FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE NEW-ORLEANS VICTORY.

A SONG.

Tune—"*Push about the Brisk Glass.*"

WHEN the blood-hounds of Britain from Baltimore driven,
To New-Orleans were fain to repair,
Their hearts like old Pharoah's were hardenʼd by Heaven,
To perish in multitudes there,
Brave boys,
To perish, &c.

Their visions of riches were quickly dissolvʼd,
Their prospects of plunder soon fly,
They found a brave people all firmly resolvʼd,
To meet them—to conquer—or die.

MONROE saw the danger: the watch-word he gave,
And in arms rose a patriot throng,
A band of great heroes, as noble and brave,
As eʼer shone in victory's song.

Gallant JACKSON was there, and himself is an host,
Brave COFFEE and CARROLL, well known,
Haste, haste, sons of glory, or Orleans is lost,
The proud enemy thinks 'tis his own.

They met, and they fought, and they conquerʼd the foe,
He felt the full force of their wrath,
Brave HENDERSON—LAUDERDALE, ye were laid low,
But you died a most glorious death.

The tears of affection shall water the spot,
Where the warrior's lovʼd ashes do rest,
The fame of their actions shall neʼer be forgot,
Their memory still shall be blest.

How oft did the enemy vainly attempt,
To break thro' the patriot's line;
They held freedom's sons and their cause in contempt,
A cause that is truly divine.

Yes! The home of their hearts, and the land of their sires,
Lov's pledges, and beauty's sweet charms,
A holy devotion of ardor inspires,
And heaven has prosperʼd their arms.

Britain's army still foilʼd, full of envy and rage,
Resolvʼd the entrenchments to storm;
"Come let us," they cried, "those militia engage,
"In columns we closely must form.

"Let our leaders be ready to scale the mud wall,
"Let us rush on their ranks without fear;
"Before Europe's conqʼrors New-Orleans must fall,
"And those woodsmen will soon disappear."

With courage undaunted they marchʼd to the place,
With a firm and resolute air:
How little they thought of defeat and disgrace,
But JACKSON & Co.—*they were there?*

The cannons did roar, and the bullets did fly,
And cut down their columns like straw;
Full of wonder and madness their officers cry,
Such hot work as this we neʼer saw.

'Twas a scene most sublime; it was awfully grand,
For Heaven did soon interpose,
Interposʼd in behalf of a favorite land,
And scatterʼd our insolent foes.

While the demons of death the invaders destroyʼd,
While in numbars their spirits depart,
Some guardian angels their labour employʼd,
To shield each American heart.

Thrice did the bold Britons, with courage most true,
March up, the mud wall to attack;
As oft the brave band of Americans too,
Did force them with speed to fall back.

At last, in confusion, in dread, and dismay,
They fled in great haste from the field;
And Wellington's troops will remember the day,
When to the men of the west they did yield.

The streams ran with blood, and in heaps lay their slain,
Full many a Briton lay low;
Far, far from their home which they'll neʼer see again,
Though their fate will awaken much woe.

Ye Americans brave—ye firm patriot souls,
How shall we express our kind thanks,
While great Mississippi her deep current rolls,
Your praises shall ring on her banks.

Oh! blest be your names, who a nation have saved,
To you O what gratitude's due,
On each honest bosom your memʼrys engraved,
How oft shall we think upon you.

Tennessee—Louisiana—Kentucky, all hail,
Your glory is bright as the sun,
And whenever invaders our coasts shall assault,
May we serve them as you have now done.

Let Britain hence learn,'tis in vain to contend
With freemen, whose triumphs we sing,
For whatever may happen they shall in the end,
Prove too much for the slaves of a King.
Brave boys,
Prove too much for the slaves of a King.

Ellersly Feb. 1815.

The following anecdote, the authenticity of which is undoubted, strikingly illustrates the philanthropy, as well as the characteristic energy of GENERAL JACKSON.

For some time after the first settlement of Kentucky, the wilderness which separated that country from the adjacent settlements of Virginia, was much infested with Indian depredations. In consequence of the repeated murders which had been committed, it had become necessary for persons wishing to go to, or from Kentucky, to collect in considerable numbers at some stockade adjoining the wilderness, and then to march through in a body with as much celerity as possible. Of one of these companies was Gen. Jackson (at that time a young man, and in obscurity;) as also a Mr. More, who had with him his wife and child, who were the only females in company. The progress of the party being much retarded by the woman and child (who were unwell) some of them became dissatisfied, and fearful that the Indians should thereby be enabled to collect in sufficient force to destroy them and at length more than one half of the company resolved to push on, and leave the rest behind. It was in the morning this resolution was taken, when the party had stopped to take some refreshment.—Those who were going on, having saddled their horses, were about to set off, when Jackson, who was an entire stranger to Mr. More, and as far as he knew, to the rest of the company, stept forward into the road with his gun, and observing that they had combined for mutual security and ought to adhere to each other, concluded by swearing that he would kill the first man who should attempt to desert his comrades. The determination of his manner, produced such an effect upon the party, that they instantly laid aside all thought of proceeding, and the company went through together in safety. Mr. More (who relates the anecdote) attributes to this interference alone, the safety of the party, and feels towards General Jackson the most lively gratitude as the preserver of his wife and of his infant.

D.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at the late dwelling of George Pults, deceased, near Smithfield, Va on Thursday the 9th day of March inst. all the personal property of which he died possessed, consisting of horses (among which is a very valuable stud colt four years old this spring,) milch cows with calves, and other cattle, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, among which are some good feather beds and bedding, a good piece of home made fulled cloth, farming utensils of every description, wheat, rye, corn and oats by the bushel, grain in the ground, bacon and beef, a quantity of good flax, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention—The greater part of which will be sold on a credit of twelve months; the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and continue till all are sold.

DANIEL FRY, *Adm'or of Geo. Pults, dec'd.*

March 2.

FOR RENT,

A plantation of 1 2 acres of land on Opequan Creek, near Smithfield, belonging to the estate of Geo. Pults, deceased.

DANIEL FRY, *Adm'or.*

March 2.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 10th inst. at the dwelling of the late Moses Burr, deceased, the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of horses, horned cattle, hogs, sheep, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of articles too tedious to mention—Nine months credit will be given for sums above 5 dollars, on approved security being given. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A NEGRO WOMAN, belonging to the said estate, with her three children, a boy and two girls, will be sold at private sale.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, and those having claims to bring them in properly attested for settlement.

JAMES BURR, } *Executors.*
JOHN M'GARY, }

March 2. [2 w.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 11th inst. at the Shop of John Conway, cabinet maker, dec'd, all the personal estate of which he died possessed, consisting of a large handsome horse, about five years old, suited for the saddle or geers, a number of cabinet maker's tools, some finished and unfinished furniture, mahogany, walnut, pine and poplar plank, and scantling, a man's saddle, and many other articles too tedious for insertion. A credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser giving bond and approved security The sale to begin at 10 o'clock, A M.

WILLIAM CLARK, *Adm'or.*

Charlestown, March 2. [2 w.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold on Saturday the 25th inst. at the house occupied at present by Dr. Lee Griggs, the following property, viz: bed steads, tables, chairs, hogsheads, tubs, tight barrels, brass candlesticks, one large cupboard, looking glasses, two stills and a boiler, worms, &c. and sundry articles too tedious to enumerate A credit of six months will be given on all sums above two dollars. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

JOSEPH MENGHINI.

Smithfield, March 2. [4 w.

N. B. All those persons who purchased at my sale in March last, are hereby notified that their obligations became due on the 22d December last, and for their convenience he has left their notes with Mr. James Clark of Smithfield, for collection—those who fail in taking up their notes against the first of April next, may be certain they will be put into the hands of an officer, for collection.

J. M.

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.

Blacksmith's Business.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he intends commencing the above business about the 15th inst. at the shop formerly occupied by John Haines, in Charlestown, where all work in his line will be executed in the best manner and with quick dispatch—he also intends carrying on the business of saddlery, plating, finishing stoves and making stove pipe. From his complete knowledge of the business and a desire to please, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY ROCKENBAUGH.

Charlestown, March 2. [1 w.

PEACE!!

THE Subscribers intend recommencing their old business in the house they still occupy. All persons in arrears to them either by bond, note, or book account, also to Moses Wilson, senr. his old accounts not being yet settled, are requested to come forward and discharge the same. Every person may have it in their power to pay off their accounts without farther cost. Flour and every species of produce a good price—having the means in their hands wherewith to pay—They are thankful to their punctual customers, and hope in future to regain their custom. Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be taken in payment, of all debts.

M. WILSON, & SON.

Charlestown, March 2.

A Negro Woman for Sale.

WE will sell at Public Sale, a stout healthy Negro Woman, on the first day of March court, at the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown. She is a good cook, housemaid, washer and ironer—has seven years to serve from the first of April next, and is offered for sale for no fault.

M. WILSON, & SON.

March 2.

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber wishes to rent the House he at present occupies, near Mr. Henry Haines's tavern, for one year. Possession may be had the first of April—Terms will be made known by making application to

SHEPH'D S. CHURCH.

Charlestown, Feb. 23. [3 w.

FOR RENT,

For one or more years,

A two story dwelling House, opposite Mr. Henry Hanes' tavern, in Charles Town. It is well calculated for public business, or would suit a private family. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

JOHN HAINES.

