FROM CORBETT'S REGISTER.

"WAR IN DISGUISE;"

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 CHESEN 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 retain 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 *rardy* 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 unbiased 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 132 acres of land on Opequan Creek, near Smithfield, belonging to the estate of Geo. Pulis, deceased.

DANIEL FRY, *Adm'or*

March 2.

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 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 aud 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

persons who were utter strangers to him, that the French did not despair of the return of Napoleon. In passing through one of the saloons of the Louvre, I observed a statue, which struck me as being very like Bonaparte, and I accordingly asked a gentleman near me, whether it was not made for him? The person whom I addressed walked off, evidently displeased, without giving any answer. Another French gentleman, who overheard my question, told me it was a statue of Bonaparte; but advised me, in speaking of him, always to call him "Napoleon." After some conversation, I asked him why there was so general a feeling of dislike against the English? His answer was, "*Sir, it is owing to the English that Napoleon is not still upon his throne.*" I, of course required no further explanation. The statue was executed for Bonaparte when he was first consul, and intended to be placed on one of the bridges, now called the bridge of Louis XVI. In the catalogue it is given to a fictitious general, Valhubert.

The government whether from prudence or timidity, is extremely moderate. The French princes are far less popular than the king; they seem to forget that the French people are now very different from what they were before the revolution. It is easy to observe, that the enthusiastic attachment to the Bourbons of former days no longer exists—not a single Bourbon sign is to be seen over a shop or wine-house in the country towns, and scarcely any even in Paris. In many instances, I observed over the post-houses "*Post Imperiale*" changed to "*Poste aux chevaux*," (not *royale*) and a still more alarming symptom is the dead calm which seems to pervade the press at Paris.—With the exception of the rhetoric of Chateaubriand, who has successfully bestowed invective and adulation upon Bonaparte and the Bourbons, not a single political pamphlet is exhibited in the windows or cried about the streets. This calm, however, may be the serenity of a settled and tranquil temperature of the public mind, rather than the forerunner of a storm.

Extract of a letter from a young American gentleman in Cadiz, dated January 12, 1815.

"An expedition, of about ten thousand men to be under the command of General Morillo, has been fitting out from this port for the last 3 months, going to South America, in order to quell the people in that quarter. The government have embargoed all the Spanish vessels to convey them there, in number 54 sail. The affairs in Spain wear a shocking aspect: since the king has returned, every thing has been put a stop to, and he has completely shut their mouths. All public papers put a stop to; and new orders and decrees arriving every post from Madrid. Every night, regularly, in this city, there are from ten to fifteen persons arrested; some for speaking too freely when the contest was in Spain—and others for being supposed suspicious characters. Upwards of forty (some of them very respectable) citizens, have been banished, for four or five years, to Ceuta. The Spanish frigate Emeralda, arrived on the 11th, from Vera Cruz and Havana, with upwards of three millions of dollars on board, for the king and the merchants; besides a large quantity of cochineal.

"We have received the official account of Sir George Prevost's defeat at Plattsburg, and of the destruction of their fleet on Champlain. Cobbett tells the editors of the *Times* and *Courier*, that the "Yankees don't want *red coats* to make them fight well, and to beat the *veterans* who conquered in France and Spain;" he says, "it is not the *coat*, but the spirit of the people." Upon the receipt of this great news here, Mr. Meade gave a dinner, to which all the Americans in Cadiz were invited.

"You can have no idea of the disgust that both the Spaniards and French have, at the conduct of the British, in burning Washington. Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Madison's message to Congress, at Madrid, it was instantly translated and published in the Madrid Gazette."

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Paris of a late date.

"I congratulate you on the happy news of Peace, which you will receive by the schr. Transit; and however desirous all good men are to have the treaty ratified, some of our politicians here connected with England, express doubts whether the president will ratify it; & among other reasons advanced, they state that the title to Louisiana was not voluntarily assigned by Spain to the late Emperor of France, and consequently he had no just right to convey it to the American government. It is whispered among the diplomatists at this court, that Spain has ceded East and West Florida and Louisiana to Great Britain, as compensation for services on the Peninsula; and that the object of the great armada and expedition under Sir E. Packenham, was for a permanent possession of New-Orleans, and then treat and amuse the United States with ultérior negociations as to the legitimate title of Louisiana. Our politicians here pretend that the basis offered by the American Commissioners to those of England was conformably to the peace of 1783; and that, if each party shall restore to each other the conquests made during the present war, it was all that was contemplated, as the United States had no just title to Louisiana. You may judge, therefore, that the friends of America are very anxious to hear of the fate of the grand expedition against New-Orleans. Should the English succeed, great apprehensions are entertained that their conduct will be so extravagant as to induce the President not to ratify the treaty; and this opinion is fortified from the expressions among the English here, who says he will not ratify; and on that expectation, great preparations are making in England, in order to send out ships and reinforcements for the American coast."

FROM MOBILE.

To the editor of the National Intelligencer.

Fort Stoddard, Feb. 11, 1815.

I have only a moment to write, and should not write at all, but that times are become very critical here.

The British seemed determined not to leave the Gulf of Mexico, without doing something. Captain Percy, who commanded at the former attack on Mobile Point, was lately at the pass of Christiana, as I am told. He there observed, that they had been deceived in their first attack on Fort Bowyer, but they had now made such arrangements as would humble the Americans.

