

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1814.

[No. 349.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN. THE IRON GRAYS.

We trace the wreath of honor
Around the warrior's brow,
Who at his country's altar breathe,
The life devoting vow,
And shall we to the Iron Grays,
The meed of praise deny?
Who freely arose, in danger's day,
For their native land to die.

For o'er our bleeding country
Ne'er lower'd a darker storm,
Than bade them round their gallant chief,
The Iron Phalanx form.
When first their banner waved in air,
Invasion's bands were nigh,
And the battle-drum beat long and loud,
And the torch of war blaz'd high;

Though still bright gleams their bayonets,
Unstain'd with hostile gore;
Far distant yet in England's host,
Unheard her cannon's roar.
Yet not in vain they flew to arms,
It made the foe man know,
That many a gallant heart must bleed,
Ere freedom's star be low.

Guards of a nation's destiny!
High is that nation's claim;
For not unknown your spirit prou'd,
Nor your daring chieftain's name.
Tis yours to shield the dearest ties,
That bind to life the heart,
That mingle with our earliest breath,
And with our last depart.

The angel-smile of beauty,
What heart but bounds to feel?
Her fingers buckled on the belt,
That sheaths your gleaming steel.
And if the soldier's honored death,
To battle be your doom,
Her tears shall bid the flowers be green,
That blossom round your tomb.

Tread on the path of duty,
Band of the patriot brave!
Prepared to rush, at honor's call,
"To glory or to grave."
Nor bid your flag again be furled,
Till proud its eagles soar,
Till the battle drum has ceased to beat,
And the war-torch burns no more!
New York, Oct. 28. Y. H. S.

From the Wilmington Gazette.

"Aristides and Penn, Cato and Titos."
For the following copies of letters we
are indebted to a friend, into whose
hands they fell, during a late peregrination
into this country:

Copy of a letter addressed by _____, to
Thomas Jefferson, dated 29th, 8th mo.
1814.

Esteemed Friend Thomas Jefferson,
I have for years felt at times affection
towards thee, with a wish for thy sal-
vation; to wit, the attainment while on this
stage of time (in the natural body) of a
suitable portion of divine life; for other-
wise we know little more than the life of
nature, and therein, are in danger of be-
coming inferior to the beasts which per-
ish, in consequence of declining the of-
fers of divine life, made to every rational
being.

But I have long had better hopes of
thee and have thought (particularly in
our little quiet meeting yesterday) that
thou hast been faithful at least over a few
things, and wish thou mayest become
ruler over more, and enter into the joy of
our Lord, and unto his rest; and it oc-
curred in order thereto, that we should
become Christians, for he that hath not
the spirit of Christ, is none of his, and
this knowledge and belief is, I think
strongly insisted on by divers of the apos-
tles, who had personally seen, and were
eye witnesses to his majesty, particularly
in the mount, and others who had not that
in view, which, however, was insufficient
to perfect them, and was to be taken a-
way, that they might be more effectually
turned to that spirit, which leadeth into
all truth, whose power alone is able to re-
duce the spirits of nature to suitable in-
fluence and submission.

Thy friend,
REPLY,
By Thomas Jefferson.

SIR,
I have duly received your favor of
August 29, and am sensible of the kind
intentions from which it flows, and truly
thankful for them, the more so as they
could only be the result of a favorable es-
timate of my public course—as much de-
voted to study as a faithful transaction
of the trust committed to me would per-
mit.

No subject has occupied more of my
consideration, than our relations with all
the beings around us, our duties to them,
and our future prospects. After hearing

all which probably can be suggested con-
cerning them, I have formed the best
judgment I could, as to the course they
prescribe, and in the due observance of
that course, I have no reflections which
give me uneasiness. An eloquent
preacher of your religious society, Rich'd
Mott, in a discourse of much unction and
pathos, is said to have exclaimed aloud
to his congregation, that "he did not
believe there was a Quaker, Presbyterian,
Methodist or Baptist, in Heaven." Hav-
ing paused to give his congregation time
to stare and to wonder, he added, that
"in Heaven, God knows no distinction,
but considered all good men as his chil-
dren and brethren of the same family."

I believe with the Quaker preacher,
that he who observes these moral precepts,
in which all religions concur, will never
be questioned at the gates of Heaven, as
to the dogmas in which all differ; that,
on entering there, all these are left be-
hind us, and the Aristides, and Catos,
the Penns and Tillotsons, Presbyterians
and Papias, will find themselves united,
in all the principles which are in concert
with the supreme mind—Of all the sys-
tems of morality, ancient or modern,
which have come under my observation,
none appears to me so pure as that of Je-
sus. He who follows this steadily, need
not, I think be uneasy, although he can-
not comprehend the subtleties and myster-
ies erected on his doctrines by those,
who calling themselves his special follow-
ers and favorites, would make him come
into the world to lay snares, for all under-
standings but theirs. Their metaphysical
heads, usurping the judgment seat
of God, denounce as his enemies all who
cannot perceive the geometrical logic of
Euclid, in the demonstrations of St. An-
thanasius, that three are one, and one
three.

In all essential points, you and I are of
the same religion, and I am too old to go
into the unessentials. Repeating, there-
fore, my thankfulness for the kind con-
cern you have been so good as to express,
I assure you with friendship and brotherly
love.

TH. JEFFERSON.
Monicello, Sept. 10, 1814.

NOTICE.
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.

W. M. STEPHENSON.
Smithfield, Va. December 1.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, from Mr. Con-
way's tavern, on the road between Harpers Fer-
ry and Charles Town, a negro man named JIM,
about twenty years old, yellow complexion, sour
look, large of his size, round shouldered—had on
a drab colored roundabout, linen pantaloons, new
shoes and stockings, small brimmed hat. I pur-
chased 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, mem-
ber of Congress, who will pay the reward.

BEN. TAYLOR.
December 1. 3 w.

GOOD NEWS.
THE subscriber has some Ground Alum 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, the beginning of this month) make
an assortment equal (if not superior) to any, at
this time in the State of Virginia.

JAMES S. LANE.
Nov. 24, 1814.

THE MILL,
FORMERLY the property of Geo. A. Muse,
decd., will be rented for a term of years. For
further particulars apply to Wm. Tate or the sub-
scriber, in Charlestown.

MARGARET MUEB.
December 1, 1814.

A Stray taken up.
CAME to the subscriber's farm, the 20th Sep-
tember, a pied CALF; the owner is requested to
come forward, prove property, pay charges, and
take it away.

LEVI CLEVELAND.
Jefferson County, Dec. 1. [3 w.]

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson County,
as a Runaway, a negro man named HARRY
CURTIS, about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 inches
high, and yellowish complexion. It is thought
unnecessary to describe his clothing as he had
been in this County, a considerable time previous
to his apprehension. Says he is free born, and
raised in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The
owner, (if he has any) is requested to release
him, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law
directs.

JOSEPH MCARTNEY, Jailor.
Nov. 30, 1814.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

Nov. Court, 1814.
James Verder and Albert Stephens, Com-
plainants,
vs.
Wm. Lamon, Mass' Lamon, Morgan Lamon,
Yandave Lamon, Orange Lamon, and Elizabeth
Lamon, Jane Towler and Alexander Lamon,
children and heirs, and devisees of John Lamon,
decd., and Jane Lamon, widow of said John La-
mon, dec'd.
Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
The Defendants, Wm. Lamon and Orange La-
mon, having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of assembly
and the rules of this Court, & it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not in-
habitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion
of the Complainants by their counsel: It is ordered
that the said Dea. Wm. Lamon and Orange Lamon,
do appear here on the fourth Monday (in January
next), and answer the bill of the Complainants; and
that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in
the Farmer's Repository, for two months suc-
cessively and published at the door of the Court
House of the said County.

A Copy—Teste,
GEO. HITE, CLK.

December 1.

Timely Notice.

ALL those who became purchasers of the per-
sonal property of Capt. Samuel Strain, deceased,
and hereby notified that their respective notes will
become due on the 31 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'or.
Shepherd's 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
proper officers for collection—necessity compels
this measure.

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
MARE, with a star and snip, both hind feet
white, about 13 and an half hands high, seven
years old next spring—no apparent brand. Ap-
praised to 15 dollars.

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

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.
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,
Bowls, Mugs and Pitch-
ers,
Cups and Saucers,
Tea and Coffee Pots,
Tureens,
Ornament and other
Pots,
Window Glass 7 by 9
and 8 by 10,
China Bowls and Pitch-
ers,
Quart, Pint and Half
Pint Decanters,
Quart, Pint and Half
Pint Tumblers,
Gill and Half Gill Glas-
es,
Goblets and Wine Glas-
es,
China Cups and Saucers,
An elegant set of Tea
China Plates, &c.

Just opened for sale by
JAMES S. LANE.

SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Her-
ring, 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 and kitchen furni-
ture, with a variety of other articles too tedious
to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock,
where I now reside, on the farm called maj. Da-
venport's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's.

