

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1814.

[No. 351.]

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 bare-footed, 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 carrying him home to his native soil.

[London Monthly Visitor.]

The Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

From the sermons of the "Scottish 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 gurgles 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 presence of his strength! It is thy prince, O Zion!—Christians it is your Lord. He hath stained his garments with blood; but now, as the first born from the womb of nature, he meets the morning of his resurrection. He arose 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; and 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 9 or 10 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 clothing. Twenty-five dollars will be given if taken thirty miles from home, and if any greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass. **NOSES GIBBONS.** [3 w.]

December 12, 1814.

[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 acc'ts 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 *BROWN 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 Milton, near Berryville, or to me, shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble by **WILLIAM HICKMAN.** [3 w.]

December 12, 1814.

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.

December 8. **RICHARD BAYLOR.**

FULLING AND DYING.

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

December 8. **BENJ. BEELER.**

GOOD NEWS.

THE subscriber has some *Ground Allum 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 (if not superior) to any, at this time in the State of Virginia.

Nov. 24, 1814. **JAMES S. LANE.**

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 Charles-town.

December 1, 1814. **MARGARET MUSE.**

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson County, as a Runaway, a negro man named **HARRY GURLEY**, about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, and yellow complexion. It is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing as he has been in this County, a considerable time previous to his apprehension. Says he is free born, and resides 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.

Nov. 30, 1814. **JOSEPH M'CARNEY, Jailor.**

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

Nov. Court, 1814. James Verdier and Albert Stephens, Complainants,

vs. Wm. Lamon, Yesey Lamon, Morgan Lamon, Vaniver Lamon, Orange Lamon and Elizabeth Lamon, James Towler 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 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. [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 Brickmill 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.

October 27. **ROBERT AVIS.** [H.]

Was Stolen

ON Monday the 28th ultimo, from Mr. Henry Hane's new building, in Charles-town, two cast steel plates of 12 years, one of them coarse, and other fine—four small cast steel chisels, and one large cast steel chisel, never used. Mechanics and others are requested to stop them should they be offered for sale. Any person giving information and leading to get them again, shall be liberally rewarded.

December 8. **BEN. KING.**

NOTICE.

I HAVE purchased from the original inventor, the exclusive right of making and vending the Patent Woodens 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 copy of the above may be had at my shop in Winchester, for the said district. **JOHN HOFF, Coach-Maker.** [3 w.]

December 2.

Salt for Sale

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE, BY THE BARREL, BUSHEL, OR SMALLER QUANTITY.

Near the Market House, CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 8, 1814. **JOHN GAILLARD.**

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 13 acres, situate near the Academy in Charles-town, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

December 8. **JOHN GRIGGS.**

Rye and Corn Wanted.

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

October 13. **CONRAD KOWSLAR.**

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year, He hopes thou wilt be so far as complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred, but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretence whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, PEAN SEED, HOPS and SKINS, and POKE, will be received in payment—otherwise in a third time, most of the different claims will be laid over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old personal customers, and informs them, that he will be equal in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

November 10. **JAMES S. LANE.**

FOR SALE,

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

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappa-hannock river in the county of Culpeper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 and 3 feet—Burr and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent neighborhood, &c. &c. A Flouring Mill is 4 1/2 acres of farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. The other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappa-hannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made by **JOHN ALLGOOD,** Culpeper County, Va. June 9. [H.]

WEAVER'S SLAYS OR REEDS,

both woolen and others; —ALSO—Cotton Cloth and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale by **JAMES S. LANE.** Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

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

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c.

Just opened and for sale by **JAMES S. LANE.**

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. Cook's way-lavert, on the road between Harper's Ferry and Charles Town, a negro man named **JIM**, about twenty years old, yellow complexion, stout look, large of his age, round shouldered—had on a drab colored roundabout, linen pantaloons, and 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 connections live near there. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid for his commitment to jail and giving information to Mr. O'Neal, or Col. Richard M. Johnson, member of Congress, who will pay the reward. **BEN. TAYLOR.** [3 w.]

December 1. **BEN. TAYLOR.**

A Stray taken up.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, the 20th September, a pied *CATTLE*; the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. **LEVI CLEVELAND.** [3 w.]

Jefferson County, Dec. 1.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 those 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 JONES'S POINT. Extract of a letter from Maj. Willy Campbell, to Major Sagar—and forwarded by General Cooke 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, just 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 daylight, they were discovered ascending the River with the view probably of plundering Lee'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, six 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 accom-

panied 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 Parham Church, about 20 miles below; that they have lost one of their pieces, and that Captain Shackelford was severely wounded. The other particulars I have not learnt."

"We understand that Captain Shackelford 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 aperitundum 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 negotiation, 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 take advantage of circumstances if Bonaparte was defeated.

2. In May, 1814, the British government proposed to transfer the seat of negotiation from Gottenburg to Ghent, in the United Netherlands. The motive—to fight and negotiate, *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 negotiation, 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. Governor 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 disembarass 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 Mainz was to save pride, and from a belief that Massachusetts would agree to it.

It is, therefore obvious, that Great Britain, in the existing negotiations 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 referring 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

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vessel is now within your district, to revoke the same accordingly.

In communicating to you this determination of the President, it is proper to remark, that, by whatsoever acts of flagrant outrage, upon defenceless towns and property of unarmed and unresisting individuals, the British naval and military officers on our maritime and inland frontiers, may have provoked or may hereafter provoke, severe measures of retribution, it is for the government alone to prescribe the manner and the means of retaliation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES MONROE,
Robert Cochrane, Esq. Collector of the Customs, Wilmington, N. C.

BOSTON, DEC. 12.
It has been for some days past, we believe erroneously reported, that the President has requested the Governor of this Commonwealth to order out 5000 militia, to be placed under the command of Gen. King.

The fact we suppose to be, that the President has issued orders to Maj. Gen. King, of the 11th Division of the Massachusetts Militia, to call into actual service 5000 men, to act under his immediate command, and under the direction of Major General Dearborn. The Secretary of War has moreover requested the Governor of this State to advance the necessary funds for the pay and support of these men, and promised to repay the same as soon as the general government shall have funds, which he has assured the Governor will be in the course of 60 days.

It is well known, that for some time past, there has been a constant importation of goods, principally, we believe at Hampden, from Castine, under neutral flags. A very large amount of goods, which have been regularly entered, the duties being secured according to law, is now on the way between the port of entry and this place. We are informed that orders have been just issued to the Marshal for the seizure of all these goods, on the ground that Castine not being a British port, but a port of which the enemy have only military possession, a trade by neutrals between it and a port of the United States is not a legitimate neutral trade. *Daily Adv.*

From the Burlington (Vt.) Centinel of Dec. 9.

