

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1814.

[No. 348.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one-fourth on their advertisements. All letters addressed to the Editor must be paid.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28. IMPORTANT.

Arrival of the dispatch vessel Chauncey, with news highly interesting!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The latest accounts from Ghent are of the 20th inst. Lord Gambier had been to Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom, Mr. Goulburn to Antwerp and Brussels, and the American Ministers to Brussels; and had returned from their various excursions by the 5th inst. expecting at that time, as we have before announced, the arrival of some important communication from London. The dispatches sent off on Friday last will be the first communication likely to renew active intercourse.

In the mean time the intelligence of the capture of Washington will have its weight in bringing the American Commissioners to more moderate and conciliating expectations than they have hitherto exhibited.

The Princess of Wales has arrived in Paris instead of prosecuting her route to Italy.

The Mary Queen, from Magadore to London, Aquila, Letton, from Havanna to Newfoundland, were retaken between the 1st and 5th ult. by the Pique frigate and sent for Barbadoes.

At a late hour last night we received Brussels papers to the 22d, and Frankfurt to the 18th inst. The negotiation at Ghent is still continued, amidst an interchange of civilities. Public dinners had been given reciprocally by the Commissioners. On the 15th, it is said, two strangers of high rank arrived, who being immediately introduced to the Commissioners, were discovered to be the Russian Mediators so long talked of. We are sorry that our dispute with America cannot be adjusted without the mediation of a third power.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"It is said Sir George Prevost is ordered home. By the Garter Chauncey, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Statesman to the 18th of October, inclusive, and Ghent papers of the 21st of the same month, and have made happy extracts from the former, and translations from the latter, of the most interesting matter they contain.

London, (Courier,) Oct. 5. We received this morning Brussels and Frankfurt papers to the end of last month.—The following is an article from Ghent. The negotiation is said to have taken a favorable turn.

On Monday night a very hot press took place on the River Thames, and 200 men are lodged in the Tender. The alleged purpose of this measure, is to enable the Admiralty to man some sloops of war and other small vessels, to chase away, or capture the American privateers which are occasionally such general scourges to the trade.

London, October 6.—This War.—We hear from authority, that the Wasp, American sloop of war, which recently fought and sunk the Achates, did not lose a man, and had but one wounded.—She has since sent a Castel into Plymouth with a challenge to engage any two brig's in his majesty's service.

From the Baltimore Patriot. ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA. A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY. The multitude of quick advertisements that fill the columns of our newspapers, too often make us look with contempt on inventions, that really and truly effect the object proposed. It is the lot of genius to meet the prejudices of the vulgar, as well as the cold caution and damping half-praise of the better informed; whereby many most important projects have been lost to the world—some forever, and others for a series of years. The immortal GALLIUM had like to have been "roasted alive for the good of Christianity," for asserting as a truth, what we should now call a man a fool to doubt. So, perhaps, it may be the case with me, the inventor of a remedy for that late terrible disease known to gentlemen of the faculty by the name of *amor sacchari*, commonly called "SWEET TOOTH." But conscious of its efficacy, and better assured of the truth of my hypothesis than Galileo could be, and, as it will not harm me, I shall at least have the character of disinterestedness.

The formidable ravages of the *amor sacchari* for some months past, has made many heads of families look wild.—The disease seemed to rage the more as the old remedy grew scarcer and scarcer, until it reached that point that the remedy was really worse than the disease. To cure it easily and cheaply, became "a consumption devoutly to be wished." After great consideration and research, I discovered a principle that every one may apply for himself. It may be used by "pregnant women or new-born infants" for it "does not contain one particle of mercury, or any other hurtful ingredient whatsoever." Of this I am willing to make affidavit.

The following certificate, selected from thousands that might be obtained, may be seen "On the blank day of this personally appeared before me, the subscriber, who would be a justice of the peace, Thomas Thoughtful, who deposed and says—that for many years past he and his whole family had been afflicted with the *amor sacchari*, and that he spent great sums on doctors for surgery at the *Union Family* for which, though it moderated, never would cure the disease; but that on taking one dose of coffee according to Dr. —'s directions, WITHOUT ANY BREAK AT ALL, and expressing a determination at the same time to continue the practice, he found his whole family immediately relieved of the complaint, and himself of an expense of one hundred dollars a year. And he further saith, that said prescription, while it has so materially benefited his pocket, hath not in the least injured the health of any concerned. And further the deponent saith not. In witness whereof, &c. TIMOTHY, &c.

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

Gen. Porter's command on that day consisted of two columns. The right column was to attack the batteries in the rear. The left, which was stationed directly back of it, was kept in reserve to meet the reinforcements which were expected from the enemy's main army.—Gen. Porter was with the right column until the block house and third battery were carried; he then set out accompanied by only two or three persons, to go to the left column, where some skirmishing had already commenced with the reinforcements. He had proceeded but a short distance in the woods, when he found himself within a few yards of a party of 60 or 70 of the enemy, who had just emerged from a ditch, and who, discovering probably that our troops were in their rear, stood formed in two lines, with their arms at rest, apparently hesitating which way to go, or how to act. Gen. Porter, finding himself within their power, and seeing that the occasion required resolution and decision, instantly left his company, and running to them with the greatest boldness, exclaimed "That's right, my good fellows; surrender and we will take care of you"—and coming up to the man on the left, he took his musket out of his hand, and threw it on the ground, at the same time pushed him forwards towards the fort. In this he proceeded nearly through the first line, most of the men voluntarily throwing down their arms and advancing to the front, when on a sudden a soldier whose musket he was about to take, stepped back and presenting his bayonet to Gen. Porter's breast, demanded his surrender.—The general seized the musket and was wresting it from him, when he was assaulted by an officer who stood next in the ranks, and three or four soldiers, who, after a short scuffle, brought him to the ground. He, however, soon recovered his feet, when he found himself surrounded by 15 or 20 men with their guns presented to him, demanding his surrender. By this time several of our officers were advancing with their men to the scene of action, and General P. assuming an air, of composure and decision, told the enemy that they were surrounded and prisoners, and that if they fired a gun they should all be put to the sword. Without venturing to fire, they still continued to vociferate, "surrender—you are my prisoner," when Lt. Chatfield, of the Cayuga rifle-men, who had got near the spot, ordered his men to fire. This drew their attention from the general, and after a momentary scene of confusion and carnage, the enemy were all either killed or taken pri-

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

Timely Notice. ALL those who became purchasers of the personal property of Capt. Samuel Strain, deceased, are hereby notified that their respective notes will become due on the 3d day of December next, at which time punctual payment will be expected—indulgence cannot be given, as the demands against the Estate are pressing.—Those who have claims against the same, would do well to bring them in for adjustment. P. MARMADUKE, Adm'or. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17. [3 w.]

