

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1814.

[No. 345.]

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 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.

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 Tigris 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 Tigris 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 Tigris 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 Tigris express to me. If we can keep their boats from passing until October, I think the weather will effectually cut off 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.

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 assigned 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 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 Washaw, 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 1782, 3 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, p. 10, 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 stopped 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:

(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.

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.

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 Bombs 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, 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, freemen! raise a joyous strain!
 Aloft the Eagle towers,
 "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
 Triumphant 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 deed with deed, and name with name,
 Thy gallant sons shall blend,
 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.
 Thoroughly, 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 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.
 [3 w.]
 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,
 T. BUCKMASTER,
 JOSEPH WYSONG,
 J. GOLDENHAMER,
 SHEPHERD CHURCH.
 Charles Town, Oct. 27. [3 w.]

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against fishing, fowling, or travelling, either on foot or horseback, through the Heritage 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.
 [3 w.]
 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.
 [1 w.]
 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.
 [3 w.]
 Oct. 27.

(G.P. The person who borrowed the subscriber's Great Coat, will much oblige him by returning it on the above day.)
 A. DAVENPORT.

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.
 [3 w.]
 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.
 [1 w.]
 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.
 [3 w.]
 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 Guilpeper, 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 wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill 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. [1 w.]

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 no 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. [3 w.]

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. [3 w.]
 N. B. Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age will be taken as apprentices.

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 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.

October 27. [3 w.]

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 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.
 [3 w.]
 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.
 [1 w.]
 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, do. LOF.
 PEE POIS,
 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. [3 w.]
 N. B.—Any order in the Foundry line, will be executed with dispatch.

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,
 [3 w.]
 October 13.
 [The business will be continued by W. M. BROWN.]

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 House MOLASSES, &c. &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. [3 w.]

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 bills 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. [3 w.]

I wish to sell at the Dry Bridge, on Saturday the 12th inst. on the plantation of F. Fairfax, 240 bushels of Corn to be delivered there, also 100 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.
 [1 w.]
 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. [3 w.]

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.
 [3 w.]
 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.

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. 8th, 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 Nautawassauga 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 Tigris 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 Tigris 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 Tigris 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; 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, Nautawassauga River, Aug. 15, 1814.

SIR—having accomplished the object for which the squadron came into this quarter, in the destruction of the enemy's whole naval force on this lake, I am on the eve of returning to Lake Erie; but as it is all important to cut the enemy's line of communication from Michilimackinac to York, which through the Nautawassauga river, Lake Sinclair, &c. and on which his very existence depends, you

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 Tigris 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 Tigris 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 Tigris 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 Tigris express to me. If we can keep their boats from passing until October, I think the weather will effectually cut off 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.

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 Gulph 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

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 assigned 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 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

The French funds continue rising—they are rather above 70.
The report of the rupture of the negotiation with America has obtained some credit on account of the rise in the prices of cotton, tobacco and other articles.—Large purchases have been made in London and Liverpool.

A message has been sent off from Ghent to America, and some delay will naturally take place; but we do not believe there is any foundation for the report of the negotiation having been broken off.

Accounts from Bermuda state that the number of troops from Bordeaux that arrived there on the 24th ult. was 12,000, and that they were, to proceed immediately to the United States, supposed against Long-Island.

An order came down on the 20th to Plymouth, for sending off 130 shipwrights from the dock yard, to assist, it is believed, in the completion of some vessels required for service on the American lakes and coasts.

Ten quartermen, 200 shipwrights, and 12 blacksmiths, are to proceed from Portsmouth dock-yard to Canada, in the *Zelus*.

LONDON, AUG. 31.
The march of the Hannoverian troops into Belgium has been quickened—and a large camp is to be formed on the frontiers, in September. These measures will serve to strengthen the report that France means to urge at the Congress claims (which will no doubt be rejected) to an extension of territory, on the side of Belgium.

We received this morning Dutch papers to the 28th inst. They contain the following article from Ghent, which gives a very different account of the Negotiation with America than the reports which have been in circulation for these three or four days past. It says, that the negotiations though suspended had been resumed, after the return of a messenger from London; that Lord Castlereagh's interview with the American Commissioners had been productive of much good, and finally, that the negotiation was likely to terminate in peace.

We pretend not to know how far this account is correct. It certainly differs with the one inserted in the Liverpool paper of Monday, which "stops the press to insert the following interesting intelligence, which we are favoured with by a merchant here."

Four expresses have arrived in this town, communicating the important intelligence of breaking off the Negotiation at Ghent, after the Commissioners had two conferences to exchange their credentials and talk over the interests of their respective governments. On the 16th, the basis of a treaty was submitted to the American Commissioners, and they refused to admit a single article. On the arrival of Lord Castlereagh, the American Commissioners were sent for, and it was again submitted as the ultimatum of the British government, and official and total rejection was prepared by the Americans, to be sent to our Commissioners, when the expresses set out from Ghent, and the John Adams is immediately to proceed to the United States with this result. The Neptune is ordered round to L'Orient, to take the American mission home—from thence, on the 1st of October their departure is deferred until this day, to allow Mr. Gallatin time to see some relatives in his native country.—[*Liv. Adv.*]

Positive as the statement is in this Liverpool paper, we still believe, that negotiation is not broken off. The American Commissioners, it is said, did not expect that we should demand an extension of territories to protect Canada. This is impossible. They must have expected it. We have been attacked in Canada, and no British minister would be so unwise and regardless of British interests as not to insist upon security in that quarter against such attacks in future. Canada is necessary to our West Indies, and our West Indies are necessary to our naval power and therefore Canada must be made secure—and secure it can only be made by cessions.

But it will be said, that though Mr. Madison might and must have expected such a demand, he could not give the Commissioners the means of acceding to it, because those means could only have been a special act of the Congress consenting to such cession. Very true. But the demand being made, it could naturally be transmitted to the President, who lays it before Congress, (and this would of course produce a delay in the negotiation) unless he was prepared for the demand being made, and determined at once to reject it.

Deal, Aug. 30.—Remain in the Downs, the ships Monmouth, Bucephalus, Griffen, Bermuda, and Olympia, and 20 sail of transports.

Falmouth, Aug. 30.—Arrived Portuguese brig *Isabella*, Cordosa, 29 days from Philadelphia for Copenhagen, with passengers.