JOHN McDONALD.
November 14th, 1814. 5 w.

Pay me what thou owest

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

JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's Town, November 10.

For Sale or Rent,

THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Ro-
bert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wharf
right above—there is on the premises a large
Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Stable, the
Dwelling House has an excellent Kitchen, with
a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to
any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be
known by enquiring at this Office, or to the sub-
scriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.
Oct. 27th. [5 w.]

A Fuller Wanted.

THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person,
who understands the FULLING & DYING busi-
ness, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill
will be given—a single man would be preferred
otherwise one with a small family, with refer-
ences. Enquire at this Office.
October 27. [5 w.]

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA,
a number of Packages, consisting principally of
CLOTH, CASSIMERES, GOODS, AND A
FEW FANCY GOODS,
suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were pur-
chased during the late confusion in that city,
where all persons were more than usually desirous
of selling their goods—consequently were disposed
of at an amount terms as before the war. Their
friends would do well to call and view them.
Thanking, on the 11th, near
Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13. [5 w.]

30 Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of
the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monocacy,
about 2 miles from Deleplains mill, and 7 miles
from Emmitsburg, Md. A BLACK MARE, five
years old last spring, with foil, a star in her face,
hind, and a small snip on her nostril, a small
white speck in her hind eyes, a dint in her right
shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, one
white on both hind feet, between 15 and 16
hands high, trot, pace, rack, and works well in
the gears. Any person returning the mare to
my house, shall receive the above reward and
all reasonable expenses, or secure her to get her
again. Ten dollars additional will be given
for the apprehension of the thief, so that he
be brought to justice.

CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH.
November 10. [5 w.]

Rye and Corn Wanted.

THE Subscriber will give the highest price in
cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and
CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berke-
ley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.
October 13. [5 w.]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 23d
ultimo, a small BAY MARE, 7 years old, roach
and bobbed, a star in her forehead, and her
back somewhat injured by the saddle, paces and
trots. The above reward will be given to any
person, that will deliver her to me, at Harper's
Ferry, and all reasonable charges paid.

CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH.
November 10. [5 w.]

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappa-
hannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappa-
hannock river in the county of Culpeper, about
28 miles above Fredericksburg running 2 pair 6
feet burrs and 1 pair county stones, with all ac-
cessory machinery, newly built and in an ex-
cellent neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this
Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which
are a dwelling house and other houses. One
other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappa-
hannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fre-
dericksburg, running a pair 6 feet burrs and 1
pair county stones, and a Saw Mill on the op-
posite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are
450 acres of wood land—both of these situations
are admirably calculated for cotton and wool ma-
nufactories, always affording an abundance of
fuel for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLOTT.
Culpeper County, Va. June 9. [5 w.]

10,000 lbs. prime Sweet Soal Leather,

which will be sold low, by the quantity, if im-
mediate application is made.

Upper & Harness Leather,
KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS,
BOOT LEGS, American and French Pair Tops,
New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c.

JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's Town, August 18, 1814.
P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the Corner Store, on
James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's Town,
in addition to his former stock on hand, very
VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present necessity, which on examination will
be found under the late prices, and will be sold
on fair terms.
June 30, 1814.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber by in-
debt, note, or book account, are requested to make im-
mediate payment—it is obvious to every reflecting
mind that business of this kind cannot be con-
ducted on credit—Wheat, Rye, or Corn, or any
other commodity, will be received in payment at the
market price. Business for the present time will be conducted
for cash only.

SAMUEL RUSSELL.
Charles Town, November 3. [5 w.]

For Sale,

A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION,
in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is
situated in a very good settlement, one mile from
Smithfield, on Opeckon Creek; there is a mill
Saw Mill and Wool Garding Machine on an ex-
cellent site. The mill is now in complete repair.
The other improvements are also in good repair.
There is at all seasons a complete supply of
water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more
as those who are disposed to purchase will see
doubtless the property. Terms of sale will be
made known by applying to the subscriber in
Smithfield.

ROBERT C. PEEBLES.
August 4. [5 w.]

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 arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square,
will be inserted three weeks for non-subscribers
for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent
publication, and when not particularly directed
to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and
charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a
reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.
All letters addressed to the Editor must be
post paid.

AN ACT

Concerning Executions, and for other
purposes.
[PASSED NOVEMBER 25, 1814.]

Section I.

Be it enacted by the General Assem-
bly, That the defendant or defendants
shall have power to stay any execution
upon any judgment or decree for money,
which hath been or shall be rendered,
either by a court or justice of the peace,
by tendering to the court or justice of the
peace by whom the judgment or decree
shall have been rendered, bond and suffi-
cient security, payable to the plaintiff or
plaintiffs, his, her or their executors, ad-
ministrators or assigns, in double the
amount of the demand, conditioned to
stay execution of the judgments or de-
crees of courts, may be given either in
court or in the clerk's office of said court.

Section II.

And be it further enacted, That
when any distress for rent due in money
shall be made, the tenant may stay pro-
ceedings on such distress, by giving like
bond and sufficient security to the sheriff
or other officer serving the same, payable
to the landlord, his executors, adminis-
trators or assigns.

Section III.

That every unsatisfied execution,
for money, that may be in the hands of
the sheriff or other officer at the com-
mencement of this act, or which may
hereafter be issued in consequence of the
defendant or defendants not giving the
security required by this act, may be stay-
ed in the same manner as a judgment,
provided the bond and security be given
for such purpose before the officer pro-
ceeds to sell.

Section IV.

Be it further enacted, That any
bond or bonds, taken in pursuance of this
act, shall have the force of judgments
and be assignable. And if, at the expira-
tion or repeal of this act, the money shall
not be paid according to the condition of
said bond or bonds, with interest from
the date thereof, it shall be lawful for the
obligee or creditor, his executors, ad-
ministrators or assigns, or the attorney
of either of them, to lodge the same with
the clerk of the court in which the origi-
nal judgment or decree was rendered, or
from whence the execution issued, or
with the clerk of that county or corpora-
tion within which the original judgment
may have been rendered by a justice of
the peace, or within which the proceed-
ings were stayed, or sale made under
which such bond or bonds were taken,
and there to cause the same to be taken
and there to cause the same to be taken
and there to cause the same to be taken

Section V.

Be it further enacted, That all pro-
ceedings shall be suspended upon every
decree rendered by any court of Chance-

ry for the sale of real or personal property,
and also all proceedings by any trustee or
any deed of trust may be stayed in the
same manner as a judgment may be stay-
ed by virtue of the first section of this act;
in which case the bond with security is to
be given, in the name of the creditor to
the trustee or trustees, or commissioners:
Provided always, that nothing in this act
contained shall be construed to extend to
any deed of trust, mortgage, or other
lien on real or personal estate, given or
created to indemnify any person or per-
sons as security, or to secure the repay-
ment of any money paid by any person or
persons as security for another, or to se-
cure the payment of any sum or sums of
money received by another as attorney,
attest, sergeant, coroner, constable, guard-
ian, executor or administrator, or com-
mittee of any lunatic or idiot, or other
person of unsound mind, or as receiver,
or trustee under any order or decree of
any court of law or equity.

Section VI.

And be it further enacted, That if
at any time the obligee or obligees, his,
her or their executors, administrators or
assigns, of any of the bonds taken by vir-
tue of this act, except such as may have
been taken to stay proceedings on judge-
ments rendered by justices of the peace,
shall think the security insufficient, or
likely to become so, he, she or they shall
have power, upon giving ten days notice
to the principal debtor or debtors, his,
her or their executors or administrators,
if to be found within the county or cor-
poration where he, she or they resided at
the time when such bond was given, and
if not, on advertising the same one month
at the door of the court-house of such
county or corporation, to move the court
to stay whose judgment, decree or execu-
tion the bond and security shall have
been given, or the court of the county or
corporation where the sale shall have
been made, or proceedings stayed, for
new security; which, if the court shall
award, and the defendant or defendants,
his, her or their executors or adminis-
trators, shall fail to give, he, she or they,
as the case may be, shall be deprived of
the benefit of this act, and the bond there-
fore given may be proceeded on as if
this act had expired.

Section VII.

And be it further enacted, That if,
at any time, the obligee or obligees, his,
her or their executors, administrators
or assigns of any of the bonds taken to
stay proceedings on judgments rendered
by justices of the peace, shall think the
security insufficient, or likely to become
so, he, she or they shall have power, up-
on giving ten days notice to the principal
debtor or debtors, his, her or their execu-
tors or administrators, if to be found
within the county or corporation where
the judgment was rendered; and if not,
on advertising the same one month at the
door of the court-house of the said county,
to move any justice of the peace for
such county or corporation for an order
for new security, which if such justice of
the peace shall grant, and the said defend-
ant or defendants, his, her or their execu-
tors or administrators, shall fail to com-
ply with, he, she or they, as the case
may be, shall be deprived of the benefits
of this act; and upon a certificate of such
justice, which it shall be the duty of such
justice to give, the bond theretofore given
may be proceeded on as if this act had ex-
pired or been repealed.

