

LIST OF LETTERS

Remains in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st December, 1814. Elizabeth Abbott, J. Jacob Allott, James Alton...

LIST OF LETTERS

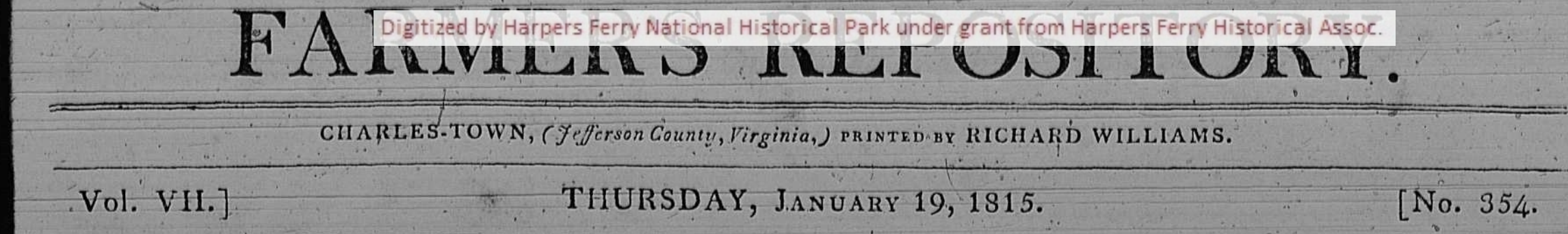
In the Post Office Charlestown, Va. on the 31st day December, 1814. John Anderson, Hez. D. Allison, Thos. Akinson, Jeremiah Arter, James Avis...

NOTICE

THE purchasers at the sale of the property of Jesse Blue, dec'd, are informed that their obligations will become due on the 4th of January, 1815...

MUSICAL ACADEMY

FOR teaching in a scientific and comprehensive manner this fine art, and a school of TEEN TUNES, at least in one month...



NOTICE

Is hereby given that agreeably to the Act of Congress 'entitled an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government...

NOTICE

Is hereby given that agreeably to the Act of Congress 'entitled an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government...

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin, HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have received and opened a few copies of the wonderful Sine Qua Non (published in Philadelphia) offered by the British Commissioners...

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.

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the abundance of grace, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so stupid in complying with this request...

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

FROM THE AURORA.

WHAT SAYS THE ENEMY? He says he has come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor in America...

From New Orleans.

Copy of a letter from New Orleans to the Post-Master General. NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 16, 1814. SIR—Intelligence reached this city last Monday of a British squadron of from thirty-five to forty sail of vessels of various descriptions...

STILL LATER.

Extract of a letter from T. Johnson, Esq. Post-Master at New Orleans, dated Dec. 17th. 'The enemy's vessels, about sixty sail, are at Ship Island, in the bay of St. Louis. They approach the city by lake Pontchartrain...

From New Orleans.

It is equally true, with union, energy, and the approbation of heaven, we will beat him at every point his temerity may induce him to set foot upon our soil...

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

From New Orleans.

Early the next morning got under way, and in the forenoon we discovered on the horizon, to windward, the topsails of a ship, which we concluded must be the enemy's cruiser...

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

NOTICE

THE Collector of the Revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend at the following places on the days mentioned before, for the purpose of granting licenses to owners and occupiers of Carriages...

30 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Sunday the 25th of December last, a Negro man named JERRY...

STRAY SHOAT.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, on Elk Run, some time in November last, a black and white boar shooat about six months old...

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes...

Five Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Charlestown Jefferson county Va. about the 18th of Nov. last, a dark bay horse...

Salt for Sale

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE, BY THE BARRELS, BUSHELS, OR SMALLER QUANTITY. JOHN CARLISLE.

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...

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 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...

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Glass Bowls and Pitchers, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters, Pint Tumblers, Gilt and Hall Gilt Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c.

Tanner's Oil,

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

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 11 acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, JOHN GRIGGS.

FOR SALE,

A valuable lot of ground, containing 11 acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, the property of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, JOHN GRIGGS.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 8th instant, a negro man named JAMES S.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the fulling and dyeing business at the Mills Grove, Fulling Mill, with Cloth to be fulling and dressed in the most complete manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the south branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 8th instant, a negro man named JAMES S.

FULLING AND DYING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the fulling and dyeing business at the Mills Grove, Fulling Mill, with Cloth to be fulling and dressed in the most complete manner, and on the shortest notice.

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the south branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

FOR SALE,

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair of feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery...

STILL LATER.

Extract of a letter from T. Johnson, Esq. Post-Master at New Orleans, dated Dec. 17th. 'The enemy's vessels, about sixty sail, are at Ship Island, in the bay of St. Louis. They approach the city by lake Pontchartrain...

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

STILL LATER.

Extract of a letter from T. Johnson, Esq. Post-Master at New Orleans, dated Dec. 17th. 'The enemy's vessels, about sixty sail, are at Ship Island, in the bay of St. Louis. They approach the city by lake Pontchartrain...

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

STILL LATER.

Extract of a letter from T. Johnson, Esq. Post-Master at New Orleans, dated Dec. 17th. 'The enemy's vessels, about sixty sail, are at Ship Island, in the bay of St. Louis. They approach the city by lake Pontchartrain...

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

By command.

TH. L. BUTLER, Aid de camp. Adj. Gen's Office, N. Orleans, Dec. 16. H. Q. 7th Military District.

Notice

Is hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled 'An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise...

Notice

Is hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled 'An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise...

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1814. Head quarters, 7th Military District. GENERAL ORDERS. To the Citizens of New Orleans.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1814. Head quarters, 7th Military District. GENERAL ORDERS. To the Citizens of New Orleans.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 16, 1814. Head quarters, 7th Military District. GENERAL ORDERS. To the Citizens of New Orleans.

Notice

Is hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled 'An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise...

Notice

Is hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled 'An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise...

We ought take when your safety required it. And it is to us that those abominable tyrants, in the delirium of their passion, dare yet to make their infamous proposals; but how they deceive themselves! Let them then know that our irrevocable determination is to fight them until death; and should we even be alone, we would still fight them. My name is become horrible to them; they no longer pronounce it but with convulsive emotions; we glory in inspiring them with these sentiments.

Haytians! Since the commencement of our career, our conduct has always been frank and loyal; we have no secret to keep; the welfare of the country is our supreme law, and imposes upon us the duty of communicating to you all the information that we receive, and which concerns the destiny of the nation. We have therefore ordered that the despatches of the French government, the originals of which are deposited in our archives, shall be made public through the medium of the press, in order to give them all possible publicity; and that the traitor Franco Medina, that libertine agent of the French, shall be exposed before the people, in our capital, that each of you may have the privilege of interrogating him.

Haytians! It is not necessary that we should make to you any comment upon these documents; they speak for themselves—each one of you will read the projects of our tyrants and the fate that they are preparing for you; you will know how to distinguish your true enemies, and to measure the abyss into which they wish to plunge you; the truth is come to light! Open your eyes, and you will see the frightful designs of those inhuman tyrants, who cease not to meditate our slavery, or our annihilation! Open your eyes to their destructive projects, and the means of safety will naturally present themselves to you! Let the cries of war until death with tyrants, eternal hatred to the vile instruments of slavery and their adherents, fill your souls with that holy enthusiasm which is inspired by the love of Country, of Liberty and of Independence!