On Tuesday, 25 vessels anchored off Mobile Point, at the distance of 5 or 6 miles. Two or three appeared to be frigates. The greater part were brigs of war, as was supposed. There were also some large vessels, supposed to be transports. On Wednesday, 9 transports were perceived to be landing their troops between the Point and Perdido. The fleet then amounted to 30. A schooner and seven barges entered the bay—the former by way of pass Horn, between Dauphine Island and the shore, west of the bay. Fort Bowyer, at the Point, is on the narrow neck of land which stretches out on the east side of the bay, and commands the only channel for large vessels. Some British troops have landed on Dauphine Island. On Thursday, a heavy firing commenced—it continued a great part of that day, and the day following; and some guns were heard this morning.

We have about 400 men in Fort Bowyer—but provisions are extremely scarce there, as well as through the whole of the Mobile country. Our troops in the fort have but about ten day's supply.—Some was sent down on Wednesday or Thursday, but it is feared it must have fallen into the enemy's hands. I fear our whole army and our whole population will suffer severely. The result on the Point is differently anticipated. I am told, the alarm at Mobile is not so great as it has been on many less occasions.

I confess I have my fears, though, as I never was at Fort Bowyer, I cannot judge satisfactorily. The faithful and vigilant collector of Mobile has come up with his books and papers, and other public records.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

P. S. I enclose a letter received this moment, from Col. S. Smith, formerly a Senator from Ohio.

Mobile, February, 10, at night, } 1-2 after 7. }

My dear friend—Our little town is in arms, and 1200 militia and Indians are under orders to embark with the first fair wind, to assist in the defence of the Point, which is attacked, and has been closely invested, with the most tremendous cannonade, for 24 hours. Our ears are stunned with the report of an unceasing fire. The wind is ahead—our force cannot get there in time—the general says I must remain with him. I did want to go with Blue, so says passion—Judgment says, we are too late. All our town is in bustle—I write this in haste, and with the candle in one hand.

Yours, whether in life or death.
Adieu. JOHN SMITH.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. James Winchester to the Secretary of War, dated Mobile, 13*th Feb.* 1815.

SIR,

On the 8th inst. Fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, was invested by the forces of the enemy by land and water.—The roaring of cannon commenced early in the morning, and continued, with short intervals, day and night until the 11th, the firing ceased until this morning, or was not heard owing to a strong N. W. wind. At 9 o'clock this morning, the weather calm, a tremendous firing of artillery was again heard, and continued about one hour, then ceased, or could not be heard on account of the wind. I am uninformed as to the strength of the enemy, but it must be considerable.—Near, or quite, 100 sail of vessels, of all sizes, were laying off Dolphin Island within sight of the fort. On this island the enemy has landed a large force, as well as on Mobile Point. I have thrown a detachment across the bay in order to effect a diversion of his forces. I know not the result yet, but have sanguine expectations I shall succeed. The garrison of Fort Bowyer is composed of sterling materials, and will only be conquered by an overwhelming force.

Major general M'Intosh has not yet arrived, but is expected in a few days; so is the enemy, for he can penetrate the Pass Heron with small vessels and boats and leave the fort in his rear. I am prepared for him. The troops I have the honor to command are in fine spirits, and full of military ardor.

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

J. WINCHESTER, *Brig. Gen.*
Com. E. Sec. 7th Mil. Dis.

The Hon. Secretary of War.

The above is the latest information we have from the Mobile, and was received last Saturday. We shall not hear from that quarter again probably for several days. The rumor published yesterday, as extracted from a private letter from Savannah, there is some reason to fear may be true, as to the fact of Fort Bowyer (not we think, Mobile) being taken, though it cannot have been taken, as is stated, by surprize; but, if taken, most likely by storm. The overwhelming Naval Force of the *pseudo* Enemy at that point justifies us in the fears we entertain on the subject. The news of the Peace probably reached Mobile about the 1st instant, and not before.

COMMODORE DECATUR.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 14.

Extract of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated New-York, March 6th. 1815

In my official letter of the 18th January, I omitted to state, that a considerable number of my killed and wounded was from the fire of the Pomone, and that the Endymion had on board, in addition to her own crew, one Lieutenant, one Master's mate, and 50 men belonging to the Saturn, and when the action ceased, was left motionless and unmanageable until she bent new sails, rove new rigging and fished her spars, nor did she rejoin the squadron for six hours after the action, and three hours after the surrender of the President. My sword was delivered to Capt. Hays, of the Majestic, the senior officer of the squadron, on his quarter deck, which he with great politeness immediately returned. I have the honor to enclose you my parole, by which you will perceive the British admit that the President was captured by the squadron. I should have deemed it unnecessary to have drawn your attention to this document, had not the fact been stated differently by the Bermuda Gazette on our arrival there, which statement, however, the editor was compelled to retract, through the interference of the Governor and some of the British officers of the squadron.

"The great assiduity of Dr. Trevett, and Surgeon's Mates Dix and Wickes, to the wounded, merit the highest approbation. The only officer badly wounded is Midshipman Richard Dale, who lost a leg, a circumstance to be particularly regretted, as he is a young man possessed of every quality to make a distinguished officer."

MONTREAL, FEB. 5.

