

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 arrears are 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 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 pickets, 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, Major General 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, your most obedient servant,

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

P. S. The garrison consisted of about 350 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.

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 Darksville 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 revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed January 13, 1813, the subscriber who shall after the 18th day of April, 1815, manufacture within the United States, any of the herein after enumerated articles for sale, as required by said act, and perform the 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 Sit Iron, per ton, one dollar. Nails, Brads and Spikes, 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 Gilder, of Lead, 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 Botes, 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, ten per centum ad valorem. Leather, including therein all hides and skins whether tanned, dressed or otherwise made, or 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 amended forms of stamp manifests required by the 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 V. G. N.

SINE QUA NON.

Hoffman & Breedin,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the public that they have received a few copies of this wonderful Sine Qua Non (published in Philadelphia) offered by the British Commissioners at Ghent, with characteristic comeliness; attached to which is a Map of the United States, showing 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 Gambic Muslins. Irish Linen, Black Cambrics. Bedford Cord.

Patent Draw Card, elegant for pantaloons. Calico, of the newest style. Calico Dresses, in patterns. Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls. Long cloth Shirtings, and Gingham. Striped Jaconet and Book Muslins. Stabby Velvets and Ribbons—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' handkerchiefs, caps and dresses.

Ladies' Sandal Slippers and Ankle Boots, of the newest Philadelphia fashions. Gent's Boots and Black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with exactness as to shew the exact boundary line of the last. Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their styling the above a Sine Qua Non; but this Latin phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, it is 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 No Plus Ultra, viz.

Loaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, Lisbon and fine Liverpool SALLS, &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, who unfortunately for the admiral, coming in wake of a Yankee Cook-boat, lost sight of its original destination.

Thornly, near Harper's Ferry, } December, 23, 1814.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charlestown, 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 make, and very polite in his conversation. He had on a brown cloth coat, drab home made cloth pantaloons, striped waistcoat, and new double soled shoes. He also took with him a variety of clothing, viz. a pair of trousers, a pair of breeches, a pair of shoes, and a pair of stockings. If any person has any information of his whereabouts, or if he is seen, he will be given fifty dollars, and any greater distance the above person is from the subscriber, he will be given one hundred dollars. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass home. It is supposed he has obtained a free pass home.

Moses Gibbons, } December 12, 1814.

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 Shepherdstown, 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, Shepherdstown, 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, [u. f.] February 23.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is authorized 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 WISON, [u. f.] February 16.

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 United 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, 1814.

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 ever I understand. 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 steadfastly adhere to your interest, and the honor of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, MAGNUS TATE, Berkeley County, Jan. 19, 1815.

WE are authorized 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 from 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, of good clean FINE Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Quarts, Pints and Half Pint Decanters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of Tea China Plates, &c. Just opened and for sale by JAMES S. LANE, SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Her King, 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.

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 their, Excels in beauty, Beauty's boasted queen.

The plant 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 silly creeps.

The drudging ploughboy as he plods along After his plough, that turns the mellow soil,

Lightsens 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 flutterers of the wood;

Now gaily dances through th' ethereal 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 shoe 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 recommending 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: bedsteads, tables, chairs, hogheads, 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, [3 w.] Smithfield, March 2.

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 fall 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.

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. I saw in sight two bomb vessels, one sloop, one brig and one schooner; they anchored at half past three 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 showed 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 everywhere. 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 Wolstonecraft's Artillery—Wounded 3. Captain Murray's Artillery—Killed 2—Wounded 1. Captain Bronton's Infantry—Wounded 1. Capt. Waide's Infantry—Wounded 2. Total—Killed 2; Wounded 3.

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; for 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 sides, 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 Dieter, I shall be acting very

The Privateer Chasseur. Capture of his Britannic Majesty's Schooner, Lt. James P. Gordon, commander, by the private armed brig Chasseur of Baltimore, Thomas Doyle, 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 Havana and

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 this fort shall be surrendered to the arms of His Britannic Majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, 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 fulfillment of these articles.