Section VIII.

And be it further enacted, That any
security to any bond given by virtue
of this act, his, her or their executors or
administrators, shall have power, upon
like notice, to require counter security;
and on failure of the principal debtor or
debtors, his or their executors or adminis-
trators, to give such counter security, he,
she or they shall forfeit the privilege of
this act, and execution may issue against
the principal debtor or debtors, his, her
or their executors or administrators, in
favor of the creditor, and for the relief of
the said security or securities, who, how-
ever, shall remain bound to the creditor
in the terms of the original contract.

Section IX.

And be it further enacted, That in
case any defendant or defendants shall fail
to give such bond and security as is au-
thorized by this act, until after the sheriff
or other officer shall have levied any ex-
ecution which to him shall have issued,
the sheriff or other officer who shall have
levied the execution, shall be entitled to
the same commission as is now allowed
on taking delivery of forthcoming bonds,
and may issue his tickets therefor, and
for supporting the property taken in exe-
cution, and have the same remedy for
their collection, against the defendant or
defendants only, as heretofore has been
given against the plaintiff in forthcoming
bonds. And in such case the sheriff or
other officer shall deliver to such defend-
ant or defendants the property taken in
execution, upon the production or deliv-
ery to him of the certificate, from the clerk
issuing such execution, that bond and se-
curity have been given according to this
act.

Section X.

And be it further enacted, That
the clerk of any court or other officer shall
be entitled to sixty-three cents for each
bond he may take under the authority of
this act, to be paid by the defendant or
defendants executing such bond, and col-
lected in like manner as fees for other ser-
vices.

Section XI.

And be it further enacted, That
before any defendant or defendants shall
avail himself, herself or themselves, of
all or any of the provisions of this act, he,
she or they shall pay off and satisfy all
costs which shall have accrued upon the

Section XII.

cles for the sale of mortgaged property, in cases where the debtor or debtors shall be ordered into the militia service of this State or of the United States, during the time that such debtor or debtors shall continue in actual military service, nor shall any step be taken in any motion or proceeding authorized by this act against any person when in service as aforesaid.

XVIII. Be it further enacted, That whenever any parties, debtor and creditor, in any contract heretofore made, being desirous of avoiding costs of suit, shall mutually agree, it shall and may be lawful for such debtor to enter into bond with sufficient security payable to such creditor, in double the amount of the principal and interest, conditioned for the payment of the sum actually due with interest, at the expiration or repeal of this act, which bond shall be entered into either before the court of the county or corporation, where the debtor resides, in term time, or with the clerk of such court in vacation, which bond shall be recorded by the clerk, and shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and be assignable; for the recording of which bond the debtor shall pay the clerk two cents for every thirty words; and thereupon the original bond, note or account shall be deposited in the clerk's office.

XIX. Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the obligee to any bond to be entered into in pursuance of the provisions of this act, his or her executors, administrators or assigns, to demand of the principal debtor in any such bond, his or her executors or administrators, at the end of the year from the date of the bond, the annual interest of such bond, which, if the principal debtor, his or her executors or administrators, shall fail or refuse to pay, it shall, in such case, be lawful for such obligee, his or her executors or administrators, or assigns, on giving ten days previous notice of such motion, to move the court, from the clerk's office, of which an execution might be issued at the expiration or repeal of this act according to the provisions of the fourth section thereof, for an award of the execution on said bond, against the obligors in such bond, his, her or their executors or administrators for the amount of principal and interest due thereon, on which execution the clerk shall endorse that "no security of any sort is to be taken." Provided nevertheless, that if the obligor or obligors, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall prove to the satisfaction of the court, before which the motion is made that such obligor, his or her executors, administrators or assigns, did refuse to receive the aforesaid interest in notes of the Bank of Virginia or Farmers' Bank of Virginia, the court shall not in such case award such execution.

XX. And be it further enacted, That if any clerk, sheriff, surveyor or other public officer, who shall have put any of his fees or office into the hands of any sheriff or other officer to collect, and taken his receipt therefor, shall refuse to receive the amount due upon any such receipt in the notes of the Bank of Virginia, or Farmers' Bank of Virginia, if tendered to him by such sheriff or other officer, in such case it shall not be lawful for such clerk, sheriff, surveyor or other public officer to entertain any action or motion against such sheriff or other officer who shall have given any such receipt, to recover the amount thereof, until after the repeal or expiration of this act. And in any case, any clerk, sheriff, surveyor or other public officer, shall institute any action or motion against any such sheriff or other officer as aforesaid, upon any such receipt, and it shall appear to the jury, or to the court who may try such action or motion, that the amount due upon the same had been tendered as aforesaid, judgment shall be rendered for the defendant in every such action or motion, with costs: Provided, that any such judgment in bar of any action or motion which may be instituted for the recovery of the amount due upon any such receipt, after the repeal or expiration of this act.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That the several courts, before whom any of the motions authorized by this act shall be made, shall award the costs of such motion to the party or parties who may prevail therein.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and be in force at the expiration of fifteen days from the passing thereof, and continue in force until the first day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

The town of Monte Video, in South America, was taken from the Royalists on the 23d of June. The fall of Monte Video is considered the death blow to the Monarchical system in South America.

DESPATCHES—CONCLUDED.

NO. II.

AMERICAN NOTE.

The Ministers Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary of the U. States to the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty.

Ghent, Aug. 24, 1814.

The undersigned, ministers plenipotentiary and extraordinary from the U. States of America, have given to the official note which they have had the honor of receiving from his Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiaries the deliberate attention which the importance of its contents required, and have now that of transmitting to them their answer on the several points to which it refers.

They would present to the consideration of the British Plenipotentiaries, that Lord Castlereagh, in his letter of the 4th Nov. 1813, to the American Secretary of State, pledges the faith of the British government that "they were willing to enter into discussion with the government of America for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the states, with an earnest desire on their part to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with the established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire." This fact alone might suffice to shew, that it ought not to have been expected that the American government, in acceding to this proposition, should have exceeded its terms, and furnished the undersigned with instructions authorizing them to treat with the British plenipotentiaries respecting Indians situated within the boundaries of the U. States. That such expectations were not entertained by the British government might also have been inferred from the explicit assurances which the British plenipotentiaries gave, on the part of their government, at the first conference which the undersigned had the honor of holding with them, that no events, subsequent to the first proposal for this negotiation, had, in any manner, varied either the disposition of the British government, that it might terminate in a peace honorable to both parties, or the terms upon which they would be willing to conclude it.

It is well known that the differences which unhappily subsist between Great Britain and the U. States, and which ultimately led to the present war, were wholly of a maritime nature, arising principally from the British orders in council, in relation to blockades, and from the impressment of mariners on board of American vessels.—The boundary of the Indian territory had never been a subject of difference between the two countries. Neither the principles of reciprocity, the maxims of public law, nor the maritime rights of the British empire could require the permanent establishment of such boundary. The novel pretensions now advanced could no more have been anticipated by the government of the U. S. in forming instructions for this negotiation, than they seem to have been contemplated by that of Great Britain in November last in proposing it. Lord Castlereagh's note makes the termination of the war depend on a conciliatory adjustment of the differences then subsisting between the two states, and in no other condition whatever.

Nor could the American government have foreseen that Great Britain, in order to obtain peace for the Indians, residing within the dominions of the United States, whom she had induced to take part with her in the war, would demand that they should be made parties to the treaty between the two nations, or that the boundaries of their lands should be permanently and irrevocably fixed by that treaty. Such a proposition is contrary to the acknowledged principles of public law, and to the practice of all civilized nations, particularly of Great Britain and of the United States. It is not founded on reciprocity. It is unnecessary for the attainment of the object which it professes to have in view.

No maxim of public law has hitherto been more universally established among the powers of Europe possessing territories in America, and there is none to which Great Britain has more uniformly and inflexibly adhered, than that of suffering no interposition of a foreign power in the relations between the acknowledged sovereign of the territory, and the Indians situated upon it. Without the admission of this principle, there would be no intelligible meaning attached to stipulations establishing boundaries between the dominions in America of civilized nations possessing territories inhabited by Indian tribes. Whatever may be the relations of Indians to the nation in whose territory they are thus acknowledged to reside, they cannot be considered as an independent power by the nation which has made such acknowledgment.

That the territory of which Great Britain wishes now to dispose, is within the dominions of the United States, was solemnly acknowledged by herself in the treaty of peace of 1783, which established their boundaries, and by which she relinquished all claims to the government, property, and territorial rights within those boundaries. No condition respecting the Indians residing therein, was inserted in that treaty. No stipulation similar to that now proposed is to be found in any treaty made by Great Britain, or within the knowledge of the undersigned, by any other nation.