Another Notice. FINDING it necessary to close our accounts, this is the last time our debtors shall hear from us as all accounts shall be put in the hands of proper officers for collection—necessity compels this measure. M. WILSON, & SON. Charles Town, November 24. [3 w.]

Estray Mare. TAKEN up trespassing on the farm of Richard H. L. Washington, in April, 1814, a dark bay MARE, with a star and strip, both hind legs white, about 10 at an half hands high, seven years old next spring—no apparent brand. Appraised to 18 dollars. JEREMIAH REYNOLDS. Jefferson County, November 24. [3 w.]

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

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c. THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will iron them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, November 17. [7 w.]

Queen's, China and Glass WARE. Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, &c. &c. China and Saucers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Tureens, Ornament and other Pots, Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10. —Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE. SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and New Herring, No. 1, just received and for sale by JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

LOOK HERE. I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, where I now reside, on the farm called maj. Davenvort's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's. JOHN McDONALD. November 11th, 1814. [5 w.]

Pay me what thou owest. Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so tardy in complying with this request, as to require the application of the law—money is preferred, but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and PORK, will be received in payment—otherwise in a short time, most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection. His tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in seeing them, with such articles as they may want. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, November 10.

By Mistake, A Wether has been slaughtered for my use, that did not belong to me; it was marked with a crop off each ear and two slots in the right—an error having lost one of that mark, shall have another of equal value, on making it known to me. There is a red and white Haler or young Cow, with a white face, an estray, at my residence on the Shenandoah, adjoining Mr. Thomas Hammonds', apparently four years old, her mark I cannot certainly ascertain, but believe it to be a milk cow, and a deep alt or an underbred in the right—any person having lost one of that description had best call and view her. WM. HICKMAN. November 10. [3 w.]

For Sale, A MILL & SMALL PLANTATION, in Berkeley County, Virginia. This property is situated in a very good settlement, one mile from Smithfield, on Opecon Creek; there is also a Saw Mill and Wool Carding Machine on said property.—The said Mill is now in complete repair.—The other improvements are also in good repair, and there is at all seasons a complete supply of water. It is unnecessary to say any thing more, as those who are disposed to purchase will no doubt view the property. Terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber in Smithfield. ROBERT C. PEEBLES. August 4.

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN, HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, COBBS, AND A FEW FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were purchased during the late confusion in that city, when all persons were more than usually desirous of selling their goods—consequently were disposed of on as good terms as before the war. Their friends would do well to call and view them. —Thornly, on the Hill, near Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13.

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 Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of water, and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent mill neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. On 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 1 Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy, if any purpose.—JOHN ALLLOCK. Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [4 t.]

30 Dollars Reward. WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monocacy, about 2 miles from Deleplane's mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with foal, a star in her forehead, and a small slip on her nostril, a small white speck in her left eye, a dirt in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, eyes white on both hind feet, between 15 and 16 hands high, trots, paces, racks, and works well in the gears. Any person returning the mare to me at my house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or secures her, so that I get her again. Ten dollars additional will be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice. YOST COVER. October 27. [7 w.]

Rye and Corn Wanted. THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berkeley County. CONRAD KOWNSLAR. October 23.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD. STRAYED from the Subscriber on the 2nd ultimo, a small BAY MARE, 7 years old, ratched and hobbled, a star in her forehead, and was back somewhat injured by the saddle, paces well trots. The above reward will be given to any person, who will deliver her to me, at Harper's Ferry, and all reasonable charges paid. CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH. November 10. [5 w.]

For Sale or Rent, THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—there is on the premises a large Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Stable, the Dwelling House has an excellent Kitchen with a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to any in the town for sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry. ROBERT AYB. Oct. 27th. [4 t.]

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.] October 27.

10,000 lbs. prime Sweat Soal Leather, which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made. ALSO, Upper & Harness Leather, KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Fair Top, New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, August 18, 1814. P. S. Cash paid for Hides and Skins.

Notice. ALL those indebted to the subscriber by balance, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—It is to be observed, that no credit on this kind can be carried on without money—Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be received in payment at the market price. Business for the present time will be conducted for cash only. SAMUEL RUSSELL. Charles Town, November 3d. [3 w.]

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. James's (Globe Tavern), Shepherd's Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many VALUABLE ARTICLES of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms. June 30, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER. AN OLD "WAR SONG OF '76"—NEW VAMPED. FUSE—"BATTLES GERMANNERS."

THAT seat of Science, Athens—and earth's great mistress—Rome—Where now are all their glories?—We scarce can find their tomb! Then guard your rights, Americans! Nor stoop to foreign sway; And thus immortalize the fame of free America!

Proud Albion bowed to Caesar, and numerous Lords before; To Danes, to Picts, to Normans, and many masters more. But we can boast, Americans, we never fell a prey; Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza for brave America!

Our sires led freedom hither, when, lo! the desert smil'd! A paradise of pleasure was open'd in the wild: Your harvest, free Americans! no power shall snatch away; Huzza, huzza, huzza, huzza for brave America!

To quit a realm of tyrants, our fathers cross'd the main, Here form'd a new dominion and founded freedom's fame; Britain must own her master's here; fate urges on the day, When Neptune's Trident shall be away'd by free America!

Degenerate sons of Britain! Think not your threats we fear; We, too, have Naval Laurels and wield a Martial Spear—Such arrogant pretensions as ye elsewhere display, Will ne'er appal the hardy sons of free America!