Plymouth, Aug. 29.—The Dover is come in here to take on board troops for America.—The *Norge* and *Alceste* are expected here for the same place.

Liverpool, Aug. 28.—All the vessels from Amelia Island, that had been confiscated in this Port, have been given up with their cargoes to their owners.

Greenock, Aug. 26.—The detachment of the 91st regiment, which arrived here, this week, to embark in transports for Cork, left here yesterday for Ayr, having received counter orders to that effect. The divisions of the 71st and 79th, which likewise marched in here about the same time, this morning took their departure for Glasgow.

Paris, Aug. 27.—They write from Belgium that Lord Castlereagh had at Ghent an interview with the American Ambassadors. We hope that peace will soon be concluded between England and the United States.

Aug. 28.—Lord Castlereagh arrived in this city yesterday. Our funds are 70.

London, Sept. 1.—The Emperor of Austria has taken under his protection one of Bonaparte's Orders. The Order of the Iron Crown is declared to be one of the Orders of his House, and he is to be Grand Master. Some changes are intended in the statutes, and in the mean time the Members are to continue to wear the decorations as they exist at present. This measure is intended, no doubt, to attach the Members to the interests of the house of Austria: probably we shall soon hear of its being the intention of the emperor of Austria to wear the Iron Crown.

Switzerland continues to be in a state of great fermentation, and hostilities are expected unless the Allied Powers interpose immediately their powerful influence.

It is still insisted that the negotiation with America has broken off, and that the British government has been applied to grant the privileges of a cartel to the Neptune American ship. It is added in a morning paper, that "she has been ordered to quit Gottenburg, and to repair to Brest." Mr. Gallatin, who is a native of Geneva, will, we are told, make an excursion to Switzerland, and the other commissioners will pursue their several inclinations, with the exception of Messrs. Adams and Russell, who are to go to St. Petersburg and Stockholm, to fulfil their appointed duties as ministers to those courts.—Such as the American public agents as return to America, viz. Messrs. Gallatin, Clay and Bayard, and their secretaries, are to be assembled at Brest, so as to be in readiness to depart by the 1st of October next. Congress is to set the first week in November, when it is probable, the Neptune will have arrived, and those persons will have submitted their statement of the progress and result of the negotiations to the executive government at Washington.

Had the negotiation been entirely broken off, we apprehend that our government would have announced it officially. Count Rumford died on the 21st ult. at his country house at Antell in France of a nervous fever.

It is the intention of the Admiralty, in consequence of the numerous captures made by the Americans, to be extremely strict with captains who quit their convoy at sea, or who contrary to orders, sail without convoy. Prosecutions of masters of ships for neglect of this description, have already commenced, as will be seen by the subjoined extract of a letter:—

"Lloyd's, Aug. 31.
"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to inform the committee, that they have given directions to their solicitor to prosecute the masters of the following vessels, viz: Mr. Smart, of the *Arabella*, lately arrived at Liverpool, from St. Domingo and Jamaica, for sailing without convoy; and Mr. Ruddell, master of the *New Frederick*, from Malta to Hull, for deserting the fleet under convoy of his majesty's ship *Milford*, in June last.

(Signed) JOHN BENNET, Jr.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

A mail from Hamburg arrived this morning. The Hamburg Correspondent contains an article from Austria, which, while it speaks of conviction entertained by well informed people, that the Congress will have a favorable termina-

tion, dwells upon the military preparations of Austria, whose whole army is on the complete war establishment. The Bavarian army has been increased, and remains also on the war establishment.

The accounts from Germany and the Netherlands speak of the military preparations and movements in both those countries. The Hessian army, which was ordered to be in a great measure disbanded, is now to be placed upon the full establishment and to be ready to march at the first notice.

Orders were issued by Government yesterday for raising the blockade of the ports of Norway.

GHENT NEGOTIATION.
Speaking of the reported rupture of the negotiation at Ghent, a morning paper says:—

"That in the first instance, the British commissioners submitted a project, which was to be considered a preliminary to the general objects of the Negotiation. This being rejected, a second series of proposals were made, which contained the substance of the preliminary demands, with some fresh propositions. These new terms were judged to be more objectionable than the former, and to both of them, in this stage of the business, the Republican Plenipotentiaries gave a long but decisive answer, in which were examined all the leading subjects of difficulty and litigation between the two countries.

"Since that communication was made, we are informed there have been no conferences, and we believe that the American Agents are waiting only for a formal notice from our commissioners, that the discussions are terminated. "It is said that the American Commissioners have not allowed the introduction of any other propositions than those which were originally alleged to have been the object of examination.

"Orders were expected at Ghent for the return of the British Commissioners, and the report is, that Lord Gambier and Mr. Goulburn have already quitted that city, in consequence of instructions from their government.

"Nothing has yet been published at Ghent, officially, or otherwise, of the rupture of the negotiation."

Plymouth, Aug. 31.—Arrived the brig *Alicion*, Wm. Davis, master, from Malaga, bound to Amsterdam, with wine and fruit—was captured by the American privateer *Sabine*, in May last, and recaptured the 3d inst. on the Banks of Newfoundland, by the *Conquestador*.

Arrived also, the schr. *Rover*, of Guernsey, from the Havana, with sugar and coffee, was captured by the York American privateer, and recaptured by the *Conquestador*. The homeward bound West India fleet, under convoy of the *Conquestador* and *Leviathan*, passed up the Channel last evening.

Lord William Stewart, commander of the *Conquestador*, capt. Duff, of the *marines*, four midshipmen, and 24 men, died between the 27th June and 16th July, of fevers.

Sept. 1.—Several ships, which were under orders for America, were STOPT this morning for the present.

Yarmouth, Sept. 1.—Sailed, H. G. transport, with a detachment of 1st Royals, 21st and 70th regiments of foot, for Scotland for Portsmouth, to proceed to America.

BOSTON, NOV. 3.
A sloop of and for Providence from New York, with flour, &c. was captured on Monday last outside of Block Island, by a British privateer sloop, all the crew, except one, taken out, a prize-master and three men put on board and ordered for Halifax.

Soon after the American sloop left on board persuaded the men that it was necessary to caulk in the dead lights and companion, as having no pumps should it come on to blow, she must sink. While two of them were employed caulking inside the companion, and he out side, and one at the dead light, he suddenly closed the companion slide on the three, and secured them below while doing this, the fourth at helm, observing him, seized an oar and struck him to the deck, and severely wounded him, he however immediately recovered himself, seized a hammer and with it, in return, struck his antagonist to the deck, then kept him, and threatened to knock his brains out, if he attempted to resist—in that situation he tied his hands together and confined him under the cable box on deck.