Haytians! Let us have but one object, but only one and the same desire; let us seek only to exterminate our enemies; the whole universe observe us; never was there a cause so just as ours; look upon your King, and prepare yourselves to follow him to battle; we will lead you to victory and to vengeance; we will consolidate your rights, liberty and independence, upon the dead bodies and the ruins of our tyrants!

Given at our Royal Palace of Sans Souci the 11th November, 1814, the eleventh year of independence, and the fourth of our reign.  
(Signed) HENRY.  
By the King, Count de Limonde.  
Printed at Cape Henry, by P. Rouz, printer to the King.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 4.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing schr. *Thetis*, Bolton, in 16 days from St. Bartholomews.

Capt. B. informs, that the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe, have been given up to the French.

Capt. B. further informs, that a report had reached St. Barts, from Barbadoes, that the British expedition in the West Indies, as going against Charleston.

Capt. Bolton politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of the London Morning Chronicle, to the first of Nov. inclusive, from which the following summary and extracts were hastily made.

Paris papers of the 29th Oct. state that Poland is to be placed under the dominion of Russia; the grand duke of Constantine being nominated viceroy, with the exception of Galatia, which is definitely to belong to Austria.

The discussion relative to the unsold property of emigrants, was continued in France.

A Frankfort article, dated the 22d Oct. states that the allied powers have resolved to oppose the line of French frontiers extended from Strasburg to Dunkirk.

It is reported that Bonaparte is to be conveyed to England.

A Vienna article of Oct. 15, says, it was reported yesterday that Talleyrand would be replaced at the congress by another ambassador from France.

The British troops have been withdrawn from Madeira, and the island given up to the Portuguese.

All the ancient privileges have been restored to Marsailles, and it will in future enjoy the advantages of a free port.

The king of France has appointed twenty censors of the press.

It is said that lord Castlereagh was a-

bout to return to England from Vienna, to be present at the meeting of parliament.  
Stocks, Nov. 1—3 per cent. Consols 64 1/2—Omioium 4 1/2.

From England—A commercial friend, who arrived in this city yesterday morning from Boston, informed us, that previous to his leaving that place, Halifax papers had been received by Mr. Jones, at the Exchange coffee house, containing extracts from London papers of the 3rd of November, which stated, in substance, that large reinforcements were fitting out for America, and that the war would now be carried on by the enemy with renewed vigor, that all the American commissioners (excepting Mr. Gallatin) had left Ghent, and that Mr. G. was on the eve of departing for Vienna, as was reported and believed.

Boston Gazette Office, Jan. 1, 1815.—noon.  
A gentleman who arrived in the eastern stage last evening, brought a Halifax paper of the 12th Dec. to the keeper of the Exchange coffee house. The following is a brief summary:

London papers to Nov. 3d are received at Halifax. The principal intelligence contained in them respects the war with the U. States. Some divisions of troops had sailed for the American coast, others were preparing for the same destination, and the greatest exertions appeared to be making in Great Britain for prosecuting the war on a great scale.

The fleet which sailed from Halifax on the 2d ult. consisted of 18 sail, under convoy of the *Leander*, and separated in a gale two days out.—One had returned to Halifax, three had put into Barrington, N. B. The remainder had not been heard of.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Dispatches were forwarded on Thursday to Ghent. Our advices from thence are by no means of a pacific nature. Although the commissioners had no regular interview, we are told that symptoms of irritation among them had been discovered. It is asserted that the republican plenipotentiaries have been in uninterrupted correspondence with the French minister, and the Russian ambassador residing at Paris, and that through these channels the court was perfectly acquainted with the whole tenor of the proceedings.

Vigorous prosecution of the war in America—Government has at length come to the resolution of prosecuting the war with the utmost vigor in America; our army there will be on the grandest scale. Not only Sir George Prevost, but most of the senior officers, come home immediately.

The disembodiment of the militia is stopped, and all our disposable force will, without loss of time, be sent out to America; even cavalry is mentioned, with a large force of artillery.

The arrangement for the present is said to be that major general Kempt with rank as lieutenant general shall command in Canada, and Major general Pakenham, as lieutenant general, shall command the coast and detached armies. Most probably a commander of great name will, ere long, go out to command in chief. The staff immediately going out in the *Statira* frigate, is as follows: The hon. sir E. Pakenham, K. B. commander of the forces. Major general Gibbs, 52d regt. second in command. Col. Stoven, adjt. gen. Col. Bell, quartermaster general. Moodie, esq. commissary general. Dr. Robb, insp. gen. of hospitals. Col. Bradford, military secretary.

Hunter, esq. pay master general. Gen. Pakenham is brother-in-law to the duke of Wellington, & was his adjt. gen. He and gen. Gibbs are officers of the greatest talents. Major general Grant goes out by and by to take command of the cavalry, and several other general officers will go out with the troops as soon as they can be collected.

OCTOBER 30.

A body of marine officers have been suddenly ordered to embark in the ships which are under orders at Portsmouth for America, viz: major Bartleman, capt. Farman, Garthwayte, Spurio, White, Elliot, Ross, lieuts. Toole, Wilson, Philips, Shiplen, Beaton, Skinner, Carden, Guernsey, Stone, and Capel.

OCTOBER 31.

We understand that orders were given on Saturday, that the troops already embarked for America at the several ports, should proceed to sea immediately; that the shipment of those which are under orders of embarkation for the same service, be accelerated, and that an additional force, consisting principally of the 2d battalions, be provided for the same destination.

NOVEMBER 1.

In addition to the list of staff given in a former paper, as proceeding with sir Edward Pakenham, this gallant and enterprising officer will be joined by major ge-

neral Kean and the troops which embarked at Plymouth; & likewise the following officers to go as Gen. Pakenham's staff: colonel Dickson to command the artillery, lieutenant Colonel Burgoyne to command the engineer department, — Share, esq. purveyor general.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 27.

Came in the *Haydra* and three other transports, part of the *Achar's* convoy, from Halifax.

The convoy bound to America sailed from Plymouth Sound on Wednesday last, under the protection of the *Vengeur*, 74 guns, *Cormorant* and *Ceylon*, the wind having come round to the east on that morning, after having been detained nearly three weeks. We understand there are about 3000 troops in the fleet, among which are some cavalry. The convoy stood down channel with a stiff breeze, as did the convoys for Cork and Bordeaux, and the *Mackarel* schooner for America charged with important despatches.

The 92d or Gordon Highlanders have received orders to embark; their destination is supposed to be America.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.

It appears certain that what retards the opening of the congress is, that some diplomatic personages, and several ministers, have demanded further elucidations and instructions from their respective courts. We are assured, for instance, that the Turkish divan, convinced at length of the importance of the congress, has supplicated the sovereign to send an ambassador, who shall neither be a Greek nor an Arnaut, but a Turk by religion and birth, and distinguished for rank and learning.

BOSTON, JAN. 5.

We have received the following statement of the late attack on vessels in the harbor of Orleans, by some of the crew of the *New-Castle*, a British ship of war, which was forwarded by the Committee of said town, chosen to inquire into the subject; and we have reason to believe it is correct.

On the evening of the 19th of Dec. a barge with 24 men came from the *New-Castle* into our harbor and boarded several of our vessels. Some persons, having property and clothing on board, attempted to go to them, when they were fired upon by the enemy. After hoisting a white flag, they made a second attempt; but the enemy, regardless of the flag, fired upon them again, when they returned and alarmed the town.—The enemy fired at least 20 guns before one was fired from the shore. As soon as notice was given of the design of the enemy, the militia collected and commenced a brisk fire, which soon compelled them to retire. They did not, however, leave the harbor till they had succeeded in taking out two vessels and setting on fire two more. The fire was soon extinguished, and one of the vessels has been recovered without much damage. The enemy lost, in this affair, their barge and eleven men taken prisoners.