We learn from unquestionable authority, that the enemy are preparing to build another fleet at St. Johns and Isle-aux-Noix. Four large frigates and several smaller vessels, it is said, are contracted for, and to be built and ready for the lake service early next spring. The enormous price of three dollars per day is offered American carpenters to work on these vessels. We are happy to learn that only a few wretches are found base enough to accept of this offer.

From the Plattsburg Republican of Dec. 10.

We continue to receive intelligence of the preparations of the enemy for a winter expedition. A gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who has the means of being informed, is decidedly of opinion that an expedition up Lake Champlain is in contemplation. He saw a batteau load of sleighs passing down the Lake to the enemy. These were manufactured by citizens of the United States. It is reported that the enemy have made contracts with several persons on the Vermont side for sleighs.

BOSTON, DEC. 19.
The expedition which has been contemplated by the government, for executing which 5000 Maine militia were ordered into service, under Gen. King, is said to be abandoned. Maj. General Dearborn is on his return from his eastern tour.

At the last dates, our Envoys at Ghent, had engaged the schr. Herald, of Baltimore, laying at Amsterdam, to bring dispatches to America, and to follow the Chauncey at proper time. She had a crew engaged and a pass was requested for her. May she be the Herald of Peace!

We understand that the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court of the U. S. have made a presentment of murder against Travers for killing sergeant McKim, and a private at the Navy-Yard, in Charlestown, and that his trial will be had this week, before Judges Story and Davis.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.
We have received information direct from Halifax to the first inst. from this information, it is pretty certain that an expedition, destination of which was unknown, was preparing at that place. The

land forces there consisted of 1 battalion of the 60th, the 64th and 98th regiments, and a considerable number of the royal artillery.—The 37th, on its way from Quebec, had not arrived. There were two ships of the line, 4 frigates, and 5 or 6 brigs.—Sir John C. Sherbrooke was preparing to leave Halifax, it was supposed, by some to command the expedition in Canada. If the latter were his destination, it would probably be no secret.—All Americans there had been ordered off, as before stated, most of whom arrived some days ago at New York; others, it is said, in other directions.

At Castine, at the latest dates, a convoy had been expected from Halifax.—Its non-arrival was considered as a confirmation of the supposition, that preparations were making there for military operations.

The only naval force at Castine, is the Furieuse, 38, and the Peliere, a dull brig. The land force remains the same as it has been for some time past, the 24th and 62d regiments, and one of the Royal artillery, amounting, in all, to 1800 or 1400 men. The statement which has been made of the arrival at Castine, of a 74, a razee and two frigates, with convoy, is not true.

FROM MONTEAL AND QUEBEC.
We have received Montreal papers to the 10th inst. and Quebec to the 8th. Some extracts from them follow.

The governor-general has issued his General Order, announcing to the troops, that it is the intention of the Prince Regent, on the cessation of hostilities, to make a certain portion of each regiment, who may be desirous of settling in Canada, grants of land, and to defray the expense of transporting their families from Great Britain, and furnishing them rations for a limited time and husbandry implements.

Montreal Dec. 10.
We are happy to announce the arrival here of Lieut. Gen. Drummond and Sir James Lucas Yeo.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 20.
FROM CANADA.

It appears, from the Quebec and Montreal papers to Dec. 4, received at the office of the Post, that the Psyche, one of the frigates that was sent there from England in frame, has been thrown out and lengthened so as to carry 56 guns, long 24's and 32 pounders. She is to be launched the 15th of this month. A new 74, to be called the Ontario, has been laid down at Kingston. She is to be fitted to carry seventeen 32 pounders on each deck, and is to be ready for the Lake by the middle of March next. A number of transport boats for the service of the different posts on the Lakes, are also constructing at Kingston.—[Gaz.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 22.
By a gentleman who went down to the Hook in the Essex Junior, and arrived in town last evening, we learn, that the report of her capture is untrue, and that all the outward bound vessels had got to sea, as there had been no enemy's vessels seen off the harbor since Friday.

A letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated Dec. 13, states that there has lately arrived at that place, a lieutenant of the British navy, a deserter from Canada. He commanded the brig Linnet, which was burnt last summer at the head of Lake Ontario, to prevent her falling into their hands. He intends offering his services to our government, and is to be sent to Washington. He is a gentleman in his dress and appearance, thought to be intelligent, and therefore to be distrusted.

He states that the enemy's new frigate at Kingston, is nearly ready for launching, and that they have laid down the keel of another ship of the same size as the St. Lawrence, and are collecting large quantities of timber. He further states that they have got out the frames of two frigates near Lake Erie, and intend bringing them down to the Lake and setting them up as soon as the sleighing becomes good. He also states that the enemy are building two 20 gun brigs on Lake Huron.

HALIFAX, Nov. 26.
A vessel from Quebec, in which Maj. General KEMPT was a passenger, arrived off this harbor, when H. M. S. Loire was on the point of getting under way for England; she sailed the same day, and the Maj. Gen. went in her. Various are the reports and conjectures on this occasion—some affirm he is going home in disgust—others that it is for the purpose of advocating the cause of the governor general for whom he has a singular partiality, as the late intercepted letters will prove. Now the intercepted letters only

prove, generally, our indelible disgrace in Canada; and as they relate to Major General Kempt, that the Governor General has been induced from the high opinion he entertains of his abilities, to select him as a mentor for general Drummond; that the good opinion was reciprocal remains to be proved.

To us it appears, that such an officer as Major General Kempt could ill be spared, and that his services would not have been dispensed with, had not the Gov. Gen. been jealous of his superior talents, and fearful that any subsequent amendment in his military career might have been placed to the advice of Kempt. The major general's professional character stands high, very high, and deservedly so; then who would suppose he would blight all his laurels, and give up his claim to common sense, by endeavoring to defend a desperate cause, on which justice must inevitably have been passed before he could reach the British shore.

Several privateers have shown themselves off our coast for a few days past.—The schr. Post Boy was chased by one on Thursday. His majesty's brig Musgrave chased a brig privateer on Friday. The Surprise privateer was off Lahave on Thursday. She burnt schr. Hazard, from hence for Annapolis, and took two fishing vessels belonging to Lahave, one she burnt, and the other she gave up to the prisoners, 21 in number, and treated some of them well, because they were free masons.