Afterwards coming on to blow, and he being unable to work the vessel alone he offered the fellow (under the box) his life provided he would assist him in working the sloop into port, which he gladly accepted of, and she arrived at Newport, on Tuesday, when the heroic tar delivered over his prisoners to the gun boats.

This information is communicated by a gentleman from Newport.

(* By the name of Perkins, as stated in the Newport Republican.)

From Portland, Oct. 31, to the *Ex. C. H. Books*.
The privateer schooner *MAMMOTH*, Capt. Franklin, of Baltimore, arrived here last night, being in size of 4 mules—She has brought in a cargo of woolen goods, principally blankets, taken from a transport. She has taken TWENTY

ONE prizes, eighteen of which she destroyed, three that she ordered in—the last about 10 days ago, laden with brandy, rum, &c. from London to Quebec. Her crew, 40, from London principally in the Bay of Biscay and English Channel; two or three days since was chased off by a frigate and fell in with two others, all of which she sailed. The number of prisoners taken by her, is two hundred and seventy-five—she brought in two or three only.

Extract of a letter to the Keeper of the *E. C. H.* dated
Office of the Newport Mercury,
Monday Evening, Oct. 31.
LATE FROM BERMUDA.

"Yesterday arrived at this port, the Spanish schooner *Arbes*, Captain Elkins, from Bermuda, in ballast. Sailed from Bermuda the 19th inst. on her return with two 74's, and 4 or 5 frigates, had arrived there from the Chesapeake. No part of Lord Hill's expedition had arrived there, nor were they soon expected. Admiral Cochrane was daily expected from Halifax. The body of Sir Peter Parker, was buried at Bermuda on the 18th inst. From 800 to 1000 troops were there, but no expedition was fitting out. About 200 American prisoners were at Bermuda, who were to be sent to England. Provisions of every kind, (except flour) was scarce and high, beef was 40 dollars per barrel, corn 4 dollars per bushel. There had been no late arrivals at Bermuda from England, and no prizes had been sent out from Bermuda, he met several prizes vessels from the Chesapeake, with flour going in. Yesterday off the entrance of our harbor, capt. Elkins was boarded by the Morgiana sloop of war, and permitted to proceed. A frigate passed this harbor this morning and entered the *Navard Sound*."

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of Thursday, received by the *Accommodation* Stage.
A gentleman who arrived last evening in the *Eastern* stage, states that about 2 o'clock, yesterday a ship was seen standing into Portsmouth, supposed to be a prize to the *Harry*.

NEW YORK, OCT. 4.
By the *Steam Boat* we gather from passengers, that at the latest accounts from the army, general Izard still remained on the Canada side, general Brown's division only having recrossed the Niagara. General Drummond, it would appear, had received no reinforcements, as reported; and so, there may be yet more fighting in the enemy's territory before the campaign shall finally close for the season.—[*Col.*]

Norfolk, Nov. 4.
Four British prisoners, consisting of a midshipman and three men, belonging to the *Madagascar* frigate, Capt. Doyle, was brought over from Hampton yesterday, and delivered into the custody of the Marshal at this place. They were taken on board an Eastern Schooner, captured by the enemy some days covering her station, off Egg Island, but which grounded in passing Egg Island Shoals. The Skipper (who remained on board) watching a favorable opportunity jumped into the punt along side, and paddled for the shore, but soon after returned with several armed men, who retook the vessel, and made the crew prisoners.

LOSS OF THE FRANKLIN.
It is with regret we state, that the schr. *Franklin*, commanded by Sailing Master *Hobbes*, and employed as a look out vessel on this station, was captured on Sunday morning, out side of Old Point Comfort, by a tender and 14 barges from the Havana and Madagascar frigates. The *Franklin* was unfortunately caught in a severe gale of wind while entering the mouth of the Hampton Roads on Saturday evening, and after many fruitless attempts to get back into the Roads, the night coming on intensely dark, she came to anchor under Buckaroo shore for the night. The next morning was a dead calm, and the enemy discovered her situation, dispatched his barges to attack her. The *Franklin* mounted only one 9 pounder, and two 6 pound carronades, with a complement of 33 officers and men, fit with a force so widely disproportionate to that of the enemy, they maintained the conflict for two hours, and was finally carried by boarding a clipper who saw the whole action from the sheet, declares that the crew of the *Franklin* fought the enemy hand to hand, 15 minutes after they boarded. We have but too much reason to apprehend that the irregular delinquency and nearly the whole of his brave command were either killed or wounded. As a flag has gone down on the British ships to ascertain the fate of these brave but unfortunate men, we expect soon to be in possession of all the particulars of this very interesting affair. The enemy no doubt paid dearly for his prize.

[Letters have been received in town, from a source to be relied upon, which state that the flag which was sent down effected an exchange of prisoners, and it turns out fortunately that not a soul was injured on board the *Franklin*, and the British say they were equally fortunate.]

Alexandria Herald.
RICHMOND, NOV. 10.
OFFICIAL.
To Major Gooch, D. A. G. dated
WILLIAMSBURG, NOV. 2.
"I received a letter from one of the videttes stationed at Hampton, informing me the enemy had considerably increased in number since I left there, when I was on at anchor directly between Cape Charles and Henry, the other under press of sailing up the bay, Cape Charles bearing due N. 7 miles. The vidette informs me there are now in the bay, four 74's, 3 frigates and enemy's ships, size not distinctly known. The 2 other barges attacked by the hostilities, Fox hill, and another in cutting off two of them; the other 3 decided on cutting off two of them; they were our people, who extinguished them and saved the cargoes for the owners."

FREDERICKSBURG, NOV. 2.
A HORRID MURDER
Was committed on Monday at Hansborough, of King George County on the 2d inst. A man by the name of John Smith, a native of Ireland, has been apprehended as the perpetrator. The following are represented to be the circumstances of this atrocious act, as stated by some disinterested negroes. Smith (who had some dressings) came to his house with a musket, and enquired of a negro woman (there was no white person at home) where was she replied that she did not know, they were posed here with the people who were on the cutting wood. He asked where that was and being informed went that way. Mr. Hansborough was lying down at some distance from them with his hat over his face. Smith was seen by the negroes to approach within a few steps of him, fire off the gun, go up to the body, and then go off. The load entered Mr. Hansborough's side a little below his heart, and when the negroes got to him below his heart, and they have apprehended Smith, who is now in custody. He is supposed, when he went up to the body of Mr. Hansborough, to have robbed his pockets of three or four thousand dollars, he being known to have a large sum of money by him, and on examination no money has been found.