In making this statement, we consider it an important fact, which we wish the Captain of the *New-Castle* to be acquainted with, that the barge came into our harbor without showing any colours or flag whatever; and they fired upon the inhabitants on shore first, and fired upon our flag of truce in a scandalous manner.

The Captain of the *New-Castle* had generously declined taking of the people of Orleans, and upon the request of the committee to pay which Sir George Collier had required them to pay as contribution.

Jan. 6.

On board one of the vessels lately set on fire at Orleans, by the *New-Castle's* barge, was placed a loaded musket, half filled with combustibles. It was concealed in the cabin near the fire-place, which the muzzle directed up the companion-way. The people who came on board to extinguish the flames, (being in the evening) did not discover it, nor was it observed until the next morning, when it was found that the fire had nearly communicated to the powder in the pan, the breech being burnt almost off! Had the gun exploded while the inhabitants were endeavoring to save the vessel from destruction, the effects might have been dreadful, no less perhaps, than the killing or wounding nearly all present. Our informant (a respectable inhabitant of Orleans) states that he and several others passed and repassed the muzzle of the musket several times while the other part was on fire, without a knowledge of the risk they encountered of being instantaneously deprived of existence.

NEW YORK, JAN. 6.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

At half past seven o'clock last evening, a fire was discovered in a stable in the

Alley, which was soon wrapped in flames. Situated in the midst of a cluster of other wooden buildings, the conflagration soon became awfully grand, and apparently threatened a vast extent of destruction. The calmness of the weather, and the fall of snow just previous to the fire, prevented any damage from the burning flakes which were wafted over and lodged on a considerable portion of the city. From the confusion attendant on such distressing occasions, we are, at present, unable to give correct particulars; but, we are enabled to state, that there were nine or ten wooden buildings destroyed, including two that were pulled down in Nassau street.

Soon after the alarm of fire was spread, the report was that the Theatre was in flames! This brought to the recollection of every one the late tremendous fire at the Richmond Theatre! No language can paint the feelings excited, as it was generally known, that the appearance at the Theatre of the gallant Commodore MACHONOUGH, had filled the house.— Providence had otherwise ordered it. Although the roof of this immense pile was several times on fire, and although the building in which the scenery was painted was laid in ashes, yet the Theatre was preserved, and the audience retired in safety, without the least accident.

PLATTSBURGH, DEC. 30.

General Macomb arrived in town on Friday last, and was saluted from the forts. We are sorry to learn that he is expected to leave this for Utica; being ordered to the trial of Gen. Wilkinson.

It is reported, we understand by a deserter who came in night before last, that the British are 2 or 3000 strong at late Aux Noix, and have a large number of sleighs and about 80 or 90 pieces of cannon.

Also, that they have other large forces near that place, and confirms the report, that they are fitting out an expedition of some kind.

RICHMOND, JAN. 3.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. TROOPS.

We were highly gratified this morning, by the view of about seven hundred U. S. troops, (a full Battalion of Riflemen, and 200 Infantry.) Never have we seen finer materials for an army, than the men composing this corps. North and South Carolina have the credit of furnishing this handsome accession to our Northern army. Nor is this the first earnest they have given of patriotic devotion to the glorious cause in which we are engaged.

We understand that these troops will reach Canada by the opening of the spring campaign. In the interim, they will be stationed at or near Fredericksburg ready to chastise Cockburn and his plundering associates should they dare to make another incursion in that quarter. They are now commanded by that excellent officer Lieutenant Colonel William S. Hamilton; and will form a part of the gallant Gen. Scott's division.

NORFOLK, JAN. 3.

MAIL BOAT TAKEN.

On Saturday last, the enemy made another visit into Hampton Roads in their barges, (ten in number,) and succeeded in capturing the Mail Boat, on its way from Hampton to this place; they accomplished within gun shot of the batteries on Craney Island, which opened upon them, but without effect. Miss Billups, of Matthews, and another passenger, made their escape with the Mail in a canoe, before the enemy boarded; but we are sorry to learn that a number of other passengers were captured. Seven barges from the Constellation were dispatched after the enemy, and gained on them so fast, that they thought proper to abandon their prize and set her on fire. Our barges kept up the pursuit, but could not overtake the enemy, who were gaining Willoughby's Point, (where they were nearly under the cover of their ship's guns) converted one of their boats into a flag of truce, which they interposed between them and their pursuers. The headmost of our barges then fired a shot by way of challenge to the enemy to heave to for a battle, but they declined the invitation and pulled for their ships.

The flag boat contained all the women and children who had been captured, consisting of Mrs. Hathaway, of Hampton, her niece and three children. The names of the persons detained are as yet only partially known; nor can we state certainly their number. It is asserted however, that Mr. Baker, the skipper of the boat, Mr. Hathaway, husband to the lady just mentioned, and four young gentlemen, to wit, *Beverly* and *Orin Brown*, of Williamsburg, and *John and Edward Mallory*, of this town, are prisoners. These four being mere boys, the enemy certainly cannot consider them as prisoners of war. It is also

stated that 14 valuable negro men were captured at the same time; who their owners are we have not learned.

The Officer who accompanied the flag, expressed much astonishment that our flotilla should fire at theirs, after they had displayed the flag; Lieut. Neale assured him that he had no intention of violating the sanctity of a flag of truce; his object was to know whether they had any felish for a fight, and was extremely sorry to ascertain, by their "giving way" so smartly, that they had not!

January 6.

A flag which went down to the enemy, to effect if possible, the release of the prisoners captured in the Mail Boat on Saturday last returned yesterday with the whole of them, except the Master of the boat and a soldier, who were detained.— The enemy led it to the choice of the captured negroes to stay, or return to their owners; and they unanimously preferring the latter, were immediately given up.

In this affair the enemy has acted with magnanimity, and shown a respect for civilized usage, which entitles him to our admiration; the more so, indeed, as his conduct on every similar occasion has been of a very different cast. The release of the Negroes was what no one here had even thought of, much less calculated on.

ERROR RESOLVED.

The capture of the Hampton Mail Boat did not take place within gun shot of the batteries on Craney Island, as stated in our last, but at least 10 miles distant.— Two of the enemy's barges, however, in standing up towards New-Port News, to cut of two small vessels that were coming down James River, several shot were fired at them from the Island, all of which fell short, owing to the distance; but they had the effect of deterring the barges from their purpose, for they instantly put about and rowed back.

BOSTON, JAN. 6.

REPORTED NAVAL VICTORY.

The Brig *Mary*, Hitch, of and from N. Bedford, for Wilmington, cargo sail, (sailed Dec. 28) was taken soon after, by the despatch brig, and brought to the squadron off N. London, on Sunday last.— The Admiral offered to ransom her for 4000 dollars, and the capt. was landed from the *Superb*, on Monday evening last, to proceed home to consult his owners respecting it. A gentleman who conversed with him, and arrived in town on Wednesday evening, was informed, that a despatch schr. from Halifax, joined the squadron on Sunday last, and that she brought a report that the Constitution had sunk the *Maidstone* frigate in an engagement. [Dec. 6, this ship was cruising off Cape Sables, in co. with some other cruizers. The *C. sailed* Dec. 17.]

