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.

For Sale or Rent,

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

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,

About 34 years of age—sold for no fault. For terms apply to the Subscriber, living near the White House, Jefferson County, Virginia.

ALEXANDER REILEY.

January 19. [3 w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons from receiving from John Wilkins, a note I gave James Bar, last spring, which note said Bar transferred to John Wilkins.

JACOB ROCKINGBAUGH.

January 19. [3 w.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES,

about 30 years of age, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, yellow complexion, slender made, and very polite in his conversation. Had on a brown cloth coat, drab home made cloth pantaloons, striped swandown waistcoat, and new double soaled shoes—he also took with him a variety of cloathing. Fifty dollars will be given if taken fifty miles from home, and if any greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass.

MOSES GIBBONS.

December 12, 1814. [3 w.

Rye Wanted.

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

October 13.

Latest Fashions.

THE 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 neatest fashion and in the best manner—And 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 made so that it will wear smooth and easy, without drawing.—He tenders his most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business in this place, and hopes that durable work, done with dispatch and at moderate prices, will insure him a continuance.

JOHN W. HARRIS.

Shepherd's-Town, Jan. 12, 1415.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Stud Horse

Five years old next Spring, seventeen and an half hands high, with bone and 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 colt 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.

ROLLIN MOLER.

January 12.

FOR SALE,

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

JOHN GRIGGS.

December 8.

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 prefered; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) 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 tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 10.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

THE 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.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

Nov. Court, 1814.

James Verdier & Albert Stephens, Complainants,

vs.

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

IN CHANCERY.

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

A Copy.—Teste.
GEO. HITE, Clk.

December 1.

FULLING AND DYING.

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

BENJ. BEELER.

December 8.

A Fuller Wanted.

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

October 27.

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

JOHN ALLCOCK.

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

A LIST OF LETTERS

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

B.
Leakin Baker, Mary Bodine, James G. Bowen, John Banks, William Beatty.

C.
David Conklin, Elizabeth Cooper.

D.
Jacob Deleplane, Solomon Diddie, Joel Deer.

E.
Philip Entler, Elizabeth Evans.

H.
Sally Hoffman, John Hoffman.

K.
Jacob Kensill.

L.
Jane Likens, John Lowry, care of John Baker, Esq. Elizabeth Long.

M.
Crasey Marly, Willam Miller, Thomas M'Carty, David Moler, John Myers.

P.
William H. S. Proctor, Elizabeth Price.

R.
Rachel Ryan, George Ronemous, Conrod Ronemous.

S.
Dennis Stephens, Joseph Shanks, Thomas Sappington, Robert Stephens.

T.
Richard Taylor, 2; Thomas Thornburg, Ellen Thornburg.

V.
Richard W. Vansant, Elizabeth Varner, Doctor Garret Vonkez.

W.
David Welshons.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

January 1, 1814.

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, distil 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 Stills 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 enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of law.

WILLIAM DAVISON,
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 duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for encreasing 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 licenses 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 DAVISON.
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Va.

January 5, 1815.

LIST OF LETTERS.

In the Post Office Charlestown, Va. on the 31st day December, 1814.

A.
John Anderson, Hez. B Allison, Thos. Akinson, Jerimiah Arter, James Avis.

B.
Robert Blakely, executor or administrator of M. Bennett, dec'd, Elizabeth Bowyer, Capt. W. C Beard, 2; J. & D. Brown, 2; John Brown, Eliza Blackburn, Corben Buckmaster, Mrs. L. Bennett, Benjamin Bell.

C.
John Crouch, William Cruckly, Edward Colston, Daniel P. Conrad, Juliet Collins, Cassius Carter, John Conway, Isaac Cary, Wm. Crow, 2; Richard Chary, John Cowan, William Ceily, Edward Crouch.

D.
Margaret Dixon, John Dorsy, Charles Daughety, A. Monsieur Blese de Glane, Samuel Duke 2, Ricuard Duffle.

E.
Catharinah 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 Grantt.

H.
Samuel Howell, Margaret Howard, Joseph Hite, sen. Jeremiah Hawkens, Susanah Howell, G Hight, Thomas Hammond, jun. Mary Hess, Benjamin Hesket.

J.
M. Jackson, Wm. Johnston, Henry Isler.

K.
Conrad Kownsler, John Kennedy.

L.
Elizabeth Lee, Wm. Lattimore, 2; Rebecca Lyons, John Lang, James Lemen.

M.
John Mathews, Isaac Mayer, Battail Muse, Ben. Melvin, Mary M'Kinny, 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 Nsppartandy, Christopher Newman.

O.
Humphry Oglevy, Wm. Osburn, 2.

P.
John Powell, David Palmer, Margaret Peerce

R.
Madder Ranston, Christopher Ridenhour, John Reed, John Reynolds, Thomas Roberts.

S.
Garvis Shirly, Thomas C. Scott, Sarah Suthard, John Shirly, 2; Thomas Stokely, John Saunders, 2; Smith Slaughter, Hardy Sullivan, Mary Skiles, John B Sappington, John Simmonson, Stephen Simmons, John Slemmons, John Smith, John Sewell.

T.
William Tapscott, William Templeton, Harfield Timberlake. Michael Turnan, 2; William Truce, Samuel Tillet, Richard Tidings, Wm. Terry.

V.
William Vestal,

W.
John Wickcreek, Aquilia Willet, William Wilson, Ann B. West, Craven Willis, Eleanor Waring, Lydia Wever, Jane Washington, Adam Wever, Thomas Walker, Carl Willis, Frank Whiting.

Y.
Joseph Young,

HUMPHREY KEYES. P. M.

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.

LIST OF LETTERS

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

A.
Elizabeth Abbott, 2; Jacob Allstot, James Allen.

B.
John Bruk, Hezekiah Butt, Catharine Butt, Henry Buckles, Sarah Buchanan.

C.
Josiah Crampton, Mrs. Crampton, William Cane, Rezin Cross, Robert Clagett, James Crutcher, Joseph Cliner, 2.

D.
Joseph Deleplane, Andrew Duart, George Dowd.

E.
Michael Everhart, Thomas Edward Evans.

G.
David Grove, William Graham, F. A. Gudewill, Mary Garrett, Johnson Garrett, Henry Gardner, James Greer, Mars 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 Rezor, Jacob Rourick.

S.
John Sickafuse, Levi Stetler.

W.
Robert Waters, Elizabeth Weizer, Denton Watkins, John Waltman, Mrs. Wissinger.

Y.
Philip Young.

ROGER HUMPHREYS, P. M.

January 5.

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thornly, near Harper's Ferry, December, 22, 1814.

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

—ALSO—

Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and sizes, at the old price. There are several first rate workmen in this place, who will iron them at the very shortest notice, and at a cheap rate.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

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

Just opened and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

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

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1815. [No. 356.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

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

From the Enquirer.

The Epidemic Sore Throat, which now desolates several counties not far from the Metropolis, is supposed to be a new disease, and has received many names—It is the same epidemic which prevailed in this country the last winter, and proved so fatal, until its character was understood. In the Virginia Argus of last April, I described the disease as an Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, or Malignant Influenza, neither contagious nor mortal if properly treated.

After describing the manner in which it affected the head and breast, I stated—"But there is another mode of attack more to be dreaded, because of its more rapid progress. The force of the disease is sometimes spent upon the fauces and throat, producing an inflammatory quinsey which threatens and has occasioned suffocation in from 15 to 18 hours from the attack.—This form of the disease, (as well as that attacking the head and breast) is introduced by shivering, headache, snuffing of the nose, hoarseness, and a spitting of white frothy mucus from the throat, with very little cough, and a breathlessness. The patients rise up from bed declaring they must choak, complain of giddiness and faintness, and sometimes puke. The tumefaction of the throat is not always great enough to account for those alarming suffocating feelings. The muscles of respiration, and particularly of the glottis, must be spasmodically affected. One of the paroxysms could not be survived many minutes. Neither the breathing nor cough, resemble croup. Very large glandular swellings sometimes occur about the neck."

From a congestion or accumulation of blood in the vessels of the throat the inflammation looks remarkably dark, and is coated in some parts with inspisated mucus, or coagulating lymph, which give a most alarming aspect to the disease. It is these appearances which have caused it to be called Putrid Sore Throat.—Fatal mistake! for the treatment proper in the latter disease, urges the inflammation and swelling of the former to suffocation.—These white crusts do not conceal ulcers, nor is the breath offensive, as in putrid sore throat. Instead of red pepper and blue stone gargles, and washes, found so useful in the Putrid Sore Throat, the mildest and most assuasive applications are required in the prevailing epidemic. An infusion of red rose leaves, with a little allum in it; lead-water, or barly-water slightly ascidulated with elixir of vitriol or muriatic acid, make the best kind of gargles, which should never be applied with a mop.