ERIC, NOV. 4.
An express passed through this place yesterday, on his way from Buffalo to Detroit. He stated that the principal part of gen. Izard's troops were at Buffalo, the remainder at Fort Erie—the outer works of the fort have been destroyed.

THE REPOSITORY.
CHARLES-TOWN, NOVEMBER 17.
DIED, lately at Erie, (U. C.) Capt. ANGUS McDONALD, of the U. S. Army.

The Governor of Virginia has by proclamation, appointed the first Thursday in December next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout that Commonwealth.

From the *Richmond Compiler*.
NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
His Excellency JAMES BARBOUR, having served out the constitutional term, the Legislature yesterday proceeded to the election of a new Governor. At the close of the second ballot, it appeared that Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq. was elected by a majority of twelve votes, viz.

W. C. NICHOLAS	102
A. T. MASSON	90
Majority	12

We understand that the Governor has received a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that Colonel Hamilton of South Carolina, with 500 regular Rifemen, would be shortly stationed in the Northern Neck for its defence.—[*Nich. Enquirer*.]

We understand that Captain Leonard, the officer who surrendered Fort Niagara to the enemy last winter, has been exchanged and is now under arrest. He will be tried as soon as officers can be spared from field duties for that purpose.

Richmond, Nov. 10.
VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
Yesterday the bill for establishing Salt-works at the expense of the State, was lost by a majority of 5 votes.

On Monday, on the motion of Mr. Woodbridge, the House came to the following Resolution: "Resolved, That the 23d Rule of this House shall not be suspended longer than 15th of the present month." Of course no more Petitions will be let in, after that period.

NEGOTIATIONS AT GHENT.
On Friday last, Mr. McTear laid the following Resolution before the General Assembly: "Resolved unanimously by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the terms proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent, as the basis of a negotiation between their government and that of the United States, are such as cannot fail to excite in the breast of every patriot the strongest sentiment of indignation and contempt—that they would highly disapprove any further advances on the part of the United States to effect a peace with our insolent and perfidious enemy—and that the State of Virginia will now, and always, with alacrity and promptitude, give its utmost support to the general Government in the prosecution of the present war, until a peace, honorable as well as just, shall be obtained.

After some debate, this Resolution was referred to the Committee of the whole House.

On Tuesday last it was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when on motion of Mr. Mercer, the words in *Italy*, "That they would highly disapprove any further advances on the part of the U. S. to effect a peace with our insolent and perfidious enemy—were stricken out.—On a subsequent motion of the same gentleman for the other words in *Italy*, "and contempt" were also stricken out.

Mr. Starned then moved the following as a substitute for the Resolution thus amended: "Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia regard the terms proposed by the Commissioners of Great Britain in the late negotiation at Ghent, as the basis of that negotiation, with the liveliest emotions of indignation as arrogant on the part of Great Britain, and insulting to the United States, manifestly inconsistent with, and demanding the united exertions of every citizen of these States in the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war, until it shall be terminated by a just and honorable peace.

Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the words in *Italy*, as being indecorous and unsuitable to the dignity of State Papers.—After considerable debate, the motion was lost, the Resolution was adopted for the substitute, the other words in *Italy*, and the House laid the subject upon the table.

Yesterday, it was again taken up—when Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the word "arrogant" and insert "extravagant"—intimating that he should also propose to strike out "insulting" and put in "degrading." Mr. McTear attempted to show, by various quotations from the State Papers of '75 and '76, particularly the Declaration of Independence, that our fathers were in the habit of speaking even more strongly and plainly of the conduct of Great Britain in the late negotiation at Ghent, than the other words of the gentleman, who were in favor of Mr. Mercer's motion attempted to show that the cases were not parallel. After a wide field of debate, in which the terms of the enemy were characterized by one sentiment of indignation from all parts of the House, and a call was made for an unanimous expression of the sentiments of the House—the one side still declaring that the term "arrogant" was indecorous, and the other still repeating that the word was neither too strong nor indecorous, but was exactly suited to the fact. Mr. Mercer's motion was lost, *Yeas* 68, *Nays* 68.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Boston Patriot*, dated
Dead Greeks, (U. C.) October 19.
"The army under command of major general Izard, advanced as far as Chippewa Plains, on the 14th inst. having to

replace the bridges which the enemy destroyed, and driving in his outpost, after some sharp skirmishing with our light corps in the afternoon of that day. On the 15th, the enemy appeared in force at the village of Chippewa, but shewed no disposition to give us battle. The bridge had also been destroyed, and no means were then possessed of reaching him, but by our artillery, which was brought up and directed by captains Towson and Archer—disabling his batteries, and almost silencing his field artillery before night; when we returned to the encampment. On the 16th, we again shewed him our front in order of battle, and although reinforced he could not be drawn into the contest. On the 17th, the army changed position and retired seven miles up the Niagara. Gen. Bissel was detached with his brigade on the morning of the 18th, to watch the effect of this movement, while the main body continued on its ground, in the hope of drawing the enemy from his position. The brigade of gen. Bissel, had by a circuitous route through the woods, gained the vicinity of a draw bridge, about three miles above the mouth of Chippewa river—and allowing but a part of his force to be discovered. At day break the enemy threw over a strong column to destroy what he considered a reconnoitering party, and was instantly received by the brigade; and though far superior in numbers, he was beaten with great slaughter, driven over this bridge, and pursued so closely, as to leave no time for its removal. The battery which defended the passage was gallantly carried, giving time only to discharge two rounds before it was occupied by our troops. The enemy was reinforced, but obliged to give ground, and retired with a loss estimated at nearly 200, in killed, wounded, and prisoners—ours is stated at 14 killed and 54 wounded. The main body will march immediately, and reinforcements have already gone to support him—but the enemy has successfully retreated beyond a prospect of successful pursuit. The action lasted three quarters of an hour, and was principally fought beyond the river."

