this town, under the command
of Major Lane. They were mostly young,
good looking men, calculated to make excel-
lent soldiers; though, from the fatigues of a
long journey, and being destitute of arms and
uniforms, they did not appear to the best ad-
vantage. They halted upon the heights a-
bove the town, and the next morning pro-
ceeded for Boston, except one company,
which remains to garrison the forts in this
town and vicinity, those which have been
stationed here being about to march to the
frontiers—To see such a body of men, who
"ere the curse fell upon the land," proba-
bly never had the most distant expectation
that "they too would become soldiers," or-
ganized and marching in a cause that seems
to have no object or end but our own ruin,
was little calculated to excite any other sen-
sations but gloom and sorrow; and even those
who profess to approve of the war, saw them
pass by, rather with an appearance of apathy,
than any lively expression of pride or plea-
sure in their countenances.

The evils, which it has entered into the
scope of wicked policy to inflict upon this
devoted land, have rapidly multiplied, and have
"attained an awful sum." The people cry
in vain for relief. Business in every branch
has ceased, or is daily sinking into stagnation.
The voice of industry, which once enlivened
our cities, is faintly heard. It will soon be
silent as the grave. The dead stillness of
suffering will soon be interrupted only by the
recruiting drum, inviting the starving to buy
bread with their blood. Many hundreds of
brave men have died in battle, and many
more have lingered through disease to the
grave, in the camps of unwholesome encamp-
ments. And what is the object of these sacri-
fices? Neither more nor less than THAT
BRITISH SEAMEN may find employment in A-
merican ships, and thus injure our own sailors!
No other pretence can be imagined for the
continuance of the present war. For this, our
country must swarm with a host of excise-
men, supported by the bayonet, and as op-
pressive to the people and as dangerous to
liberty, as the imperial "Gendarmerie" of
Napoleon. For this, the best hopes of the
country must be sacrificed. To injure them-
selves and the true interests of their country,
must our brave and accomplished naval offi-
cers and hardy seamen risk their lives and
shed their blood. For this has the inde-
pendent, the noble-hearted, the gallant LAW-
RENCE sunk into the grave, amid deeds of
valor, which would have graced the fairest
cause. His years have been indeed few, but
those few have been full of service and hon-
or. He has perished in the morning of life,
but in the "noon tide of glory!" Who will
answer to his country for the sacrifice of virtue,
and valor, and skill? AT WHOSE HAND SHALL
THIS BLOOD BE REQUIRED?

"Alas! poor country;
"Almost afraid to know itself! it cannot [ing,
"Be called our mother, but our graves; where noth-
"But who knows nothing, is once seen to smile."

Three Million Direct Tax.

The following will show how the propos-
ed Tax is apportioned among our citizens.
New-Hampshire—96,793 37

—VIZ—

Rockingham,	22,263 37
Stratford,	17,990
Hillsborough,	15,700
Cheshire,	17,860
Grafton,	11,398
Coos,	1,590

The Philadelphia Democratic Press,
speaking of the Senate, of the United States
exclaims—"As to the S-nate, who can
guess the result of any question in that Infr-
mary of ISRAELITES." And this is repub-
lished in the National Intelligencer.

His Excellency Governor Smith has re-
ceived from the Secretary at War, an order
on the Superintendent of public stores at
Springfield, for 2000 stands of arms, for the
use of the state of Connecticut; and on
Saturday last, the Quarter-Master-General
left this city for the purpose of receiving
them.

OBIT. Extra.

DIED—At Watpole, on Monday last, a "Dem-
ocratic Republican," aged one year. The defunct
was always in a healthy condition, being troubled
with a foul stomach & a redundancy of bile, which,
at length, by its acrimony, produced delirium.
This sudden exit happened in a paroxysm of phren-
zy and fear, while the deceased was engaged in
erecting a GUILLOTINE, which, by his own disor-
dered imagination, became at once converted
into Hann's Gallows, and frightened him to
death!!!

Our Independence—(re-run).

Was celebrated at Middlebury, by the N. H. So-
ciety for the county of Jefferson.
Introduction of Independence read by S. PERRY-
TIS, Esq.
Orations—by Mr. JAMES IVES.
JEDITHA LOOMIS, Esq. President of the day.
Among the Toasts we noticed the following:
"American Commerce—It asks thousands for
defence, and would give millions for increase."
"Massachusetts is Her chosen home, her birth-
place, her Fatherland, and her Guardian, she have
given SIXTY-ONE evidence of it."
"War for conquest—May those, who like it,
pay the price!"