The Indian tribes for which Great Britain proposes now to stipulate have, themselves, acknowledged this principle. By the Greenville treaty of 1795, to which the British plenipotentiaries have alluded, it is expressly stipulated, and the condition has been confirmed by every subsequent treaty, so late as the year 1810, "That the Indian tribes shall quietly enjoy their lands, hunting, planting and dwelling thereon, so long as they please, without any molestation from the United States; but that when those tribes, or any of them, shall be disposed to sell their lands, they are to be sold only to the United States; that until such sale, the United States will protect all the said Indian tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and against all other white persons who intrude on the same, and that the said Indian tribes again acknowledge themselves to be under the protection of the said United States, and of no other power whatever."

That there is no reciprocity in the proposed stipulation is evident. In prohibiting Great Britain and the U. States from purchasing lands within a part of the dominions of the latter power, while it professes to take from Great Britain a privilege which she had not, it actually deprives the United States of a right exclusively belonging to them.

The proposition is also utterly unnecessary for the purpose of obtaining a pacification for the Indians residing within the territories of the United States. The undersigned have already had the honor of informing the British plenipotentiaries, that under the system of liberal policy adopted by the United States in their relation with the Indians within their territories, an uninterrupted peace had subsisted from the year 1795, not only between the United States and all those tribes, but also amongst those tribes themselves for a longer period of time than ever had been known since the first settlement of North America. Against those Indians the United States have neither interest nor inclination to continue the war.—They have nothing to ask of them but peace. Commissioners on their part have been appointed to conclude it, and an armistice was actually made last autumn with most of these tribes. The British government may again have induced some of them to take their side in the war, but peace with them, will necessarily follow immediately a peace with Great Britain. To a provisional article, similar to what has been stipulated in some former treaties, engaging that each party will treat for the Indians within its territories, include them in the peace, and use its best endeavors to prevent them from committing hostilities against the citizens or subjects of the other party, the undersigned might assent, and rely on the approbation and ratification of their government. They would also, for the purpose of securing the duration of peace, and to prevent collisions which might interrupt it, propose a stipulation which should preclude the subjects or citizens of each nation, respectively from trading with the Indians residing in the territory of the other. But to surrender both the rights of sovereignty and of soil over nearly one third of the territorial dominions of the United States to a number of Indians not probably exceeding twenty thousand, the undersigned are so far from being instructed, that they assure the British commissions, that any arrangement for that purpose would be instantaneously rejected by their government.

Not only has this extraordinary demand been made a sine qua non, to be admitted without discussions, and as a preliminary basis; but it is accompanied by others equally inadmissible, which the plenipotentiaries state to be so connected with it, that they may reasonably influence the decision of the undersigned upon it, yet leaving them uninformed how far these other demands may also be insisted on as indispensable conditions of a peace.

As little are the undersigned instructed or empowered to accede to the propositions of the British government, in relation to the military occupation of the western lakes. If they have found the proposed interference of Great Britain in the concerns

of Indians residing within the U. States utterly incompatible with any establishment of public law, they are no less at a loss to discover by what rule of perfect reciprocity the U. States can be required to renounce their equal right of maintaining a naval force upon those lakes, and of fortifying their own shores, while Great Britain reserves exclusively the corresponding rights to herself. That in point of military preparation, Great Britain's possessions in North America, ever has been in a condition to be termed, with propriety the weaker, power in comparison with the United States, the undersigned believed to be incorrect in point of fact. In regard to the fortification of the shores, and to the forces actually kept on foot upon those frontiers, they believe the superiority to have always been on the side of Great Britain. If the proposal to dismantle the forts upon her shores, strike forever her military flag upon her lakes, and lay her whole frontier defenceless in the presence of her armed and fortified neighbor, had proceeded, not from Great Britain, to the U. States, but from the U. States to Great Britain, the undersigned may safely appeal to the bosom of his Britannic Majesty's plenipotentiaries for the feelings with which, not only in regard to the interests, but the honor of their nation, they would have received such a proposal. What would Great Britain herself say, if, in relation to another frontier, where she has the acknowledged superiority of strength, it were proposed that she should be reduced to a condition even of equality with the U. States?

The undersigned further perceive, that under the alleged purpose of establishing a direct communication between two of the British provinces in America, the British government require a cession of territory forming a part of one of the states of the American union, and that they propose, without purpose specifically alleged, to the boundary line westward, not from the Lake of the Woods, as it now is, but from Lake Superior. It must be perfectly immaterial to the U. States, whether the object of the British government, in demanding the dismemberment of the United States, is to acquire territory, as such, or for purposes less liable, in the eyes of the world, to be ascribed to the desire of aggrandizement. Whatever the motive may be, and with whatever consistency views of conquest may be disclaimed, while demanding for herself, or for the Indians, a cession of territory more extensive than the whole island of Great Britain, the duty marked out for the undersigned is the same. They have no authority to cede any part of the territory of the United States, and to no stipulation that effect will they subscribe.

The conditions proposed by Great Britain have no relation to the subsisting differences between the two countries: they are inconsistent with acknowledged principles of public law; they are founded neither on reciprocity nor on any of the usual basis of negotiation, neither on that of the *uti possidetis*, or of *status ante bellum*; they would inflict the most vital injury on the United States, by dismembering their territory, by arresting their natural growth, and increase of population, and by leaving their northern and western frontier equally exposed to British invasion and to Indian aggression: they are, above all, dishonorable to the U. States, in demanding from them to abandon territory and a portion of their citizens, to admit a foreign interference in their domestic concerns, and to cease to exercise their natural rights on their own shores and in their own waters. A treaty concluded on such terms would be an armistice. It cannot be supposed that America would long submit to conditions so injurious and degrading. It is impossible, in the natural course of events, that she should not at the first favorable opportunity, recur to arms, for the recovery of her territory, of her rights, of her honor. Instead of settling existing differences, such a peace would only create new causes of war, sow the seeds of a permanent hatred, and lay the foundation of hostilities for an indefinite period.

Essentially pacific from her political institutions, from the habits of her citizens, from her physical situation, America, reluctantly engaged in the war, she wishes for peace; but she wishes for it upon those terms of reciprocity, honorable to both countries, which can alone render it permanent. The causes of the war between the United States and Great Britain having disappeared by the maritime pacification of Europe, does not debar it in defence of abstract principles, which have for the present ceased to have any practical effect. The undersigned have been accordingly instructed to agree to its termination, both parties restoring

whatever territory they may have taken, and both reserving all their rights, in relation to their respective seaports. To make the peace between the two nations solid and permanent, the undersigned were also instructed, and have been prepared to enter into the most amicable discussion of all those points on which differences or uncertainty had existed, and which might hereafter tend in any degree whatever to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, without, however, making the conclusion of the peace at all depend upon a successful result of the discussion.

It is, therefore, with deep regret, that the undersigned have seen that other views are entertained by the British government, and that new and unexpected pretensions, which, if persisted in, must oppose an insuperable obstacle to a pacification, to the American government for its consideration. They will only be a subject of deliberation, when it becomes necessary to decide upon the expediency of an absolute surrender of national independence.

The undersigned request the British plenipotentiaries to accept the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JONATHAN RUSSELL, A. GALLATIN.

To the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, &c. &c. &c.

No. III.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 4th, 1814.

No. IV.

Is the answer of our Commissioners, dated Sept. 9, 1814, to the last mentioned note.

No. V.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Sept. 15, 1814.

No. VI.

Is a note from our Ministers, dated 25th Sept. 1814, to the note of the British Ministers last mentioned.

No. VII.

Is a note from the British Commissioners, dated Oct. 8, 1814.

No. VIII.

Is the answer of Commissioners to the last mentioned note, dated Oct. 13, 1814.

BRIEF NOTE.

October 21, 1814.

The undersigned have had the honor of receiving the note of the American Plenipotentiaries of the 13th inst. communicating their acceptance of the article which the undersigned had proposed in the subject of the pacification and rights of the Indian nations.

The undersigned are happy in being relieved from the necessity of recurring to several topics, which, though they arose in the course of their discussions, have only an incidental connection with the differences remaining to be adjusted between the two countries.

With a view to this adjustment the undersigned, preferring in the present state of the negotiation a general statement to the formal arrangement of articles are willing, so far to comply with the request of the American Plenipotentiaries contained in their last note, as to waive the advantage to which they think they were fairly entitled of requiring from them the first project of a treaty.

The undersigned having stated at the first conference the points upon which His Majesty's Government considered the discussion, between the two countries, as likely to turn, cannot better satisfy the request of the American Plenipotentiaries than by referring them to that conference for a statement of the points which, in the opinion of His Majesty's Government, yet remain to be adjusted.

With respect to the forcible seizure of mariners from on board merchant vessels on the high seas, and the right of the King of Great Britain to the allegiance of all his native subjects, and with respect to the maritime rights of the British empire, the undersigned conceive that, after the pretensions asserted by the Government of the United States, a more satisfactory proof of the conciliatory spirit of His Majesty's Government cannot be given than by not requiring any stipulation on those subjects, which though most important to themselves, no longer in consequence of the maritime pacification of Europe produce the same practical results.