Captain Hitch stated, that he overheard some of the officers speaking of the action, on Sunday night, as he lay in his berth; and that on making enquiry next day, he was told that the *Maidstone* had a brush with the Constitution, but succeeded in making her escape, and got in to Halifax—in the conversation the night before, they said the *Maidstone* was sunk, which is most probable, if there was any action.

Information of the same fact, founded on the intelligence of Capt. Hitch, has been reported by gentlemen from New-London, Providence, New-Bedford, &c. Captain Hitch has arrived at the latter place.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

THE HARTFORD CONVENTION.

This great political constellation vanished from the eastern hemisphere on Thursday last, having adjourned on the 4th inst. after a session of three weeks at Hartford sine die, unless called together again at Boston, by a committee empowered for the purpose.

Their proceedings are published in a REPORT, making an octavo pamphlet of 39 pages, too long for us to copy into our paper; were we disposed to present the whole to our readers. The Report commences with general remarks on corruption of government, oppression of the people, destruction of commerce, &c.— proceeds to talk about the constitution, its stretches and threatened violations by congress—the power of the President over the militia—the horrors of the description system—the neglect to defend the eastern states by the general government, &c. &c. as in the federal newspapers has been seen, oft and again, more at large—and sums up the grievances or complaints of their constituents in the following articles:

First. A deliberate and extensive system for effecting a combination among certain states, by exercising local jealousies and ambition; so as to secure to popular leaders in one section of the union, the control of public affairs in perpetual succession. To which primary objects most of their characteristics of the system may be reconciled.

Secondly. The political intolerance displayed, in excluding from office men of unexceptionable merit, for want of adherence to the executive creed.

Thirdly. The infraction of the judiciary authority and rights, by depriving judges of their offices in violation of the constitution.

Fourthly. The abolition of existing taxes, requisite to prepare the country for those changes which nations are always exposed, with the view to the acquisition of popular favor.

Fifthly. The influence of patronage in the distribution of offices, which in these states has been almost invariably made among men the least entitled to such distinction, and who have not the requisite qualifications for discharging public opinion, and encouraging administration to hold in contempt the wishes and remonstrances of a people thus apparently divided.

Sixthly. The admission of new states into the union, formed at pleasure, in the western region, had destroyed the balance of power which existed among the original states, and deeply affected their interests.

Seventhly. The easy admission of naturalized foreigners to places of trust, honor or profit, operating as an inducement to the malcontent subjects of the old world to come to these states, in quest of the executive patronage, and to reply to it by an abject devotion to executive measures.

Eighthly. Loyalty to Great Britain, and partiality to the late government of France, adopted as coincident with popular prejudice, and subservient to the main object, party power. Connected with these, must be ranked enormous and distant estimates, controversies, &c. of our political relations to them respectively.

Lastly and principally. A visionary and superficial theory in regard to commerce, accompanied by a real hatred, but a feigned regard, to its interests, and a ruinous perseverance in efforts to render it an instrument of oppression and war.

The Convention then proceeds, in a calm and temperate manner, to explain and discuss the reasonableness and justice of the amendments they would propose to the Federal Constitution on grounds of expediency, however, and so political assumptions, familiar to every political reader; and conclude the body of their Report with the subjoined resolutions.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several states represented in this convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said states from the operation and effects of all acts which have been or may hereafter be passed by the Legislatures of the several States, which shall contain provisions, subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or imprisonments, not authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the said Legislatures, to authorize an immediate and earnest application to be made to the government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangements whereby the said citizens may be exempted from being called or ordered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy; and a reasonable portion of the taxes, within said states, may be diverted to the payment of the balance of said taxes, and to the future defence of the same. The amount so paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursements made as aforesaid, to be charged to the United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the said states, to pass laws (where it has not already been done) authorizing the governors or commanders in chief of their respective states, to call the militia, or to form voluntary corps, as shall be most convenient and conformable to their constitutions, and to cause the same to be well armed, equipped, and disciplined, and held in readiness for service; and upon the request of the governor of either of the other states to employ the whole of such detachment or corps, as well as the regular forces of the state, or such part thereof as may be required, and can be spared consistent with the safety of the state, in assisting the said state, such request to be repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempted to be made by the public enemy.

Resolved, That the following amendments of the Constitution of the United States, be recommended to the states represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption by the state Legislatures, and in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a convention chosen by the people of each state.

And it is further recommended, that the said states shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments, until the same shall be effected.

Resolved, That representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second. No new state shall be admitted into the union by Congress by virtue of the power granted by the constitution, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses.

Third. Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth. Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth. Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.

Sixth. No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.

Seventh. The names of persons shall not be elected President of the United States a second time, nor shall the President be elected from the same state two terms in succession.

Resolved, That if the application of these resolutions to the government of the United States recommended in a foregoing resolution, should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these states should be neglected, it will be in the opinion of this convention be expedient for the legislatures of the several states

to appoint delegates to another convention, to meet at Boston in the state of Massachusetts, on the third Thursday in June next, with such powers and instructions as the ex gency of a crisis so momentous may require.

Resolved, That the hon. George Cabot, the hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this convention, to be holden in Boston, at any time before new Delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above resolution, if in their judgment the situation of the country shall urgently require it.

Hartford, January 4th, 1815.

An appendix of a dozen pages, is added to the Report, containing Tables of the expenses of the war—receipts of the treasury—increase of revenue since 1792—state of the army in 1814—public expenditures since 1792—loss of revenue by commercial restrictions—amount of internal duties—increase of commerce from 1791 to 1806—and a quotation from a report of the secretary of the navy, and one from a speech of Mr. Madison in the Virginia convention.

The pamphlet was printed at Hartford, reached here this morning, and flew into instant and general circulation throughout the city.

The tone of the Report has been anticipated by us. The Convention are aware of their duty to the general government, the dangers of violent measures, the awful consequences of separation, and the wisdom of deliberation and discussion upon the most weighty concerns of the country. They appeared to have felt some "compunctious visitings" of the departing spirit of Washington, and to have kept in mind their obligations as well as a rights, as component parts, though a minority, of the confederated republic. The madmen of Boston and the rash and violent elsewhere, whether friends or enemies to the Convention, will be disappointed in their works; and a more cool and dignified style of political discussion, we trust, will henceforth be adopted by those who have expected this great Caucus to produce all the blessings of peace, commerce and national prosperity with magical speed, or to array a portion of the citizens against their rulers, the only legitimate government in Christendom. Imagined evils have not been found real by the Convention, and desperate resorts are reprobated. We shall have no "treasons, stratagems and spoils" in New-England this year, and nothing but the oppugnation of the press to apprehend from the opposition in that quarter. The mountain has neither brought forth a mouse, nor terminated in a volcano.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, JANUARY 19.

DIED, on the 4th inst. Mrs. MARY CASSADY, wife of Mr. John H. Cassidy, of Loudoun. On the 16th inst. Mr. THOMAS REED, of this town.

THE PEACE RUMOR.

We have heard nothing more of the Philadelphia peace story. The following from the *Aurora*, will show our understanding of the story of the white flag, in that city;

"This city was filled, on Saturday night and yesterday, with rumors of peace! It was said (and believed by the wise men who traverse the coffee-house) that a British ship of war had arrived in the Delaware Bay, with a white flag flying, having a few days before fled in with a vessel from England, bound to Halifax, with a treaty of peace on board. It is true that a vessel of war has arrived in our bay—but as to the white flag, if she did hoist one, it was a signal to the peace party where to bring their fresh provisions. The story, altogether, was not, (to use a fashionable phrase) a bad gag—but it is a story still."