MADISON'S DEMOCRATS.

The following toast was recently given in
New York:
"Madison's Democrats—If you would see their
courage, go to Canada; if you would see their
mercy, go to Baltimore."

Died,

In hospital at this post, on the 6th inst.
John H. Palmer, Esq. a private in the 31st U.S.
Infantry, aged 34: a man of brilliant talents
and handsome acquirements.
"No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
(There they alike in trembling hope repose)
The bosom of his Father and his God!"
At Harre, the wife of Mr. Ira Day; also,
Enos Tison, Esq.
At Brownington, the wife of B. Strong, Esq.
In Peacham, Mr. John Thayer.
At Queens-town, U. S. June 24, Sylvester Tiffany,
Esq. from Keene or Hanover, N. H., killed by
some persons, supposed to be Indians."

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber,
on Sunday evening, July 4, one black silk
gown, one pair of silk gloves, and a number
of other articles, supposed to have been taken
by a young woman calling her name Lucy
Gardner, who had on, when she went away,
a dark calico gown and a white bonnet—she
is of a darkish complexion, has black hair,
about 19 or 20 years of age—is a very gen-
tle person, with every appearance of a lady;
—and has formerly worked at the tailoring
business.

The above reward, and all neces-
sary charges, will be paid to any person who
will return said woman or goods to the sub-
scriber.
WILLIAM BARNES.
Brattleboro' Village, July 5, 1813.

All those indebted to the firm of
LUTHER & WILLIAM DYER, on book
account, are requested to call, and make im-
mediate settlement, as their accounts will be
put in an attorney's hands for collection,
without any further notice.
L. & W. DYER.
Norwich, July 8, 1813.

Mr. D. O. Dunham,

has been requested to take several pupils to
be instructed in the French Language.—
Should sufficient encouragement be given, he
proposes to engage for one quarter at five
dollars.

He will attend to them regularly once a
day and as much often as may be desired.
To commence on Monday the 12th inst.
Windsor, July 10, 1813.

A Green Silk Umbrella,

marked J. D. on the handle, has been left
some where.—The owner will thank any
one to leave it at the Washingtonian Printing
Office.
July 2

Whereas Olive my wife has left my
bed and Board for reasons unknown to me
this is to forbid all persons harboring or trust-
ing her on my account.
GIDEON FLINT.
Roxbury, July 1st 1813.

STATE OF VERMONT,

District of Bradford, ss.

Be it remembered that at a Pro-
bate Court, holden at Vershire, in said dis-
trict, on the 27th day of April, A D 1813,
before Elisha Thayer, Esq. Judge of Pro-
bate for said district, on application of Moo-
dy Chamberlain Executor to the estate of
REMEMBRANCE CHAMBERLAIN,
late of Newbury in said district deceased, it
is decreed that unless the creditors to said
estate, shall on or before the 27th day of
October next, exhibit their demands against
said estate, to the said Executor for settle-
ment, the same be forever barred, and that
said creditor be informed of this decree by
a publication thereof three weeks suc-
cessively in the Washingtonian as soon as con-
veniently may be.
Attest, WM. NILES, Prob. Reg.
A true Copy of Record.
Attest, WM NILES, Prob. Reg.

Strayed from the subscriber, on
the first of this month, a sorrel Mare of a
smallish size—bushy main and tail, and a
long white stripe in her forehead—a natural
trodden supposed to be about five years
old. Whoever will deliver said mare to the
owner, or give information where she may
be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.
COURTNEY BINGHAM.
Lempster, June 10, 1813.

To be Sold,

By the subscriber, two warranted
copper STILLs—one containing about 30
barrels, the other about four barrels and
worms suitable, and as the distilling business
in the western parts of the country is now
become very profitable, it is supposed said
stills will be wanted, and may be had more
than 100 dollars below the new gold price,
and long credit given.—
Sterling, Worcester Co. June 25, 1813.
BRANDEN RICHARDSON.

THE CYPRESS WREATH.

BY WALTER SCOTT.

From the new Poem of ROBERT.

O Lady, twine no wreath for me;
O Lady, twine no wreath for me;
Too early glow the daisy's light;
The vernal holly's all too bright;
The May flower and the eglantine
May shade a brow less sad than mine—
But, Lady, weave no wreath for me
Or weave it of the Cypress Tree.