On the subject of the Fisheries, the undersigned expressed with so much frankness at the conference already referred to, the views of their government, that they consider any further observations on that topic as unnecessary at the present time.

On the question of the boundary between the dominions of His Majesty and those of the United States, the undersigned are led to expect from the discussion which this subject has already undergone, that the North Western Boundary from the Lake of the Woods to the Mississippi (the intended arrangement of 1803) be admitted without objection.

In regard to other boundaries, the American Plenipotentiaries in their note of August 24th appeared in some measure to object to the propositions then made by the undersigned as not being on the basis of *uti possidetis*. The undersigned are willing to treat on that basis, subject to such modifications as mutual convenience may be found to require; and they trust that the American Plenipotentiaries will shew by their ready acceptance of this basis, that they duly appreciate the moderation of His Majesty's Government in so far consulting the honor and fair pretensions of the U. States as in the relative situation of the two

countries, to authorize such a proposition.

The undersigned avail themselves of this opportunity to renew to the American Plenipotentiaries, the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed, GAMBIE, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAM.

Ghent, October 21st, 1814.

True copy.

C. HUGHES, Jr., Secretary of Legation U. States.

No. X.

AMERICAN NOTE.

FROM THE BRITISH TO THE AMERICAN MINISTERS.

24th October, 1814.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the British Plenipotentiaries of the 21st inst.

Amongst the general observations which the undersigned, in their note of the 24th August, made on the propositions then brought forward on the part of the British government, they remarked that those propositions were founded neither on the basis of *uti possidetis*, nor in that of *status ante bellum*. But so far were they from suggesting the *uti possidetis* as the basis on which they were disposed to treat, that in the same note they expressly stated that they had been instructed to conclude a peace on the principle of both parties restoring whatever territory they might have taken. The undersigned also declared in that note, that they had no authority to cede any part of the territory of the U. States, and that no stipulation to that effect would they subscribe; and in the note of the 9th September, after having shown that the basis of *uti possidetis*, such as it was known to exist at the commencement of the negotiation, gave no claim to his Britannic Majesty to cessions of territory founded upon the right of conquest, they added that even if the chances of war should give to the British arms a momentary possession of other parts of the territory of the United States, such events would not alter their views, with regard to the terms of peace to which they would give their consent.

The undersigned can now only repeat those declarations and decline treating upon the basis of *uti possidetis*, or upon any other principle involving a cession of any part of the territory of the U. States. As they have uniformly stated, they can treat only upon the principle of a mutual restoration of whatever territory may have been taken by either party. From this principle they cannot recede, and the undersigned after the repeated declarations of the British plenipotentiaries, that Great Britain had no view to acquisition of territory, in this negotiation, deem it necessary to add, that the utility of its continuance depends on their adherence to this principle.

The undersigned having declared in their note of 21st of August, that although instructed and prepared to enter into an amicable discussion of all the points on which differences or uncertainty had existed, and which might hereafter tend to interrupt the harmony of the two countries, they would not make the conclusion of the peace at all depend upon a successful result of the discussion, and having since agreed to the preliminary article proposed by the British government, had believed that the negotiation, already so long protracted could not be brought to an early conclusion, otherwise than by the communication of a project, embracing all the other specific propositions which Great Britain intended to offer. They repeat their request in that respect, and will have no objection to a simultaneous exchange of the projects of both parties. This course will bring fairly into discussion the other topics embraced in the last note of the British plenipotentiaries, to which the undersigned have thought it unnecessary to advert at the present time.

The undersigned renew to the British plenipotentiaries the assurance of their high consideration.

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, HENRY CLAY, JONATHAN RUSSELL, A. GALLATIN.

To the Plenipotentiaries of his Britannic Majesty, &c. &c. &c. Ghent.

True Copy.

C. HUGHES, Jr., Secy of Am. Mission Extra.

No. XI.

Copy of a letter from our Commissioners to the Secretary of State, dated Ghent, 31st Oct. 1814.

SIR—The detention of the Chaucey at Ostend, enables us to send you the enclosed note from the British Plenipotentiaries, which we have just received.

We have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your obedient servants,

(Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, &c.

To the Hon. JAMES MONROE, Secy of State.

No. XII.

BRITISH NOTE.

FROM THE BRITISH TO THE AMERICAN MINISTERS.

31st October.

The undersigned have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to them by the American plenipotentiaries on the 24th inst. in which they object to the basis of *uti possidetis* proposed by the undersigned as that on which they are willing to treat in regard to part of the boundaries between the dominions of his Britannic Majesty and those of the United States.

The American plenipotentiaries, in their note of the 13th inst. requested the undersigned to communicate to them the project of a treaty embracing all the points insisted on by Great Britain, engaging on their part to deliver immediately after a contre-projet as to all the articles to which they might not agree, and as to all the subjects deemed material by the U. States, and omitted in the project of the undersigned.

The undersigned were accordingly instructed to waive the question of etiquette, and the advantage which might result from receiving the first communication, and confiding in the engagement of the American plenipotentiaries, communicated in their notes of the 21st inst. all the points upon which they are instructed to insist.

The American plenipotentiaries have objected to one essential part of the project thus communicated, but before the undersigned can enter into the discussion of this objection, they must require from the American plenipotentiaries that, pursuant to their engagement, they will deliver a contre-projet containing all their objections to the points submitted by the undersigned, together with a statement of such further points as the government of the United States consider to be material.

The undersigned are authorized to state distinctly that the article as to the pacification and rights of the Indian nations having been accepted, they have brought forward in their note of the 21st inst. all the propositions they have to offer. They have no further demands to make, no other stipulations on which they are instructed to insist, and they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace forthwith in conformity with those stated in their former note.

The undersigned trust therefore that the American plenipotentiaries will no longer hesitate to bring forward in the form of articles or otherwise, any stipulations or other specific propositions upon which they are empowered to sign a treaty of peace between the two countries.

The undersigned avail themselves of the present opportunity to renew to the plenipotentiaries of the U. States the assurance of their high consideration.

Signed, GAMBIE, HENRY GOULBURN, WILLIAM ADAM.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, DECEMBER 15.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Richmond, November 27.

The committee of Finance made their report on Friday last. The fiscal year commenced the first of October—at that time there was a balance against the Treasury of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, which sum was borrowed by the Executive on their own responsibility. When the Legislature met, a Loan was negotiated with the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, for two hundred thousand dollars, at the rate of seven per cent per annum to meet the deficiency.

The estimate of expenses for the current year (including one million of dollars for the Military contingent fund for the defence of the state) amount to two millions, fifty nine thousand, six hundred and seventy five dollars, and the estimate of Ways and Means to meet the preceding expenditure amounts to nine hundred and eighty two thousand, eight hundred and ten, leaving a balance to be provided for of one million, seventy six thousand, eight hundred and sixty five dollars.

The committee have recommended that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall be raised by additional taxes, and the balance of the deficiency being eight hundred and seventy six thousand eight hundred and sixty five dollars by Loans. The additional taxes are to be imposed on the following subjects: On Houses of private Entertainment, Livery Stables, On Houses, Dwelling Houses, Household Furniture, Clocks, Musical Instruments, and Watches, Public Stages, all Commissions bearing the seal of the commonwealth, Salt, Coal, Slaves and Cattle.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives declaring it expedient to raise by classification ten thousand regular Troops for State defence, to be in service two years, to be paid by the Governor, with the advice of the Council. A Bill will be reported to-morrow in conformity thereto. One provision in the Bill is that the Militia Officers are to be classed, and the appointments of officers for the new Army to be made by the Governor, with the advice of the Council.

The Assembly is expected to adjourn about Christmas.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Has passed the House of Representatives of the U. States. It will be read in the House of Representatives to-day; and we hope it will be speedily decided, to relieve our important fiscal arrangements and pecuniary transactions from the suspense in which they are held during its pendency. We need not repeat, what we have so often said, that we hope it will become a law.

The bill laying an additional duty on the postage of letters, sales at auction, on licenses to retail

wholesale, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandise, passed the House of Representatives 114 yeas to 58. The additional postage on letters is 50 per cent on letters, papers are not to be taxed.—The bill laying additional duties on cargoes passed 120 yeas to 34.—The bill laying additional duties on whiskeys has passed the Senate 21 yeas to 1.—The additional duty is to be 50 cts. on the quantity of the whiskey distilled.

MILITIA DRAFTS.

The following is the principal features of the new militia bill which has passed the Senate, and now under consideration of the House of Representatives.