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DIED, lately at Erie, (U. C.) Capt. ANGUS McDONALD, of the U. S. Army.

The Governor of Virginia has by proclamation, appointed the first Thursday in December next, to be observed as a day of thanksgiving throughout that Commonwealth.

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NEW GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.
His Excellency JAMES BARBOUR, having served out the constitutional term, the Legislature yesterday proceeded to the election of a new Governor. At the close of the second ballot, it appeared that Wilson C. Nicholas, Esq. was elected by a majority of twelve votes, viz.

W. C. NICHOLAS	102
A. T. MASSON	90
Majority	12

We understand that the Governor has received a letter from the Secretary of War, stating that Colonel Hamilton of South Carolina, with 500 regular Rifemen, would be shortly stationed in the Northern Neck for its defence.—[*Nich. Enquirer*.]

We understand that Captain Leonard, the officer who surrendered Fort Niagara to the enemy last winter, has been exchanged and is now under arrest. He will be tried as soon as officers can be spared from field duties for that purpose.

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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
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On Monday, on the motion of Mr. Woodbridge, the House came to the following Resolution: "Resolved, That the 23d Rule of this House shall not be suspended longer than 15th of the present month." Of course no more Petitions will be let in, after that period.

NEGOTIATIONS AT GHENT.
On Friday last, Mr. McTear laid the following Resolution before the General Assembly: "Resolved unanimously by the General Assembly of Virginia, that the terms proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent, as the basis of a negotiation between their government and that of the United States, are such as cannot fail to excite in the breast of every patriot the strongest sentiment of indignation and contempt—that they would highly disapprove any further advances on the part of the United States to effect a peace with our insolent and perfidious enemy—and that the State of Virginia will now, and always, with alacrity and promptitude, give its utmost support to the general Government in the prosecution of the present war, until a peace, honorable as well as just, shall be obtained.

After some debate, this Resolution was referred to the Committee of the whole House.

On Tuesday last it was taken up in Committee of the Whole, when on motion of Mr. Mercer, the words in *Italy*, "That they would highly disapprove any further advances on the part of the U. S. to effect a peace with our insolent and perfidious enemy—were stricken out.—On a subsequent motion of the same gentleman for the other words in *Italy*, "and contempt" were also stricken out.

Mr. Starned then moved the following as a substitute for the Resolution thus amended: "Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia regard the terms proposed by the Commissioners of Great Britain in the late negotiation at Ghent, as the basis of that negotiation, with the liveliest emotions of indignation as arrogant on the part of Great Britain, and insulting to the United States, manifestly inconsistent with, and demanding the united exertions of every citizen of these States in the vigorous and efficient prosecution of the war, until it shall be terminated by a just and honorable peace.

Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the words in *Italy*, as being indecorous and unsuitable to the dignity of State Papers.—After considerable debate, the motion was lost, the Resolution was adopted for the substitute, the other words in *Italy*, and the House laid the subject upon the table.

Yesterday, it was again taken up—when Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the word "arrogant" and insert "extravagant"—intimating that he should also propose to strike out "insulting" and put in "degrading." Mr. McTear attempted to show, by various quotations from the State Papers of '75 and '76, particularly the Declaration of Independence, that our fathers were in the habit of speaking even more strongly and plainly of the conduct of Great Britain in the late negotiation at Ghent, than the other words of the gentleman, who were in favor of Mr. Mercer's motion attempted to show that the cases were not parallel. After a wide field of debate, in which the terms of the enemy were characterized by one sentiment of indignation from all parts of the House, and a call was made for an unanimous expression of the sentiments of the House—the one side still declaring that the term "arrogant" was indecorous, and the other still repeating that the word was neither too strong nor indecorous, but was exactly suited to the fact. Mr. Mercer's motion was lost, *Yeas* 68, *Nays* 68.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Boston Patriot*, dated
Dead Greeks, (U. C.) October 19.
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THE BATTLE OF ERIE.

Commemorative of the gallant and successful... made on the enemy's batteries before Fort Erie, on the 17th September, 1814.

Meridian was the hour of day—The Soldier anxious for the fray, Watch'd the strid' banners' proud display, That led to Death or Victory.

Saint George's blood-stain'd cross on high, Tower'd proudly o'er Briton's eye—That flag bedimm'd with crimson dye, Which oft have wav'd triumphantly.

They meet—each battle blade is drawn—More fierce and hot the battle's grown—And Alas! like brave Browns there shone, Where fiercest rolls the cannon.

Oh, e'er another sun shall dawn, Full many a widow's heart shall mourn, For him who never shall return, Low slumbering near Niagara.

What shout is that that strikes the ear? Is it for Victory or Despair? And hark! again it peals the air—It sounds for glorious Victory.

Dear! is the battle fought—for there, Woory, the gallant hero fell—many a tear Shall fall upon his clay cold bier, Who fought so valiantly.

And there "the accomplished Grison" fell—The Priest's sweetest song shall tell, Whilst sorrow bids his bosom swell, Of "gen'rous Grison's" gallantry.

Many a Soldier, too, by valor freed,—By Freedom's hallow'd flame inspir'd, Unnam'd, unknown to few, retired And sunk into obscurity.

Full many a sun shall glid the sky—Full many a tear bedew the eye—Full many a bosom leave the sigh, E'er that proud day shall fade in memory.

THE AMERICAN STAR.

By J. M'Creary—Tune, HONOURS OF GLENN. COME strike the bold anthem the war dogs are howling, Already they eagerly snuff up their prey, The red cloud of war'er forest is scowling, Soft peace spreads her wings and flies weeping away.

The infant's brightling cling close to their mothers, The youth grasp their swords, for the combat prepare, Whilst beauty weeps fathers, and lovers and brothers, Who rush to display The American Star.

Come blow the shrill bugle, the loud trump awaken, The dread rifle seize, let the cannon deep roar, No heart with pale fear, nor faint doubting be shown, No slave's hostile foot leave a print on our shore, Shall sisters, wives, mothers, and daughters left weeping, Insulted by ruffians be dragged to despair? Oh no! from his hills the proud Eagle comes sweeping, And waves to the brave The American Star.

The spirits of Washington, Warren and Montgomery, Look down from their clouds with bright aspect serene, Come soldiers, a tear and a toast to their memory, Rejoicing they'll see us as they have been: To us the high boon by the Gods has been granted.