The disagreeable news from New-Orleans is confirmed by General Jackson's official letter of the 19th ult. It seems positive that our hopes are withered in that quarter, where they a few weeks before were considered in a fair way; a proof that it is not always the wisest policy to take the Bull by the horns. But the British character has been nobly sustained; if we have lost many valuable lives, and a few pieces of Ordnance, we have lost no Colours.

Our honor remains untarnished by the confession of the enemy himself. It seems that a fallacy has prevailed in his Majesty's Councils in this war with the United States. Instead of our armies on the Coast moving in large bodies, detachments only have been sent from place to place, and all of them have been obliged to re-embark with precipitation, whatever bravery and skill may have previously achieved. The attack on Penobscot is the only exception to what is asserted.—Too small a force was sent under General Ross to effect the object of the expedition, which was to have done the business of Baltimore as well as that of Washington. Too small a force has been sent against New-Orleans; and the expedition has failed, all has failed; we have had recourse to peace, and this may also fail in the proffered terms of our wise ministers. When shall the measure of our humiliation be filled? we answer it is full to the brim; the nation which struck all Europe with terror has succumbed to the pitiful republic of America; a people yet in the cradle.

NEW YORK, MARCH 13.

Yesterday our harbor presented the most interesting and pleasing spectacle we have witnessed for many months.—About noon, from 25 to 30 sail of merchantmen, ships, brigs, schooners and sloops, were standing down the bay, bound to Europe, the West Indies, and Southern ports.

Ten or twelve sail went to sea from Sandy Hook early in the morning, where they had been detained two or three days by a head wind.

Letters from Boston state, that the news of Peace had not reached Halifax on the 3d inst.

The British squadron off New-London, under the command of Admiral Hotham, were to have sailed on Saturday last, destined for England direct.

A Messenger, with dispatches from the French Minister, sailed yesterday in the brig Hesper, captain Merry, for France.

From NEW LONDON, March 6.

On Saturday last arrived and anchored with the British squadron off this place, the razee Saturn, and Havannah frigate. There are now 8 vessels of them in all, viz.—one 74, 1 razee, 3 frigates, 1 sloop of war and 2 brigs. We understand that admiral Hotham has received orders to sail from this place immediately, in consequence of which, word has been sent to prevent a coach coming for him from Hartford, which place he expected to honor with a visit in the course of the present week.

I saw two American seamen, apparently candid and intelligent men, who were landed on Saturday evening, from the razee, on board of which they had been 6 weeks, prisoners. They said that upwards of 100 men were sent from the Saturn to the Endymion, to assist in fighting the President, and that when the remains of them returned, they were received with huzzas for taking the frigate although she was two leagues from the Endymion when she struck—yet the English crews pretended to believe that the President surrendered to the Endymion.

You cannot conceive the sycophancy of some of our citizens towards their new friends the British; and the hostility they they have always displayed towards the American Government and its officers, renders the contrast still more striking. One of the lieutenants of the squadron a few days ago, was at Hartford, and on going to meeting, the people, collected at the door, paraded, opened to the right and left, and made a passage for the admired stranger! and on entering the house it is stated that the congregation rose from their seats to receive him—of which, if true, you may hear more. But no matter—as we were not enemies in war, it is hard if we cannot be friends in peace.—[*Col.*

REPORTED BATTLE.

Savannah, March 2.

We have seen several gentlemen who arrived in town last evening from St. Mary's and are informed by them that it was asserted there, that on Thursday last a squadron of British barges from Cumberland containing about 300 seamen and marines, had gone up the St. Mary's river for the purpose of burning Clark's mills—that within a mile of the mills the enemy were met on the banks of the river by 18 or 20 patriots, and as many militia from Colonel Scott's camp, who engaged the barges, drove them back, and are said to have killed and wounded upwards of *one hundred* of the enemy. The inhabitants of St. Mary's were much alarmed, fearing that the British would, in consequence of their defeat burn the town. The commander of the squadron is said to have been killed—on the American side none killed or wounded.

[Letters received in this city yesterday from the Southward, confirm the above, and add, that Capt. JACKSON, of the *Lacedemonian*, is supposed to be among the killed.—*Charleston Gazette.*]

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 23.

☞ *All persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, are earnestly solicited to make payment.—Those having business at court on Monday next, will have an opportunity of complying with this reasonable request. He therefore hopes that none will forget to give him a call.*

DIED, on Tuesday the 21st inst. Miss KITTY BENNETT, daughter of the late Mason Bennett, of this county.

The court martial at Troy adjourned on Saturday sen'night, for one week, to allow General Wilkinson time to prepare his defence. General Brown had arrived there.

SHARP SHOOTING.

Previous to the examination of those of the dead who fell in the affair of the 8th, near New Orleans, it is said two or three of the riflemen claimed the honor of shooting lieutenant colonel Rennie, the brave but unfortunate Briton;—Mr. Weathers said, "if he is not shot in the left eye, I shall not claim the *merit*—if he is, I shall."—On examination it was found the ball had perforated the head a little below the left eye.—[*Freem. Jour.*

The U. S. frigate CONSTELLATION, capt. Gordon, sailed from Norfolk on the 14th, supposed for N. York.
C. H. B.

DE WITT CLINTON, Esq. is removed from the Mayoralty of New-York, and John Ferguson, Esq. appointed in his stead.