H. G. SMITH, Major and Milly Sec'y. Agreed on the part of the Royal Navy. T. H. RICKETS, Captain H. M. ship Vengent. R. CHAMBERLAIN, 2d Regt. U. S. Infantry. W. LAWRENCE, Lt. Col. 2d Infantry Com'dg. APPROVED, ALEX. COCHRANE, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Shipping. JOHN LAMBERT, Major General Com'dg. 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-Quarters, 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

unjustly to my other lieutenants, Mr. Moran, and Mr. Hammond N. Stansbury, as well as every other officer equalled with a firmness, seldom, if ever equalled, and, I believe, never surpassed.
Yours, with great respect,
THOS. BOYLE.
Mr. G. P. STEVENSON,
Baltimore.

P. S. On the night of the 26th the main mast of the St. Lawrence went by the board; such was her wretched condition and from motives of humanity and the solicitation of her commander, I made a flag or cartel of her to carry the wounded to the Havana, for their better comfort and convenience, as I know you would wish that I should mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate wounded. I hope you will not be displeased at what I have done—there was no other alternative to make a cartel of her or destroy her. I should not willingly perhaps, have sought a contest with a king's vessel, knowing it was not our object; but my expectations were at first a valuable vessel and a valuable cargo also—when I found myself deceived, the honor of the flag entrusted to my charge was not to be disgraced by flight. I sent to the wounded a parcel of shirts, and two bales of purser's strops to be distributed amongst them and the other prisoners. A copy of the correspondence between the captain of the St. Lawrence and myself you have here enclosed as well as my letter to your friends in Havana.

On board the U. S. private armed brig Chasseur, Feb. 27, 1815.

In event of Captain Boyle's becoming a prisoner of war to any British cruiser, I consider it a tribute justly due to his humane and generous treatment of myself, the other surviving officers and crew of H. M. late schr. St. Lawrence, to state, that his obliging attention and watchful solicitude to preserve our effects and render us comfortable during the short time we were in his possession, was such as justly entitles him to the indulgence and respect of every British subject. I also certify that his endeavors to render us comfortable and to secure our property, were carefully seconded by all his officers, who did their utmost to that effect.

J. E. GORDON, Lieut. & Com. of H. M. late schr. St. Lawrence.

To the Captain or Commander of any British ship of war who may capture the Chasseur, or whatever vessel capt. BOYLE commands.

From Jamaica Papers politely furnished the Editors of the American by T. Boyle, Esq. Commander of the Chasseur, KINGSTON, FEB. 9.

By his Majesty's ship Medina, which arrived on Thursday last, we learn that Rear Admiral Durham had received an official letter from Capt. Patterson, of the Myraidon, 20 gun ship, stating the capture by that vessel, off the Western Islands of the AMERICAN SHIP WASP, of 22 guns, after an obstinate engagement of two hours, during which both vessels suffered very severely.—[Very doubtful]

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

On Wednesday last, the schr. Wellington arrived here, expressly dispatched from St. Vincent, with letters to Ad. Durham, and the Chairman of the Commercial Society of this Island, acquainting them of the depredations that had been committed on the coasting vessels of that Island, for the five days preceding the schooner's departure, by an enemy's privateer. The following is a copy of the letter addressed to the Chairman:—

"ST. VINCENT, JAN. 14, 1815.
"Sir—The Merchants of this Colony have dispatched a vessel to Barbadoes, for the express purpose of informing the Trade there, that we have in a great measure been blockaded since last Tuesday, by a very heavy and daring American cruiser. On the morning of that day, she ventured within gun-shot of the forts about Collingwood, and was supposed (although I think mistakenly) to have accurately answered the signal of the day; she then captured two small sloops belonging here, and sunk them; after which, when completely without the range of the guns, we were insulted by their hoisting American Colors above the British red Ensign. The ships of the Convoys from Europe for this Island and Grenada sometimes venture down from Barbadoes without the protection of a man of war; and apprehending some of the vessels of the London fleet, now momentarily expected, may adopt so hazardous a measure, I am directed by the merchants here to entreat your good offices in informing the masters of vessels bound to this Island, and otherwise to make known the circumstance, that this cruiser is still hovering to