It authorizes the President to call on the States for their quotas of 84,400 militia, to be in the service for two years, and to be raised, by the classification of the whole militia.—Each class to furnish an able bodied man. The classes to be designated by militia officers appointed for the purpose. Persons who have performed a tour of duty since the declaration of war, and are entitled to have a deduction from the two years of the time of their former service. The militia thus drafted to be organized by the President, but the officers to be appointed and commissioned by the state governments.—These militia are not to be compelled to march beyond the limits of their own state, except in case of an adjoining state. Any state whose militia shall furnish two men to serve during the war, and the men thus furnished shall receive the U. S. money and land bounty. In the House of Representatives this bill has been so amended as to reduce the term of service from two to one year.

CAPTURE OF THE WASP.

We understand a letter is in town dated Fayetteville, stating the capture in Edisto Inlet of the U. States sloop of war WASP, by the Lacedaemonian frigate. The action is said to have lasted two hours. We sincerely hope this may prove without foundation.—Wilmington N. C. Gazette.

FROM PENSACOLA.

Nashville, Nov. 22.

We have just learned that Gen. Jackson entered Pensacola on the 7th inst. without opposition, and on the next day the enemy blew up the British guns, about 7 miles hence.

Frankfort, Ky. Nov. 26.

We have perused two letters from Judge Tomlinson and Gov. Bloom to Gov. Shelby, by which it appears that General Jackson marched with about 4000 troops and took quiet possession of Pensacola on the 7th inst. The British had a small party of about 3 or 400 Indians and a few regulars, forced about 7 miles from Pensacola; but upon the arrival of Jackson they blew up their works and retreated.

FROM AN OFFICER IN GEN. JACKSON'S ARMY.

Pensacola, Nov. 9, 1814.

I write you a few lines to tell you that I am alive and well. We took the town by storm, we remain the 7th, with a loss of 8 men killed, 3 officers and 15 men wounded. The Spaniards have been blown up, and the object intended to be effected, to wit, preventing the British from entering the Bay, is now now obtained, so that we shall to-day return to Mobile.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, Tenn. to one of the Editors of the Louisville Correspondent, dated Nov. 23, 1814.

We have just received the gratifying intelligence of the capture of PENSACOLA by Gen. Jackson. It was taken within one week after our arrival from Judge Stoddard at the Agency of the Creek Nation, states that Gen. Jackson with the militia army has set off with all speed for New Orleans, where it is supposed a large British force is expected shortly to arrive. He has left a garrison at Pensacola. It is said that the enemy burnt out our army near of hand they blew up the fort and made for their shipping in the bay. You may rely on the correctness of this.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 8th instant, a negro man named

JAMES,

about 30 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, yellow complexion, slender made, and very polite in his conversation. Had on a brown cloth coat, drab home made cloth pantaloons, striped awdawn waistcoat, and new double soled shoes—he also took with him a variety of clothing. Twenty-five dollars will be given if taken thirty miles from home, and if any greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. He is supposed to have obtained a free name.

MOSÉS GIBBON.—[S.W.]

December 12, 1814.

[The Editors of the "Political Examiner," Frederick Town, Md. and the "Maryland Herald," Hagerstown, Md. are requested to insert this above three times, and forward their accounts to this Office for payment.]

Stray Horses.

BROKE out of stable at the Oregon Pasture on the night of the 30th November last, a BAY MARE, about 16 hands high, high hipped and loose made, has a little white or a dim star in her forehead, believed to be about 12 years old—a natural trotter. Also a BAY HORSE, low and broad built, with a blaze in his face, five years old last August, paces naturally—but of them she had before. It is supposed they have fallen in some where in the neighborhood of Battle Town, or between that and the head of Long Marsh. Any person taking up said Horses, or either of them, by conveying notice thereof to the Subscriber, or delivering them to Mr. Benjamin Davenport, near the White House, to Mr. John Davenport, Jun. at the above Factory, to Mr. John Milton, near Berryville, or to me, shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble by

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

December 12, 1814. [S.W.]

Tanner's Oil,

Warranted of a very superior quality, for sale, by the Barrel—Also Lampblack in pound papers.—And Tar by the Barrel or less quantity.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Dec. 1.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

AN ACT

Making further provision for filling the ranks of the Army of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act,

each and every commissioned officer who shall be employed in the recruiting service, shall be, and he hereby is authorized to enlist into the army of the United States any free effective able-bodied man,

between the ages of eighteen and fifty years; which enlistment shall be absolute and binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years, as well as upon persons of full age, such recruiting officer having complied with all the requisitions of the laws regulating the recruiting service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any recruiting officer to pay or deliver to a recruit under the age of twenty-one years, to be enlisted by virtue of this act, any bounty or clothing, or in any manner restrain him of his liberty, until after the expiration of four days, from the time of his enlistment; and it shall be lawful for the said recruit at any time during the said four days, to reconsider and withdraw his enlistment, and thereupon he shall forthwith be discharged and exonerated from the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the fifth section of the act passed the twentieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled, "An act for the more perfect organization of the army of the United States," as requires the consent, in writing, of the parent, guardian, or master, to authorize the enlistment of persons under the age of twenty-one years, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: Provided however, That in case of the enlistment of any person held to service as an apprentice under the provisions of this act, whenever such person, at the time of his enlistment, shall be held by his indenture to serve for any term between two and three years, his master shall be entitled to receive one-third of the money bounty; if held, in like manner, to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of the money bounty as aforesaid; and if held, in like manner, to serve one year or less, the master shall be entitled to receive one-fourth of the money bounty as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the bounty of one hundred and sixty acres of land, now allowed by law there shall be allowed to each non-commissioned officer and soldier, hereafter enlisted, when discharged from service, who shall have obtained from the commanding officer of his company, battalion or regiment, a certificate that he had faithfully performed his duty whilst in service, three hundred and twenty acres of land, to be surveyed and laid off and granted under the same regulations, and in every respect in the same manner now prescribed by law, and the widow and children, and if there be no widow nor child, the parents of every non-commissioned officer and soldier, enlisted according to law, who may be killed or die in the service of the U. States, shall be entitled to receive the three hundred and twenty acres of land as aforesaid; but the same shall not pass to collateral relations, any law heretofore passed to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person subject to militia duty, who shall, according to law, furnish a recruit for the army of the United States, at his own expense, to serve during the war,

shall thereafter be exempt from militia duty during the war; and every recruit thus furnished, shall be delivered to some recruiting officer of the U. States, who shall immediately grant his receipt for such recruit, to the person furnishing him; and shall forthwith report the same to the department of war, and shall specify in the report the name of such person, and place of residence, as well as the name and description of the recruit, whereupon it shall be the duty of the secretary for the department of war to grant to the person furnishing such recruit a certificate of exemption from militia duty during the war, upon calls made upon authority of the United States; which certificate shall be good & available to all intents and purposes for that object; and every recruit thus furnished shall be entitled to the bounty in land, in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as the other recruits in the army of the United States.

LANGDON CHEVES, Speaker of the House of Representatives, JOHN GALLARD, President, pro tempore, of the Senate, December 10, 1814.—Approved, JAMES MADISON.

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

London Gazette Extraordinary, September 27.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, Sept. 27.

Captain Smith, assistant adjutant general of the troops under the command of Major Gen. Ross, arrived this morning with a detachment from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

TOWNANT, in the Patuxent, August 30.

MY LORD, I have the honor to communicate to your lordship that on the night of the 24th inst. after defeating the army of the U. States on that day, the troops under my command entered and took possession of the city of Washington.

It was determined between Sir A. Cochrane and myself, to disembark the army at the village of Benedict, on the right bank of the Patuxent, with the intention of co-operating with Rear Admiral Cockburn, in an attack upon a flotilla of the enemy's gun boats, under the command of Com. Barney. On the 20th inst. the army commenced its march, having landed the previous day without opposition: on the 21st it reached Nottingham, and on the 22d moved on to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point, on the Patuxent, where Rear Admiral Cockburn fell in with and defeated the force of the enemy to be such as might authorize an attempt at carrying his capital, I determined to make it, and accordingly put the troops in movement on the evening of the 23d. A corps of about 1200 men appeared to oppose us, but retired after firing a few shots. On the 24th, the troops resumed their march, and reached Bladensburg, a village situated on the left bank of the eastern branch of the Potomac, about 5 miles from Washington.

On the opposite side of that river the enemy was discovered strongly posted on very commanding heights, formed in two lines, his advance occupying a fortified house, which, with artillery, covered the bridge over the eastern branch, across which the British troops had to pass. A broad and straight road, leading from the bridge to Washington, ran through the position, which was carefully defended by artillery and riflemen.

The disposition for the attack being made it was commenced with so much impetuosity by the light brigade, consisting of the 85th light infantry and the light infantry companies of the army, under the command of Col. Thornton that the fortified house was shortly carried, the enemy retreating to the higher grounds.

In support of the light brigade I ordered up a brigade under the command of Col. Brooke, who, with the 44th regiment attacked the enemy's left, the 4th regiment pressing its right with such effect as to cause him to abandon his guns. His

first line giving way, was driven on the second, which, yielding to the irresistible attack of the bayonet, and the well directed discharge of rockets, got into confusion and fled, leaving the British masters of the field. The rapid flight of the enemy, and his knowledge of the country, precluded the possibility of many prisoners being taken, more particularly as the troops had, during the day, undergone considerable fatigue.