Let dimpled mirth his temples twine
With tendrils of the laughing vine;
The merrily, the pensive yew,
The patriot and to sage be due;
The myrtle bough bids lovers live,
But that Matilda will not give—
Then, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the Cypress Tree.

Let merry England proudly rear
Her blended roses, bought so dear;
Let Arab bind her bonnet blue
With hawthorn and hare bell dipped in dew;
On favour'd Erin's crest be seen
The flower she loves of emerald green—
But, Lady, twine no wreath for me,
Or twine it of the Cypress Tree.

Strike the wail harp, while maidens prepare
The wail meet for Matilda's hair;
And while his crown of laurel leaves
With bloody hands the victor weaves
Let the loud trumpet his triumph tell—
But, when you hear the passing bell—
Then, Lady, twine a wreath for me,
And twine it of the Cypress Tree.

Set wine for me the cypress bough—
Bunch Matilda's hair not now;
Say till a few brief months are past,
And I have looked and loved my last;
When village girls my shroud bestrew
With pansies, rosemary, and rue—
Then, Lady, weave a wreath for me
And weave it of the Cypress Tree.

Miscellany.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF CHRISTIAN FORGIVENESS.

We extract the following affecting relation, from the Literary Panorama. It is part of a conversation which the Rev. Mr. Wilson had with Benjamin (the assassin of Mr. Perceval) the day previous to his execution. "I told him I had an anecdote to relate to him, which was sufficient, I thought, to melt a heart of stone; and then read to him a letter, stating, that the afflicted Mrs. Perceval, with her orphan children, had knelt round the corpse of her murdered husband, and had put up earnest prayers to God for his murderer. 'Thus said I, while you on a mere presumption of injury in your own mind, have assassinated a man who had never personally injured you, and whose amiable and benevolent character you cannot but acknowledge.—his widowed partner, whose injuries from you are incalculably greater, than any you can even pretend to have received from Mr. Perceval, has, in all the poignancy of her anguish, been offering up prayers to God on your behalf.'

"As I was standing up to read the letter by a dimly burning candle against the wall of the cell, my friend took particular notice of the murderer's countenance, and distinctly observed that, on hearing this touching account, he hung down his head for an instant, (for he had before been steadfastly looking at us,) as though he was much affected.—He soon, however, resumed his former attitude, and said, as one recollecting himself, 'This was a Christian spirit! she must be a good woman. Her conduct was more like a Christian's than my own, certainly.'

This anecdote needs no comment.—To return to the prisoner: Mr. W's friend afterwards asked him, whether he had received a religious education, and whether his parents were pious persons?

"He said his father died when he was young; but his mother was a very pious woman. At the mention of her name he was sensibly affected; he wept. He added, that his mother was a truly good woman, and that her dying words were, that she wished to meet him in heaven. He was greatly moved when he gave this account. "His pious mother had long fallen a victim to afflictions occasioned chiefly by her unprincipled child. She died at Liverpool, weighed down with trouble, in the year 1802."

Mr. W. very justly observes, "The neglect of the religious instruction of his mother, may be considered in his case, as it undoubtedly is in that of thousands, the first step which he took in the way of evil. How considerable the influence of his mother originally was, may be gathered from the poignant regret which the mention of her name excited, even after all the obduracy he had manifested on every other point. It is certain, that few depart very far from the paths of rectitude, so long as they continue to cherish any due reverence for their parents. And we may fairly regard his rejection of this sacred yoke as the one great cause of his future ruin."

To this we add from another part of the same work, the observations of the editors respecting the religious character of the deceased. To a Christian it will afford no small pleasure thus to be told, that he who was so suddenly cut off from the enjoyment of life—had been active in the duties of religion, and had left behind him to his afflicted friends, the consoling belief that he was a righteous before God, walking in the commandments and ordinances of the Lord blameless."