A writer in the Boston Chronicle, ridiculing the idea of a separation of the states, says—"STONE BALLAST *is the great staple of Massachusetts export," and even that*, he says, *has become a dear article!*

The British Major General Stovin, at Niagara, has communicated to the commander of Buffaloe, that he has issued an order for the cessation of hostilities, and congratulated him on the return of Peace.

On Friday the 17th ult. there were seven regular soldiers shot at Nashville; all of whom we understand were sentenced to that punishment for desertion: four others we are informed were condemned to share the same fate—one of them fainted away before he was carried to the place of execution, two were ordered off by their captain, and the execution of one was arrested by an order from his honor Judge M'NAIRY.—[*Ken. Pap.*

CAPTURE OF THE SYREN.

The following is from the London Observer of November 20:

"The London Gazette, of the 19th, contains an account of the capture, after a chase of eleven hours, by H. M. S. Medway, capt. Brine, on July 12, of the U. S. brig of war Syren, of 16 guns, and 137 men. During the chase the prize threw overboard all her guns, boats, anchors, cables and spars."

From the Savannah Republican.

THE LETTER *B.*

The *Bloody*, *Buccaneering*, *Blackguard British Barbarians*, after passing the *Balize*, *Boasted* of getting "*Booty* and *Beauty*"—*But* they tasted only of *Balls*, *Buck-shot* and *Bayonets*; not even tasting of *Bon Beef*.* They were completely *Beaten*, and *Bore* away for *Bermuda*—*Badly Bruised By Bold* Jackson and his *Backwoodsmen*.

* *It has been said that a number of prisoners had one and a half pounds of horse flesh in their knapsacks for three day's provisions.*

FROM NILE'S WEEKLY REGISTER.

The Independence 74 at Boston is ordered to be immediately equipped for sea—probably destined for the Mediterranean. It is said the expedition for that sea to settle affairs with *Algiers*, will consist of 2 74's, 6 frigates, 6 sloops of war, and several small vessels.

A dreadful civil war prevails in CHINA, with various success. The rebels are numerous and in great force.

The republicans of Massachusetts have nominated *Samuel Dexter and William Gray* as their Candidates for governor and lieutenant Governor of that commonwealth.

It appears to be understood at Madrid, that the greater part of Mexico is lost to the "mother country." It is said that the ministers of Ferdinand, who have disgraced themselves and the king by a disregard of the freedom and safety of the people of Spain, have been dismissed.

The Turks have impaled forty-two Christians in Servia, & a vast number are in prison destined for the same fate. The grand seigner has seized upon the property (several millions) of Solomen Lipnian Begember, a most benevolent Jew, who fed 8,000 of his distressed nation in a time of scarcity. Throughout the whole Ottoman empire, the Jews and Christians forming a very large portion of the population, are treated with a degree of oppression beyond the conception of those who have not witnessed it.—Mahometan superstition is a cradle for the plague, as they scruple to do any act to counteract it. These are facts worthy the attention of Christendom, and its press.

ALGIERS.

Algiers, is a large and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, the capital of the country of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an Ampitheatre next the harbour, insomuch that the houses appearing one after another, make a very fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are all flat, for which reason they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; besides, they are covered with earth, and serve for a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. The mole of the harbor is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is said to be 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews and 4,000 christian slaves. Their chief subsistence is derived from piracies, for they make prizes of all christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot seasons.

Algiers has, for ages, braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. The emperor Charles V. lost a fine fleet and army in an expedition against it in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbor in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbor; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great spirit and bravery. In 1767 the Algerines took the lead of the other states of Barbary, in refusing to pay any longer their usual tribute to the Porte. Algiers is situate opposite Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis.—Lon. 2, 13 E. lat. 3, 49, N.

NAVY OF ALGIERS.

The whole Naval Force of Algiers is stated to consist of:—

1 frigate of	50 guns,	500 men,	
1 do.	46 do.	460	
2 do.	44 do.	450 each,	
1 do. new	38 do.	400	
2 corvettes	24 each	300	
1 do.	22	230	
2 brigs	22 each	450	
1 xebeck	20	200	
1 schooner	4	40	
1 row-galley		50	

6 gun-boats, sloop rigged, carrying one 24 pounder, and one 11 inch mortar each.

The large frigate was about 6 years old, and the best of the squadron—about the size of our 36 gun frigates. Three of the others are very old, hardly sea-worthy, about the size of our 32 gun frigates. That of 33 guns was new, launched at Algiers, about 500 tons burthen. The 2 corvettes of 24 guns, are Genoa prizes, converted into cruizers, about 400 tons burthen each. That of 22 guns, an old vessel about 350 tons. The 2 brigs about 250, and the Xebeck about 200 tons.

The heaviest cannon in their frigates are 18 pounders; but these do not extend through the whole battery, having some 12 pounders among them: the other guns are 9s and 12s. The corvettes and brigs carry 12s, 9s and 6s—none of them have carronades.

Their squadron was then commanded by Rais Hammida, an active and enterprising admiral—an Arab—who owed his promotion to his own energies—about 40 years old.

The crews are generally of the lowest order of people in Algiers, picked up in the streets. They know nothing of regular combat—but are said to be brave, and depend entirely on boarding.

