

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1814.

[No. 344.]

MR. JEFFERSON'S OFFER TO CONGRESS OF HIS LIBRARY.

MONTICELLO, SEPT. 16, 1814.

DEAR SIR—I learn from the newspapers that the vandalism of our enemy has triumphed at Washington over science as well as the arts, by the destruction of the public library, with the noble edifice in which it was deposited. Of this transaction, as of that of Copenhagen, the world will entertain but one sentiment. They will see a nation suddenly withdraw from a great war, full armed and full headed, taking advantage of another who they had recently forced into it, unarmed and unprepared to indulge themselves in acts of barbarism which do not belong to a civilized age. When Van Ghent destroyed their shipping at Chatham, and De Ruyter rode triumphantly up the Thames, he might, in like manner, by the acknowledgement of their own historians have forced all their ships up to London bridge, and there have burnt them, the tower, and city had these examples been then set, London, when thus menaced, was near a thousand years old; Washington but in its teens.

I presume it will be among the early objects of congress to recompense their collection. This will be difficult while the war continues, and intercourse with Europe is attended with so much risk. You know my collection, its condition and extent. I have been 50 years making it, and have spared no pains, opportunity or expense to make it as it is. While residing in Paris, I devoted every afternoon I was disengaged for a summer or two, in examining all the principal book-stores, turning over every book with my own hands and putting by every thing which relate to America, and indeed whatever was rare and valuable in every science; besides this, I had standing orders, during the whole time I was in Europe in its principal book-marts, particularly Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Madrid and London, for such works relating to America as could not be found in Paris. So that, in that department particularly, such a collection was made as probably can never again be effected; because it is hardly probable that the same opportunities, the same time, industry, perseverance and expense with some knowledge of the biography of the subject would again happen to be in concurrence—During the same period, and after my return to America I was led to procure also whatever related to the duties of those in the highest concerns of the nation, so that the collection, which I suppose is of between 9 and 10,000 volumes, while it includes what is chiefly valuable in science and literature generally, extends more particularly to whatever belongs to the American statesman; in the diplomatic and parliamentary branches, it is particularly full. It is long since I have been sensible it ought not to continue private property, and had provided that, at my death, congress should have the refusal of it, at their own price; but the loss they have now incurred makes the present, the proper moment for their accommodation without regard to the small remnant of time, and the barren use of my enjoying it. I ask of your friendship, therefore, to make for me the tender of it to the library committee of Congress, not knowing myself, of whom the committee consists; I enclose you a catalogue, which will enable them to judge of its contents, nearly the whole are well bound, abundance of them elegantly, and of the choicest editions. They may be valued by persons named by themselves, and the payment made convenient to the public; it may be, for instance, in such annual instalments as the law of Congress has left at their disposal, or in stock of any of their late loans, or of any loan they may institute at this session, so as to spare the present calls of our country, and await its days of peace & prosperity. They may enter, nevertheless, into immediate use of it, as 18 or 20 waggons would place it in Washington in a single trip of a fortnight. I should be willing, indeed, to retain a few of the books to amuse the time I have yet to pass, which might be valued with the rest, but not included in the sum of valuation until they should be restored at my death, which I would carefully provide for, so that the whole library, as it stands in the catalogue at this moment, should be theirs, without any grating. Those I should like to retain would be chiefly classical and mathematical, some few in other branches, and particularly one of the five Encyclopedias in the catalogue; but this, if not acceptable, would not be urged. I must add, that I have not revised the library since I came home to live, so that it is probable some of the books may be missing, except in the chapters of law and divinity, which have been revised, and stand exactly as in the catalogue which will of course be needed, whether the

tender be accepted or not.—I do not know that it contains any branch of science which Congress would wish to exclude from their collection. There is in fact no subject to which a member of Congress may not have occasion to refer. But such a wish would not correspond with my views of preventing its dismemberment. My design is either to place it in their hands entire, or preserve it so here. I am engaged in making an Alphabetical Index of the authors' names to be annexed to the catalogue, in order to facilitate the finding their works in the catalogue, which I will forward to you as soon as completed. Any agreement you shall be so good as to take the trouble of entering into with the committee, I hereby confirm. Accept the assurance of my great esteem and respect.
(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were purchased during the late confusion in that city, when all persons were more than usually desirous of selling their goods—consequently were disposed of at as good terms as before the war. Their friends would do well to call and view them.
Thos. J. on the Hill, near Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13.

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern in Charles Town, and formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson. It is well calculated for any kind of public business. Possession may be had immediately.
October 27. JOHN HAINES, [S.]

JAMES BROWN

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

Conrad Shindler, COPPER SMITH,

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures all kinds of Copper Work, viz. PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds, BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, do. COFFEE KETTLES, DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, do. WASH, do. TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, STEW, do. SAUGE, do. He always keeps on hand a complete assortment of Copper Ware, and Stove Pipe, and will engage to sell on as low terms as any person of the same business, whereby he hopes to merit the custom of the public.
Old work will be repaired in a neat manner and at the shortest notice. The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.
Shepherds Town, Oct. 13. [S.]

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of W. & T. Brown being dissolved by agreement, they earnestly solicit those who are in arrears to them, to settle their balances without delay, that the concern may be finally closed.
October 13. WILLIAM BROWN, [S.]

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION. COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON, Low priced—ditto, at 12 1/2 cents per lb. FLAX—NAILS, Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHEESE, CHOCOLATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, Sugar House MOLASSES, &c. &c. Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherds Town.
JAMES S. LANE, [S.]

Upper & Harness Leather,

KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, MOUNT LEGS, American and French Fur Tops, New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. JAMES S. LANE, [S.]

Rye and Corn Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.
October 13. CONRAD KOWNSLAR, [S.]

Red Bud Felling Mill.

THE subscribers respectively inform the public that they continue to carry on the Felling and Dying business at the above mill, where it will be filled and dressed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch; having their mill in complete order, and every material necessary in the business, they hope to be able to give the most satisfactory. For the convenience of persons at a distance, cloth will be taken in at Mr. Mathew Frame's store in Charlestown, where they will attend every two weeks, to receive and return it when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.
ARTHUR CARTER & SON, [S.]

NOTICE.

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

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 11th of November next, at the late dwelling of Thomas Davnport, deceased, all the personal property whereof he died possessed, consisting of one negro boy, horses, cows, sheep, hogs and corn, &c. Twelve mules will be given (on giving bond with approved security) on all purchases except the hogs and corn, for which the cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A. DAVENPORT, Adm'r. [S.]

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 12th day of November next, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, all the interest of Walter Shirley, in a certain tract of land near Charles Town, formerly the property of Robert Shirley, deceased, tract containing about 200 acres, the said Walter being entitled to about 40 acres; the same having been conveyed to the undersigned by deed. Deeds of Trust to secure the payments of the several sums of money therein expressed due from the said Walter to Ann Frame.
The undersigned will make such title as is conveyed to him as Trustee.
ROBERT AVIS, [S.]

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 5th of November next, at the late dwelling of Joseph Grantham, dec'd, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of 12 or 15 slaves, chiefly young, some horses, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
WM. GRANTHAM, Ex'or. [S.]

30 Dollars Reward.

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

30 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the possession of the subscriber, living on Monocacy, about 20 miles from Detriplan's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with foal, a star in her forehead, and a small spot on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dirt in her right eye, and about the size of a man's thumb, some white on both hind feet, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots, paces, &c. and works well in the gears. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or secures her, so that I get her again. Ten dollars additional will be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice.
YOST COVER, [S.]

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FELLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill, will be given—a single man would be preferred, otherwise one with a small family, with recommendations. Enquire at this Office.
October 27. [S.]

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Thursday the 3d of November, at the farm occupied by the late Daniel Eversole, all the property of the deceased, consisting of a large stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, all kinds of Farming Utensils, a new Road Wagon, Wheat, Rye, and Corn, in the ground, and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of nine months will be given on all sums above five dollars, by giving notes with approved security; all sums under five dollars the cash must be paid.
All persons indebted to the Deceased are requested to pay the same on the day of the above sale, those having claims will bring them in on that day for settlement.
JOHN ABELL, Adm'r. [S.]

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM the tardiness of a number of our customers in paying off their accounts, and the scarcity of money, we are compelled to give notice to the public generally, and especially to our customers, that we must discontinue publishing our work at least for the present. Materials cannot be had without money, and the impossibility of carrying on our business, without it, must be obvious to every person, and we hope this notice will be a satisfactory apology to our customers for this determination.
THOMAS LIKENS, Z. BUCKMASTER, JOSEPH WYSONG, J. BOADENHAM, SHEPHERD CHURCH, [S.]

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against fishing, fowling, or travelling, either on foot or horseback, through the Hermitage Farm, the property of Thomas Fairfax, Esq. or in any way trespassing upon the said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders without respect to persons.
JOHN DOWNEY, Agent. [S.]