too much to ask whether Mr. P. was not infinitely wiser and happier for his steady attention to religion and piety? The momentary stroke of his death, left him no time for preparing his heart, had it been unprepared; no interval for contrition for past follies; for what is popularly termed 'making his peace with God.' He was struck at the instant, plous, or impious—a believer, or an infidel—renewed or reprobate. Let those who formerly ridiculed his 'piousness,' his 'superstitious attendance on religious forms'—let them say now, what could he have done better. And especially, let a writer whom we have in our eye, who in terms little short of obprobrious, enlarged on 'the mighty minister of a mighty nation! who, followed by half a score of lank-haired young methodists, paraded in sanctified ostentation to the church at Hampstead,' &c; let him, or any other, determine—does Mr. P. now repent of it? Does any one of his former repent of it, for him? Is there one among his friends, one among his enemies, who wishes he had been less devout, less punctual in his devotions? Even in town, when he was in the vortex of public business, there were sacred hours, when the minister was inaccessible, and the man was engaged in duty to no earthly power. Who now regrets the hours thus spent? Let him stand forth who dare avow his conviction that the departed Premier, could his voice be heard, would forbid that practice in which he persevered and delighted. Whether succeeding times will applaud the conduct of Mr. Perceval as a great Minister, must be left to events, and by events will the superficial not fail to judge on it—but to the venerated list of good men who have adorned our country, the public voice will, with deep regret, but without reserve, unite the honoured name of Spencer Perceval."

[Theo. Magazine]

ASA ECERTON,

Has just received an additional supply of

Fresh Goods,

SUITED TO THE PRESENT SEASON—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Black, blue, scarlet, grab, and mixt superfine and low priced Broadcloths; Cassimere; black and blue do.; black and white silk Vesting, of superior quality; cotton and worsted do.; dark and light green, white, yellow, blue, black, pink slate & changeable, plain and figured Bonnet Silks;—black, white, green, brown, slate & changeable Lustrings; black and blue Silk Chambray; a variety of cotton and silk Shawls, of various sizes; silk Mantles; silk and cotton Hosiery; black, white and colored Cambricks; white Jean; a great variety of Calicoes; factory cotton Gingham, Checks, Shirtings, and Yarns; black Crape; Cyprus Shawls, for mourning; an elegant assortment of Ribbands; British Shirting; Long Cloth; black and white silk Gloves; ladies' Morocco walking Shoes, Ties and Slips; fine fur Hats from the Boston Hat Manufactory; straw Bonnets; Muslins; ladies' white cotton Armlets; gentlemen's fine deerskin and beaver Gloves; black and white silk Lace; for Veils, sewing Silks, &c.

Also—Old Jamaica, St. Croix and N. E. Rum; Cogniac and Spanish Brandy; Molasses; Port and Lisbon Wines; Cordial; loaf brown, and white Sugars; Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cassia Nutmegs; Iron and Steel; Nailrods, Nails, saddle Jacks, Leather, Codfish, Salmon, Mackerel, Salt—Dyes-stuff of nearly every kind used in the country; Rice, Tobacco, Chili, Spanish Brown and White; red and white Lead; patent and spruce Yellow; Verdigrise; Macaboy, Scotch and Rappree Snuff; cephalic and aromatic Snuff; cotton and Taff's Scythes; Sickles 8 by 10, 7 by 9, and 6 by 8 Window Glass, &c. &c.—together with a general assortment of HARD, CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE—BOOKS, MEDICINE, &c. which will be sold very low for ready pay.

Butter, Cheese, Pork, Beef Cattle, Grain, Yow Cloth, Woolen Cloth, Geese Feathers, Sheep's Wool, and nearly every article of produce, in its season, received in exchange for goods.

For Tavernkeepers supplied with the best of stores, and clothiers with dyestuffs, on the most reasonable terms.

Roxbury, June 28, 1813.

John Mann, Jun.

Has lately received, and offers for sale, an extensive assortment of

GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broadcloths, Cassimere, Velvets and Cord, Calicoes, white and colored Cambricks, Dimities, Lustrings, elegant and common Shawls,—silk, cotton and leather Gowns; figured and plain Muslins; a great variety of silk and cotton Handkerchiefs; Nankeens, Cotton Shirtings, Ribbons, Galloons and Tastes, black Grape and Gause, sewing silk and twist, vesting, pins and needles, black and white laces, hair-combs, Morocco shoes, &c. men's and boys' hats, a complete assortment of cotton warp, knitting yarn, cotton checks, stripes, gingham, &c.

Drugs and Medicines of the first quality; Paints and Dye-stuffs, clothiers' Jacks and Press-papers, &c.

A good assortment of Hardware Goods and Crockery.

