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. Muse's, in Middlesex, and that 12 barges and one large sloop of the enemy were passing his house, and standing up the Rappahannock; 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 about dark. When arrived, advice was waiting there for me from Col. Branham of the 41st regiment, "that the enemy, consisting of 14 sail, are rapidly ascending the Rappahanock river. At 10 this morning they were above Col. Ball's under sail." Immediately thereafter, a violette arrived, bringing a communication from Col. Muse, of the 10th regiment—"Since 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 weather favored much 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 into the country for them) occupied half of the night before they could be gotten out. As soon as dawn afforded sufficient light 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 springing up and the flood tide beginning to make, about half past 10 o'clock they proceeded up, and the number and description of their vessels was then ascertained to be eight schooners, some apparently wide and looming, much calculated to carry troops, one very large sloop, and about fifteen barges. Previous to this I had ordered one (for horses could not be got to bring another) of the field pieces, with a supply of ammunition, back to town. Upon mounting the piece, eight only of the artillery company had arrived.

"Upon enrolling the infantry only 30 appeared, and of the cavalry about sixteen answered when called—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 eastern most end of Dr. Brockenborough's large house, some streak in the lots, and some passed over.—We then retired, carrying with us the field piece 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 procure barracks and refreshments. The enemy took possession of the town soon after we evacuated it. Two Gentlemen of intelligence, who bore commissions in the revolutionary war, reconnoitred them so close in their debarkation, as to have three muskets fired at them, one of which had nearly taken effect.—These Gentlemen concur in the opinion, that there must have been nearly 500 armed combatants. Since the first squadron approached, several sabre grounded, with troops have come up—and intelligence from Bowler's 16 miles below, gives us to know there are 2 large schooners full of troops aground, 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 col. Todd of Caroline, for 300 men. The enemy on his way up captured several craft, some loaded with corn, 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 odds," evinced the greatest determination and willingness to meet the enemy when any 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 Fauey 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 suffer 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 develope. 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 tannery 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 fired last night."

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 6.

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 ware-house, were burnt by them at Tappahannock. The number of negroes and stock taken off is immense. Their force consists 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. Cook, with about 600 men (infantry) 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, three of their vessels had got as high up as Layton's which is six miles below Leeds.

"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 vidett, sent by the major, that they have gone down the river. Gen. Minor, of this place, saw them 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 there were 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 "*bulwarks 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 exposed—the escutcheons 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 force 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 instant, that Rear Admiral Malcolm, 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 not without some foundation, and the expedition alluded to under Admiral Malcolm and Colonel Brooke, after proceeding to Negril 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 Negril Bay, and form an expedition, as it is said, against either St. Augustine, or New Orleans, under the command of Rear Admiral Malcolm, and Col. ARTHUR BROOKE, Lieut. Col. of the 44th regiment.

Royal Oak, 74, Rear Admiral Malcolm, Capt. Dix,
Ramilies, 74, Captain Sir Thomas M. Hardy, Bt.
Asia 74, Capt. Skene.
Dictator 64, Capt. Crotton.
Trave 36, Capt. Money.
Thames 32, Hon. Capt Irby.
Weazle 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 Malcolm, 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 Herald, 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 Malcolm.

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. None need apply but one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and capacity for business.

M. RANSON.

Charles Town, Jefferson County, }
December 6, 1814. }

NOTICE.

I HAVE purchased from the original inventor, the exclusive right of making and vending the Patent Wooden C Spring, for the counties 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, }
Charlestown, Dec. 8, 1814 }

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 1½ acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GRIGGS.

December 8.

Was Stolen

ON Monday the 28th ultimo, from Mr. Henry Hane's new building, in Charlestown, two cast steel plate hand saws, one of them coarse, the other fine—four small cast steel chisels, and one large cast steel gouge, never used. Mechanics 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.

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 HAYLOR.

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 fulled 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. BEELER.

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. 3 w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

BEN. TAYLOR.

December 1. 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, dec'd, will be rented for a term of years. For further particulars apply to Wm. Tate or the subscriber, in Charlestown.

MARGARET MUSE.

December 1, 1814.

A Stray taken up.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, the 20th September, 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 M'CARTNEY, Jailer.

Nov. 30, 1814.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

Nov. Court, 1814.

James Verdier and Albert Stephens, Complainants,
vs.
Wm. Lamon, Veacy Lamon, Morgan Lamon, Vandaver Lamon, Orange Lamon and Elizabeth Lamon, Jane Towlerton and Alexander Lamon, children and heirs, and devisees of John Lamon, dec'd. and Jane Lamon, widow of said John Lamon, dec'd. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendants, Wm. Lamon and Orange Lamon, not 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 inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the Complainants by their counsel: It is ordered that the said Dfts. 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 successively and published at the door of the Court House of the said county.

A Copy.—Teste.

GEO. HITE, Clk.

December 1.

A Fuller Wanted.

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

October 27. [3 w.

For Sale or Rent,

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

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

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,	Glass Bowls and Pitchers,
Dishes of all kinds and sizes,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters,
Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers,
Cups and Saucers,	Gill and Half Gill Glasses,
Tea and Coffee Pots,	Goblets and Wine Glasses,
Tureens,	China Cups and Saucers,
Ornament and other Pots,	An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c.
Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10,	

Just opened and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Herring, No. 1, just received and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN,

HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CORDS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS,

suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were purchased during the late confusion in that city, when all persons were more than usually desirous of selling their goods—consequently were disposed of on as good terms as before the war. The friends would do well to call and view them.

Thornly, on the Hill, near Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13. }

30 Dollars Reward.

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

YOST COVER.

October 27 [7 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, Berkley County.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR

October 13.

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the *abundant means*, with which this *year* *blessed* this year. He hopes none will be so *cruel* in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is prefered; 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,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

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

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [t.f.

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. Appraised to 18 dollars.

JEREMIAH REYNOLDS.

Jefferson County, November 24. [3 w.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1814. [No. 350.

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 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.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *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 authorised 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 supplementary to the act, 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 authorise 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 half of the money bounty; if held, in like manner, to serve between one and two years, the master shall be entitled to receive one-third 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 GAILLARD,
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 to the troops under the command of maj. gen. Ross, arrived this morning with a despatch from that officer, addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, of which the following is a copy:

TONNANT, 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 admiral Cockburn fell in with and defeated the flotilla, taking and destroying the whole. Having advanced to within sixteen miles of Washington, and ascertaining the force of the enemy to be such as might authorise 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 retiring 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 irresistable 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 of the object, were conspicuous in all ranks.

[Here follows encomiums 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 maj. 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 capts. 14 lieuts. 2 ensigns, 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 maj. 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 instant, 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 *reveille*, "to arms" was beat, and in a few moments we *triumphantly* entered the town under a brisk fire of grape and cannister 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.

