

Extract of a letter from the correspondent of the Statesman, dated, "WASHINGTON, June 12, 1813. I have just learned that the appointment of Albert Gallatin as Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia, has been rejected by the Senate—he will be compelled to relinquish his project of holding the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and acting as Minister Plenipotentiary. It is now reduced to a certainty that a majority of the present senators are determined to act independent of the administration."



THE GAZETTE.

—WINCHESTER—
SATURDAY, JUNE 25 1813.

We regret that our limits prevent our combining the answer of the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Governor's Speech, with the Speech itself. The answer being a Legislative act, and expressing, without doubt, the sentiments of a large portion of the people of that important state, we have deemed it most proper to give publicity to it, in order to afford our readers a view of the temper and disposition of this much abused and slandered people. A more dignified and eloquent state paper, has perhaps seldom met the view of any of our readers; and, if the firm, decided, and manly tone in which it is couched, do not strike terror into the souls of the people at Washington, they are made of more stern materials, than we have conceived them to be. Let this paper be read in the moment of cool, dispassionate feeling, and if it does not strike conviction to the breast of every reflecting man, that the policy and conduct of our Democratic Rulers, for many years past, have been well calculated to alienate the affections of the New-England States, from the land of union, which, during the administration of the departed Washington, (when virtue, not vice, bore triumphant sway,) constituted our happiness and bond, and excited the envy of the world; we say—let this paper be read with a temper, true to the importance of the subject, and if it does not produce correspondent sentiments with our own, we will willingly yield our judgment of men and things.

That the policy which has characterised the late and present administration, is pointedly leading to the subversion of our government, is a sentiment entertained by many great and good men; and, judging from the oppressive tendency of many of their acts, upon the people of the Eastern States, and the attitude taken by some of them, it is to be feared, that that event is not far distant; an event, which every lover of order and good government, will most seriously deplore as the greatest curse that could be inflicted upon our country. When, however, the objects of the union are so utterly disregarded, and the constitution violated in its most vital parts, is it not wonderful, that these people will no longer submit to be governed by the iron hand of oppression? "To establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, to provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity" were the great objects of the union; how far these objects have been attained, or how far the attainment of them has excited the solicitude of those at the helm of affairs, our readers are competent to judge.

We are well aware that this subject should be touched with delicacy, and that, for the expression of these sentiments, we will incur the wrath and mighty indignation of thousands of tools of the administration, who are taught to bow abject submission, indiscriminately, to every act emanating from them; and who, we believe, would be ready to become the advocates and supporters of the most oppressive tyranny, were their leaders but to tell them that the exigencies of the times required such a course of proceeding, and that it was perfectly compatible with the principles of republicanism—So completely gullible are thousands of poor deluded creatures with the magic sound of this word, that were Mr. Madison crowned Emperor and King, and called a republican emperor, he would have his supporters, and federalists, because they were not ready to bow down and worship him, would be stigmatised as traitors, and enemies to republicanism! Being as we do, that our connexion with the New-England states is fast approaching to a crisis, and that they have been goaded, oppressed, and slandered in an unrelenting degree, we will not, however unpleasant it maybe, shrink from the task of occasionally offering such remarks upon the conduct & policy of our rulers, in relation to that and other subjects affecting the national welfare, as our limited capacity will permit. We yield to none (however clamorous they may be in their professions of republicanism, hatred of England and of federalists, and such like things) in attachment to our country, to the principles of our government, or to any administration having for its object the general good, and making the constitution its polar star.—We care not who are the his or the cuts, provided they be virtuous and good men.—We have nothing individually to expect from a change of men.—We are not office-hunters.—Our opposition to the men now in power arises from more worthy motives. Although they assume the hypocritical mask of republicanism, and gull the people with assurances that they are their best friends, we believe they are, in fact, the most dangerous enemies to the liberties and best interests of the country. To rescue our country from impending ruin, and to enable her to assume the proud attitude which she maintained under the auspices of our beloved Washington, so far as our feeble efforts can aid in the object they shall not be wanting, to hurl from office those who so unworthily fill them, and place virtuous and good men in their stead.

"The virtue of the Senate will yet save the Nation." We assert on the most respectable authority, that the Senate of the United States have rejected the appointment of the redoubtable Col. W. Drane, as Adjutant General in the Army.—*Louis Desobry*—Gallatin's appointment was also negatived by a majority of 6. This, as Mr. Jefferson would say, looks something like opposition to the imperial mandate. We are also assured, that a long string of appointments was sent to the Senate by Mr. Madison, unaccompanied by any recommendations, and that the Senate politely returned them to Mr. Madison with the very pertinent request, (no doubt he

thought it impertinent,) that he would inform him who the applicants were.—More opposition.—The papers contain a detailed account of a victory obtained by the Russian Gen. Wittgenstein over the Viceroy Beaulieu, in which the latter lost 2000 men killed and wounded—27 officers and 900 men made prisoners. A division of the Russian army in Spain have also (say Spanish accounts) been severely thrashed by Gen. Mina—3000 men are stated to have been killed and wounded, and 250 waggon loads taken from the French.