Though barbarous British blackguards, with Cockerbuck at their head; May rob defenceless Henroosts and strike out Geese with dread; Yet when they meet "dam'd Yankee" arm'd, those miscreants sneak away, And tremble to behold the Stars of North America!

When fame makes known in Britain the checks her troops have had, George Guelpa will curse his Councils and poor John Bull run mad! If here they madly speed more force, we'll meet it, in array, And crowd fresh Laurels on the Brow of Fair America! Washington City, Oct. 30th, 1814.

"dam'd Yankee" an epithet with which British Officers are pleased to honor all natives of the United States who have the spirit to face 'em dably in opposition to their pretensions.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS BYX. ODE TO A ROOSTER.

NOW, now, my muse forlorn must sing, She cannot keep her peace while thou art crowing. And rear'st thy head, and flapp'st thy jetty wing, At bold Sir George's cockade doleful ding. The geese of Rome, indeed, once saved the people, But which among them ever went so far, As, perch'd upon St. Peter's steeple, To cackle, fearless, midst the din of war?

But thou, bold bird, spite of thy deadly blast, The cannon's thunder and the whizz of bullets, Sat cawing on the Saratoga's mast, As 'twere a fight between a brace of pullets, And caring not for all their noise and blither, A single feather.

O for one tuft of red, That grows on a bird's head! Peter would wear it, eye, for a cockade, And when he goes to fight himself, Would think of thee thou crowing elf, And never be afraid.

And while for nothing else but crowing, When where the smell of powder never came, Fortune on thousands is her gifts bestowing, Thou shalt not surely rest unknown to fame; But when our coat of arms is painted o'er, 'Tis from the eagle thou shalt then be seen, Stretch but his legs, a little more, And thou, brave bird, shalt stand and crow between.

PETER PINDAR. During the late naval engagement on Lake Champlain, a Rooster perched on the shrouds of the Saratoga, crowed several times, which very much animated the seamen, they considering it as a propitious omen.

[Another fact of a similar nature, may not be uninteresting to mention. During the Bombardment of Fort Mifflin, at a time when the explosions were the most tremendous, a Rooster mounted a parapet and crowed lustily. This excited the laughter and animated the feelings of all present. A man, who was severely indisposed and worn down with fatigue, declared that if he ever lived to see Baltimore, the young rooster should be treated with pound cake. Not being able to leave the Port, the day after the Bombardment he sent to the city, procured the cake, and had fine sport in treating his favorite Rooster. Editor Balt. Patriot.]

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Plymouth has been in the utmost bustle, in consequence of the expectation of orders for the regular troops there (43d, 45th, 93d and 95th), to embark, and the marching of detachments from the 11th and 44th regiments for the same purpose. Gen. Keane arrived in the Norge from Portsmouth on Thursday, with several transports. The armament is to rendezvous, according to report, at Cork but its eventual destination is a secret. The troops have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for embarkation at half an hour's notice. The requisit lighters, boats, and men are also kept in a constant state of preparation. The 93d embarked on Friday. The Mary transport has on board the rocket brigade. The Norfolk carries a detachment of dragoons, with 10,000 suits of cloathing, supposed to be for the North American Indians, and an immense quantity of warlike instruments, adapted for their use.

500 marines and an equal number of seamen, are about to embark on a particular expedition. Orders have been received at Plymouth to stop the workman from ripping up the bulk heads &c. with which the prison ships are fitted.

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 13.

Arrived the Iris, 36, from Rio Janeiro last from Pernambuco, with a convoy of 9 merchantmen, three of which are gone by for the river, three went to St. George's channel, and three parted company on the voyage. The Iris chased the Wasp an American ship, off Scilly, but could not continue the pursuit long, for fear of forsaking her charge.

GREATER BRITAIN, Sept. 22.

It is impossible to describe the afflicted state of the garrison. There are about thirty or forty sheds on the Neutral Ground, where most part of the inhabitants have retired to preserve their health.—The fever is that of the same malignant description of that of last year. A considerable number of the inhabitants have not yet had the epidemic fever, including the military, there are about forty deaths every week. Business is entirely forgotten, and has been for these two or three months past; but we hope, through Providence, to be soon relieved from these calamities.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 8.

Baron Capellen, the Secretary of State, sets out to-morrow for Paris, where he will make a short stay, and then return to Holland, to go out as governor to Batavia.

From the French frontiers we hear, that the spirit of discontent which had prevailed in the French army is by no means appeased.—A vast number of Soldiers, accustomed to the license of war, cannot accommodate themselves in a state of peace. It is remarked, however, with pleasure, that the most violent of the officers are placed upon half pay, or are pensioned, and the most mutinous of the soldiers chosen for the service of the colonies.

It is thought very probable, that there is a party in France disposed to go to war to recover the left bank of the Rhine; but the French Monarch is too just and too moderate not to disappoint such criminal projects.

HAARLEM, Oct. 11.

It is known that a Russian army of above 30,000 men, under Gen. Bennigsen, is still in and about Hamburg. We learn from good authority, that in case France should unexpectedly shew a disposition to oppose the arrangements which the Allied monarchs intend to make for the repose of Europe, this Russian army is destined to be placed on our frontiers. Their energetic measures, added to those which are taken here in our country, are calculated to tranquilize the most desponding, who might still fear the ambition of the French army. On the least appearance of danger, Belgium would be covered by 150,000 chosen troops.

THE ATTACK ON BALTIMORE.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary, October 17.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, Downing-st. Oct. 17.

Captain M'Dougal arrived early this morning with a despatch addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, by Col. Brook, of which the following is a copy:

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship, that the division of troops under command of major general Ross effected a disembarkation on the morning of the 12th of September, near North

Point, on the left point of the Patapsco river, distant from Baltimore about 15 miles, with a view of pushing a reconnoissance, in co-operation with the naval forces, to that town; and acting thereon as the enemy's strength and position might be found to dictate.

The approach on this side to Baltimore lays through a small peninsula formed by the Patapsco and Back rivers, and generally from two to three miles broad, while it narrows in some places to less than half a mile.

Three miles from North Point the enemy had entrenched himself quite across this neck of land, towards which (the disembarkation having been completed at an early hour) the troops advanced.