For the disease, affecting either the head, breast or throat, the general indications of cure are—1st: To moderate the violence of the fever at the beginning, & thereby to reduce the inflammation, and prevent those fatal effusions of coagulating lymph on the brain, lungs and throat.—2ndly: To excite and continue a moderate perspiration—and, 3dly, To restore vigour to the weakened system.

The first indication is performed by blood-letting at the beginning, regulated by the state of the pulse,* and the violence of the inflammatory symptoms, which seldom last longer than two or three days. To bleed, after this stage, is to destroy the patient, or to plunge him into a state of lingering, typhoid debility. As a few drops of blood from the nose have often relieved the head, might not a division of the temporal artery, or opening the jugular vein, be the best mode of taking blood in the violent head and throat cases. Vomiting and purging by ipecacuanha, or tartar emetic and calomel combined, should next be used, and a large blister laid between the shoulders or around the throat. These three remedies promptly and boldly applied, seldom fail to disarm the disease of all its terror. A person in the greatest extremity of suffering and of apparent danger, has been up and about in a few days, by the use of these remedies only. The second indication is performed by giving tartar emetic, or James's powder, in broken doses, and using wine whey, sage tea, or any mild tepid drink. A combination of tartar emetic 1-2 a grain, opium 1 6, calomel and camphor each 2 grains, every four or six hours, is a most efficient medicine; it seldom fails to excite perspiration, and if continued, in consequence of the obstinacy of the fever, will produce a salivation; which, with blistering, is the only remedy likely to obviate the fatal effects of effusion. The last indication, is to remove weakness, which is best done by a light nutritive diet and exercise.

JOS: TRENT.

* The pulse at the begining is small and contracted; one or two bleedings, until the patient feels faint or sick, will make it full and soft; when further bleeding would endanger his falling into a typhoid state, difficult to manage, inasmuch as it will not bear the usual stimulant practice of typhus fever.

Doctor Graves, of Tappahannock, is said to have treated this disorder with great success—six patients in his own family have been convalescent. Doctor Ball, of Northumberland, has been extremely fortunate in his prescriptions—among other things, he uses a gargle of muriatic acid, and a bath of the same for the inside of the throat. The sick rooms ought to be frequently fumigated with the gas of this acid—it may be easily done by pouring the oil of vitrol upon a little common salt, and going around the room. If we are not mistaken, these chemical compositions were found wonderfully efficacious in arresting the progress of infection in the hospitals of France and of Spain.

FROM THE AURORA.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE U. STATES.

You have been in session four months—convened at an earlier period than customary—and for the purpose of meeting emergencies and averting dangers of an extraordinary nature—*What have you done?*

Your session must close in forty days; have you considered, that it depends entirely upon the measures which you may adopt within that period, whether your country shall be desolated in the approaching summer, your finest cities, your flourishing plantations and numerous manufactories, conflagrated?

Do the ruins which surround you, inspire no generous emotions?—Do you feel no social sympathies for the numerous families which must fall by the sword or the bayonet of the ruffians who rioted in rapine and ruins on the shores of the Chesapeake, or who indulged in complacency the cannibal carousals on the hearts and entrails of your countrymen in the West?

To what unexampled and inscrutable causes must your apathy be attributed? Has the lapse of thirty-two short years produced such a revolution in the human character, as to amount to justification of the reproach of eastern Europeans, that the species degenerated in our climate;—or has it come to pass, that the same people should at the same moment present to the astonishment of the universe, the greatest valor on the ocean and the land—and the least possible degree of public spirit, energy or wisdom in political counsels?

Whatever may be the causes of this extraordinary phenomenon—this deficiency or this obliquity of capacity, to devise and carry into execution, great measures for great occasions—the whole country feels the approaching danger, and exclaims against it with indignation; the enemy and the enemy's adherents, have cause of exultation—but the friends of human happiness and liberty, the men who feel no joy separable from American honor and independence, "mutter curses, not loud but deep," against those whose tameness or timidity exposes the nation to danger and its counsels to derision.

Examine what you have done for four months—and ask each man of you your own heart, if, in your individual domestic affairs or business, you would not be ashamed to have done as you have done, or left undone, for your country.

TACITUS.

Of all the senseless calumnies against the government which are every day uttered, no one can surely be more absurd than the alleged impolicy of employing our troops against Canada, instead of stationing them along the sea coast. The wise politicians who talk thus at our coffee houses, should recollect that the British, in order to defend their provinces against invasion, are under the necessity of maintaining a force in that quarter much more numerous than our own.—Should our forces be rashly withdrawn and dispersed along a sea coast of 3000 miles in extent (where acting in detached parties they could afford no adequate defence,) the whole disposable force of the enemy might then be enabled to concentrate, and make an easy prey of any assailable point they might choose to attack; if on the contrary, the invasion of the enemy's territory be prosecuted with new vigor, and all our means be devoted to that object, we will not only give employment to the enemy's troops already in Canada, but compel the recall of the force now marauding on our sea board. Had *every regular soldier* enlisted been sent to the lines, it is more than probable that the army under general Ross could never have been spared from the defence of the Canadas. Our citizens might thus have been spared, both in person and property, those harrassing privations incident to the desultory attacks of an invading foe. *ibid.*

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Washington City, January 21.

At length we have received the Mail from New Orleans, which has offered us the highly interesting information contained in the following extracts.

This day we expect a Mail which is to announce the triumph justly due to the patriotism of the Louisianians and their brave fellow-citizens from Tennessee and Kentucky; or to confirm the awful apprehensions which we entertain for the ultimate safety of that highly important section of the Union.

Beside it what may, the people of Louisiana have already shewn a noble ardor which would grace the character of older States in the Union. They have, besides, a commander in whom they place the utmost possible confidence, and whose military character entitles him to all the confidence they can repose in him. If the enemy do succeed, Jackson will sell them the dearest victory they ever purchased against any thing like equal force; if they fail in their attempt, the commander and forces which defeat their object will merit the highest plaudits of a grateful country.

Copy of a letter from one of the most respectable citizens in New-Orleans to a Senator in Congress, dated

NEW ORLEANS, DEC. 22, 1814.

I wrote you by last mail, informing you of the arrival of a British force on this coast, and the destruction and capture of our flotilla of gun-boats by them. Since that period we have no accounts from them, but it is reported that they have gone towards Mobile Point, and should they succeed, to try and possess themselves of the Turn.

We do not yet know what expedition this is, but generally supposed, to be Cockburn, united with forces from Jamaica and the Windward Islands, consisting of Black troops.

On the 16th, Martial Law was proclaimed in this city, and the militia called out *en masse*—appropriations made by the legislature of a sum of fifty thousand dollars for the erection of batteries and granting bounties to seamen to enlist in the service—an embargo laid for three days in order to stop the departure of those individuals; requisition by the General of negroes to work on fortifications, impressment of those found in the streets, as well as all kind of drays, carts, &c.

An amnesty has been granted by the Governor and General Jackson to the Barratarians. They are now in arms for the defence of the country. Such is the summary of passing events.

Yesterday generals Coffee and Carroll arrived with 4,000 Tennesseeans, and general Adair will be here to-morrow with 2,500 Kentuckians. We know that they have passed Natchez. Our force will then be, in the city and within call, from nine to ten thousand men, and we may consider ourselves safe, at all events from any *coup de main* that may be attempted by the enemy.

All this you may consider has produced a good deal of alarm, and some little confusion—but custom is a great thing, and by degrees it will become familiar, but I hope they will not continue long here, for they cannot expect to be successful, unless they have a very strong force; and every inch of ground will be contested.

Copy of a letter to a member of the House of Representatives, dated
New Orleans, December 23, 1 o'clock, at night.

Before I had time to fold up the letter I wrote to you to-day, the alarm gun was sounded, and I forthwith repaired to the tented field. The enemy, without being discovered, made the river at Gen. Villaray's plantation to-day about 12 or 1 o'clock. They have not, it is supposed, all yet debarked. The entry was made up a bayou, into which a canal from Villaray's plantation empties. Gen. Jackson with Gen. Coffee's men, the 7th regiment, a part of the 44th, some of the town militia and some other troops, arrived about seven o'clock, supported by the schooner Caroline. We commenced the engagement about half past seven, which continued pretty hot until about a quarter after nine, when the firing ceased on the part of the British first. I cannot tell the number of killed or wounded on either side yet. Towards the close of the engagement, our company of riflemen was broken by a charge from the enemy, and has suffered a good deal. Captain Bealle commanded the right and myself the left of the company. I had then with me only fifteen men, three of whom were wounded; and I had also eleven prisoners, a part of the army that was at Washington. In this situation, I thought it best to order my men to march towards the swamp, and accordingly marched about half way to town back of the plantations. I have safely delivered the prisoners, and am now at home very much fatigued. I shall set out again before day with my men to the field of battle—Our army is well formed and will not be surprised—To-morrow morning the battle will be renewed—The two armies nearly keep their ground—I believe we have the advantage so far, but I can give you nothing particular. Our army has been reinforced to-night by a thousand of General Carroll's men, and I expect hard fighting to-morrow. The prisoners that our company has made, state their numbers to be about twelve thousand men, and about three thousand debarked, with whom we fought—that they are commanded by General Keene—that there are two regiments of blacks, 1,000 men each.