The American brig came to anchor in this port in the afternoon of the 26th of September, and at sun set of the same day, the above named ships suddenly appeared in these roads; it being nearly calm in the port, it was rather doubtful if the privateer could escape if she got under way, and relying on the justice and good faith of the British captains, it was deemed most prudent to remain at anchor. A little after dusk capt. Reid, seeing suspicious movements on the part of the British began to warp his vessel close under the guns of the castle, and while doing so, he was at about 8 o'clock, P. M. approached by four boats from the ships filled with armed men. After hailing them repeatedly and warning them to keep off, he ordered his men to fire on them and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire and killed one man and wounded the first Lieut. of the privateer, and returned to their ships, and as it was now light moonlight, it was plainly perceived from the brig as well as from the shore, that a for-

midable attack was premeditating. Soon after midnight, 12 or more large boats crowded with men from the ships and armed with carronades, swivels and blunderbusses, small arms, &c. attacked the brig; a severe contest ensued, which lasted about forty minutes, and ended in the total defeat and partial destruction of the boats, with a most unparallelled carnage on the part of the British. It is estimated by good judges that near 400 men were in the boats when the attack commenced, and no doubt exists in the mind of the numerous spectators of the scene that more than one half of them were killed or wounded; several boats were destroyed; two of them remained along side of the brig literally loaded with their own dead. From these two boats only 17 reached the shore alive; most of them severely wounded. The whole of the following day, the British were occupied in burying their dead; among them two lieutenants and one midshipman of the Rota—the 1st Lieut. of the Plantagenet, it is said, cannot survive his wounds, and many of the seamen who reached their ships are mortally wounded and have been dying daily. The British mortified at this signal and unexpected defeat, endeavor to conceal the extent of the loss; they admit however that they lost in killed and who have died since the engagement, upwards of 120 of the flower of their officers and men. The captain of the Rota told me he lost 70 men from his ship. Two days after this affair took place, the British sloops of war Thais and Calypso came into port, when captain Lloyd immediately took them into requisition to carry home the wounded officers and seamen—they have sailed for England, one on the 2d, the other on the 4th inst. each carrying 25 badly wounded.—Those who were slightly wounded, to the number as I am informed, of about 30, remained on board of their respective ships, and sailed last evening for Jamaica. Strict orders were given that the sloops of war should take no letters whatever to England, and those orders were rigidly adhered to.

In face of the testimony of all Fayal, and a number of respectable strangers who happened to be in this place at the moment, the British commander endeavored to throw the odium of the transaction on the American captain, Reid, alledging that he sent the boats merely to reconnoitre the brig, and without any hostile intentions; the pilots of the port did inform them of the privateer the moment they entered the port. To reconnoitre an enemy's vessel in a friendly port, at night, with four boats, carrying by the best accounts 120 men, is certainly a strange proceeding! The fact is, they expected, as the brig was warping in, that the Americans would not be prepared to meet them, and they had hopes of carrying her by a "coup de main." If any thing could add to the baseness of this transaction on the part of the British commander, it is want of candor openly and boldly to avow the facts. In vain can he expect by such subterfuge to shield himself from the indignation of the world and the merited resentment of his own government and nation for thus trampling on the sovereignty of their most ancient and faithful ally, and for the wanton sacrifice of British lives.

On the part of the Americans the loss was comparatively nothing, 2 killed and 7 slightly wounded; of the slain we have to lament the loss of the 2nd Lieut. Mr. Alexander O. Williams of New York, a brave and meritorious officer.

Among the wounded are Messrs. Worth and Johnson, first and third lieutenants; captain Reid was thus deprived early in the action of the services of all his lieutenants; but his cool and intrepid conduct secured him the victory.

On the morning of the 27th ult. one of the British ships placed herself near the shore and commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding further resistance unavailing, capt. Reid ordered her to be abandoned, after being partially destroyed to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

At 9 o'clock in the evening (soon after the first attack) I applied to the Governor, requesting his excellency to protect the privateer, either by force, or by such remonstrance to the commander of the squadron as would cause him to desist from any further attempt. The Governor, indignant at what had passed, but feeling himself totally unable, with the slender means he possessed, to resist such a force, took the part of remonstrating, which he did in forcible but respectful terms. His letter to capt. Lloyd had no other effect than to produce a menacing reply, insulting in the highest degree. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the public authorities, as well as of all ranks and description of persons here, at this unprovoked enormity.—Such was the rage of the British to destroy this vessel, that no regard was paid to the safety of the town; some of the inhabitants were wounded and a number of houses were much damaged. The strongest representations on this subject are prepared by the governor for his court.

Since this affair the commander, Lloyd, threathened to send on shore an armed force and arrest the privateer's crew, saying, there were many Englishmen among them, and our poor fellows, afraid of his vengeance, have fled to the mountains several times and have been harrassed extremely. At length captain Lloyd, fearful of losing more men if he put his threats in execution, adopted this stratagem—he addressed an official letter to the Governor, stating that in the American crew were two men who deserted from his squadron in America, and as they were guilty of high treason, he required them to be found and given up.—Accordingly a force was sent into the country, and the American seamen were arrested and brought to town, and as they could not designate the said pretended deserters, all the seamen there passed an examination of the British officers, but no such persons were to be found among them. I was requested by the Gov. & British Consul to attend this humiliating examination, as was also captain Reid; but we declined to sanction by our presence, any such proceedings.

Captain Reid has protested against the British commanders of the squadron, for the unwarrantable destruction of his vessel in a neutral and friendly port, as also against the goverment of Portugal for their inability to protect them.

No doubt this government will feel themselves bound to make ample indemnification to the owners, officers and crew of this vessel, for the great loss they have severally sustained.

I shall as early as possible transmit a statement of this transaction to our Minister at Rio Janeiro for his government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. DABNEY.

To the Secretary of State, of U. S. Washington.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.

From Halifax.—The British Cartel sloop Jane and Martha, capt. Ridout, in 19 days from Halifax, came up yesterday morning. This cartel was sent here by the provincial Government at Halifax, to bring home Mr. Mitchell, our Agent for prisoners and his family. Mr. Mitchell was ordered to leave the territory without necessary delay; and for the last ten days he was not permitted to enter the city, or to have any communication with it. This unexpected measure was adopted in consequence of the refusal of our government, to receive Mr. Gilbert Robertson as the British Agent for prisoners.

Mr. Mitchell states, that about the 30th of November between 4 and 500 American prisoners were sent to England; and that there remained upwards of 900. He mentions that they are all well furnished with food and lodging, and are generally in excellent health. Of the whole number of prisoners at Halifax, not more than 30 were in the hospital, when the agent sailed.

Mr. Mitchell was not permitted to appoint an Agent in his room, but was allowed to name two of the American Officers to visit the prisoners daily and to furnish them, (as the agent had formerly done) with any articles necessary for their health and comfort.

Among the passengers on board the cartel, are Mr. Buchannan, Mr. Dorsey, and Mr. Getting, citizens of Baltimore, who were captured during the late attack upon that city. General Mason, our Agent for the exchange of Prisoners at Washington, had negociated an arrangement for the liberation of all those citizens of Baltimore who were made prisoners at that time. But, as the knowledge of this arrangement reached Halifax only one day before the cartel sailed, the other gentlemen could not prepare themselves in season to return by this conveyance.

No expedition was fitting out at Halifax when the above Cartel sailed.

BOSTON, DEC. 8.

A letter from the Correspondent of the Palladium at Newburyport, dated Dec. 6, noon, says;—"I have just seen the Doctor of the Macedonian—He informs, that they found on board a prize, a London paper of the 28th Oct. which stated that the negociations at Ghent had taken a *favorable turn*, and that a speedy peace was expected to result. The American Commissioners were to stay at Ghent,

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NEW LONDON, DEC. 1.

A special circuit court of the U. S. was held in this city, on Wednesday last for the trial of John Lester, jr. and Daniel Keeny, jr. charged with the crime of treason, in supplying the British squadron off this harbor, in giving information, &c. The trial of Lester took up the whole day. One or two of the witnesses who were before the examining magistrate, were absent on the trial, and forfeited their recognizance; in consequence of which, the overt act was not proved by two witnesses. The jury found Lester not guilty; and the cases being similar, the attornies dismissed the prosecution against Keeny. Some very pertinent advice was given to the prisoners at the time of their discharge by the District Judge, which it is to be hoped may prevent the necessity of similar prosecutions against other offenders.