February 23. [t. f.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from near Keys' Ferry, some time in the month of Dec. last, *a dark bay horse*, about fifteen hands high, ten or twelve years old; no particular mark recollected except some white hairs about the root of his tail. The horse was seen in the neighborhood of capt. John Briscoe's, a few days before Christmas; it is very probable he may be in the neighborhood between that place and Smithfield. Any person finding and returning him to me shall receive the above reward.

T. S. BENNETT.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 23.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

The subscribers have just received and for sale, a quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

of the last years crop, and raised in this neighborhood.

Weaver's Reeds or Slays,

of a good quality.

GLASS WARE,

CONSISTING OF

ONE & TWO QUART GLASS PITCHERS, QUART, PINT, & HALF PINT TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, &c.

Homemade Linen, Twill'd Bags, and Flax.

BAR IRON & CASTINGS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

JOINER'S TOOLS,

Of good quality, and handsomely finished.

Have also just received a supply of SPUN COTTON, of various Numbers.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 shall 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 steadfastly adhere to your interest, and the honor of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant,

MAGNUS TATE.

Berkeley County, Jan. 19, 1815.

☞ WE are authorised to state that FRANCIS WHITE, Esq. will be a candidate at the election in April next, to represent the counties of Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, in the next Congress of the U. S.

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.

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 swansdown 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.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is authorised to sell a tract of land in Jefferson County, about four miles from Charlestown, and six from Shepherd's Town, adjoining the lands of Capt. John Able, and Mr Cato Moore, containing 134 acres. This land is equal to any in the county, in point of fertility, and is well timbered. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the land, before purchasing. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

JOSEPH WISONG.

February 16. [tf.

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.

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, MARCH 16, 1815. [No. 362.

From the Montreal Herald of Feb. 18, 1815.

PEACE.

This intelligence we published in an Extra on Wednesday last, which was forwarded to all our Subscribers in Lower Canada; but want of opportunity precluded the possibility of our favoring those in Upper Canada with information of the great event. However, we know that several gentlemen travelling to the Upper Province have been furnished with numerous copies, which will sufficiently diffuse the news, and save us from the imputation of being neglectful to our valuable friends, who have supported us with a most liberal hand.

Until the conditions of this miracle are known, it would be useless to make any comments thereon; but in the mean time we may be permitted to express our apprehensions; and these are gloomy enough.

Before the Treaty was signed there is reason to believe that the Congress of Vienna had terminated its arduous labours in the re-establishment of the equilibrium of Europe; consequently forming the basis of a durable peace in that portion of the Globe, without taking any notice whatever of the war between Great Britain and the United States,—This is what we anticipated, and this is what we suppose to have urged the American Commissioners to patch up a treaty of Peace, by which their country can lose nothing even if the Ratification should be refused by Mr. Madison. Indeed there might be strong reasons laid down to imagine the whole a systematic trick on the part of the Commissioners, by instructions from their unprincipled masters. In the mean while, let us make a few anticipations on the conditions of this treaty. The first pretensions of the British Commissioners regarding the Indian boundary, appear to have been given up in the conferences of October.

After this, what would follow about the occupations of Upper Canada, but a mutual restitution of Posts? The Americans would tell the English we hold more than you do. We have the command of Lake Erie, Huron and Superior; hold fort Malden, and all the country up the Thames to Grand River, including Long Point, while you have only the insulated fort of Michilimackinac, and the fortress of Niagara. Will it not be liberal in us if we condescend to give up our extensive conquests in exchange for yours, which can be no great annoyance to the Uoted States? We dare say the British Triumvirate would in a moment assent, thereby exposing our Indian allies, and Upper Canada as much as ever to the future in-roads of American ambition. If these speculations prove to have foundation, Upper Canada will have been sold, and Lower Canada into the bargain. In a word, British North America would soon be severed from the parent country. The Peace will only be a truce of a few years, by which time the Americans will have a well appointed regular army to bid us defiance. The English will consent to give in exchange, the Penobscot Territory for a road to Halifax. Commissioners will be appointed to settle the rights of fishing, and the East and West India Trade; and to sum up the whole, we fear the greatest Nation in the World will again be made the dupe of the most contemptible people ever recorded in history.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—This morning every preparation was made for proroguing the Legislature, arising from differences between the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, on the article of privilege, in consequence of a call by the House, some days past, on the honorable Mr. Ryland, for information in his quality of Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.—We understand that at the hour appointed for the governor's going down to the Council room, an arrangement took place between the different branches of the Legislature, which precluded the necessity of prorogation.

In our columns is inserted the American official account of the repulse of our army near New-Orleans on the 8th ult. This, with numerous private letters, leave no room to doubt of our having the worst of the day; but we flatter ourselves that the British account will present a different picture. Gen. Jackson considers our army still very formidable, and that he must yet count upon acting on the defensive.

There is a report which is believed to be well founded, that the British shipping had got farther up the river, whereby they could support the army. It is added, that a heavy cannonading was heard at New-Orleans, several days subsequent to the 13th; the date of general Jacksons letter. We are sorry we cannot get the paper containing this intelligence. Although the Americans speak confidently as to the safety of the place, they may yet be deceived. When gen. Wolfe landed about 1500 men, supported by 2000 more, to attack the French position between the falls of Montmorenci and Beaufort, they were repulsed with nearly half their number killed, while the enemy lost little or nothing; yet this did not appal gen. Wolfe; he persevered, and finally succeded, in executing the object of the expedition. May not the same kind of fortune happen at N. Orleans? Admitting the enormous disparity of loss, as represented to be correct, there is nothing new in the tale. Gen. Grant, when attacked at St. Lucie by the French army of 4500 men, ordered gen. Prescott with 20 flank companies, and the 5th regt. the whole perhaps did not amount 1800, to oppose the enemy. This was done so effectually, that the French retreated, after losing one quarter of their force, while that of the British was scarcely worth recording. At Savannah the late gallant general Prevost, whose army consisted of only 2300 men, was assailed by the combined army of France and America, 9000 strong; but they were repulsed with the loss of 1100 men; that of the British was only 17 killed and 20 wounded.

LATEST FROM ORLEANS.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in Washington, dated Feb. 3.

Since my last the enemy has embarked the whole of his army and is now off Ship Island. Our prisoners have been exchanged—Those of our company who had been taken, arrived two days ago.—Among them were G. V. Ogden, Pollock, Lynn, Laverty, Doctor Cochrane, &c. &c. Doctor Flood went to the fleet to attend them. They state that the enemy is occupied in building a number of boats, and is believed to be scarce of provisions. We cannot yet ascertain whether or not he intends paying us another visit. I think it probable that he either expects and is waiting for a supply of provisions to move off, or is waiting a reinforcement. If he could not succeed after landing his whole force, it is not probable that he will again attempt it with a disheartened remnant of a shattered army, and against an augmented and inspired force. Mr. Ogden says that the enemy landed 15,000 troops, 11,000 of the line and 4,000 marines and sailors.—Doctor Flood states, that from what he saw when on board their fleet, he thinks they must have nearly 1500 wounded.—He understood they had lost a great number, say 3 or 400, in drowned while passing from and to their shipping; that one of their boats with 80 men sunk, and not a soul saved.

Their loss in various ways has been immense. They acknowledge they have lost two of their best generals, and that we have beaten the finest troops that Europe can boast of. Gen. Keane is not dead as it was believed when I last wrote. He received two wounds which would have been mortal had not the balls been spent.

The British officers, I understand, bestow great praise on Gen. Jackson. He certainly deserves more than eulogy from his country—His exertions have saved his country. I have no doubt but that we shall beat the enemy, let the point or points of attack be made where they may. Mr. Duffy who arrived to-day, states that he passed, one hundred miles above Natchez, about two thousand volunteer Kentuckians, all armed coming to join us. This is the first intimation we have had of this force. If they continue to come down they will really "glut the market." A large force in this country is indispensable.—This state is an important link in the federate chain, not only as regards the local interests of the country above, but as regards the union of the states. We have been most providentially saved. I am now fully convinced, that had the enemy succeeded (being master of the river, the lake and the seas) in getting possession of this country, he could not have been dispossessed again, at least from Baton-Rouge down.

The war here has given rise to a great many good anecdotes. The members of our company, while prisoners, being found to be gentlemen of distinction, occasionally dined with the Admiral and other officers of rank. The Admiral observed that he was astonished to find such men as they were, and merchants too, bearing arms against the British, who came to give them commerce—that they expected, when they came to find balls and suppers given. Laverty answered, "we have given you the *balls*, you must now look out for the suppers." The admiral, turning to one of the officers present, said, "take that out of your wig."

Adj't and Inspector General's Office, February 27th, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.

At the request of Colonel Charles G. Boerstler, of the 14th Infantry, an enquiry has been instituted, relative to his command of an expedition from Fort George in the summer of 1813, and particularly of his conduct in the affair called the "battle of the Beaver Dams."

The Court of Enquiry have reported the opinion, viz.

