

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1814.

[No. 347.

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, for one dollar; and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements. All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From the Boston Palladium, Friday, Nov. 18.] The privateer David Porter, which arrived on Wednesday, captured among other vessels the British brig Hiram, which sailed from Cork for Halifax, on the 30th Sept. in a fleet principally of merchantmen, under a small convoy. The second mate of the Hiram, who was brought in by the privateer, informs that she sailed from Liverpool on the 17th of Sept. touched at the Cove of Cork on the 28th, and sailed again on the 30th in a fleet of 55 sail, under convoy of the frigate Liverpool and two sloops of war. In the fleet were eight transports, four of which contained troops. Five days after sailing several of the fleet separated, and when the fleet was seen last, which was about 8 days before the capture of the H. there were about 40 sail in co. The H. was taken on the 11th inst. The Hiram probably had Cork papers to the 27th of Sept. but it is not likely the London dates could be later than the 25th. There remained at Cork about 20 sail of transports with troops on board, waiting orders. Many men of war were also there. It appears that no great expedition had sailed for America. Lord Hill remained at home; but it was expected he would depart early in October. At the latest date it was not ascertained that the negotiations at Ghent had been broken off. London papers to September 16, were brought in by the D. P. The Courier of that date, says there had been no rupture of the negotiation. Other papers say it was suspended to await advice from the American Government. The American dispatch vessel Chauncey is supposed to have sailed from Ostend about the middle of Sept. for America, with despatches from our Envoys. The Neptune expected to sail early in October and it had been reported the Envoys were to take passage in her. The jealousies among the Continental Powers of Europe continued—and the British participated in them. The Emperor of Russia appears to be turning his attention to a Navy. Two ships of the line have been launched at St. Petersburg in his presence, and the keel of the Leipzig, 110, laid. The Barony of Middlethird, Ireland, is by proclamation, declared in a state of disturbance. At the date of the last advices from Rio Janeiro, a frigate was preparing to bring M. de Saldanha de Gama as Ambassador to England, and to proceed from thence to the Congress at Vienna. Talleyrand in presenting the French Budget to the House of Peers at Paris, says the taxation in England is 120 francs per head, in the United States 23 francs, in France 22. He compliments England and the United States for their justice to public creditors. The French Legislature proposes to permit the cultivation of tobacco in France, and to permit importation of that article solely by the ports of Havre, Dunkirk, St. Maloes and Marseilles. A Member of the French Chamber of Deputies complains of long speeches, and has moved that no member be permitted to speak longer than half an hour at a time: it was agreed to consider the motion. The London Courier wishes a similar rule to be adopted by the British House of Commons. The 4th of June, was celebrated by Bonaparte, as the birth-day of the King of England, on board of a British frigate,

with his principal officers, who had also been invited.

An author of Anecdotes of Bonaparte, declares his conviction that in projecting the expedition to Egypt, Napoleon had exclusively in view the establishment of an independent kingdom for himself. So inveterate are the old prejudices of the Spaniards, and so great their antipathy to the French, a Lady was torn to pieces at Madrid, for wearing a transparent French veil. They were enraged because it was transparent, and they were further enraged because it was French.—Fudge. [Lon. Pa.]

CORK, SEPT. 7.

On Thursday last, His Majesty's ships Castilian, Lieut. Lloyd, (acting) and Avon, Hon. Captain Arbuthnot, having sailed hence about a month ago, gave chase to an American scho. privateer, (having previously recaptured a vessel taken by her) but owing to the superior sailing of the Castilian, she left the Avon a considerable distance behind, who, after a short time, found herself in sight of a vessel, which she hailed and demanded who she was?—Upon which she replied, "beave to, and I will let you know who I am." (this was about nine at night) and fired a gun at the Avon, when a most sanguinary action commenced, which continued till eleven o'clock, she then sheared off, & said, "this is the Wasp." She appeared in a sinking state and glad to get off. The Avon then fired signal guns to the Castilian. Upon the Castilian coming to the Avon, she fell in with the Wasp, and demanded who she was, to which she made no answer. The Castilian luffed under her lee quarter and gave her a broadside, and then hailed again—but no answer, nor yet a single musket fired. The Castilian finding the sinking state of the Avon, made every effort to save the lives of her brave crew; fortunately the whole were saved. As the last boat with the wounded had got about half way to the Castilian, the Avon went down head foremost. We lament to say, that between the second and third broadside, Lieut. Prendergast, the gallant first Lieutenant of the Avon, received a mortal wound across the belly, from a grape shot, whilst in the act of cheering the crew.—The Avon had nine killed and thirty-three wounded. As soon as the Castilian had discharged the duties of humanity, in taking on board the Avon's crew, she made all sail for the Wasp, who appeared so cut up, as to be in a sinking state, but could not make out any trace whatever of her. Names of the superior officers on board the Avon: Hon. John James Arbuthnot, Capt.; John Harvey, 1st Lt.; John Prendergast, 2d do; and Jas. Allen, Master. The Tartarus sloop of war, joined the Castilian as the Avon was sinking, and took on board 40 of her men. [The London papers say the Wasp had 24 32 pounders, and 300 men; the Avon 18 24's, and 100 men. The former upwards of 600 tons, and the latter only 200!!] The Wasp, we believe, has 22 guns, and 175 men. The injury she sustained was very trifling. The Avon had 20 guns.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

It was reported in the city yesterday that an action had been fought upon the Lakes between our flotilla and the American, in which we were completely successful. A large detachment of the British army co-operated with our flotilla. [Our readers will recollect, our victory at Plattsburgh was obtained Sept. 11; and that a large British army co-operated with their fleet.] The 63d and 95th regts. amounting to 2000 men, received orders on Thursday, at Plymouth, to embark forthwith. It is understood that they will proceed direct to Bermuda, with the troops in course of embarkation at Portsmouth. The Norge, 74 guns, with transports, having troops on board for America, has arrived at Plymouth. LONDON, SEPT. 13. Seven colliers, says a Palmouth letter, from Wales to Waterford and Cork, have been taken and sunk within the last fortnight by American privateers. During the last month, it is said his Majesty has experienced frequent lucid intervals, and has conversed on general topics with all his physicians. He ex-

pressed great anxiety to have an interview with the Duke of Wellington, and appeared to be effected in the highest degree by the subject of the marriage of his grand daughter; but it is singularly remarkable, he gave directions that a favorite horse should be destroyed on a fixed day, having attained a certain age, in conformity with a written memorandum made by himself.

The Nelson, of 120 guns, at Woolwich, was yesterday commissioned by the Lords of the Admiralty, and the command of her given to Captain Thomas Burton. The Sceptre of Peace, which was lately discovered by the keeper of the Regalia, having been thoroughly repaired and restored to its ancient splendor, is now deposited in the Tower with the royal jewels. From the antique style of its ornaments, it is judged to be coeval with the Crown worn by Edward the Confessor. By the recent accounts from St. Petersburg, it appears that 45,400 casks of tallow had already been shipped for this country, and they continue to ship on average 15,000 casks daily. The quantity expected at St. Petersburg from the interior was estimated at two millions of goods of 80,000 casks—the quantity expected at Archangel was about 13,000 casks; to which may be added about 3000 casks remaining over, and in staterieships that did not arrive last year—making a grand total of 100,000 casks of tallow; a quantity never before known. The quantity shipped at St. Petersburg, in 1813, was 46,243 casks; in 1812, 49,294—from Archangel, in 1812, 8745 casks; in 1813, 5871, do.

GRAONS OF THE BRITONS.

[From a London paper of Nov. 14, brought in by the Saratoga privateer.] AMERICAN PRIVATEERS. A very numerous meeting of the merchants, manufacturers, shipowners and underwriters of the city of Glasgow, called by a public advertisement, and held by special requisition to the Lord Provost, on Wednesday the 7th of September, 1814, the Lord Provost in the chair, it was unanimously resolved, That the number of American privateers with which our channels have been infested, the audacity with which they have approached our coasts, and the success with which they have been attended, have proved injurious to our commerce, humbling to our pride and discreditable to the directors of the naval power of the British nation, whose flag till of late waved over every sea and triumphed over every bay. That there is reason to believe, in the short space of less than twenty-four months above eight hundred vessels have been captured by the power, whose maritime strength we have hitherto implicitly held in contempt. That as a time when we were at peace with all the rest of the world, when the maintenance of our marine costs so large a sum to the country, when the mercantile and shipping interest pay a tax for protection under the form of convoy duty, and when, in the plenitude of our power, we have seen the United States under the American flag blockade, it is equally distressing and mortifying, that our ships cannot with safety traverse our own channels, that insurance cannot be effected but at an excessive premium, and that a horde of American cruizers should be allowed, unheeded, unrepented, unmolested, to take, burn or sink our own vessels in our own inlets, and almost in sight of our own harbors. That the ports of the Clyde have sustained severe loss from the deprivations already committed, and there is reason to apprehend still more serious suffering, not only from the extent of the coasting trade and the number of vessels yet to arrive from abroad, but as the time is fast approaching when the outward bound ships must proceed to Cork for convoys, and when during the winter season the opportunities of the enemy will be increased, both to capture with ease and escape with impunity. That the system of burning and destroying every article, which there is fear of losing, a system pursued by all the cruizers and encouraged by their owners, who are not only exempt from capture, but, and renders the necessity of prevention more urgent. That from the coldness and neglect with which previous remonstrances from other quarters have been received by the admiralty, this meeting respectfully feel it an imperative duty at once to address the throne, and therefore that a petition be forwarded to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, representing the above grievances, and humbly praying that his royal highness will graciously be pleased to direct such measures to be adopted, as shall promptly and effectually protect the trade on the coasts of this kingdom, from the numerous insulting and destructive depredations of the enemy; and that the Lord Provost be requested to transmit the said petition accordingly. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Ewing for the ability with which he prepared and introduced the business of this day. That the thanks of this meeting be given to the gentlemen who signed the requisition. K. FINLAY, Provost.