For Sale or Rent,

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

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpeper, about 25 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair cutters, with all necessary machinery, newly built and with all necessary neighborhood, &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock river, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair cutters, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.
JOHN ALLOCK, [S.]

FOR SALE,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opecken Creek; there is also a Saw-Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—the Mill is now in complete repair. The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more to those who are disposed to purchase, as I doubt very little the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.
ROBERT C. PEEBLES, [S.]

For Sale,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opecken Creek; there is also a Saw-Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property—the Mill is now in complete repair. The other improvements are also in good repair; and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more to those who are disposed to purchase, as I doubt very little the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.
ROBERT C. PEEBLES, [S.]

Darkesville Factory.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced Felling and Dying, and is ready to receive cloth at his Mill in Buckles Town—Cloth left at R. Worthington's store, Shepherds Town, will be attended to as usual—he will continue to card wool until the first of November. He will have a quantity of Cloth and Felled Linsay for sale in a short time.
JONA. WICKERSHAM, [S.]

TAILORING.

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

WORDS OF COMMAND, And EXPLANATIONS, comprising the most important MANOEUVRES now in use in the ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE SINE QUA NON.

A London paper of a recent date has fallen into our hands in which we find the remarks copied below. At any other time we should have viewed them as the offspring of that swaggering and contemptuous disposition for which the English people and the English editors particularly, have ever been remarkable. But the result of the negotiations at Ghent, and the importance to the sentiments advanced by the London editors which entitled them to some attention.
From the London "Times" of July 2.
In another part of this paper our readers will see a document calculated to call forth the most serious reflections. We allude to the official statement of the American marine force, which may now, alas! without irony, be termed a navy. It consists (including the vessels now on order to be launched) of 33 vessels of war for the ocean carrying 947 guns, and 32 vessels for the lakes, carrying 265 guns, besides 203 gunboats, barges, &c. This force, we have no hesitation in saying, must be annihilated. To dream of making peace, or of having performed that essential duty to ourselves and our posterity, would be a folly too deplorable for common reprehension. It would betray a willful & vain array of the national safety. Let us never forget that the present war is an unprovoked attack on the very existence of Great Britain. The arch conspirators, of whom MADRID is the ostensible, and JARVIS the real head, fancied that whilst our army was employed in Spain, they could with ease cut Canada from about their throats. To any considerable naval success they did not even lift their hopes; but the fatal surrender of the Cherokees opened new prospects to them. Intoxicated with delight at beholding the British flag struck to the American, the democratic government seriously set about the task, which they had before considered hopeless, of forming a navy. It is painful to reflect how far they have proceeded in this undertaking. It is infinitely more painful to consider that even the gallant affair of the Chesapeake has hardly served to check on the full the enterprise of Great Britain. They are now persuaded that the sea is their element, and not ours. Defeated and disgraced by land, they turn with pride and confidence toward the ocean. Their very advice is hurried; their desperate economy is overcome; and in peace or war, they will henceforth look to one great object—the wresting the Trident from the hand of Britain. It is idle to talk of disputing with them about principles. They will give up any principle to-day, and to assert it to-morrow, and whether they do or not, it is totally insignificant; but the struggle with them is for actual power—power actually employed towards our destruction. There is but one way to turn the current of their thoughts and efforts from their present direction, and that is to crush their growing state to atoms. The only prize may be twice as difficult now, as it would have been (had our means then permitted it) in the first month of the war; but it may become almost totally impossible, if it is delayed till a future war. Now America stands alone; hereafter she may have allies. Let us strike while the iron is hot.

such feelings should conceive the deadliest hostility against any rival who should dare to dispute with them, and successfully to the palm of valor and skill upon the ocean; a rival already hated for its commercial enterprise, and insulted for its imagined weakness. In the high American people, such a rival, however, appeared? and in proportion to the fancied superiority and security of our enemy, was the shock that awoke him from his delusion, and broke the charm of his ideal invincibility. Smarting under the successive wounds inflicted upon her pride by our brave tars, and rankling with revenge and hatred, as well as for these offences as from a natural antipathy to our republic, and a recollection of the struggle that procured our independence, all she desired was an opportunity to turn upon us the undivided force of her immense power, and pour upon our devoted heads the full vials of her wrath. That opportunity is now afforded to her by the peace in Europe; and it is her purpose to continue the war with us until her vengeance shall be glutted, and that thorn to her bloated ambition, our growing navy, shall be crushed to atoms." It is declared by the London Editor, that it is a duty England owes to herself, and we doubt not that she considers it due as well to her interest as her pride, to annihilate our rising Navy! She will not endure a rival on the ocean, nor willingly divide its empire; and to prostrate the only power that dare assert it rights where all should be equal, we believe induces her determination to refuse us peace.—Upon this it is we ground our belief that the article copied above from the London Times discloses the true motives and views which dictated the conditions proposed to our Commissioners at Ghent. It was to place peace at a hopeless distance, and yet to throw upon the American government the responsibility of breaking off the negotiation, that they demanded concessions so extraordinary, so absurd and so degrading as to preclude all prospect of accommodation. As to the desire expressed by the Prince Regent of a peace honorable to both parties, it is proved to be the mere cant of courts. His "honorable" terms we cannot listen to without dishonor, and to concede them would be infamy. But in this war, as in that of seventy-six, England will discover her error. Happily her confidence has induced her for once to lay aside the mask, and the insulting manner in which she required our disgrace has, we trust, produced that only which was necessary under Heavens to ensure us success—a united People.

CRUISE OF THE CHASSEUR.

Arrived at New-York, on Saturday evening last, the elegant and very fast sailing private armed brig CHASSEUR, of Baltimore, THOS. BOYLE, esq. commander, of 160 men, long 124, and 130 cwt. She boarded a Dutch brig, from Lazarder for London, with barilla, she had previously been taken and given up by the Grampus of Baltimore. Put some prisoners on board, and let her proceed. Same day boarded a Portuguese ship, originally from Lisbon for Boston, she had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the convoy in sight and blowing a perfect gale) captured ship Calibury of London, from Jamaica, (originally from Curacao) with cotton, cocoa, &c. She had captured a Dutch brig, the Calypso and Thais, for breach of blockade. Took out the opium and prize crew, and gave her up. Sept. 14, was chased by two men of war, which we discovered at daylight about three miles off our weather. She overtook them with ease. Sept. 19, captured the brig Harmony of Aberdeen, from Newfoundland for London, with timber—brought her. At sun set a convoy of 33 sail, standing eastward, were in sight. 21st (the

passing the insolence and brutality of his crew. Just before the unfortunate encounter with the Reindeer, the prisoners were ordered below, and, on the latter being captured, the bullying and hectoring of the crew of the Wasp rose to the highest pitch. He says, that at least two thirds of these desperadoes are Scotchmen and Irishmen, and are most bitter in their invectives against their native soil. They would have plundered every prisoner, even to his shirt, but for the authority of capt. Blakely, who appears to be a brave man, and thoroughly captain of his own ship. It unfortunately happened, that only the last time the Reindeer was at Plymouth, Capt. Manners shifted his 32 pound carronades for 24 pounders, he having been obliged, in the cruise preceding his arrival, to throw overboard, in a gale, several of his guns, and there were not guns of the kind in store. The Reindeer was on her last cruise, having been completely worn out by long service. Her crew were remarkably fine young men, and had sailed together six years and upwards, which is very seldom the case in these small vessels, which are in general very indifferently manned. The body of capt. Manners was committed to the deep soon after the action, having been previously sown up in his cot.

The crew of the Reindeer, lately captured by the Wasp, and returned to Plymouth from L'Orient, were liberated on the arrival of the Wasp, and permitted to go on shore. They were but indifferently received by the French; while the American crew were hailed as victors, tapped on the back, shaken by the hand, and complimented for their superior prowess.

The Plymouth and Dock Telegraph, says—"The French chace macee Mrie Lucie, from L'Orient has arrived, having on board the remaining part of the Reindeer's crew, carried into that port by the Wasp U. Sloop of war, which was put under quarantine, until the following morning, when a number of French officers came off to remedy her defects. Every possible attention was paid to her wants, and she was regularly supplied with fresh beef. Two American midshipmen, one master's mate, and 17 wounded men, were taken into the hospital, and the American crew received every civility, while the British were treated with contempt and insult. A deputy American consul (a Frenchman) struck the master of an English schr. for merely asking him a single question! The treatment of the British on board the Wasp was very indulgent in every respect, except that the men were shackled both hands and feet. The crew of the Wasp confessed that their complement in the late action amounted to 210, among whom are several Englishmen, some of whom are personally known to the people of the Reindeer. Previous to the Wasp's getting into L'Orient, she burnt a brig, from Oporto to London, with wine, and scuttled a schr. called the Polly, of Plymouth, from Leghorn to London, laden with oil. Our blood glows with indignation at narrating the shameful conduct of the French, and we feel confident that it will not escape notice in the proper quarter. The most ample apology should be required and made for it, with promises to avoid such behaviour in future!!!