The resolutions of Mr. Webster, requesting information of the Executive on the subject of the repeal of the French Decrees, have passed by the following majorities:
1st Resolution, affirm. 137 neg. 26
2d do do. 137 do. 28
3d do do. 131 do. 30
4th do do. 125 do. 34
5th do do. 93 do. 68

Highly important from Massachusetts.
The legislature of this state have adopted an able report of the committee appointed for the purpose of considering so much of the Governor's speech as relates to an extension of territorial limits, and forming new states without the territorial limits of the U. States. They conclude by offering four resolutions protesting against the admission into the union of states, created in countries not within the original limits of the United States, as not being authorised by the letter or spirit of the constitution.—And they further resolve, that the admission of Louisiana into the Union, is a violation of the constitution of the U. States, &c.

Mr. MADISON'S ILLNESS.
The president has been severely indisposed for several days, and the Post rider from Washington, who left that place on Thursday noon, stated in Town yesterday that his physicians entertained no hopes of his recovery.

GEN. DEARBORN has resigned his command, not only of the Niagara Army, but, says General Lewis, his official despatch, of the District—His health is assigned as the cause, but the Federal Republican indicates that in consequence of his gross incapacity and indecision, the executive had determined to supersede him; perhaps old "More or less" had a hint of this.

The annual meeting of the society for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures and the Breed of Sheep, was held at the Friendly Grove Factory, near the town of Winchester, on Monday the 31st day of May, 1813, for the purpose of distributing the Premiums, which were adjudged as follows, viz:

1. To Mrs. Helen for the best piece of Woolen Cloth, 20 dollars, (merino wool.)
2. To Mr. Arthur Carter, for the second best piece of Woolen Cloth, 15 dollars, (common wool.)
3. To Miss Catherine Haas, for the best piece of Cotton Goods, 15 dollars.
4. To Mrs. Eliza Baldwin, for the second best piece of Cotton goods, 10 dollars.
5. To Mrs. Holmes, for the best piece of Blanketing, ten dollars.
6. To Miss McClure for the best piece of Linen, 15 dollars.
7. To Mr. Richard K. Meade, for the best piece shorn from a lamb of his own raising, 30 dollars.
8. To the same gentleman for the finest piece of another lamb, 10 dollars. This fleece was shorn from a half blooded Merino, and weighed 12 1/2 lbs—the former fleece weighed 12 lbs, and the ram lamb, also a half blooded merino, from which it was shorn weighed 13 1/2 pounds after cleaning him.

Premiums for the greatest average quantity of Wool from fleeces exceeding twenty and fifty head of Sheep, were not distributed, because the evidence of the fact was not conformable to the 4th article of the Society's constitution; but the Society take pleasure in announcing to the public, that Mr. R. K. Meade's flock, consisting of 105 head, yielded 933 lb of wool, exclusive of many pounds of odd wool, nearly an average of 9 lb each.—In sorting one fourth for washing on the sheep's back would leave the average upwards of 1 lb—nearly the whole of this flock is mixed with merino blood, some fleeces weighed 10, 11, 12, 13, and one 14 lb. The Society, since its commencement five years ago, have had no evidence of an average that came near to this of Mr. Meade's, nor had they anticipated the important result, that Mr. Meade's cross would increase the quantity as well as fineness of the wool; such, however, appears to be the fact.

There was exhibited by Mrs. Deborah Pugh, of Frederick, a most beautiful piece of Silk and Cotton Chambray, displaying by its variegated colours and its fine and even texture, the taste and ingenuity of Mrs. Pugh—in manufacture entirely domestic; in material exclusive American, for the silk was raised from a stock of Worms managed by herself.

A piece of Cloth belonging to Mr. McCandless was exhibited by Mr. Bailey, who had dyed, dyed and dressed it; and although of an excellent quality, was not entitled to a premium by reason of the gentlemen's not being members of the society.

HUGH HOLMES,
Secy pro tem
May 31, 1813

Private advices from Washington, state, that the President has been unwell for some days; his indisposition, it is said, has prevented him from seeing the committee appointed by the Senate to wait on him and enquire whether Mr. Gallatin would be removed from the Treasury, if his appointment as Envoy should be confirmed by the Senate.—*Fed. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Washington dated 19th instant.