The present Dey, Hadge Alli, bashaw, is an obstinate and cruel man.

Mr. Lear says "If our small force can operate freely in this (the Mediterranean) sea, Algiers will be humbled to the dust."

The town is defended by several hundred pieces of artillery, planted on the sea side.

A SHORT REPLY.

"What have we gained by this war?" said one of our captious Federal Politicians the other day—"I'll tell you what we have gained," said a Republican—"If we had gained nothing else, we have gained that which you would have lost us by remaining in mean submission to the insolence of the enemy—A GOOD NAME—We were kicked and cuffed about, till we were becoming the scorn of the whole world, and what was worse, of your own Party. You said we could not be kicked into a war—And now, how do we stand? If we had failed, you ought to have been the last persons in the world to have said one word about it, because you were guilty of every trick and atrocity to bind our hands, to defeat the success of the war, and to prevent us from giving you an honorable peace. But we have succeeded in spite of you. And how do we stand? Higher on the rolls of fame than ever—Admired and elevated in the eyes of the whole world. Is this nothing? We sheathed the sword when the causes of war had ceased—But is our good name nothing? Is our Glory nothing! And yet you ask what we have gained? Would you rather that we should have grovelled in the mire of submission, than have towered like the Eagle, in the blaze of glory?—[*Enquirer.*

Let it never be forgotten, that "federalism of the Boston stamp," *after having advocated our acceptance of the infamous* "SINE QUA NON" *treaty, by which we should have given up to the enemy a territory of more than double the whole extent of England, Scotland and Ireland*; let it never be forgotten, we say, that this "*Boston-stamp federalism*," now affects to be dissatisfied with the treaty just concluded, and which establishes our boundary line by the old treaty of 1783; that is, precisely as it stood at the close of the revolutionary war. Let it also be remembered, that while "federalism" (so called) endeavors to find fault with the peace, *every federal member in the U. S. senate voted for it*; and the very snarlers themselves have rejoiced and illuminated in consequence of its completion!

[*Boston Patriot.*

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated February 5th.

"Our glorious victory is principally attributable to the wisdom, prudence, decision, and personal example of Gen. Jackson, which really seemed to instil into every breast his own patriotism and heroic courage. He is truly the great man. He thinks, speaks, and acts like no other human being. He sleeps little, eats less, and drinks not. In time of action, he goes thro' the ranks with his head uncovered, animating his men with the most familiar and cheering expressions.

"It is obvious, that a breast-work, extending from the swamp to the river, would form an effectual barrier to the enemy's advance, unless, indeed, he could push through the swamp or ascend the river. He attempted both these ways, and in both was defeated. On the memorable 8th of January, the right column of the British, amounting to 3000 men, supposed that its right flank was covered by the swamp; but fortunately it was deceived. This swamp was filled with Tennessee militia, who, as soon as the enemy approached within pistol shot of the breast-work, astonished him with a fire of muskets and rifles, the like of which in sound and effect, was never before known; whilst his front was saluted by grape and canister from long 24 and 32 pounders, which literally made chasms through the whole depth of the advancing column.

"We have had nothing certain for some days. The report to-day is, that they have entirely abandoned the coast.

"Maj. Gen. Gains arrived here, rather unexpectedly, last night. Martial law is still rigourously enforced."

CHARLESTON, MARCH 6.

Major General *Thomas Pinckney* has received from Admiral *Cockburn* information, that in consequence of the General's having communicated to him the *Ratification of the Treaty of Peace*, the Admiral derives great pleasure from having it thereby, in his power, to give immediate orders for stopping all further hostility on the part of his Britannic Majesty's forces on this division of the station against the United States.

Philadelphia, March 15.

The United States' Frigate Guerriere, Lent. Morgan, weighed anchor yesterday morning, to proceed to New-York, but on account of the wind came to at the Point—she will probably get down the river this day.

New-Orleans Feb. 8.

We understand that a skirmish was fought a few days ago at the Bay of St. Louis, between a small detachment of militia and a part of the enemy who had landed for the purpose of stealing cattle; two of the militia were wounded; three of the enemy were killed and 27 taken prisoners, including a naval officer of some rank.

Savannah, March 7.

Arrived on Sunday his Britannic Majesty's brig *Manly*. Lieut. LOCKE, of 14 guns, from off Cumberland island. We understand admiral Cockburn received the official news of peace from Mr. Baker on Wednesday last. The Manly has come in for provisions.

A good prize came to anchor on Sunday evening last, the British ship Mary and Susan—Coffin prize-master, prize to the privateer *Chasseur*, capt. Boyle, of Baltimore. The prize was from London bound to Jaimaica, and had a cargo of dry goods, brandy, gin and Madeira wine, and a quantity of plantation utensils. The dry goods were on board the Chasseur. The prize is a fine elegant ship, burthen 470 tons. We are informed that the Chasseur has had two severe engagements, the last one with a British sloop of war.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. MARCH 9.

Arrived last Thursday brig Antonia, with a cargo of sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c. prize to the private armed schr. Sine Qua Non of Boston. She is a fine copper bottomed vessel, of about 180 tons, and was captured the 31st of January.