NEW YORK, DEC. 10.

Commodore Chauncy and Gen. Winder arrived in this city yesterday morning in the Steam boat Fulton from Catskilll. They bring nothing new from either the Northern or Western Frontier. At Sackett's Harbor there is no expectation of an attack from the enemy; and such, we understand, are the preparations of defence, that no fears are entertained as to the result, in case an attack should be made.

BOSTON, DEC. 10.

IMPORTANT REPORT.

It was currently reported yesterday, that the Secretary of War has requested of the Commander in Chief of this Commonwealth, to detach *Five Thousand* of the militia of the state, to be placed at the disposition of Gen. DEARBORN, to be employed in an important expedition, and commanded by Maj. Gen. KING—And accompanied by the further request, that the state would advance the expenses of the expedition, with a promise of reimbursement in the course of two months. We have not heard what answer Governor STRONG has made to the requisition, (if one has been made.)

PLATTSBURGH, Dec. 3.

Gen. Powers, with the 27th regiment about eight hundred, has left Montreal for Halifax. These, it is believed, are the only troops which have left the province for Halifax. And their place is supplied by more than one thousand troops which have arrived in Canada, during the last two months.

It is reported that the British are contracting for several thousand sleighs, and for ten thousand Buffalo skins; and that a winter campaign is the order of the day in Canada.

It is very possible that Sir George will attempt to remove the British boundary to Crown Point, while the Lake is covered with ice. Every exertion ought to be made to prevent such a disaster. The enemy having the command of Lake Ontario, will doubtless direct all his energies to this quarter, in order to gain a like ascendancy on this Lake, unless the idea of carrying the war into the United States has been abandoned. The enemy cannot get the immediate command of this Lake by building—hence the probability of something being attempted this winter.

The following articles were found on board a small transport sloop, which accompanied the British fleet as far as Isle-La-Mott, in September last, and there sunk, in consequence of being too heavy loaded.

The enemy carried off 3 eighteen pounders which they had mounted on a small battery erected on the west side of the Island; but permitted the sloop to remain, which was afterwards raised by the inhabitants of Isle-La-Mott, and the stores taken out, viz.

25,000 Sand bags,
500 Fascine knives,
An anchor weighing 500 lbs.
A 6 inch cable, 504 feet in length,
200 Shovels and Spades,
100 Pick axes,
30 kegs Powder,
A number of bbls. beef and pork,
And several bbls. of hard bread,
A barrel of Sugar, &c.

The sloop was formerly a packet between this place and Burlington, and taken by the enemy, in this harbor, in their excursion up the lake in 1812—it has since been restored to its former owner.

CHARLESTOWN, DEC. 6.

Last evening arrived off the bar, a large ship with American colors over the English, waiting for a pilot.

A prize brig, laden with sugar and coffee, from Havanna to London, prize to the Kemp privateer of Baltimore, anchored in Five Fathom Hole yesterday morning.

QUEBEC, NOV. 24.

Bakers.—The Shops of the bakers in this city have presented, for some time past, the appearance which is natural in places where famine prevails—Crowds of people may be seen at the Baker's doors, all clamorous for bread, some worn out by long and fruitless waiting, going away cursing, others arriving, determined to have bread, all with the money in their hands, all equally disappointed at last.

There is however no famine in the country. It abounds with food of all kinds.

[The paper then states, in a long article, that the fault is in the law regulating bakers. But that as the affair is, many respectable families are obliged to use potatoes instead of bread, some buy ship bread at an enormous price, &c. while the clamor for bread raises the price for every other article of food.]

Prices at Quebec, Nov. 24—Beef per lb. 7d 1-2 to 9d.; mutton, 9d to 10d.; veal 1s.; pork, 1s.; fresh butter 1s8 to 2s.; tallow 1s5 to 1s8; turkies 10 to 15s.; geese 10 to 12s6; flour per cwt. 21 to 21 10s.; bread 4lb white loaf, 14d 1-2, brown 6d 1d 1-2 Canadian currency.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 21.

Died on Monday night 28th November, in the 21st year of his age, Mr. *Michael Strider*, Merchant, of Hancock Town, Washington County, Maryland.

Major General Gaines, is ordered to Louisiana. He has left Philadelphia for Pittsburg, and thence will drop down the Ohio and Mississippi to the city of New Orleans, the defence of which we believe is entrusted to, and believed to be the proper sphere for the display of General Gaines' military talents. It is not understood that Major General Jackson is ordered from his Military District, and as he ranks General Gaines, he will continue in command—[*Press.*

Fifteen British prisoners and deserters arrived in Alexandria, on Sunday last, on their way to Washington. They belonged to the force which had been in the Rappahannock.

Capt. Downie who commanded the late British squadron on lake Champlain, publicly delated, on the Isle-La-Mott, in the hearing of 20 or 30 American citizens, that in 20 minutes after the first fire, he would be on board the American ship Saratoga. The first fire, from the Saratoga proved fatal to capt. Downie.

Levin Winder is re-elected Governor of the state of Maryland by the Legislature now in session, by a majority of 25 votes over Robert Bowie, who was voted for by the Republicans present.

The office of the Secretary of the Navy is yet vacant; and possibly may remain so until Cougress determine on the proposition submitted to them by the late Secretary of the Navy, for the establishment of a Navy Board in aid of the Head of the Department. Meanwhile Benjamin Homans, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Department, acts as Secretary.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated November 4th.

"Some few days ago a British brig at Barrataria sent 18 of her men on shore for water. A scouting party of drafted militia, consisting of only nine men, was behind the bushes watching their motions. The eighteen were deliberately counted, when the commander of the militia said to his men, "Well, what will you do? There are only 2 to 1. We can take them, if you will. Here's at 'em" So at it they went, killed 2, and brought 16 to town yesterday, who are now in the fort."

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

Jacob File, a soldier in the 6th U. S. Infantry; Thomas Gratt, alias John Rodgers, of the 15th, and James Robinson, alias James Elmire, a private in a corps of Artillery, have been condemned to suffer death by a military tribunal held in the 4th military District, on the 19th of Oct. last. The first for desertion repeated—to be shot. The second for fraud and desertion—to be hung. And the last also to be hung, for theft and desertion. Their several sentences have been approved by the commanding gen. and execution ordered to take place at Fort Mifflin, on the 15th inst.

ST. DOMINGO.

By the Express, capt. Taylor, the editors of the New York Gazette have received Jamaica papers to the 29th of Oct. They state that a treaty of peace has been signed between Christophe and Petion, by which they mutually agree to surrender St. Domingo to the French government; and all the property, except that occupied by general officers to be given up to their respective owners.

Flour at Gonaives was 40 dollars a barrel, none having been received from the United States for two months.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from an American captain to his friend in this city, dated

Dartmouth Prison, Sept. 28th, 1814.

"When I wrote to you last I was on board the Nassau prison ship, lying in Chatham River, but was ordered round to this prison for greater security. I have no hopes of being exchanged, owing to the conduct either of our agent or government. They pick out such as they think proper to send home, without regard to the length of their confinement. Myself, and 350 more, taken in merchant vessels and privateers, have been suffered to languish 18 or 20 months; whilst others, recently captured, have been released.