THE LATEST.

Extract of a letter received at Philadelphia, dated New Orleans, Dec. 24—4 o'clock, A. M.

"The men that I have with me, I mean prisoners, stated that the force is commanded by Admiral Cochrane and General Keene, that it consists of about 3000 men, and that they expected to have taken the city this morning by day-light, not apprehending any resistance. They have not been able to land their artillery, and unless they effect their escape in the night, there is no doubt they will have to surrender in the morning—General Jackson having at least double their force, supported by the ship Louisiana, of 20 guns, schr. Caroline of 14, and a gun-boat, which will annoy them severely.

The troops of all description are eager for battle, and from all accounts have performed in the first engagement prodigies of valor. Chew was in the heat of it in a Rifle Corps, and took one prisoner and killed several others—He came up with a party of prisoners, and returned to the field of action at day-light. The enemy were taken by surprise; they were encamped for the night, and were at supper when the action commenced on our part. We have so many contradictory stories respecting the killed and wounded, that I do not think it proper to say any thing on the subject.

At the moment of closing, I learn, that

a Colonel, two Majors, and three Captains, prisoners, have come to town.

Six o'clock—The day is breaking, and we are in anxious expectation of hearing it ushered in by the sound of artillery.—Yours affectionately."

NEW-ORLEANS. DEC. 21.

On Sunday the 18th inst. Gen. JACKSON reviewed the militia of the city, the battalion commanded by major Planche, and a part of the regiment of men of color. Being drawn up on their respective parades, the following addresses were read to them by Mr. Livingston, one of his aids:

TO THE EMBODIED MILITIA.

Fellow citizens and soldiers!

The general commanding in chief would not do justice to the noble ardor that has animated you in the hour of danger, he would not do justice to his own feelings, if he suffered the example you have shewn to pass without public notice. Inhabitants of an opulent and commercial town, you have by a spontaneous effort shaken off the habits which are created by wealth, and shewn that you are resolved to deserve the blessings of fortune by bravely defending them. Long strangers to perils of war, you have embodied yourselves to face them with the cool countenances of veterans—and with motives of disunion that might operate on weak minds, you have forgotten the difference of language and the prejudices of national pride, and united with a cordiality that does honor to your understandings as well as to your patriotism.—Natives of the United States! They are the oppressors of your infant political existence, with whom you are to contend—they are the men your fathers conquered whom you are to oppose. Descendants of Frenchmen! natives of France! they are the English, the hereditary, the eternal enemses of your ancient country, the invaders of that you have adopted, who are your foes. Spaniards! remember the conduct of you allies at St. Sebastians, and recently at Pensacola, and rejoice that you have an opportunity of avenging the brutal injuries inflicted by men who dishonor the human race.

Fellow citizens of every description! remember for what and against whom you contend. For all that can render life desirable—for a country blessed with every gift of nature—for property, for life—for those dearer than either, your wives and children—and for liberty, dearest of liberty, without which country, life, property, are no longer worth possessing; as even the embraces of wives and children become a reproach to the wretch who could deprive them by his cowardice of those invaluable blessings. You are to contend for all this against an enemy whose continued effort is to deprive you of the last of these blessings—who avows a war of vengeance and desolation, carried on and marked by cruelty, lust, and horrors unknown to civilized nations.

Citizens of Louisiana! the general commanding in chief, rejoices to see the spirit that animates you, not only for your honor but for your safety, for whatever had been your conduct or wishes, his duty would have led, and will now lead him to confound the citizen unmindful of his rights with the enemy he ceases to oppose. Now, leading men who know their rights, who are determined to defend them, he salutes you, brave Louisianians, as brethren in arms, and has a new motive to exert all his faculties which shall be strained to the utmost in your defence. Continue with the energy you have began, and he promises you not only safety, but victory over the insolent enemy who insulted you by an affected doubt of your attachment to your country.

To the battalion of uniform Companies.

When I first looked at you on the day of my arrival, I was satisfied with your appearance, and every day's inspection since has confirmed the opinion I then formed. Your numbers have increased with the increase of danger and your ardor has augmented since it was known that your post would be one of peril and of honor. This is true military spirit! This is the true love of country! You have added to it an exact discipline, and a skill in evolutions rarely attained by veterans; the state of your corps does equal honor to the skill of the officers and the attention of the men. With such defenders our country has nothing to fear.—Every thing I had said to the body of militia, applies equally to you—you have made the same sacrifices—you have the same country to defend, the same motive for exertion—but I should have been unjust had I not noticed as it deserved the excellence of your discipline and the martial appearance of your corps.

TO THE MEN OF COLOR.

Soldiers—From the Shores of Mobile I collected you to arms—I invited you to share in perils and to divide the glory of your white countrymen. I expected much from you, for I was not uninformed of those qualities which must render you so formidable to an invading foe—I knew that you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the hardships of war—I knew that you loved the land of your nativity, and that, like ourselves, you had to defend all that is most dear to man—but you surpass my hopes; I have found in you, united to those qualities, that noble enthusiasm which impels to great deeds.

Soldiers—The President of the United States shall be informed of your conduct on the present occasion, and the voice of the representatives of the American nation shall applaud your valor, as your general now praises your ardor. The enemy is near; his 'sails cover the lakes' but the brave are united; and if he finds us contending among ourselves, it will be for the prize of valor & fame, its noblest reward. By command,

THOS. I. BUTLER,
Aid de Camp.

IMPORTANT.

From St. Mary's, &c.

From the Savannah Republican of Jan. 17.

The following is a copy of a letter from Captain MASSIAS, to Brigadier General FLOYD, received last Sunday afternoon by express.

King's Bay, 11th January, 12 o'clock.

SIR—I deem it expedient to apprise you by express, the enemy effected a landing this moment on Cumberland, in two divisions, with nineteen barges.—Assisted by two look-out boats, and flanked by two gun barges, at first they shewed a disposition towards the bay; but ascertaining we were prepared to receive them, they altered their course and took the Plumb Orchard passage, keeping Cumberland close ahead. The first division effected its landing at Dungeness—the second at the Plumb Orchard.

The officer left in charge of our battery was ordered not to let them approach our side with impunity; which he promptly obeyed.

One of their barges was sent out of line in chase of a boat making a retreat to St. Mary's, but on receiving a shot from an eighteen which came rather near him, he gave up the chace.

Three o'clock P. M. (11th January)

Sixteen barges of the largest size, have passed towards Dungeness, and have landed.

I compute his whole force to be about fifteen hundred *white and black*, their fleet are beating off St. Andrew's, at which end they came in.

It was my intention to receive them at Cabin Bluff with riflemen; this could have been done with much advantege, but they were apprized of it, and kept the Plumb Orchard creek.

We are now at the Point, and on the alert, waiting an attack, which I expect momently; in which event I shall do my best.

In the event of a retreat, the assistant deputy quarter master general has been charged to place a supply of provisions and ammunition at a point selected by myself in our rear.

The men have always two days provisions in advance, ready to march to any point at a moment's warning.

I have the pleasure to anticipate the best of conduct in the officers and men under me; though few, they are well chosen, and discover great eagerness for battle; they behaved well the day we prepared to receive the enemy.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

THE ENEMY IN POSSESSION OF POINT PETRE AND ST. MARY'S.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Massias to Brigadier General John Floyd, dated Sweet Water Branch, 13th Jan. 1815.

SIR—The enemy moved against Point Petre this morning at half past seven o'clock, with his whole force, (about fifteen hundred.) His operations were simultaneous. I received information of his approach on my picket, near major Johnson's, with about 800 to a 1000 men and two pieces of artillery; aware of his intentions to place himself in my rear, while he at the same time was advancing in considerable force in front to attack the battery on the St. Mary's, with a view to cut off my retreat; I made the following disposition of my small but brave force. I ordered capt. Stallings to remain at the Point with about thirty-six effectives, with orders to defend it as long as possible, and if he should be overpowered, to spike the guns, fire the train at the magazine, and retreat to me with the remainder, (about 60 riflemen and infantry.)