Mr. John Clinkenbeard,

PLEASE to take notice, that we shall attend at the house of Thomas James, now occupied as a tavern by said James, in Shepherd's Town, in the County of Jefferson, State of Virginia, on the first Saturday in May next, being the sixth day of the month, between the hours of 10 in the forenoon and 7 in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of taking the depositions of Edward Lucas, jun. George Reynolds, jun James Brown, Jacob H. Manning, Henry Buckles and others, to be offered in evidence in our behalf in a suit depending in the superior court of Chancery, held in Winchester, Virginia, wherein, Abraham Coons and Elizabeth his wife, you, and Mary your wife and Samuel Twigg and Phebe his wife are complainants, and we are defendants.

Yours, &c.

ROBERT LUCAS,
EDWARD LUCAS,
MERCY WAGER.

March 23, 1815. [7 w.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, on Friday the 31st inst. at the late dwelling of John Davenport, deceased, the personal property belonging to the estate of the said dec'd, consisting of a number of valuable horses, cows, hogs, farming utensils, wheat and rye in the mill, household and kitchen furniture—also, sixty acres of wheat in the ground, and thirty of rye. A liberal credit will be given the purchaser, by giving bond with approved security. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

On the same day will be hired, a few likely Negro Men and Girls.

BENJAMIN DAVENPORT, *Adm'or.*

March 23

NOTICE.

THE Commissioner of the county of Jefferson, hereby gives notice that he is about commencing to take in lists of all taxable property agreeably to the late Act of Assembly; and the articles subject to taxation being considerably increased, he earnestly requests all persons concerned to be prepared with lists of the taxable property in their possession on the first of Feb. 1815, as it will be a convenience to them, and greatly facilitate the business.

THO. SMALLWOOD, *Commissioner.*

March 23

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.

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, showing 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.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE

ADDRESS TO SPRING.

Now charming Spring "with genial gales
succeeds"
Stern Winter, who "resigns his rigid
reign;"
"And flowrets gay, adorn the smiling
meads"
And verdure clothes the rich luxuriant
plain.

At her approach "the seas forget to roar,"
Their bosom swelling with the gentle
gale,
Now "smiling, gently kiss" Columbia's
shore,
And hasten home the long expected sail.

The youthful maid (with heaving bosom
bare,)
Now trips delighted o'er the shaded
green,
With golden tresses, floating in theair,
Excels in beauty, Beauty's boasted queen.

The pliant twig supports the harmless
dove,
He views his tender mate with anxious
care,
"Emblematic bird of" peace "and love,"
Who sports and flutters in the ambient
air.

The sportive duck in wanton merry play,
Now floats with ease against the rapid
deeps:
Now dives in night, now rises into day,
Now flies the fowler as he slily creeps.

The drudging ploughboy as he plods
along
After his plough, that turns the mellow
soil,
Lightens his labor with a rustic song,
And thinks not on to-morrow's tedious
toil.

Unwearied Sol in glory now doth rise,
And cheers the little flutt'rers of the
wood;
Now gaily dances through th' etherial
skies
And sets resplendent in the western flood.

The hardy oak now "struggles into
birth,"
And "swelling grapes adorn the pliant
vine,"
Man now with wonder views the smiling
earth,
And whispers glorious God the work is
thine.

S*******

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, sent 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, light 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.

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.

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.

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 cut 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide additional resources for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandises, 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 of 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.

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 Gambric 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 Hook Muslins
Tabby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses.
Ladies' Small 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 *lost*

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.

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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, March 30, 1815. [No. 364.

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.*

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 20.

Surrender of Fort Bowyer.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated

Head Quarters, 7th Military District, New Orleans, 24th February, 1815.

SIR—The flag vessel, which I sent to the enemy's fleet, returned a few days ago, bringing a letter of assurance from Admiral Cochrane, that the American prisoners, taken in the gun boats, and sent to the Havanna, shall be returned as soon as practicable. The Nymph has been dispatched for them.

Through the same channel, I received the sad intelligence of the surrender of Fort Bowyer. I enclose you a copy of Col. Lawrence's letter, and of the articles of capitulation. In consequence of this unfortunate affair, an addition of three hundred and sixty-six, has been made to the list of American prisoners. To redeem them and the seamen, I have in conformity with propositions held out by Admiral Cochrane, forwarded to the mouth of the Mississippi upwards of 400 British prisoners. Others will be sent to complete the exchange, as soon as they arrive from Natchez, to which place I had found it expedient to order them.

I received a letter from General Winchester, dated on the 16th, stating that Major Blue, whom he had ordered to the relief of Fort Bowyer, succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's picquets, consisting of 17, but was too late to effect the whole purpose for which he had been detached—The Fort having capitulated 24 hours before his arrival.

I learn from the bearer of my late dispatches to the enemy's fleet, who was detained during the operations against Fort Bowyer, that his loss on that occasion, by the fire from the garrison, was between 20 and 40.

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

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. commanding.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of War.

Copy of a letter from Brig. Gen. Winchester, to the Secretary of War, dated

Mobile, 17th Feb. 1815.