"There are now in England 3800 prisoners, all of them (excepting about 300, who are at Chatham) in this prison. We have made several unsuccessful attempts to escape. It is a pity, in a political point of view, that our country, in her present situation, should lose the services of so many of her most active citizens, some of whom assisted in the war for independence."

TRIALS FOR TREASON.

Alexandria, Dec. 14.

The circuit court for the District of Columbia commenced its session on the 3d Monday of November in this town. On Monday last *Richard Lee*, by profession a pilot, was acquitted by the petty jury, the evidence not being in its nature sufficient to convict him, consisting principally of his voluntary communications.—*John Dixon* was arraigned on Tuesday, and after a full examination the attorney for the United States, (Jones) declined the prosecution, and the jury without retiring from their seats gave in a verdict of *not guilty*. It was the opinion of by-standers, that Dixon had been on terms of intimacy with the enemy more with a desire to induce his men to desert than to give him any essential aid, but not hearing the testimony we are unable to say, whether it supported these conclusions or not.—*John H. Stanton* was acquitted in like manner on the same charge.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following resolutions have unanimously passed both houses of the Legislature of North Carolina:

WHEREAS the achievements of the Navy of the United States during the present war have thrown around the national flag a blaze of glory that has given new lustre to the American character:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolina, That they have viewed with pride and gratitude the gallant conduct of the several Naval Commanders who have given triumph to the Flag of the United States, and advanced its renown as well by deeds of valor as by the display of those virtues which adorn a nation's character.

Resolved, That this Legislature feels with ardent and peculiar emotion the honor reflected upon North Carolina by the skill, courage and good conduct of one of her sons, Captain JOHNSON BLAKELY, of the United States sloop of war Wasp, in the destruction of two of the enemy's vessels of equal force, the Reindeer and the Avon.

Resolved, therefore, That as a duty, no less than a pleasure, the Legislature of his native state unanimously agree to present to Capt. Blakely, on his return to the United States, a superb Sword, appropriately adorned, in the name and behalf of his Fellow-citizens.

The *flying squadron* authorised by congress, are in a state of active preparation and will unquestionably make a sensible impression on the commerce of the enemy during the winter months. Five capital vessels, (among which is the Macedonian) we understand, have been purchased by government within a few days past. And capt. Porter is raising 400 men and captain Perry 500 for the public service.—[*Col.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Amelia, dated December 2d.

"A vessel from St. Bartholomews reports, that the British commandant at Martinique has refused to give up that island to the French force arrived there to take possession of it; alledging that he had received no orders from his government."

SAUCY JACK.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, dated Nov. 28th, 1814.

'I have the pleasing intelligence to communicate to you, that the Saucy Jack has arrived here to-day; I have been with Captain Chazel, who mentioned to me that the Jack has a cargo of dry goods on board worth 9000*l.* sterling; and a prize schooner below ladened with rum, shrub, and sugar, worth $5000, and expects daily a tender worth from five to six thousand dollars; besides twenty-one prisoners on board the Saucy Jack; the Saucy Jack has had an engagement with a Bomb vessel in which she lost seven men killed and fifteen wounded; one of which is since dead, and unfortunately her crew is at this time very sickly.

P. S. Jenson, the lieutenant is badly wounded in the thigh, though not dangerously."—[*Charleston Pa.*

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Dec. 7.

SHORT CRUIZE.

The ship mentioned in yesterday morning's Courier as being in the offing, proves to be the British ship Rosella, of 16 guns and 20 men, with a full cargo of sugar and coffee, a prize to the privateer schr. Kemp, captain Almeida. The prize-master being unacquainted with our bar, unfortunately stood so near in as to get ashore on Stone's breakers, and the ship has bilged and will be lost, with, it is feared, the principal part of her cargo.—When the pilots left her yesterday, the water was over the cabin floor. She struck on the breakers about five or six o'clock on Monday evening; the crew took to the boat at 8 o'clock, and were pulling about all night near the bar.—From the prize-master of the ship who came up to town yesterday for assistance to save the cargo, we have the following particulars of the cruize of the Kemp.

She sailed from Wilmington, N. C. on the 29th ult. on the 2d inst. in the Gulf Stream, in lat. 31, fell in with a fleet of 6 sail of British and 2 Spanish merchant vessels, under convoy of a frigate; on discovering the Kemp, immediately gave chase to her; which was continued for some time, but it being thick weather, Capt. Almeida contrived to elude her, and returned in pursuit of the convoy—he succeeded in overtaking them, when an engagement commenced and was warmly contested for two hours; one of the fleet, a large Baltimore built schr. mounting one long 24 pounder and four other guns, sustained the brunt of the action, but was glad to get off, when she found the commodore's ship, (the Rosella) had struck to the Kemp. Capt. Almeida manned four out of six British vessels, the Rosella, one other ship, the brig at anchor below, and an hermaphrodite brig (names of the three last not recollected)—2 of them, a brig of 10 guns, and the above mentioned schooner, made their escape, The prisoners were all put on board the privateer, and the captured vessels ordered to make the first port.—The above fleet of vessels were eight days out from Havanna when taken. The Kemp was very much cut up in her rigging during the engagement; she had one man killed and three wounded. She mounts ten guns and had 75 men. It is supposed that the privateer, with the other two prizes have made for Wilmington. The Rosella which has been so unfortunately lost, was an elegant ship of about 500 tons burthen, and coppered to the bends.—*Courier.*

December 9.

Arrived, British brig Portack, (John Stokes, late master) from Havanna bound to Portsmouth, (Eng.) with a full cargo of sugar and coffee, prize to the Kemp.—Captain Stokes and his lady, who was a passenger, with the steward of the brig, have been brought in on board her as prisoners.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The following is an estimate of the amount of public property destroyed at the City of Washington, taken from the Report of the Committee of Investigation.

The capitol, from its foundation to its destruction, including original cost, alterations, repairs, &c.	787,163 28
The president's house, including all costs.	334,334 00
Public offices, treasury, state, war and navy,	93,613 82
	Dollars, 1,215,111 10
The buildings have been examined by order of a committee of the senate. The walls of the capitol and president's house are good, and require repairs only. The walls of the public offices are not sufficient. It is supposed that the sum of 460,000 dollars will be sufficient to place the buildings in the situation they were in previous to their destruction,	460,000 00
Loss sustained at the navy yard,	
In moveable property,	417,745 51
In buildings and fixtures,	91,425 53
	Dollars, 969,171 04
To this sum must be added the public library, estimated at	
An estimate of the expense of rebuilding in a plain and substantial manner, the navy yard, so as to carry on all the public works with as much advantage and convenience as previous to its destruction,	62,370 00

RECAPITULATION.

Frigate Columbia, $116,123 05, original value; 10,433, value recovered; 105,691 05, real loss.

Sloop of war Argus, 75,000, original value; 10,186 55, value recovered; 64,813 45, real loss.

One large row-galley, 4,500, original value; 1,477 47, value recovered; 3,022 53, real loss.

Two small do. 6,000, original value; 722 80 value recovered; 5,277 20, real loss.

One armed scow, 1,010 54, original value; 936 09, value recovered; 654 45, real loss.

One do. 1,096 29, original value; 866 67, value recovered; 596 62, real loss.

Gun-boats, row boats, &c. 6,553 34, original value; 5,773 34, value recovered; 780, 00 real loss.

Boat builder's shop, 2,962 98, original value, 2,962 98, real loss.

Blacksmith's and plumber's shop, 4,532 80, original value; 1,990 30, value recovered; 2,563 30, real loss.

Cooper's shop, 7,689 75, original value; 2,854 04, value recovered; 4,835 71, real loss.