MILLEDVILLE, (Geo.) Oct. 20. VERY IMPORTANT. By this morning's mail His Excellency, Gov. Early, received a letter from the Secretary of War, dated the 10th inst. which states, that there is a strong reason to believe, that a British force consisting of twelve or fifteen thousand men would sail from Ireland early in September, for New Orleans and Mobile, with an intention to take possession of that city and the country through which the great rivers on which the whole of the states westward of the Alleghany mountains so essentially depend.

Accompanying the above information is a request, that 2500 detached Militia from this state may be marched as early as practicable to the aid of Gen. Jackson. We understand that orders will be immediately issued by the Executive for them to rendezvous at Fort Hawkins as soon as possible, whence they will proceed without delay to the place of destination.—Geo. Journal.

FROM THE AURORA. BATTLE OF THE FALLS. The detractors of the American character—the calculators of the administration of its government—the friends of the public enemy—the men who, in order to be permitted to carry on their pecuniary traffic in safety, would consent to live under any government, or submit to any tyrant—have, in their zeal to degrade the United States, and to detract and vilify its republican institutions, frequently asserted that the people had degenerated—that they wanted that courage which was so often displayed during, and which of course must have been acquired previous to, the American revolution.

The brilliant achievements of our gallant soldiers on the Niagara frontier have silenced those base slanders. No action fought during the American revolution, can be put in comparison with the battle of the 25th of July, at the falls of Niagara. The history of the revolution will be searched in vain for a parallel. The first brigade, under general Scott, never

contained 1200 effective men. This brigade was much reduced by the battle of Chippewa. On the evening of the 25th, it was ordered to march at a moment's warning, for the British had ordered the men on extra duty, were left in camp; with less than 800 infantry, a few dragoons, and a company of artillery. After a march of three miles to meet general Riall, strongly posted, his left flank secured by the Niagara, and a battery of nine pieces of artillery; his right covered by a wood, and having under his command, the British light brigade, consisting, by official acknowledgment, of 1500 men. General Scott formed in solid column, and immediately charged the enemy. The artillery of the enemy, however, was so powerful, and the general, so promptitude displayed, and attacked him in nearly a most severe and bloody contest, in less than two hours, he compelled twice his number of the enemy to give ground. The tremendous fire of this conflict echoed through the camp; and the remaining troops, consisting of general Ripley's brigade, were hastily assembled, and marched with less than 600 men to the field of action; they pressed forward with ardor—from the rapidity of their march leaving many stragglers. General Porter's militia, of less force, also marched at the same period. These troops rushed to the support of their gallant commander, with the most enthusiastic ardor. It was glorious to see it; new life was infused into every soul; all appeared to forget danger, and resolved to die or survive with glory. A battery of nine brass pieces was carried to the point of the bayonet.

A reinforcement of 2000 soldiers now reached the enemy, and a new conflict more terrible ensued. The roar of the cannon was lost in that of artillery and musquetry; nothing could shake the firmness of our soldiers. Superior numbers pressed on them with the bayonet; volleys were discharged, and returned at the distance of twenty paces. Thrice was the signal given, by the bugles of the enemy, to fall back and renew the charge; but the fourth time the enemy returned no more; they felt and fled from our fire, and left us in possession of the field and the victory.

A few hours after the firing had ceased, our troops returned quietly to camp, bringing with them one of the captured pieces of artillery, a general, and 200 prisoners. It is now asked, in what epoch, or in what place, during the revolution, did a force of 1400 regulars, and 600 militia, beat in pitch battle, and drive from their artillery, and from the field of battle, 3400 British regulars, posted with both flanks secured and protected by a powerful and well served train of artillery? The enemy themselves give the army the applications which stretch over our country have with fear; they admit the battle of the Falls was by far, the most obstinately contested engagement they ever had; and that the soldiers of no nation would have stood as ours did. But the highest compliment they pay the army is, in admitting that we had 6000 men, and that they were beaten by less than 2000, and that they officially acknowledged having 1500 more men than that number on their side.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 31. FROM GEN. IZARD'S ARMY. By the Steamboat which arrived yesterday, we learn verbally, that Gen. Bissel had re-crossed the Chippewa, with his brigade, the 24th, and a fleet consisting of 10 sail, were at the head of the Lake, and had reinforced Gen. Drummond's army, and that it was reported Gen. Izard would return to Fort Erie with his army.

Extract of a letter from Albany dated Saturday morning, Oct. 28th received by Steamboat yesterday forenoon. "Report says a division of our army under Gen. Bissel has been repulsed and driven back to Black Creek; that Brown's army had re-crossed the Lake and were bound to Sackett's Harbour, that Maj. Lush had had a horse shot under him, and severely wounded himself by the fall of the horse. I send you the Batavia Advocate which contains the latest news from the army."

The following articles were copied from the Batavia Advocate, the 23d of Oct. 1814. The latest intelligence we have from our army on the Niagara is up to the morning of the 20th, at which time our main force remained in the encampment at Black Creek, 7 or 8 miles above Chippewa, but were under marching orders, to cooperate with or support Gen. Bissel's brigade, 3000 strong, which had crossed the Chippewa on the 19th in the morning, 10 miles from its mouth. The advance of Bissel's brigade forced its way over the creek in the presence of a superior force, and continued to press upon the enemy in his retreat down the creek. In effecting this passage many of the enemy were slain and some prisoners made, among them is a British officer. Our loss was 6 or 8 killed and 50 or 60 wounded.

Whether it is Gen. Izard's determination to follow up this partial advantage, and to drive the enemy from his strong hold on the Chippewa is unknown; but the day may have passed in which this could have been effected. Maj. Gen. Brown left the Niagara army on the 20th, and arrived in this village last evening on his way to Sackett's Harbour. The British fleet was, off the mouth of the Niagara river on the morning of the 20th, 10 sail, among which was their new ship.

GENEVA, OCTOBER 26. Two gigs have captured on Lake Ontario and brought into Sackett's Harbour, a quantity of the enemy loaded with liquors and goods, valued at \$10,000.

FROM THE NIAGARA. We have been favored with the perusal of a letter dated at Chippewa Plains, October 16th, which states that on the 15th, a skirmish took place between the British & a detachment of our army, which had advanced to reconnoitre their works. The affair ended in the loss of 4 men killed, and one officer (major Lush) wounded.—A bridge was preparing in Camp which when completed would be traversed by the British miles to the contemplated place of crossing the Creek, and the army would immediately pass over.—N. Y. Gas.

From the Buffalo Gazette of Tuesday Oct. 18. Since our last, about 800 Light Dragoons, Artillery and Infantry have passed this for the northern army, to Canada. Brig. General Winder, and suit. Col. Fenwick, and many other officers have also passed on.

WASHINGTON CITY NOV. 3. Copy of a letter from Captain Porter, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New York, Oct. 29, 1814. Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you, that the United States' Fulton the

First, was this morning safely launched. No one has yet ventured to suggest an improvement that could be made in this vessel, and to use the words of the projector "I would not alter her were it in my power to do so." She promises fair to meet our most sanguine expectations, and I do not despair of being able to navigate in her from one extreme of our coast to the other. Her buoyancy astonishes every one; she now draws only eight feet three inches water, and her draft will be only ten feet with all her guns, machinery, stores and crew on board; the ease with which she can now be towed with a single steam boat, renders it certain that her velocity will be sufficiently great to answer every purpose, and the manner it is intended to secure her machinery from the gunner's shot, leaves no apprehension for its safety.

I shall use every exertion to prepare her for immediate service; her guns will soon be mounted, and I am assured by Mr. Fulton, that her machinery will be in operation in about six weeks. I have the honor to be, &c.

D. PORTER. The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secy of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Captain Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Sloop Peacock, New York, Oct. 30, 1814.