SIR—It becomes my duty to communicate to you the unpleasant news of the loss of Fort Bowyer. It was closely invested by land, as well as water, on the 8th inst. On the 10th and 11th I passed a detachment over the bay with a view to divert the enemy from his object; but it arrived about 24 hours too late, though time enough to capture one of the enemy's barges with 17 seamen, who say the garrison capitulated on the 12th; that the besiegers had advanced their works on the land side to within certain musket shot of the parapets of the fort; that the loss in killed on either side is inconsiderable. I am in possession of no other account but that which comes from the prisoners. About 30 of the enemy's vessels, besides boats and barges, are laying within the bar and above Mobile Point, and several ships of the line on the south and west of Dauphin Island. The wind is fair, and I expect the honor of seeing them here every night—if I do; I have great confidence my next will be on a pleasanter subject.

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

J. WINCHESTER, *Brig. Gen.*
Com. E. Sec. 7th Mil. Dis.

P. S. The garrison consisted of about 360 men, including officers. Three small schooners in which the detachment was transported over the bay, were captured by the enemy's barges after the troops had landed.

J. W.

Lieutenant Colonel Lawrence to General Jackson.

Fort Bowyer, Feb. 12, 1815.

SIR—Imperious necessity has compelled me to enter into articles of capitulation with Maj. General John Lambert, commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in front of Fort Bowyer, a copy of which I forward you for the purpose of effecting an immediate exchange of prisoners. Nothing but the want of provisions, and finding myself completely surrounded by thousands—batteries erected on the sand—mounds which completely commanded the fort—and the enemy having advanced, by regular approaches, within 30 yards of the ditches, and the utter impossibility of getting any assistance or supplies, would have induced me to adopt this measure. Feeling confident, and it being the unanimous opinion of the officers, that we could not retain the post, and that the lives of many valuable officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed, I thought it most desirable to adopt this plan. A full and correct statement will be furnished you as early as possible.

Capt. Chamberlain, who bears this to E. Livingston, Esq. will relate to him every particular, which will, I hope, be satisfactory.

I am, with respect, your obedient humble servant. W. LAWRENCE,
Lt. Col. Com'dg.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Agreed upon between Lt. Col. Lawrence and Major General Lambert for the surrender of Fort Bowyer, on the Mobile Point, 11th February, 1815.

1. That the fort shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic Majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordoance, ammunition, and every species of military stores.

2. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, the troops marching out with their colors flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis—the officers retaining their swords, and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval commander in chief shall appoint.

3. All private property to be respected.

4. That a communication shall be made immediately of the same to the commanding officer of the 7th Military District of the United States, and every endeavor made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.

5. That the garrison of the U. States remain in the fort until 12 o'clock tomorrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at 3 o'clock to-day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis, and that the British flag be hoisted at the same time—an officer of each service remaining at the head quarters of each commander until the fulfilment of these articles.

H. G. SMITH,
Major and Milly Sec'ry.

Agreed on the part of the Royal Navy.
T. H. RICKETS,
Captain H. M. ship Vengent.
R. CHAMBERLAIN,
2d Regt. U. S. Infantry.
WM. LAWRENCE,
Lt. Col. 2d Infantry Comd'g.

APPROVED,
ALEX. COCHRANE,
Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Shipping.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Major General Comd'g.

A true copy—Test,
JOHN REID, *Aid de-camp.*

Extract of a letter from Major General Andrew Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated Head Quartes, 7th Military District, New Orleans, 17th Feb. 1815.

"I have the honor to enclose you Maj. Overton's report of the attack of Fort St. Philip, and of the manner in which it was defended.

The conduct of that officer and of those who acted under him, merits, I think, great praise. They nailed their own colors to the standard and placed those of the enemy underneath them, determined never to surrender the fort."

Copy of a letter from Major Overton, commanding Fort St. Philip during the late bombardment of it, to Major General Jackson.

Fort St. Philip, Jan. 19th, 1815.

SIR—On the 1st of the present month I received the information that the enemy intended passing this Fort to co-operate with their land forces, in the subjugation of Louisiana, and the destruction of the city of New-Orleans. To effect this with more facility, they were first with their heavy bomb vessels to bombard this place into compliance. On the grounds of this information, I turned my attention to the security of my command, I erected small magazines in different parts of the garrison, that if one blew up I could resort to another, built covers for my men to secure them from the explosion of the shells, and removed the combustible matter without the work. Early in the day of the 7th inst. I was advised of their approach, and on the 9th at a quarter past 10 A. M. hove in sight two bomb vessels, one sloop, one brig and one schooner; they anchored two and one quarter miles below—at half past eleven, and at half past twelve they advanced two barges apparently for the purpose of sounding within one and a half miles of the Fort; at this moment I ordered my water battery under the command of Lieut. Cunningham of the Navy, to open on them; its well directed shot caused a precipitate retreat. At half past 3 o'clock, P. M. the enemy's bomb-vessels opened their fire from four sea-mortars, two of thirteen inches, two of ten, and to my great mortification I found they were without the effective range of my shot, as many subsequent experiments proved; they continued their fire with little intermission during the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th. I occasionally opened my batteries on them with great vivacity, particularly when they shewed a disposition to change their position.—On the 17th in the evening our heavy mortar was said to be in readiness. I ordered that excellent officer Capt. Wolstonecraft of the Artillerists, who previously had charge of it to open a fire, which was done with great effect, as the enemy from that moment became disordered and at day light on the 18th commenced their retreat, after having thrown upwards of a thousand heavy shells besides small shells from Howitzers, round shot and grape, which he discharged from boats under cover of the night.