FROM A BELGIAN PAPER.

American War.—Reflections bear with more than usual weight in these eventful times, when every day brings intelligence of some new disaster; and they are still more deeply impressed, when combined with such feelings, as were excited by the mournful ceremony which consisted of an untimely grave, the body of a brave general—one of our best commanders in major, general, enterprising, and experienced highly distinguished among those heroes who effected the deliverance of Spain, and who first inspired that spirit which enabled the powers of Europe to break the shackles of almost universal slavery. An officer, so much respected and beloved by the troops under his command, and so fully possessed of the confidence that no danger or difficulty could deter them from cheerfully following where he led the way. It is possible to witness such a solemn scene, to see the silent tears steal down the manly cheek of his veteran brethren, and mark the general expressions of unfeigned sorrow without asking with anxious apprehension, whether the loss of our military at home ever have exceeded with means proportioned to its magnitude, and conducted with that ability and vigor which may lead us to hope it will be honorably and speedily terminated. It is painful to be convinced against our wishes, that the complete separation and the forced union of two nations, who long intervals had been united at first, with generals of acknowledged ability and experience, zealous in the cause they undertook to serve, and prompt in execution; the revolt of those colonies who never have ended in their complete separation and the petty efforts following each other at such distances of time as to destroy the efficacy of all. Great Britain never was engaged in a contest warmly and generally approved of—of her subjects at all points of the world beside, and in the possession of a larger disposable force than ever she had before; while the Americans are divided among themselves, distracted in their councils, inadequate in their resources; with an army of a very small number, ill appointed, and generally commanded by inexperienced and incompetent officers; and without a single ally to give them the least encouragement or support. Under these circumstances, what has been done on our part? On the one side, we have a navy fitted out, of sufficient force to blockade the whole coast of the enemy, and, generally speaking, effected every material purpose of blockade. But when any thing of a more active offensive nature is undertaken, we force us out not a fourth sufficient to ensure success; and every object of magnitude, or importance; and brave commanders and gallant troops are exposed to lose their lives, without benefit to their country. On the other side, where we are most victorious, and where the greater number of troops are sent, the chief command is entrusted to a person of whom we never heard, till through the influence of interest he suddenly started up among us. It is not to be wondered at, that without ability or experience, success should be wanting, and that some disastrous result should result from miserable mismanagement. It is a fact, that can readily be ascertained by those who will take the trouble to compare accounts, that more, many more valuable officers and men have been lost in Canada, (in proportion to the numbers employed and the consequences,) without effecting any thing of consequence, or making any desirable progress in the war; than the duke of Wellington lost in the emancipation of Spain, and in accelerating the downfall of the tyrant of Europe. It is impossible to know this without emotions of sorrow & indignation; to know that our armies are frittered away, our best officers killed, one after another, our soldiers cut up in detail, and no compensation for our losses, no atonement for the sacrifices, and that we look back at, and no cheering prospect before us—it is impossible to think of these things without execrating the cause or causes, principal or subordinate; and without ardently wishing those may be removed, from whose conduct there is every thing to fear, and no reason on which to ground the smallest degree of hope.

THE AVON AND WASP.

FROM A LONDON PAPER. Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated Sept. 13, 1814.

"As the public mind must be much agitated about the fate of the Avon, for your information I beg to say, this morning her second Lt. and one midshipman (friends of mine) are arrived at this place with the Captain, only slightly wounded in both legs, themselves merely scratched.—The first Lt. killed, and the other shipmate, who was 9 o'clock P.M. when the Avon discovered the enemy, and immediately an unintermitted and sanguinary contest took place for two hours. When the engagement had nearly ceased, his Majesty's ship Castilian, attacked by the frigate, bore down and instantly ran her bowsprit across the bows of the enemy, pouring in at the same time a broadside, which she immediately followed up by a second, some say a third. At that critical moment the Avon threw out a signal of distress, which determined the commanding officer of the Castilian, Lieut. Lloyd, to relinquish any further attack on the Wasp, and hasten to the succor of the Avon, which he was no more able than to effect as she went down shortly after the last man was removed. His Majesty's ship Tartarus just then came up, and having taken forty

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, NOVEMBER 24.

In consequence of a disappointment in the receipt of a timely supply of paper, we are compelled to issue the Repository on half a sheet to-day. We hope our readers will excuse what is unavoidable.

Married, on the 17th inst. by the rev. Mr. Robbins, Mr. Samuel Grant, to Miss Polly Brandhall, both of this place.

The President of the United States, in conformity to a joint resolution of both Houses of Congress, has appointed Thursday the 12th of January next, a day of public humiliation, fasting and prayer.

The bill for establishing a National Bank continues to occupy most of the time of the House of Representatives.

On the 5th inst. Fort Erie was evacuated and blown up. The army are going into winter quarters.—Id.

In the House of Representatives on Friday, Mr. Troup, of Ge. reported a bill to authorise the President to receive into the service of the U. S. certain corps which may be raised and organized by any state to serve in lieu of the militia thereof. Also Herald.

LEGISLATIVE APPOINTMENTS.

JAMES BARBOUR, Esq. the present Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia is elected Senator of the United States to take post after the 31st of March next. The Votes were: For James Barbour, 107 For Wm. Wirt, Esq. 60

There was a great deal of speaking on this subject. Mr. Barbour was supported by Messrs. Mallory, Banks, Robertson and McCreary—Mr. Wirt by Messrs. Lewis (of Campbell), Stevenson (of Spotsylvania), Scott, Tyler and Frunty.

Mr. Stevenson announced, before the nomination commenced, that he had a present amiable incumbent, Mr. Brent, declined to run.

On the same day the Legislature filled the vacancy of Brigadier General Biggs. The votes stood thus: For Col. John Connel, 102 For Col. Dudley Evans, 50

William H. Roane, and William Carson, esqrs. were also on the same day elected by joint ballot of both houses, members of the Executive Council of this state, in the room of Wm. Wardlaw and Robt. Charles, esqrs. removed agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday Mr. McCreary in the House of Delegates, submitted a project for the establishment of a Real Estate Bank, to possess a nominal capital of \$75,000,000. The plan is a new one, but is not on account of its novelty, the least entitled to that candid and impartial consideration which is demanded by every measure having for its object the restoration of public credit and the relief of the state from its present financial embarrassments. We understand that the Military Committee have forborne recommending any essential change in the measure at present pursued for our defence, until the pleasure of Congress, on that important subject, can be ascertained.

November 17.

Yesterday the H. of D. passed a bill authorising the Executive to borrow of the Bank of Am. \$200,000.—With a view of paying the troops now in the field, in the service of the State, a Resolution was some days since passed, by the Legislature, authorising the Executive to effect a loan—the Y. B. agreed to make one, upon condition that they draw an interest at the rate of 1 1/2 per cent, and the principal be returned out of the first monies which shall come into the Treasury in 1815.—And upon the Governor's making a report of it to the H. of D. on Tuesday, the said Bill was passed by the House.—[Enquirer.]

FROM THE SOUTH.

We are sorry to learn by the following article from the Nashville Whig, that the report which reached this city through so many different channels, of Gen. Jackson's having achieved a second victory over the enemy near the neighborhood of Mobile, is without foundation.—[Incl.]

Nashville, Nov. 2.

A letter was received from Gen. Jackson yesterday dated 21st ult. Gen. Coffee had not joined him on that day, but was close by. Gen. Taylor was a little in the rear of Gen. Coffee. The route of the East Tennessee troops, lately called into service, has been changed by Gen. Jackson.—They are ordered through the Creek nation to Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama. No movement had been made by Gen. Jackson, since the last accounts heretofore published.

Boston, Nov. 11.

FROM CASTINE.—Accounts from Castine are to Sunday last. A day or two before a small fleet of merchant vessels arrived there from St. Johns, Eastport, &c. under command of the Fantome brig of war. Apprehensive of some attempt from some American vessels as they entered the Penobscot, the Fantome put marines on board some of the vessels, and 12 were allotted to an unarmed schooner, the Am-privater Sloop Dragon. In the night the schooner was fired on by the Fantome, capt. Cook, commander, with 6 men. The marines immediately fired and killed 2 men and wounded two others. The boat then made off, and returned to port. The British continued active in fortifying Castine, and at times appeared to expect an attempt would be made to retake it. A citizen of the U. S. is on trial by a Court Martial at Castine, on a charge of tampering with British soldiers to induce them to desert.

It is said there are about 1500 Chesapeake blacks at Halifax, who mostly now find employment, laborers being in demand.

The documents published by the American government respecting the negotiation at Ghent have been received at Halifax; and the people appeared pleased at the prospect of the continuance of the war.