windward of it. No vessel, therefore, can be safe in coming down, without the protection of a heavy sloop of war at least; the privateer being a long, low, hermaphrodite rigged brig, pierced for 20 guns, of large dimensions, and crowded with men. She carries a large gun a mid-ships, on a swivel; has black sides, with two light yellow streaks; and sometimes assumes the appearance of a schooner, by sending down the yards of the mainmast; has no figure head; with a bowsprit more elevated than such vessels generally carry them. Our droghing craft dare not venture out, and the landing of the ships for the next convoy must be at a stand, until some of his Majesty's vessels either capture or drive away this diligent watchman of our coast."
(Signed) &c.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Received by the schooner Vixen, arrived at Baltimore from Bordeaux.

London, Jan. 10.
The Times, has to day, attacked the Emperor Alexander in the most violent terms. "Occupied with the acquisition of Poland, the Emperor does not find a moment's leisure to correct his tariff of duties; a tariff so contrary to the interests of English commerce. Let us consider the manner of acting adopted by Peticion, the mulatto, and then say on which side is there most respect and gratitude displayed towards England!"

The same paper gives a letter from Vienna, containing some very curious observations relative to the negotiation. "France and Austria have both pressed the English ambassador to take steps of a violent nature against the plans of Russia relative to Poland; the result was an extreme coldness between Russia and England. France left us alone, opposed to the whole northern powers already irritated, and she may perhaps, now stipulate with Russia, for her own private views relative to Belgium."

Jan. 14.
It is reported that Lord Castlereagh is to return here by the first week of Feb., and that he is to occupy the place of first Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The glorious Peace which we have made with the United States, commences already to display its effects which we should have expected. We copy from an evening paper the two following facts—"A vast plan is just finished and with great ingenuity, to encourage emigration from Ireland to the United States."—"It is said, that one of the negotiators (probably Mr. Gallatin) is coming to England."—"The first of those plans is of great consequence being an union, with the object of High Treason in view—We should not be surprised to see Mr. Gallatin arrive to sound the views of Ireland and to see what advantage could be derived from them."

16th Jan.
The American privateers which have caused our commerce to suffer so much, have had for a long time secret intelligence with two of the ports on the Irish coast. The number of their prizes prove the use they have made of their information, and accounts for the inefficiency of the measures taken by the Admiralty.

Jan. 20.
Letters from Lisbon of the 30th Dec. announce, that the American privateers commit great depredations on the coast of that kingdom; they were uneasy about the fate of one of our SLOOPS of WAR, which was engaged near Cape St. Vincent in a hard fought battle with one of those Privateers, carrying 24 guns.

It is supposed that Russia is about engaging in another war with Turkey.—Her government is collecting all the specie attainable, which has already advanced that article 10 per cent.

Paris, Jan. 9.
According to the orders of his Majesty, every possible pains have been taken to collect the precious remains of Louis XVI, and Maria Antoinette. A grand procession will take place the 21st on depositing these valuable relics in a becoming sanctuary.

Jan. 13.
A German newspaper in estimating the loss of lives occasioned by Bonaparte's different campaigns, makes a grand total of five millions eight hundred thousand, in 10 years.

Jan. 18.
The last news from Vienna, gives us hopes that Murat will not retain the crown of Naples.

Jan. 24th.
A letter from Deal, dated the 8th inst. mentions the ship Faith, from the Medi-

teranean bound to Hull, came in the Downs to-day and reports that on her passage they met a Turkish frigate with three Dutch Gallies, prizes, which proves the existence of hostilities between the Algerines and the other Barbary Powers and Holland.

Journal of France, Jan. 19th.
The hopes which we had conceived some months back, of seeing an order of things established likely to secure a permanent peace, gives way to a fear of new spoliations and acts of injustice, between countries the most distant from each other.

Turkey and England, are far from being on the best terms. The grand Signor is fearful that all the protestations of the Emperor Alexander, of his zeal for the cause of justice and humanity are illusory, and that as the French proverb says, appetite comes with eating, he may not be satisfied with the title of King of Poland, but may look with a wistful eye on the adjoining Turkish provinces, which they are accordingly placing in a state of defence.