We are sorry to learn, that his majesty's brig Faoume, captain Sykes, with a transport and five schooners from Castine, went ashore near Prospect on Thursday morning last, about 4 o'clock. They have all gone to pieces or sunk, except the transport. No lives were lost.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 24.
Copy of a letter from Major General Andrew Jackson, to the Governor of Tennessee.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, Tennessee, Nov. 14, 1814

SIR—On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place—I reached that post on the evening of the 6th. On my approach Major Pierre with a flag to communicate the object of my visit to the governor of Pensacola. He approached Fort St. George, with his flag displayed, and was fired on by the cannon from the fort—he returned and made report thereof to me. I immediately went with the adjutant general and the major with a small escort, and viewed the fort and found it defended by both British and Spanish troops. I immediately determined to storm the town, retired and encamped my troops for the night, and made the necessary arrangements to carry my determination into effect the next day.

On the morning of the 7th, I marched with the effective regulars of the 3d, 39th, and 44th infantry, part of Gen. Coffee's brigade, the Mississippi dragoons, and a part of the West Tennessee regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hammonds (Colonel Lowry having deserted and gone home) and part of the Choctaws led by Major Blue, of the 39th, and Major Kennedy of Mississippi territory. Being encamped on the west of the town I calculated they would expect the assault from that quarter, and be prepared to rake me from the fort, and the British armed vessels, seven in number, that lay in the bay. To cherish this idea I sent out part of the mounted men to show themselves on the west whilst I passed in rear of the Fort undisturbed to the east of the town. When I appeared within a mile, I was in full view. My pride was never more heightened than viewing the uniform firmness of my troops, and with what undaunted courage they advanced, with a strong fort ready to assail them on the right, 7 British armed vessels on the left, strong blockhouses and batteries of cannon in their front, but they still advanced with unshaken firmness, entered the town, when a battery of two cannon was opened upon the centre column composed of the regulars, with ball and grape, and a shower of musketry from the houses and gardens. The battery was immediately stormed by capt. Levall and company, and carried, and the musketry was soon silenced by the steady and well directed fire of the regulars.

The governor met Colo. Williamson and Smith, who led the dismounted volunteers, with a flag, begged for mercy, and surrendered the town and fort unconditionally; mercy was granted and protection given to the citizens and their property—and still Spanish treachery kept us out of possession of the fort until nearly 12 o'clock at night.

Never was more cool, determined bravery displayed by any troops; and the Choctaws advanced to the charge with equal bravery. On the morning of the

8th I prepared to march and storm the Barancas, but before I could move tremendous explosions told me that the Barancas, with all its appendages, was blown up. I dispatched a detachment of 200 men to explore it, who returned to the night with the information that it was blown up, all the combustible parts burnt, the cannon spiked and dismounted, except two: this being the case I determined to withdraw my troops, but before I did I had the pleasure to see the British depart. Colonel Nichols abandoned the fort on the night of the 6th, and betook himself to his shipping, with his friend Capt. Woodbine, and their red friends.

The steady firmness of my troops has drawn a just respect from our enemies.—It has convinced the red sticks that they have no strong hold or protection, only in the friendship of the United States.—the good order and conduct of my troops whilst in Pensacola, has convinced the Spaniards of our friendship, and our prowess, and has drawn from the citizens an expression, that our Choctaws are more civilized than the British.

In great haste, I am respectfully,
ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

RICHMOND, DEC. 22.
OFFICIAL.

Extract of a dispatch to the D. A. General from the captain of the Videttes, dated Hampton, 19th December, 1814.

"I have this moment returned from the bay shore, where I have been for the purpose of viewing the situation and number of the British force in and about the bay. I commenced my observation on Back river and continued along the beach to Old Point, and all the force reported in my last letter have gone out, except two 74's and one brig. The ships are laying off the capes at anchor; a brig considerably nearer shore sailing about."

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, DECEMBER 23.

The Editor takes the opportunity this paper affords, of wishing his Patrons A HAPPY NEW-YEAR—and hopes they will return the compliment by paying him his dues, as speedily as possible—one good turn deserves another.

Married, on the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Robbins, Mr. JOSEPH MC CARTNEY, to MISS MARY D. GILL, both of this place.

The militia draft bill has not yet become a law. The Senate refused to concur with the House in their amendments, and have requested a conference.

The Alexandria Herald, of the 24th inst. says, an epidemic disease is now prevailing to a very considerable extent, in that town and the neighboring county. The symptoms are nearly the same of the pleurisy, except that the pain is first felt in the right side, accompanied by chill and fever.

Building, on Lake Ontario, we expect, is determined on by government, but whether to the extent of a seventy-four and two frigates additional as reported in some of the papers, we cannot say. We understand the Messrs. Brown and Smith, a party of carpenters to proceed to the northward, we presume Sackett's Harbor—a company set off this week; and from the circumstances we infer the reinforcement of the Ontario squadron.—Columbian.

Six hundred regulars, under Col. Miller, have arrived at Erie, Pa.

Recruits to the number of 13,803, enlisted in the service of the U. S. between the months of February and September last inclusive, have been returned to the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office at Washington. *Balt. Post.*

David R. Williams, formerly a Representative in Congress from South Carolina, and lately Brigadier General in the army, is elected by the Legislature of that State Governor thereof for the ensuing year.

Joseph Kerr is elected a Senator of the United States, from the State of Ohio, Vice Thomas Worthington resigned.

BENJAMIN W. CROWNSHIELD, of Massachusetts, is appointed by the President, with the concurrence of the Senate, of the United States, to be SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

WILLIAM EUSTIS, of Massachusetts, is appointed, with the concurrence of the Senate, to our MINISTER TO HOLLAND.—[Nat. Intel.

The Tax Bills have now all passed the House of Representatives. Two of them have passed the Senate, and the remainder are in progress. The friends of an energetic and vigorous system of taxation will soon have no reason to complain, as they have recently done, of the inertia of Congress.

The Senate have, for two days past, had no material business before them. The Bank Bill is expected to come up to day in the House of Representatives and to be speedily decided.

The campaign is closed! Several generals are on furlough—some detailed for court martial duty. General Complaint is less noisy than usual. General Rebellion is thought will go into winter quarters at Hartford. General Frost will soon chain up Sir James L. Yeo's squadron, and we hope General Government will prosecute by the occasion.—[Cayuga Pat.

AMERICAN BEVERAGE.
General Office is again at the head of the Tebeuse detached militia. He gave the Creek Indians a strong dish: may he prove equally liberal to Nichols and his attendants. The intoxicating properties of Tennessee Coffee, New-York Porter, and Rhode Island Perry, have caused many foemen to stagger.—[Ibid.