The enemy was entirely employed in the completion of this work, deepening the ditch and strengthening its front by a low abatis, both which, however, he precipitately abandoned, on the approach of our skirmishers, leaving in our hands some few dragoons, being part of his rear guard.

About two miles beyond this post our advance became engaged; the country was here closely wooded, and the enemy's riflemen were enabled to conceal themselves. At this moment the gallant general Ross received a wound in his breast, which proved mortal.—He only survived to recommend a young and unprovided family to the protection of his king and country.

Thus fell at an early age one of the brightest ornaments of his profession, one who, whether at the head of a regiment, a brigade, or corps, had alike displayed the talents of command; who was not less beloved in his private than enthusiastically admired in his public character; and whose only fault, if it may be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry, enterprise and devotion to the service.

If ever it were permitted to a soldier to lament those who fall in battle, we may indeed in this instance claim that melancholy privilege.

Thus it is, sir, that the honor of addressing your lordship, and the command of this army, have devolved upon me; duties which, under any other circumstances, might have been embraced as the most enviable gifts of fortune! and here I venture to solicit through your lordship, his royal highness the Prince Regent's consideration, to the circumstance of my succeeding, during operations of so much moment, to an officer of such high and established merit.

Our advance continuing to press forward, the enemy's light troops were pushed to within five miles of Baltimore, where a corps of about 6000 men, six pieces of artillery, and some hundred cavalry were discovered posted under cover of a wood, drawn up in a very dense order, and lining a strong paling, which crossed the main road nearly at right angles. The creeks and inlets of the Patapsco and Back Rivers, which approach each other at this point, will in some measure account for the contracted nature of the enemy's position.

I immediately ordered the necessary dispositions for a general attack. The light brigade, under command of Major Jones, of the 4th, consisting of the 85th light infantry, under Maj. Gubbins, & the light companies of the army under M. J. Pringle, of the 21st, covered the whole of the front, driving in the enemy's skirmishers with great loss of his main body. The 4th regiment, under Maj. Faunce, by a detour through some hollow ways, gained, unperceived, a lodgment close upon the enemy's left. The remainder of the right brigade, under the command of the Hon. Lieut. Col. Mellins, consisting of the 44th regiment, under Maj. Johnson, the marines of the fleet, under Capt. Robyns, and a detachment of seamen under Capt. Money, of the Faave, formed a line along the enemy's front while the light brigade under Col. Patterson, consisting of the 21st regiment, commanded by Maj. Whitaker, the 2d battalion of marines, by Lt. Col. Mil-colum, and a detachment of marines, by Maj. Lewis, remained in columns on the road, with orders to deploy to his left, and press the enemy's right, the moment the ground became sufficiently open to admit of that movement.

In this order, the signal being given, the whole of the troops advanced rapidly to the charge. In less than 15 minutes the enemy's force being utterly broken and dispersed, fled in every direction over the country, leaving on the field two pieces of cannon, with a considerable number of killed, wounded, and prisoners. The enemy lost in this short but brilliant affair from five to six hundred killed and wounded; while at the most moderate computation, he is at least one thousand hors de combat. The 6th regiment of militia, in particular, has been represented as nearly annihilated.

The day being now far advanced, and the troops (as is always the case on the first march after the disembarkation) much fatigued, we halted for the night on the ground of which the enemy had been discovered. Here I received a communication from Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane, informing me that the frigates, bomb ships, and flotilla of the fleet, would on the ensuing morning take their stations as previously proposed.

At day break on the 13th, the army, again advanced, and at 10 o'clock I occupied a favorable position eastward of Baltimore, distant about a mile and a half, and from whence I could reconnoitre at my leisure the defences of that town.

Baltimore is completely surrounded by strong but detached hills, on which the enemy had constructed a chain of palli-saded redoubts, connected by a small breast work; I have, however, reason to think that the defences to the northward and westward of the place were in a very unfinished state. Chinkapin-hill, which lay in front of our position, completely commanded the town; this was the strongest part of the line, and here the enemy seemed most apprehensive of attack.—These works were defended according to the best information which we could obtain, by about fifteen thousand men, with a large train of artillery.

Judging it perfectly feasible, with the description of forces under my command, I made arrangements for a night attack, during which the superiority of the enemy's artillery would not have been so much felt, and Capt. M'Dougall, the bearer of these despatches, will have the honor to point out to your Lordship those particular parts of the line which I had proposed to attack on.

During the evening, however, I received a communication from the Commander in Chief of the naval forces, by which I was informed, that in consequence of the entrance to the harbor being closed up by vessels sunk for that purpose by the enemy, a naval co-operation against the town and camp was found impracticable.

Under these circumstances, and keeping in view your Lordship's instructions, it was agreed between the vice admiral and myself, that the capture of the town would not have been a sufficient equivalent to the loss which might probably be sustained in storming the Heights.

Having formed this resolution, after compelling the enemy to sink upwards of 20 vessels in different parts of the harbor, causing the citizens to remove almost the whole of their property to places of more security inland, obliging the government to concentrate all the military force of the surrounding states, harassing the militia, and forcing them to collect from many remote districts, causing the enemy to burn a valuable rope walk, with other public buildings, in order to clear the glaci-s in front of their redoubts, besides having beaten and routed them in a general action, I retired on the 14th, three miles from the position which I had occupied, where I halted during some hours.

This retired movement was partly caused by an expectation that the enemy might possibly be induced to move out of the entrenchments and follow us, but he profited by the lesson which he had received on the 12th, and towards the evening I retired the troops about three miles and a half further, where I took up my ground for the night.

Having ascertained, at a late hour on the morning of the 15th, that the enemy had no disposition to quit his entrenchments, I moved down and re-embarked the army at North Point, not leaving a man behind, and carrying with me about 200 prisoners, being persons of the best families in the city, and which number might have been very considerably increased, was not the fatigue of the troops an object principally to be avoided.

I have now to remark to your Lordship, that nothing could surpass the zeal, unanimity, and ardour, displayed by every description of force, whether naval, military or marine, during the whole of these operations.

I am highly indebted to vice admiral Sir A. Cochrane, commander in chief of the naval forces, for the active assistance and zealous co-operation which he was ready, upon every occasion, to afford me; a disposition conspicuous in every branch of the naval service, and which cannot fail to ensure success to every combined operation of this armament.