The Porte do not like the great attentions the Emperor Alexander received in England, and the English Ambassador is accordingly treated with great coolness.

Journal des Debats, Jan. 19.
We read in the Journal of Ghent of the 15th inst. a piece of news which we do not pretend to guarantee. "Bernadotte has made a sacrifice worthy of him, in doing justice to the rights of the royal blood; he has renounced formally his expectations in favor of the Heir of Wasser—The Scandinavians are preparing for him a reward for his services and his magnanimity."

Havre, Jan. 18th.
Expeditions of merchant vessels are preparing here for Gaudaloupe, Martinique, for the Isle of Bourbon and for India. Vessels have been sent out in the Slave-trade, because our Colonies require a reinforcement for their cultivation, &c. &c. Such is the result of the happy revolution which has restored us our legitimate Monarch!

Madrid, Dec. 29.
The amelioration of that system of rigor with which we had flattered ourselves is far from having been taken. The ministry of M. de Cevallos has introduced no change. We are assured there is no unanimity among the King's Council; but it appears in the measures of severity which we were in hopes we should have seen softened, all join, although divided in every other point of administration. Several Spaniards have abandoned their country and many have hid themselves; in general, secret denunciations as well as those of a more public nature, alarm a number of families, because in following the plan of recrimination, in matter of opinions or indulgences towards the government of the intruded King, it is difficult to find exceptions among the entire mass of the people.

Milan, January 8th.
By a decree of the Extraordinary Tribunal, Colonel Varese has been arrested and committed to the citadel. The proceedings against the conspirators have commenced. The failure of their projects secures the happiness of Italy. One of the results will probably be an invitation from the allied powers, to a certain dangerous personage, to choose another residence than Elba; it is said they will propose to him a castle in Scotland. One of the principal Ministers, [Bertrand] of the Isle of Elba, appears to have been implicated in the letters of persons under arrest, and by his late travels on the Continent of Italy.

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All who remained here that were employed under the Vice Roy, Eugene Beauharnois, have received orders to quit the country.

General Bertrand, a minister of Bonaparte, who came secretly from the Isle of Elba, was very near being arrested.

Naples, Jan. 6th.
The rumors, which the Government cannot prevent, upon the uncertainty of the decision which the Congress may make relative to the maintenance of the Joachim dynasty, have revived the hopes of the friends of our old sovereigns; they are active, and their zeal increases daily the number of those who rally round the cause of Ferdinand. The little probability there is, that Murat can retain the throne of Naples, secretly disposes a great majority to abandon his interests.—The defection of the army is attended with greater difficulties, as he sacrificed every thing to obtain the devotion of the troops; they however desert in large numbers.

London, Jan. 2.
We have already remarked, and we now repeat, that Peace with America, will not decrease the activity with which preparations are making in several of our ports to continue, if necessary, a most vigorous war. We continue to equip vessels of war at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and there have been orders issued to hold in readiness transports to receive troops destined for America; their number is estimated at 10,000 men.

Before the news of Peace can have reached America, so attack will have been made at the mouth of the Mississipi to receive his pension.

Vienna, Jan. 9.
The rumors of war diminish at Vienna. The Monarchs and Ministers who are enlightened, detect a state of warfare, particularly at a moment when the finances of all nations are exhausted, and when to carry it on, they must devastate many countries.

The departure of field marshal baron de Keller, is again spoken of. He repairs to the Island of Elba, to induce the ex-emperor Napoleon to change his place of residence. They propose to him to reside in Scotland, where he will continue to receive his pension.

Brussels, Jan. 14.
Lord Oxford on his return from England to Naples, to remove his family thence home, in November last, was sufficiently imprudent whilst at Paris, to boast of his being bearer of papers of consequence. He was arrested by the police and his papers taken from him. Among them were found Letters from Lieutenant General Count Excellmans, to the King of Naples, announcing that a proposition of the French People were still attached to the late Government, &c.—Gen. E. has since been arrested and tried by a tribunal who have acquitted him, at the same time depriving him for the freedom of his language. The French papers take this opportunity of comparing the present Government with the late despotism, which in many cases even when a man was acquitted, either threw him for life into a dungeon or a state of exile.