PRIVATEERS.
The BRUTUS will strike as much terror into the Commons and people of England, as Brutus struck in the Senate of Rome when he stabbed Caesar to the heart. The ABAELLINO will keep the people of England in as great an uproar as ever the great bandit did in Venice. The YORK will excite as much contention in England, as ever the York rose did there, in times of yore. The MACDONOUGH will kick up such another dust among British merchant ships on the high seas, as the noble captain did among the British fleet on Lake Champlain. The DAVID PORTER will show John Bull what kind of Porter we brew in America.

The REINDEER will remind him of his favorite ship that was sent to Davy Jones's Locker, [and by a repetition of wasteful acts, continually bring into his recollection her unhappy fate.] The AVON will make them remember the writers-at-Lloyd's quit writing policies at any risk. The NEUCHATEL will remind Sawney of the Scotch prize he made off Nantucket, when he caught a Tartar. The SINE QUA NON will teach John Bull better manners, and learn him not to offer such another sine qua non as he did at Ghent. The JUNO will remind the people of England of old Jupiter, alias Paul Jones, when he went in search of Lord Selkirk, in Scotland. Perhaps she will bring us a Scotch Lord. We should like to see such a prize brought home in one of our privateers. One thousand dollars bounty will be given for one of the Sawbee Yanks. [Bos. Yorker.

SEIZURE OF GOODS!
From the Newburyport Herald of Tuesday. "It is well known that for some time past, there has been a constant importation of goods, principally, we believe, at Hampden, from Castine, under neutral flags. A very large amount of goods, which have been regularly entered, the duties being secured according to law, is now on the way between the port of entry and this place. We are informed that orders have just been issued to the Marshal for the seizure of all these goods, on the ground that Castine not being a British port, but a port of which the enemy have only military possession, a trade by neutrals between it and a port of the States, is not a legitimate neutral trade. [We are informed that goods, to a very large amount have been taken in this town within a few days past by the Customs, under the above order.]

CASE OF MR. ROBERTSON.

Mr. Robertson, a British alien, reported himself, according to the orders of government, at the office of the marshal in this city. The marshal, on the 19th of March, 1813, did on application, grant him this passport to proceed in the most direct route, to Claverack, in the county of Columbia, keeping forty miles from the city of New-York, and Long Island Sound, within the district of New York, which I assign for his place of residence, and from which he is not to depart without my special permission."

Mr. Robertson accordingly repaired, with this passport and injunction, to the place of his destination, and there remained, until a new order from government was received and a parole tendered him to sign, to pledge him not to go the distance of five miles from his assigned residence nor to correspond with the enemy without the knowledge of the marshal. This order and parole Mr. R. refused to comply with and subscribe; and while a former step to be taken with him was preparing, departed from the district without permission, and got on board the enemy's squadron off New-London.

Mr. R. was afterwards sent back to this country by the British government, (and possibly without their knowledge of these circumstances) as Agent for prisoners, but refused to be accepted; for the personal reasons growing out of his conduct as above stated, by our govern-

ment, in that capacity. Whether his rejection justified the British in sending off our agent from Halifax, and the cessation of all communication and intercourse on the subject of the prisoners of the two nations, of which there are at least ten thousand suffering in confinement and want in England and the United States is a point, if disputed, for the two governments to settle. *Columbian.*

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

The bill for laying an additional tax of 20 cents per gallon on distilled spirits, has at length passed both houses of Congress, and, although it has not received the signature of the President, will doubtless receive his sanction, and may therefore be considered as a law of the land.

The tax thus imposed is so great an increase of the existing duty, being four hundred per cent. on the amount of the present tax, that its expediency has been seriously questioned, and the bill was opposed by the votes of nearly all those whose constituents will be more immediately affected by it.

We at first inclined to the opinion that the duty would be so high as to suppress many distilleries, and in fact to produce less revenue than a lower duty. But, upon further reflection and enquiry, we believe the tax, though at first moment to small distilleries, will be productive at the same time that it will not be oppressive. We greatly doubt whether the diminution which is said will take place in domestic distillation in consequence of the high duty, will be material in its amount or can be in any event viewed as a great evil, inasmuch as the labor which was bestowed on that object will be diverted by the agriculturalist to objects of greater profit, and distillation will in future be more confined to large manufactories, as perhaps it ought to be. The diminution, however, be it great or small, will be more than counterbalanced by the increase of consumption, arising from the high duties and state of war, operating as an almost entire exclusion of foreign spirits from the market, for the increase of consumption by the regular increase of population, and other causes. The tax, though taken immediately from the pocket of the consumer in the end, who can well afford to pay a few cents a quart more for a liquor which is now too cheap for the comfort as well as the morals of the community.

In the course of enquiry into the subject, we arrived at the fact that the tax on distillation in the British dominions, was, a year or two ago, as high (and probably since increased) as six shillings and eight pence sterling, or about one dollar and a third, per gallon—being more than five times as high as the whole tax now imposed on the same object by Congress. After the statement of this fact, we have only to express our positive conviction, that the patriotic citizens of the middle and western states, (by whom it is apprehended this tax will be most severely felt) can feel no reluctance to pay one fifth as much for the support of a war in defence of their rights, as the people under the British government are compelled to pay to support their army and navy employed in waging it against us.

The law is to take effect on the first day of February. *Nat. Intel.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Defence bill has not been acted upon in the H. of D. since our last. The bill and all the proposed amendments, are now pointed; and it is understood that it will be taken up to day.

The Tax Bill passed the H. of D. on Tuesday, by an overwhelming Majority—and yesterday it passed the senate.—This bill increases in a slight degree some of the old taxes, and introduces new subjects of taxation.—We have failed in our effort to give a schedule of these taxes to day—we hope to be more successful in our next.

The bill "to incorporate the real estate bank" yesterday received its Coup de Grace in the H. of D.—a proposition to postpone it till the 31st of March, succeeded by a majority of 8—Ayes 83, Noes 75.

The committee appointed to negotiate a loan with the banks for the ensuing year have made a report in which they state that the Farmer's Bank of Virginia had authorized them to report to the H. of D. their disposition to anticipate the revenue of 1815, 800,000 dols. in addition to the 200,000 dols. already advanced, at the interest of 7 per cent per annum, payable half yearly, and to advance it as the exigencies of the state may require, by placing it to the credit of the commonwealth monthly or otherwise, in sums not less than 100,000; and if such anticipation shall exceed the revenue of 1815, then the excess to be reim-

bursed out of the first money, which goes into the treasury in the year 1816.—The committee recommend the acceptance of this proposition.