I moved against the enemy in the rear, determined to oppose his passage at a narrow defile near major Kings, and make good my retreat at all hazards; at about nine o'clock we came up with the defile, near Major Johnson's; it is flanked by a marsh on each side, and has a complete cover for riflemen on the right and left, across which the day previous I had caused some large trees to be fallen; as we entered it on one end, the enemy did so on the other. It was my intention to gain the cross roads near Maj. King's, but finding myself stopped, Lieut. Hall, of the 43d infantry, was ordered with a detachment of riflemen, to advance on the enemy's left, and Lieut: Harllee with another detachment, to pass *the* thicket and endeavor to gain his rear—this order was promptly obeyed. Capt Tattnall, of the 43d infantry, was ordered at the same time to advance in close column and pass the defile; at this moment their bugle sounded, and a brisk fire commenced on both sides. We had already passed some distance, and the enemy had given way twice, when Capt. Tattnall, who stood near me, received a severe wound which obliged him to fall back. This produced a momentary pause, when the enemy pressed forward, but was received with unequalled firmness. It was at this moment I received unexampled support from Sergeant Benson of the 43d infantry, and private Green of the rifle; but our efforts were unavailing their numbers were too imposing—a thousand to sixty was too much odds; and beliveing the battery in the hands of the enemy, as but three guns had been fired, it was with reluctance that I ordered a retreat, which I am happy to state was effected in good order. We took a path to Mrs. Gordon's on the North River, at which place I had previously engaged a large boat, in the event of not being able to pass by the bridges near Major King's; but some one had defeated that plan—the boat was taken away. I had but one recourse left, and that was to pass at Miller's Bluff with a paddling canoe. I then sent an order to Capt. Stallings to retreat by that way, which he promptly obeyed, the enemy following him close in his rear, and I have the pleasure to state we effected it without the loss of a man.—While I lament the necessity of informing you of the loss of the fort at Point Petre, I console myself with a consciousness of having done my best for its preservation, and of being peculiarly fortunate in making good a retreat, always doubtful, and by none believed practicable but myself. The enemy's loss must have been considerable; the defile was covered with blood. An officer of distinction, wearing a pair of gold epaulets, was among the slain—our loss was very inconsiderable, as will appear by the report annexed to this; have reason to believe that some of the missing will yet join.

I should not do justice to the gentlemen I had the honor to command, did I not say they performed prodigies beyond all reasonable expectation. All were equally brave; but if I may be allowed to discriminate, and to recommend any to your particular attention, it would be Capt. E. F. Tattnall, 43d infantry; he was conspicuous in every act, and gave me the utmost support.

I cannot but consider my little band highly complimented by the number the enemy thought fit to bring against them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. MASSIAS.
Capt. Comd'g 1st Rifle Corps U. S.

Return of killed, wounded, prisoners and missing in the action on the 18th January, near Point Petre, (Geo.)

43d Infantry—killed none; wounded, 1 captain, severely; do. 1, private do.; missing, 4 privates, —Total 6.

Rifle corps—killed, 1 private; wounded, 1 serjeant prisoner; do. one private, severely; missing, 5 privates—Grand total, 14.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Scott, to Brigadier General Floyd, dated

"Jefferson, 14th January, 1815.

"DEAR SIR—Yesterday the enemy advanced in two divisions against Point Petre, which they carried by storming it. One division landed at Major Johnston's, and marched on the rear of the fort—a number of barges made the attack in front. At this time, I was in the town of St. Mary's: the moment I received information of the enemy landing, I assembled the militia (which amounted to ninety men) and marched to King's Bay. When I had advanced two miles from St. Mary's, I heard a heavy firing commence in the road leading from King's Bay to Point Petre, which convinced me that the enemy had attacked the Point in the rear. I marched on quick step to make an attack in *their* rear. I soon found the firing ceased, which gave me to believe the party of reserve had surrendered—my hope then was to meet a party of reserve to guard their barges. I ordered a few horsemen to reconnoitre their landing.—They reported, that their barges were all gone except two, which were adrift. I immediately fell back on St. Mary's—as I was informed that the enemy were advancing against the town of St. Mary's. I halted my men about a mile from St. Mary's, as I was informed some of the barges were in the North River. I proceeded to town myself. When I arrived, I discovered their barges had got as far as Major Moor's causeway, and that Major Clark and Mr. Sadler had been appointed by the inhabitants to carry a flag to the enemy to capitulate. The inhabitants appeared to be much alarmed lest I should make some defence After getting some refreshments for my detachment, I returned to them. A few minutes after I arrived, a messenger was sent from town, to inform me that a British officer had just landed with a flag, offering the town honourable terms, if they surrendered, and, in case a single gun was fired, the town should be laid in ashes. Knowing my force not sufficient to defend the town, I thought it proper to retire. I had not retired far before I fell in with Captain Massias, with the greater part of his command. They retreated by the way of Capt. Miller's—we are now encamped at Jefferson.

I never experienced so much alarm: The inhabitants are flying in all directions. If we do not get reinforced, there will be scarce a family left in the county: The inhabitants dread Colonel Woodbine and his Indians, more than the British. Provisions are hard to be got. I shall do all in my power to protect the frontier of this part of the county. I have but eighty-five men with me. The men, women, and children are all running away. I hope you will contrive some way to reinforce us. I shall never desert this part of the county, while I can raise a man.

While writing, a Mr. Brown made his escape from St. Mary's—he informs me, that the enemy are collecting all the horses and saddles about that place. From the best information we could obtain, it appears that they intend marching by land to Savannah. I shall endeavor to check their march as much as possible, at every advantageous post. I have not been able to ascertain their numbers. There is still a large force at Cumberland, at Point Petre, and in the town of St. Mary's.

I have the honor to be your's sincerely.

WILLIAM SCOTT,
Lieut. col. com. detachment."

CHARLESTON, JAN. 13.

The following highly interesting news was received in town (express) at 10 o'clock last night, and handed us by a gentleman of the first respectability, for publication.

St. Mary's, Jan 8, 8 o'clock, P. M.

I avail myself of the express, which will leave here to night, to inform you that information has just been received of 14 sail of British vessels being off the bar, amongst them two 74's, one razee, and four frigates, the balance smaller vessels, with 1000 ***** and 500 white troops on board. The Fleet has been seen from Fernandina all day; and the gentlemen who came up in the boat this evening, say they saw three sail coming in.

A Spanish government schooner has been wrecked last night, which was detained yesterday by the enemy. The captain dined on board the Dragon yesterday, and landed at Amelia to-day.

The object given out is, that they intended taking possession of Cumberland Island for the purpose of landing their sick—no doubt to establish a rallying point for the people of —— to flock to their standard.

P. S. The enemy's light vessels are said to have passed the bar, coming in. We may expect a visit from them to-morrow.

The following is an extract of a letter from Colonel Hawkins to the Editors, dated Creek Agency, Dec. 29.

"The army will encamp 20 miles west of us this evening. I follow after them to-morrow, being detained a day to organize 100 Uchies who are here enrolled in the service of the United States. It is reduced to a certainty that a British fleet of 70 or 80 sail are on the sea coast near N. Orleans.—[*Milledg. Journal.*

Extract of a letter from General Winchester, to G. S. Gaines, Esq. dated

Mobile, 20th Dec. 1814.

"You will have heard of the loss of the gun-boats before this reaches you. The facts in this case as communicated to me, are—On the 15th inst. the boats were engaged with the van of the British fleet, between *Ship* and *Cat* island, until so many appeared, that the gun-boats retreated, and stood to the westward. The enemy manned out a great number of boats and barges, and passed outside of Cat island, and thus got ahead of the gun-boats, before they got to the entrance of St. Joseph's island, owing to a calm and current ahead, and captured all five of them. Five or six of the enemy's barges gave chase to the *See Horse* and run her ashore near Shield's store. The crew abandoned and burnt her."

Copy of a letter from George S. Gaines, Esq. to Gov. Blount, (in which the foregoing letter was enclosed) dated,

St. Stephens, M. T. Dec. 22.

Dear Sir—On my way from Mobile three days ago, I met with Doct. Armstrong from Pensacola, who had been left at that place with the men wounded in the late affair there. The Doctor informed me that the British fleet which passed Pensacola, from the best information he could procure, amounted to at least 120 sail. They appear to be making an establishment on Ship Island, opposite the mouth of Pascagoula. You have a copy of a letter just received from Gen. Winchester; which will inform you of the fate of the gun-boats mentioned in my last. We can receive no supplies in future from New Orleans; and the army in this quarter must suffer, without timely supplies from Tennessee, by the way of Tombigbee, &c.

Respectfully,
GEORGE S. GAINES.