A son of the Duke of Clarence (and Grandson of the King of England) is a midshipman on board the Newcastle, Lord Stewart, now cruising in Boston Bay. He is about 12 or 14 years of age, and is an aid to his Lordship. He was lately on shore at Provincetown.

Thave from several quarters this information.—The Seminoles have had a gathering at Perryland for mischief. They are making their way to Paris, in Belgium, at the head of 40,000 men, superintending the erection of fortifications, &c.

delay when the British are ready to strike on the other. They were to be ready by this full moon. A large party was soon after this full moon to march off some where for mischief, supposed the frontiers of Georgia below Fort Hawkins, and probably near Hartford. One of the informants says, that he heard several of them say they had been ill treated near Hartford, and he does not recollect for when they would be revenge. I have ordered Mr. La Touche, Assistant Agent for Indian Affairs, to collect all the warriors he can, to place them at our posts, and to hold themselves in readiness for orders.

From the Congo Patriot of Nov. 2

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS AT DETROIT.

The following information is derived from a gentleman direct from Detroit, consisting for the most part of Shawanoes, Miamies and Potawatomes, who accompanied Gov. Cass from Greenville to Detroit, in August last, and who then agreed in future to direct the tomahawk against the enemies of the U. S. have proved faithful, having been employed in the late expedition to the mouth of the river on the Thames—the last to Long Point settlement. The object of these expeditions was to diminish the resources of the enemy. The Indians in no instance offered personal violence to the inhabitants of Canada, but their unceasing efforts to plunder could not be wholly restrained. At Detroit, they were quite averse to discipline, often forcibly seizing the rations issued to the neutral Indians. Governor Cass finding them unapproachable to the service, dismissed them.

The hostile Indians (Chippewas and Sagawas) have committed the most atrocious murders in and about Detroit. A party of these fellows came into the town, professed friendship—drew rations, tomahawked four persons and made off with themselves. So bold had they become, that they attempted to drive off a drove of cattle in full view of the town, the guns of which were actually opened upon them before they could be compelled to relinquish their booty. The almost impervious nature of the woods in the rear of Detroit rendered pursuit impracticable—a few only of the fugitives were overtaken and killed. The want of a regular force to scour the surrounding country was so much felt, as to induce Gov. Cass to write to General M'Arthur, at Urbana, to hasten on with his disposable force with all possible expedition. The latter arrived at Detroit on the 2d of October, three days previous to the departure of our informant for the scene of the murders. The Indians were then in considerable numbers lurking in the woods. Travelling had become extremely dangerous; boats had been frequently fired on between Detroit and Malden, and two men killed within two miles of the latter place—a third was taken prisoner, and the other two were killed himself in the night by killing his captors while asleep. There were very few regular troops at Detroit, not sufficient even to man the fort.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Capt. Whitney, of the cartel Perseverance, from Barbadoes informs us, that he saw Barbadoes papers containing London dates to the 23d Sept. but their contents were not of importance. The general impression in England appeared to be that the negotiations at Ghent had proved abortive. Lord Hill's expedition is not sailed at this time; and there appeared a disposition on the part of the British government to suspend the embarkation until the result of the Vienna Congress is known. The affairs of the continent were very far from being permanently settled, and events of greater importance were apprehended.

Timely Notice.

ALL those who became purchasers of the personal property of the late Samuel Strick, deceased, are hereby notified that their respective notes will become due on the 31st day of December next, at which time punctual payment will be expected—indulgence cannot be given, as the demands against the Estate are pressing. Those who have claims against the same, would do well to bring them in for adjustment.

P. MARMADUKE, Adm'r. Shepherds' Town, Nov. 12. [3 w.]

Another Notice.

FINDING it necessary to close our accounts, this is the last time our debtors shall hear from us, as all accounts shall be put in the hands of Messrs. G. & W. Shepherds' Town, Nov. 12.

M. WILSON, & SON. Charles Town, November 24. [3 w.]

Estray Mare.

TAKEN UP trespassing on the farm of Richard H. L. Washington, in April, 1814, a dark bay HORSE, with a star and snip, both hind feet white, about 13 and an half hands high, seven years old near springs—no apparent brand. Appraised to 15 dollars.

JEREMIAH REYNOLDS, Jefferson County, November 24. [3 w.]

Weaver's Slays or Reeds, both woolen and others;

—ALSO— Cotton Chain and Filing, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale by JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will iron them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate. JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bells, Mugs and Pitchers, Quarts, Pint and Half Gallons, China and Glass, Tea and Saucers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Turkeys, Ornament and other es, Pots, China Cups and Saucers, Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, An elegant set of China Plates, &c. &c. Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, No. 1, just received and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

LOOK HERE.

I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household furniture, and 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. Vernon's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's. JOHN McDONALD, 58.

and Lord Hill, under the ostensible object of fitting out on a great expedition for America, is waiting the result of the general Congress to be ready also to set with the other continental powers. The British prints deny that our negotiations are broken up, and speak of us with the utmost civility. In short, every thing in Europe portends something momentous and interesting to this country. It is officially stated, that several of the counties in Ireland are to be excluded from the trial by jury, and that the troops ordered for America, at Greenock and Glasgow, have been countermanded. The French army, augmented by the prisoners that have returned from Russia, England, Germany, and Spain, amounts to 500,000 men, which is rather a formidable force to be commanded by Bonaparte, if he should be summoned to lead it.

New York, Nov. 15.

SHOCKING DUEL!

One of the most tragical occurrences in the annals of duelling took place on Saturday last, in Camden county, N. C.—Mr. Pollard Davis, middleman and Mr. Richard C. Gregory, surgeon's mate, both of the United States Ship Constitution, from some unhappy animosity subsisting between them, were instigated to meet for the purpose of taking away each other's lives, or the fashionable cant of the day, to decide their controversy in an honorable manner. They met at the time and place appointed, with pistols, and the first fire was ineffectual—but the second, alas! was fatal to both!! Mr. Davis received his antagonist's ball in his right side, fell, and almost instantly expired; whilst his ball penetrated Mr. Gregory's skull a little above the temple, and situated in such a manner that he survived only until the evening of the following day. Both the bodies were brought to this town on Saturday night; the one bereft of life, the other writhing in the agonies of death, and have both been subsequently consigned to the tomb, with the respect becoming their rank. [Herald.]

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Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bells, Mugs and Pitchers, Quarts, Pint and Half Gallons, China and Glass, Tea and Saucers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Turkeys, Ornament and other es, Pots, China Cups and Saucers, Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, An elegant set of China Plates, &c. &c. Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, No. 1, just received and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

LOOK HERE.

I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household furniture, and 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. Vernon's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's. JOHN McDONALD, 58.

and Lord Hill, under the ostensible object of fitting out on a great expedition for America, is waiting the result of the general Congress to be ready also to set with the other continental powers. The British prints deny that our negotiations are broken up, and speak of us with the utmost civility. In short, every thing in Europe portends something momentous and interesting to this country. It is officially stated, that several of the counties in Ireland are to be excluded from the trial by jury, and that the troops ordered for America, at Greenock and Glasgow, have been countermanded. The French army, augmented by the prisoners that have returned from Russia, England, Germany, and Spain, amounts to 500,000 men, which is rather a formidable force to be commanded by Bonaparte, if he should be summoned to lead it.

New York, Nov. 15.

SHOCKING DUEL!

One of the most tragical occurrences in the annals of duelling took place on Saturday last, in Camden county, N. C.—Mr. Pollard Davis, middleman and Mr. Richard C. Gregory, surgeon's mate, both of the United States Ship Constitution, from some unhappy animosity subsisting between them, were instigated to meet for the purpose of taking away each other's lives, or the fashionable cant of the day, to decide their controversy in an honorable manner. They met at the time and place appointed, with pistols, and the first fire was ineffectual—but the second, alas! was fatal to both!! Mr. Davis received his antagonist's ball in his right side, fell, and almost instantly expired; whilst his ball penetrated Mr. Gregory's skull a little above the temple, and situated in such a manner that he survived only until the evening of the following day. Both the bodies were brought to this town on Saturday night; the one bereft of life, the other writhing in the agonies of death, and have both been subsequently consigned to the tomb, with the respect becoming their rank. [Herald.]

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 17.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

of the Avon's men from the Castillo, to strength in her crew, proceeded in quest of the Wasp. The gallantry of Captain Arruburo and his ship's company cannot be too highly appreciated when the disparity of force be estimated. The Wasp was over 600 tons burthen and mounted 24 32 pounders, with a complement of 389 men, whilst our vessel was only 200 tons and 18 24 pounders, with 100 men. We regret to state our loss of 57 killed and 33 wounded. Amongst the former the gallant Lt. Prendergast, who fell by a grape shot, while nobly observing the crew. The Captain's wound in the leg is likely to do well, nor have we heard that any of the other wounded are in danger of their lives.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter, from Mr. Joseph Barron, Indian interpreter, to Gov. Posey, dated Vincennes, Oct. 24.