SIR. I have the honor to inform you of the Peacock's arrival at this place, after a cruise of one hundred and forty-seven days, during which all your remaining orders of the 28th February, you have been executed, except that which related to the Naze and coxswain of Norway and which was omitted in consequence of that whole coast being under a strict blockade by a combined squadron of English and Swedish ships. Although the Peacock's success has not been so great, as we had sanguinely expected; it is a pleasing reflection, that our disappointment has been occasioned by the uncommonly severe weather, (with constant gales from southwest to north-west) which we experienced, from the time of striking soundings in the Irish Channel, until we left the Shetland Isles, and which had the double effect, of keeping in all their trade, and compelling us to be constantly beating off a lee shore. We were four days between Cape Clear and Waterford, in which time we made but three captures, the last of which, as she was of little value we made a cartel of.—On the north west coast of Ireland we met with but very little better success as the bad weather still continued. From the Shetlands we ran for the Ferro Isles and then returned in sounding along the Irish coast, crossed the mouth of the channel, and Bay of Biscay, and made Cape Ortegal between which and the Rock of Lisbon we cruised seven days, seeing in that time but twelve sail, nine of which we spoke and found but two of them English. From thence we ran along the Portuguese coast, crossed the mouth of the Mediterranean and ran within a degree and an half of the Madeira for the purpose of falling in with their West-India and Teneriffe trade. On the 1st of September we made the Canaries, and attempted in vain to procure water at Pentaventura and Laurzarota, at the latter of which places we landed some prisoners. As a supply of water was now indispensably requisite, I determined to run on the Cape de Verdes, at one of which (St. Vincent's) after a week's work in digging and clearing out wells, we obtained the requisite quantity, and then proceeded at an easy rate to the westward, steering alternately to the S. W. and N. W. to prolong our stay, as much as possible, between the longitudes of 20 and 40 west, the track of all their East India, African and South American trade. Not a single vessel was however seen in all our run, and on the 6th of October we made the coast of Guian, at the mouth of the Mariconi river, the next day we were off Surinam, from whence we ran for Barbadoes, which we made on the 9th and continued cruising to windward of Dereads and Barbuda for a few days, and then steered for our own coast which we made on the 28th at seven, A. M. a little to the westward of Cape Henlopes.

It gives me much pleasure to inform you that from the time of our leaving N. York in March last, until our return, we have lost but 1 man (Mr. Drizzen Baldwin, M. Mate, a promising officer), and that our crew is in fine health. I trust that you will not think we have unnecessarily curtailed our cruise when I inform you we have but fifteen days provisions on board at short allowance. I enclose a correct list of our captures. I am respectfully,

L. WARRINGTON. The Hon. Wm. Jones, Secy of the Navy.

List of British vessels captured by the U. S. Sloop of War Peacock, L. Warrington, Esq. Commander, between the 28th of Feb. and 30th Oct. 1814.

Brig. Gen. Flower, from St. Johns, bound to Barbadoes, 130 tons, cargo salt, 37 tons, cargo codfish, 10 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Tringhams & Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—burnt.

Brig. Gen. Flower, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 130 tons, cargo salt, 37 tons, cargo codfish, 10 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Tringhams & Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—burnt.

Brig. Gen. Flower, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 130 tons, cargo salt, 37 tons, cargo codfish, 10 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Tringhams & Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—burnt.

Brig. Gen. Flower, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 130 tons, cargo salt, 37 tons, cargo codfish, 10 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Tringhams & Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—burnt.

Brig. Gen. Flower, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 130 tons, cargo salt, 37 tons, cargo codfish, 10 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Tringhams & Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—burnt.

Brig. Gen. Flower, from Buenos Ayres, bound to Greenock, 130 tons, cargo salt, 37 tons, cargo codfish, 10 men, 2 guns, St. Geo. R. Hinson master, Tringhams & Co. owners, captured June 17th, off Grand Banks, value 20,000 dollars—burnt.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. BRUTALITY OF THE ENEMY. Messrs. Gales & Seaton,

Having seen the following publication in the Alexandria Herald, of the 19th of October, with horror, as capping the climax of atrocity— To the Editors of the Herald.

GENTLEMEN—I have no recollection of having seen any account of the conduct of the enemy at Chaptico published in any of the public prints; you are at liberty to publish the following extract of a letter to a friend, written shortly after the affair. It is a very imperfect account written in a hurry amidst the bustle of a camp, but contains most of the facts. My name is enclosed, which you are at liberty to make public, if any respectable person should deny the truth of the following statement.

A Citizen of Maryland. "I passed through Chaptico shortly after the enemy left it, and I am sorry to say that their conduct would have disgraced Cannibals; the houses were torn to pieces, the well which afforded water for the inhabitants was filled up, and, what is still worse, the Church and the ashes of the dead shared an equally bad or worse fate. Will you believe me, when I tell you, that the stolen graves were converted into barbaco holes! The remaining glass of the church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces. The remaining glass of the church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces. The remaining glass of the church windows broken, the communion table used as a dinner table and then broken to pieces.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL. FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR AND GEN. IZARD'S ARMY. ALBANY REGISTER'S OFFICE, OCT. 31. We have nothing very new or interesting in this quarter, I enclose you a letter from Sackett's Harbor, which I received this morning, and also some paragraphs from the Buffalo Gazette, received by the western mail of last evening.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Register, dated Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 28. It is now generally believed, that an attack will be made on this place in a few days; the enemy will make every exertion in this last attempt to trouble us, but, rely on it we are safer than is generally supposed.

General Brown is daily expected here, and as soon as he arrives, there will be no difficulty in keeping what militia is now here, and his presence will induce others to come in. Buffalo Oct. 25. A British line, an advanced corps of Major General Bissel's army, under general Bissel, passed from Deep Creek, to Cook's Mills on Lyon's Creek, and were attacked by a superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour; gen. Bissel maintained his ground and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. B's loss was about 70 killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

that his men were exasperated to desperation by this conduct. You will publish this.

Yours, &c. ROBERT WRIGHT. Oct. 19, 1814. N. B. I hope every AMERICAN printer will publish it.

THE REPOSITORY. CHARLESTOWN, NOVEMBER 10.

Departed this life, on the 9th September last, near New Orleans, on his way to Head Quarters, Mobile, Lieut. JOHN SAUNDERS, of the U. S. Army, formerly of this place—His remains were interred in New Orleans, on the 10th, with the honors of war.

VOLUNTEER CORPS. There is a bill now under consideration of Congress for authorizing the President to accept the service of volunteer corps, which shall associate, organize themselves, and offer their services. The principal inducement is a monthly compensation of ten dollars for each man, the number graduated by the relative rank, to be added to them at the expiration of the term of service. They are to organize themselves, mounted or otherwise, and to choose their own officers. It is expected that the advantageous opportunity this bill holds out to enterprising men, will call forth a large number, from among the patriot states in the west particularly. The bill will not do but become a law.—[Nas. Intell.]

THE CAMPAIGN. Appears, as we apprehended, to have closed, at least on our part. We learn by the newspapers, in the absence of information from official sources, that the main body of our Army on the Niagara are about retiring into winter quarters at and about Fort Erie. The enemy reinforced by means of his ascendancy, on the Lake, appears to have become too strong to be driven from those positions, which he now occupies and maintains, after the loss of thousands of his best and most experienced soldiers. Our youthful heroes have snatched from the Britons, who acquired them at Talavera & Vittoria, the laurels they have entwined around their own brows. They have fought the good fight; and are entitled to a repose more tranquil than they are likely to enjoy on the hostile shore of Erie.

No praise can be superlative that is applied to that part of the Northern Army, which has so often faced the enemy this Summer, so repeatedly met and conquered superior force. They have nobly maintained the character of our arms; they have established the equality of American soldiers to those who learn the art in the accomplished schools of Europe. They are the leaven which is to infuse spirit, emulation, and discipline through our whole army. In one word, they have entitled themselves to the thanks of their country, which Congress has bestowed with an unanimous voice.

The superior force of the enemy on the shores and in the vicinity of Lake Ontario, will, we presume, enable him to act offensively even during the ensuing winter. If so, he will probably make an attempt on Sackett's Harbor, if not on other points. Wherever his arm may fall, we doubt not he will meet the same reception he experienced last winter at Sackett's Harbor, and lately at Plattsburg. Such demonstrations will in the end be more injurious to him and beneficial to us, than half a dozen pitched battles.—[Nat. Intell.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2. The Enemy in the Chesapeake.—Accounts received at head quarters state that the British again landed yesterday morning at Deep Creek, and proceeded to Kirby's wind mill. Captain Burd of the U. S. dragoons, have reconnoitered and ascertained the enemy's position, determined on an attempt to cut off his retreat back to his shipping. Capt. B. accordingly made a gallant charge under a severe fire from the enemy's cannon and musketry. But brig. Gen. Madison had not yet reached the scene of these operations with his infantry from the camp near the Patuxent; and capt. Burd not being so well supported by his own men as he had anticipated. He, however, made two prisoners. Captain B. was severely wounded in the hand, and narrowly escaped being himself taken. Our artillery is said to have galled the enemy while moving off in his barges.—[Fed. Gaz.]

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT ANNAPOLIS. Vidette Information.—The enemy were seen this morning (Monday) about sunrise, moving in 9 barges from their shipping, in the direction of Deep Creek, where they landed about eight o'clock, and proceeded to Kirby's wind mill. They were reconnoitered and their position ascertained. The infantry under Gen. Madison having had a march of several miles to perform, had not yet arrived, when captain Burd of the cavalry deter-

mined to charge them, with a view to cut off their retreat to the barges; he did so with the utmost gallantry, but was met by a tremendous fire from the enemy's cannon and musketry. He received a slight wound in the head; his horse sunk at the same time into a mire, and he was near being made a prisoner.

The infantry did not arrive in time to assist, but the artillery galled the enemy very severely while they were rowing off in their barges, and, it is said, dismasted one of them.

Deep Creek is about 15 miles below Annapolis.