Extract of a letter from Major Gen. A. Jackson to Gov. Blount, dated

New-Orleans, Dec. 17.

"The protectors of the gun-boats have truly sustained the American character; and sold their lives and liberties to the enemy with great slaughter. 130 row boats made the attack—18 only were seen returning to the fleet.

"The above is the report of Doctor Marshall, of the Navy.

A. JACKSON."

New-York, Jan. 18.—Noon.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Exchange Coffee-House, Boston, Jan. 16th—12 o'clock

Messrs. Lang, Turner, & Co.

Arrived below, the British ship Hero, Roger Penwick, late master, Daniel F. Weeks, prize master, prize to the privateer brig Ino, White, of Portland, captured the 23d Dec. in latitude 35, long. 61.

The Hero is of London, 610 tons burthen, 14 guns and 27 men, and was from Halifax bound to Jamaica, 5 days out, laden with fish and lumber.

The Bulwark 74, and Saturn, the former on the 12th, and the latter on the 15th, had both sailed, supposed for Boston Bay.

The Leander, 50, which sailed the 2d December with a fleet of transports and merchant vessels for Castine, and was separated in a gale, returned about the 14th with several of the fleet, and was to sail with the same again for Castine on the 18th.

The Narcissus frigate, with a convoy of transports, was to sail the next day for Bermuda.

The captain and prize-master have arrived up this morning, and I have learned the following on conversing with them:

The Hero sailed from Halifax (the town) the 15th, and from below the 18th Dec. Capt. F. informs, that no privateer had been sent in there since the 24th Nov. (the day he arrived there,) and that no prize had arrived since the brig Superb of N. York, from Charleston.

The above two ships, with the Maidstone, and the Wasp, were all the war vessels in port.

The Maidstone arrived about the 12th and was refitting there the 18th. She reported having fallen in with a frigate which passed her without regarding her signals, and went off. It was undoubtedly a British frigate, for it could not have been the Constitution, as she sailed from here the 17th; therefore all the stories of her having sunk the Maidstone proves to be entirely false, and they tend to show that there must have been some misunderstanding on the part of the prisoners lately landed from the squadron in the sound, when the British officers related the circumstance or it must have been a wilful intention on the part of the British officers themselves to hoax the Yankees (as they style it) for the purpose of elating them, thereby to make the mortification the greater, on learning it was not true—if this was the case, I hope they have been disappointed.

There had been no later accounts from England than the 5th Nov. and nothing new at Halifax.

BOSTON, JAN. 20.

It was reported yesterday, that a gentleman had arrived at Salem, who left Halifax on the 1st inst. and stated, that the Packet (of whose arrival at H. we have heard) brought London intelligence to Dec. and of a very pacific nature.—One of our Envoys, it was said, had been invited to attend the Congress at Vienna. American produce was very low at Halifax.

We learn, that captain Richardson arrived at Newburyport on Wednesday evening, from Bermuda, via Castine, at which latter place he arrived from the former, in a transport ship. He left Bermuda about the 18th of Dec. where he had been a prisoner three months, having been captured by the Lacedemonian frigate. He stated, that about 400 American prisoners were there when he left. A considerable number had been recently sent to England. Several American captains were released with captain R.

FROM CANADA.

We have been favoured with a Montreal paper of the 7th inst.

It would appear from speculations in the Canadian Papers that a Canal of 80 miles is contemplated to be cut between Montreal and Kingston, to avoid the rapids and currents of the river.

Montreal, Jan. 7.—From the best information we fear that the American army is making a movement at Gravelly Point, Sackett's Harbor, and Plattsburgh—it is said to cut off our communication with Kingston, or at least to harrass our army on the frontiers.

On Wednesday the most noble the Marquis of Tweedale gave a *Grand Ball* and *Supper* at Holme's Hotel, to about *One Hundred* of his friends—nearly half of them were citizens of Montreal.

Postcript.—Accounts are said to have just arrived, which state, that the Americans attempted to take Fort Niagara by surprise. They failed in the object, and were repulsed with great loss.

[If there had been an attack, we should undoubtedly have heard of it.]

Extract of a letter from the head of Lake Ontario, Dec. 5th, 1814.

"I think the enemy won't trouble us this winter; but Gen. M'Arthur having shewn the Kentuckians the road from Detroit, I am not without apprehension of an attack from that quarter in the course of it: with a view to the destruction of the establishment we are forming at Turkey Point; the completion of which would bring us again on their frontier; and it must be obvious that checking it in the bud, would be their policy. I hope, however if they do make such an attempt that it will meet with defeat. There is rather a want of provision at Burlington. I hope however, it is momentary and that when the farmers begin to thresh out their wheat, &c. there will be enough; it would be a great relief if Government would remove the Indians and their families, particularly the western ones, nearer to the supplies that have come from home, which might easily be brought in sleighs returning that bring up stones to this country; their rations are cut off by government, and they live upon the inhabitants. Hogs in the pen, and cattle in the fields, are now game with them; which is hardly fair, when it is considered how much this part of the country has and is obliged to suffer from its local situation, by the enemy, and the pressure of war upon it."

NEW-YORK, JAN. 21.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

By information from the east end of Long Island, we learn that in the snow-storm on Tuesday night last, the British sloop of war Sylph (capt. Evans, in the list) struck on the bar the south side of the island, off Canoe Place, Southampton, and went to pieces. Of the crew, which consisted, it is said, of 117 souls, melancholy to relate! only the purser and 5 men remained on the wreck in the morning, and were saved by people from the shore. A large number of dead bodies are reported to have drifted up on the beach. A few days will furnish authentic particulars of this distressing event.

The sloop Jay, of New-York, a small coaster, came on shore in the late snow-storm, near Southhold, with no person on board. Two hats were found on the beach, and the crew are supposed to have perished.

Confirmation of the loss of the British sloop of war Sylph.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Mott Reynor, and several other people, arrived in town from Southampton and its neighborhood, all of whom confirm the loss of the Sylph.

Mr. Reynor states, that the Sylph was run on shore, under full sail, at Shinicock, or Canoe place, near Southampton, the south side of Long Island, on Monday night, the 16th inst. and, melancholy to relate, out of her crew, (which consisted of 117 souls) only 6 were saved, viz.—the Purser and 5 seamen, who were taken off the wreck on the following morning.

We also learn, that a great number of the dead bodies had been washed ashore, and several casks, trunks, &c.

[Steele's List of Sept. 1814, states, that the Sylph sloop of war, is a ship, rated at 18 guns, built in 1801, commanded by Geo. Dickens, Esq.; George Burt, 1st Lieut.; John Custis, Purser, and was on the Halifax station.

BOSTON, JAN. 21.

The Legislature of this state will convene to-day, in this town.

Of the Senate of this commonwealth, twenty-seven members are federal, and thirteen are democratic. The House consists of 508 members, of whom 352 are federal and 156 are democratic.

A gentleman who came in the Eastern Mail Stage this forenoon, who left Castine on the 14th instant, informs that a transport ship with about 200 troops arrived there that day from Bermuda.—She was one of the fleet of 7 sail (4 merchantmen and 3 transports, with about 500 troops on board) which sailed from Bermuda under convoy of the Cossack, and separated in a gale about 6 days out. She had a passage of 24. He saw a gentleman who came in her, who informed him, that he had a Bermuda paper which contained London dates to the 18th Nov. brought to that Island by a vessel in 22 days passage from Portsmouth, Eng. but had given it to the commanding general at Castine. All the information he recollected to have noticed, was, that Lord Hill, after being ready for some time to sail from Portsmouth or Plymouth, had been ordered not to sail, and had returned to London, as there were expectations of a peace with this country. This is all the information he communicated.—There had been no late arrival at Castine from Halifax.

Capt. Fenwick of the prize ship Hero, had a Halifax paper of the 16th December, which has been mislaid and cannot be found. He states, that it contained an account of the arrival at Barbadoes (brought by a vessel from Barbadoes, arrived at Halifax) of a fleet of transports, having on board 3000 troops under Gen. Keene; if so, they are probably part of the force gone against the city of New Orleans. It will be recollected, that this force sailed from Ireland in October, on a secret expedition.

The privateer schooner Paul Jones, of Wiscasset, has arrived at Booth Bay, with a fine brig of 170 tons, laden with fish and lumber, from Castine for Jamaica, her prize.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 21.

LATEST FROM THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR WASP.

We learn from a friend, who arrived here yesterday from Beaufort, N. C. that a Portuguese brig had arrived at that port, in 14 days from Turks Island, laden with salt. The Portuguese captain informed, that he was boarded off Turks Island by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, on a cruize. [It is 32 days since the Wasp boarded the above brig.]

COUNTERFEITERS.