"Yesterday arrived here two Indians of the Weasas tribe, bearing a white flag, viz. Little Eyes and Jacho, the brother of the chief of the Weasas. I immediately received them, and afforded them that friendly assistance which you have enjoined. This morning I invited some of the principal citizens, among whom was Judge Parke and the officers of the army, and had a talk with them. They stated that they had been at Piqua, and had signed the treaty—in evidence they produced a copy of the treaty, which had their names annexed—that their family, consisting of about 20 persons, was now encamped East of Fort Harrison, on Little White River, a small stream emptying into the South Fork of White River. That being unassured that friendly relations were re-established between the children of their Great Father and his Red children, they thought it prudent to leave their family behind them, and come in themselves for the purpose of ascertaining the fact. That they were now entirely devoted to their great Father, and were willing to afford any information or assistance in their power against his enemies. That their object in coming in was not with the expectation or design of being clothed or fed, but merely with a view of getting near Vincennes, for the purpose of trade and friendly intercourse. They further stated that there were many other families, or large parties, equally anxious to come in, could they only have assurance of being well received, amongst which a camp of Kickapoo of about 20 cabins, residing North of Tippacawo.

"Little Eyes gives information that the friendly Kickapoo already mentioned, are in two parties—one about 12 miles above Tippacawo, and the other about 16 miles further. And that about 60 miles from thence, on the road to St. Joseph's on Yellow Creek, at a place called Great Cut Off, is about 40 Potawatamie warriors under Mainpotie; and that there are the Indians that have killed our men and stole their horses at Fort Harrison and the neighborhood. The information comes through the Kickapoo mentioned, who state that they have a small Prairie 'full of horses.' That they slip out from their hiding place, sell their horses, come down here, get a resupply, return with them, &c."

CRUIZE OF THE WASP.

Copies of Letters from Johnson Blakeley, Esq. commander of the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, to the Secretary of the Navy dated U. S. S. Wasp, at Sea, off Belle Isle, 27th Aug. 1814.

Sir—It is with sincere sorrow I have to announce to you the decease of Midshipmen Henry S. Langdon and Frank Toscan. They were wounded in the rencounter with the Reindeer, and all our efforts to save them after our arrival proved unavailing. It was their first casualty, and although wounded, remained at their posts until the contest terminated. The constancy and courage with which they bore their sufferings leaves to the country the melancholy though proud reflection of what they might have been, had Providence ordained otherwise. Every respect due to worth was shown to their memory.

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the delays we have experienced at this place, but had they been of shorter duration we could not possibly have sailed, as one continued westerly wind had prevailed from the hour of arrival up to the present day.

The course pointed out in your instructions having been interrupted, I shall endeavor to fulfil your further intentions as far as possibly may be in my power.

With great satisfaction, I add that every aid and information in the power of Mr. Crawford has been promptly afforded and that I feel under many obligations to him for his attention and assistance.

We are now off this place with a fair wind and favorable prospects.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. BLAKELEY.

U. S. S. Wasp, at sea, 11th Sept. 1814. Lat. 40, N. Long. 15, W.

Sir—After a protracted and tedious stay at L'Orient, I had at last the pleasure of leaving that place on Saturday 27th August. On the 30th, captured the British brig Lettice, Henry Cockburn, master; and 31st August, the British brig Bon Accord, Adam Duran, master. In the morning of the 1st September, discovered a convoy of ten sail to leeward, in charge of the Armada 74, and a bomb ship, stood for them and succeeded in cutting out the British brig Mary, John D. Allan, master, laden with brass cannon taken from the Spaniards, iron cannon and military stores from Gibraltar to England, removed the prisoners, set her on fire and endeavored to capture another of the convoy but was chased off by the Armada. On the evening of the same day, at half past 6, while going free, discovered four vessels nearly at the same time, two on the starboard, and two on the larboard bow, hauled up for the one most on the starboard bow, being the farthest to windward. At 7, the chase (a brig) commenced making signals with flags, which could not be distinguished for want of light, and soon after made various ones with lanterns, rockets and guns. At 25 minutes after nine, having the chase under the lee bow, the 12 pound carronade was directed to be fired into him, which he returned; ran under the lee to prevent his escaping and at 29 minutes after one commenced the action. At 10 o'clock, believing the enemy to be silenced, orders were given to cease firing, when I hailed and asked if he had surrendered. No answer being given to this, and his fire having recommenced, it was again returned. At 12 minutes after 10, the enemy having suffered greatly and having made no return to our two last broadsides, I hailed him the second time to know if he had surrendered, then he answered in the affirmative. The guns were then ordered to be secured and the boat lowered to take possession. In the act of lowering the boat, a second brig was discovered, a little distance astern and standing for us. Sent the crew to their quarters, prepared every thing for another action, and awaited his coming up—at 36 minutes after 10, discovered two sail astern standing towards us. I now felt myself compelled to forego the satisfaction of destroying the prize. Our braces having been cut away we kept off the wind until others could be reeved, and with the expectation of driving the second brig from his companions, but in this last we were disappointed. The second brig continued to approach us until she came close to our stern, when she hauled by the wind, fired her broadside which cut our rigging and sails considerably, and shot away a lower main cross tree, and retraced her steps to join her consort—when we were necessitated to abandon the prize, he appeared in every respect a total wreck. He continued for some time firing guns of distress until probably delivered by the two last vessels who made their appearance. The second brig could have engaged us if he had thought proper, as he neared us fast, but contented himself with firing a broadside, and immediately returned to his companions.

It is with real satisfaction I have again the pleasure of bearing testimony to the merits of Lieuts. Reilly, Tilloughash, Banny, and Sailing Master Carr; and to the good conduct of every officer and man on board the Wasp. Their divisions and departments were attended and supplied with the utmost regularity and abundance, which, with the good order maintained, together with the vivacity and precision of their fire, reflects on them the greatest credit. Our loss is two killed and one slightly wounded with a wad. The hull received four round shot, and the foremost many grape shot. Our rigging and sails suffered a great deal. Every damage has been repaired the day after, with the exception of our sails.

Of the vessel with whom we were engaged, nothing positive can be said, with regard to her name and force. While hailing him previous to his being fired into, it was blowing fresh (then going ten knots) and the name was not distinctly understood. Of her force, the four shot which struck us are all thirty-two pounds in weight, being a pound and three quarters heavier than any belonging to this vessel. From this circumstance, the number of men in her tops, her general appearance and great length, she is believed to be one of the largest brigs in the British Navy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant, J. BLAKELEY.

The Hon. Wm Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

P. S. I am told the enemy, after his surrender, asked for assistance and said he was sinking—the probability of this is

confirmed by his firing signal guns for some time after his capture.

The action took place lat. 47, 30, N. long. 11, W.

Minutes of the action between the U. S. Ship Wasp, J. Blakeley, Esq. Commander, and His Britannic Majesty's Sloop of War—Lat. 47, 30, Longitude 11, on 1st Sept. 1814.

At 7 o'clock, called all hands to quarters and prepared for action; 7 h. 26 m. hoisted an American jack at the fore, and pendant at the main; 7 h. 30 m. set the mainsail; 7 h. 34 m. perceived the chase making signals with lights, &c.; 7 h. 45 m. set the mizen and hoisted the American ensign at the peak; 7 h. 48 m. hoisted a light at the peak, and brailed up the mizen; 7 h. 54 m. set the mizen to come up with the chase; 8 h. 3 m. the chase hauled down his lights; 8 h. 7 m. burned a blue light on the forecastle; 8 h. 17 m. set the flying jib; 8 h. 34 m. hauled down the light at the peak; 8 h. 38 m. the chase fired a gun from his stern port; 8 h. 55 m. hauled up the mainsail; 9 h. 15 m. set the mainsail; 9 h. 18 m. the chase fired a gun to leeward; 9 h. 20 m. being then on the weather quarter of the chase, he hailed and enquired 'what ship is that?'—not answered, but asked 'what brig is that?'—he replied, 'His Majesty's brig—' blowing fresh, the name was not distinctly understood. He again hailed and asked 'what ship is that?' when he was told to heave to and he would be informed. He repeated his question, and was answered to the same effect. Mr. Carr was then sent forward to order him to heave to, which he declined doing; at 9 h. 25 m. the enemy set his fore topmast studdingsails; at 26 minutes after 9, fired his 13 pound carronade to make him heave to; when the enemy commenced action by firing his larboard guns. We then kept away, ran under his lee, and 29 minutes after 9 commenced the action. At 10 o'clock ordered the men to cease firing, and hailed the enemy to know if he had surrendered; no answer was returned to this—resumed his fire and we continued ours; 10 h. 10 m. manned our starboard guns and fired three or four of them, when orders were again given to cease firing; 10 h. 12 m. hailed the enemy, 'have you surrendered?' when they answered in the affirmative. We were on the eve of taking possession, when a sail was descried close on board of us—orders were then given to clear the ship for action, which was promptly executed. We were then on the point of wearing to engage the second, which we perceived to be a brig of war, when, at 26 minutes after 10, discovered two more sail, one astern, the other one point on our lee quarter, standing for us; orders were then given to stand from the strange sail. The first sail soon approached within pistol shot, fired a broadside, and cut away one of our lower main cross trees, and did other damage, and immediately stood for the other two sail last discovered. Continued on a course.

A list of British vessels captured by the U. S. S. Wasp, J. Blakeley, Esq. commander, between 27th August and 10th September, 1814.

August 30, brig Lettice, Henry Cockburn, master, Joseph Tickle, owner, 7 men, 99 tons, laden with barley, belonging to Worthingham, from Bayonne, 18 days out bound to Liverpool, taken in lat. 48 deg. N. long. 7 deg. 44 min. W. scuttled here.