That the march of the detachment from Fort George to the Beaver Dams, 23d and 24th June, 1813, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Boerstler, was made in an orderly, vigilant and military manner:

That the personal deportment of Lieut. Colonel Boerstler, in the action which followed, was that of a brave, zealous and deliberate officer, and the conduct of the *regular* officers and men under his command, was equally honorable to themselves and to their country:

That a retreat from the field after the force of the enemy had been ascertained, could not be justified on any military principle; and if attempted *en column*, must have exposed the men to certain death in their ranks, with very little means of resistance; if by *dispersion*, the immediate massacre of the wounded, and the slaughter in detail of a multitude of exhausted and tired fugitives, must have been the inevitable consequence:

That the surrender was justified by existing circumstances, and that the misfortune of the day is not to be ascribed to Lieut. Col. Boerstler or the detachment under his command. And the Court is unanimous in the expression of this opinion and foregoing report of facts.

(Signed) JAS. P. PRESTON,
President of the Court of Enquiry, and Col. 23d Infantry.

ATTEST,

LEWIS B. WILLIS,
Capt. 12th Infantry, and Recorder of the Court.

The opinion of the Court having been approved, Colonel Boerstler will join his regiment, and honorably resume his command.

By order of the Secretary of War,

D. PARKER,
Adj't & Insp. Gen.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

[Translated for the Commercial Advertiser, from Paris papers, per the Surprise.]

Madrid, Dec. 13.—A report which is unfortunately too well confirmed, has spread abroad in this city the greatest consternation. The royalists and the insurgents of the kingdom of Mexico have united, and proclaimed, unanimously, the political independence of the northern part of our possessions in America.

Austria, Dec. 13.—The journals of Germany do not cease to announce the closing of the Congress. I can assure you that it is impossible to foresee an end to it, so long as they cannot come to an agreement about Poland. Russia claims it, in virtue of the treaty concluded between her and Prussia at Kalitz; but France, Austria, England, Spain, Portugal and Sweden, refuse to leave Poland in the hands of a power already too preponderating. They propose, either to maintain the ancient partition of Poland; or, what would be more just, to make of it an independent kingdom, governed by a Polish King, which would form a barrier between Russia, Prussia and Austria.

There is no understanding, as you have been able to perceive from my preceding letters, in relation to the future fate of the King of Saxony. At the beginning, England had shewn more than indifference for the interests of this Prince; but, since the new instructions which Lord Castlereagh has received from his goverament, this minister has united himself to the ministers of the five other powers. They go so far as to say, that Prussia herself was disposed to give up to that sovereign the greatest part of his kingdom provided that she lost nothing in Poland. In fact, the cause of the King of Saxony has always been here the object of the most lively interest; and it is the general opinion, that this prince will be re-established on his throne.

The third subject, which at this time occupies the Congress, is that relating to the Kingdom of Naples. The rights of King Ferdinand are so incontestible, and they ought to be so sacred with England, whose faithful ally this prince has ever been, that we can hardly believe that these rights will not finally triumph over the engagements contracted by some powers with King Joaquim.

It is said that the Empress of Russia is pregnant. This event will be very important for Russia. The Emperor Alexander has no children.

Paris, Dec. 22.—Letters from Madrid state that England has demanded of Spain, as an indemnity for the war, Mahon and Ceuta; they add even that the Spaniards are making preparations for the defence of Mahon. These reports do not appear to be well founded.

Altona, Dec. 11.—It is said that the Senate of Hamburgh has been obliged lately to sign an engagement not to make any alteration in the fortifications of the city, until the end of the Congress.

From the Moniteur of Jan. 2.

Vienna, Dec. 20.—The report gains strength, that the Prince Royal of Wurtemburgh will marry a Princess of the North.

Hamburgh, Dec. 22.—The Russian army, under the orders of Count Beningsen, marches in three columns for the Dutchy of Warsaw.

Brussels, Dec. 28.—Letters from Ghent state, that the English Legation quits that city next week. It is believed that the American ministers will yet remain there a fortnight.

We learn from Amsterdam, that the expectation of a peace between the U. States and England has had the most happy effect upon the funds of the American loan, negociated with the Bankers, Hope, & Co. They have fallen in three months to 73. To-day they are up to 83; a point, to which they have not been for two years.

Madrid, Nov. 18.—The whole nation is expecting the most happy result from the new administration. They speak of a total dismission of the privy counsel of the King, and particularly of M. Ostolaza, to whom is attributed all the rigorous measures which have been taken of late.

Vienna, Nov. 9.—By a decree of the 8th, the Emperor of Austria has appointed their Royal Highness, the Prince Regent of England, and his brother the Duke of York, field marshals of his army, in consequence of a desire which these princes had manifested, of having some grade in the Austrian armies.

Vienna, Dec. 20—Baron Schull, the Austrian minister near the Court of Wirtemburgh, and who has been here since the assemblage of the Sovereigns, killed himself on the night of the 16th or 17th. We are ignorant of the cause.

Ghent, Dec. 25.—The arrival of a Courier from London, and of one from Mr. Crawford, American Ambassador at Paris, produced several conferences, and without doubt contributed to accelerate the result of peace, which was signed yesterday in the afternoon. It is easy to perceive the joy and satisfaction of the people of this city. Accustomed to consider the Americans as almost erased from the list of nations, they have seen them at length take up and sustain the most noble attitudes as an independent people, proud of its patriotism, its force and its ancient glory. No doubt the condition of the peace will be honorable to both parties. When ratified, it will con-

tinue to add to the common prosperity of Belgium and Holland.

It appears that ever since the 26th November, the American Commissioners have been persuaded that England would make peace. Embarrassed in her finances, she had been compelled to make some great and mortifying avowal. The lenders or bankers to whom she had recourse, said—"you ask us again for 3000,000, but how will you pay us? You have contracted engagements with all the powers of Europe, which are ruining you; you have upon your shoulders the war with America, which is draining you, and which you notwithstanding refuse to put an end to." A noble count interrupted them and protested the pacific sentiments of the Court of St. James. The bankers wanted some more positive assurances; and on the next day, we learned from the papers that the negociations for peace were in a very favorable train. This manoeuvre could not escape the sagacity of Mr. Gallatin and his colleagues.

Mr. Todd, one of the Secretaries, and son-in-law of Mr. Madison, had invited some gentlemen of his country and some others, to partake with him of a liquor with which the Americans used to treat their friends on *Christmas Day*, and which is called *eggnog*. At noon, while they were waiting for the eggnog, engaged in pleasant conversation; suddenly the American beverage made its appearance, and Mr. Todd said—"It is 12 o'clock; well, gentlemen, I announce to you that peace has been made and signed between America and England." Very soon Messrs. James Gallatin, Carroll, Hughes, and his Excellency Mr. Clay, entered and confirmed the news. The writer of this, considers it one of the most pleasant moments of his life, in having been a witness of the burst of joy to which this event gave rise. In a few minutes the exchange of the whole city were informed of it.

Rome, Dec. 16.—We are expecting a visit from the August Sovereigns assembled at Vienna; many of the Roman Lords have offered large sums of money to his Holiness to defray the expenses which the visit of the sovereigns will occasion.

Vienna, Dec. 15.—The sickness of the Prince De Ligne continues to excite solicitude. His age and even his sickness have not diminished his amiableness and humor. He said a few days ago "They have exhausted all kinds of spectacles in amusing the Sovereigns. I will prepare them a new one—the funeral of a Field Marshal."

LONDON, Dec. 1.

Within the last three days a great American house has purchased upwards of two millions in the funds.

Sir H. Wellesley, our ambassador at Madrid, has obtained permission to retire from a situation which recent events have rendered irksome and disagreeable.

The importation of refined sugars is prohibited in France.

Orders have been sent to our fleet on the American coast to destroy every vessel that the capturing commander may not think worth sending into port.

Parliament has adjourned to the 9th February.

The Prince regent's wife is on a visit to Naples, and receives great attention from Murat.

DECEMBER 8.

The report now is that Bonaparte is to be removed to the island of St. Helena.

The duke of Wellington is to remain ambassador at Paris.

DECEMBER 10.

Louis XVIII. has stated the debts incurred by him and other branches of his family, in foreign countries, at 30 millions of franks; the interest of which he first engages to pay out of his civil list, the principal to be afterwards incorporated in the French funds.

The pope is said to have acknowledged the king of Naples, whose sovereignty is now recognised by all the powers of the continent except France, which would of course prefer a Bourbon on the Neapolitan throne as the most likely means of regaining her ascendancy in Italy.

The diet at Christiana unanimously elected Charles XVIII. king of Norway, on the 4th ult. and proclaimed him the same day. The crown prince was present, and took the oath of fidelity to the new sovereign. Count d'Essen was invested with the dignity of stadtholder of Norway.

DECEMBER 19.

A schism is said to exist in the cabinet as to the American war, and it is reported a change of ministry will take place.

Gen. Kempt has come home to put ministers in possession of the actual state of Canadian affairs.

Vienna, Dec. 13.—The fears entertained for the Prince de Ligne were unhappily but too well founded. This Prince has just expired; it is an irreparable loss for his friends. He retained his wit, his sallies, and his amiable character to the last moment.

Ghent, Dec. 29.—The day before yesterday the Constituted Authorities of this city paid a visit in a body to the English and American Legations, to congratulate them on the cessation of differences between the two nations, by the conclusion of an advantageous peace. The American Ministers gave yesterday evening a diplomatic supper in their hotel; the greatest cordiality prevailed at it between them and the English Ministers, who, in a few days, will give in their turn an entertainment to the American Legation. The Departure of the Ministers of the two nations will take place shortly.