We are happy to announce to the public, that through the usual activity and vigilance of the Police Department, another gang of counterfeiters have been apprehended and committed to prison for trial. The amount of notes already discovered upon them, is upwards of eight thousand dollars. They consist of 5s, 10s, 20s, and 50s, on the various banks of Manhattan and Mechanics' of this city; Farmers' Bank, of Troy; State Bank, and Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, at Albany; Bank of Pennsylvania, Bank of Philadelphia, and Bank of North America; Bank of Trenton; Bank of Alexandria; Bank of Baltimore; Bank of Virginia; Bank of Columbia. Most of the bills are a good imitation, and some of the signatures are well executed. The citizens are requested to be on their guard against receiving any spurious bills of the above description, as a very considerable quantity of them have found their way into circulation. Messrs. Hays, Bogert, Montgomery and Farrington, the marshals who officiated on this occasion, deserve much credit; as they succeeded in surprising the gang in the very act of signing and forging the names.

N. Y. Col.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, FEBRUARY 2.

Capture of the Frigate President.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New London, to his friend in this place, dated January 23, 1815.

"I take a moment before the closing of the mail, to announce to you the capture of the Frigate PRESIDENT, Com. DECATUR, commander.—This painful information has been communicated this evening by a flag from Rear Admiral Hotham, off this station—she was captured on the 15th inst. by a detachment of His Majesty's ships (to use the Admiral's own expression.) Com. Decatur has gone to Bermuda in the Endymion. Upwards of 20 letters have been put into my hands (by request) to forward to their friends: I presume from the force opposed to Com. Decatur, neither national nor individual honor has been lost."

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The Senate concurred in the Amendments of the H. of D. on the *Defence Bill*—and on Wednesday, the Legislature proceeded by joint ballot of both Houses, to the election of the General officers—The Major Generals were elected in the following order:—

1st. Brig. Gen. Robt. B. Taylor,
2d. Lt. Col. Armistead Mason.

On Thursday the Brigadier Generals were elected in the following order:—

1st. Brig. Gen. John H. Cocke,
2d. Lt. Col. C. F. Mercer,
3d. Lt. Col. David Campbell, (Abingdon,)
4th. Lt. Col. John W. Green, (Fredericksburg.)

The Legislature determined, by a Special Act, to devolve on the Executive, the appointment of the Staff, viz:—Adjutant General, Inspector General, Quarter-Master General, Commissary General of Ordnance and Stores.

Thursday night came, before the ballots were concluded—and as soon as that business was completed, the Legislature closed its long session and adjourned *sine die.*—[*Enquirer.*

Latest from New-Orleans.

FROM THE NASHVILLE (TEN.) WHIG OF JAN. 11.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A number of private letters were received here by the mail of yesterday, from New-Orleans; which are published below, and will give our readers a correct idea of our situation there. The two armies are in full view of each other. Their forces are said to be nearly equal. The battle commenced on the 23d, and kept up as late as the 30th, the date of our last advices. From every information, we have just claim to the advantage of the battle,—and our loss, although considerable, is doubtless much less than the enemy's. The brave Cols. Lauderdale and Henderson, major Eavenaugh, with many other worthies (whose names we have not learned) have breathed their last. Colonels Dyer and Gibson wounded.

Extract of a letter from Col. R. Butler, Adjutant General, dated Camp 6 miles below N. Orleans, Dec. 30, 1814.

"I am here surrounded with the din of war—artillery and small arms alternately playing. On the 23d at night we attacked the enemy; and as reported by deserters, we killed, wounded and took prisoners about five hundred. Our loss comparatively *very small.* Col. Lauderdale and Henderson have bit the dust, and are no more.—The latter on the 28th inst. at which time the enemy advanced on us, with a view to storm the works; but they found us too strong to attempt it. We opened our artillery, and a deserter says we killed 140 men that day—among them Sir Beverly Eavanson of the 85th. We cannot estimate their force as yet correctly—we are in fine spirits, and have no doubt of drubbing the rascals."

LOUISVILLE, KY. JAN. 4.

Passed the Falls on the 28th ult. the Steam Boat Enterprise, loaded with public property, consisting of 24 pounders, carriages, shells, small arms, &c. for General Jackson's army.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Keel Boat commanded by Captain Smallman, loaded with arms and ammunition, consisting of about 3000 stand of arms, 8000 pounds of powder, three tons balls, shells, &c. intended for General Jackson's army, that lodged on the Falls on Friday last, has been (through the exertions of Capt. John Nelson) gotten off with little or no damage and proceeded on her voyage on Monday last.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, were he now alive and at the head of the government, with the slender means which have been lately voted by the representatives of the people, could not possibly carry on a successful war against our enemy, great as were his talents, both as a military chief and a statesman; and great as was his *love of country.* How then can it be expected that Mr. Madison is to be every where victorious? If he has neither men to fight the battles of the republic, nor money to pay them with, how can victory against our enemies, be obtained? Let our representatives fill the *treasury* and fill the *ranks*; and then, if matters go wrong, let us exclaim against the "*mismanagement*" of administration. For my part, I am rather inclined to wonder how it has happened, that with such *inadequate* resources, and such *ill judged* parsimony, our administration has been able to do so much. God must have helped them, who is able to do all things; and who has manifestly taken *this* nation by the hand, or it would have been *impossible* they could have got forward, in the glorious manner they have done. Except the affair at Washington, an open village (too extensive to be suddenly fortified without money) the enemy during the last campaign, have been defeated in every quarter. God bless Mr. Madison! What more could have been expected from Washington himself? Let us lay the blame of our miscarriages to ourselves, and before we ungenerously reproach our public servants, let us examine whether, we, ourselves, have done our duty. If our representatives will not strengthen the hand of the government in time of imminent peril, how can it be expected that they shall rise above the difficulties of the nation, & repel our enemies? As well might the man, with his waggon in the mud, expect that Hercules would assist him, without "laying his shoulder to the wheel and whipping his horses."

Fellow citizens! *without delay*, furnish the necessary supplies of men and money, to your government; and turn out of your service all those who *squeamishly stickle* for "*constitutional* rights," and all the evil men who impede your progress to victory, to peace, to greatness and to happiness! All these are in our power, if we stand by our government. If we do this, in a proper manner, we shall beat our enemy with as much certainty as the sun shall rise to-morrow; and sink him into a depth of disgrace, at which all Europe will rejoice and laugh. Our ability to fight our enemy, has now become certain, and we have only to be faithful to ourselves, in order to drive him from our soil, forever.

CHATHAM.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale a young Negro Man who is stout active and healthy, and would be a very valuable fellow on a farm.

WALTER B. SELBY.

Shepherd's Town, Feb. 2.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

SPIRIT of Washington descend!
Again thy country's rights defend
From trait'rous usurpation;
Transfuse, through ev'ry heart, that fire,
Which rous'd a nation's martial ire,
As worthy of a nation!

How must thy sainted visage frown,
When thro' heaven's glory looking down
On a rebellious faction,
Whose aim is to dissolve those ties,
Which link man's spirit to the skies,
And prompt each noble action.

For, in rebellion's horrid train,
Come neighbors dragg'd by neighbors slain,
And brothers, too, by brothers;
Sires by their sons all wounded o'er!
Sons by their fathers drench'd in gore!
And daughters by their mothers!

Is there no arm made bare to save
Columbia's honor from the grave,
As in our revolution?
No vials fill'd with wrath above?
No red hot thunderbolts of Jove,
In awful retribution,

For those who would a world divide—
A glorious empire sever wide,
And chain a nation slaves?
Those "scribes" and "high priests" of the day,
Who bribe a "Judas" to betray
The very power that saves?

Is heaven's eternal vengeance spent?
Or why are not its lightnings sent
To blast our country's foes?
Must traitors in their plots succeed?
Must freedom perish?—patriots bleed,
And none to interpose?

No. Hope, which cheers the darkest hour,
Points to that great Almighty Pow'r,
Though vengeance seems to pause;
Some Washington will yet arise,
Sent by a warrant from the skies,
And vindicate our cause.

Columbia's sons will e'er be free;
"To be," they cry, "or not to be,"
Is now the rallying word:
And rushing from ten thousand hills,
Vict'ry's loud shout the battle stills,
And Justice sheathes her sword.

W. R.

FROM THE BOSTON EVENING GAZETTE.

Mr. Burdick—The following sentimental thought was written by a *Sailor*, who felt and reasoned like a Christian.

S.

STILL tost tempestuous on the sea of life,
My little barque is driven to and fro,
With wind and waves I hold unequal strife,
Nor can decide the doubtful course I go.

Contending passions are the storms that rise,
And error's darkness clouds the mutual ray,
The lamp of reason seldom gilds the skies
With lustre equal to direct my way.