ACTION AT KIRBY'S WIND-MILL. When capt. Burd, with his dragoons, charged on the enemy, on Monday last, they were on their retreat to their barges; the charge was made with so much spirit, that a number of the enemy had actually laid down their arms, preparing to surrender, and it is probable that the whole of the party would have been captured, if the troop had continued to press on with the same spirit and energy with which the charge was commenced. Unfortunately, some miscreant called loudly to the troop to retreat, which they mistook for an order from their officer, and obeyed—Captain Burd succeeded in rallying a part of his troop as soon as he discovered the mistake and was returning to the charge—but the enemy in the mean time recovering from their consternation had rallied behind a fence which served as a protecting breast work, enabled them to pour a very galling fire on the part of the troop which were pursuing, and finally to affect their retreat without much loss.—[Ib.]

THE ENEMY IN OUR WATERS. Ledger Office, Norfolk, Nov. 1. The Enemy Remaining.—A flag which has been to the British Commander in Herring Bay, (between Patuxent and Annapolis) returned last evening; yesterday she was boarded from the Dauntless frigate, in company with four transports and a schr. from Halifax; the frigate and transports were full of troops; the whole stood up the Bay after the flag parted company.

The force of the enemy now in the Chesapeake is two 74's, 6 frigates, 1 brig, 5 transports and 8 schooners. The Havanna and Madagascare frigates (included above) are in Lynnhaven Bay. This force, whether from Halifax or not, it is no doubt the vanguard of a much larger; it would be idle in us to offer an opinion as to the enemy's designs, we hope all will be prepared.

We have not before heard of the Dauntless being on this station; may she not be the van of Lord Hill's force? We have a Steel's List to February, 1813, and find that a frigate as the Dauntless; there is a sloop of war of that name. The officer must have given a wrong name to the officer of the flag, or made a mistake in design, to prevent any conjecture of the place from whence the troops came.

The Peacock and Chasseur, during their recent cruises, made deep impressions on the enemy; and nothing could more conclusively show the expediency of the Navy Department turning its attention towards the fitting out of a considerable number of small fast sailing vessels proper to sink, burn and destroy, whatever property of the enemy comes in their reach. High premiums and loud growling at Lloyd's would induce the Prince Regent to think of equitable terms, when he shall again prosper, and we acquiesce in a Gottenburgh or Ghent mission.

The Massachusetts force of this year, is not likely to be acted at Hartford, as was proposed. The Yankees have sagacity enough to perceive that the natural effect of revolution is change of property—and that the revolution of rebellion is hanging. They find it rather unwise to take either horn of the dilemma—and begin to think it better to live even under the "tyrannical and despotic" government of the U. States, than to desert into evils they know not of.—[Aurora.]

General Drummond complains bitterly of Lord Wellington's veterans for falling down, whilst attempting to storm Fort Erie, before they were killed—then men have it appears, been long enough among the Spaniards to find out that this is a tolerably safe Manoeuvre—upon a fortification.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL. FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR AND GEN. IZARD'S ARMY. ALBANY REGISTER'S OFFICE, OCT. 31. We have nothing very new or interesting in this quarter, I enclose you a letter from Sackett's Harbor, which I received this morning, and also some paragraphs from the Buffalo Gazette, received by the western mail of last evening.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Register, dated Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 28. It is now generally believed, that an attack will be made on this place in a few days; the enemy will make every exertion in this last attempt to trouble us, but, rely on it we are safer than is generally supposed.

General Brown is daily expected here, and as soon as he arrives, there will be no difficulty in keeping what militia is now here, and his presence will induce others to come in. Buffalo Oct. 25. A British line, an advanced corps of Major General Bissel's army, under general Bissel, passed from Deep Creek, to Cook's Mills on Lyon's Creek, and were attacked by a superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour; gen. Bissel maintained his ground and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. B's loss was about 70 killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Albany Register, dated Sackett's Harbor, Oct. 28. It is now generally believed, that an attack will be made on this place in a few days; the enemy will make every exertion in this last attempt to trouble us, but, rely on it we are safer than is generally supposed.

General Brown is daily expected here, and as soon as he arrives, there will be no difficulty in keeping what militia is now here, and his presence will induce others to come in. Buffalo Oct. 25. A British line, an advanced corps of Major General Bissel's army, under general Bissel, passed from Deep Creek, to Cook's Mills on Lyon's Creek, and were attacked by a superior force of the enemy; the fight continued an hour; gen. Bissel maintained his ground and the enemy were repulsed. Gen. B's loss was about 70 killed and wounded; that of the enemy not known.

On the 23d, the American army lay opposite Black Rock. On Sunday, Mr. Smith, butcher to the army, roasted an ox for the volunteers, and militia; and Mr. Thorne, contractor, bestowed on them a barrel of spirits.

On Friday last the British fleet, the new ship St. Lawrence, of 102 guns being along, anchored off Fort Niagara. Whether the fleet brought up a reinforcement, or provisions, or for the purpose of transporting part of Gen. Drummond's force down the Lake is uncertain.

On Friday last the brave and energetic Maj. Gen. Jackson, of the 23d, and Lieut. Armstrong, left the Niagara frontier, the scene of national glory, and proceeded to Sackett's Harbor. The respect, admiration and gratitude of the nation go with him.

A meeting of the citizens of Buffalo, was held on Sunday evening, for the purpose of adopting a respectful address to Maj. Gen. Porter, and through him the officers and men under his command, approving the spirit of patriotism which impelled them from their families and friends, from all the comforts of domestic life to the field of danger, the "edge of battle," and which sustained them in conflict, and ensured their victory. They met the enemy, and the enemy's batteries will remain as monuments of their bravery and devotion. They now return to their friends, and their comforts, with all the satisfaction of an approving conscience, and the consciousness of deserving and receiving the gratitude of their country. The 11th and 17th of September, at Plattsburgh and Erie, are proud days for the militia of New-York. On those days the main part of the character of this state, was wiped away, and the glory of its arms established.

[From the Albany Gazette of Oct. 31.] A report has been in circulation for some days, that the principle part of our army, had left Canada, and were encamped at Black Rock—Another report said, our whole army had crossed the Niagara—but as no mention is made of either of the circumstances in the Buffalo Gazette received last evening, we must wait for the next mail for a confirmation or denial of these reports. It is however very generally believed here, that Upper Canada has been evacuated by our troops. Let us to this effect are said to be now in town, but we have not seen them.

Being Agents for the principal Incorporated Insurance Companies from the capital of South Carolina to Wisconsin in the district of Maine, there are Directors in each office, or Merchants in every town, to whom reference may be had should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda, now established in the port of St. George and conducted by the Junior Partner, under the firm of WILLIAM BANKS & Co.

The most attention will be paid to the orders of Gentlemen in America, who may be Agents for Spanish, Swedish or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamation, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamation, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

HOSEA VAN, BANKS, & Co. N. B. All Letters, by Carrels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American Agent for prisoners of War, or sent to him after being opened by the Commissary of Prisoners in America. H. B. & Co.

ATTENTION! THE Light Dragoons of Jefferson County, are requested to meet at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 19th November, for the purpose of selecting a Captain and a second Lieutenant, under the sanction of the respective laws of Capt. Willis and Lieut. Yates. Nov. 8.

Pay me what thou owest. Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so tardy in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and PORK, will be received in payment—otherwise in a short time, most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, November 10.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 20th ultimo, a small BAY MALE, 7 years old, roached and bobbed, a star in her forehead, and her back somewhat injured by the saddle; paces and above her ears will be given to any person, that will deliver her to me at Harper's Ferry, and all reasonable charges paid. CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH. November 10.

By Mistake, A Wether has been slaughtered for my use, that did not belong to me; it was marked with a crop of each ear and two slits in the top—any person having lost one of the marks, shall have an equal value, on making it known to me. There is a red and white Heifer or young Cow, with a white face, an extra, at my residence on the Shenandoah, adjoining Mr. Thomas Hammonds, apparently four years old, her mark I cannot certainly ascertain, but believe it to be a slit in the left ear, and a deep slit or underkeel in the right—any person having lost one of that description had best call and view her. November 10. WM. HICKMAN. [3 w.]

LOOK HERE. I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, where I now reside, on the farm called Maj. Davenport's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's. JOHN McDONALD. November 11th, 1814. [3 w.]

NOTICE. A general meeting of the Overseers of the Poor, for Jefferson County, will be held on Thursday the 1st of December at Mr. Thomas James' tavern, in Shepherd's Town, for the purpose of appointing a contractor and manager for the Poor House for one year—Any person wishing either of the appointments will attend. By order of the President, THO. SMALLWOOD, c. o. p. i. o. November 10. [3 w.]

IMPORTANT—If true.