The enemy's army, amounting to 8 or 9000 men, with 3 or 400 cavalry, was under the command of Gen. Winder, being formed of troops drawn from Baltimore and Pennsylvania. His artillery, ten pieces of which fell into our hands, was commanded by Com. Barney, who was wounded and taken prisoner. The artillery I directed to be destroyed.

Having halted the army for a short time, I determined to march up to Washington, and reached that city at 8 o'clock that night. Judging it of consequence to complete the destruction of the public buildings with the least possible delay, so that the army might retire without loss of time, the following buildings were set fire to and consumed—the capitol, including the senate-house and house of representatives, the arsenal, the dock-yard, treasury, war-office, president's palace, rope walk, and the great bridge across the Potomac; in the dock yard a frigate nearly ready to be launched, and a sloop of war, were consumed. The two bridges leading to Washington over the eastern branch had been destroyed by the enemy, who apprehended an attack from that quarter. The object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined, before any greater force of the enemy could be assembled, to withdraw the troops and accordingly commenced retiring on the night of the 25th. On the evening of the 29th we reached Benedict, and re-embarked the following day. In the performance of the operation I have detailed, it is with the utmost satisfaction I observe to your lordship, that cheerfulness in undergoing fatigue and anxious for the accomplishment of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

[Here follows eulogium on officers, uninteresting to the American reader.]

An attack upon the enemy so strongly posted could not be effected without loss. I have to lament that the wounds received by Col. Thornton, and the other officers and soldiers left at Bladensburg, was such as prevented their removal. As many of the wounded as could be brought off were removed, the others being left with medical care and attendants. The arrangements made by staff surgeon Baxter for their accommodation have been as satisfactory as circumstances would admit of. The agent for British prisoners of war very fortunately residing at Bladensburg, I have recommended the wounded officers and men to his particular attention and trust to his being able to effect their exchange when sufficiently recovered, I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBT. ROSS, Maj. Gen. Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of troops under the command of Major Gen. Ross, in an action with the enemy, on the 24th Aug. 1814, on the heights above Bladensburg.

Total—1 capt. 2 lieutenants, 5 serj. 56 rank and file and 10 horses killed; 2 lieuts. cols. 1 major, 2 capt. 14 lieuts. 2 ensigs, 10 serjeants, 155 rank and file, 8 horses, wounded.

Names of officers killed. 85 light infantry—Capt. D. S. Hamilton, Lieut. G. P. R. Codd. 4th or king's own—Lieut. Thos. Woodward.

Return of ordnance, ammunition, and ordnance stores taken from the enemy by the army under the command of Major Gen. Robt. Ross, between the 19th and 25th of Aug. 1814. Total amount of cannon taken—206. 50 barrels powder. 100,000 rounds of musket ball cartridges. 50 barrels fine grained powder. A large quantity of ammunition of different natures made up.

The navy yard and arsenal having been set on fire by the enemy before they retired an immense quantity of every description was destroyed, of which no account could be taken, several very heavy explosions during the night denoted that there had been large magazines of powder.

(Signed) F. G. J. WILLIAMS, Lt. Royal Artillery, A. Q. M. FROM PENSACOLA. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Mississippi Territory, to his friend in Rogersville, Ten. dated "St. Stephens, Nov. 12, 1814.

Dear Sir.—After an absence for more than two months, I returned to this place a few hours since, direct from Pensacola. This important work, that has for a long time excited to much interest amongst the people of this country, has at length been acted upon. Gen. Jackson has visited Pensacola. On Monday the 6th inst. the army having advanced within a few miles of the town, a flag was sent in summoning a surrender, which was met with the most welcome roar of six or eight round of cannon, and compelled to retreat. As it was growing late in the evening, operations were postponed until morning,—after sunrise, "to arms" was beat, and in a few moments we triumphantly entered the town under a brisk fire of grape and cannon from the town, and bombs and ball from the fort, and some British vessels that lay at anchor in the bay. The governor was soon made prisoner, and the town and fort surrendered; notwithstanding which, the officer commanding the fort, continued to fire upon our forces until night, when he marched out. The British discovering we had gained possession of the town and fort, moved down to the Barranca, a strong Spanish battery that commands the entrance of the bay—dismounted the guns, and blew up the works, which placed it entirely out of our power to maintain possession of the place. On the 10th we commenced our return march for Fort Montgomery, a redoubt near the confluence of the Bigby and Alabama.

"Thus, sir, has ended the important work for which the people of this country have so impatiently longed; and I regret very earnestly indeed, that it has eventuated so differently from our expectations and fondest wishes; for whilst it remains as at present, the property and lives of the people of this (so very promising) section of the United States are insecure. We expect before the return of spring to be able to keep the enemy out of our houses, although they may make a tremendous knocking at our doors."

PRIVATEER GENERAL ARMSTRONG. Copy of a letter from our Consul at Fayal to the Secretary of State. FAYAL, OCT. 5, 1814. SIR—I have the honor to state to you that a most outrageous violation of the neutrality of this port, in utter contempt of the laws of civilized nations, has recently been committed here, by the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's ships Plantagenet, Rota and Carnation, against the American private armed brig General Armstrong, Samuel C. Reid, commander; but I have great satisfaction in being able to add, that this occurrence terminated in one of the most brilliant actions on the part of Capt. Reid, his brave officers and crew, that can be found on naval record.

ENEMY IN THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

RICHMOND, December 3.

Last night the governor received a dispatch by express, from which the following are extracts:

Extract of a letter from Col. Archibald Ritchie, Lieut. Col. Commandant 6th Regt. Va. Militia, dated Essex county, Dec. 1, 8 o'clock, P. M.

About half past two o'clock yesterday, I received intelligence from Col. Banks of Tappahannock, that at 10 o'clock he left Col. Moore's, in Middlesex, and that 12 barges and one large sloop of the enemy were passing his house, and that the barges were passing his house, and that notice thereof had been given to the major of the lower battalion, and sent to all or most of the officers thereof. I immediately issued and forwarded orders to the remaining officers of the regiment: I then left home for Tappahannock, and reached that place at dark. When arrived, advice was waiting there for me from Col. Brannan of the 41st regiment, that the enemy, consisting of 14 sail, are rapidly ascending the Rappahannock river. At 10 this morning they were above Col. Ball's under sail. Immediately thereafter, a vessel arrived bringing a communication from Col. Moore, of the 10th regiment. At 8 o'clock this morning, thirteen barges and eight square rigged schooners have passed my house. Understanding also, from several officers, that they had proceeded much higher up than Bowler's before sun-set, and finding that the vessels favored under their mode of warfare, I set about removing the pieces of artillery, and the ammunition belonging thereto, stationed at that place, to some place out of town. The difficulty of procuring horses (as we had to send it to the country for them) occupied half of the night before they could be gotten out. An iron at a light wind sprang up this morning, the barges and vessels, favored by the flood tide, were discovered in motion, and standing up.

Upon the turn of the tide, the barges rejoined the vessels, and the whole came to anchor, then about four or five miles off, thus they lay until a light wind sprang up this morning, the barges and vessels, favored by the flood tide, were discovered in motion, and standing up. Upon the turn of the tide, the barges rejoined the vessels, and the whole came to anchor, then about four or five miles off, thus they lay until a light wind sprang up this morning, the barges and vessels, favored by the flood tide, were discovered in motion, and standing up.

Upon enrolling the infantry only 30 appeared, and of the cavalry about sixteen answered the call.—With this force I deemed it too prodigal of the lives of my valuable officers and men, to contend with the enemy then advancing upon us. The troops remained in town until the enemy had fired many cannon; one of which struck the east-most end of Br. Brannan's large house, some attack in the lot, and some passed over. We then retired, carrying with us the field pieces to the range of hills, one and a half miles from town, on the Fredericksburg road. Here I left them just before sun set, with orders to retire about 3 miles, to the range of hills, and to be ready to re-embark. The enemy took possession of the town soon after we evacuated it. Two Gentlemen of Intelligence, who bore commissions in the revolutionary war, recommended them so close in their deliberation, as to have three muskets fired at them, and with bad results, taken effect. These Gentlemen concur in the opinion, that there must have been nearly 500 armed combatants. Since the first squadron approached, several others, grounded with troops have come up, and intelligence from Bowler's 16 miles below, giving us to know that there are 2 large schooners and 12 troops grounded, which will be got off this evening on the high flood.

Upon the approach of the enemy this morning, I made a demand upon Col. Boyd of King and Queen, for 200 infantry, and shall in the morning make a further demand upon Lord of Caroline, for 300 men. These troops on their way up captured several carts, some loaded with corn, &c. and others empty—I have the high gratification in saying to your excellency that the officers and men who were compelled to retire before such fearful objects, pronounced the greatest determination and willingness to meet the enemy, when the thing like equality would justify it. The infantry and cavalry force has increased much since 12 o'clock, but not so fast as we had a right to expect. Captain Facy with his company remains at Bowler's, and as soon as all the vessels pass the point, he will join the main command.