The London Courier of the 30th Dec. says, there are some who seem to expect that Mr. Madison will refuse to ratify the treaty signed by his commissioners. They remind us of the conduct of the former President, Mr. Jefferson, who refused his ratification to a treaty signed on the 31st Dec. 1806, between Lord Holland and Lord Aukland, Messrs. Pinkney and Monroe.

A Liverpool paper says—"The fall which has taken place in the value of American produce during the present week, is less considerable than had been expected on account of the small stock of the chief American staples which now remain in the market. The effects of the American pacification have been very promptly fell in this port; a vessel is already announced to sail for one of the ports in the U. States."

The Chatham 74 guns, is ordered to be manned, and will, it is supposed, be sent to America. No preparations for an extended system of warfare have been relaxed.

The Tamor sailed from Plymouth on Sunday for America, and another vessel from Portsmouth yesterday. The last, we suppose, was the bearer of the Treaty of Peace.

Cadiz, Dec. 6.—The commerce of this place is in a deplorable condition. The current discount upon Bills of Exchange is 12 per cent. The Exchange with Madrid is 2 1 2 per cent. gain. The Exchange with Corunna is 6 per cent. loss. The Royal paper money [vales reals] is at 63 per cent. discount, and uncertain even at that price, and merely nominal, as there are few or no purchasers. The most wealthy merchants manifest a great desire to embark their families and their fortunes for some of the Spanish colonies in the New World, and if unfortunately the current reports respecting New-Spain, we are very apprehensive that our capitalists (who vivify not only Andalusia, but the whole kingdom of Spain) may emigrate with their riches, and thus augment the resources of the Trans-Atlantic United States of the HIPANO AMERICANS.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

THE ALGERINE WAR.

It is probable that many of our readers may not bear in mind the facts on which the recent Declaration of War against Algiers is predicated. We have therefore obtained for their information the Report made on the subject by Mr. Gaston of the House of Representatives, chairman of the committee to whom the bill was recommitted in secret sitting.—The documents accompanying the Report which are too long, and perhaps not proper, for present publication, are so conclusive as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one who hears or reads them, of the impossibility of re-establishing Peace with the Dey of Algiers, unless by coercion, except under the most base and humiliating condition. Our readers may judge of the inveterate hostility of that barbarian tyrant towards us, growing merely out the most sordid cupidity and natural ferocity and cruelty of temper, by two or three facts, collected from a momentary glance at the documents accompanying the Report of the committee.

A person was entrusted, as from the American merchants in Spain, with the task of endeavoring to procure the liberation of the eleven or twelve of our citizens captive in Algiers, for whom he was authorised to give a ransom not exceeding 3000 dollars per man. To every attempt of this kind, the Dey replied "that *not for two millions of dollars would he* SELL HIS AMERICAN SLAVES!"

In reply to an application, in the most confidential manner, to one of the Dey's ministers, to know the terms which the Dey expected to extort from the United States (by keeping our citizens slaves) in the event of a treaty with them, it appears, that "it was a settled point with the Dey, from which he could by no means swerve, that, in the first place, for *the privilege of passing the streights of Gibraltar, two millions of dollars would be required of the American government*, and that THEN the stipulations of the late treaty *might* be renewed (the old tributary treaty) after paying up all arrears of tribute," &c. &c.

THE REPORT.

The committee to whom has been referred the bill "for the protection of the United States against the Algerine cruizers," with instructions to enquire and report in detail the facts upon which the measure contemplated is predicated, report,

That in the month of July, 1812, the Dey of Algiers, taking offence, or pretending to take offence, at the quality and quantity of a shipment of military stores made by the United States in pursuance of the stipulation in the Treaty of 1795, and refusing to receive the stores, extorted from the American Consul General at Algiers, by threats of personal imprisonment, and of reducing to slavery all Americans in his power, a sum of money claimed as the arrearages of Treaty stipulations, and denied by the U. States to be due; and then compelled the Consul and all citizens of the United States at Algiers abruptly to quit his dominions.

It further appears to the committee, that on the 25th of August following, the American brig Edwin of Salem, owned by Nathaniel Silsbee of that place, while on a voyage from Malta to Gibraltar, was taken by an Algerine Corsair, and carried into Algiers as prize. The commander of the brig, Capt. George Campbell Smith, and the crew, ten in number, have ever since been detained in captivity, with the exception of two of them whose release has been effected under circumstances not indicating any change of hostile temper on the part of the Dey. It also appears, that a vessel, sailing under the Spanish flag has been condemned in Algiers as laying a false claim to that flag, and concealing her true American character. In this vessel was taken a Mr. Pollard, who claims to be an American citizen, and is believed to be of Norfolk, Virginia, and who as an American citizen is kept in captivity. The government, justly solicitous to relieve these unfortunate captives, caused an agent (whose connection with the government was not disclosed) to be sent to Algiers, with the means and with instructions to effect their ransom, if it could be done at a price not exceeding three thousand dollars per man. The effort did not succeed, because of the Dey's avowed policy to encrease the number of his American slaves in order to be able to compel a renewal of his Treaty with the United States on terms suited to his rapacity. Captain Smith, Mr. Pollard, and the Master of the Edwin, are not confined, nor kept at hard labor; but the rest of the captives are subjected to the well known horrors of Algerine slavery. The committee have not been apprized of any other specific outrages upon the persons or property of American citizens besides those stated; and they apprehend that the fewness of *these* is attributable to the want of opportunity and not of inclination in the Dey, to prey upon our commerce and to enslave our citizens. The war with Britain has hitherto shut the Mediterranean against American vessels, which it may be presumed will now shortly venture upon it.

The committee are all of opinion upon the evidence which has been laid before them, that the Dey of Algiers considers his treaty with the United States as at an end, and is waging war against them. The evidence upon which this opinion is founded, and from which are extracted the facts above stated, accompanies this report, and with it is respectfully submitted.

SALEM, MARCH 3.

Last night, about half past 9 o'clock, some of the British prisoners confined here on board of the prison ship, succeeded in cutting a hole through her bows, and 8 precipitated through, directly under the fire of the guard on deck. Several muskets and pistols were discharged at them to no effect. They made their way over the ice in North River. The alarm bell being rung the citizens turned out in pursuit of them, when two of the number were secured in North Fields, about half a mile from the ship—the others have not been heard of. This is the third attempt they have made to escape since the news of Peace. A number on board have declared their intention never to embark for England.

BOSTON, MARCH 4.

We understand, that two powerful squadrons (to include the whole disposable force of the United States) are preparing for the Mediterranean, against the Algerines. The first division, it is reported, will consist of the light vessels purchased at New-York by capt. Porter, the Guerriere and Constitution frigates, &c.

From the recent report of the frigate Constitution being spoken, it is probable she was proceeding to cruize on the European coasts; and when in want of supplies, might bring home Messrs. Bayard, Gallatin and Clay.

The frigates United States and Macedonian are fitting for sea at New London. The Guerriere, at Philadelphia, and Constellation at Norfolk, are ready for sea.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 16.

Married, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. by the rev. Mr. Fry, Mr. Abraham Eversole, of Frederick, to Miss Elizabeth Allemong, daughter of capt. Christian Allemong, of Jefferson county.

Died, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Haines, wife of Mr. Nathan Haines, of this county.

On the 15th inst. after a short and severe illness, Mr. William Bennett.

Within a few days past, the following among other appointments have been made, by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate.

Fulwar Skipwith, to be Consul for the United States at Paris.

J. R. Fenwick, (late a Colonel in the army) to be Consul at Alicant.

William Drayton, (late a Colonel in the army) to be Consul at L'Orient.

Daniel Strobel, of South Carolina, to be Consul at Nantz.

William B. Barney, to be Consul at Triest.

Richard M'Call, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul at Barcelona.

James Murray, (the former Consul) Consul at Liverpool.—[*Int.*

When the news of peace reached Sackett's Harbor, 600 ship Carpenters were at work upon 1 ship of 98 guns, 1 of 74 guns, one frigate of 44 guns! The keels had been laid, and the other work in some forwardness.

THE TRANSIT ARRIVED.

Extract of a letter from New London, dated 1st March, 1815.

The U. S. schr. Transit, capt. Richardson, from Bordeaux, has just arrived here, having on board Christopher Hughes, Jun. Esq. of Baltimore, the secretary of the embassy at Ghent. Mr. Hughes is the bearer of the Treaty of Peace and Amity between G. Britain and the U. States, which was signed at Ghent by the Plenipotentiaries of the two powers on the evening of the 24th Dec. Mr. Hughes left Ghent immediately after, stopping but a day in Paris with Mr. Crawford. He reached Bordeaux on the 1st of Jan. but the Transit was unfortunately detained in the Garonne until the 12th. Mr. Hughes will proceed immediately to Washington.

VERBAL.—FROM EUROPE.

The Transit arrived at New-London on the 1st inst. from Bordeaux; sailed on the 6th Jan. and left the river on the 12th.

An intelligent passenger very politely furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following observations relative to the situation of the European Powers, viz:

"That the Congress of Vienna was still in existence, though it was believed that there was no harmony in the views of the great powers composing it. It is understood that Russia insists on the restoration of Poland under her exclusive auspices. Prussia does not oppose this measure, but insists on the entire acquisition of Saxony. Austria and England indirectly oppose these views and act in concert. The movements of the former indicate a determination to retain under her dominion the late kingdom of Italy, and the provinces lately pertaining to the French Empire in that country, and in Illyria, Damatia, &c.; while the latter is employing all her influence in the consolidation of the military strength of North Germany, Holland, and Belgium; with the same views, both these powers seem desirous to cultivate the best understanding with the King of Naples, whose military establishment is reported to surpass 80,000 men, and to be on the best footing of organization & equipment.