The Portsmouth Oracle in announcing the arrival of the Harpy, privateer, adds the following note, which, though of a questionable hope, may prove true: Captain Hagg, a Scotch gentleman, who arrived in the Harpy sailed from Aberdeen on the 3d of Sept. last, states, that previous to his leaving there, the expedition of Lord Hill, which had been fitting out at Cork, had been abandoned, and the troops dispersed; 5000 of which had gone to Holland; and his Lordship ordered to England.

KINGSTON, Jan. July 21, 1813. The printers of every newspaper in the seaport towns of America are requested to insert the following notice, once every month during the war; and as soon as peace takes place, all their regular charges for such insertions shall be paid by an agent at each port:

NOTICE. The subscribers take this method of apprizing their Mercantile Friends throughout the United States, that during the present unhappy differences between Great Britain and America, they intend generally to abstain from all communication by letters with their former correspondents, from prudential motives applicable to such correspondents.

They beg leave, however, to inform all who may have balances of sales in their hands, that orders for the same, any time during the war, will be paid at sight, or promptly remitted according to directions.

Being Agents for the principal Incorporated Insurance Companies from the capital of South Carolina to Wisconsin in the district of Maine, there are Directors in each office, or Merchants in every town, to whom reference may be had should new correspondents wish to communicate with the house in Jamaica, or that branch of it in Bermuda, now established in the port of St. George and conducted by the Junior Partner, under the firm of WILLIAM BANKS & Co.

The most attention will be paid to the orders of Gentlemen in America, who may be Agents for Spanish, Swedish or other neutral merchants, trading under the prince regent's proclamation, with the islands of Jamaica or Bermuda; and the safety of all such property committed to their charge may be depended on, provided nothing is attempted under the sanction of such proclamation, contrary to the local laws of the respective islands, or in violation of existing blockades.

HOSEA VAN, BANKS, & Co. N. B. All Letters, by Carrels, to and from Kingston, are opened by the American Agent for prisoners of War, or sent to him after being opened by the Commissary of Prisoners in America. H. B. & Co.

ATTENTION! THE Light Dragoons of Jefferson County, are requested to meet at Fulton's Hotel, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 19th November, for the purpose of selecting a Captain and a second Lieutenant, under the sanction of the respective laws of Capt. Willis and Lieut. Yates. Nov. 8.

Pay me what thou owest. Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so tardy in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and PORK, will be received in payment—otherwise in a short time, most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, November 10.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED from the Subscriber on the

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1814.

[No. 345.]

DEFENCE OF FORT M'HENRY.

From a Baltimore Paper.

The annexed song was composed under the following circumstances—A gentleman had left Baltimore, in a flag of truce, for the purpose of getting released from the British fleet a friend of his, who had been captured at Marlborough. He went as far as the mouth of the Patuxent, and was not permitted to return lest the intended attack on Baltimore should be disclosed. He was therefore brought up the bay to the mouth of the Patuxent, where the flag vessel was kept under the guns of a frigate, and he was compelled to witness the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, which the Admiral had boasted that he would carry in a few hours, and that the city must fall. He watched the flag at the Fort through the whole day with an anxiety that can be better felt than described, until night prevented him from seeing it. In the night he watched the Bomb-Shells, and at early dawn his eye was again greeted by the proudly-waving flag of his country.

Time—ANACRON IN HEAVEN.
Oh! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?
And the Rocket's red glare, the Bomb bursting in air,
Gave proof through the night that our Flag was still there,
O! say does that star-spangled Banner yet wave,
O'er the Land of the free, and the home of the brave?
On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
What is that, which the breeze o'er the towering steep,
As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream,
'Tis the star-spangled banner, O! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore,
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,
A home and a country should leave us no more?
Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
No refuge could save the hireling and slave,
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave,
And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand,
Between their lov'd home, and the war's desolation,
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the heav'n rescued land,
Praise the power that hath made and preserved us a nation!
Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
And this be our motto—"In God is our Trust."
And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

[Whoever is the author of those lines, they do equal honor to his principles and talents.]—*Nat. Intel.*

From the Columbian.

M'DONOUGH'S VICTORY.

O, freedom! raise a joyous strain!
Altho' the Eagle lowers,
"We've met the enemy" again—
Again have made them "ours!"
Champion! the cannon's thundering voice,
Proclaims thy waters free;
Thy forest-waving hills rejoice,
And echo—*Victory!*
The striped flag upon thy wave
Triumphantly appears,
And to invested landmen, brave,
A star of promise bears.
Now to the world, Fame's trumpet sounds—
The deed with new applause,
While from a CONQUERED FLEET, resounds
Our seamen's loud hurrahs!
Britannia, round thy haggard brows
Bind bitter wormwood still;
For lo! again thy standard bows
To valiant Yankee skill.
But, O! what chaplet can be found
M'Donough's brows to grace?
'Tis done! "The glorious wreath is bound,
Which time can ne'er efface!"
And still a just—a rich reward,
His country has to give,
He shall be frst in her regard,
And with her PRAXIS live!
Columbia though thy cannon's roar
On inland seas prevail,
And there alone—while round each shore
Out-numbering ships assail—
Yet dead with dead, and name with name,
Thy gallant sons shall bleed,
Till the bright arch of naval fame
O'er the broad ocean bend!
ZEPHRL.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were purchased during the late confusion in that city, when all persons were more than usually desirous of selling their goods—consequently were disposed of on as good terms as before the war. Their friends would do well to call and view them.
Thornly, on the Mill, near Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13.

Red Bud Felling Mill.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Felling and Diving business at the above mill, where cloth will be filled and dressed in the best manner, and with the utmost dispatch; having their mill in complete order, and every material necessary in the business, they hope to be able to give general satisfaction. For the convenience of persons at a distance, cloth will be taken in at Mr. Matthew Frame's store in Charlottesville, where they will attend every two weeks, to receive and return it when dressed. Written directions must be sent with the cloth.
ARTHUR CARTER & SON.
Oct. 27.

TAKE NOTICE.

FROM the tardiness of a number of our customers in paying off their accounts, and the scarcity of money, we are compelled to give this notice to the public generally, and especially to our customers, that we must discontinue crediting our work at least for the present. Materials cannot be had without money, and the impossibility of carrying on our business without it, must be obvious to every person, and we hope this reason will be a satisfactory apology to our customers for this determination.
THOMAS LIKENS,
Z. BUCKMASTER,
JOSEPH WYSONG,
J. GOLDENHAMER,
SHEPHERD CHURCH.
Charles Town, Oct. 27.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against fishing, fowling, or travelling, either on foot or horseback, through the Hemlock Farm, the property of Thomas Fairfax, or in any way trespassing upon the said farm, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders without respect to persons.
JOHN DOWNEY, Agent.
Oct. 27.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who received one or more German Muskets, will return them to the store of M. Wilson & Son, immediately, as they are called for by Mr. Samuel Annin, Military Store-keeper, Harper's Ferry, where they must be sent immediately. Those neglecting to return their muskets, will be liable to the United States as well as the subscribers.
MOSES WILSON, Jr.
THOMAS LIKENS.
October 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday the 11th of November next, at the late dwelling of Thomas Davenport, deceased, all the personal property whereof he died possessed, consisting of one negro boy, horse, cows, sheep, hogs and corn, &c. Twelve months credit will be given (on giving bond with approved security) on all purchases except the hogs and corn, for which the cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.
October 27.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter addressed to the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents to me, living in Smithfield, or to Galy & Swearingin of Shepherd's Town.
BEN. B. STRIDER.
October 27.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—there is on the premises a large Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Stable, the Dwelling House has an excellent Kitchen, with a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.
ROEBIT AVIS.
Oct. 27th.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 12th day of November next, before the door of R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, all the interest of Walter Shirley, in a certain tract of land lying near Charles Town, formerly the property of Robert Shirley, deceased—said tract containing about 200 acres; the said Walter being entitled to about 40 acres; the same having been conveyed to the undersigned by sundry Deeds of Trust to secure the payments of the several sums of money therein expressed due from the said Walter to Ann Frame.
The undersigned will make such title as was conveyed to him as Trustee.
TH. GRIGGS, Jr.
October 27.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND, desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Guilford, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent state of repair, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.
JOHN ALCOCK,
Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

For Sale,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Speckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Garding Machine on said property—the said Mill is now in complete repair, and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will not doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.
ROBERT C. PEEBLES, Jr.
August 4.

Darkeville Factory.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced Felling, and is ready to receive cloth at his Felling Mill, near Buckles Town—Cloth left at R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, will be attended to as usual—he will continue to card wool until the first of November. He will have a quantity of Cloth and Felled Linsey for sale in short time.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
September 29.

TAILORING.

IN all its variety will be carried on by the subscriber, in the house now occupied by Mr. Jacob Poissal, on King street, opposite the Globe Tavern, and will hold himself in readiness to execute all kind of work in his line of business, including officers' regimentals, ladies riding habits, &c. in the latest fashions, and in the neatest as well as the most permanent manner. The inhabitants of this Town and its vicinity, also, his old customers in this and Jefferson county, are respectfully solicited for a share of public patronage.
EZEKIEL SHOWERS.
Martinsburgh, October 13.