To spread the glad tidings of liberty far, Let millions invade us, we'll meet them undaunt, And "conquer or die" by The American Star.

Your hands, then, dear comrades, round liberty's altar, United we swear by the souls of the brave! Not one from its strong resolution shall falter, To live independent at a nation's grave. Then freemen, fill up, lo! the blood banners fly—The high bird of liberty streams through the air, Begueth him oppression and tyranny dying, Success to the beaming American Star.

NEW YORK, NOV. 5. FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

Yesterday morning the Corporation of the city assembled in the New City Hall, to confer upon Commodore Decatur the freedom of the city, agreeably to a resolution for that purpose which passed the Board at a previous meeting. When the Commodore entered the Common Council Room, his Honor the Mayor rose and delivered the following address.

"SIR—During the revolutionary war, our contests with France and the Barbary Powers, and in the present war with Great Britain, the gallantry and skill of our seamen have been constantly gaining upon the admiration of mankind. Whenever they have approached an enemy, victory has almost invariably attended the American flag. The great Lakes, the Mediterranean Sea, the British Channel, the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans bear witness to their illustrious exploits, and they have elevated America to the pinnacle of Naval glory.

"When a great event has occurred, we are anxious to see how the actor narrates his own achievements. When the hero becomes the historian of his own exploits, he stands in a situation peculiarly delicate. If he appears in a style of inflated bombast and presents himself to the public in an attitude of swelling arrogance, he offends equally the good taste and the moral sense of his country. But, if on the contrary his bravery is only surpassed by his modesty—if he describes his victory in the same plain style with which he achieves it—and if, in addition to this, he conducts himself to the vanquished with chivalric courtesy and humanity, his glory is thus complete, and he ranks among the great men who reflect honor upon his nature. This description will apply most emphatically to the naval heroes who have distinguished themselves during the present war. Their skill and bravery in battle and their modest and benevolent deportment after victory, evince that whether they are called upon to fight for their country, to record their own achieve-

ments, or to exercise the offices of humanity, they stand equally distinguished in public estimation.

"As one of the most distinguished of this illustrious band, you have been honored with the approving voice of your country. This city, which looks to you as one of her most efficient protectors in the hour of peril, now presents you with her municipal honors, and I feel more than gratified in saying, that the sentiments which I have on this occasion expressed, accord with the unanimous voice of my fellow-citizens."

After his Honor the Mayor had finished delivering the Address, he administered to Commodore Decatur the Oath, and presented him with the Freedom of the City in a Box, to which the Commodore made the following reply.

"SIR—The services which I have had the good fortune to render in the line of my profession, have been so greatly overrated by the honorable the corporation of New-York, that I am totally at a loss how to express my thanks, and therefore I can only beg leave to assure them, that my utmost exertions shall be directed to the glory and worthy of the distinguished honor they have been pleased to confer on me, in presenting me the freedom of this city, so conspicuous for its patriotism, and pre-eminence for the liberality with which it cherishes and rewards every effort that has a tendency to exalt the character of the nation. I beg you, sir, to accept my warmest acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to express yourself towards me on this occasion."

Red Bud Fulling Mill. THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they continue to carry on the Fulling and Dyeing business at the above mill, where cloth will be full'd 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 Charleston, 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. [3 w.]

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 Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair counter stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses, and 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 counter 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 Mills 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. [1 f.]

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 convention of the 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 Hill, near Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13. [3 w.]

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. Material 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. RUCKMASTER, JOSEPH WYSONG, J. B. WENHAMER, SHEPHERD CHURCH. Charles Town, Oct. 27. [3 w.]

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. COP FEE POTS, DYE KETTLES, HATTER'S, 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. [3 w.]

N. B.—Any order in the Foundry line, will be executed with dispatch.

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.

WILLIAM BROWN, THOMAS BROWN. [3 w.]

The business will be continued by WM. BROWN.

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, CHO. COIATE, COFFEE, LOAF and BROWN SUGAR, FRESH TEAS of the first quality, SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES, &c. &c. &c. Just opened and now ready for sale by the subscriber at his Store in Shepherd's Town.

JAMES S. LANE. July 31, 1814.

Ten Dollars Reward. LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a Red Morocco Jacket 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, 1 or to Selby & Swearingen of Shepherd's Town.

BEN. B. STRIDER. [3 w.]

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 who refuse to return their muskets, will be liable to the United States as well as the subscribers.

MOSES WILSON, Jr. THOMAS LIKENS. [3 w.]

FOR Sale or Rent, THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Jones'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.

ROBERT AVIS. Oct. 27th. [1 f.]

FOR Sale, A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property.—The said Mill is now in complete repair.—The other improvements are also in good repair.—and there is a rich country, with a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more as those who are disposed to purchase will no doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES. August 4. [1 f.]

Darkeyville Factory. THE Subscriber informs the public that he has commenced Fulling, and is ready to receive cloth at his Fulling 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 Filled Linsey for sale in a short time. JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 29. [3 w.]

10 Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, living in Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, a young 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 boy, and delivers him up to me, or will lodge him in jail, so that I get him again, or if brought home at reasonable expenses will be paid.

HENRY SMITH. [3 w.]

FOR Sale or Rent, A TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, opposite Mr. Henry Humes's 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 LAINES. [1 f.]

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 Deleplane's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Mr. A. BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with a star in her forehead, and a small slip on her nose, a white speck in her left eye, a dim in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, some white on both hind feet, between 15 and 16 hands high, troth, paces, racks, and works well in the grass. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or secure 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. [7 w.]

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. Lane'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 at fair terms.

June 30, 1814.

Blank Attachments, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 room, mentions. Enquire at this Office. October 27. [3 w.]

Notice. ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond, 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, Flour, or Corn, will be received in payment at the market price, for cash only.

SAMUEL RUSSELL. Charles Town, November 3. [3 w.]

Rye and Corn Wanted. THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good RYE and CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR. October 13. [3 w.]

NOTICE. ALL those who were purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Thomas Hunt, deceased, are requested to come forward and discharge their respective dues 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 authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DANIELS, Adm'r. [3 w.]

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 this line, can address a note to him, living near Harper's Ferry. He will provide a good clerk when necessary.

JOHN KREPS. November 3. [3 w.]

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 protest, 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. [3 w.]