"The unsettled state of public affairs in France; her deranged finances; the general discontent of her military; and the imbecility of the actual government of that country, have prostrated all her influence in the great politicial concerns of Europe; under such circumstances, all the talents and intrigue of her minister Talleyrand cannot raise her above a secondary consideration at Vienna: The illustrious exile of Elba continues to excite the interest and speculation of all Europe."

"It would be difficult to describe the interest which the continent of Europe has taken in the events which have happened in America during the last year. Long accustomed to receive all their impressions of America, and all the accounts of the events of the war immediately from England—the glorious affairs of Chippewa, of Niagara Falls, of Fort Erie, of Lake Champlain, and the defeat of Governor Prevost from the "new line of demarkation," all of which were correctly reported and understood in Europe, opened their eyes, and the people of the continent were not less amazed than delighted, at the gallantry and skill displayed by American commanders, and American soldiers.—The names of our naval and Military heroes are in the mouths of every one.—From regarding us as a people about to be conquered by the enormous, undivided power of Great Britain, the news from America began to be looked for with anxiety. Victories gained by Americans were reviewed as events of course, and their sympathies and admiration were completely enlisted in our behalf.—The American name stands high in the estimation of every country, not immediately connected with Great Britain, and in France especially, (where notwithstanding her claim of gratitude on that redeemed people, for so long maintaining, and at last restoring to them their beloved *Louis*,) to be known as an American is sufficient to insure a stranger the courtesy, and even the caresses of every class of the community."

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

ROBBERIES!

It is notorious that frequent roberies of a certain species are daily committed through the country, and, what ought to be considered extraordinary, attract very little notice. Nay, many people have become so familiarised to them, that they seem to be unconscious of their highly criminal nature. If taking property from others in a compulsory manner, without any pretence of right whatever, be robbery, then the acts which have called for this notice are of that character. It may, perhaps, be questioned whether they may not more properly be called *thieveries*.—Be it so—a name cannot alter the nature of a crime, and the guilt of its commission will remain precisely the same, should it even be found to be incapable of a legal definition. The practice to which I allude is men's writing letters, on concerns exclusively their own, without paying the charges of the post office.

The persons to whom they are addressed are thus obliged to pay for them, although they may have no interest in them, but on the contrary, are troubled by them with requests for services of which they would be very glad to be excused. Postage now, to men of business, or in public stations, has become a very formidable expence.—One without a conscience may think it no crime to subject the person to whom he writes to the payment of 25 or 50 cents for his letter, and it as but a trifling imposition; but we have seen by an advertisement of a gentleman of this city, that he has an account of several hundred dollars, arising from an accumulation of such impositions, and that in consequence of it, he will open no letter on which the postage is not paid. Such a resolution, generally adopted, is perhaps the only way to put a stop to such nefarious *robberies* or *thieveries*, call them which you please.

As this is a matter of public concern, it is hoped that the editors of newspapers generally, will give their readers this, or something better on the subject, to teach them the true notion of right & wrong in their intercourse with each other, at least in regard to one practice on which their consciences have slept too long, and on account of which they have need to pray for the forgiveness of their sins.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States have, by a joint resolution, signified their desire, that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the U. States with religious solemnity, as a day of thanks-giving and of devout acknowledments to Almighty God, for his great goodness, manifested in restoring to them the blessings of peace.

No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events, and of the destiny of nations, than the people of the United States. His kind Providence originally conducted them to one of the best portions of the dwelling place, allowed for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them, under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days. Under his fostering care, their habits, their sentiments, and their pursuits, prepared them for a transition in due time for a state of Independence and of self government. In the arduous struggle by which it was attained, they were distinguished by multiplied tokens, of his benign interposition. During the interval which succeeded, he reared them into the strength, and endowed them with the resources, which have enabled them to assert their national rights, & to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now happily terminated, by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine Author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favored land.

It is for blessings, such as these, and more especially for the restoration of the blessings of peace, that I *now recommend* that *the second Thursday in April* next be set apart, as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts, and their voices, in a free-will offering to their Heavenly Benefactor, of their homage of thanksgiving and of their songs of praise.

Given at the city of Washington on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the U. States the thirty ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

FEDERAL DIALOGUE.

Dramatis Personæ—Type, Quirk, and By-Stander.

Type. Well! You have heard gentlemen, that the Democratic faction have made peace notwithstanding all our predictions and assurances that the enemy would refuse to treat with *them*, but would make a treaty with *us* provided the people would place us in power—what are we to do or say now?

Quirk. 'Tis damned strange that the British had not waited the result of the next spring's elections, which might have been favorable in a great degree to federalism through the *pressure of the war* and the *collection of the heavy taxes*—But the Yankees dilly dallied so long about their separation from the union and making a separate peace with Great Britain, that I suppose she became wearied and disgusted at federal indecision, and alarmed at the consequences of last summer's defeats by sea and land. I can see but one course left, and that is to cry down the Treaty for its *omissions* (for the cursed thing appears perfectly reciprocal and honorable as far as it goes) and take a distinction between a Treaty honorable to the nation and dishonorable to the administration.

Type. What has been omitted which ought and could have been obtained?

Quirk. Why sir, there is no provision as to the East India or West India Trade—the fisheries are given up, and although the impressment of American seamen was one ground of the war, we have no security on *the face of the Treaty* against this practice being renewed.

Bystander. Ah, gentlemen, you will be met full in the teeth by the Democrats on these subjects—they will say and truely too, that as to the East India Trade, not under the control of the English, you will have *now* as great benefits as you ever enjoyed, and as to that part of it within their controul they only gave you, for *eight years before the war*, such a portion of it as they could not carry on by reason of their exclusion from the continent of Europe and the dependencies of those powers at war with them, so that if we loose this remnant held as before observed for eight years, by a *permissive* tenure only, the loss cannot be ascribed to the war just concluded, but to the *peace* between England and France—nor can you of right claim such a trade without a *commercial* treaty, in which England would secure to herself some *reciprocal* advantage; besides this East India trade drains the country of its precious metals, which never can return except through South America, and there the *exportation* of them is *forbidden by law*. It follows then that you object to a treaty of *peace*, because there is not tacked to it a treaty of *commerce* to satiate the cupidity and avarice of merchants and speculators at the expense of the great agricultural and manufacturing interests of the nation—but would you still continue the war to attain so *worthless* a thing to the nation, when you have no right to demand it without an equivalent, and have not even that equivalent to give? it is time enough to ask advantages of the British when our experience shall have demonstrated, that we can without injury to ourselves, give them a quid pro quo; but exclusive of these considerations, many politicians doubt the expediency or necessity of a commercial Treaty; holding that commerce can best regulate itself, and my friends must excuse me for, and if we do, the Democrats will not, that our party not long since complained of Government's interfering in regulating their commerce, insisting that they could regulate it better themselves. Moreover, would it not be the height of impolicy to attempt a commercial Treaty between two nations yet indisposed to mutual concession from the angry conflict of war? it is better to wait until the passions excited by the war have cooled down, and till our merchants learn to use less cunning in mercantile enterprizes and pursuits. As to the *fisheries*, the democrats will drive us in the argument like chaff before the wind—we have, say they, a *natural* right to fish in the sea at a certain distance from the shore, of course we would not condescend to ask of or *hold under* the British such a right, for it would be acknowledging as belonging to them a right of property in the ocean, which they could distribute among the nations of the earth according to their will and pleasure—the curing and drying fish after taken in the ocean, if done upon another man's land or land belonging to another nation, must be by consent of that man or nation; it is true by the Treaty of 1783, liberty was granted by the British to dry fish on any *uninhabited* island belonging to them in the neighborhood of the Fishing Waters, but when it should come to be *inhabited* such liberty should cease, and could not be revived unless by agreement with its inhabitants or proprietors. Now they will ask us this privilege was granted us thirty two years ago, and an immense tonnage and many thousands of seamen both British and American have ever since been employed in these Fisheries: the presumption is, that there is not at present, nor was there previous to the late war a single uninhabited spot or rather Island, in the neighborhood of the Banks of Newfoundland, and that it follows of course, that our privilege of drying fish under the treaty of 1783, had long expired before the abrogation of that Treaty by the declaration of war, and by consequence that the war operated only a *suspension* of the *natural* without affecting the *conventional* right; but not content with thus putting us down as to the question of right, they will tauntingly ask us whether we would continue the war for the *conquest* of a few barren acres of terra firma, on which to land and dry Yankee cod fish, or, to *force* the British into the grant of it, when we have thousands of acres of our own, not more than a day's sail from the fishing grounds, or could for a small compensation procure this advantage from the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, &c. No, these democrats will urge that this thing of barely drying fish weighs but as dust in the balance in the encouragement of the fisheries compared to what can be done for them at home by our own government—such for example as laying a prohibition on fish imported in Foreign vessels, taking off duties on all articles used in the fisheries, salt, sugar, molasses, hooks, lines, leads, duck, cordage, cables, hemp, iron, twine, tonnage, naval duties, &c. &c. and by commercial regulations with catholic countries (giving them an equivalent) insuring a market for our fish in exclusion of the British, for how we are the only two great rivals in this Trade—such, gentlemen, will be the language of these fellows. Well, how do you expect to get on with the last objection, the omission to provide against impressment of seamen? I am really apprehensive that this is the weakest of the three, and we put at hazard at least, if we do not forfeit our characters for candour and sound sense in making it. The war was founded on two prominent causes—a refusal of the British to repeal their Orders in Council, cutting off our whole trade almost with the world except with *themselves*, and the impressment of American seamen—*after the war commenced* they abrogated the Orders in Council, and after the fall of Bonaparte they not only ceased the practice of impressment, but actually discharged thousands of our seamen and made them *prisoners of war*—now in a treaty of peace would it have been proper for America to have insisted on binding Great Britain over *to her good behaviour in future*, by urging a proposition that she should not revive the sleeping and now harmless *Orders in Council?* if not, why delay the peace or continue war, because she is unwilling to say in the Treaty that she will not at any time hereafter *impress our seamen?* admit that she claims the *right* of reviving the Orders in Council and the *right* of impressment, it is not because of the *ridiculous claims of right*, which she affects to act up, but because of her unlawful attempts to execute them, against her tyranny on the ocean that we make war, not against her foolish pretensions, but her outrageous and intolerable practices. When they cease, the war ought to cease—when they are revived so ought the war—my friends would not the civilized world have laughed at the quixotism of the French nation if they had gone to war with the English, because the King of the latter styled himself and *claimed* to be King of England, *France*, &c. or at a crusade of the Pope, because that same vain monarch added to this Title *Defender of the faith*, &c. Again these democrats will contend that having gained the *substance*, the war ought not to be continued against the *shadow*—if a war must be carried on against unfounded claims *unexecuted*, or threats of demolishing our form of government, it must be a war of *argument* and not of *arms*—in fine, they will conclude that the distinction attempted to be drawn by our political brother Quirk, that the peace is honorable to the nation, but dishonorable to the administration, is an unintelligable piece of sophistry, involving the paradox, that the agent claiming only for the nation that which it desired to be yielded by the enemy, and having obtained it, he has done honor to such nation, but dishonored himself—the people, my friends, cannot understand these wire drawn distinctions as you *pretend* to do, and I am afraid they will conclude that we are putting a *trick* upon them in furtherance of our ambitious views, or that we feel a galling disappointment that we could not have rode into power on the storm of a continued war—we must take some other ground or we fall.