The bill to allow the corporate body of Richmond to put small notes into circulation, has been lost in the house of D.

The legislature have yet to act on the bill for collecting and appropriating the revenue—the defence bill—the militia bill, &c. &c. It is impossible to say, at what time, they will be up—certainly within three weeks—perhaps in two.

THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
House of Representatives, Dec. 10.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia system, be instructed to bring in a bill, to authorize the governor to raise five regiments of infantry, one battalion of light artillery, and one battalion of riflemen, to serve during the war for the defence of this state, and occasionally to co-operate with other forces in the defence of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. [Adopted.]

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 24.

A good Shot—We understand that on the 16th inst. a British tender (formerly the Franklin, belonging to the Constellation, in Lynhaven bay) gave chase to an oyster boat in the neighborhood of Blackstone's Island. A boat was manœuvred from the tender with an officer and 4 men, armed with muskets and cutlasses, which got within gun shot of the oyster boat and fired several guns at her which struck different parts of the vessel. The owner, a yellow man, not liking to lose his all without a struggle, made for a small creek, and advised a young white man who was with him (the only two on board) to take his ducking gun, (having but the one) get into the canoe and go ashore and secret himself till the boat should come near a point which he was endeavoring to make, and then fire into it. The young man kept himself snug until the boat came within about 50 yards of him, when he fired with such effect as to wound the officer and 3 men—they all immediately fell flat in the boat and bellowed out lustily for quarter. The young man loaded his gun again and ordered them to push the boat ashore and surrender, which they did, and having secured their arms (three muskets and two cutlasses) and being joined by his companion, they marched them to where some militia were stationed not far off in St. Mary's county, and delivered them up to the commanding officer, who sent them under guard to Washington. The oyster boat arrived here yesterday and proceeded on to Washington with her prize.

PHILADELPHIA, DEC. 19.

There appearing to be some misapprehension with respect to Major General Scott's command, we have taken the necessary means to ascertain the facts: the General, for the present, will have the command in chief not only in this (4th) district but in the (10th) district over which he has so satisfactorily exercised military command.—[Dem. Press.

CONSTITUTION SAILED.

BOSTON, December 17.
The frigate Constitution, capt. Stewart, sailed this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and passed the light house about four; soon after hove to, and discharged her pilot, and then stood east with a fine breeze. Reports are, that a ship of war (unknown) was seen from Lynn this afternoon, the Constitution then in sight, from our harbor. Some say she will go to Provincetown, to attack the British ship Newcastle, in that harbor; others that her intention is to proceed immediately to sea. We think the last most probable.

Yesterday morning arrived in town, five English seamen, deserters from the British ship Newcastle, and reported the following:—That on the 12th inst. after passing Boston harbor, stood for Provincetown; that at half past 6 P. M. while going 10 or 11 knots, and supposing themselves at the entrance of Cape Harbour, and preparing to let go the anchor, the ship suddenly grounded. Every exertion was made to get her off, by starting most of her water, sending down the topgallant masts, mizen topmasts, yards &c. without effect. The ship at low water, heeled so much as to wet the lower deck guns; that between 12 and 1 next day, the captain despairing of getting the ship off without taking out her guns, dispatched 4 boats to the Cape, to obtain fresh water for the crew, but the wind blowing fresh, and considerable sea, they made but small progress, and the yawl, containing the coxswain and 9 seamen, made for the shore; and having landed at Wellfleet, all deserted, leaving the boat and sails in possession of the inhabitants—this was unobserved by the other boats and where they went is not known by these men. The men say they deserted because they were desirous of liberty, and because they were ill treated by the lieutenant—the capt. interfering very little in the concerns of the ship. The crew were generally discontented.

The ship got off about two o'clock on the 13th inst. after the above men left her.

Francis Adonis, the loyal negro who went bare-headed from the decapitation of his master Louis the 16th to the restoration of Louis the 18th to the throne, and then replaced his hat in its proper position, has again discarded that article of dress and goes with his locks, grey with

twenty odd years bleaching, exposed to the pitiless pelting of the winter's wind. Louis has determined on revivifying the trade in human flesh, the purchase and slavery of Francis's countrymen—and Francis, in despair, still walks unweaned, as a mark of unremoved grief for the loss of his former royal master. *Columbian.*

Congress at Vienna Postponed.

A letter from Amelia Island, dated the 13th inst. says, "we have had several arrivals here in short passages from Europe—one sailed from Portsmouth the 2d November and brought London dates to the 29th October, in which it is stated (so says the captain) that the Grand Congress at Vienna had been postponed to the 1st of March next—I doubt it, however." [Charleston paper.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the National Intelligencer Extra. Washington, December 26, 12 o'clock, A. M.

IMPORTANT.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. M'Intosh to Governor Parke, dated
Camp Hope, December 12, 1814.
"Maj. Dale arrived at Col. Hawken's last evening, bringing the following intelligence—50 or 60 British vessels have arrived at the Balize (mouth of the Mississippi) Gen. Jackson marched for N. Orleans. The Infantry from all quarters were marching in the same direction.
"Major Blue of the 29th, with about 1500 or 1600 mounted men, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks, were sent on the 1st inst. for Apalachicola, in pursuit of the Red Sticks and their allies. Lieutenant Carey of the U. S. army, and his associates, three men, a woman and child, passing on Westwardly, are missing.—They left Fort Jackson by water. The woman and child have since been massacred in the streets of Pensacola, having only time to state, that she was of this party, and that the men were killed."

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of the property of Joseph Blue, dec'd, are informed that their obligations will become due on the 4th of January, 1815, when prompt payment will be expected. The administrator earnestly requests all those who are otherwise indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given. Those having claims are requested to present them properly attested.

HENRY CONKLIN.

December 29.

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.

MUSICAL ACADEMY.

FOR teaching in a scientific and comprehensive manner this fine art, a scholar THIRTEEN TIMES at least in one month, on any instrument of his choice, or no compensation will be required, on any of those instruments, viz. Clarinet, Trumpets, French Horns, Bugle Horn, Oboe, Grand Oboe or Voice Humane, Trombone, Flute, Flute, Octave Flute, Additional Key'd Flute, Fagotto, Bassoon, Serpent, Patent Flageolet, Sackbut, Hardy Gurdy, Beggar Lyre, Pipe and Tabor, Piano Fort and tuned, Violoncello or Bass Violin, Cymbals, &c.

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

December 22.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson County, as a Runaway, a negro man named HARRY CUTLER, about 26 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 MC CARTNEY, Jailer.

Nov. 30, 1814.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

Nov. Court, 1814.