W. India and N. E. Rum, Gin, Cogniac and Cider Brandy, Molasses Wines, Teas, loaf and brown Sugar, Coffee and Chocolate, Spice, Cassia, Raisins, Fish, Cotton, coarse and fine Salt, &c. &c.

Books & Stationary, as usual.

Constant attendance given, and every favor remembered with gratitude.

Orford, June 25, 1813.

54 47

Have recently received a very general supply of

Dye Stuffs,

Such as

Logwood Madder
Fustic Nutgalls
Nicaragua Indigo
Red Wood Oil Vitriol
Camwood Argol
Alum Aqua Fortis
Copperas Cochineal
Blue Vitriol Grain Tin
Press Papers, Clothiers Jacks, Tenter Hooks, &c.

ALSO

Paints,

viz. White Lead Litharge
Red do. Dutch Pink
Orange do. Rose do.
Black do. Terra Cienna
Spruce Yellow Umber
Patent do. Prussian Blue
Kings do. Gause
Venetian Red Spts. Turpentine
Vermont Red Linseed Oil
Spanish Brown Ivory Black
Do White Lamp do.
Verdigrise

Gold & Silver Leaf, Sash Tools, Camels Hair pencils, Painters Brushes, Painters Knives, &c.

Likewise

An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware :

among the articles are

German Steel Hand saws, Firmer Chisells
do. do. Iron Back do. do. Gouges
do. do. Compass Saw Framing Chisels
Compasses Iron Shovels English
Hammers do. do. American
Gimblets Brass head Shovels
Plane Irons & tongs
Wood screws 1-2 to 3 inch
Norfolk Door Latches do. ground
Common do. Table knives & forks
Wro't Iron Buis do. Desert do. do.
Cast do. Carvers—Table Steels
Table Buts Penknives
H and H. Hinges Pocket do.
Pincers R zors
Pliers Shears
Trunk Handles Scissors
Padlocks Spectacles
Trunk Locks Knitting Needles
Chest do. Sewing do.
Cupboard do. Metal Buttons
Book-Case do. Awl Blades
Clock-Case do. Shoe Tacks
Desk do. Shoe Knives
Bureau do. Shoe Pincers
Box do. Steelyards
Wooden Stock do. Iron and Brass Wire

Fish hooks, Awl hafts, cut Brads, cut and wrought Tacks, brass Nails, Pocket-books, Cap Wire, Printing Wires & Brushes, Plated Candlesticks, Iron Candlesticks, Bureau Handles and Trimmings, Cupboard Turns, Flush Bolts, round Iron Bolts, square do., Clock Balls, Snuffers, Snuff Trays, Sheet Iron Teakettles, Coffee Mills, Gunlocks, Shoe Hammers, Horse Raps, Flat bastard cut Files, half round do., hand saw do.—rat tail do., Currycombs, Screw Augers, Hoes, Tappetors, Corkscrews, plated Hooks and Rings, table and tea Spoons, brass Padlocks, Brass Cocks, Lead Pencils, &c.

SADDLERY.

Plated Stirrup Irons Plated Curb Chains
Common do. Potted do.
Plated Bridle Bits Plated Terrets
Pelham do. Japan'd do.
Spoonend do. Plated Padlocks
Japan'd Lockeyes Japan'd do.
Burnished do. Girth Webb
Japan'd Islets Straining do.
Tind do. Yellow worsted Plush
Flatstots Scarlet do.
Roller Buckles Scarlet Hair Push
Collar do. Red Roan Skins
Tug do. Swanskin Saddlecloths
Plated Spurs

Wrought and Cut Nails

5 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glass

ALSO,

Important additions to the old stock of

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

Wines Hyson Tea
Brandy Hysonskin do.
Holland Gin Suchong Tea
American do. Bohea do.
St. Croix Rum Coffee
Draught Porter Chocolate

Raisins, Rice, Ginger, Cinnamon, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Mace, Capers, salad Oil, &c.

Gunpowder, Shot, Flints, Clothes Brushes Shree Brushes.

Macaboy Snuff Junk Tobacco Scotch do. Twist do.

Spanish and American Segars.

Brattleboro', June 19, 1813.

Johna Hyde, Jun.'s Estate.