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 alits in the right ear—any person having lost one of that mark, shall have another of equal value, on making it known to me. There is a red and white Heifer or young Cow, with a white face, an stray, at my residence in the Shenandoah, adjoining Mr. Thomas Hammonds', apparently four years old, her mark I cannot truly ascertain, but believe it to be a slit in the left ear, and a deep slit or an ulcer in the right—any person having lost one of the description had best call and view her.

WM. HICKMAN. [3 w.]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 20th ultimo, a small BAY MARE, 7 years old, roached and hobbled, a star in her forehead, and her back somewhat injured by the saddle, paces and trots. The above reward 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. [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 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 Mt. Daventport's Quarry, 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's tavern, in Shepherd's Town, for the purpose of appointing a collector 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. j. c. November 10. [3 w.]

TAILORING. IN all its variety will be carried on by the subscriber, in his house now occupied by Mr. Jacob Poles, 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' regiments, ladies riding habits, &c. &c. at 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.

EZRA KIEL SHOWERS. Martinsburg, October 13. [3 w.]

N. B. Two boys from 12 to 14 years of age will be taken as apprentices.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1814. [No. 346.]

ACTION AT LYON'S CREEK. GENERAL ORDERS. (Head-Quarters of the Northern Army, Camp near Fort Erie, Oct. 23d, 1814.)

The indisposition of Brigadier General Bissell has prevented, till this morning, his report of the handsome affair which took place on the 19th, between a detachment of his brigade, and a superior force of the enemy.

The object of the expedition entrusted to the Brigadier, was the seizure of some provisions intended for the British troops. He marched from Black Creek on the morning of the 18th with parts of the 5th, 14th, 15th, and 16th infantry, a small party of dragoons, and a company of riflemen, the whole about 900 men. After driving before them a picket, of which they made the commanding officer prisoner, they encamped for the night, throwing beyond Lyon's Creek two light infantry companies, under captain Dorman, 5th, and Lieut. Horrel 16th infy, and the riflemen under Captain Irvine; a picket on the Chippewa road, commanded by Lieut. Gassaway, was attacked by two companies Gleggery light infantry, which were beaten back with loss. On the morning of the 19th, the detachment was attacked by a select corps of the enemy, not less than 1200 strong. The light infantry under Capt. Dorman, and Irvine's riflemen, sustained the whole fire of the enemy for fifteen minutes, during which time the 5th and 14th were formed—the 5th was ordered to turn the enemy's right flank, while the 14th charged them in front. This was executed in the most gallant manner by Col. Pinckney of the 5th, and Maj. Barnard of the 14th, who greatly distinguished himself by the officer-like style in which he conducted his battalion. The enemy were compelled to a precipitate retreat, and hid themselves once more behind their fortifications.

Brig. Gen. Bissell particularly mentions the skill and intrepidity of Colonel Snelling, Asst. General, Col. Pinckney, commanding the 5th regt. Major Barnard, 14th inf. Maj. Barker, 45th inf. acting with the 5th, Capt. Dorman, Capt. Allison (whose horse was shot under him) and Brig. Maj. Lt. Prestman of the 5th. Lieut. Anspaugh, of dragoons, was conspicuous by his alacrity in communicating the Brig. General's orders during the action. It is with the highest satisfaction, that the Commanding General tenders to the brave officers and troops of the second brigade of the right division, his thanks for their good conduct on this occasion. The firmness of the 15th and 16th regiments commanded by Col. Pierce, and who were posted as a reserve, proved, that had the resistance of the enemy afforded them an opportunity of going into action, they would have emulated the valor of the commanders of the 5th and 15th. A number of prisoners were taken, among whom a picket of dragoons with their horses; a large quantity of grain also fell into our hands. The Brigadier, after completing the orders he had received, & burying the few of our brave soldiers who fell in the action, and the dead of the enemy, which were left on the ground by the latter, returned to Black Creek. To the cool and intrepid conduct of Brig. Gen. Bissell, the General offers the praise he has so justly entitled himself to.

By order of Maj. Gen. Izard, C. K. GARDNER, Adj't. Gen. Northern Army.

Camp, Frenchman's Creek, October 22, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to report, that in obedience to your orders of the 18th instant, I proceeded with about 900 men of my brigade, a company of riflemen, under Capt. Irvine, and a small party of dragoons, under Lt. Anspaugh, by very bad roads and creeks, the bridges over which were broken down, to Cook's Mills, on Lyon's Creek, a branch of the Chippewa, and encamped for the night; near that place the enemy had stationed a militia picket of 20 men, commanded by a Captain, who made their escape on our approach, the Captain excepted, who was taken. Their picket of regulars found at this place was driven in, and I threw across, at that place, (the only one at which it was practicable) the two elite companies under Captain Dorman, 5th, and Lieut. Horrel, 16th inf. and the rifle-

BRITISH BARBARITY. Extracted from a letter from Capt. Arthur Sinclair, commanding the U. S. Naval force on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Brie Roads, 11th November, 1814.

Sailing Master Champlin, who commanded the Tigress, has arrived here in the Cartel from Mackinac, with some of the wounded. He has his thigh shattered by a grape shot, and has not yet been able to make out a detailed report of his capture. He appears not to have been surprised, but defended his vessel very bravely, killing and wounding a number of the enemy, who overpowered him with 150 sailors and soldiers and 250 Indians, the latter headed by Dickson, the Scorpion was overpowered, as mentioned in my letter of the 27th ult. The conduct of the enemy to our prisoners thus captured, and the inhuman butchery of those who fell into their hands, at the attack of Mackinac, has been barbarous beyond a parallel. The former have been plundered of almost every article of clothing they possessed—the latter had their hearts and livers taken out, which were actually cooked and feasted on (and that too in the quarters of the British officers, sanctioned by Col. M'Dowall) by the savages.

This Cannibal act, which has cap'd the climax of British atrocity, and must ever be viewed with indignant horror by the Christian world, will be sworn to by two respectable ladies, who came down in the Cartel and who were witnesses to it. I am further assured by Mr. Astor, who was detained there with his cartel for near two months, that it was not discovered, wounded and prisoners; we pursued to a ravine some distance from the scene where the action commenced; not knowing the ground, I did not think proper to push them further; but, soon after reconnoitred the country & discovered they had retreated to their strong hold at the mouth of the river about seven miles distance.