James Verlier and Albert Stephens, Complainants,

vs.

Wm. Lamon, Vesey Lamon, Morgan Lamon, Yandiver Lamon, Orange Lamon and Elizabeth Lamon, Jane Towler 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 Dfs. 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—Taken

GEO. HITE, CLK.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE PRICE OF THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

From Cobbett's Register of October 17th.

AMERICAN WAR.

When the French war was closed in a manner so satisfactory to those who had been its most strenuous advocates, they nevertheless perceived the want of war with somebody or other, as being absolutely necessary to the support of that system on which they lived, and in some sort established. It was curious to observe the effect which the peace had upon their hearts at the success of the project of their government. They had been for years, reviling Napoleon; they had been cursing all those who did not join them in these revilings; and yet they lamented his fall. In short, they, as I once observed, found themselves in that sort of state which our reverend divines would find themselves in, if my worthy friend, Mr. Fordham, were to succeed in his strenuous, but I trust, fruitless endeavors to persuade the good people of England that there is no such being as the DEVIL. There was at the close of the French war, thousands upon thousands who dreaded the effects of peace.—who, in fact, were likely to be almost starved, literally starved by that event. To these persons, a very numerous and very busy and noisy and impudent class, any thing that would keep up the expenses of war was hailed with joy; and as the American war was the only source of hope, in this respect, the outcry was, at once transferred from Napoleon to Mr. Madison, who now became the devil; the man of sin, against whom it was necessary for this chosen and pious nation to wage war. Unluckily for the cause of peace, the coin in England had become cheap during the last half year of the war; and all that numerous and powerful class who derive their incomes from the land, whether as landlords, tenants, or the owners, began to cry out against the effects of peace. With them the American war was better than no war at all. They did not consider what burthen of taxes this war would cause.—This was quite out of the question. The whole nation, with the exception of the few remaining Jacobins, went "ding dong" to work "to give the Yankees a good hearty drubbing." Things are, however, now somewhat changed. The kings are gone; the wisecracks have had their feasts and rejoicings; the drunk is over, and nothing but the noisome fumes left. The people, who appeared to exult at the peace, now seem to wonder why they did so. The nation, after the departure of kings and their generals, and after the glorious sights in the parks at London, seems to resemble a battered old hag, who, in the morning after a route, sits gaping and yawning sick of the world and of herself. Every thing is dull; and all appears to be changed for the worse; the farmer cannot sell his corn at a price proportioned to his outgoings; the French send us all sorts of produce, down even to garden stuffs, at half the price at which we can raise them. The farmer cries out at this; the shopkeeper and tradesman revile the farmer and landholder; they rejoice to see them brought down, and at the same time complain that this is the natural consequence of the bringing down of the farmer and landowner. Those who have fixed incomes, and those who carried on no business of profit, those in short, who are not compelled to remain in the country in order to get their living; a very great portion of these have quitted the kingdom, and have gone to avoid taxes, and to purchase bread and meat upon the continent. This has proved a dreadful stroke to all that part of trade which depended upon luxury; and what is worse,

the evil is daily and hourly increasing; for, one tells another: one who has lived in France a month, for what would have been required to support him here a week, tells the news to his relations and friends. A quarter loaf for three pence, a pound of beef for three half pence, a fowl for four pence, a turkey for two shillings, a bottle of wine for six pence! What news for an Englishman, who has a family, who lives upon what is called his means, and who, with a thousand a year, is really in a situation to envy a coachman or a footman! No income tax to pay; no assessed tax to pay—no excisemen to enter your house when he pleases—no tythe of the produce of your meadow and garden, and pig sty and hen house. What news for an Englishman! who with the outside of a gentleman, lives in constant dread of a taxgatherer! No poor rates to pay!

No body who has authority to make you give part of your property, to support those, who perhaps, are really less in want than you. What news for the poor Englishman, who is eternally called upon for money by the overseer and church warden! In short what an escape from expenses and cares! No man here can tell on what day, or at what hour, he will be called upon by the government agents for a sum of money; and it is only in certain cases that any man can guess at the amount of the next sum that he will be compelled to pay. What a relief to be at once out of the reach of all such demands! This, together with the cheapness of living in France, cause people to emigrate to that and the neighboring countries; while all foreigners, of course, have quitted England for their native countries. Those which cannot emigrate have all the taxes to pay, while great part of their sources of payment are gone. Thus, that peace, that overthrew Napoleon, which was to bring us a compensation for all our sacrifices, has really made our situation worse, seeing that, in this AMERICAN WAR, we have a ground for continuing all the taxes, while the peace with France has taken from us all the means of paying them. Amongst those who wished for the overthrow of Napoleon, were those who had to pay ten per cent. out of their fixed incomes to support the war against him. Oh! said they; let him be beaten, let that cause of the war be put down and then the tax on us will cease. He is put down. He has been put down many months. The tax has not ceased, and, if it cease, some other tax, of equal weight must be imposed in its room, or, if this be not done, the American war must cease—and that, too, without giving the Yankees a hearty drubbing" for, up to this time, they have rather been drubbing us, which is a most lamentable fact to go down to posterity.

To be sure we have, if report be true, given it them upon the *Serpentine River*, where the British naval flag was, where there seen, flying over the American flag reversed. But, say the Yankee readers, what does this *Serpentine River* mean? What is the story of this achievement, so glorious to Old England, and her wooden walls?—I will tell them. The Regent in the name and behalf of our "good old king, God bless him" as they say in the toast at the city feasts; the Regent, in order at once to amuse and instruct the people of the metropolis, caused, at the epoch of the peace, fleets in miniature to be set on float on a piece of water, in a park near London, called Hyde Park. The piece of water spreads, perhaps, over a space equal to about eight or ten acres. Here the English fleet performed wonders against the Americans, whose frigates they sometimes sunk, sometimes burnt, sometimes destroyed, and sometimes captured. There were some hotish fights; but our tars always, in the end, overcame the yankee dogs, and, at the close of the day, the Yankee flag was seen flying reversed, under the English, in token of the defeat and disgrace of the former. But this was not the only instance, in which the Yankees were beaten and disgraced. In Portsmouth harbor, a few days before the Continental flags visited that port, I saw the Yankee flag flying reversed under the English on board of several ships. The Regent understood came to Portsmouth that very night. How pleasing it must have been to his royal highness to behold such a sight!—The spectators were in raptures at it. They shouted again; and

for the moment, seemed to forget even the taxes. Well, then, who has any ground of complaint? The government cannot obtain for us the reality of what was here exhibited in *vision*, without collecting from us the taxes necessary to support and carry on the war; and until we petition against the American war, we can have no reason whatever to complain of the taxes, &c.