We the subscribers having been appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the district of Randolph, commissioners to receive examine and adjust the claims of the several creditors to the estate of Joshua Hyde jun. be of Williamstown, deceased, representative insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we will attend to the business of our appointment, at the dwelling-house of John Campbell jun. in said Williamstown, on the third Mondays of August and October next, from 9 to 6 o'clock on each of said days. All account not then exhibited will be forever barred. JOHN CAMPBELL, jr. Commis.

ADAM SMITH, do.

Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to

LEVI SMITH, Administrator.

Williamstown, June 8, 1813.

Forbes & Sylvester,

Have received from Boston, a very general Assortment of EUROPEAN AND INDIA

GOODS:

Constituting a pleasing and fashionable variety, well adapted to the present season.

—ALSO—

AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

Hard Ware & Cutlery, Crockery & Glass Ware.

ALSO.

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES:

Dyers Stuffs—Boston and Crown Window Glass—Nails and Brads—London Hoop (L) and Am. Blistered Steel—old Sable Iron—roll'd do., suitable for small waggon tire—Sutton Scythes—Hoes, Sickles, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at a VERY SMALL advance, for Cash

Inn keepers supplied with their stores on the most advantageous terms.

Windsor, June, 1813

Hogs Bristles wanted,

for which CASH will be paid.

Doctor Rogers,

Has the satisfaction of informing the public, that the increased demand for his VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, and the numerous certificates he has had voluntarily offered from respectable persons in v. 7 as parts of the Union, must convince the incredulous of the excellency of this medicine, for consumptive and asthmatic complaints. Although it is the opinion of many physicians, that the consumption is an intractable disorder, still Dr. Rogers has many reasons to be satisfied that it is not if attended to in its early stages; and has the testimony of hundreds to prove, that but for this medicine and the blessing of God, they should have fallen victims to its ravages. At any rate it is an excellent preventive, for the most obstinate cough (the precursor to a consumption) will readily yield to it. Even those whom it is impossible for medicine to save, will be benefited by its use.

It is prepared with extraordinary care and nicety by the subscriber himself, at his dispensary in Northampton, Mass.

GEORGE ROGERS,

Nov. 21, 1812.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS LEVERETT, Windsor, Dr. SAMUEL ALDEN, Hanover, EZRA CLARK & Co. Brattleboro', Wm. G. HOOKER, Middlebury, THOMAS HOOKER, Rutland, ASA HYDE, Bennington, TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON, Ver. JOHN PECK, Burlington, [genues, WRIGHT & SIBLEY, Montpelier, OL. HASTINGS, Charlestown, N. H. REDINGTON & SEVER, Walpole, ELIAZER MAY, Westminster, AARON HALL, Jun. Keene, N. H. BENJAMIN ROBERTS, Manchester, JOHN PECK, Burlington, sole agent for Chittenden and Franklin Counties.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Certificate of Col. Seth Pomroy,

From a principle of usefulness after having been acquainted with Dr. George Rogers as a man and physician for a great number of years, likewise having seen the beneficial effects of his Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, when taken strictly according to the directions, and its use continued for a reasonable length of time; I cannot hesitate to recommend it as a safe and sovereign remedy for affections of the lungs.—There are cases where death is inevitable before this medicine is applied, and even in these to me it appears the greatest alleviator of distress. In three cases out of four of long continued obstinate cough among my friends, who have sent to me from abroad for the Medicine, permanent cures have been effected. SETH POMROY, Northampton, Mass. Nov. 12, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Certificate of Wm. Henderson, Esq. The subscriber having been greatly benefited by the use of Dr. Rogers' Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, conceives it a duty he owes the proprietor of the medicine and the public, to state the following fact:

For several years I have been much afflicted with the Catarrhal affection of the head and lungs, and for weeks together have not been able to attend to business, seeing the above Medicine advertised for sale by his agent in Framingham, I determined to make trial of it though I have always been much prejudiced against Patent Medicines in general, and confess I had very little faith in this; but to my great surprise and joy, after taking it for ten days, found the disease had entirely left me.

I do not hesitate with confidence to recommend the Vegetable Detergent to all in the least afflicted with the above complaints, and have no doubt they will receive great relief by the use of this valuable Medicine. 124eq/6m

WILLIAM HENDERSON, Framingham, Nov. 9, 1812.

Cash given for Grain.

Cash, and the highest price paid for WHEAT, RYE, & CORN if delivered soon.

S. CUTTING.

Windsor, May 8, 1813.