A number of gentlemen from Bristol county, who wished to procure licenses, in conformity with the laws for levying internal duties, authorized an attorney to obtain them in their names, and to pay the collector the amount of the duty, in Treasury notes, agreeably to the law by which those were authorized to be issued. The collector refused to receive the treasury notes at the request of the attorney, and of course to deliver the license; and in consequence the gentlemen have concluded to proceed without licenses.— These persons belong to both political parties.

Boston Centinel.

CURIOUS REQUEST.

SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the petition of *Joshua Barney*, stating that in April, 1782, when he commanded the ship *Hyder Alley*, belonging to this State, he captured his Britannic Majesty's ship the *General Monk*, for which the state of

Pennsylvania, in General Assembly, voted him a *Stoord*—that the petitioner when in France had the misfortune to have his chamber broken open and his sword, with many other articles of value stolen from him, and praying that he may be authorized to have another sword made, with the same emblems and devices as on the former one, at his own expense.

Extract of a letter from Albany, to a gentleman in Montreal, dated Dec. 13.

"My neighbour arrived here last evening from the lines, with 125,000 dollars in gold, one half of which is in eagles, for which he will obtain 15 to 18 per cent. premium, and with his paper procure good bills at 14 per cent. discount, to sell in your quarter at 3 to 4 per cent.

A gang of Counterfeiters, were committed in New-York on the 2d inst. Plates and apparatus were found in their possession.

NEW YORK, JAN. 7.

The Hon. B. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, arrived in town last evening on his way to Washington, and took lodgings at the City Hotel.

General Dearborn passed through Albany, in the course of last week, on his way to Utica, as President of the Court Martial, appointed to meet at that place for the trial of Gen. Wilkinson. It is expected that the court will merely be formed and organized at Utica, and then adjourned to Albany.

RICHMOND, JAN. 11.

STATE DEFENCE.

We had seized the pen to make a strong representation of the transactions which had taken place in Congress and the State Legislature, and to add an urgent appeal in favor of the most prompt and efficient measures, for the defence of the sea board, when we were told that the H. of D. had once more consented to re-hear the question, and that there was a strong hope of something being at last done.—Here then let the matter rest.—We trust, that the members of the Virginia Legislature will listen to the voice of necessity and save the State.

After various projects, which have been successively submitted and rejected, a Bill was reported last night to the H. of D. for the purpose of raising a more permanent and regular force for the Defence of the State.—All those who are now subject to militia duty to be thrown into classes of 8 each—taking care to make the classes as nearly equal as possible in point of property—there is no compulsory draft on the class, but if they choose, they may furnish a substitute for 2 years; & an inducement for them to do so, each man is to be exempted from a draft for that period; and as a further aid to their own pecuniary contributions to the substitute, the said substitute is to receive a certificate of State stock for \$100 bearing interest—if the whole class refuse, then 4 may furnish a substitute, they being exempted for two years;—if two do it, they are to be exempted for the war;—the men of every delinquent class to be subject, as they now are, to take their choice of a draft for as many men as may fall short after the counting classes have furnished their substitutes.—The class may, if they please, substitute in its stead, as the law now does, a draft, for six months, or to contribute to furnish a substitute for two years.—Ten thousand troops to be raised, if possible in this way, as soon as the United States will consent to receive, pay, and sustain them—to serve in lieu of the present militia, inefficient and widely wasting militia system.

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1815.

[No. 355.]

### Latest Fashions.

THIS subscriber having a regular correspondence with Mr. Henry Howard, Merchant Taylor, Baltimore, of whom he receives the earliest change of fashion, assures the gentlemen and ladies of this part of the country, that it is no longer necessary for them to resort to any Seaport Town to have their clothes made in the latest fashion and in the best manner—viz from the very long experience he has had in making clothes for the friends and other plain people, he is confident if they would favor him with a call, that they would be much pleased with his work.

### Fullers and Farmers

may rely on having their home-made cloth cut and finished up, with home-made bodies in proportion—his pedigree will be made known on enquiry; but let it suffice at present to say, he is a Chester Ball, a cult of the old Chester Ball, formerly the property of John Henkle, of this County. The horse may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the subscriber, near Harper's Ferry.

JOHN W. HARRIS.  
Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 12, 1815.

### FOR SALE, A Valuable Stud Horse

Five years old next Spring, seventeen and an half hands high, with home-made body in proportion—his pedigree will be made known on enquiry; but let it suffice at present to say, he is a Chester Ball, a cult of the old Chester Ball, formerly the property of John Henkle, of this County. The horse may be seen and the terms made known by applying to the subscriber, near Harper's Ferry.

ROLIN MOLER.  
January 12.

### FOR SALE, A valuable lot of ground, containing 14 acres, situated near the Academy in Charles-town, the property of An West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

JOHN GRIGGS.  
December 8.

### 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 process, who ever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and CLOVER SEED, will be received in payment—otherwise most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff at March court for collection. He tends his best thanks to his old customers, and informs them that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

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

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. Nov. Court, 1814. James Verdier & Albert Stephens, Complainants, vs. Wm. Lamson, Wesley Lamson, Morgan Lamson, Vanduser Lamson, Orange Lamson, Elizabeth Lamson, Jane Towler and Alexander Lamson, children and heirs, and devisees of John Lamson, dec'd., and Jane Lamson, widow of said John Lamson, dec'd. Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY

Wm. Lamson and Orange Lamson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this Court, & it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the Complainants by their counsel: It is ordered that the said Dfs. Wm. Lamson and Orange Lamson do appear here on the fourth Monday in January next, and answer the bill of the Complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, for two months successively and published at the door of the Court House of the said county.

A Copy—Teste. GEO. HUBB, Clk.  
December 1.

### FULLING AND DYING.

THIS subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the fulling and dying business at the Mills Grove Fulling Mill, where cloth will be fulling and dying 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.

### Tanner's Oil,

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

JAMES S. LANE.  
Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 1.

### FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia. A Mill, situated on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 25 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 40 acres of the finest land, on which stands a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situated on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy. JOHN ALLOCK.  
Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st December 1814.

- A. Elizabeth Abbott, 2; Jacob Allott, James Allen.
- B. John Brud, Ezekiah Butt, Catharine Butt, Henry Buckles, Sarah Buchanan.
- C. Josiah Crampton, Mrs. Crampton, William Cane, R. zin Crass, Robert Claggett, James Grutcher, Joseph Cliver, 2.
- D. Joseph Delcplane, Andrew Diart, George Dowd.
- E. Michael Everhart, Thomas Edward Evans.
- G. David Grove, William Graham, F. A. Gudevill, Mary Garrett, Johnson Garrett, Henry Garner, James Greer, Peter Gannon.
- H. Jesse Hinkle, Peter Hoffman, Jacob Hommer, John Hinkle, Jacob Hawkins.
- J. Edmond Jennings, Richard Jackson.
- K. Sarah Kraps, John Kaylor, Henry Koons.
- L. Eliza Lindsay, George Little, Samuel Murphey, William Miller.
- P. William Purse.
- R. John Russell, Stephen Ridger, 2; Benjamin Rogers, Frederick Riley, John Robinson, John Hartz, Jacob Rodrick.
- S. John Sickafuse, Levi Steeler.
- T. Robert Waters, Elizabeth Weiser, Denton Watkins, John Waltman, Mrs. Weissiger.
- Y. Philip Young.