The question of justice or of injustice, seems to have been wholly laid aside, for some time past.—The giving of the hearty drubbing to the insolent Yankees has supplied the place of all such topics. But, I do not know how it has happened, there are people, who now begin to ask, why we are still at war?—I will, therefore, once more state the grounds of the present war with America, in as clear a manner as I can, consistent with brevity. In 1810, and on to 1812, there existed two subjects of complaint on the part of the Americans against us.—They complain that, by virtue of certain *Orders in Council*, issued by us, we violated their neutral rights; and also, that we were guilty of a gross attack upon their independence, by stopping their merchant vessels at sea, and taking out of them persons, under pretence of their being British subjects. The orders of council were repealed in 1812, and therefore that ground of complaint then ceased. But the other ground of complaint still existed. We continued to take persons out of their ships; and, upon that ground, after divers remonstrances, they declared war against us.—I ought here to stop to observe, that a great error was adopted by the nation at the time when the orders of council were repealed. It was said in parliament and believed by the nation, that, if the orders in council were repealed, all would be well, and that a settlement of all differences with America would immediately follow. This assertion I contradicted at the time, knowing that it would prove to be false; because the congress had repeatedly declared, that they never would yield the point of impressment, that being the form which they gave to the forcible seizure of persons on board their ships on the high seas. The minister, Perceval, opposed the repeal of the orders in council as long as he could, alledging, as one objection to it, that it would not satisfy the Americans and prevent war. The advocates of the repeal insisted that it would satisfy the Americans; and, as a proof of the sincerity of this opinion, they pledged themselves, that, in case the repeal did not satisfy America, they would support the war against her with all their might.

This pledge obtained, the minister had no opposition to fear, within doors or without; for the opposition were pledged to support the war, and their prints became, of course, pledged along with them. The people were led to believe, that it was only the council orders that had formed the ground of complaint with America; and, when they still found, that she persevered in the war after the repeal of those orders, they set up a charge of treachery and breach of faith against her. This error, which originated in the desire of the opposition to beat the minister, has produced much mischief. It obtained favor to the war at first; and, things taking a lucky turn upon the continent, all idea of a dread of America vanished, and nothing was thought of but punishing her for her insolence.—But still her great subject of complaint existed. She went to war on that ground; and, therefore, let us now see what that ground really was. It is well known, that, whether in language, manners, or person, it is very difficult, if not quite impossible in most cases, to distinguish an American from a native of England. We alledged, that the American merchant captains sailed with English sailors on board their ships, some of them deserters from the English navy, and that as the American ships were very numerous, and frequently sailed from ports where English men of war lay, such harboring of our seamen became dangerous to the very existence of our naval force, and, of course, put our national safety in jeopardy. Upon these grounds we adopted a remedy, which was to authorize the commanders of our ships of war to stop American vessels at sea, and to impress out of them all persons appearing to them to be British subjects. The Americans alledged, that in virtue of this

authority, our officers impressed out of their ships many thousands of native Americans, forced them on board our ships of war, compelled them to fight against nations at peace with America, and in a service and cause which they abhorred, took them into distant climates, exposed them to danger and to death, ruined their prospects in life, and filled America with distressed parents, wives and children.—That this was the case in numerous instances, our government has never denied.—Indeed, they could not—for a great number of persons, native Americans, so impressed, were at different times released by the admiralty, on the demand of the American consul in England. But it must have followed of necessity, that many borne away into battle or into distant seas, would never find the means of obtaining their release; and, indeed, it is well known, that many lost their limbs, and many their lives in our service, subjected to the discipline of our navy. Those who are for giving the Yankees a good hearty drubbing, will hardly be disposed to feel much for the fathers and mothers thus bereft of their sons, or for the wives and children thus bereft of their fathers. But, I can assure them, as I assured the Prince Regent in 1812, that the people of America felt very acutely upon the subject; that the newspapers of that country were filled with their lamentations, and with their cries for vengeance. The American government remonstrated with ours; it besought our government to desist from this practice, which it asserted to be a violation of the known laws of nations, and outrageous insult to America as an independent state, and an aggression, in short, which the American nation was resolved to resent.

Our government asserted, that it had a right to the service of its own sailors; that the danger to our very existence was so great, that the practice could not be given up; that if American citizens were taken by mistake, they were sorry for it, and would give them up when demanded by their government, but, that the practice was of vital importance; for that without it, our navy would be ruined. The last argument has, indeed, always been the main one with those who have justified the practice of impressment. The American government, in answer to this, said, "We do not want your seamen; we would rather that they were never again to serve on board of American ships; we want none but our own seamen, leaving you yours.

But, it is really true that your seamen have so great a partiality for our service and our country as to quit you, or, as to be disposed to quit you in numbers so great as to endanger your very existence as a nation; if this be really so, it is no fault of ours. We cannot help their preferring our ships and our country to your's any more than a pretty girl can help the young men liking her better than they like her ugly companions. The fault is their want of taste perhaps, but, at any rate, the fault cannot be ours.—Therefore, you have no reason to complain of us; nor have you any right to interrupt our commercial pursuits, under pretence of recovering those whom you call your subjects.—There are perhaps, some Americans who have a taste for your service. Keep them in God's name. We never do and never will attempt to impress them from on board your ships; and, indeed, we have no right so to do, such a practice being without a single precedent in the whole list of writings on public law, and in all the long history of maritime nations.—This was the substance of the language of the American Government. But they did not stop at asserting, that we had no right to do what we did. They said further, "Nevertheless, in order to convince you of our sincere desire not to employ your seamen, we will do much more than strict right calls upon us to do.

"We think it strange, that the Jack Tars of England, the jolly, sincere, brave, faithful, patriotic, and loyal sons of Neptune, to whom that Deity has so long delegated his trident, and who are, as we learn from all your national sayings and sayings, so firmly attached to their beloved King and his family; we think it passing strange, that these admirable and single-hearted persons should be disposed to leave your glorious fleet, and to flock to our poor Yankee service; and, we cannot but believe, that some evil-minded

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 25th 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; and at his office in Winchester on Friday and Saturday the 30th and 31st days 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 Spirituous liquors, and Foreign Merchandize, and to distillers of spirituous 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, Collector of the Rev. 9th Dist. Va. Collector's Office, Dec. 17.—2w.

Negroes to Hire.

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

W.M.P. FLOOD, BACON BURWELL.

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 bed-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 giving 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. FERBER.