Have recently received, at their STORES in NEWPORT AND CROYDON, From the Latest Importations at Boston and New York, a large and extensive assortment of new & fashionable

GOODS.

Which will be sold as low for Cash, or any kind of Produce, as can now be purchased in the country.

AMONG WHICH ARE:

Broadcloths, Cassimere, Velvets and Cords, Calicoes, black, white and col'd Cambricks; Dimities; Lustrings and Silks of various colors; elegant and common silk and other Shawls; silk, cotton and leather Gloves; Armlets; figured and plain Muslins; linen Cambric; variety silk and cotton Handkerchiefs; Nankeens; cotton Shirtings; Ribbons; Galloons and Tastes; Crapes;—sewing Silks and Twist; Vesting; Pins & Needles; Morocco Shoes, &c.; men's and boys' Hats.

LIKEWISE,

Constantly on hand, a complete assortment of COTTON WARP & MILLING, of various colors; knitting yarn, cotton checks, stripes and Gingham.

ALSO,

Jewelry of various kinds, Silver Spoons, Gold Bands, &c. at the Boston prices. Military articles, Musical Instruments, &c.

Have just received a fresh supply of

Drugs and Medicines,

OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Paints and Dyestuffs, Clothiers' Jacks and Press papers, linseed and Spermaceti Oil, &c.

A good assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY—such as table and tea Spoons, commode and rose Handles, pewter Dishes, Plates and Basins,—plated and tin'd Stirrups,—Peilham, sharp and snaffle Bits,—Buckles, Webbing, &c. Files, Screws, Hinges, Locks, Knives and Forks, pen and pocket Knives, shears, Scissors, Sickles, Spectacles, cotton and wool Cards,—1d. 2d. 3d. & 4d. fine Clouts, wrought and cut Nails, Brads and Tacks of all kinds, Stetson's Hoes, Sutton and Parmelee's Scythes by the dozen or single, Waters's Millsaws, crosscut, tenon, and handback'd Saws—brass Kettles, clock-case Glasses, looking ditto, 8 by 6 and 9 by 7 Glass, Russia and Swedes Iron, London (L) and American Steel, plough share and bar Moulds, Crockery, Glass, Stone and Iron Hollow Ware,—a large assortment of Sole, Upper and Harness Leather.

W. I. & N. E. Rum, Gin, Cogniac and Cider Brandy, Molasses, Wines, Teas, Sugars, Coffee and Chocolate, Spices, Raisins and Figs, Fish, Cotton, coarse and fine Salt, Lemons, &c.

Books and Stationary as usual;—Room Paper of various prices, and Bordering to match.

Wanted as above, a few hundred wds of fine Sheep's WOOL, in the fleece.

Newport, Mar 20, 1813.

40 2m

STATE OF VERMONT.

Be it remembered,

that, at a Probate Court holden at Chester, within and for said district, on the

19th day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, before the Hon. William Hunter, Esq. Judge—

Whereas, Lewis R. Morris, Administrator of the estate of John Gill, late of Springfield, in said district, deceased, hath in writing, made due application to this Court, for liberty to convey by deed, certain pieces or parcels of land lying and being in Springfield aforesaid, being lot number one in the first division in said Springfield; and parts of lots numbers four, five and six in the same division, and also, the south half of lot number sixty-six in the sixth division of said Springfield, and is the same tracts of land decided by Whitford Gill to the said John Gill, & Nathaniel Holden; therein stating that the said deceased was, in his life time, under a contract to deed the same to the said Lewis R. Morris, which deed the said deceased did not execute—

Whereupon, it is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator notify all persons interested therein, to appear (if they see cause) at a Probate Court to be holden at the dwelling-house of Samuel Patrick in Windsor, in said district, on the first Wednesday in August next, by publishing the substance of said application, together with this order, three weeks successively, in Spooner's Vermont Journal and in The Washingtonian, printed at Windsor, and by posting up notifications thereof in two public places in Springfield aforesaid, to the end that they may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why liberty should not be granted to the said administrator to deed the premises aforesaid, agreeable to the statute in such case made and provided.

LUTHER MILLS, Reg. Prob.

A true copy of Record—

LUTHER MILLS, Reg. Prob.

WIRE FOUND.

Found, near the turnpike leading from Windsor to Brattleboro', a quantity of Wire; the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same.

JONATHAN KINGSLEY Jun. MARTIN TRIBOU.

Pomfret June 23th, 1813.

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