Gun carriage shop, &c. 525, original value; 525, real loss.

Painter's shop, 869 97, original value; 15, value recovered; 854 97, real loss.

Block maker's shop, 1,610, original value; 1,610, real loss.

Medical store, 2,679 84, original value; 2,679 84, real loss.

Ordnance store, &c. 18,769 90, original value; 18,769 90, real loss.

Naval stores, cordage, &c. 78,262 25, original value; 78,262 25, real loss.

Copper, iron, lead, &c. &c. 49,965 27, original value; 42, 522 40, value recovered; 7,442 87, real loss.

Navy store-keeper's stores, 39,431 77, original value; 2,921 88, value recovered; 17,509 88, real loss.

Ordnance, small arms, 173,284 97, original value; 162,926 22, value recovered; 10,358 75 real loss.

Provisions and contingencies, 46,962 04, original value; 4,071 44, value recovered; 42,890 60, real loss.

Timber, plank, knees, &c. 45,000, original value; 45,000, real loss.

Anchors, 12,400 94, original value; 12,400 94, value recovered.

Miscellaneous articles, 1,380 13, original value; 648 85, value recovered; 731 18, real loss.

TOTAL.

Original value,	$673,210 71
Value recovered,	260,465 20
Real loss,	417,745 51

Baltimore, Dec. 16.

FALSE ALARM.

Just before 7 o'clock this morning *alarm guns* were fired, in consequence, as we are informed, of a fisherman, reporting at the Lazaretto, that 7 sail of the enemy were coming up the river. This put the whole city in motion, and the troops were ordered to repair immediately to quarters; and owing, to the morning being dark and foggy, it was not ascertained till near 10 o'clock, that there was no cause for the alarm, at which time orders were issued for the dismissal of the city troops. We are glad to find that measures are taking to prevent, as far as possible, a similar excitement. The spirit & alacrity displayed by the citizens in repairing to their respective posts afford the best evidence of their confidence of repelling a second time, an invading enemy.

When our paper was put to press, there was nothing in sight, except the ship and brig at the mouth of Chester River, in the situation they were in last night at sunset.

The dispatch sent up yesterday by Admiral Cockburn, under a flag of truce, to Mr. Skinner, agent for prisoners of war, &c. is said to contain his replies to several applications from French subjects, and others for transports, to send vessels in ballast with neutral passengers to Europe. It is thought the *real* object of this errand was to take a look into the harbor. Lt. W. Crease of the *Menelaus* was the bearer of the dispatch.

Mr. Kennon's

SALARY for the last year, was due the 20th of November. The subscriber respectfully, but earnestly requests the subscribers to pay into his hands their respective subscriptions.

ANDREW WOODS.

Charles Town, Dec 22.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will offer at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of this month, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, on a credit of six months, a

NEGRO WOMAN,

about twenty two years of age, she is an excellent house servant, and not sold for any fault

JAMES TAYLOR.

December 22

FURNITURE.

HAVING obtained an eligible situation in an Academy patronized by my own native state, I intend to resign my school in this place the last of January, and offer at public sale, on Saturday the 7th January, 1815, some valuable articles of Furniture, Viz. a mahogany Side-board nearly new, a pair of mahogany dining Tables, a walnut Desk and Book Case, a Bureau, a large dining room Carpet containing 37 square yards, a dozen elegant fancy Chairs, some common Tables, a Cot, a Safe, a sheet iron Stove, a Wheelbarrow, &c. a pair of Globes 18 inches diameter, made by D. Adams, also two Cows, one forward with calf, the other now gives milk, having had a calf late this fall. The above property may be had at private sale, or it will be offered as above, on a credit of nine months—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at my dwelling in Charlestown.

WM. PEERCE.

December 22.

Negroes to Hire.

On Saturday 31st instant at the House of Adam Moudy in Smithfield, will be hired between Thirty and forty Negroes; Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

WM. P. FLOOD.
BACON BURWELL.

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have received and opened a few copies of the wonderful *Sine Qua Non* (published in Philadelphia) offered by the British Commissioners at Ghent, with characteristic condescension; attached to which is a Map of the United States, shewing the proposed boundary line between our country and His Majesty's provinces.

But they have just received another great *Sine Qua Non*, which they beg leave to offer for public investigation, under the various appellations of

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Second quality do.
Coatings and Plains
Shirting and Cambric Muslins
Irish Linen, Black Cambrics
Bedford Cords
Patent Drab Cord, elegant for pantaloons
Calico, of the newest style
Calico Dresses, in patterns
Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls
Long cloth Shirtings, and Ginghams
Striped Jaconnet and Book Muslins
Tabby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses.
Ladies' Sandal Slippers and Ankle Boots, of the newest Philadelphia fashions
Gentlemen's Shoes and black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with such exactness as to shew the *exact boundary line* of the foot.

Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their styling the above a *Sine Qua Non*; but this Latin phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, it will be obvious to every one, that the above articles are a very necessary pre-requisite for the approaching winter—and, therefore, they are really a *Sine Qua Non*. To the above *Sine Qua Non*, they offer *Ne Plus Ultra*, viz.

Loaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, Lisbon and fine Liverpool SALT, &c. &c.

To those who love FINE CHEESE, they particularly recommend another *Sine Qua Non* in shape of a cask of Cheese, which they have fortunately obtained at New-Castle being part of the cargo of a prize ship, and intended by his Britannic Majesty as a royal present to Admiral Cochrane, only, unfortunately for the admiral, coming in wake of a *Yankee Cock-boat*, it lost sight of its original destination.

Thornly, near Harper's Ferry,
December 23, 1814.

Musical Academy,

FOR teaching in a scientific and comprehensive manner this fine art, and a scholar THIRTEEN TUNES, at least in one month, on any instrument of his choice, or no compensation will be required, on any of those instruments, viz. Clarinets, Trumpets, French Horns, Bugle Horn, Oboe, Grand Oboe or Voice Humans, Trombone, Fife, Flute, Octave Flute, Additional Key'd Flute, Faggotto, Bassoon, Serpent, Patent Flageolet Sackbutt, Hurdy Gurdy, Beggar Lyre, Pipe and Tabor, Piano Forti and tuned, Violincello or Bass Violin, Cymballs, &c.

☞ Gentlemen who wish to learn or to patronize this fine art at their respective places of abode by making up a select school, will now make immediate application at Mr. Fulton's Hotel.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE NEGRO BOY,

about 16 or 17 years old—Also

200 BARRELS CORN,

for cash or on a credit. Inquire of the printer.

Dec. 22.

CASH SALE.

By virtue of a deed of Trust, executed by Joseph Grantham for the purpose of securing two debts therein mentioned, one to Sebastian Esty, and the other to William Stephenson, (in which deed the subscriber is named as Trustee) will be sold for cash, at Adam Moudy's Tavern in Smithfield, on Monday the 2d Jan. next, a valuable Negro man, conveyed by said deed for the purposes above mentioned.

JAMES CLARK, *Trustee.*

December, 17, 1814.

Notice.

The men belonging to the detachment of Militia, which marched from Jefferson County, on the 26th day of August last, to perform a tour of duty, in the service of the United States, are requested to attend at R. Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, on Monday the 26th inst. for the purpose of receiving their pay, and discharge. Their pay was received by the subscriber without the aid of a paymaster. He will therefore ask how those *pusillanimous and slanderous* wretches will feel (when they read the above) who have asserted, "That in consequence of the subscriber's *want of knowledge, or neglect of duty*, the above named detachment would not receive *one cent of pay* for their former tour, and would be retained in service for another tour of duty."