Captain Edward Crofton, commanding the brigade of seamen appointed to the small arms, for the animated and enthusiastic example which he held forth to his men, deserves my approbation—as do also Captains Nourse, Money, Sullivan, and Ransay, Royal Navy, for the steadiness and good order which they maintained in their several directions. I feel every obligation to Rear Admi-

ral Cockburn for the counsel and assistance which he afforded me, and from which I derived the most signal benefit.

To Col. Patterson, for the steady manner in which he brought his column in action, I give my best thanks.

The Hon. Lt. Col. Mullins deserved every approbation for the excellent order in which he led that part of the right brigade under his immediate command, while charging the enemy in line.

Major Jones, commanding the light brigade merits my best acknowledgments, for the active and skilful dispositions by which he covered all the movements of the army.

The distinguished gallantry of Captain De Bathe 95th light infantry, has been particularly reported to me, and I beg to record my own knowledge of similar conduct on former occasions.

To Maj. Faunce, 4th regiment, for the manner in which he gained and turned the enemy's left, as well as for the excellent discipline maintained in that regiment, every particular praise is due.

The exertions of Major Gubbins, commanding the 85th light infantry, and of Maj. Kenny, commanding the light companies, were highly commendable.

Captain Mitchell, commanding the royal artillery; Captain Carmichael, a meritorious officer of that corps, and Lt. Lawrence, of the Marine Artillery, are entitled to my best thanks; as is Captain Blacchard, commanding engineers, for the abilities he displayed in his particular branch of service.

To Lieut. Evans, 3d dragoons, Acting Deputy Quarter-master General to this army, for the unremitting zeal, activity, and perfect intelligence which he evinced in the discharge of the various and difficult duties of his department, I feel warmly indebted; and I beg to solicit through your Lordship a promotion suitable to the high professional merit of this officer.

Captain Macdougall, Aid de Camp to the late General Ross (and who has acted as Assistant Adj. Gen. in the absence of Major Debeig through indisposition) is the bearer of these despatches, and having been in the confidence of General Ross, as well as in mine, will be found perfectly capable of giving your Lordship any further information relative to the operation of this army which you may require; he is an officer of great merit and promise, and I beg to recommend him to your Lordship's protection.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ARTHUR BROOKE, Col. Comd. Return of Killed and Wounded in action with the Enemy, near Baltimore, on the 12th of September, 1814.

General Staff—1 major general, 2 horses killed; 1 horse wounded.

Royal Artillery—6 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marine Artillery—1 rank and file killed; 3 do. wounded.

4th Regiment, 1st batt.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file killed—3 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st Regt. 1st batt.—1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 77 rank and file wounded.

44th Regt. 1st batt.—11 rank and file killed; 3 captains, 3 subalterns, 5 sergeants, 78 rank and file wounded.

85th Light Infantry—3 rank and file killed, 2 captains, 1 subaltern, 26 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 2d batt.—4 rank and file wounded.

Royal Marines, 3d batt.—2 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 9 rank and file wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines from the ships, attached to the 2d batt.—1 rank and file killed; 1 do. wounded.

Detachments of Royal Marines under the command of Capt. Robyns—2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 9 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 Gen. Staff, 1 subaltern, 2 sergeants, 35 rank and file killed; 7 captains, 4 subalterns, 11 sergeants, 239 rank and file wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

KILLED. General Staff—major-general Robert Ross.

21st Fusiliers—lieut. Gracie.

WOUNDED. 21st Fusiliers—brevet major Reedy, slightly; lieut. Leavorg, severely.

44th Regt.—brevet major Craik, slightly; captain H. Greenshield, dangerously (since dead) capt. G. Hill, lieut. R. Cruice, ensign J. White, severely.

85th Light Infantry—captains W. P. De Bathe and J. D. Hicks, lieut. G. Wellings, slightly.

Royal Marines—captain John Robyns, severely.

(Signed) HENRY DEBBIEG, Major, A. D. A. General

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, DECEMBER 6.

THE REV. MR. ALLEN, a Protestant minister, will preach in the Presbyterian meeting house, in this place, on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

After some collision between the two houses, by the House of Delegates, and the Executive Bill has finally become a law, to take effect on the 10th instant. All executions are, therefore, to be paid, except such as are obtained by or against the Banks and the First Insult the Company. The law will be given entire in our next.

From the Nat. Intelligencer, of Dec. 3.

THE NEGOCIATION.

The following message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit, for the information of congress, the communications last received from the Ministers Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Ghent, explaining the course and actual state of their negotiations with the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON.

December 1, 1814.

[Accompanying this message was a volume of documents beyond the capacity of a newspaper to present them all at one view. The lateness of the hour at which they came to hand has prevented us from publishing more to day than the letter from our ministers. The remainder will be given in our next.]

No. I.

Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell and Gallatin, to the Secretary of state, dated

Ghent, 25th Oct. 1814.

Sir—We have the honor of transmitting herewith copies of all our correspondence with the British plenipotentiaries, since the departure of Mr. Dallas. Although the negotiation has not terminated so abruptly as we expected at that period that it would, we have no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed, that no hopes of peace as likely to result from it, could be entertained.—It is true, that the terms which the British government had so peremptorily prescribed at that time, have been apparently abandoned, and that the sine qua non then required as a preliminary to all discussion upon other topics, has been reduced to an article securing merely an Indian pacification, which we have agreed to accept, subject to the ratification or rejection of our government.—But you will perceive, that our request for the exchange of a project of a treaty, has been eluded, and that in their last note, the British plenipotentiaries have advanced a demand not only new and inadmissible, but totally incompatible with their uniform previous declarations, that Great Britain had no view in this negotiation to any acquisition of territory. It will be perceived, that this new pretension was brought forward immediately after the accounts had been received that a British force had taken possession of all that part of the state of Massachusetts situate east of Penobscot river. The British plenipotentiaries have invariably referred to their government every note received from us, and waited the return of their messengers before they have transmitted to us their answer, and the whole tenor of the correspondence, as well as the manner in which it has been conducted on the part of the British government, have concurred to convince us, that their object has been delay; their motives for this policy we presume to have been to keep the alternative of peace, or of a protracted war, in their own hands, until the general arrangement of European affairs should be accomplished at the congress of Vienna, and until they could avail themselves of the advantages which they have anticipated from the success of their arms during the present campaign in America.