"The debate on Mr. Webster's resolutions becomes more and more interesting. To-day Hanson made his second speech, and was on the floor an hour and an half. You might have heard a pin drop the whole time; he was however compelled from weakness to take his seat before his argument was completed. All admired him and seem willing to do justice to his eloquence and spirit. The scope of his argument was to shew, that our government, has been wrong from the beginning in their war and continued it upon mistaken and false fact. He vindicated the honor of the federal party, reprobated in strong and feeling lan-

guage the doctrines advanced by Mr. Grundy who spoke before him and gave that gentleman a reproof which he will not soon forget. He adverted to the insinuations thrown out against Pickering in a manner to draw tears from many in the gallery, while his own eyes glistened with a manly moisture, and his utterance was almost stopped. Pearson, from N. Carolina also distinguished himself on the same side. Mr. Webster is entitled according to rule to the floor on Monday. I understand much is expected and he is too fine a fellow to disappoint any expectation.—*Ibid.*

[From the Boston Centinel, June 19.]
British account of the capture of the Chesapeake.

Yesterday the Spanish sloop Juana arrived here from Halifax, in 7 days, bringing the papers of that city to the 9th, which contain the following account of the late sanguinary conflict between the Chesapeake and Shannon frigates. No letters have been received, nor any other remarks than the following on the melancholy event.

HALIFAX, June 9.
On Sunday arrived here his majesty's ship Shannon from Boston Bay, with the American frigate Chesapeake, late Capt. Lawrence, her prize.
It is with pleasure we congratulate our readers on the capture of the American frigate Chesapeake, commanded by capt. Lawrence, by his majesty's ship Shannon capt. Broke, after an action of eleven minutes.

The following particulars of this pleasing event we have collected from conversations with some of the officers of the Shannon, and have reason to think them materially correct.

On the 25th May, his majesty's ship Tenedos, which had, for nearly three months, been cruising in Boston Bay, with the Shannon, separated from her, and capt. Parker was instructed by capt. Broke, not to rejoin him until about the 14th June. This was done in the hope and expectation, that the Chesapeake frigate, finding the Shannon was cruising alone off Boston, would come out, and give her battle—nor were our tars disappointed. Early in the morning of the 1st inst. the Shannon stood in close to Boston light-house, and observed the Chesapeake lying at anchor, with royal yards across, and apparently ready for sea.—The British colors were then hoisted on board the Shannon, and she hove to near the land; at 9 A. M. the enemy's frigate was observed to hoist her sails, and fire again; at half past 12 she weighed anchor, and stood out of the harbor, when the Shannon filled, and, under easy sail edged off the land, followed by the Chesapeake; at 4 shortened sail, at 5, hove to, with the topsails aback, for fear the enemy would not bring her to action before dark; in 20 minutes after, the Chesapeake cheered within musket shot of the Shannon, still standing towards her in such a way as left our tars in an uncertainty which side of their ship she intended to engage; at half past 5, however, she huffed up on the Shannon's weather quarter, and on the foremast coming in a line with the Shannon's mizzen, the latter fired an after gun, and her officers successively, until the enemy came directly abreast, when the Chesapeake fired her whole broadside, which the Shannon immediately returned; and here, broadside to broadside, the action commenced; in 5 minutes the Chesapeake fell along side the Shannon, and was boarded in her tops as well as on her decks, by our gallant countrymen, and in 11 minutes from the commencement of the action her three ensigns were hauled down, and soon after replaced with the English flag over them. Her decks cleared of the dead, the wounded taken below, a great proportion of the prisoners removed out of her—and accompanied by the Shannon was steered for this port.

On board the Shannon, Mr. Watt, the first Lieut. Mr. Aldham the Purser; Mr. Dun, ensign, clerk, and 23 seamen were killed—Capt. Broke, a midshipman, and 56 seamen wounded. On board the Chesapeake, Mr. Ballard 4th Lieut. Mr. Broom Lieutenant of Marines; Mr. White the Master; several petty officers, and about 70 men were killed—Capt. Lawrence, (since dead); Mr. Ludlow the 1st Lieut. severely; Lieut. Budd, 2d Lieut. do; Lieut. Cox, 3d Lieut. slightly; Midshipmen Weaver, Abbott and Nicolls, severely; and Barry, slightly; Mr. Livermore, the Chaplain, severely, and near 100 seamen wounded.

Capt. Broke, we understand, nobly led the boarders from the quarter deck, and was, we are sorry to state, severely wounded, in the moment of victory, by a sabre, on the head, while exerting himself to save two Americans from the fury of his men; he is, however, we rejoice to learn in a fair way of recovery, and we hope will soon be able to return to that station which he filled with so much benefit to his country, and with such imperishable honor to himself.