JAMES HITE, Maj Com'g
Detacht. from 55th Reg. V. M.

NOTICE.

The collector of the revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend at Fulton's tavern in Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, on Monday the 26th day of December; at James's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Tuesday the 27th day of December; at Graham's tavern in Martinsburg, on Wednesday the 28th day of December, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of issuing licences (for the year 1815) to retailers of Wines, and Spiritous liquors, and Foreign Merchandize, and to distillers of spiritous liquors, in conformity to the acts of Congress, for laying and collecting internal duties, the provisions of said acts must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to the violation thereof.

W. DAVISON, Colt'r
of the Rev. 9th Dist. Va.

Collector's Office, Dec. 17.—2w.

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Charlestown Jefferson county Va. about the 18th of Nov. last, a dark bay horse, with a star in his forehead and a small snip on his nose, about 15 hands high, 7 years old last spring, heavy made, and has the marks of the whip on his left thigh. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for bringing said horse home or securing him so that I get him again. HUGH WILSON.

Dec. 22, 1814.

THE DIVINING ROD.

The art of the Divining Rod or magic wand, has been in practice for several centuries. It had its origin in Germany, but by whom is uncertain. It was used at first in Europe for the purpose of finding metals and minerals, and afterwards in France was even employed by impostors for the discovery of stolen property, and to identify characters guilty of crimes. Until within these few years, it was always considered as an art similar to that of animal magnetism, founded on error and deception—but from a series of experiments which have been made and repeated by some of the first experimental Philosophers in France, the art of the Divining Rod now begins to assume a scientific form and the laws by which it is directed are ascertained with nearly the same accuracy as those of Electricity and Galvanism. The uses to which it may be applied, are perhaps even more extensive than those of the two other sciences, and in this country particularly, it is capable of being rendered extremely advantageous.

The following are the results of experiments which have been made:

1st. A single twig of any tree, whatever, when newly cut, will diverge a certain number of minutes or degrees from its proper position when brought directly over or in the immediate vicinity of any conducting substance, such as metals or water. But the best conductors for Electricity and Galvanism, are not the best for the Divining Rod.—Water is found to be more powerful than any of the metals, and salt water still more powerful than fresh. The degree of attraction also depends considerably upon the substance interposed between the conductor and the Divining Rod.

2d. Although a twig from any tree will prove the experiment; yet some trees are found to answer much better than others—the Hazel, the Peach and the Cherry, are said to be superior in this respect. A forked twig will also diverge more powerfully than a single twig.

3dly. If the twig be suspended by an Electric, or in immediate contact with an Electric, no divergency will take place.

4thly. The angle of divergency depends in a great measure upon the nature of the conductor which is used. The human body is found to produce a greater degree of divergency than any other substance—and the bodies of some individuals, produce the effect in a most surprising degree, while in other individuals the action is scarcely perceptible. The effect is also found to vary with the state of the system. What appears most surprising, is that in the same individual the greater the state of debility, the greater the effect produced. If the skin of the human body be moistened, particularly those parts in immediate contact with the Divining Rod, the effect is much increased. Salt-water or a weak solution of the muriatic acid, has been found to be the best fluid for this purpose.

5thly. The most effectual mode of using the Divining Rod, is as follows:

The operator to be bare-footed in making the experiment—and to have the soles of his feet and his hands well moistened with salt-water, or such a solution of the muriatic acid, as will not prove disagreeable. The Divining Rod to be a forked twig of peach, cherry or hazel tree. He holds the extremity of each fork by one hand, in such a manner that the twig may rest in a direction nearly perpendicular to the horizon, having the cut extremity upwards. The operator holding the twig carefully in this position, walks slowly forwards, and so soon as he approaches any subterraneous water or metal, not more than twenty feet below the surface of the earth, the twig begins to turn or bend forward. If the metal or water be but a few feet below the surface of the earth, the twig turns entirely over with the cut extremity pointing towards the earth.

The same effect will take place with many individuals without being barefooted, or without having their skins moistened—but if the above precautions be taken, the experiment will succeed with every person.

6. If the operator in making the experiment has silk stockings or uses silk gloves, no effect will be produced.

The Divining Rod has been practised in the western country for many years with the greatest success in the finding of water and there are several gentlemen of the first respectability in Kentucky, and whose veracity is unquestionable with whom the experiment invariably succeeds. There are also two gentlemen in Richmond who are well known would never attempt to impose upon the public equally dexterous in the use of it. These are the Rev. John D. Blair and Mr. John Foster. The latter I have seen myself make the experiment.

The European theory to explain the phenomena of the Divining Rod is briefly this. The conductor, whether water or metal, is supposed to form with the superincumbent earth and the fluids of the human body, a Galvanic circle, and the more perfect this circle is, so much the more powerful will be the action of the Divining Rod.

Thus what was regarded only a few years ago as a deception practised by impostors and the credulous, is now cultivated, improved, and made the study of men of science.—[*Petersburg Courier.*

GOOD SHOES.

Tom Corgate, an original British Traveller in the 16th century, tells us in his European Travels that he walked 1975 miles in one pair of shoes, and had occasion to mend them only once. On his return home, he hung them in the church as a *donarium* for their carryiug him home to his native soil.

[*London Monthly Visitor.*

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

From the Sermons of the 'Scotch Preacher.'

TWICE had the sun gone down upon the earth, and all was as yet quiet at the sepulchre; death held his sceptre over the Son of God; still and silent the hours passed on; the guards stood by their posts, the rays of the midnight moon gleamed on their helmets and on their spears; the enemies of Christ exulted in their success; the hearts of his friends were sunk in despondency and in sorrow; the spirits of glory waited in anxious suspense to behold the event, and wonder at the depth of the ways of God. At length the morning star arising in the east announced the approach of light; the third day began to dawn upon the world, when on a sudden the earth trembled to its centre, and the powers of heaven were shaken; an angel of God descended, the guards shrunk back from the terror of his presence, and fell prostrate on the earth; his countenance was like lightning, and his raiment was as white as snow; he rolled away the stone from the door of the sepulchre and sat upon it. But who is this that cometh forth from the tomb, with dyed garments from the bed of death? He that is glorious in his appearance, walking in the greatness of his strength! It is thy priuce, O Zion!—Christians it is your Lord. He bath stained his garments with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arised a conqueror from the grave; he returns with blessings from the world of spirits; he brings salvation to the sons of men. Never did the returning sun usher in a day so glorious! it was the jubilee of the universe. The morning stars sung together, and all the sons of God shouted aloud for joy; the father of mercies looked down from his throne in the heavens; with complacency he beheld his world restored; he saw his work that it was good. Then did the desert rejoice; the face of nature was gladdened before him, when the blessings of the eternal descended as the dew of heaven for the refreshing of the nations.

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, 6 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 swan-down waistcoat, and new double soled shoes—he also took with him a variety of cloathing. 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. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass.

MOSES GIBBONS.

December 12, 1814. [3 w.

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

Estray Horses.

BROKE out of a stable at the Opequan Factory, 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 *BLACK HORSE*, low and broad built, with a blaze in his face, five years old last August, paces naturally—both of them shod 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 Barryville, or to me, shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble by

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

December 12, 1814. [5 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.

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 fulled 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. BEELER.

December 8.

GOOD NEWS.

THE subscriber has some *Ground Allum Salt*, which he will sell at Five Dollars per Bushel—Gash 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, dec'd, will be rented for a term of years. For further particulars apply to Wm. Tate or the subscriber, in Charlestown.