Our loss in this affair has been uncommonly small, owing entirely to the great pains that was taken by the different officers to keep their men under cover; as the enemy left scarcely ten feet of this garrison untouched.

The officers and soldiers through this whole affair, although 9 days and nights under arms in the different batteries, the consequent fatigue and loss of sleep, have manifested the greatest firmness and the most zealous warmth to be at the enemy. To distinguish individuals would be a delicate task, as merit was conspicuous every where. Lieut. Cunningham of the Navy, who commanded my water battery, with his brave crew, evinced the most determined bravery and uncommon activity throughout; and in fact, sir, the only thing to be regretted is that the enemy was too timid to give us an opportunity of destroying him.

I herewith enclose you a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
W. H. OVERTON,
Maj. 3d R. R. Com'dg.

Maj. Gen. Jackson.

A list of the Killed and Wounded during the bombardment on Fort St. Philip, commencing on the 9th and ending on the 18th Jan. 1815.

Captain Wolstonecrafts's Artillery—Wounded 3.
Captain Murray's Artillery—Killed 2—Wounded 1.
Captain Bronton's Infantry—Wounded 1.
Capt. Wade's Infantry—Wounded 2.
Total—Killed 2; Wounded 8.

The Privateer Chasseur.

Capture of his Britannic Majesty's Schr. St. Lawrence, Lt. James E. Gordon, commander, by the private armed brig Chasseur of Baltimore, Thomas Boyle, Esq commander.

Letter from captain Boyle, to Mr. George P. Stevenson, one of the owners of the Chasseur, dated,

At Sea, March 2, 1815

Dear Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 26th Feb. being about six leagues to windward of Havanna and two leagues from the land—At 11 A. M. discovered a schooner, bearing N. E. of us, apparently running before the wind; made every possible sail in chase, the convoy in sight from the mast-head, to leeward, laying to off Havana; at meridian, gaining fast on the chase, that appeared to be a large, long, low, pilot built schooner, with yellow sides—she hauled up more to the northward, and apparently was endeavoring to escape us. At half past meridian I fired a gun and hoisted the American flag, to ascertain, if possible, the nation which she belonged to; but she showed no colors—she was carrying a press of sail, and in a few minutes carried away her foretopmast. She was at this time about three miles from us—they cut away the wreck of the topmast immediately and trimmed her sails sharp by the wind. At 1 P. M. drawing up with him very fast, she fired a stern chase gun at us, and hoisted English colors, showing at the same time only three ports, in the side next to us.

Under the impression that she was a running vessel bound to Havana and weakly armed and manned, I tried every effort to close with him as quick as possible. Saw but very few men on his deck, and hastily made preparation for action, though my officers, myself and men, did not expect any fighting, of course we were not completely prepared for action. At 1 25 we were within pistol shot of him when he opened a tier of ten ports on a side, and gave us his broadside of round, grape and musket balls.—I then opened the Chasseur's fire from the great guns and musquetry, and endeavored to close with him for the purpose of boarding; we having quick way at the time, shot ahead under his lee, he put his helm up, for the purpose of wearing across our stern and to give us a raking fire, which I prevented by timely taking notice of his intention, and putting our helm hard up also. He shot quick ahead, and I closed within ten yards of him; at this time both fires were heavy, severe and destructive. I now found his men had been concealed under his bulwark, and that I had a heavy enemy to contend with, and at 1 40 gave the order for boarding, which my brave officers and men cheerfully obeyed with unexampled quickness, instantly put the helm to starboard to lay him on board, and in the act of boarding her, she surrendered. Mr. W. N. Christie, prizemaster, from his courage and activity got on board of her; out boat and sent her on board; she proved to be His Britannic Majesty's schooner St. Lawrence, commanded by Lt. James E. Gordon, formerly the famous privateer Atlas of Philadelphia, built in the Chesapeake, mounting 15 guns, 14 twelve pound carronades, upon an improved construction, and a long nine; allowed a complement of seventy-five men, and had on board a number of soldiers, marines and some gentlemen of the navy passengers; bound express to the squadron off New Orleans; having by report of her commander, six killed and seventeen wounded; but by various other reports, 15 killed, and 23 wounded, most of them badly wounded, himself among the latter.

The C's sails and rigging suffered much, and from the zeal and anxiety of her brave crew to do their duty, and thereby exposing themselves, I had five men killed and eight wounded, myself amongst the latter, though very slightly. Thus ended the action in fifteen minutes after its commencement, and about 8 minutes close quarters, with a force, in every respect, equal to our own.

The Chasseur mounts six 12 pounders and eight short 9 pound carronades, (the latter taken from one of her prizes) ten of our 12 pound carronades having been thrown over board while hard chased by the Barossa frigate; and she had on board 89 men, besides several boys.

From the number of hammocks, full of bed clothes, &c. found on board the St. Lawrence, it would lead to a belief that many more were killed than reported.—The St. Lawrence fired double the weight of shot that we did; from her 12's, at close quarters, she fired a stand of grape, and 2 bags, containing two hundred and twenty musket balls each—when from the Chasseur's nines, she fired six and four pound shot, having no other except some few grape. Was I to close this letter without mentioning the determined bravery of my first lieutenant, Mr. John Dicter, I shall be acting very