Type. Really, Mr. Bystander, you have made a long speech to drive us from our purpose, and seem to understand the arguments of these *rascally* democrats as perfectly as if you belonged to the *d—m'd* party. I suspect you have kept much company with that *infernal set of incendiaries*—for my share gentlemen, unless you can give me some arguments against this treaty and the administration, (for I dont pretend myself to understand *argument*, my fort being at *gnawing a character*) I must sell out the establishment, inasmuch as we shall now have no *disasters* to blame on the administration, and no traitors to lead to them; in short, nothing is left to clamor about, except the high taxes, and if that subject had not been worn thread bare, the people of this country are too *honest* and *patriotic* to call it by the name of oppression. Mr. Quirk I should like to hear you again, I dont much like these knock 'em down arguments of brother Bystander.

Quirk. This peace business really came so suddenly and unexpectedly upon us, and so disconcerted all the plans and schemes I had laid for attacking the government that I have scarcely yet recovered from the embarrassment of the first impression, and certainly Mr. Bystander's long speech had rather a tendency to encrease than diminish the difficulties under which I laboured. But until we can be more composed and get our *cue from the East*, I would make this proposition, let us make it a *thanksgiving* occasion in the true *Yankee* style, ascribing the peace entirely to the interference of providence keeping out of view the instruments used for the purpose, dazzle the eyes of the populace with a procession and splendid illumination—in such case the administration will be in eclipse, nothing will be seen or talked of for months but the *show*, and oh! if we had but a *Punch* to damn the Government for the late wicked, unjust and unnecessary war, the joy of peace would be turned into indignation at the war, and then we shall have turned to very good account the first impulse so unfavorable to our party.

Type. You have hit upon it, by G—d—we'll have a sermon—yes, we'll have one as hot (I was going to say as Parish's) as the Devil—no (I am at a loss for words) *as the democrats will bear.*

Bystander. I have the federal cause as much at heart gentlemen as any of you, and my long speech as you are pleased to call it, was only intended to prevent you from exposing federalism, I mean *honest* federalism; for I have at least during the last three or four years deemed federalism of the Buncombe stamp to be a complete prostitution of the term, & an abandonment of the great principles inculcated by Washington, as to the project of Mr. Q. I see nothing in it improper if it had been founded on a motive less impure; but this being *hidden* from or probably only *guessed* at by the democrats, they will assuredly join us, indeed I heard some of them say on the arrival of the glad tidings of peace, "now we have crowned the glorious efforts of the war with the olive branch of peace, we will hail it with acclamations of joy, and stamp its recollection on youth and age by the most splendid illumination"—it was ours, though my friends to project the *thanksgiving*, and we were lucky I admit in anticipating those heathenish dogs who talk of nothing but *country, liberty, the happiness* and *welfare* of the people, and sneer at the connection between *Church* and *State*.

Letters from Castine mention, that the British officers there received the news of the ratification of Peace, with joy, and that Gen. GOSSELIN'S house and several others, had been illuminated. Preparations were making for leaving the place; and the American flag had been hoisted.

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 various goods, wares and merchandize, manufactured within the United States," passed January 18, 1815, every person who shall after the 18th day of April, 1815, manufacture within the United States, any of the herein after enumerated articles for sale, is required to give bond and pay the duty as specified in said act, and to perform other duties, under penalties therein prescribed, viz.

On Pig Iron, per ton, one dollar.
Castings, of iron, per ton, one dollar and fifty cents.
Bar Iron, per ton, one dollar.
Rolled or Slit Iron, per ton, one dollar.
Nails, Brads and Sprigs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound, one cent.
Candles, of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, per pound, five cents.
Mould Candles, of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of each, per pound, three cents.
Hats and Caps in whole or in part of leather, wool or fur, bonnets, in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum, ad valorem.
Hats, of Chip or Wood, covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem.
Umbrellas and parasols, if above the value of two dollars, eight per centum ad valorem.
Paper, three per centum, ad valorem.
Playing and Visiting Cards, fifty per centum ad valorem.
Saddles and Bridles, six per centum ad valorem.
Boots and Botees, exceeding five dollars per pair in value, five per centum ad valorem.
Beer, Ale and Porter, six per centum ad valorem.
Tobacco, manufactured Segars, and Snuff, twenty per centum ad valorem.
Leather, including therein all hides and skins whether tanned, tawed, dressed or otherwise made, on the original manufacture thereof, five per centum ad valorem.

That the manufacturer may be correctly advised of the duties incumbent upon him to discharge, a copy of said Act of Congress has been printed, which with the annexed forms and statements required from a manufacturer, 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 manufacturer to comply with the several provisions of the law.

WILLIAM DAVISON,
Collector for the Ninth Collection district of Virginia.

Regimental Orders.

THE training of the Officers of the 55th Regiment will commence in Charlestown, on the 22d day of May next. The Regiment will muster on the 25th, at the same place, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Commandants of Cavalry, Light Infantry, and Infantry of the Line, will furnish the Commandant of the Regiment on the first day of the training of the Officers, with correct returns of their respective companies, shewing the strength and condition thereof. They will also be careful that no man is continued upon any of their rolls, who has been exempt in any manner whatever; and will be particularly attentive that every man be enrolled that comes under the militia law, within their respective districts.

VAN RUTHERFORD, *Lt. Col. Com 55th Regt. V. M.*

March 16.

Stone Masons Wanted.

THE subscriber wants immediately FOUR or FIVE Journeymen Stone Masons, to whom good wages and constant employ will be given for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Darkesville or at Col. Boyd's, in Martinsburg.

DANIEL PINE.

March 16.

FOR SALE,

A valuable House and Lot,

IN Charlestown, next door to Fulton's Hotel, and now occupied as a store by Mr. John Carlile. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

March 16.

FOR RENT,

A convenient dwelling House, in Charlestown, belonging to the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to subscriber on the premises.

ESTHER G. BROWN.

March 16.

FROM CORBETT'S REGISTER.

"WAR IN DISGU'SE,"

OR,

An Apology for his Majesty's Navy.

ONE Stephen, a Lawyer, and once a Reporter,
Of War and of Taxes a gallant supporter,
In some way or other to WILBERFORCE kin,
And a member, like him, for a Borough brought in,
Who a Master in Chancery sir ce has been made,
Wrote a Pamphlet to shew, that *Jonathan's* TRADE,
Which was then carried on, on all parts of the sea,
In Bread, Meat and Clothing, and Sugar and Tea,
Was a "WAR IN DISGUISE," which, though strange at first sight,
Events have since prov'd may have been but too right:
For, when CHUBB the ship of the Yankee Decature,
Attack'd, without doubting to take her, or beat her,
A BRIGATE she seemed to his glass and his eyes;
But, when *taken himself*, how great his surprize,
To find her "A SEVENTY FOUR IN DISGUISE!"
If *Jonathan*, thus, has the art of disguising,
That he captures our ships is by no means surprising;
And it can't be disgraceful to strike to an Elf
Who is more than a match for the Devil himself.