To the officers and men engaged great credit is due for the zeal and intrepidity, and to those who had not an opportunity to come into action, for the promptitude with which they obeyed our orders. All did their duty; but the handsome manner in which Major Barnard brought his regiment into action, and the gallant conduct of the elite, under Capt. Dorman, deserve particular notice. I am much indebted to that distinguished officer, Col. Snelling, (Inspector General), for his able services through the action, and much praise is due to my aid, Captain Allison, (whose horse was shot under him) and Brigade Maj. Lt. Prestman, for their intrepid and useful services in every situation. Lieut. Anspaugh of the dragoons rendered me much service in communicating my orders. It is justly due, and I must be permitted to add that every officer and private behaved with that skill and gallantry, which will do honor to the American arms. We found in the mills at that place, about 150 or 200 bushels of wheat, belonging to the enemy, which I ordered to be destroyed. The enemy having retreated to his batteries on the Chippewa; in obedience to your orders, I returned, leaving the causeways, bridges, &c. entire. I annex for your information, a return of killed and wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) D. BISSELL, Brig. Gen.

Maj. Gen. George Izard, Comd'g Northern Army.

N. B. Acute nervous attacks must be my apology for the delay and imperfections of this report. D. B.

Report of the killed and wounded of the 2d Brigade, under the command of Brig. Gen. Bissell, in the affair of the 19th October, 1814.

5th Regiment—Killed, 5 privates; wounded 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 1 corporal, 9 privates—total 19.

14th Regiment—Killed, 1 sergeant, 6 privates; wounded, 1 subaltern, 2 corporals, 16 privates—total 26.

15th Regiment—Wounded, 1 private—total 1.

16th Regiment—Wounded, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, 6 privates, 1 prisoner—total 10.

Riflemen—Wounded, 1 subaltern, 2 corporals, 8 privates—total 11.

Grand Total—Killed, wounded and missing 67.

Names of the officers wounded.

5th Regiment—Capt. Bell, Ensign Whitehead severely.

14th Regiment—Lieut. Becket, severely.

16th Regiment—Lieut. Thomas, slightly.

Riflemen—Lieut. Spurr, severely.

FOREIGN NEWS. LONDON, Sept. 1.

We received this morning the Paris papers of Monday last. Their principal object seems to be to encourage jealousy of the designs of Austria, and, if possible, to sow the seeds of discord between the allied Powers. Austria is represented as desirous of extending her influence over Italy, and of having the crown of Sardinia pass to a prince of her house—she is also stated to be ambitious of regaining in Germany, the influence she formerly possessed, but which, it is hinted, the powers of Germany have an interest in preventing.

Instead of endeavoring to soften animosities, to cement the peace which the allies wish with unanimity bestowed upon France, leaving her with more extensive territories than she had at the breaking out of the revolution, which enabled her to inflict such miseries upon every part of the continent, instead, we say, of feeling any gratitude for this unexpected good fortune, and liberalizing the terms when in possession of her capital the allies might have made her feel her vengeance, the Paris papers are laboring with all their might to render the peace feverish and abortive, and to re-ignite the flames of war. At Paris they talked openly of making claims to an extension of territory on the side of Belgium, and of placing Genoa and even Leghorn under the protection of France—Never, it is added, "will there have been discussions more important than those which will take place at the ensuing congress." Never certainly—and every day seems to strengthen the suspicion that the result of that congress will be very different from what was at first expected.

But it is not only of Austria that the Paris papers are endeavoring to excite suspicion—Prussia is also the object of attack, on account of her supposed intention of uniting all Saxony to her territories. The Saxons are represented as hostile to such an union, and as desirous of being replaced under the dominion of the house of Saxony. France sees in this increase of the power of Austria and Prussia a formidable obstacle to her ambitious projects and hence she is anxious to create distrust and jealousy between them. All these articles, which are dated from different parts of Italy or Germany, are manufactured at Paris. It is an old manœuvre of Bonaparte's, and our readers are much mistaken, if they think that his policy is altogether banished from French councils.

The following extract of a private letter from Vienna, which we have sometimes alluded to, by a correspondent personally known to us, is very interesting.

"I have remained here purposely to see the fetes which are to be given to the Emperor of Russia, and king of Prussia, but I have just heard positively asserted they are not coming. This is extraordinary. How can they decline the in-

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 26. DEAL, Aug. 26.

Called the Hope, capt. Jauncey, and Croaker gun-brig, on a cruise in the Channel after American privateers.

The Yallant 74, capt. Midge, is kept in constant readiness to receive lord Hill on board, for America. His lordship's arrival remains as yet uncertain as to time. A considerable quantity of military stores is daily shipping.

Capt. Cameron, late of the ship Comandant captured off Scilly on the 23 inst, by the York American schr privateer, arrived here this morning from Crookhaven, in Ireland, in a small pilot boat, with the whole of his officers and crew, at which place they were landed from the privateer in a fishing boat. The captain, officers and crew of the privateer, paid every attention to capt. Cameron and his crew, and treated them in every respect with the greatest kindness.

Death of Baron Munchausen.—This traveller, so celebrated amongst us for the accuracy and probability of his narrations, and hitherto considered as a fictitious character, turns out to have really existed. The Journal de Paris of the 29d inst, gives an account of his death and laments the loss which the republic of letters has suffered. He died suddenly at Paris the 5th inst. at the age of 60.

Summary of politics.—The affairs of Norway are said to be finally settled, and prince Christian has formally stipulated for the subjugation of the Norwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was surrounded by that of Sweden. The letters and public documents of this prince have for some time been of a very undecided description. He affected to be the determined warlike leader of a people resolved to sacrifice all for independence, and at the same time he informed his enemy, that

stated visit without affronting the court, which has been at great expense prepared for their reception, though many I suspect will rejoice at their absence. The people of Vienna dislike the Russians, from jealousy and other motives. Many of the nobility have refused to repeat, on the entrance of the sovereigns of Russia and Prussia, the illuminations they displayed on the entrance of their own Monarchy, and with great dignity others have been prevailed on to replace the decorations really most magnificent, which were erected to welcome the arrival of their own emperor.

It is delightful to perceive how much the emperor of Austria is loved by his own subjects. Indeed so is the whole of the royal family, except the soi-disant empress, Louisa, who has conducted herself with so much hauteur since her return, that she has become very unpopular. She is not only publicly & openly derided by Bonaparte, a conduct which might be justified, but she speaks of her own family and country