August 31, brig Bon Accord, Adam Duran, master, John Saunders, James Mitchell and Jas. Johnston owners, 7 men, 131 58-94 tons, laden with wool and wine, belonging to Aberdeen, from Seville, 21 days out, bound to London, taken in lat. 43 deg. 5 min. N. long. 8 deg. 50 min. W. scuttled here.

Sept. 1, brig Mary, John D. Allan, master; 10 men 151 tons; two 12 pound carronades, laden with ordnance and military stores belonging to Scarborough, from Gibraltar, 28 days out, bound to Plymouth, taken in lat. 48 deg. N. long. 10 deg. W. burnt here.

A list of British vessels captured by the U. S. S. Wasp, J. Blakeley, Esq. commander, between the 11th and the 22d September, 1814.

Sept. 12th, brig Three Brothers, Thos. Clark, master, John Clark owner, 7 men, 114 43 94 tons, 2 9 pounders, laden with wine and barrels, belonging to London, to Whitley, from Lazerote, 16 days out bound to London, taken in lat. 38 deg. 2 min. N. long. 14 deg. 58 min. W. scuttled here.

Sept. 14th, brig Bacchus, Wm. Sticks, master, George Salsbery, Thos. Bates and Thos. Bates owners, 11 men, 169 29-24 tons, 2 4 pounders, laden with fish, belonging to Poole, from Newfoundland, 24 days out, bound to Gibraltar, taken in lat. 37 deg. 22 min. N. long. 14 deg. 33 min. W. scuttled here.

Sept. 21st, brig Atalanta, Robert Jackson, master, George Salsbery, Thos. Bates and Thos. Bates owners, 19 men, 252 tons, 2 long guns, 6 pounders and six 9 pound gunnells, laden with wine, brandy and silks, belonging to Liverpool, from Bordeaux, 9 days out, bound to Pensacola, taken in lat. 33 deg. 12 min. N. long. 14 deg. 56 min. W. sent her to the U. States.

List of killed and wounded on board the U. S. S. Wasp of War the 1st Sept. 1814.

KILLED—Joseph Martin, Boatswain, Henry Staples, Gunner.

Wounded—James Snellings, Seaman, clavicle collar bone fractured by a wad.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, DECEMBER 1.

COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES. On Wednesday the 22d ult. REUBEN COOPER, of Loudoun County, was apprehended and committed to the jail of this County, for attempting to circulate Counterfeit Bank Notes. On his person were discovered several hundred dollars on the following Banks:

Notes of Twenty Dollars on the Bank of Virginia, impression like the old plate—pretty well executed.

Notes of Ten Dollars on the same Bank, impression like the old plate—extremely well done and requires the nicest inspection to discover them to be different from the genuine.

Notes of Five Dollars on the Bank of Virginia, payable at the Branch Bank at Petersburg—these are badly engraved and the signatures not well done.

One Dollar Note on the Bank of Troy. It is supposed a vast number of forged notes have been put in circulation.

There are in circulation besides the above, Notes of Ten Dollars on the Bank of Virginia with the signatures engraved.

GHEAT NEGOTIATION. A merchant in this city has received a letter from his son in London, stating in substance, as we learn, that the negotiation between the English and American Commissioners, had been renewed, in consequence of a change of circumstances after the sailing of the John Adams, and were going on on the 12th of September. Bull. Pat.

Clippers.—Congress have passed a law authorizing the President to build or purchase twenty vessels to carry not less than eight, nor more than sixteen guns each, for which the sum of six hundred thousand dollars is appropriated. These vessels we expect will be applied to destroy the enemy's commerce, and judging from the injury it has already received by this class of vessels, we may expect much good from the passage of the above law.

The National Bank bill, after having been amended and re-amended, and discussed until the subject was nearly exhausted; was yesterday in the house of Representatives re-committed to a select committee, who may report it in an entirely new shape. We shall hazard no further prediction in relation to it.

The tax bills now engage the attention of the House, and will probably be finished before any other subject is taken up.

THE WASP. We learn from Savannah, Geo. under date of the 14th inst. that the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, four days previous had boarded a neutral vessel, and at the time was in the act of burning an English vessel. The same account mentions that two days previous she had attempted to get into Tybee, and was chased off by the Lacedemonian frigate, there being no pilot to bring her in.

It is understood by the Editor of the Philadelphia True American, that COMBARRIDGE has been appointed Secretary of the Navy, vice Wm. Jones, Esq. resigned. Whether it be true or not, such appointment in the event of the resignation of the present incumbent, would we think give universal satisfaction.

A YANKEE TRICK. A letter to a gentleman in this city, from a Southern Port, states, that the following Yankee Trick had been played off.

On the 13th inst. a British Schooner of 18 guns (32 pounders) appeared in the offing.—The Commander, Doctor, and five of the men came on shore to amuse themselves in a shooting frolic—and were all taken prisoners, by the militia, and are now at the place, where the letter is dated, in confinement. It seems the schooner is now called the St. Lawrence, and was formerly the Atlas of Baltimore. The commander of the schooner, now a prisoner is a Lieut. JACKSON.—Bull. Pat.

Bonaparte has issued a gold coinage from his mint at Elba, amounting to about thirty seven pounds. On one side of these new Napoleons is his profile, and on the other, an Eagle with its head under its wing.

FORT ERIC EVACUATED AND BLOWN UP. Extract of a letter dated Buffalo, November 5, 1814.

This morning the works at Fort Erie were blown up. It was not worth having. The country is miserably poor. They could not force us from it, thank Heaven. Nothing of the army is left on that side of the Niagara. The statu quo is not quite so bad as Wilkinson's though it is not so far off from the statu quo proprium.

This gallant division, (I do not intend to mock them, for there is undoubtedly no better composition,) have found rather an ungrateful office, for so long a jaunt. It is said they marched from Plattsburg the 28th of Aug.—but they marched fast enough for this purpose. The Major General was expecting all the way, to receive orders for the sea board, where a most rational purpose would have been answered. It was, therefore that they landed at Genesee river. What a pity it is the commander-in-chief on the ground, has not the control of operations. The army would not have marched so far to effect nothing. As to obeying orders which originate at such a distance, it is contrary to every military principle.—Forsythe had reputation enough to support himself against it—and as to a Major General doing it—the absurdity was never imputed to either of them. To follow what is pointed out, would be dictated as servility by the most of them; and one out of six may know the way—which is almost as bad. In this instance, it would be totally inconsistent with that imperial spirit and style and hauteur, which a chief of a division should always display. It is true he obeyed the order of the President, in forming a junction on the left division; but as to the method of doing it, he could not be controlled. He was the best judge; and in the opening of the next year, he will have the entire, the finest body of men, and the best blood of the army in commission, for any object of the war." Buffalo Gazette.

The elegant privateer brig REINDEER, of about 400 tons, pierced for 22 guns, built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, was launched from Mr. Turner's ship-yard in Medford on Thursday last. The keel of another, to be built on the same moulds, and to be called the 'AVON', was yesterday laid on the same blocks, and is to be finished in 18 working days. A company of gentlemen in this town having just completed another fine privateer, have named her the 'BLAKELEY', so that the gallant commander of the WASP appears to be in a fair way of reaping a full share of merited honors.

RICHMOND, NOV. 19. VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. On Thursday last, the Resolutions which had been sent up to the Senate respecting the Negotiations at Ghent, were returned to the H. of D. in the following shape:

"The Legislature of Virginia, sensibly alive to the blessings of Peace, and anxious for its restoration upon just and honorable terms, are nevertheless at all times ready to encounter War, with all its privations and horrors, in preference to a sacrifice of national rights or national honor. Under the influence of these sentiments, they hailed the Declaration of the Prince Regent to his Parliament, professing a desire for the restoration of Peace with the United States, upon terms honorable to both nations, as the harbinger of the speedy return of that incalculable blessing. It is, however, with mingled emotions of indignation and regret, they perceive, in the terms proposed by the British Commissioners at Ghent, as the basis of negotiation with the United States, an anxious solicitude on the part of the enemy for a continuation of the war, by the assertion of arrogant pretensions, extravagant in themselves, insulting to our national character, and subversive even of the rights and sovereignty of the United States. Under such circumstances and at such a crisis, silence on the part of this Legislature, might be construed into apathy or timidity: Therefore,

"Resolved unanimously, as the opinion of this Legislature, that a just and honorable peace is only to be obtained by a vigorous prosecution of the war: And that for that purpose, the proper authorities should call into immediate and active operation all the energies and resources of the U. States."

It is proper to state that this Preamble and Resolution passed the Senate UNANIMOUSLY.

Several amendments were moved in the H. of D. which were rejected.—Among these, a motion to strike out the word 'arrogant', which was negatived, Ayes 13, Noes 123.—Also, a motion to strike out the Preamble was rejected, Ayes 118, Noes 30—principally upon the ground that it placed any reliance upon the word of the Prince Regent, as 'the Harbinger' of Peace.

The Resolution itself was passed UNANIMOUSLY, Ayes 144.

The Loan Bill has passed both branches, in conformity with the propositions of the Farmers' Bank, as stated in our last.