10 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, a bound boy, to the Shoe Making business, named JOHN GRACE, he is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, and is dressed in a blue coat with a variety of cloths. The above reward will be paid to any one that takes up said runaway and delivers him up to me, or will lodge him in jail, so that I get him again, or if brought home all reasonable expenses will be paid by HENRY SMITH.
October 27.

30 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monocacy, about 2 miles from Deleplaine's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with foal, a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dint in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, some white on both hind feet, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots, paces, racks, and works well in all seasons. Any person returning the mare to me, or her foal, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or secures her, so that I get her again. Ten dollars additional will be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice.
YOST COVER.
October 27.

For Sale or Rent,

A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern, in Charles Town, and formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson. It is well calculated for any kind of public business. Possession may be had immediately.
JOHN HAINES.
October 27.

JAMES BROWN

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

10,000 lbs. prime Sweat

Soal Leather, which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made.
ALSO,
Upper & Harness Leather,
KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS,
BOOT LEGS, American and French Fur Tops,
New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c.
JAMES S. LANE,
Shepherd's Town, August 18, 1814.
P. B. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Conrad Shindler, COPPER SMITH,

Respectfully informs the public that he manufactures all kinds of Copper Work, viz. PATENT and COMMON STILLS, of all kinds, BREWER'S COPPERS, FULLERS, &c. &c. PEE POTS, DYE KETTLES, HATTERS, do. WASH do. TEA KETTLES, BAKE PANS, STEW do. SAUCE do. He always keeps on hand a complete assortment of Copper Ware, and Stove Pipe, and will engage to sell on as low terms as any person of the same business, whereby he hopes to merit the custom of the public.
Old work will be repaired in a neat manner and at the shortest notice. The highest price given for old copper, brass, pewter and lead.
Shepherd's Town, Oct. 13.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of W. & T. Brown being dissolved by agreement, they earnestly solicit of those who are in arrears to them, to settle their accounts without delay, that the concern may be finally closed.
WILLIAM BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN,
October 13.

Weavers' Slays or Reeds,

OF EVERY DENOMINATION. COTTON YARN, Chain and Filling of every size, NICE SPINNING COTTON, Low priced ditto, at 12 1/2 cents per lb. FLAX—NAILS, Cotton and Wool CARDS, of all numbers, ALMONDS, RAISINS, RICE, CHESTNUTS, COCOA, COFFEE, SOAP and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, SUGAR HONEY MOLASSES, &c. &c. Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town.
JAMES S. LANE
July 21, 1814.

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FULLING & DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill will be given—a single man would be preferred, otherwise one with a small family, with recommendations. Enquire at this Office.
October 27.

Rye and Corn Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.
CONRAD KOWNSLAR.
October 13.

NOTICE.

ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Thomas Hart, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge the full amount of their respective debts immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Those having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly substantiated for settlement.
JOHN DANIELS, Adm'or.
November 3.

Notice.

I wish to sell at the Dry Bridge, on Saturday the 12th inst. on the plantation of F. Fairfax, Esq. 200 bushels of Corn to be delivered there, also 1000 bushels of Wheat to be delivered in a convenient mill, 300 bushels of Rye to be delivered at the Dry Bridge. One third of the money will be required in hand, the balance in one year—good security will be required, as probably the bonds may be transferred. Should I not sell it altogether, I would sell it in small quantities.
THOMAS HAMMOND.
November 3.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—it is obvious to every reflecting mind that business of this kind cannot be carried on without money—Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be received in payment at the market price. Business for the present time will be conducted for cash only.
SAMUEL RUSSELL.
Charles Town, November 3.

Notice is hereby given,

that the subscriber has obtained license, authorizing him to follow the business of a Public Auctioneer, in the ninth collection district of this county. Any person who may call upon him in that line, can address a note to him, living near Harper's Ferry. He will provide a good clerk when necessary.
JOHN KREPS.
November 3.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 12 1/2 cents) WORDS OF COMMAND, AND EXPLANATIONS, comprising the most important MANOEUVRES now in use in the ARMY of the UNITED STATES.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 7.

Extract of a letter from A. Sinclair, Esq. commanding the United States' naval force on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated, U. S. S. Niagara, Roads off Erie, Oct. 30, 1814.

SIR—I am under the mortifying necessity of stating to you that the Report mentioned in my last letter of the vessels left in the Upper Lake having been surprised and captured by boats of the enemy, has turned out to be correct. The boatswain and four men from the Scorpion made their escape, on their way to Kingston, and crossed Lake Ontario in skiffs from the Bay of Quinte to the Genessee River, from thence to this place. The man's story is a most unfavorable one, and such as I am loth to believe true, from the well known character of Lt. Turner. He says the blockade of the Nautawassaga river was raised a short time after my departure—that the Lieut. who commanded the Nancy (& who had escaped in the woods when she was destroyed) had passed up to Mackinac in boats, and it was by him and his crew they were captured. The Tigress had been separated from him five days among the Islands, in which time she had been captured. They came in sight of her, laying at anchor, in the evening; the wind being light, they anchored some distance from her, without passing signals. In the morning there was only four or five men, and no officer on deck. The Tigress got under way, run down, and fired into them, and were on board without any report ever being made to Mr. Turner, nor was there an officer of any grade on deck when she was captured. The wind was light, the Scorpion had the advantage of a long 12 pounder over the other, and could have recaptured her with much ease.—The Tigress had made great resistance, but was overpowered by an overwhelming force.—Her commander, (Sailing-master Champlain) and all her officers were wounded, as were many of his men, and some killed.—I had given Lt. Turner a picked crew from this vessel, with their crews 25 chosen men, borrowed from Col. Croghan, to act as marines. I had also left him a boarding netting; indeed, there was no precaution I did not take in anticipation of every effort, I knew the enemy would make to regain their line of communication, on which their very existence depended.

I herewith enclose you my instructions to Lt. Turner—after which I cannot express to you, sir, my chagrin at learning the little regard which appears to have been paid to them, and the evil consequences growing out of such neglect; consequences but too well known to you and the government. You must first believe the infinite interest I had taken in the expedition from the moment I had been entrusted with the conducting it, and the sanguine hope I had formed of its complete success, and the benefit resulting from it to my country, to enable you to form an adequate idea of the mortification I now experience.
I have the honor to remain, with high respect, sir, your obedient servant,
A. SINCLAIR.
Copy of a letter from Capt. Sinclair, to Lieut. Daniel Turner, dated U. S. Sloop of War Niagara, Nautawassaga River, Aug. 15, 1814.

FROM THE AURORA.

THE GHENT NEGOCIATION.

The British demand more than one third of the district of Maine, the whole of the Michigan territory, and more than one third of the state of Ohio; the whole of the country between Lake Superior and the river Mississippi, and the free navigation of that river.* In other words, they ask from the United States a tract of country larger in extent than England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland. It is very fortunate for the United States, at so early a period in her history, that such ambitious views are developed.
They demand the creation of an independent savage power within the United States, or on her confines, and with whom the United States are to be prohibited by this treaty from negotiating the further acquisition of lands.
They demand the American government not to maintain or construct any armed vessels on the lakes, or in the rivers which empty themselves into the same—there are eight or ten such rivers.
They demand a relinquishment of the right to fish on the Grand Bank, and then in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
By the federal constitution, the United States guarantee to every state in the union a republican form of the government—(sect. 4, art. 4)—and may admit new states into the union (sect. 3.) It is

will remain here and keep up a strict and rigorous blockade until you shall be driven from the Lake by the inclemency of the season, suffering not a boat or canoe to pass in or out of this river. I shall leave the Tigress with you. In case accident should happen to either one of the vessels, the other may afford her necessary assistance. Should you deem it proper to send the Tigress up to cruise a week or two, about St. Joseph's, in order to intercept the enemy's fur canoes between St. Marie and French river, you can do so, as one vessel is sufficient to blockade this river.

I should recommend your immediately finding out anchorage to cover you from N. W. gales, as that is the only wind which can affect you in this bay. I see from the Nancy's Log Book, that the small island on the S. W. of this bay is such a place as you could wish, directions for which I herewith give you. The islands north of us, may also give you good anchorage; but always be sure of good bottom before anchorage, as the loss of an anchor might prove of serious consequence to you. Should you find anchorage on both sides, I would recommend your changing frequently, and in a way not to be observed by the enemy, who might not only avail himself of your position to move out his boats in the night on the opposite side, but he might attempt surprising you by throwing a number of men on board. Against attacks of this kind, which he might be driven to by his desperate situation, as this blockade must starve him into a surrender by Spring, I must particularly caution you. When the Tigress is here it would be well to be on the opposite shores—and sometimes to run out of sight, taking care to scour both shores as you return. I shall endeavor to annoy the navigation of the river by felling trees across its mouth in order that a portage must be performed there; which must be seen by you.