Although the sovereigns who had determined to be present at the congress of Vienna have been already several weeks assembled there, it does not appear by the last advices from that place, that the congress has been formally opened. On the contrary, by a declaration from the plenipotentiaries of the powers, who were parties to the peace of Paris of 30th May last, the opening of the Congress appears to have been postponed to the first of November. A memorial is said to have been presented by the French ambassador, Talleyrand, in which it is declared, that France having returned to her boundaries in 1792, can recognize

none of the aggrandizements of the other great powers of Europe since that period, although not intending to oppose them by war.

These circumstances indicate that the new basis for the political system of Europe, will not be so speedily settled as had been expected. The principle thus assumed by France is very extensive in its effects, and opens a field for negotiation much wider than had been anticipated. We think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which G. Britain has been taking with regard to the future destination of this country, among others, and to which she has attached apparently much importance.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble servants, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, J. A. BAYARD, H. CLAY, JONA. RUSSELL, ALBERI GALLATIN.

(To be concluded in our next.)

WILLIAM JONES resigned the office of Secretary of the Navy, according to his previous determination, on the first of this month. His successor is not yet named. [Nat. Intel.]

It is conjectured that the subjects of a National Bank, which has late occupied so much of the time of the house of representatives, and been finally rejected by the Senate, which it appears has a committee now engaged on that important subject.

The house is now principally engaged on the Tax Bills.

A French paper states, under the head of Madrid, Sept. 29, that English troops are to occupy the Floridas and Louisiana with the consent of the Spanish government; that 9000 troops, under Gen. Murrillo, were preparing at Cadiz to sail for America, and that they had obtained permission to land in the territory of the Brazils, for future operations against Buenos Ayres. The same article adds that England had given the Spanish government 500,000 dollars by way of subsidy.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Europe, dated Oct. 25th.

The configuration of Washington has done more to open the eyes of Europe upon one subject, and upon the real conduct and character of our enemy than any event of the last twenty years. The whole continent is roused into indignation at it, the G-zettes of France have uttered one consentaneous expression of horror at this most savage warfare, and even some of the English prints have expressed their decided disapprobation in terms which do credit to their conductors. Fed. Gaz.

Extract of a letter received by the Chancery from Ghent, dated 27th Oct. to a gentleman in Baltimore.

I have little or no news to give you. The English are the Lords of Europe. Go where you will, you meet them—all Europe seems to bow to them.

The hatred of England to us is beyond all description. Their papers go lengths that were never before equalled. They have abused our Ministers individually, in the vilest manner.—The Courier calls the negotiation "a farce," and ridicules every thing like a claim to national respectability in America. This is a ministerial paper.

The rejoicings at Drummond's victory, as they call it, is excessive. The threats of "chastisement," are the more furiously in consequence. The arrogance and insolence of this people are beyond belief. They consider themselves the victors over the French, and almost arbiters of Europe. Indeed, there is a shameful, a mean submission to them—they strut over the continent, as if it were theirs, and the people their vassals.

They are still hated, and the general dispositions of the people are against them, but their money, and their undeniable merit they have, in so long continuing the war, which a variety of combining circumstances has given so much éclat and distinction to, certainly gives them an influence which I cannot contemplate but with contempt for those who are its subjects.—The French are not to be included in this view; they in many parts of France, cannot bear to see Englishmen in their country; and have in many cases gone great lengths in demonstrating their antipathy.—The general impressions, that this will soon break out in a war.—Patriot.

The Columbian says, that the new fleet, authorised by congress, will be at

sea with the greatest expedition. Six vessels are engaged to be built in New York, in sixty days; besides which a number are in active preparation, and will probably be ready in a week. Commodore Porter is to have command of a squadron of these flying cruisers for a two or three months voyage during the winter.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract of a letter, dated Erie, Nov. 26.

I have just seen a letter of the 18th inst. from Detroit, stating that General M'Arthur arrived there the day before. That he had been at the crossing of Grand river, within 25 miles of Burlington heights. The river high and no boats to be had, could not cross—a party of the enemy on the opposite bank—exchanged a few shots—killed on our part 1 and 5 wounded—proceeded from thence to Long Point Settlements—burnt six or eight mills, one of which was guarded by three or four hundred militia. They fled on the first fire—leaving eleven dead."

Extract of a letter from Arthur Sinclair, Esq. Captain Commanding the United States Naval force on the Upper Lakes, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

Erie, 20th Nov. 1814.

"Thinking it probable information will not reach you before this of Gen. M'Arthur's excursion into Canada, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that by the cartel Lady Prevost, which vessel has just returned from landing prisoners at Long Point, I have learned of his having visited that post, where he was opposed by five or six hundred militia, who had entrenched themselves. He charged their works, and captured more than one-half of them. He passed down as low as the Grand River, on his way to join Gen. Izard, at Fort Erie; but hearing of the destruction of that post, and the evacuation of the province by our army, he returned to Detroit.

The citizens on the other side speak in high terms of his generous and humane conduct in his whole route through the country."

Loss of the gen. Armstrong.

In addition to what has already been published relating to this vessel, we learn that the official account states, that the brig was lying in the neutral territory of Fayal; that a boat from the British was sent to enquire what she was, and forbidden to approach; that the boat was driven nearly on board by the wind or current and fired into by the privateer, and an officer and several men killed, when the remainder returned; that all the boats of the shipping were then fired out with 200 choice men, and attacked the brig, but were repulsed, with 135 killed and wounded; that a frigate then worked up to her, and opened a fire, when the privateer's crew abandoned her, and went ashore, and the British continued to cannonade her until she sunk. The Armstrong sailed from New York under Capt. Read, the 19th Sept. last.

Freeman's Journal.

From the Northern Herald.

PLATTSBURGH, NOV. 19.