Lieut. Watt was killed after boarding the Chesapeake—he was an excellent officer. On Capt. Broke being wounded, the command of the Shannon devolved on the second Lieut. Mr. Wallis, son of Mr. Wallis of the Navy Yard, who conducted himself in a very brave manner.

Great merit is due to Capt. Broke on this occasion, not only for the perseverance with which he has so long sought a contest with an American frigate, but for the promptitude and skill with which he has decided the question of superiority, and put an end to all the vaporing with which the American papers have of late been filled. In point of size and number of guns, the two ships were nearly equal as could be wished.—Whatever advantage there was, was in favor of the Chesapeake, both as to size and number of men.

The respect due to a brave enemy was yesterday shewn to the remains of Capt. Lawrence. The Corps was landed from the Chesapeake under a discharge of minute guns, and at two o'clock reached the King's wharf—the American Ensign was spread as a Pall over the Coffin, on which was placed the sword of the deceased—six Captains of the 64th regiment, commanded by Sir John Wardlaw, preceded the corpse—the officers of the Chesapeake followed it as mourners—the Officers of the Navy generally attended—Sir Thomas Saumarez, the Staff, and Officers of the Garrison, and the procession was closed by a number of respectable inhabitants. The funeral service was performed by the Reverend Rector of St. Paul's & three volleys discharged by the troops over the grave.

A ship, the Henry, may be hourly expected from Halifax, which will bring the American account of this distressing loss. A cartel may also be expected daily at Salem.

FURTHER.
We have received from an American source, the following additional particulars:—Capt. Lawrence received two wounds by the first broadside of the Shannon, afterwards heard when he fell and was carried below.—He died the Saturday after the battle, and was buried with all the honors of war.

Com. Broke was severely wounded by a gun

bre cut in boarding, and received other severe wounds.—He was reported to be delirious.

Lt. Ludlow received 3 wounds, and had his mouth cut to pieces.

The Shannon received five shot under water, one through her copper, and had her rigging and masts much cut up.—The Chesapeake's masts were badly wounded.

The 1st Lieut. of the Shannon was shot by her own crew while hoisting the colors; having made a mistake in hoisting the American over the English colors.

Captain Thurston who has arrived at Barnstable from Halifax, says, he heard nothing there about any explosion; and though on board the Chesapeake, did not see that anything had happened to her quarter deck.—*Continued.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 21st 1813.
MOVEMENTS IN THE DELAWARE.
Arrived, last evening from Dennis Creek, 3 sloops loaded with timber for the 44 gun frigate, under the convoy of the gun boats, commanded by lieutenant Angus. They give the following information, that on Wednesday 9 gun boats and 2 armed sloops, the Camel and Buffalo, under the command of Lieut Angus, arrived off Fishing Creek, abreast of the enemy's squadron, consisting of 2 frigates, one on the upper end of the Brown, and the other on the lower end of the Brandywine. Owing to the flood tide and wind our little squadron could get no nearer the enemy.—At 4 P. M. our gun boats commenced firing on the enemy, which caused them to change their position, and get out of the reach of our squadron. From that until Saturday, when our informant left there, none of the enemy's boats on sloops appeared to be stirring abroad. Passed yesterday, five barges and a sehr, attending them, below Reedy Island, on their way down the Bay.—*Relief.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.
NEW-YORK, Sunday, June 20.
By the steam boat we have several handbills of the war operations to the northward. Gen. Lewis, with his army, returned to Fort George on the 10th inst. in consequence, it is said, of his supplies being cut off. One account states, that in two different engagements, we have lost 1000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners—another, that our whole loss is only 200.

WASHINGTON, June 22.
From the North West we learn, that Gen. Harrison had detached a body of mounted men against the posts of Brownstown and Detroit.—*Nat. Int.*

There is every reason to believe, from late accounts, that the report of a victory over the British forces in Canada, by our army under Gen. Lewis, is unfounded.—*Ibid.*

June 23.
We have from various sources indisputable and unintelligible rumours of the operations of the Army under the command of General Dearborn. We shall state on this head only what we know to be fact, derived from letters from Fort George, dated the 10th, taking it for granted that most of the other particulars we have heard are embellishments from the fancy of those through whose hands and lips the news has passed.