### NOTICE

Is hereby given that agreeably to the Act of Congress "entitled an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors" passed December 24th, 1814—every person who shall after the first day of February, 1815, distill spirits within the United States is required in addition to the duty on the license already taken or hereafter to be taken by him to pay twenty cents a gallon, on all spirits distilled, after that day, or subject to the limitations in the said act expressed to pay twenty five cents a gallon on all such spirit, in which case no license is required to be taken, and that agreeably to the said act a bond is required previous to the said day to be given to the Collector, and other duties required to be performed under penalties therein prescribed.

That the distiller may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge, an abstract of the several acts of Congress, subjecting Still and Boilers and Spirits to duty has been prepared, a copy of which with the annexed forms of statements required from a distiller will be furnished to him by the Collector on demand.

The Collector will also furnish on demand blank bonds, and such other blanks as will be required, a copy of which with the annexed forms of statements required from a distiller will be furnished to him by the Collector on demand.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,  
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Va.  
January 5, 1815.

### NOTICE

THE Collector of the Revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend at the following places on the days mentioned before, for the purpose of granting certificates to owners and occupiers of Carriages subject to an act of Congress passed the 15th day of December, 1814: At my office in Winchester every day (Sunday excepted) until Saturday the 14th January, 1815; at Lane's tavern in Berryville, on Monday the 16th January, 1815, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Kerchval's tavern, New Town (Stephensburg) on Tuesday the 17th January, 1815, from 10 o'clock, A. M. until 2 o'clock, P. M.; at Daniel's tavern in Darkesville, on Wednesday the 23rd January, 1815, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 1 P. M.; at Gerard's Tavern, on Thursday the 26th January, 1815, from 9 o'clock, A. M. until 1 P. M.; and during the remainder of the month at my office in Winchester.

Retailers of Wines, Spirits or Foreign Merchandise, are advised to renew their licenses for the year 1815—Those who neglect will subject themselves to the penalties of the law. Humphrey Keyes, Esq. will receive application in all cases relative to internal duties and forward them to me.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON,  
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Va.  
January 5, 1815.

### Notice

Is hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, and for increasing the rates of Postage" passed the 23d December, 1814—an additional duty of 100 per cent. on sales at auction, & an additional duty of 50 per cent. on licences to retailers, are laid to take effect from the first of February, 1815, conformably to which act that can be inspected at this office, new obligations are enforced on auctioneers, and the said additional duty on licenses to retailers is to be paid on written application to be made by them as well by those who have obtained licenses for periods extending beyond the first day of February, 1815, as by others in the way therein described agreeably to forms which can be obtained from the Collector.

Given under my hand this third day of January, 1815.  
WILLIAM DAVIDSON,  
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Va.  
January 5, 1815.

### Doctor Lee Griggs,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the inhabitants of Smithfield, and those of its vicinity. He will be found at Mr. Wm. Stephenson's, January 12, 1815. [4 w.]

### NOTICE

THIS subscriber hereby informs the public that he has obtained licence to follow the business of a Public Auctioneer, in the ninth collection district of Virginia. Any person who may wish to employ him in that line, will please address a note to him, living near Harper's Ferry.  
JOHN KREPS.  
January 12.

### LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office Charles-town, Va. on the 31st day December, 1814.

- A. John Anderson, Hez. B. Allison, Thos. Akinson, Jeremiah Arter, James Avis.
- B. Robert Blakely, executor or administrator of M. Bennett, dec'd, Elizabeth Bowyer, Capt. W. C. Beard, 3; J. & D. Brown, 2; John Brown, Elizabeth Blackburn, Corben Buckmaster, Mrs. L. Bennett, Benjamin Bell.
- C. John Crouch, William Cruelky, Edward Colston, Daniel P. Conrad, Juliet Collins, Cassius Carter, John Conway, Isaac Cary, Wm. Crow, 2; Richard Cary, John Cowan, William Celly, Edward Crouch.
- D. Margaret Dixon, John Dorcy, Charles Daughtery, A. Monsieur Blaise de Glanc, Samuel Duke 2, Richard Duffie.
- E. Catharine Eversole, Elizabeth Ethay.
- F. Elizabeth Follen, Daniel and George Fetter, Geo. Fetter, 2; Mary Ferguson, W. M. Fairfax, 2.
- G. John Griggs, 2; Francis Greenlaw, Franklin W. Gibbs, Thomas Gregg, John Grant.
- H. Samuel Howell, Margaret Howard, Joseph Hite, son, Jeremiah Hawkins, Susannah Howell, G. Hight, Thomas Hammond, jun., Mary Hess, Benjamin Heskett.
- J. M. Jackson, Wm. Johnston, Henry Isler.
- K. Conrad Kowleser, John Kennedy.
- L. Elizabeth Lee, Wm. Lattimore, 2; Rebecca Lyons, John Lang, James Leyer.
- M. John Mathews, Isaac Mayer, Battail Muse, Ben. Melvin, Mary McKinny, 2; Rich'd C. Mendenhall, Alex. M'Cloy, Rich'd M'Sherry, Jesse Marmaduke, Dan. M'Pherson, Wm. M'Pherson, Dan. Musselman, John M'Fillen.
- N. Elizabeth Nappartandy, Christopher Newman.
- O. Humphry Oglevy, Wm. Osburn, 2.
- P. John Powell, David Palmer, Margaret Pearce.
- R. Madder Ranston, Christopher Ridenhour, John Reed, John Reynolds, Thomas Roberts.
- S. Garvis Shirley, Thomas C. Scott, Sarah Suthard, John Shirley, 2; Thomas Stokely, John Saunders, 2; Small Slaughter, Harly Sullivan, Mary Skiles, John B. Sappington, John Simonson, Stephen Simmons, John Slemmons, John Smith, John Sewell.
- T. William Tapscott, William Templeton, Harfield Timberlake, Michael Turman, 2; William Truce, Samuel Tillet, Richard Tidings, Wm. Terry.
- U. William Vestal.
- V. John Wickereek, Aquila Willis, William Wilson, Ann B. West, Greceon Willit, Eleanor Waring, Lydia Weaver, Jane Washington, Alisha Weaver, Thomas Walker, Carl Willis, Frank Whitting.
- Y. Joseph Young.

### STRAY SHOAT.

GONE to the subscriber's farm, on Elk Run, some time in November last, a black and white boar shoit, about six months old—no marks—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.  
HENRY MILLER.  
January 5.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in Shepherd's Town, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter addressed to the subscriber. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with its contents to me, living in Smithfield, or to Selby & Swearingen of Shepherd's Town.  
BEN. B. STRIDER.  
October 27.

### Salt for Sale

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

### 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 recom mendations. Enquire at this Office.  
October 27.

### THE members composing the Jefferson Troop of Cavalry are requested to meet at Fulton's Hotel, on Saturday the 21st inst. for the purpose of choosing officers. Those desirous of joining the troop are requested to attend. VAN RUTHERFORD, Major Comd. 55th regt. January 5.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining on hand in the Post Office, Shepherd's Town, Jefferson County, Va. on the 31st Decem ber, 1814.