January 15.
Murat continues to disavow the rights of King Ferdinand, notwithstanding the offer of a sovereignty in the Legations and three grand Fiefs in the Neapolitan states. This is he abandoned to the nature of events, through which we can perceive his fate. Independent of the sacred rights of Ferdinand, how in the actual state of Europe, can a King without ancestors, a soldier from the lower ranks of society, ever expect to obtain the veneration and devotion which ought to accompany and sustain the majesty of Royalty.

Nuremberg, Jan. 17.
Austria has offered to Prussia among other indemnities, all the country occupied by the small princes in the ancient circle of Westphalia. But they say Prussia declines this indemnity, declaring she cannot treat as subjects the Princes of Germany, whose rights she conceives sacred. If this is the case, how can Prussia be so anxious to despoil the king of Saxony of his territories, whose rights at least are equal to those of the minor princes of Germany?

Basle, Switzerland, January 1.
The ancient Judge of Appeals, Wyss, and Colonel Schmid, have been condemned to death, and several other Functionaries to an exile of 12 years, as authors and abettors of a recent insurrection.

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EDENTOWN, (PENN.) MARCH 27.
The skeleton of a Human Body was found in the woods near the Newport road, about three fourths of a mile north of Cochraneville, Chester county, on Tuesday last. Amongst the remains were found a razor, a knife, and a pair of spectacles, and at a short distance from the spot a small bundle tied up in a check handkerchief, containing an old shirt, several quires of writing paper, a German almanac, printed in Reading, a few blank justice's summonses, &c. Along with the bundle was found a remarkably crooked staff. Such of the articles as were not too much decayed, are left at Cochraneville, for inspection.—No writing, or any thing which could lead to discovery of the name of the deceased, was found. From appearances it is supposed the body must have lain in this place since some time in the last summer. On the following day, a number of the neighboring inhabitants collected, and in the most decent manner the case would admit of, deposited the remains in their parent earth. As there is no person missing in the neighborhood, it is supposed the deceased must have been a travelling stranger. Newspaper Editors, therefore, by publishing the above, might lead the friends to inquire for information on the subject.

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Captain Cooper, of the sloop Delight, from Savannah, for Charleston, was boarded off the bar, on the 6th inst. by the British frigate Severn, the first lieutenant of which informed him that the United States sloop of war Wasp, had been captured in the British channel, by a frigate. He further informed him, that until they receive official information of the Peace, they will continue to capture every thing which they can lay hold of; and would have detained the Delight, but that they did not wish to be troubled with her passengers.

DEATH OF FARMER'S BROTHER, Principal Chief and Warrior of the Six Nations of Indians.
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THE REPOSITORY.
CHARLESTOWN, MARCH 30.
Prices Current at Alexandria on the 27th instant.
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Wheat 1 to 10 cents.
Rye 80
Corn 65 to 70
Oats 58
Flaxseed 84
Whiskey 75 to 77

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ward, of Monmouth county, N. Jersey, which weighed when killed 723 pounds, thus exceeding by 93 pounds the far famed Pennsylvania Hog, and besting any thing of the kind which East Jersey has ever witnessed.