The army, after the repulse of the British forces, remained at Forty Mile Creek, to which they had retreated, the next day. On the morning of the second day of the skirmish, the British fleet was discovered off the shore. Our army was ordered to retreat. Sir James Yeo sent a flag on shore requesting the surrender of our army, to prevent the waste of lives, because our forces were surrounded by Indians &c. and must be captured. The answer sent by general Lewis was, that such a request did not merit an answer. Our army then pushed on for Fort George, where they arrived on the evening of the 9th, after a hard march. The Indians did not attempt to molest them, except by harassing the stragglers on the rear guard. Major General Dearborn lay very ill on the 10th—at which time the army was in quarters at Fort George.

For further accounts we shall look for official accounts, as but little reliance is to be placed on the rumours which abound in the public prints.—*Ibid.*

New-York, June 19.
U. S. sloop of war Argus, Capt. Allen, sailed from this port on Friday last for France. She carries on the Hon. Mr. Crawford, our new minister to the Court of the French Emperor.

PETERSBURG, June 32.
It will be seen by the articles under the Norfolk head, that the enemy's squadron in that vicinity have again assumed a menacing attitude,—and the movements among them would seem to indicate that they have something of an actively hostile nature in view. Let whatever may be their plans, we doubt not the enemy will every where meet with the most determined resistance. They have postponed their intention of bombarding, so long, and have given us so much time to prepare for the defensive, that no serious apprehensions are left for the result of any attack by the Squadron. More injury is expected from their marauding parties, than from any other source.—*Int.*

The passengers
Stage from Norfolk, heard very distinctly on Sunday morning, from day break until 6 o'clock, the report of a CANNONADING, tho't to be in the direction of Craney-Island. It is conjectured that the Fort on that Island has been attacked by the enemy. This evening's Mail will no doubt afford us particulars.—*Ibid.*

COMMUNICATION.

Epitaph on Mrs. Mary Meade.
This urn contains the honored dust, Of her, whose life was truly just, Whose bosom was, by every virtue warm'd, Whose conversation ev'ry hearer charm'd, Whose mind was brilliant, and whose taste was pure, Whose life religious, and whose triumph sure.

EDUCATION.

LATELY from the North—a Gentleman of liberal education wishes to engage himself as a Tutor in a genteel family in the country—little or no salary will be required if the accommodations are made agreeable, and the situation healthy. Apply to Joseph Baldwin near Winchester or to James Powers, near Eliza's Sulphur Springs, Newtown. June 26. 1f 318.

10 Dollars Reward.
DESERTED from the Recruiting Rendezvous, in N. T. Stephensburg, on the 19th inst.

Isaac Bligh.
a soldier in the 35th Regt. Infantry—said Bligh is aged about 23 years, grey eyes, light hair, about 5 feet 10 inches high.—Whoever apprehends said deserter and delivers him to the subscriber, or any officer in the U. States service that receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

GEORGE MURRAY.
1st Lieut. 35th Regt. U. S. Inf. June 26. 1f 318.

For Sale,
A strong Healthy NEGRO GIRL,
About 14 years of age, who was brought up principally in the House.

Apply at this office. June 26. 318ff.

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to the Reverend Nath Leonard, will take notice, that their notes are left for collection at the Office of Discount and Deposit of the Farmers Bank of Virginia, in Winchester.

J. S.
June 26. 318

VIRGINIA PENDLETON COUNTY SS.

JUNE TERM 1813.

Zebulon Dyer, Plaintiff

AGAINST
Margaret Peck administratrix and Michael Peck administrator of Garret Peck, deceased and Henry Peck, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Henry Peck not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first Tuesday in September next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be inserted for two months successively in the Winchester Gazette and posted at the front door of the Court's house of said County.

A Copy Felle,
Z. DYER, C. P. C.

Bath Berkeley Springs.

THOSE Ladies and Gentlemen, of Winchester in particular, and the state in general, wishing to visit Bath Berkeley Springs in Virginia, (near Martinsburg,) being the Theatre of America for three months in the year (June, July, August, and even September,) are respectfully informed that the **WATERS** are in their strongest state and in the greatest purity; the Baths and Walks in the best order, and every attention paid by the subscriber, to render full satisfaction, being long familiarized with public life; and accustomed to good living myself, the public may depend on having the best accommodation—clean beds and bedding, with comfortable rooms; choice liquors, wines, &c. which have been carefully collected; and the tables will be decorated in the first style.

The subscriber having several houses at Berkeley Springs, he will make the table to suit parties, or have a general table as the Guests may think proper. The subscriber has a Drawing Room furnished for the Ladies; a Piano Forte, Maps of different kind, reading room, &c.—a grand **Bent of Music** for balls, once or twice a week as the company may thing proper. The very best servants are selected for attendance, and every attention paid by the public's Obedient humble servant.

ROBERT BAILLY.
June 26. 318 318.