Yesterday the H. of D. were engaged

upon Mr. Stevenson's Resolution for a more permanent corps of troops—which was finally adopted in the following shape:—Ayes 83, Noes 59.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to raise a thousand men, to be placed under the orders and control of the General Government, as well for the further and more vigorous prosecution of this war as for the Defence of this Commonwealth, to serve a year, or during the War:—Provided, That the Government of the United States shall declare that the said troops shall be paid; clothed and subsisted by and at the expense of the United States."

It was avowed by the friends of this Proposition, that not a man was to be procured until the acceptance of the General Government had been obtained—and that the troops were intended to be under the complete jurisdiction of the U. States.

The Joint Committee, to examine into the condition of the Banks, have reported, that the Farmers' Bank did on the 8th of September last come to the decision to refuse specie for their notes; that the Bank of Virginia had not formally come to a similar decision, having left it to the discretion of the several Cashiers of the institution, to pay or refuse, as they might judge proper—but, that both Banks appeared to have acted under the influence of the same principle—that the Banks in pursuing this course, seemed to have acted wisely, and are entirely justified by the existing state of things—that 'not to dwell on the unfavorable balance of trade with the States North and East of Virginia,' an abundant justification of the step will be found in the circumstance, that the Northern Banks had previously adopted a similar measure. The Committee do not deem any interference necessary on the part of the Legislature to sustain the public confidence in those institutions.—They appear to the Committee to have been conducted since the last enquiry into their situation with accustomed prudence and increased caution—Of their stability and ultimate safety, they do not hesitate to state that they have no doubts."

NEW YORK, NOV. 18. It is reported, as coming from the Surgeon of the British sloop of war Morgiana, lately arrived on our coast from Bermuda, that the British sloop of war Florida, (formerly United States sloop of war Frolic) had foundered off Bermuda, having blown her wind and gone down stern foremost, and all on board perished.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 21. HORNET SLOOP OF WAR. We are happy to learn that the United States' ship Hornet, Captain Middle, having eluded the British blockading squadron off New-London, was safely and securely anchored off Hart's Gate, bound to New York. The facility with which she may get to sea is increased—and it is to be regretted, that she has been so long detained from active service.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS. We learn that CAPTAINS M'DONOUGH, CRANE, WARRINGTON and BLAKELEY, have been promoted to the rank of post captains in the United States Navy.—Five Naval Officers (whose names we have not learnt,) have been promoted to rank of masters and commanders. We further learn, that Government have it in contemplation to appoint two Admirals.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. [From Miss Poynton's Correspondent, to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

FORTSMOUTH, NOV. 18. Messrs. Lewis & Hill, the private armed brig Grand Turk of Salem, Nathan Green, commander, from a cruise of 103 days, with a quantity of fruit, sugar and gum, and 50 prisoners. The Grand Turk has made 13 captures, 8 of which she manned; set on fire for Southern ports, burnt 4, and delivered up one, as a cartel, has boarded 36 sail of vessels, among which were, Sept. 8, lat. 48, lon. 11, 25, British brig Speculator, Thomas Hill, master, from Lanzarote to London, with a cargo of Barilla, which vessel was captured on the 14th of August last, by the privateer Grampus of Baltimore, and delivered up as a cartel with 33 prisoners, supplied her with bread and water, being on an allowance of one biscuit for two days, and one drink of water a day. Sept. 30, lat. 41, lon. 19, 43, spoke privateer armed at home by Gen. John Daniels, Esq. commander, 28 days from New York, on a cruise. The Syren had made two captures, one a ship, loaded with salt, the other a brig, Sir John Sherbrook, late the privateer Thorn, of Marblehead.

I send you enclosed, a paragraph or two, (all of consequence) in a Halifax paper, taken out of the Turk.

LONDON, SEPT. 22. Notwithstanding the rumor of the expedition for America being stopped, the fact is, that the preparations for sending a considerable force to that quarter of the world proceeded upon a scale of rather increased than diminished extent, and with greater promptitude. "Whatever may be the progress of the negotiation at Ghent, the war will, mean while, be on the part of this country prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It is probable the Duke of Lond. will be appointed to the command of the forces in Scotland, was the foundation of the inaccurate statements, which were made on this subject.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—The Emperor of Russia was expected to set out from St. Petersburg on

in no more! Yesterday between the hours of ten and eleven, he breathed his last.

His death was sudden as it was unexpected. The Emperor had been in the Senate during an arduous sitting of the preceding day, 15 minutes before his death, although in his seventieth year, he bade fair to outlive many of those who read these lines! At a few minutes warning, the thread of life was cut, and his spirit winged its flight to happier realms.

The circumstances of the Death of our lamented fellow-citizen, ELIZABETH GERRY, were nearly these. He breakfasted at the common table at his boarding house, at the usual hour, in apparent health, with the exception of a transient complaint of slight oppression at his breast. A short time afterwards, he went out on business to one of the public offices, a few yards distant only from his lodgings, where, after a few minutes, he found himself indisposed, and inclined to walk to return to his residence. Being placed again in the carriage, he was re-conveyed to his lodgings. On the arrival of the carriage there, he was found to be insensible, and expired immediately after, almost without a groan or sigh.

In consequence of the death of the Vice-President of the United States, no business was yesterday done in Senate, and but little in House of Representatives. None will be done in either house at three o'clock this day.

HON. JOHN GAILLARD, of South Carolina, was yesterday elected PRESIDENT of the Senate pro tem. Nat. Int.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Washington, 18th Nov. 1814. GENERAL ORDER.

A General Court Martial, for the trial of Major General JAMES WILKINSON, will assemble at some suitable place in the village of Utica, state of New York, on the 24th January next.

The Court will be composed as follows, viz. Major General HENRY DEARBORN—President.

MEMBERS. Major General Morgan Lewis, Major General George Izard, Brigadier General J. Bloomfield, Brigadier General John P. Boyd, Brigadier General E. W. Ripley, Colonel J. Kingdon, 1st Infantry, Colonel P. P. Schuyler, 13th Infantry, Colonel James Burn, L. D. Colonel Robert Purdy, 4th Infantry, Colonel D. Brewster, 15th Infantry.

SUBSTITUTES. Colonel Henry M. Cobb, 45th Infantry, Colonel George M. Peck, 25th Inf. Lt. Col. W. W. T. Hedges, 4th Co. E. J. Bancher, Army Judge Advocate. By order of the Secretary of War. JOHN R. BELL, Inspector General.

NEW LONDON, NOV. 18. It is reported, as coming from the Surgeon of the British sloop of war Morgiana, lately arrived on our coast from Bermuda, that the British sloop of war Florida, (formerly United States sloop of war Frolic) had foundered off Bermuda, having blown her wind and gone down stern foremost, and all on board perished.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 21. HORNET SLOOP OF WAR. We are happy to learn that the United States' ship Hornet, Captain Middle, having eluded the British blockading squadron off New-London, was safely and securely anchored off Hart's Gate, bound to New York. The facility with which she may get to sea is increased—and it is to be regretted, that she has been so long detained from active service.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS. We learn that CAPTAINS M'DONOUGH, CRANE, WARRINGTON and BLAKELEY, have been promoted to the rank of post captains in the United States Navy.—Five Naval Officers (whose names we have not learnt,) have been promoted to rank of masters and commanders. We further learn, that Government have it in contemplation to appoint two Admirals.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND. [From Miss Poynton's Correspondent, to the Editors of the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

FORTSMOUTH, NOV. 18. Messrs. Lewis & Hill, the private armed brig Grand Turk of Salem, Nathan Green, commander, from a cruise of 103 days, with a quantity of fruit, sugar and gum, and 50 prisoners. The Grand Turk has made 13 captures, 8 of which she manned; set on fire for Southern ports, burnt 4, and delivered up one, as a cartel, has boarded 36 sail of vessels, among which were, Sept. 8, lat. 48, lon. 11, 25, British brig Speculator, Thomas Hill, master, from Lanzarote to London, with a cargo of Barilla, which vessel was captured on the 14th of August last, by the privateer Grampus of Baltimore, and delivered up as a cartel with 33 prisoners, supplied her with bread and water, being on an allowance of one biscuit for two days, and one drink of water a day. Sept. 30, lat. 41, lon. 19, 43, spoke privateer armed at home by Gen. John Daniels, Esq. commander, 28 days from New York, on a cruise. The Syren had made two captures, one a ship, loaded with salt, the other a brig, Sir John Sherbrook, late the privateer Thorn, of Marblehead.

I send you enclosed, a paragraph or two, (all of consequence) in a Halifax paper, taken out of the Turk.

LONDON, SEPT. 22. Notwithstanding the rumor of the expedition for America being stopped, the fact is, that the preparations for sending a considerable force to that quarter of the world proceeded upon a scale of rather increased than diminished extent, and with greater promptitude. "Whatever may be the progress of the negotiation at Ghent, the war will, mean while, be on the part of this country prosecuted with the utmost vigor. It is probable the Duke of Lond. will be appointed to the command of the forces in Scotland, was the foundation of the inaccurate statements, which were made on this subject.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.—The Emperor of Russia was expected to set out from St. Petersburg on

the 12th and to arrive at Vienna about the 26th inst. It was currently reported at Vienna, that the Archduke Charles was to be married to the Duchess of Oldenburg, the Imperial Highness had returned to the capital from Eggen. It appears, that he had been on a visit to the Archduchess, at that place, where it was supposed she would remain until the meeting of the Congress.

Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on or about the 16th November.

Yankees, Sept. 19.—Sailed yesterday, his Majesty's ships Bedford, Norge, Dover, Acosta, Belle Poule, Hydr, Fox, Gordon, Ulysses, Bircepluis, Rhode and Fortis, with the Norfolk Transport. The above ships constitute the expedition to America, and most of them late full of troops. Among the Regiment embarked are the 4th, 44th, 93d and 95th of foot—a Brigade of Artillery, are with them.

The Valiant of 74 guns, Capt. Mudge, which had been nominated to take out Lord Hill to America, and was fitted up with Congreve Guns, is altered in her destination and now going to the Brazils, with the Duncan of 74 guns, to convey the Prince Royal of Portugal from Rio Janeiro to Lisbon.—Coffee House.

LONDON, AUGUST 22. The Parker and Sons, arrived here from Quebec, had a broad side fired into her on Saturday evening at the entrance of the channel, by an American privateer, which had a prize ship in company.

The Margaret, hence for Africa, put into Cork 24th inst. She narrowly escaped a privateer off Youghall, which had taken and burnt a large W. India ship, with rum, &c. A sloop arrived at Cork 23d inst. which had passed near 300, pirate-guns afloat, but did not pick any of them up.

The deprivations of the American privateers on the coast of Ireland and elsewhere, have produced so strong a sensation at Lloyd's, that it is difficult to get policies underwritten at any rate of premium!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, as no farther indulgence will be given. Wm. STEPHENSON, Smithfield, Va. December 1. 3w.

Twenty Dollars Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, from Mr. Conway's tavern, on the road between Harper's Ferry and Charles Town, a negro man named JIM, about twenty years old, yellow complexion, sun look, large of his age, round shouldered—had on a drab colored roundabout, linen pantaloons, new shoes and stockings, small brimmed hat—a purchased him of Mr. O'Neal of Washington City, and was taking him to George Town, Kentucky—he will probably attempt to get back to Washington City, as his connections live near there. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for his commitment to jail, and giving information to Mr. O'Neal, or Col. Richard M. Johnson, Member of Congress, who will pay the reward. BEN. TAYLOR, December 1. 3w.

THE MILL, FORMERLY the property of Geo. A. Muse, dec'd, will be rented for a term of years. For further particulars apply to Wm. Tate or the subscriber, in Charlestown. MARGARET MUSE, December 1, 1814. 3w.

GOOD NEWS. THE subscriber has some Grand Allam Salt, which he will sell at Five Dollars per Bushel—Cash in hand. THIS AND NEXT WEEK. He will open between 50 and 60 Packages of fresh Goods (which added to the Goods brought into the store at the beginning of this month) make an assortment equal (if not superior) to any, at this time in the State. JAMES S. LANE, Nov. 24, 1814.

A Stray taken up. CAME to the subscriber's

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

AN OLD "WAR SONG OF '76"—NEW VAMPED.

THAT seat of Science, Athens—and earth's great mistress—Rome— Where now are all their glories?—We scarce can find their tomb!

Proud Albion bowed to Caesar, and numerous Lords before; To Dances, to Picts, to Normans, and many masters more.

Our sires led freedom hither, when, lo! the desert smil'd! A paradise of pleasure was open'd in the wild:

To quit a realm of tyrants, our fathers cross'd the main, Here form'd a new dominion and founded freedom's fame:

Britain must own her master's here; fate urges on the day, When Neptune's Trident shall be aw'd by free America!

Though barbarous British blackguards, with Cuckburn at their head; May rob defenceless Henroosts and strike out Geese with dread;

When fame makes known in Britain the checks her troops have had, George Guelpa will curse his Councils and poor John Bull run mad!

Now, new, my muse forlorn must sing, She cannot keep her peace while thou art crowing.

And rear'st thy head, and flapp'st thy jetty wing, At bold Sir George's cockade-doddlings.

But thou, bold bird, spite of thy deadly blast, The cannon's thunder and the whizz of bullets, Sat cawing on the Saratoga's mast.

And when he goes to fight himself, Would think he's too for crowing elf, And never be afraid.

And while for nothing else but crowing, When the small of powder never came, Fortune on thousands is her girls bawling,

But when our coat of arms is painted o'er, 'Tis from the eagle thou shalt then be seen, Stretch but his legs, a little more.

And thou, brave bird, shall stand and crow between.

From the Baltimore Patriot. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA. A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY.

The multitude of quick advertisements that fill the columns of our newspapers, too often make us look with contempt on inventions, that really and truly effect the object proposed.

The formidable ravages of the amari sacchari for some months past, has made many heads of families look wild.

On the blank day of this personally appeared before me, the subscriber, who would be a justice of the peace, Thomas Thoughtful, who deposed and says—that for many years past he and his whole family had been afflicted with the amari sacchari, and that he spent great sums on doctors for cure.

The following certificate, selected from thousands that might be obtained, may be seen in the paper of the 1st inst. personally appeared before me, the subscriber, who would be a justice of the peace, Thomas Thoughtful, who deposed and says—that for many years past he and his whole family had been afflicted with the amari sacchari, and that he spent great sums on doctors for cure.

GEN. P. B. PORTER. The following interesting particulars of the extraordinary adventure and escape of major Gen. Porter, in the action of the 17th ult. at the batteries, we have received from our correspondent at fort Erie, who was in the action.

Gen. Porter's command on that day consisted of two columns. The right column was to attack the batteries in the rear. The left, which was stationed directly back of it, was kept in reserve to meet the reinforcements which were expected from the enemy's main army.

Gen. Porter was with the right column until the block house and third battery were carried; he then set out accompanied by only two or three persons, to go to the left column, where some skirmishing had already commenced with the reinforcements.

ODE TO A ROOSTER. NOW, new, my muse forlorn must sing, She cannot keep her peace while thou art crowing.

And rear'st thy head, and flapp'st thy jetty wing, At bold Sir George's cockade-doddlings.

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sooners. In this affair captain Koopp of the N. York volunteers was badly wounded by a musket ball in the side, and Gen. Porter in the hand by the cut of a sword.

Timely Notice.

ALL those who became purchasers of the personal property of Capt. Samuel Strain, deceased, are hereby notified that their respective notes will become due on the 3d day of December next, at which time punctual payment will be expected—indulgence cannot be given, as the demands against the Estate are pressing.

Another Notice. FINDING it necessary to close our accounts, this is the last time our debtors shall hear from us as all accounts shall be put in the hands of proper officers for collection—necessity compels this measure.

ESTRAY MARE. TAKEN up trespassing on the farm of Richard H. L. Washington, in April, 1814, a dark bay MARE, with a star and strip, both hind legs white, about 10 at half hands high, seven years old next spring—no apparent brand. Appraised to 18 dollars.

Weaver's Slays or Reeds, both woolen and others; ALSO—Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale by JAMES S. LANE.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c. THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will iron them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE. Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, &c.

LOOK HERE. I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Pay me what thou owest. Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so tardy in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred, but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and PORK, will be received in payment—otherwise in a short time, most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection.

By Mistake, A Wether has been slaughtered for my use, that did not belong to me; it was marked with a crop off each ear and two white in the right—an error having lost one of that mark, shall have another of equal value, on making it known to me.

For Sale, A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opecon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property.

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HOFFMAN & BREEDIN, HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COBBS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS.

suited 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.

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 5 pair of water wheels, newly built and in an excellent mill race, &c. &c.

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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.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28. IMPORTANT. Arrival of the dispatch vessel Chauncey, with news highly interesting!

The long-looked for schooner Chauncey arrived last evening—she left Ostend on the 1st inst. and it will be seen by the Extracts below, that the Editors of the New York Gazette have received various Foreign Journals to the latter end of October, almost two months later than our former advices direct from Europe.

The important contents of the subsequent columns speak for themselves, and it will be seen whether the report of a passenger in the Chauncey is probable—which is, that the Congress at Vienna had broken up—that Great Britain was sending 80,000 troops to Belgium—that another Continental War was daily expected—and, that it was probable a Peace would be concluded between Great Britain and the United States.

Lord Hill has not left England, but it was expected he would be ordered to the Continent.

The London papers contain official accounts of the late operations of their forces in the Chesapeake, Penobscot, and on the northern frontiers. We shall give them hereafter.

Passengers in the Chauncey, Mr. Connel, the bearer of despatches from our commissioners at Ghent, who proceeded to Washington at 3 this morning; Mr. E. M. Stillwell, Mr. Inot, Mr. Bates, Capt. Congdon and 3 others.

The schooners Decatur and Transit, had arrived in France, the latter from this port, with despatches from Government.

The London Statesman asks, "Is it quite clear, that the expedition to Washington will meet universal approbation? Is it certain, that the destruction of public edifices, for destruction's sake alone, is a legitimate method of warfare? The editor compares these ravages with the conduct of the Buccaneers of old—and says, "Willingly could we throw a veil of oblivion over our transactions at Washington. The Cossacks spared Paris, but we spared the Capitol of America." He condemns the ministerial papers for justifying the conduct of Gen. Ross, &c.