- A. Leakin Baker, Mary Udline, James G. Baven, John Banks, William Beatty.
- B. David Conklin, Elizabeth Cooper.
- C. Jacob Delcplane, Solomon Diddle, Joel Dier.
- D. Philip Butler, Elizabeth Evans.
- E. Sally Hoffman, John Hoffman.
- F. Jacob Kemsill.
- G. Jane Likens, John Lowry, care of John Baker, Esq. Elizabeth Loug.
- H. Grasey Marly, Will Miller, Thomas M. Carty, David Moler, John Myers.
- I. William H. S. Proctor, Elizabeth Price.
- J. Rachel Ryan, George Monemous, Conrad Bonemous.
- K. Dennis Stephens, Joseph Shanks, Thomas Sep plington, Robert Stephens.
- L. Richard Taylor, 2; Thomas Thornbury, Ellen Thornbury.
- M. Richard W. Vansant, Elizabeth Varner, Doctor Garret Vonkeze.
- N. David Welshons.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
January 1, 1814.

### SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,  
HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have received and opened several copies of the wonderful Sine Qua Non (a few in Philadelphia) offered by the British Commissioners at Ghent, with characteristic condescension; attached to which is a Map of the United States, shewing the proposed boundary line between our country and His Majesty's provinces. But they have just received another great Sine Qua Non, which they beg leave to offer for public investigation, under the various applications of Superiority, and Cassimere—Second quality do. Coatings and Placis Shirting and Cambric Muslins Irish Linen, Black Cambrics Bedford Coric Patent Drab Cord, elegant for pantaloons Galco, of the newest style Calico Dresses, in patterns Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls Long cloth Shirtings, and Gingham Striped Jacquone and Book Muslin Tabby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses. Ladies' Sandal Slippers and—Ankle Boots, of the newest Philadelphia fashions. Gentlemen's Shoes and black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with such exactness as to shew the exact boundary line of the foot. Some, perhaps, may be surprised at this being the above a Sine Qua Non; but this is a phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, it will be obvious to every one, that the above articles are a very necessary pre-requisite for the approaching winter—and, therefore, they are really a Sine Qua Non. To the above Sine Qua Non, they add No. 2120, viz. T. Leaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, Lisbon and fine Live-pool Salt, &c. &c. To those who love FINE GHEESE, they particularly recommend another Sine Qua Non in shape of a cask of Cheese, which they have fortunately obtained at New-Beats, being part of the cargo of a private ship, and intended by His Britannic Majesty as a royal present to Admiral Cochrane, only, unfortunately for the admiral's own sake, it was taken by the late private ship, near Harper's Ferry, December, 22, 1814.

### HARTFORD CONVENTION.

"Dignity"—British Bull.  
Dr. to the Hartford Convention.  
First Session, begins 15th Dec. 1814.  
To the pay of 25 loyal subjects, assembled in convention at Hartford, from Dec. 15, to Jan. 15, 1815, 15,000  
20 ds. per day for each member. }  
To travel to Hartford and back to }  
the Convention, for 25 members, at 50 }  
dols each. } 1,250  
To the Clergy for praying in convention, }  
To Theodore D., Sec'y, to do. } 1,000  
To Judge O., for a prepared speech, }  
To Gray Jark, for writing the Crisis, } 1,000  
To General Boothell for printing do. } 2,000  
To the Daily Advertiser for publishing }  
the Boston Gazette for do. } 1,000  
To the Spectator for do. } 1,000  
To the Connecticut Courant and Mirror }  
for 8 dozen Wholes, at 100 ds. } 2,500  
To 25 Small Bottles for use of members }  
To cash paid for a handsome new Bill }  
in diamonds, cut at Hartford, and set }  
in diamonds. } 10,000  
To parson G. for praying in private for }  
the glory and DIGNITY of John }  
Bull's Convention, } 2,000  
To parsons P. and G. for the like services }  
To 8 dozen Wholes, at 100 ds. } 2,500  
To 1 Large Caddison for do. } 500  
To 5 doz. Brooms for do. } 50  
To 3 doz. Blue Lights } 75  
To 25 sets of Connecticut Blue Laws, }  
at 20 ds. } 500  
45,336  
Given under our hands at the Royal City }  
of Hartford, this 6th day of Jan. 1815. }  
G. C. Preest.  
of the Hartford Convention.

### Weaver's Slays or Reeds,

both woolen and others;—ALSO—Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX S. LANE for sale by 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 good workmen in this place, who will iron them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate.  
JAMES S. LANE  
Shepherd's Town, November 17.

### Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Teas and Coffee Pots, Turcous, Ornament and other Ware. Glass Bowls and Pitchers, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China, Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c. &c. Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Herring, No. 1, just received and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

### STAY BONDS

For sale at this Office.

### TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is The Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscription, 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.  
ADVERTISERS not exceeding a square, will be charged three weeks for no advertising for one dollar, and 20 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until total, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.  
All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

### DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A lawyer quite famous for making a bill, And who in good living delighted, To dinner one day, with a hearty good will, Was by a rich client invited: But he charged 6 & 8d, for going to dine, Which the client paid, tho' no nunny; And in turn charged the lawyer for dinner and wine, One a crown, the other a guinea! But gossips, you know, have a saying in store, He who matches a lawyer, has only one more.

### The lawyer he paid it and took a receipt,

While the client star'd at him with wonder; But gave to his friends with the produce a treat, Tho' the lawyer soon made him knock under; That his client sold wine, information he laid, Without license; and, in spite of his storming, The client a good thumping penalty paid; And the lawyer got half for informing! But gossips, &c.

### HARTFORD CONVENTION.

"Dignity"—British Bull.  
Dr. to the Hartford Convention.  
First Session, begins 15th Dec. 1814.  
To the pay of 25 loyal subjects, assembled in convention at Hartford, from Dec. 15, to Jan. 15, 1815, 15,000  
20 ds. per day for each member. }  
To travel to Hartford and back to }  
the Convention, for 25 members, at 50 }  
dols each. } 1,250  
To the Clergy for praying in convention, }  
To Theodore D., Sec'y, to do. } 1,000  
To Judge O., for a prepared speech, }  
To Gray Jark, for writing the Crisis, } 1,000  
To General Boothell for printing do. } 2,000  
To the Daily Advertiser for publishing }  
the Boston Gazette for do. } 1,000  
To the Spectator for do. } 1,000  
To the Connecticut Courant and Mirror }  
for 8 dozen Wholes, at 100 ds. } 2,500  
To 25 Small Bottles for use of members }  
To cash paid for a handsome new Bill }  
in diamonds, cut at Hartford, and set }  
in diamonds. } 10,000  
To parson G. for praying in private for }  
the glory and DIGNITY of John }  
Bull's Convention, } 2,000  
To parsons P. and G. for the like services }  
To 8 dozen Wholes, at 100 ds. } 2,500  
To 1 Large Caddison for do. } 500  
To 5 doz. Brooms for do. } 50  
To 3 doz. Blue Lights } 75  
To 25 sets of Connecticut Blue Laws, }  
at 20 ds. } 500  
45,336  
Given under our hands at the Royal City }  
of Hartford, this 6th day of Jan. 1815. }  
G. C. Preest.  
of the Hartford Convention.

### By advices just received from England,

as late as the third of November, we find that large reinforcements are sending out to America, with a view of prosecuting the war against us upon "a great scale." No hopes of a speedy peace with that country, can therefore now be rationally entertained.