I wish you to take an accurate survey of this bay, and its islands, and if possible the one on the north of it, called Matschadash, observing all its islands, creeks, bays, shoals, anchorages, courses, distances, and soundings, particularly attending to the kind of bottom.

Should any thing occur to make it necessary, you can send the Tigress express to me. If we can keep their boats from passing until October, I think the weather will effectually cut off all communication by any thing they have to float, and in the Spring an early blockade will possess us of Mackinac.
You will be particularly careful in having communication with the shore, and when you send a party for wood, let it be on an island, under the protection of your guns, and a guard from both vessels.—Wishing you a pleasant cruise.
I remain very respectfully, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) A. SINCLAIR.

The directors of the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Corporations, strongly impressed with the necessity for greater protection being afforded to the trade in consequence of the numerous captures that have recently been made by American cruisers represented the same to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on Wednesday last, and on Saturday received an answer, of which the following is a copy:

Admiralty Office, Aug. 19, 1814.
SIR—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the letter of the 27th inst. signed by you and the Secretary of the London Assurance Corporation, on the subject of the deprivations committed by the American privateers therein mentioned I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that there was a force adequate to the purpose of protecting the trade, both in St. George's Channel and the Northern Sea, at the time referred to.
I am, &c. J. W. CROKER.

Since Wednesday, the date of the letter to the Admiralty, accounts have been received that two privateers captured five briggs between the Smalls and the Tuscar; and that the York privateer of 14 guns and 120 men took a ship from Miramach to Liverpool, off Crockhaven on the 12th inst. The Constant, gun brig, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, from Cork, chased an American privateer off Tuscar, the day before, but was not able to get up with her, and gave over the pursuit. Should these deprivations on our commerce continue, the merchants and traders will not be able to get any insurance effected, except at enormous premiums on vessels trading between Ireland and England, either by the chartered companies or individual underwriters; and as a proof of this assertion, for the risks which are usually written at 15s 9d percent, the sum of FIVE GUINEAS is now demanded.

Private letters from Italy announce that Bonaparte lately quitted the Isle of Elba, and went to Leghorn in an English ship; that after staying there 12 hours he returned to Elba. The papers however add that these letters have no character of authenticity. That Bonaparte should attempt to quit the Isle of Elbo will not surprize any one.

consequently out of the power of the U. States to cede any portion of any state to any foreign potentate, and thus destroy her sovereignty, and change the form of her government.

A stipulation not to purchase from the Indians their lands, would be of very serious consequences.
A stipulation not to maintain or construct any armed vessels on the lakes, or the contiguous rivers, would admit the British claim to an exclusive sovereignty over them, and open the United States to the invasion of the savages on the N. W. frontier, under British influence at all times.
If England contemplates the subjugation of the United States at a future day the most effectual way for her to do it would be the mode of which this project of a treaty presents an outline. The creation of an independent savage power on the N. W. confines, with a boundary as signed by treaty, not to be altered. By her traders, Great Britain can always exercise a fatal influence over the minds of the Indians; by the St. Lawrence she can, at any time, transport powerful forces to Canada, and by having the undivided military occupation of the Lakes, Ontario, in the state of New-York, and Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, overwhelm the N. W. frontier with her troops, red and black allies.—The policy, therefore, of preventing this is obvious, and for us to facilitate British influence and intercourse with the Indian contiguous tribes, is ruinous to America. It is by arming, dividing and corrupting the Sepoys in India she acquires and perpetuates her dominion there, and it is by corrupting the Indians and black's she hopes to succeed here. As to the practice of impressment, that is settled by the law which forbids the employing foreign seamen, (the policy of which I may be permitted to question) after the war, so far as to render it probable, that an arrangement is practicable; yet Britain by statute naturalizes all foreign seamen who have served two years in her navy, or married to an English woman.

The treaty of Greenville of 3d Aug. 1795, made by General Anthony Wayne, 3d art. says—"The general boundary line between the lands of the U. States, and the lands of the said Indian tribes, shall begin at the mouth of Cayahoga river, and run thence up the same to a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of Kentucky or Cuttawaga River." Twelve tribes were parties to this treaty. By subsequent treaties down to 1805, this boundary was extended, and all the country between the Ohio and Washash, was ceded to the United States, to the south shore of Lake Erie.

From the claim of the British commissioners it is thus evident, they desire to cut off a Vauxall slice from the state of Ohio, of about 120 miles of territory, and what is of equal importance, all the land north and west of it—Michigan territory, &c. And from their proceedings in the district of Maine, evidence enough is before us, that they do want an increase of territory, as they have occupied Castine, Penobscot, Eastport, &c.—thus taking a half of that district, and demanding "such a vacation line of frontier, as may secure a direct communication, between Quebec and Halifax."
It is impossible any American can listen to such terms without indignation—and we feel warranted in saying, that to restrain the United States from treating with the Indians, that to despoil them, through Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, and the Lakes, of their natural frontiers and soil—to admit Britain an exclusive right to arm on the lakes, and thus the military occupation of both shores—to erect an independent savage power on the confines or within our dominions, and to curtail our fisheries, secured by the treaty of 1782—are demands, at tempt, or pretensions, which united A-

merica will never submit to, but with the loss of her freedom. CIVIS

* This was granted by the treaty of 1782.
† Secured to the United States by the treaty of 1783, art. 1 Gray, App. 12.
‡ Excited even in peace to hostilities against us, with a view to check the settlements of the U. States, see the late correspondence of Mr. Monroe with our ministers abroad.
§ See the 3, 4 and 5 art. of this treaty in 1 Gray, App. 93 to 96.
¶ But the N. W. company (although B. or A. cannot appear to the protest) may purchase and from the Indians. This company, sanctioned and supported by B. is distinguished as being very inimical to us. And this view is material in the consideration of the proposed treaty.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov 9.—The Prussian ship Hannibal has arrived within the Hook. She left Bremen September seventeenth, and the editors of the New York Gazette have been politely favored with Bremen papers to the fifth and London Couriers to the second of that month. From these papers they have made some interesting extracts.
The passengers say, the negotiations at Ghent were considered as broken off, and our Commissioners on the eve of departure in the Neptune.
The Great European Congress was, it is said, to have met at Vienna on the 8th of September.
It was also reported, that Lord Wellington, with 40,000 men, was in Belgium; and that Lord Hill was to sail for America the second of September.
We have carefully examined the London papers for movements of the force said to be preparing for America; but, in none of them subsequent to the rupture of the negotiations at Ghent, do we find a word of this much talked of general and his expedition. In the Courier of the second 9, we find that several transports sailed from Ramsgate on the 31st of August for Ostend, having on board the Coldstream Guards, &c.—and that the force assembled at Plymouth for America, was stopt Sept. 1.

The EXTRACTS which follow, are copied from the London Courier, the ministerial paper—[N. Y. Gaz.]

LONDON, AUG. 22.

American Privateers.

The directors of the Royal Exchange and London Assurance Corporations, strongly impressed with the necessity for greater protection being afforded to the trade in consequence of the numerous captures that have recently been made by American cruisers represented the same to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on Wednesday last, and on Saturday received an answer, of which the following is a copy:

Admiralty Office, Aug. 19, 1814.
SIR—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the letter of the 27th inst. signed by you and the Secretary of the London Assurance Corporation, on the subject of the deprivations committed by the American privateers therein mentioned I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you, that there was a force adequate to the purpose of protecting the trade, both in St. George's Channel and the Northern Sea, at the time referred to.
I am, &c. J. W. CROKER.

Since Wednesday, the date of the letter to the Admiralty, accounts have been received that two privateers captured five briggs between the Smalls and the Tuscar; and that the York privateer of 14 guns and 120 men took a ship from Miramach to Liverpool, off Crockhaven on the 12th inst. The Constant, gun brig, which arrived at Liverpool on Thursday, from Cork, chased an American privateer off Tuscar, the day before, but was not able to get up with her, and gave over the pursuit. Should these deprivations on our commerce continue, the merchants and traders will not be able to get any insurance effected, except at enormous premiums on vessels trading between Ireland and England, either by the chartered companies or individual underwriters; and as a proof of this assertion, for the risks which are usually written at 15s 9d percent, the sum of FIVE GUINEAS is now demanded.

Private letters from Italy announce that Bonaparte lately quitted the Isle of Elba, and went to Leghorn in an English ship; that after staying there 12 hours he returned to Elba. The papers however add that these letters have no character of authenticity. That Bonaparte should attempt to quit the Isle of Elbo will not surprize any one.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Private letters from Italy announce that Bonaparte lately quitted the Isle of Elba, and went to Leghorn in an English ship; that after staying there 12 hours he returned to Elba. The papers however add that these letters have no character of authenticity. That Bonaparte should attempt to quit the Isle of Elbo will not surprize any one.

LONDON, AUG. 30.

Private letters from Italy announce that Bonaparte lately quitted the Isle of Elba, and went to Leghorn in an