The same paper says, the points in dispute at Vienna Congress referred to, relate chiefly to the affairs of the minor kings, who doubtless have a very natural fear of being swallowed up by the greater. The poor king of Saxony has drawn up a defence of his conduct which he means to present in person at the Congress, and the king and hereditary prince of Sicily, are also making strenuous efforts to retain the kingly dignity, in resisting every endeavor to make them renounce the throne of Naples. France too, is seeking for commercial advantages.

The work upon the four fortified places along the banks of the Danube, Braila, Isakre, &c. continue with great activity. There was a serious riot, and some dreadful outrages committed at Nottingham, England, on the night of the 11th of October, amongst the manufacturers. A battle was fought between the civil officers and the rioters, and two of the latter were killed before they dispersed.

The overflowing of the Danube has done great mischief, particularly at Raab, Ordenburg, Erlau, &c.

There were great fetes at Elba on the 15th and 16th of August, games, balls, feasts, &c. Bonaparte treated his troops with wine, and had the pleasure to hear them cry "Long live the Emperor!"

SPAIN.—Every new account from Spain, strengthens the apprehension of a speedy civil war in that country.

A London paper of October 10, mentions, that a messenger (brother in law to Mr. Adams) reached Ghent via Bordeaux on the 1st of Oct. with despatches, having left America on the 13th of Aug. [The schooner Transit sailed from this port on the 17th Aug. and must be the vessel arrived at Bordeaux.]

The same paper states that the negotiations at Ghent had been suspended for a week by way of vacation.

The London papers complain of the fitting out of American privateers in the ports of France. One schooner put into Bordeaux and was fitted on the 24th of September.

An article from Vienna, dated Oct. 7, and published in the Journal of Commerce published at Ghent, says, "It is confirmed that Talleyrand, Minister of France, has delivered to the Congress a memorial of high importance. This communication excites great public curiosity."

The same paper states, that the discussions of the Congress at Vienna shall be made public through the medium of the press.

A Paris paper of the 1st Oct. says, the English there are of opinion, that the taking of Washington has determined the Americans to make peace, by acceding to the propositions of the British Cabinet. The same paper adds, that "the American ministers this morning received the intelligence."

The Martin sloop from Halifax, with despatches, arrived at Plymouth, the first of Oct.

It appears, from the last London papers, that the powers of Europe are very active in measures of a military nature, indicating an ardor of movement to points where extreme precaution is necessary, particularly on the French and Belgic frontiers.—Camps were forming, and extensive armies collecting, as if the fate of Europe were yet to be decided by the sword.

An expedition was fitting out at Portsmouth on the 10th of October, consisting of 3000 thousand troops, to be commanded by Majors Long and Todd, supposed for America.

The Statesman of the 15th of Oct. states, that on the day that the news of the capture of Washington reached Paris, Lord Wellington gave a grand dinner and ball, at which he invited the foreign Ministers, &c. not one of whom attended.

A Paris paper of the 11th Oct. says, of the question of general interest, which are to occupy the attention of the Envoys at Vienna, the first, without doubt, will be to assemble the principles of the rights of nations of all the known world, and particularly those of weaker powers. France and Russia will stipulate in the name of humanity, that neutral commerce shall not be pillaged in a time of war, & the war should not be commenced without a previous declaration, and even without a delay for the purpose of negotiating. The emperor Alexander has put forth the only project capable of insuring this great principle, & it is a common fact between the European powers, to diminish to half the amount, their permanent forces.

A letter from Ghent of the 25th of October, states, that our Commissioners were still there, and that the negotiations were then pending.

A Ghent paper of Oct. 21, states, that "The negotiations at Vienna are enveloped in the profoundest mystery. It is however presumed, that in a few days, the public will hear of some important events, which, it is said, have been decided on."

Sweden has peremptorily refused to give up Swedish Pormerania, until she is indemnified for the expences of the war against Norway, which the King of Denmark has not been able to effect agreeably to the Treaty of Kiel.

The Russian ships of war from England, had arrived in the Baltic.

LONDON, OCT. 1. The Gazette, announcing the victory at Washington, has been translated into the French, German, and Italian languages, and many thousand copies sent to the continent.

Despatches for Gen. Ross in the Patuxent, were forwarded last night from the office of Earl Bathurst.

Cork, Oct. 8.—H. M. sloop Castilian arrived in our harbor yesterday evening,

with a captured W. Indiaman, which had previously been taken by the Chasseur Am. privateer.—The news brought by the Castilian is, that Plattsburg had been taken by storm. We are said to have lost 6000 men, chiefly native forces and militia. The British forces were commanded by Lt. Gen. Prevost, and the Americans by Gen. Izard. The occupations at Ghent had been suspended for a week by way of vacation.

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An expedition was fitting out at Portsmouth on the 10th of October, consisting of 3000 thousand troops, to be commanded by Majors Long and Todd, supposed for America.

The Statesman of the 15th of Oct. states, that on the day that the news of the capture of Washington reached Paris, Lord Wellington gave a grand dinner and ball, at which he invited the foreign Ministers, &c. not one of whom attended.

A Paris paper of the 11th Oct. says, of the question of general interest, which are to occupy the attention of the Envoys at Vienna, the first, without doubt, will be to assemble the principles of the rights of nations of all the known world, and particularly those of weaker powers. France and Russia will stipulate in the name of humanity, that neutral commerce shall not be pillaged in a time of war, & the war should not be commenced without a previous declaration, and even without a delay for the purpose of negotiating. The emperor Alexander has put forth the only project capable of insuring this great principle, & it is a common fact between the European powers, to diminish to half the amount, their permanent forces.

A letter from Ghent of the 25th of October, states, that our Commissioners were still there, and that the negotiations were then pending.

A Ghent paper of Oct. 21, states, that "The negotiations at Vienna are enveloped in the profoundest mystery. It is however presumed, that in a few days, the public will hear of some important events, which, it is said, have been decided on."

Sweden has peremptorily refused to give up Swedish Pormerania, until she is indemnified for the expences of the war against Norway, which the King of Denmark has not been able to effect agreeably to the Treaty of Kiel.

The Russian ships of war from England, had arrived in the Baltic.

LONDON, OCT. 1. The Gazette, announcing the victory at Washington, has been translated into the French, German, and Italian languages, and many thousand copies sent to the continent.

Despatches for Gen. Ross in the Patuxent, were forwarded last night from the office of Earl Bathurst.

Cork, Oct. 8.—H. M. sloop Castilian arrived in our harbor yesterday evening,

We understand that the expedition which sailed from Plymouth is destined for New Orleans, and it is conjectured that the conquest of that part of the U. States will be accomplished without difficulty, and by the same means perfect security will be given to the Spanish settlements in the East and West Florida, which, it appears, by the accounts from Pensacola, were threatened by the Republicans.

Ghent, Sept. 18.—Never was there a more active correspondence than that between the Hotel de Lovindisheim and the Charteaux.—During the last week, couriers in the English and American livery were incessantly going, coming and exchanging notes. Last Thursday, the public curiosity already on tip-toe was raised to the highest pitch, when about 5 in the afternoon two strangers, seemingly of very high rank, as they were conducted by the attendant were seen to enter the hotel of the American ministers; almost at the same moment the members of the English Legation arrived with their secretaries. "All doubt were now at an end; the strangers were the Russian mediators who have been so long talked of. A number of English spectators did not even wait for the end of this famous conference, but immediately set out express for London and Liverpool, whence we shall doubtless hear news of a change in the price of cotton.

It is now known the exchange of notes was not absolutely on diplomatic subjects, but on both sides a mere exchange of civilities. The English Legation gives to day a dinner to the American Ministers.

Nothing is more indifferent than a dinner, but it ceases to be so when every body tries to guess from the external relations between the English and American Ministers, whether they continue to agree or not to agree.

It is probable that they will agree to day precisely as they agreed on their first conference; but how did they agree on their first conference; but how did they agree then? That is their secret, which they well know how to keep.—L'Oracle.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHAUNCEY. Very late and highly important news from Europe. Last evening arrived at this port, the Gaiety schooner Chauncey, Capt. Depewy, in the very short passage of 25 days from Ostend, which place she left on the evening of the 1st of November, with despatches from our ministers at Ghent.

Some of the passengers in the Chauncey, inform that intelligence had reached Ostend, of the meeting of the great European Congress at Vienna, and a report of its having terminated in a rupture between France and England—that an army of 80,000 men to be put under the command of Lord Wellington, had been ordered to Belgium; and that the popular voice in France, was a war with England, or a new revolution.

The passengers further state, that it was hoped and expected, that a Peace would be facilitated between America and England, in consequence of an expected rupture between some of the principal European powers.

(Our readers will perceive, that the above intelligence is verbal, and that our papers make no mention of a rupture in the Congress at Vienna, which assembled on the 3d of October.)

The news of the capture of Washington, by the British, their defeat at Baltimore, and loss of their Major General Ross, and the capture of their fleet on Lake Champlain, and defeat of their army at Plattsburgh, reached London about the 17th of October, and all about the same time. Their defeat on Champlain, at Plattsburgh, and Baltimore, were terrific dampers to the Londoners.

M. Talleyrand, the day before his departure from Paris to Vienna, dropped the title conferred on him by Bonaparte, of Prince of Beneventum, and was created by the King of France Prince of Talleyrand.

Extract from a London Paper. "Sir B. Pelletiaun takes his departure immediately for America, to assume the command in the room of the late Gen. Ross. The Stairca frigate is preparing for the accommodation of the Lieut.