By a gentleman lately from Montreal, we are informed, that the enemy has the frames of two large frigates now at that place, said to be intended for Lake Champlain, and that the government are contracting largely for shipping timber—that Gen. Robinsou and Brisbane, with their brigades were ordered to the Upper Province, to supply the place of Gen. Drummond, who, it is said, is ordered from thence to the Lower Province; and that Gen. Powers and his brigade, (a part of which he saw embark) were ordered for Halifax.

The report which we published some time since, of the enemy's having the keels of four frigates laid, at the Isle Aux Noix, is said to be incorrect; but that preparations are making for building a number of vessels of war, for the service of this lake, there is not a doubt.

From the "Journal de Paris."

We receive every day details respecting the horrible catastrophe which has annihilated one of the finest cities in the world.—How could a nation eminently civilised, conduct itself at Washington with as much barbarity as the old banditti of Attila and Genseric? Is not this act of atrocious vengeance crime against all humanity? Robespierre, who, seconded by his execrable accomplices, the Committee of Public Safety, burnt the towns of Vendee, ordered the massacres of Toulon and Bedoin, and demolished the city of Lyons, is devoted to the execution of ages. The Revolutionary Vandals, who devastated France in 1793 and took a ferocious pleasure in destroying or mutilating the monuments of the

arts, were men taken from the lowest ranks of society, wretched Sans Culottes, agitated by all the fury of the Revolution. But that from the bosom of one of the most enlightened nations of the world there should go forth a military chief, who without fan theism, without any extraordinary motive of vengeance, without any of those violent passions which disturb the understanding, should have imitated the fury of the most savage horde, should have carried fire and sword into the heart of a city whose riches and beauty formed one of the most valuable monuments of the progress of arts and of human industry; that he should have made war not upon his enemies, but upon columns of temples, public edifices, and palaces! that he should have devastated for the pleasure of devastating; who can contemplate all this without grief and indignation? During twenty years Europe has groaned under the horrors to which the fruitful genius of revolution has given birth. England was justly indignant at these excesses, and now, when sentiments of humanity have reanimated all hearts, it is she that renews in America these scenes of carnage and desolation. If she believes that such conduct will frighten her enemies and conquer them by terror, she deceives herself. Injustice and barbarity revolt still more than they affright. They communicate to the soul an unknown energy, they raise the spirit of even the most pacific, and produce bold and desperate determinations which secure the safety and independence of nations."

FREDERICKSBURG Dec. 3.

The enemy in the Rappahannock.

We are informed that a gun brig, with several smaller vessels of the enemy, have entered the Rappahannock, and it is reported and believed, have captured from ten to fifteen vessels, principally laden with wheat and flour. A letter from Col. John Tayloe says, they had advanced as far up the river as Sabine Hall, (the seat of Langdon Carter, Esq.) that it was expected they would visit Tappahannock. We fear that no efficient force can be brought against them from that quarter, to prevent their doing immense injury to individuals.

An Overseer Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ, for the ensuing year, an active young man, to undertake the management of his farm near this place, upon which he works ten hands. No one need apply but one who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, and capacity for business. M. RANSON, Charles Town, Jefferson County, } December 8, 1814.

NOTICE.

I HAVE purchased from the original inventor, the exclusive right of making and vending the Patent Warden O Spring, for the counties of Frederick, Stenandale, Berkeley, and Jefferson, of the state of Virginia. I hereby give notice that I will proceed according to law, against encroachments upon said right. A constant supply of the above may be had at my shop in Winchester, for the said district. JOHN HOFF, Coach Maker, } December 2.

Salt for Sale

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

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 14 acres, situate near the Academy in Charleston, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber. JOHN GRIGGS, } December 8.

Negroes for Hire.

TO be hired at Lee Town, on Wednesday the 28th of the present month, about 50 Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. RICHARD BAYLOR, } December 8.

FULLING AND DYING.

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

Was Stolen

ON Monday the 25th ultimo, from Mr. Henry Hane's new building, in Charleston, two cast steel plate hand saws, one of them coarse, the other fine—four small cast steel chisels, and one large cast steel gouge, never used. Mechanics and others are requested to stop them should they be offered for sale. Any person giving information of said tools so that I get them again

FROM THE COLUMBIAN. THE IRON GRAYS.

We trace the breath of honor Around the warrior's brow, Who at his country's altar breathe, The life devoting vow.

For o'er our bleeding country Ne'er lower'd a darker storm Than bade them round their gallant chief, The Iron Phalanx form.

When first their banner waved in air, Invasions bands were nigh, And the battle-drum beat long and loud, And the torch of war blaz'd high;

Though still bright gleams their bayonets, Unstain'd with hostile gore; Far distant yet in England's host, Unheard her cannon's roar.

High is that nation's claim; For not unknown your spirit prou'd, Nor your darling chieftain's name, 'Tis yours to shield the dearest ties, That bind to life the heart.

The angel-smile of beauty, What heart but bounds to feel? Her fingers buckled on the belt, That sheaths your gleaming steel.

Tread on the path of duty, Band of the patriot brave! Prepared to rush, at honor's call, "To glory or the grave."

For the following copies of letters we are indebted to a friend, into whose hands they fell, during a late peregrination to this country:

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

Esteemed Friend Thomas Jefferson, I have for years felt at times affection towards thee, with a wish for thy salvation; to wit, the attainment while on this stage of time (in the natural body) of a suitable portion of divine life, for otherwise we know little more than the life of nature, and therein, are in danger of becoming inferior to the beasts which perish.

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

Thy friend, REPLY. By Thomas Jefferson.

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

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

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

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

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

TH. JEFFERSON. Monticello, Sept. 10, 1814.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no farther indulgence will be given.

Wm. STEPHENSON. Smithfield, Va. December 1.

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

BEN. TAYLOR. December 1.

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 equal (if not superior) to any, at this time in the State of Virginia.

JAMES S. LANE. Nov. 24, 1814.

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

MARGARET MUEB. December 1, 1814.

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

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. Nov. Court, 1814. James Verder and Albert Stephens, Complainants, vs. Wm. Lamon, Mass' Lamon, Morgan Lamon, Vandever Lamon, Orange Lamon, and Elizabeth Lamon, Jave 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—Tate. GEO. HITE, CLK. December 1.