MARGARET MUSE.

December 1, 1814.

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 M'CARTNEY, Jailer.

Nov. 30, 1814.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

Nov. Court, 1814.

James Verdier and Albert Stephens, Complainants,

vs.

Wm. Lamon, Vesey Lamon, Morgan Lamon, Vandaver Lamon, Orange Lamon and Elizabeth Lamon, Jane Towlerton and Alexander Lamon, children and heirs, and devisees of John Lamon, dec'd. and Jane Lamon, widow of said John Lamon, dec'd. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendants, Wm. Lamon and Orange Lamon, not 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 inhabitants of this Commonwealth; on the motion of the Complainants by their counsel: It is ordered that the said Defts. 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 successively and published at the door of the Court House of the said county.

A Copy.—Teste.

GEO. HITE, Clk.

December 1.

A Fuller Wanted.

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

October 27. [3 w.

For Sale or Rent,

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

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

Was Stolen

ON Monday the 28th ultimo, from Mr. Henry Hane's new building, in Charlestown, two cast steel plate hand saws, one of them coarse, the other fine—four small cast steel chissels, and one large cast steel gouge, never used. Mechanics 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.

NOTICE.

I HAVE purchased from the original inventor, the exclusive right of making and vending the Patent Wooden C Spring, for the counties 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, Charlestown, Dec. 8, 1814.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 1½ acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GRIGGS.

December 8.

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 forward in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is prefered, but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HEDGE and SKINS, and POTASH will be received in payment—otherwise in a *short* time, *most* of the different claims will be placed 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, MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

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

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [tf.

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,	Glass Bowls and Pitchers,
Dishes of all kinds and sizes,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters,
Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers,	Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers,
Cups and Saucers,	Gill and Half Gill Glasses,
Tea and Coffee Pots,	Goblets and Wine Glasses,
Tureens,	China Cups and Saucers,
Ornament and other Pots,	An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c.
Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10,	

Just opened and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Herring, No. 1, just received and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814

Twenty Dollars Reward.

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

BEN. TAYLOR.

December 1. [3 w.

A Stray taken up.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, the 20th September, 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.

Blank Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1814. [No. 351.

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 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. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

☞ *All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.*

BRITISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT SET RIGHT.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer.

General Ross in his official despatch says, that after having landed the army at Benedict, they moved up to Nottingham, and on the 22d August, to Upper Marlborough, a few miles distant from Pig Point, where *Admiral Cockburn* fell in with and defeated the flotilla, *taking* and destroying the whole. Now the fact is, they neither took nor destroyed the flotilla, for on the 21st the flotilla was abandoned by the crews to join the army, leaving only six or eight men in every *Barge*, to destroy them on the appearance of the enemy's army, and forces from the fleet; which was done by the officers and men left by me, and not by Admiral *Cockburn*. So much for this part of the General's dispatch. The General declares he landed the army to co-operate with Admiral *Cochrane*, in the operations which were to be made in an attack under Admiral Cockburn upon the flotilla. Let us for a moment make a comparison of the forces; 47 sail of *ships of the line*, frigates, bombs, sloops of war, tenders and transports, having on board an army as *they* said of 9000 veteran troops, the crews of the ships, &c. 8000 more, a total of 17,000 men, to co-operate against 14 *open row boats*, (not gun boats) and one tender; having crews amounting in the whole to 503 men, 400 of which had left the barges the day previous, leaving 103 men to defend it against all the forces combined, with Admirals, Generals, &c. at their head. The general then goes on to state that on the 23d, he was opposed by a corps of 1200 men—now the fact is, these 1200 men were no other than two companies of riflemen and infantry, with light artillery, 200 strong, under Major Peter from the District; a skirmish ensued, one man was slightly wounded. Then the General comes on to Bladensburg, where he found the enemy "strongly posted on commanding heights, and a fortified house, &c. which house was shortly carried." Now the fact is, the house was not occupied by the Americans, of course easily carried. The General then goes on to state how his troops advanced, and by the irresistable attack of the bayonet, the enemy got into confusion and fled. It would have been more to the honor of the General, if he had told that his men never had it in their power to use the bayonet but once, and then declined; for after every attempt was made by his men to advance on the main road and were driven by the artillery under my command into the field they were rallied and again led on by Col. *Thornton*, who advanced to within fifty yards of our position, where he was met by the Marines under Capts. *Miller* and *Sevier*, with the flotilla men. Colonel Thornton fell dangerously wounded, captain Hamilton and Lieut. Codd were killed, Lieut. *Stevely* of the "Kings Own" also severely wounded. The veterans of the 85th and 4th, or "Kings Own" gave way. So far from using the bayonet they fled before our men, who pursued them, the sailors calling out to "*board*" them, nor did the enemy rally until they got into a ravine covered with woods, leaving their officers in our power. Then our men returned to their station; General Ross in person was obliged to take the command, but dared not lead them on in front, but pushed out on our flank; our ammunition being expended we were necessitated to retire. The General says the artillery, which was under Com. Barney, "ten pieces" were taken. The fact is, I never had but *five* pieces. But such are the accounts given by British commanders. The General then goes on to state their loss, which *appears* small, yet to my knowledge the 85th Regt. lost *ten* officers killed and wounded, amongst them Colonel *Thornton*, Lieut. Colonel *Wood* and Major *Brown*, these facts could not be denied by the General, as the above officers fell into our power; as did between 2 and 300 other officers and privates, and have been exchanged through my agency, against the officers and men taken by the enemy at Bladensburg, and *all* those taken or *paroled* after being wounded, at *Baltimore*. Notwithstanding all these facts, *Col. Brooke* says *he* carried off two hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of that city as prisoners—yet after this general exchange the enemy fell in debt to us in point of numbers upwards of 100 men, besides having 200 buried on the field. Such was the real state of these boasted transactions, for the truth of which I refer to *Colonel Thornton, Lt. Col. Wood, Major Brown and Lieut. Stevely.*

JOSHUA BARNEY.

OFFICIAL.

AFFAIR OF JONE'S POINT.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Wily Campbell, to Major Segar—and forwarded by General Cocke to the Governor, dated

"Jones's Point, Dec. 7, 1814.

"The detachment under my command which marched at 6 o'clock this morning with a view to attack the enemy's barge, should they attempt to recover the barge which had been brought off in the night by the two deserters, and left two miles below the encampment, arrived at the spot where the barge lay before sun rise, when the detachment of 22 men from the King and Queen Artillery, under Capt. Holmes and Lieut. Harwood, was formed in a single rank upon the right, and the sixteen under the command of Lieut. Haskins and Ensign Campbell of the King and Queen rifle company on the left, and the whole marched to the foot of the river bank under cover of trees and bushes, where they lay concealed at the distance of 40 yards from the barge at the shore. In a few moments a boat from the hindmost of the enemy's vessels, a sloop of war, jutst opposite to where we were, was discovered making directly to the shore, and shortly after a barge under sail, and with oars also put off from the same vessel, and pursued the course of the other boat: when the first boat which appeared to have about sixteen men on board, had approached so near the barge at the shore, as to discover some of my men, we fired on them, and immediately rushed to the water's edge, under the fire of the boat near the shore, as also under the sailing barge, then about 200 yards distant; but the distance being inconsiderable, the men under my command fired with such deliberation and decision, so as to kill every man in the boat, except three, two of whom appeared to be badly wounded. At this time the enemy had manned two large barges and the object of the expedition being accomplished, I determined to risk nothing in an attempt to capture the barge, but brought off the detachment, not one of whom sustained the slightest injury. In this little affair, the officers and men under my command, displayed but one character, an enthusiastic ardor to meet the enemy, and in every instance, gave me entire satisfaction. The enemy some short time after, under cover of their cannon, towed off the boat with their dead & wounded."