### In this state of things, what are we doing?

Are we prepared to meet the approaching conflict, to save our cities from destruction, and our country from being overrun? Have we taken measures to raise an army sufficiently numerous and powerful, to contend with the enemy's legions; or have we taken measures to fill our exhausted Treasury, by means of which an army might be maintained? Alas! we have neither done the one or the other. Our classification bill, no more resembling Bonaparte's "conscription," than a square resembles a circle, has been treacherously and wickedly cried down, under that name; and our national bank bill, necessary to the fiscal concerns of a great people, has been also recently rejected. Thus has the vigilance and foresight of our Chief Magistrate, in assembling Congress as early as the 19th day of September last, for the purpose of raising men and money to defend the nation, been frustrated and rendered ineffectual; and thus is the country left exposed, and perhaps to bleed at every pore.

### Americans! Look well around you,

in this moment of danger, to your wives, your children and your fire-sides!—to say but little of your independence, your liberty, and your national honor. These last seem to be fast sinking into objects of secondary consideration, with your representatives; but when they, like the out posts of a garrison, are destroyed, the former will be assailed, and you may become "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Let every pretended patriot be discarded from your service; and let such

### only as deserve that name be honored

hereafter with your confidence. No matter what he is called, or to what party he belongs—if he is known to be a man of honor, & will promise to pursue an energetic course against the common enemy, independent of all party considerations, while the war lasts, give him your confidence, and let the distinctions of democrat and federalist, heretofore so fatal to our public felicity, be buried in everlasting oblivion.

### But if, by the imperfection or the turpitude of human nature,

this would be an impracticable sacrifice; let us suspend all party considerations, until we have beat the enemy from our shores—This is no more than Britons are found virtuous enough to do—the violators of all national law; the monopolizers of the ocean; and the brutal employers of the savage Indians, to tomahawk and scalp our defenceless women and children. When we have driven them from our country, we can then, again, if we must be dealing in something derogatory to rational beings and inconsistent with our own happiness, revive the pernicious distinctions of Federalist and democrat, for our amusements; like the child, who is pleased with the beauty of the speckled snake, and stretches forth its hand to grasp his neck!

### CHATHAM.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.  
CONTAGIOUS DISTEMPER.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Stafford, to his correspondent in this city, dated Falmouth Jan. 3.  
"I have seen James Waller to-day, just from Aquia; he had been in pursuit of a Doctor to attend his brother William, who was taken yesterday with a complaint which has destroyed so many of our inhabitants. Mr. Garnett died a few days ago at Aquia. The distemper is distressing beyond any thing that you can imagine. It takes off whole families. I am fearful to send any of my family to Aquia. John Cook lays at the point of death; his father has been down to see him, and was fearful to go into the house. If the disease does not abate, I am apprehensive it will destroy the greater part of our inhabitants. In King George, there was a family of ten—the whole dead except a little boy, who went to a neighbor's house, after starving a day or two, and asked for some bread. The neighbor asked him if he had not a plenty of bread at home; he said that his father, and the rest of the family were a sleep, and that he could not wake them. He was asked how long they had been a sleep? He said a day or two. The neighbors went over, and found nine of the dead! They were so much alarmed, they concluded it would be the best way to set fire to the house and burn them up; which was done. Poor Andrew Leach, his wife, son and daughter, are dead. Old Mr. James Steward has lost his son Stephen and his daughter Sally, his daughter Nancy is now very ill at Mr. Norman's place. Old Mr. Carpenter and his son is also dead. Mr. Ball, just below the Court-house, has made 13 coffins in the course of 8 or 10 days."

### The alarming disease, noticed in the

above letter, has existed for several weeks in some of the portions of the seaboard.—In the Northern Neck, especially, it has made the greatest ravages. It frequently kills from 6 to 12 hours—it principally preys upon the heartiest and most robust patients. The physicians are at some loss to describe or to treat it. Some describe it as a Typhus fever—others as a violent inflammatory sore-throat, the most of them as a putrid sore-throat. It affects the throat most violently, and obstructs the circulation of the air through the wind-pipe.—In a few instances, as in the one above stated, the house in which the dead have laid, have been burnt down to prevent the diffusion of the contagion.

### FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

INTERESTING AND AUTHENTIC.  
Extract of a letter from an enlightened man of high standing, dated New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1814.  
"Sir—We are at last roused from our security and criminal inaction. Two months have elapsed since the danger was evident to every prudent mind, and now that the enemy are at our doors, we find that no steps of precaution have been

### taken; not a dollar subscribed for defence,

not a spike of earth disturbed, not a tree levelled, and scarcely an additional man armed. This gloomy aspect of our affairs is much relieved by the presence of a commander who unites to past successes, indefatigable exertion and activity; who, I believe, is competent in skill, and who inspires the affected with confidence, and the disaffected with fear. Since his arrival here, General Jackson has been solely and constantly engaged in informing himself of the situation of the place, of the avenues by which it was subject to attack, and in adopting the most prompt and efficacious means of fortifying and guarding them. The river, the passages by the way of the Lakes to the west of it, those of the Bayou St. John, Chief Menteur, those from Lake Bourge, and by Lake Aux Bourgs, have engaged his attention, and every means have been taken to defend them all that time and circumstances would admit. But, unfortunately, the time was, I fear, too short, and the circumstances within his reach not sufficiently great, to enable him to accomplish, within so short a time, every thing that might be wished, or that was necessary. On the river the Fort St. Philip has been reinforced, so as to give a garrison of about 500 men, and the old Spanish Barracks within it, said to be combustible, have been demolished; two batteries are erecting near the fort, in aid of it, one on each side of the river, so as to produce a triangular fire. At the English Turin batteries are erecting, and upon a plan from which much is expected, should the enemy succeed in silencing the fort or in passing it.

### The plan of the General was to cut

down the heavy timber on the narrow bayous leading from Lake Barrataria, &c. This has been, I suppose, commenced, and it is conceived, that when completed, it will render them impassable. The road of Chief Menteur has been considered the most practicable avenue of approach; had, and that which the enemy would most probably attempt. Since visiting it, however, the General and Col. Ross, who accompanied him, pronounce it a way almost impassible for an army, but at any rate, one which can be defended by 1000 men, against any possible force that might attempt to force it.—The bayou St. John is deemed equally defensible as the other points, though I have not learned, particularly, what means have been pursued to guard them specially.

### This mail will of course convey the

official account of our proceedings here, and of the contention into which we were thrown by the appearance of a large force in our neighborhood. The lethargy in the body politic and the public mind was followed by delirium. By the mail of Monday I informed you of the first appearances of the squadron which has now increased to so alarming a size. On Tuesday and Wednesday we were informed of the appearance of four ships of the line, some other ships and brigs and other vessels, to the number of about 36 in all, in the neighborhood of Cat-Island, &c. and which were hourly joining by others. Yesterday we learned the distressing news of the loss of all our Gun-Boats, after a most gallant defence, near the pass of the Regulets, through which they had in vain attempted to make their way into the Lake for two days, the winds and tides being both adverse, and the current in the pass running strongly out.—Report says that the fort at Petite Coquille has fallen—this is not confirmed, but probable as the garrison there is but 17 men, and the works are defective.—The Lakes may now be considered in possession of the enemy, and it will depend on his force, whether if foiled in his attempt immediately upon the City, he will not ascend to towards Manassah or Baton Rouge and come down upon us.—Last night we were somewhat relieved by learning that Admiral Cochrane and not Lord Hill was our visitor. What the number of force under him is, we can but conjecture, but suppose it cannot exceed 8,000 men, even admitting that he has taken in reinforcements at Jamaica since he left Halifax. We learn too last night by the arrival of the mail boat, that the Herald was off the Balize, and had sent in a barge and taken off the pilots, 8 in number. To-day we have no additional information from any quarter; no particulars of the affair of the Gun-boats nor of