PUSS.

LAND FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Hayes, deceased, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on Wednesday the 12th day of April next, all the land belonging to the said deceased, viz. one tract containing about one hundred and forty seven acres, lying on the Potomac river, and adjoining the land of Thomas Buchanan, Esq. and the land of Mr. Samuel Lynch: Also, the half of an Island, in the Potomac, containing seven acres and three quarters. These lands are as good, and as well adapted to grain and clover, as any in the county. There are about fifty acres of river bottom, thought to be as good as any bottom from Cumberland to the mouth of said river. The buildings are a good log dwelling house and kitchen, a smoke house, corn crib and stable—Also, two apple orchards and a peach orchard in the height of bearing. Persons wishing to purchase, may see the lines, by applying to Mr. Benjamin Meades, living on Chew's farm, and near the premises. An indisputable title will be given and possession may be had immediately—The terms will be made easy, and due attendance given, at the time and place of sale, by

JOHN WEST, *Executor.*

March 1, 1815. (5 w.

N. B. There are about one hundred acres cleared, the rest in timber.

J. W.

GOOD BARGAINS

of Houses and Lots may be had if applied for immediately.

THE subscriber offers to sell, on easy terms at private sale, all or any one or more of his Houses and Lots hereafter mentioned, situate in Shepherd'stown, Va. and to give possession of the same on the first day of April next.—Also one out lot of 14 acres, adjoining said town. The houses are, 1st, the one which has long been and still is occupied by himself; 2d, the one in which the poor of the county are now kept; 3d and 4th, the houses now in possession of Mr. Wintermire and Mr. Anderson, on Mill street; 5th, a house near the German churches, now used for a school; 6th, a small house near the Episcopal church.

The first of April being the day at which houses in this town are usually rented, persons wishing to buy will be pleased to make their applications previous to the 29th day of the present month, as on that day all such parts of the above property as may then remain unsold will be offered at public vendue to the highest bidder, when the terms will be made known, & due attendance given by

JOHN MORROW.

Shepherd's-Town, March 7th, 1815.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 21st instant, all the personal property of James Young, deceased, at his late Dwelling in Jefferson County, Va. consisting of Horses, Cows, Hogs and Sheep, one road Waggon and Geers, Grain in the ground, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Nine months credit will by given to all purchasers, by giving bond with approved security. The conditions of sale will be made known on that day. Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A M.

N. B. ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Young, deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate will come forward and settle the same.

SAMUEL T. YOUNG, Adm'or.

March 9, 1815.

ELECTION.

THE Freeholders of Jefferson County, are hereby notified, that an election will be held at the Court House of said County, the 4th Monday in April next, to choose a discreet and suitable person to represent the District in the Congress of the U. States; also to elect a Senator to represent the District in the State Legislature and two persons to represent the County in the House of Delegates of this Commonwealth

ABRAM DAVENPORT, *Sheriff.*

March 9.

Negroes For Sale.

The subscriber will sell a negro man and woman, the man is about 30 years of age, well acquainted with farming. The woman is about 45 years of age, has been accustomed to house and field work.

WM. BENNET.

March 9.

Blacksmith's Business.

THE Subscriber hereby informs his friends and the public, that he intends commencing the above business about the 15th inst. at the shop formerly occupied by John Haines, in Charlestown, where all work in his line will be executed in the best manner and with quick dispatch—he also intends carrying on the business of saddle-tree plating, finishing stoves and making stove pipe. From his complete knowledge of the business and a desire to please, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

HENRY ROCKENBAUGH.

Charlestown, March 2. [3 w.

PEACE!!

THE Subscribers intend recommencing their old business in the house they still occupy. All persons in arrears to them either by bond, note, or book account, also to Moses Wilson, senr. his old accounts not being yet settled, are requested to come forward and discharge the same. Every person may have it in their power to pay off their accounts without farther cost. Flour and every species of produce a good price—having the means in their hands wherewith to pay—They are thankful to their punctual customers, and hope in future to regain their custom. Wheat, Rye, or Corn, will be taken in payment, of all debts.

M. WILSON, & SON.

Charlestown, March 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold on Saturday the 25th inst. at the house occupied at present by Dr. Lee Griggs, the following property, viz: bed steads, tables, chairs, hogsheads, tubs, tight barrels, brass candlesticks, one large cupboard, looking glasses, two stills and a boiler, worms, &c. and sundry articles too tedious to enumerate A credit of six months will be given on all sums above two dollars. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber.

JOSEPH MENGHINI.

Smithfield, March 2. [4 w.

N. B. All those persons who purchased at my sale in March last, are hereby notified that their obligations became due on the 22d December last, and for their convenience he has left their notes with Mr. James Clark of Smithfield, for collection—those who fail in taking up their notes against the first of April next, may be certain they will be put into the hands of an officer, for collection.

J. M.

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.

FOR RENT,

For one or more years,

A two story dwelling House, opposite Mr. Henry Hanes' tavern, in Charles Town. It is well calculated for public business, or would suit a private family. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

JOHN HAINES.

February 23. [t. f.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from near Keys' Ferry, some time in the month of Dec. last, *a dark bay horse*, about fifteen hands high, ten or twelve years old; no particular mark recollected except some white hairs about the root of his tail. The horse was seen in the neighborhood of capt. John Briscoe's, a few days before Christmas; it is very probable he may be in the neighborhood between that place and Smithfield. Any person finding and returning him to me shall receive the above reward.

T. S. BENNETT.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 23.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is authorised to sell a tract of land in Jefferson County, about four miles from Charlestown, and six from Shepherd's Town, adjoining the lands of Capt John Able, and Mr. Cato Moore, containing 134 acres. This land is equal to any in the county, in point of fertility, and is well timbered. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those inclined to purchase can view the land, before purchasing. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

JOSEPH WISONG.

February 16. [tf.

Pay me what thou owest

Out of the *abundant means*, with which thou ar *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 Attachments

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FRESH CLOVER SEED.

The subscribers have just received and for sale, a quantity of

FRESH CLOVER SEED,

of the last years crop, and raised in this neighborhood.

Weaver's Reeds or Slays,

of a good quality.

GLASS WARE,

CONSISTING OF

ONE & TWO QUART GLASS PITCHERS, QUART, PINT, & HALF PINT TUMBLERS, DECANTERS, &c.

Homemade Linen, Twill'd Bags, and Flax.

BAR IRON & CASTINGS.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

JOINER'S TOOLS,

Of good quality, and handsomely finished.

Have also just received a supply of SPUN COTTON, of various Numbers.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charles Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 9th 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.

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.

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.

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.

JAMES BROWN,

Has just received, at the *Corner Store*, adjoining *Mr. James's* (Globe Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

June 30, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 fair by 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.

☞ WE are authorised to state that FRANCIS WHITE, Esq. will be a candidate at the election in April next, to represent the counties of Hardy, Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, in the next Congress of the U. S.

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

—ALSO—

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, November 17.

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

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

Just opened and for sale by

JAMES S. LANE.

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814

FOR RENT,

A plantation of 122 acres of land on Opequan Creek, near Smithfield, belonging to the estate of Geo. Pulis, deceased.

DANIEL FRY, *Adm'or*

March 2.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1815. [No. 363.

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.*

RICHMOND, FEB. 7.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

The prevailing Epidemic, known in different sections of the country, by different names—in the western states, by the appellation of the *cold plague*, is properly a grade of typhus fever. In regions where it rages, there must be present some poisonous agent, which debilitates the organic movements of the system; or else there is a want of something in the atmosphere, upon a full supply of which, the vital functions are dependent, for a perfect state of the powers of life. Thro' this abridgement of vital power, the system is placed in a condition which renders it unable to diffuse the circulation, with complete and equable impetus, throughout the whole mass. Those vessels more remote from the centre of motion, must languish most. Hence the surface is first enfeebled; and external cold must act first, and chiefly upon the surface. Hence it follows that persons having previously been in feeble health—those who are badly clad—those who live in cold houses, or are badly supplied with fuel for fires and especially such as are exposed to fatigue and to the weather, will furnish the greater number of instances of this form of disease. The enfeebled surface under the influence of cold which it is not prepared to resist, is imperceptibly brought into a condition approximating to a state of death; whilst the powers of life repelled from the surface and concentrated upon the vital organs produce a storm of excitement which threatens speedy destruction—

The excitement, thus pent up, determines upon the head, upon the chest, and upon the glands of the throat—

Upon this theory of the disease, blood letting must necessarily, in most instances, be pernicious. By the sudden loss of blood, the surface, almost deprived of life, is instantly left destitute of excitement; that is reduced to a state of death. No measures within the reach of human power can afterwards prevent the destruction of the patient.

For the cure, the first intention should be by the application of heat, in some way to restore a due portion of excitement to the surface. And this can be done more speedily and effectually, by the agency of the patent steam bath, where it can be had than by other means.