"I am truly sorry to state, that the inhabitants of the town have lost much, owing to the weather favoring the enemy so much, and operating so unfavorably on them, together with the short time given to remove—all have brought out some things but Col. Banks will prefer particularly having removed but a few of a great many.—With his store and most of his property, Mr. Blake, merchant remained in town; how he will fare, time will develop. To what few officers and men, as were in town last night, I am much indebted for the preservation of all the artillery and ammunition; had it been permitted to remain until the morning all would have been lost, as draught horses could not be procured."

Friday Morning. The Vidette informs me he met Capt. Jones early this morning, who told him that the enemy blew up his battery within a quarter of a mile from town last night, about 8 o'clock, and that a part or the whole of the town was fast last night.

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 5. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fredericksburg, to his brother in this town, dated December 5.

"You have no doubt heard before this, that the enemy are in Rappahannock. They have been for several days ascending, and plundering and burning on the banks of the river.—The court-house, jail, collector's office, clerk's office, and a large warehouse, were burnt by them at Tappahannock. The number of negroes and stock taken off is immense. Their force consisted of two large schooners, 8 or 10 small craft, and about as many barges above Tappahannock; below that they have several square rigged vessels—number of men not known. As yet no resistance has been made, but before this time Gen. Good, with about 600 men, and Major Woodford, with a squadron of cavalry, are there from Richmond, and we hourly expect to hear a good account of them."

A letter from Mr. James Hunter, of Essex dated 9 o'clock Sunday morning, says, that three vessels had got as high up as Layton's which is six miles below Lees.

"We do not think there is a possibility of their getting as high as this place by water; but we are all on the alert, and expect orders to march below."

Should any thing of interest occur, you may expect to hear from me again to-morrow."

Extract of another from the same to the same, dated December 6.

"I wrote you yesterday respecting the approach and conduct of the enemy in this neighborhood. Since then information has been received by a videt, sent by the major, that they have gone down the river. Gen. Minor, of this place, as well as below Tappahannock. Their depredations and barbarities at that place equalled any thing before perpetrated, and was every way worthy of their distinguished chief.

The negroes who have joined them, were there armed and turned into the town, with free licenses to indulge their inclinations to plunder and destroy. Scarcely a house of any distinction in the town escaped robbery or dilapidation. This was not all; these "butcher's of religion" entered the family vault of Col. Ritchie, and with unholy hand disturbed the ashes of the dead. Five out of nine coffins were opened, and their mouldering contents mutilated, and scattered—the rest were torn from their places, and flung out.—This was done with the pretence of searching for treasure. The sacrilegious barbarities of Choptank have been reiterated in Virginia.

The river is several miles wide where these things were done, and for the want of artillery it is said that the militia forces that were collected before their departure could oppose no effectual resistance. They avowed the intention of coming to Fredericksburg at all hazards. If they do, it must be by the way of the Potomac.

[From the Jamaica Courant of Oct. 31.]

In the Courant of the 10th inst. we mentioned that a variety of rumors were prevalent respecting an expedition to be sent from this island, supposed against St. Augustine, and that among the troops were to be the West India Regt. It now appears that they have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for service, and will shortly commence embarking. We likewise stated in the Courant of the 20th inst., that Rear Admiral Malcom, with several vessels of war and a number of troops, were expected in this island, for an expedition destined against New Orleans.—This appears likewise to have been true; the information given at these periods was therefore without some foundation, and the expedition alluded to under Admiral Malcom and Colonel Brooke, after proceeding to Negri where they will remain for 10 or 12 days to receive some supplies and 200 bullocks, will then sail for their destination, either St. Augustine, or N. Orleans.

FROM JAMAICA. Jamaica, October 31. On the 14th inst. the following vessels proceeded from the Chesapeake for this island, to rendezvous at Negri Bay, and form an expedition, as it is said, against either St. Augustine, or New Orleans, under the command of Rear Admiral Malcom, and Col. ARTHUR BROOKS, Lieut. Col. of the 44th regiment.

Royal Oak, 74, Rear Admiral Malcom, Capt. Dy. Families, 74, Captain Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Lt. Asia 74, Capt. Skene. Dictator 64, Capt. Croton. Trave 36, Capt. Money. Thames 32, Hon. Capt. Irbly. West 18, Hon. Capt. Howell. Thistle 14, Capt. Whyte. Aetna (b. b.) 8, Capt. ... Volcano (b. b.) 8, Capt. Pride. With ten transports, having on board five thousand troops, lately commanded by the deceased Maj. Gen. Ross, Rear Admiral Malcom, it was thought, would call at Port Royal to expedite the sailing of the transports from thence, and make some other arrangements respecting the expedition.

His Majesty's ship Mermaid, Capt. Milward, proceeded to sea yesterday morning, for the purpose of endeavoring to fall in with the Royal Oak, 74, to make some communication to Rear Admiral Malcom.

An Overseer Wanted. THE subscriber wishes to employ, for the ensuing year, an active young man, to undertake the management of his farm near this place, upon which he works ten hands. If you need apply, by one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and capacity for business. M. RANSON, Charles Town, Jefferson County, } December 8, 1814.

NOTICE. I HAVE purchased from the original inventor, the exclusive right of making and vending the Patent Wooden C-Spring, for the colonies of Frederick, Shenandoah, Berkeley, and Jefferson, of the state of Virginia. I hereby give notice that I will proceed according to law against encroachments upon said right.

A constant supply of the above may be had at my shop in Winchester, for the said district. JOHN HOFF, Coach-Maker. December 2.

Salt for Sale. AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE, BY THE BARREL, BUSHEL, OR SMALLER QUANTITY. JOHN CARLILE, Near the Market House, } Charles Town, Dec. 8, 1814.

FOR SALE. A valuable lot of ground, containing 14 acres, situate near the Academy in Charles Town, the property of Anns West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. JOHN GRIGGS, December 8.

Was Stolen. ON Monday the 28th ultimo, from Mr. Henry Hase's new building, in Charles Town, two cast iron fine-hand saws, one of them coarse, the other fine—four small cast-steel chisels, and one large cast-steel gong, were used. Mechanicians and others are requested to stop them should they be offered for sale. Any person giving information of said tools so that I get them again, shall be liberally rewarded. BEN. KING, December 8.

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

Blank Attachments. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Negroes for Hire. TO be hired at Lee Town, on Wednesday the 28th of the present month, about 30 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. RICHARD BAYLOR, December 8.

FULLING AND DYING. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the fulling and dying business at the Mills-Grove Fulling Mill, where Cloth will be full'd and dressed in the most complete manner, and on the shortest notice. Those persons who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction. BENJ. BEEBE, December 8.

NOTICE. 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.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE. Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Turbans, Ornament and other Pots, Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10. China Plates, &c. Glass Bowls and Pitchers, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c. Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, No. 10, Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

30 Dollars Reward. WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monday about 2 miles from Deleplaine's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, 6 years old last spring, with foal, a star in her forehead, and a small slip on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dirt in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, nose white on both hind feet, between 13 and 14 hands high, trot, paces, racks, and works well in the gears. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or over-see her, so that I get her again. Ten dollars additional shall be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice. YOST COVER, } October 27.

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

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 smart whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and POBS, 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. His letters his best thanks to his old puncture customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want. JAMES S. LANE, } Shepherd's Town, November 10.

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

ESTRAY MARE. TAKEN up trespassing on the farm of Richard H. L. Washington, in April, 1814, a hind feet MARE, with a star and snip, both hind feet white, about 13 and an half hands high, seven years old next spring—no apparent brand. Appraised 18 dollars. JEREMIAH REYNOLDS, } Jefferson County, November 24.

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NOTICE. 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.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE. Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Turbans, Ornament and other Pots, Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10. China Plates, &c. Glass Bowls and Pitchers, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c. Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, No. 10, Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

30 Dollars Reward. WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monday about 2 miles from Deleplaine's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, 6 years old last spring, with foal, a star in her forehead, and a small slip on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dirt in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, nose white on both hind feet, between 13 and 14 hands high, trot, paces, racks, and works well in the gears. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or over-see her, so that I get her again. Ten dollars additional shall be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice. YOST COVER, } October 27.

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

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 smart whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and POBS, 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. His letters his best thanks to his old puncture customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want. JAMES S. LANE, } Shepherd's Town, November 10.

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

ESTRAY MARE. TAKEN up trespassing on the farm of Richard H. L. Washington, in April, 1814, a hind feet MARE, with a star and snip, both hind feet white, about 13 and an half hands high, seven years old next spring—no apparent brand. Appraised 18 dollars. JEREMIAH REYNOLDS, } Jefferson County, November 24.

Blank Attachments. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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