But there's an hour when every storm shall cease,
All darkness fly, and brilliant suns appear;
My barque be shelter'd in the port of Peace,
And ride eternal at an anchor there!

ITALY.

The excavations of Pompei are pursued with the most unremitting zeal by the Neapolitan government. The most recent discoveries have been three new magnificent tombs adorned with sculpture, and a hall which is supposed to have been the court of justice, and which is decorated with a triple row of columns.—Bronze stoves were also found in the same place, of the most beautiful form, with a Faun and Bacchus two feet high, and exquisitely formed. Lastly, a small bronze Gladiator, precisely similar to that which has been already so much admired, and which is in the attitude of supplicating life from the spectators. A short time ago, there was also found a beautiful silver vase, which seemed to have been used in religious worship—it is covered with figures in relief, and resembles in form that of the Royal Cabinet of France, which has been published by Caylus and Don Martin. There is a third vase quite similar in the cabinet of the late Cardinal Borgia.——There has been discovered in the Cabinet of Medals at Milan, a Chinese work, published in 1750, by order of the Emperor Kien Long, containing drawings of upwards of 900 vases, resembling those denominated Etruscan. Several appear to be of very remote antiquity.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated September 5, 1814.

"We have a very curious collection of company here at present, and more of the same kind daily flocking in: Smooth speaking gentlemen, who by dint of post-chaises and four have left their sleepy creditors gaping after them with a "who'd have thought it?"—divers insolvents, who by virtue of Redesdale's kindness have paid all demands by a *bill at three months*—ladies who have galloped hither in the hopes of regaining the roses they have lost in the dissipations of routs and balls in London—some upon the prudent plan of paying about one third less for house-rent and necessaries of life than English house-jobbers, bakers, and butchers are in the habit of exacting—young Misses, whose wise Mammas having neglected their education when the mind is susceptible of improvement, have resolved to make up the deficiency by engrafting upon them a connoissureship in striped shoes, clock stockings, short backs, and large bonnets—some in the vain hope of out-stripping, by change of scene, that inveterate pursuer *Ennui*—some upon the sole errand of drinking better wine than they fancy they are able to procure at a tavern in London—in short, a most glorious *hoche-pot*—rogues in search of a new identity—lumbering sputterers of bad French; jaded beauties—speculating mammas with tight-shoed and short petticoated daughters—yawning coxcombs, and decriped sensualists."

A CARD.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts immediately.

Those who have been so dilatory in paying off, and do not come forward now, may expect to find their notes and accounts in the officers hands in a very short time. He hopes there are but few, if any, who will suffer him to resort to that unpleasant and unprofitable means.

JOHN CARLILE.

Jan. 26, 1815.

A young Negro Woman,

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, on a credit of six months, (the purchaser giving bond with approved security) at the house of Mr. Basil Williamson, at Harper's Ferry, on Friday the 3d day of February next

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN,

accustomed to house work, the property of the estate of John Wager, dec'd.

JOHN BAKER, *Adm'or of J. Wager's estate.*

January 26, 1815.

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.

For Sale or Rent,

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

ROBERT AVIS.

Oct. 27th. [tf.

FOR SALE,

A healthy Negro Woman,

About 34 years of age—sold for no fault. For terms apply to the Subscriber, living near the White House, Jefferson County, Virginia.

ALEXANDER REILEY.

January 19. [3 w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber forwarns all persons from receiving from John Wilkins, a note I gave James Bar, last spring, which note said Bar transferred to John Wilkins.

JACOB ROCKINGBAUGH.

January 19. [3 w.

100 Dollars Reward.

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

JAMES,

about 30 years of age, 6 feet 3 or 4 inches high, yellow complexion, slender made, and very polite in his conversation. Had on a brown cloth coat, drab home made cloth pantaloons, striped swan-down waistcoat, and new double soaled shoes—he also took with him a variety of cloathing. Fifty dollars will be given if taken fifty miles from home, and if any greater distance the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass.

MOSES GIBBONS.

December 12, 1814. [3 w.

Latest Fashions.

THE 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 neatest fashion and in the best manner—And 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 made so that it will wear smooth and easy, without drawing—He tenders his most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since his commencement in business in this place, and hopes that durable work, done with dispatch and at moderate prices, will insure him a continuance.

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 bone and 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 colt 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.

ROLLIN MOLER.

January 12.

Rye Wanted.

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

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

October 13.

FOR SALE,

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

JOHN GRIGGS.

December 8.

Pay me what thou owest

Our 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 prefered; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext, whatever) 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 tenders his best thanks to his old punctual customers, and informs them, that he will feel pleasure in serving them, with such articles as they may want.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 10.

NOTICE.

THE 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.

FULLING AND DYING.

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

BENJ. BEELER.

December 8.

A Fuller Wanted.

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

October 27.

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

JOHN ALLCOCK.

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

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.

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

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 spiritous liquors" passed December 24th, 1814—every person who shall after the first day of February, 1815, distil 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 Stills 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 enable the distiller to comply with the several provisions of law.

WILLIAM DAVISON,
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Vi.

January 5, 1815.

Notice

IS hereby given that by an act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of Government and maintaining the public credit by duties on Sales at Auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spiritous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for encreasing 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 licenses 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 DAVISON,
Col. Rev. 9th Dist. Vi.

January 5, 1815.

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thornly, near Harper's Ferry,
December, 22, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1815. [No. 357.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted *three* weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

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

To the Freeholders of the District composed of the Counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy and Jefferson.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the United States. It is possible the curious may be disposed to inquire, why I have become a candidate without the sanction of a committee? To this interrogatory, I answer, that the recent method of nominating candidates by committees, however highly I may incline to appreciate the practice, is, nevertheless, as it seems to me, no way preferable to the ancient custom, which every one understands. Again, I have been induced to declare myself at this time, and in this way, by request of my friends, who think with me, it is the wish of a majority of the Freeholders of the District. If, however, we should be mistaken in this particular, whatever the result may be, I will cheerfully submit to, when fairly ascertained on the day of the Election. All I desire is to give the people an opportunity of making a selection, and all I ask, is an unbiassed expression of public opinion. This manner of proceeding appears perfectly congenial with the first principles of our government, with all our political institutions, and consequently can be liable to no rational objection.—Here, perhaps, it may not be improper to premise, that I trust my deportment on this occasion will be found fair and manly; and that if I should meet with an opponent, he shall receive from me, all the politeness and decorum, due from one gentleman to another.

To those gentlemen in the upper parts of the district, with whom I have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, I am persuaded I shall be exonerated from the charge of egotism and of complimenting myself, when they are informed, that I am a Farmer in the middle walks of life, and that if honored with their suffrages, my circumstances are such, that I will neither be *driven* from the path leading to the prosperity of our country, by *want or poverty*, nor *allured* from it by *avarice or ambition*.

Citizens of the District, if an ardent attachment to my native soil; if many friends and relatives, whom I esteem and venerate; if a numerous progeny intertwined with every moral perception of my heart; if either, or all these considerations combined, can rivet a man to his country and to liberty—These motives, these inducements, which in my estimation, are the most powerful that can operate on the human mind, shall be left by me, as pledges in your hands, that I will stedfastly adhere to your interest, and the honor of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

MAGNUS TATE.

Berkeley County, Jan. 19, 1815.

Official—From New Orleans.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated Camp below New Orleans, 20th Dec. 1814.

The enemy having by the capture of our gun-boats, obtained command of the lakes were enabled to effect a passage to the Mississippi at a point on the side of New Orleans, and about 9 miles below it. The moment I received the intelligence, I hastened to attack him in his first position. It was brought on in the night and resulted very honorably to our arms. The heavy smoke, occasioned by an excessive fire, rendered it necessary that I should draw off my troops, after a severe conflict of upwards of an hour.

The attack was made on the night of the 23d—Since then both armies have remained near the battle ground, making preparations for something more decisive.

The enemy's force exceeded ours by double, and their loss was proportionably greater. The moment I can spare the time, I will forward you a detailed account. In the meantime I expect something far more important will take place. I hope to be able to sustain the honor of our arms and to secure the safety of this country.

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

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major Gen. Com'g.

Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of War.

Head Quarters, 7th Military District,
Camp below New Orleans, 27th Dec. in the morning.