December 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.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charlestown, 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 clothing. Twenty-five dollars will be given if taken thirty miles from home, and if any greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass. He is supposed he has obtained a free pass.

MOSES GIBBONS.

December 12, 1814.

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

Estay Horses.

BROKE out of a stable at the Oneguan Factory, on the night of the 30th November last, a BAY MARE, about 16 hands high, high hipped and made, had 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 had been before. It is supposed they have fallen in some where in the neighborhood of Battle Town, or between that and the head of Long Marsh. Any person taking up said Horses, or either of them, by conveying notice thereof to the Subscriber, or delivering them to Mr. Benjamin Davenport, near the White House, to Mr. John Davenport, Jun. at the above Factory, to Mr. John Milton, near Berryville, or to me, shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble by

WILLIAM HICKMAN.

December 12, 1814.

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.

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 fulling and dyed 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.

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, will recommendations. Enquire at this Office.

October 27.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 13 acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, in the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GIGGS.

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 SMALL Creek, Berkeley County.

CONRAD KOWLSER.

October 13.

Salt for Sale

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE, BY THE BARREL, BUSHEL, OR WHOLESALE QUANTITY.

JOHN CARLISLE,

Near the Market House, Charlestown, Dec. 3, 1814

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so unkind in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is precious; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any possible whatever)—WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OIL, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and FURS, 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 and new 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 23 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 1/2 feet burrs and 1 pair cotton stones, with necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent 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 pair cotton stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, &c. &c. ways affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

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

—ALSO—Cotton Cloth and Fillets, 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 trim them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

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

JAMES S. LANE

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

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 stable, the Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Kitchen, with dwelling house, and a blaze in his face, five years old last August, paces naturally—both of them had been before. It is supposed they have fallen in some where in the neighborhood of Battle Town, or between that and the head of Long Marsh. Any person taking up said Horses, or either of them, by conveying notice thereof to the Subscriber, or delivering them to Mr. Benjamin Davenport, near the White House, to Mr. John Davenport, Jun. at the above Factory, to Mr. John Milton, near Berryville, or to me, shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble by

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th.

Was Stolen

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

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND.

OH! give me the friend, from whose warm faithful breast, The sigh breathes responsive to mine, Where my cares may obtain the soft pillow of rest, And my sorrows may love to recline.

Not the friend who my moments of pleasure will share, But abide not the season of grief; Who flies from the brow that is darkened by care, And the silence that looks for relief.

Not the friend, who, suspicious of change or of guile, Would shrink from a confidence free, Not one who with fondness complacent can smile On the eye that looks coldly on me.

As the mirror that just to each blemish or grace, To myself will my image reflect, But to none but myself will that image retrace, Nor picture one absent defect.

To my soul let my friend be a mirror as true; But my faults from all others conceal; Nor, absent, those failings of folly renew, Which to all but my friend I would veil.

But let me reject the too high flavored bowl, Affectation or flattery compose, From Sincerity's urn thus transparent shall roll, The cordial of peace and repose.

From the Western Cabinet.

WHISKY.

Of all the plagues that scourge mankind, There's one that so impairs the mind, And renders it to virtue blind, As Whisky.

What is the source of every ill, That does with pain the body fill? It is the oft repeated gill Of Whisky.

What is it that some love so well, For which their bodies they shall sell, And send their very souls to hell? 'Tis Whisky.

What is it poisons all their lives, And makes them curse and beat their wives, And thousands to destruction drives? 'Tis Whisky.

What makes chill penury prevail— Makes widows mourn and orphans wail, And fills the poor-house and the jail? 'Tis Whisky.

O! Whisky! thou'rt the greatest curse, To soul, to body and to purse— Pandora's box held nothing worse Than Whisky.

ANECDOTE.

An American officer who carried a flag over to the British lines, after having despatched the business of his mission, was invited by the British commanding officer to dinner. As usual, the wine was circulated, and a British officer being called upon for a toast, gave Mr. Madison, "dead or alive," which the Yankee drank without appearing to notice.—When it came to the American's turn to give a toast, he gave the Prince Regent, "drunk or sober." "Sir, said the British officer, bristling up and coloring with anger, that is an insult." No, Sir, answered the American very coolly, "it is only a reply to one."—(Pet. Courier.

THE MURDER OF DOCTOR MOLLY BY THE BRITISH.

It is well known in the United States, that last winter the British crossed at Lewistown and took possession of Fort Niagara, and burned all the houses from Niagara to Buffalo, excepting two houses near the Falls, and one at Buffalo in which a widow St. John lived—how these houses escaped I never learned, but I saw the whole which were burned, and the three that remained last July, when I crossed into Canada, and went with Major General Brown, and General Scott, and encamped within about one mile and an half of Fort George; but the cowardly murderers prudently kept in their fort and dare not look us in the face until we returned back to Queenstown. When I was on the ground I had not heard of the murder of Doctor Molly, and all the sick and wounded soldiers; had I heard of this savage barbarity, I would have looked into the remains of large stone houses, and I make no doubt I would have seen the poor soldiers' bones among the rub-

bish. Tears fill my eyes when I attempt to publish the horrid barbarity of the savage British, who have so many partisans among us, who endeavor to excuse or palliate all that our enemies do—this conduct will not always go unpunished. The British entered the houses at Lewistown in which the sick soldiers and wounded lay, and notwithstanding all the entreaties, shrieks and cries of the helpless soldiers, not a life was spared, and it is reported that the houses were burned before they were all dead. Doctor Molly was a practitioner at the Eleven Mile Creek, of a humane and amiable character, and had gone to Lewistown merely as an act of benevolence, to render medical aid to the sick and wounded; seeing such barbarity, he entreated them to save his life, for he had never bore arms against them, &c.—his answer was profane oaths, and one of them ran his bayonet through his abdomen, and as he drew it out his bowels followed it.—The good man placed his hand on his own bowels, and walked a prisoner six miles to Fort Niagara, and in fifteen minutes bid a final adieu to this wicked world.—Let this serve to perpetuate the memory of this good man. If any citizen can read this narrative without shedding a briny tear, I confess his nerves are stronger than mine. I was not fully determined to publish this narrative, or I should have obtained leave to have published their names, for they lived there then, and are still living at Eleven Mile Creek, and while I was there I quartered in one of their houses. In witness to this I herewith set my name, and station in the army.

DAVID JONES, Chaplain, 9th District.

November 30, 1814.

SINE QU A 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 condensation, 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 in 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 Draw 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, is too 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. Leaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEES, CANDLES, SOAP, Lisbon and fine Liver-pool SALTS, &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 private 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 22, 1814.

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.