Extract of a letter to the Deputy Adjutant General, from Col. R. E. Parker, dated

"Westmoreland, Dec. 5th, 1814.

"On Thursday morning the 1st inst. I received information that the enemy were ascending the Rappahannock in some force, and immediately issued orders for the Regiment to be assembled and held in readiness during the day and night of Friday. I was opposite Tappahannock, where their fleet lay, observing their movements, and endeavoring to ascertain their views on this side the River, when on Saturday morning by day-light, they were discovered ascending the River with the view probably of plundering Leed's Town of its Tobacco, &c. Before night, I had reached the cliffs about seven miles below that place with two six pounders under Capt. Middleton, near enough to place them in battery very early the next morning. Here I found Major Brockenbrough with two other pieces and some infantry; and we concluded, with the advice of Gen. Parker, who accompanied me, to occupy this fine position with our artillery, and resist to the last the enemy's further progress up the River—he was then in sight, and had on that morning sent up a barge, landed and reconnoitred this very ground. Yesterday, however, about 10 o'clock, A. M. very contrary to our expectation, either induced by orders from below or fearing to proceed higher when the River was every mile narrower, he got under way and made all sail below, and by the last accounts from Maj. Brockenbrough, is near the borders of Lancaster County."

"*6th Dec. 10 o'clock, A. M.*

"Since writing the above, I have heard that the Artillery of the 41st Regt. had a skirmish yesterday with 6 or 800 of the enemy at Farnham Church, about 20 miles below; that they have lost one of their pieces, and that Captain Shackleford was severely wounded. The other particulars I have not learnt."

(*Enclosed in Col. Parker's letter.*)

DATED, Camp at Richmond Hill, 3 o'clock, 6th Dec.

"I have just learned that the enemy landed from 13 barges this morning at Milton Glascow's—they had not advanced into the country. The shipping remain as yesterday. Prisoners and deserters are constantly coming into camp; the number now in camp is ten, and several on the way. The ball has not yet been extracted from Capt. Shackleford's leg—Doctor Jones is with him.—W. Garland is also wounded in the shoulder severely. The prisoners state that Cockburn is upon this station. Captain Barry commanded yesterday—They have taken off a number of negroes; but have done little other injury.

"These men say they are a part of Lord Wellington's force, and were in Spain with him."

☞ We understand that Captain Shackleford of the House of Delegates, with about sixty of his Artillerists, encountered four hundred of the enemy with the utmost intrepidity; that he gave them several fires with his 2 pieces, and drove them from the plain. Eventually captain S. was wounded and taken prisoner—the enemy paroled him with compliments on his conduct. *Enquirer.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

"*Ferro iter aperiundum est.*"

The way must be opened by the word.

The last despatches from the American plenipotentiaries at Ghent have withdrawn the veil, and exhibited the policy of our enemy stark naked to our view. We may now trace the motives of his conduct in all the stages of that negociation, with as much ease as we survey the objects of creation in the rays of light. I will briefly note them.

1. On the 4th of November, 1813, Lord Castlereagh, in a letter to the American Secretary of State, proposed to treat for peace at Gottenburg, in Sweden. The *motive*—to play us off until the fate of Napoleon and of France was decided: to make peace if the French triumphed; to take advantage of circumstances if Bonaparte was defeated.

2. In May, 1814, the British government proposed to transfer the seat of negociation from Gottenburg to Ghent, in the United Netherlands. The *motive*—to fight and negociate, *pari passu*: if victorious, to insist on high demands: if beaten, to moderate its tone. Thus, at the first meeting of the American and British commissioners, which took place on the 8th of August, 1814, soon after peace had been concluded between France and the allied powers, the celebrated *sine qua non* of Indian boundary, &c. was given in. This was bottomed on the expectation that the extraordinary events of Europe would depress the spirit of America, and that the great British force threatened to be sent to the United States would over-awe our plenipotentiaries. The British prints, to favor the scheme, kept up, as will be remembered, a perpetual annunciation of the formidable expedition, *always on the eve of sailing*, under Lord Hill. At this point of the negociation, it is necessary to recollect the fact, that the British commissioners never made a communication without sending to London and receiving fresh instructions. So that the British cabinet sat as a council of consulting physicians, prescribing, according to events, the drugs to be administered by the visiting doctors at Ghent, who felt the pulse of the American plenipotentiaries, and reported its increase or diminution.

3. By the note of the American plenipotentiaries of the 24th of August, the British commissioners found they were not at all affected by the turn of things in Europe. It was sent to London. By this time it was ascertained, to the satisfaction of the British ministers, that the humiliation of France and the ascendancy of Great Britain had not produced the expected effect in the United States—that, excepting the meeting attended by the Hon. Rufus King and Mr. Governeur Morris, at New-York, and the *Te Deum* at Boston, the Americans, people and government, stood firm, and were determined to do their duty. The clouds began, also, to collect again in Europe. On the 4th of September the British commissioners wrote to ours, and *lowered their tone*. The *motive*—to disembarrass themselves of the American war, if necessary, in order to be the better able to maintain British interests in Europe.

4. From the beginning of September to the 31st of October, the date of the last British letter received, news was perpetually reaching London of the failure of the British arms in America, except as to the possession of part of the state of Massachusetts; for the taking of Washington never deceived the English cabinet; and the commissioners of G. B. continued to *let themselves down easy*, on all points but that of keeping a part of Massachusetts.—The *motive*—a fear of a war with America of long duration, and the consequent necessity of new taxes, new loans, with an apprehension of a loss of popularity, as the performances of the English Navy and Army did not correspond with the high promises of the ministry. The stormy aspect of Europe had likewise, its influence. The claim on Maine was to save pride, and from a belief that Massachusetts would agree to it.

It is, therefore obvious, that Great Britain, in the existing negociations is entirely governed by events: that the temper of the different powers of Europe will have a weighty influence with her; but that, above all, it will depend on the energy manifested by the American people and government, whether we shall have a speedy and honorable peace or not. Of course, every man who opposes energetic measures, is a foe to peace and the country; whilst every man who advocates them, is a friend to both.

ZETA.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Gazette.

We take pleasure in refering our readers to the interesting letter from Mr. Monroe to R. Cochrane, Collector of this port, which at once evinces a determination on the part of our government to conduct the war according to the established rules of nations.

Copy of a letter from the Secretary of State to Robert Cochrane, Esq. Collector, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

November 25, 1814.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 12 instant, enclosing an extract from the Journal of the private armed vessel Midas, of Baltimore, whereof Alex'r. Thompson is the commander.

It appears by the extract, that on the 13th of September last, Capt. Thompson authorised a landing, with an armed force, from the Midas, at the plantation of a Mr. Barnett on Royal Island, within the British dominions; and that the officer to whom it was confided, acting under an order from Capt. Thompson, 'to set fire to the buildings,' did actually set fire to the whole, consisting of four handsome dwelling-houses and fourteen negro huts.'

The extract from the Journal has been laid before the President; and, upon the unequivocal evidence which that affords of the wilful deviation of Capt. Thompson from the instructions for the private armed vessels of the United States, issued at the commencement of the war, which enjoin 'the strictest regard to the usages of civilized nations,' he directs that the commission of the Midas be revoked; and you are requested, as that