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

P. MARMADUKE, Adm'or. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 12. [3 w.]

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

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

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

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

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

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE. Breakfast, Dinner and Glass Bowls and Pitchers, Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Turkeys, Ornament and other Toys, Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10.

Just opened 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.

LOOK HERE. I will sell on the 9th day of December next, (on a credit of nine months) all my personal property, consisting of horses, sheep, and fat hogs, also a quantity of corn, household and kitchen furniture, with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, where I now reside, on the farm called maj. Davenport's Quarter, near Mr. Garland Moore's.

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

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 references. Enquire at this Office. October 27. [3 w.]

HOFFMAN & BREEDIN, HAVE just received from PHILADELPHIA, a number of Packages, consisting principally of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, GOODS, and A FEW FANCY GOODS, suitable for the Fall and Winter, which were purchased during the late confusion in that city, when all persons were more than usually desirous of selling their goods—consequently were disposed of at an amount less than before the war. Their friends would do well to call and view them. Thanks, on the 11th, next. Harper's Ferry, Oct. 13. [3 w.]

30 Dollars Reward. WAS stolen on the night of the 21st inst. out of the pasture of the subscriber, living on Monocacy, about 2 miles from Deleplains mill, and 7 miles from Emmitsburg, Md. a BLACK MARE, five years old last spring, with foil, a star in her forehead, and a small snip on her nostril, a small white speck in her hind eyes, a dint in her right shoulder about the size of a man's thumb, one white on both hind feet, between 15 and 18 hands high, trot, pace, rack, and works well in the gears. Any person returning the mare to any house, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable expenses, or secure her to get her again. Ten dollars additional will be given for the apprehension of the thief, so that he be brought to justice.

YOST COVER. October 27. [3 w.]

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR. October 13.

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

CHARLES G. WINTERSMITH. November 10. [3 w.]

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND, desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

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

JOHN ALLOTT. Culpeper County, Va. June 9. [1 w.]

10,000 lbs. prime Sweet Soap Leather, which will be sold low, by the quantity, if immediate application is made. ALSO, Upper & Harness Leather, KIP, CALF, HOG and MOROCCO SKINS, BOOT LEGS, American and French Pair Tops, New HERRINGS and BACON, &c. &c. &c.

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

JAMES BROWN Has just received, at the Corner Store, on John James's (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many VALUABLE ARTICLES of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

Notice. ALL those indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment—it is obvious to every reflecting mind that business of this kind cannot be carried on without money—Wheat, Hops, or Corn, will be received in payment at the market price. Business for the present time will be conducted for cash only.

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

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

ROBERT C. PEEBLES. August 4.

AN ACT Concerning Executions, and for other purposes.

[PASSED NOVEMBER 25, 1814.]

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the defendant or defendants shall have power to stay any execution upon any judgment or decree for money, which hath been or shall be rendered, either by a court or justice of the peace, by tendering to the court or justice of the peace by whom the judgment or decree shall have been rendered, bond and sufficient security, payable to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors, administrators or assigns, in double the amount of the demand, conditioned to the repeal or expiration of this act, Provided, that said bond and security, to stay execution of the judgments or decrees of courts, may be given either in court or in the clerk's office of said court.

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

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

IV. Be it further enacted, That any bond or bonds, taken in pursuance of this act, shall have the force of judgments and be assignable. And if, at the expiration or repeal of this act, the money shall not be paid according to the condition of said bond or bonds, with interest from the date thereof, it shall be lawful for the obligee or creditor, his executors, administrators or assigns, or the attorney of either of them, to lodge the same with the clerk of the court in which the original judgment or decree was rendered, or from whence the execution issued, or with the clerk of that county or corporation within which the original judgment may have been rendered by a justice of the peace, or within which the proceedings were stayed, or sale made under which such bond or bonds were taken, and an affidavit that the money, or a part thereof, is still due; and the clerk shall thereupon issue execution for the money, with interest from the date of the bond, that may appear from the bond and affidavit to be due, against the debtor, his executors or administrators; and upon such execution the sheriff or other officer shall take no security, but levy the same, and sell the property, on which the execution shall be levied, for the best price that can be obtained; and, for the better information of the sheriffs, the clerks of the respective courts shall endorse upon all such executions by them issued, that no security of any kind is to be taken; Provided always, that if the debtor can prove the payment of the money for which such execution was issued, either to the assignee or to the original obligee, his executors or administrators, before notice of the assignment, it shall be lawful for the court to quash such execution or give such judgment as to them shall seem right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

judgment, decree, execution, sale or other proceedings to be a bid.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That in all instances where any person, under the provisions of this act, is authorized to stay proceedings on any judgment, deed of trust, decree, execution or distress for rent, by giving bond and security according to the directions of this act, and shall fail to avail himself of the indulgence, all the property taken by virtue of such judgment, execution, decree, deed of trust, or distress for rent, shall be sold to the highest bidder, the time and place being duly notified; and the purchaser or purchasers, unless he, she or they be the creditor or creditors, out of the amount of the purchase, by an apportionment according to the amount of their purchases, shall first pay off and discharge all the costs which shall have accrued upon such judgment, decree, execution, deed of trust, or distress for rent, and shall give bond or bonds with sufficient security for the residue of the purchase to the officer, or other person or persons conducting the sale, payable to the creditor or creditors, his, her or their executors, administrators or assigns, in double the amount of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the repeal or expiration of this act, or so much thereof as will amount to the debt and interest, to the creditor or creditors. And it shall be the duty of every sheriff or other officer, who shall take any bond or bonds by virtue of this act, to return them to the office of the court from which the execution issued, or of the county or corporation in which the distress for rent shall have been made, within sixty days from the date thereof. And in default thereof, such sheriff or other officer shall be liable to the amount of the purchase money, with interest thereon, at the repeal or expiration of this act, or so much thereof as will amount to the debt and interest, to the creditor or creditors. And it shall be the duty of every sheriff or other officer, who shall take any bond or bonds by virtue of this act, to return them to the office of the court from which the execution issued, or of the county or corporation in which the distress for rent shall have been made, within sixty days from the date thereof. 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