After the use of the bath the bowels should be cleared by a gentle but brisk cathartic: say salts, senna and manna, after the operation of the cathartic, the bath should be repeated; and if the symptoms still continue, a large blister should be drawn upon any part most contiguous to the seat of pain. And in any very alarming case, it would be highly useful to wrap the patient in a blanket, wrung out of heated spirit of very high proof, in which a portion of spirit of turpentine has been previously dissolved. Possibly, in some instances, this treatment might supercede the necessity of blisters. If, however, the throat be considerably affected, a blister to be applied to the neck, to extend down the back or breast, so as to secure a blistered surface, equal in area to an hundred or an hundred and twenty square inches. A second or third cathartic may frequently be found necessary: but no blood letting should be tried until the excitement of the surface is by some means first properly secured.

The explanation here given of this alarming complaint, will account for its appearances, without referring to any thing like contagion. And *regular living, moderate exercise, and a constant use of good fires*, will be found generally effectual to prevent its assault.

SAML. K. JENNINGS.

Feb. 6th, 1815.

P. S. When this affection prevails it will be particularly necessary to prevent a confined state of the bowels, by using some gentle laxative, whenever it is found necessary.

*** Benevolent Editors of newspapers, who may think this notice worthy of regard, will give it further publicity at discretion.

Report on the Retaliating System, &c.

IN SENATE, MARCH 3, 1815.

The committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of the United States on the 26th of September last, respecting the unauthorised mode of warfare, adopted by the enemy on the plea of retaliation, report—

That although the war has happily terminated, they deem it important to rescue the American government from unworthy imputations, with which it has been assailed during its progress. They have, therefore, endeavored to ascertain whether the destruction of York, in Upper Canada, and the other cases assumed by our late enemy, as authorising a departure from the settled rule of civilized warfare, were of a character to justify or extenuate their conduct.

The result of the enquiries of the committee, manifesting to the world, that the plea which has been advanced for the destruction of the American capital, and the plunder of private property, is without foundation, will be found in the communications of the secretaries of the departments of war and navy, and of General Dearborn, commander of the American forces in the attack on York, herewith submitted.

Department of State, Feb. 28, 1815.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter, requesting, on behalf of the committee of foreign relations, any information which this department possesses, relative to the misconduct that has been imputed to the American troops in Upper Canada during the late war, and in reply I have the honor to state that the charges appear to be confined to three. 1st, the alledged burning of York; 2d, the burning of Newark, and 3d, the burning of the Indian villages usually called the Moravian towns.

1st. The burning of York, or of any of its public edifices, or of any of its private houses, has never been presented to the view of the American government, by its own officers, as matter of information; and it never was exhibited by the British government, or any of its officers, as matter of complaint, until it was asserted in the address of the governor in chief to the provincial parliament of Canada, on the 24th of January, 1815, "that, as a just retribution, the proud capitol at Washington, has experienced a similar fate to that inflicted by an American force, on the seat of government in Upper Canada." This assertion, having led to an inquiry, I am enabled, from official documents, and general information, to state the following facts of the case for the information of the committee.

The town of York, in Upper Canada, was taken by the American army, under the command of Gen. Dearborn, on the 27th of April, 1813, and it was evacuated on the succeeding 1st of May; although it was again visited for a day, by an American squadron under the command of Com. Chauncey on the 4th of August. At the time of the capture the British troops on their retreat, set fire to their magazine, and great injury was done by the explosion, to the property, as well as to persons within the range of its effects. At the time of the capture as well as at the time of Commodore Chauncey's visit, the public stores were seized, and the public storehouses were destroyed; but the destruction of public edifices for civil uses, or of private property, was not only unauthorised, but positively forbidden, by the American commanders; and, it is understood, that no private house was destroyed by the American troops. It has recently, however, appeared, that a public building of little value, called the parliament house, (not the government house,) in which it is said that an American scalp was found, as a part of the decoration of the speaker's chair had been burnt; whether it was so, and if it was, whether it was an accidental consequence of the confusion, in which the explosion of the magazine involved the town or the unauthorised act of some exasperated individual, has not been ascertained. The silence of the military and civil officers of the provincial government of Canada seems to indicate, that the transaction was not deemed, when it occurred, a cause, either for retaliation or reproach.

2d. The burning of Newark, adjacent to Fort George, occurred on the 10th of December, 1813. The act was vindicated by the American general, as necessary to his military operations; but as soon as the American government heard of it, instructions, dated the 6th of January, 1814, were given by the department of war, to major general Wilkinson, "to disavow the conduct of the officer who committed it, and to transmit to governor Prevost, a copy of the order, under color of which that officer had acted."—This disavowal was accordingly communicated, and on the 6th of February, 1814, governor Prevost answered, "that it had been with great satisfaction he had received the assurance, that the perpetration of the burning of the town of Newark, was both unauthorised by the American government, and abhorrent to every American feeling; that if any outrages had ensued the wanton and unjustifiable destruction of Newark, passing the bounds of just retaliation, they were to be attributed to the influence of irritated passions, on the part of the unfortunate sufferers by that event, which, in a state of active warfare, it had not been possible altogether to restrain, and that it was as little congenial to the disposition of his majesty's government, as it was to that of the government of the United States, deliberately to adopt any plan of policy, which had for its object the devastation of private property."

But the disavowal of the American government was not the only expiation of the unauthorised offence committed by its officer; for, the British government undertook itself, to redress the wrong.—A few days after the burning of Newark the British and Indian troops crossed the Niagara for this purpose; they surprised and seized Fort Niagara; they burnt the villages of Lewistown, Manchester, Tuscarora, Buffaloe, and Black Rock, desolating the whole of the Niagara frontier, and dispersing the inhabitants, in the extremity of the winter. Sir George Prevost himself appears to have been satisfied with the vengeance that had been inflicted; and, in his proclamation of the 12th of January, 1814, he expressly declared, that for the burning of Newark, "the opportunity of punishment had occurred; that a full measure of retaliation had taken place, and that it was not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare, so revolting to his own feelings, and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it." With his answer to major general Wilkinson, which has been already noticed, he transmitted a copy of the proclamation, "as expressive of the determination as to his future line of conduct," and added, "that he was happy to learn, that there was no probability, that any measures, on the part of the American government, would oblige him to depart from it."

3d. The places usually called the Moravian towns, were mere collections of Indian huts and cabins, on the river Retrench or Thames, not probably worth, in the whole, one thousand dollars. The Indians who inhabited them, of whom were some notoriously hostile to the U. States, had made incursions the most cruel into their territory. When, therefore, the American Army under general Harrison invaded Canada on the of 1813, the huts and cabins of the hostile Indians were destroyed.—But this species of warfare has been invariably pursued, by every nation engaged in war with the Indians of the American continent. However it may be regretted on the score of humanity, it appears to be the necessary means of averting the still greater calamities of savage hostilities, and it is believed, that the occurrence would never have been made the subject of a charge against the American troops, if the fact had not been misrepresented or misunderstood. Many people at home, and most people abroad, have been led to suppose, that the Moravian towns were the peaceable settlements of a religious sect of christians, and not the abode of a hosttile tribe of savages.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAS. MONROE.

To the hon. William W. Bibb,
chairman of the committee of foreign relations.

Navy-Department, Feb. 18.

Sir—In compliance with the request of the committee of the Senate, communicated to me by your note of the 14th current, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, extracts from the letters of commodore Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of destroying the public store houses and stores at York, in Upper Canada, and which is all the information in this department on that subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. Wm. W. Bibb,
Chairman of a committee of the Senate.

Extract of a letter from commodore Isaac Chauncey to the Secretary of the navy, dated off York, U. C. April 20, 1813.

"The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks, nearly finished."

From the same to the same, dated off Niagara, Aug. 4, 1813.

"In the evening of the 30th ultimo, we weighed and stood for York, arrived and anchored in that harbor, at about 3, P. M.; on the 31st, ran the schooners into the upper harbor, landed the marines and the soldiers, under the command of Colonel Scott, without opposition; found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public storehouses, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot, shells, and other stores; all which was either destroyed or brought away. On the first instant, after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public storehouses to be burned; we then re-embarked the men, and proceeded to this place, where I arrived yesterday.

Letter from General Henry Dearborn to the Hon. Joseph B. Varnum, a member of the Senate.

Boston, October, 17, 1814.

Dear Sir—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. I assure you in the most explicit manner, that no public or private buildings were burned or destroyed by the troops under my command, at York, in Upper Canada, excepting two blockhouses, and one or two sheds belonging to the navy yard. I placed a strong guard in town with positive orders to prevent any plunder or depredation on the inhabitants; and when leaving the place, a letter was received from judge Scott, chief justice of the superior court, in which he expressed his thanks for the humane treatment the inhabitants had experienced from our troops, and for my particular attention to the safety of their persons and property. A frigate on the stocks, and a large storehouse, containing their naval stores, were set on fire by the enemy, subsequent to their offer of surrendering the troops and public property.

Several of the most valuable public buildings, connected with their principal military positions, were destroyed by the explosion of their magazine, which proved so fatal to our troops; and although there were strong provocations for burning or destroying the town, nothing of the kind took place, more than I have already mentioned, either by the army or navy.

Yours, with respectful esteem,

H. DEARBORN.

Hon. Joseph B. Varnum.

INTERESTING LETTERS.

Extract of a letter from Paris, published in the London Statesman.

"Three-fourths of the population who appear in public are military. In taverns I have had some opportunity of conversing with them, and hearing their observations amongst each other—They universally breathe war and venom against all Europe, and particularly against England. The freedom of conversation is truly astonishing, and indeed alarming. I have heard a man declare in the presence of