SIR—The loss of our gun-boats near the pass of the Rigolets having given the enemy command of lake Borgne, he was enabled to chuse his point of attack. It became therefore an object of importance to obstruct the numerous bayous and canals leading from that lake to the highlands on the Mississippi. This important service was committed, in the first instance, to a detachment from the 7th Regiment, afterwards to Col. De Laronde of the Louisiana militia, and lastly, to make all sure, to Major Gen. Villere commanding the district between the river and the lakes, and who, being a native of the country, was presumed to be best acquainted with all those passes. Unfortunately, however, a picquet which the general had established at the mouth of the bayou Bienvenu, and which, notwithstanding my orders, had been left unobstructed, was completely surprised, and the enemy penetrated through a canal leading to his farm, about two leagues below the city, and succeeded in cutting off a company of militia stationed there.—This intelligence was communicated to me about 12 o'clock of the 23d. My force at this time, consisted of parts of the 7th and 44th Regiments not exceeding six hundred together, the city militia, a part of Gen. Coffee's brigade of mounted gunmen, and the detached militia from the western division of Tennessee, under the command of Major General Carrol. These two last corps were stationed four miles above the city. Apprehending a double attack by the way of Chief Menteur, I left General Carrol's force and the militia of the city posted on the Gentilly road; and at five o'clock P. M. marched to meet the enemy, whom I was resolved to attack in his first position, with Major Hind's dragoons, General Coffee's brigade, parts of the 7th and 44th Regiments, the uniformed companies of militia under the command of Maj. Planche, 200 men of color, chiefly from St. Domingo, raised by Col. Savary and acting under the command of Major Dagwin, and a detachment of artillery under the direction of Col. McRea, with two six pounders under the command of Lieut. Spots; not exceeding in all 1500. I arrived near the enemy's encampment about seven and immediately made my dispositions for the attack. His forces amounting at that time on land to about 3000, extended half a mile on the river, and in the rear nearly to the wood. Gen. Coffee was ordered to turn their right, while with the residue of the force, I attacked his strongest position on the left, near the river. Com. Patterson having dropped down the river in the schooner Caroline, was directed to open a fire upon their camp, which he executed at about half after seven. This being the signal of attack; Gen. Coffee's men with their usual impetuosity rushed on the enemy's right, and entered their camp, while our right advanced with equal order. There can be but little doubt, that we should have succeeded on that occasion with our inferior force in destroying or capturing the enemy, had not a thick fog which arose about 1 o'clock, occasioned some confusion among the different corps. Fearing the consequences, under this circumstance, of the further prosecution of a night attack with troops then acting together for the first time, I contented myself with lying on the field that night; and at four in the morning assumed a stronger position about two miles nearer to the city. At this position I re-encamped, waiting the arrival of the Kentucky militia and other reinforcements.—As the safety of the city will depend on the fate of this army, it must not be incautiously exposed.

In this affair the whole corps under my command deserve the greatest credit.—The best compliment I can pay to General Coffee and his brigade is to say they behaved as they have always done while under my command. The 7th led by Major Pierre, and the 44th commanded by Col. Ross distinguished themselves. The battalion of our militia commanded by Major Plauche realised my anticipations, and behaved like veterans. Savary's volunteers manifested great bravery; and the company of city riflemen having penetrated into the midst of the enemy's camp were surrounded, and fought their way out with the greatest heroism, bringing with them a number of prisoners.—The two field pieces were well served by the officer commanding them.

All my officers in the line did their duty, and I have every reason to be satisfied with the whole of my field and staff.—Colonels Butler and Platt and Major Chotard, by their intrepidity, saved the artillery. Col. Haynes was every where that duty or danger called. I was deprived of the services of one of my Aids, Captain Butler, whom I was obliged to station, to his great regret, in town.—Captain Reid, my other Aid, and Messrs. Livingston, Duplissis and Davižac who had volunteered their services faced danger wherever it was to be met, and carried my orders with the utmost promptitude.

We made one Major, two subalterns, and sixty-three privates prisoners; and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been at least —. My own loss I have not as yet been able to ascertain with exactness, but suppose it to amount to 100 in killed, wounded and missing. Among the former I have to lament the loss of Col. Lauderdale, of General Coffee's brigade, who fell while bravely fighting. Colonels Dyer and Gibson of the same corps were wounded, and Major Kavenaugh taken prisoner.

Col. De Laronde, Major Villere, of the Louisiana militia, Major Latour of engineers having no command, volunteered their services, as did Drs. Kerr and Hood, and were of great assistance to me.

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

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Comd'g.

Hon. James Monroe,
Secretary of War.

Headquarters, 7th Military District,
Camp below New-Orleans,
December 29, 1814.

SIR—The enemy succeeded on the 27th in blowing up the Caroline, (she being becalmed) by means of hot shot from a land battery which he had erected in the night. Emboldened by this event, he marched his whole force the next day up the level, in the hope of driving us from our position, and with this view opened upon us, at the distance of about half a mile his bombs and rockets. He was repulsed, however, with considerable loss—not less, it is believed, than 120 in killed. *Ours* was inconsiderable—not exceeding half a dozen in killed, and a dozen wounded.

Since then he has not ventured to repeat his attempt, though lying close together. There has been frequent skirmishing between our picquets.

I lament that I have not the means of carrying on more offensive operations.—The Kentucky troops have not arrived, and my offensive force at this point does not exceed 3000. *Theirs* must be at least double—both prisoners and deserters agreeing in the statement that 7000 landed from their boats.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Camd'g.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of War Washington.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, January 28.

From the N. London Gazette of Wednesday.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

On Monday afternoon a flag came up from the enemy's squadron of this port, was brought too off Port Trumbull, and delivered a letter of which the following is a copy:

"Rear Admiral Hotham has the honor to request General Cushing will please to convey the enclosed letter to the lady of Commodore Decatur; who the rear admiral begs leave to acquaint Gen. Cushing is gone to the Bermudas in good health, on board the Endymion; having been captured in the U. S. frigate President, on the 15th inst. by a detachment of his majesty's ships.

H. M. Ship Superb,
Off New-London, 22d Jan. 1815.

Rear Admiral Hotham also begs leave to commit the accompanying letters to the care of Gen. Cushing, which were received from persons late of the President."

The letters were from Com. Decatur to his lady, and other officers to their friends; and none official. The officer who came with the flag declined making any verbal communication. A letter from an officer to his friend was read and forwarded. It was written on board the Pomona. It briefly stated that the President was captured in the afternoon of the 15th inst. after an action of four hours and a half, by four British ships. That the 1st, 4th and 5th lieutenants were killed, and the sailing master and two midshipmen wounded, with a great loss of men. The lieutenants killed we understand are Messrs. Babbit, M. C. Perry, (brother to Com. Perry) and Hamilton, son of the late Secretary of the navy.

It appears that the enemy prohibited any particulars of the action from being communicated; from which we must infer that although they gained a frigate, they have reaped no laurels from the capture.

The President sailed from New-York on Saturday evening, and on Sunday morning before sun-rise, the Majestic razee, which lay near Plumb Island, got under way in the greatest haste, and proceeded to sea, leaving her water-casks principally on shore. A remarkable circumstance, which leads to the suspicion that information of the sailing of the President was received by traitorous communication, in 12 hours after her sailing:—which, not improbably, led to her capture.

The action must have been principally a running one, and nearly parallel to the coast of Long Island, as the firing was distinctly heard at Stonington and Newport.

It appears, before the brave commodore struck his flag, he was assailed by the frigates Pomona, Forth and Endymion, and the razee Majestic; and we have no doubt, that in this bloody and lamented action, a new glory perched on the American standard.

The private armed boat Retaliation, John Rogers, commander, on the 21st inst. brought in a boat from Lyme, with two men on board named Russel and Gilbert, on suspicion that they were bound on a trading trip to the enemy's squadron. Her load consisted of sheep, turkeys, geese, soap, candles, pepper, cheese, eggs, &c. On Monday they were brought before a court of enquiry, where an examination was had; but whether upon the evidence they are to be holden for trial remains undecided. The men in the interim are committed to gaol.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 28.

U. S. Frigate President captured. This vessel sailed from this port last Saturday week in co. with the brig Macedonian, brig Venus, and schr. Hollins bound on a cruise. The day after she sailed she found herself chased by 3 enemy frigates, the Endymion, Pomona and Majestic razee, who had been watching her. The Endymion first came up with, engaged and crippled her, so that the Pomona soon joined the combat. She sustained a running fight with them for four hours and a half, when perceiving the other frigate and razee coming up she struck.

The following letter from an officer on board to his friend in this city, sent in by a flag from the squadron off New-London, furnishes all the particulars that have come to hand.

On board H. B. M. S. Pomona, At Sea, Jan. 28.

"I have only time to communicate to you the unpleasant news of our capture, the night after sailing from Sandy Hook. We were chased by the Majestic, Endymion, Tenedos and Pomona frigates.—The Endymion being the fastest sailer brought us to action. Our rigging and sails being much cut up enabled the others to come up. After receiving four or five broadsides from the Pomona, and