Measurement—From the end of the nose to the end of the tail 8 feet 8 inches; from the end of the nose to the root of the tail 7 feet 8 inches, from nose to hind foot when hung 9 feet, round the body after being dressed, 6 feet 8 inches. Whole value of pork and lard, 76 dollars 30 cents.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL, MARCH 8.
Extract of a letter from Col. William Scott, to governor Early, dated Great Statilla River, 28th Feb.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of a brilliant affair having taken place on the 24th inst. on the river St. Mary's, between a part of my detachment, 20 men, commanded by captain William Mickle, aided by about 30 of the patriots of Florida, under Colonel Dill, and six of the enemy's barges, containing about 250 men, which had attempted to proceed up the river to burn Mr. A. Clark's mills. The enemy were first attacked by the patriots from the Florida shore, near Camp Pinckney, when the barges immediately tacked about to retreat, but our men being in ambush on this shore gave them a second reception and thus the fire was kept up from both shores until they got into a greater extent of river than our riflemen could reach. The reports from Amelia say, that the loss of the enemy was 160 killed and wounded; some say 100—but this I have been credibly informed, they were so cut up as not to be able to work their barges with the complement of oars. We had one man severely wounded through the body, and several received balls through their clothes, but no further injury. The news of their intentions reached me too late to join the detachment with the rest of my troops, which is to be lamented, as I am confident a barge would have returned to Cumberland to carry them the news.

Whilst writing this I am informed the enemy are fitting out another expedition to go up the river St. Mary's, and if they do I hope they will pay dearly for their undertaking."

Head Quarters, seventh Military District, New-Orleans, February 18, 1815.
Fellow citizens and soldiers;

The flag vessel which was sent to the enemy's fleet has returned; and brings with it intelligence, extracted from a London paper, that on the 24th of December, articles of peace were signed at Ghent, by the American commissioners and those of his Britannic majesty.

We must not be thrown into false security by hopes that may be delusive. It is by holding out such, that an artful and insidious enemy too often seeks to accomplish what the utmost exertions of his strength will not enable him to effect.—To place you off your guard and attack you by surprise, is the natural expedient of one who, having experienced the superiority of your arms, still hopes to overcome you by stratagem. Though young in the "trade" of war, it is not by such artifices that he will deceive us.

Peace, whenever it shall be re-established on fair and honorable terms, is an event in which both nations ought to rejoice; but whether the articles which are said to have been signed for its restoration will be approved by those whose province it is to give to them their final confirmation, is yet uncertain. Until they shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and the President of the U. States, peace, though so much desired, may be still distant. When that shall be done, the happy intelligence will be publicly and speedily announced. In the mean time, every motive that can operate on men who love their country, and are determined not to lose it, calls upon us for increased vigilance and exertion.

If peace be near at hand, the days of our watchfulness—of our toils and privations—will be proportionably few. If it be distant, we shall, at any rate, hasten its arrival, by being constantly and every where prepared for war.

Whatever be the designs of the enemy, we must be ready to meet them. Should he have the temerity to assail us again, we will, once more, drive him ignominiously from our shore. If he places his hopes of success on stratagem, our watchfulness shall disappoint him; if on an exertion of his strength, we have proved how successfully that can be resisted.

It is true fort Bowyer has fallen; but it must and will be speedily regained. We will expel the invader from every spot on our soil; and teach him, if he

hopes for conquest, how vain it is to seek it in a land of freedom.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

FORT BOWYER, &c.

The recent events in that quarter have induced us to examine into the topography and situation of the country about the mouth of the Mobile. The following particulars, whilst they shew that no honor has been lost by the Capitulation of Fort Bowyer, may not be unsatisfactory to our readers generally:

Fort Bowyer is at the entrance of Mobile Bay, opposite Dauphin Island, and distant three miles from it, receiving its name from the worthy Col. Bowyer, then Major in the old second, who superintended its erection. The fort is well planned, and the work well executed. It was calculated to accommodate about three hundred men. In August last, Major Lawrence took the command, with a small detachment of the second infantry, and a few artillerymen. Since his gallant and successful defence of that place on the 15th of September, which justly secured him the approbation of his country, the water battery has been extended. At the late attack, it was occupied by three companies of the 2d infantry, and a small detachment of artillery under the command of Major Lawrence. Fort Bowyer has the entire command of the passage into Mobile Bay, and is well constructed for defence by water, but cannot be defended against a greatly superior land force. It is an airy, healthful situation, well supplied with good water by digging three feet, and wood is easily obtained. At this station, the troops of the United States have always enjoyed good health. Fort Charlotte is a regular built work, situated at the head of Mobile Bay, and at the mouth of Mobile river. It would require four hundred artillerymen to defend it if it were in good order. It was much out of repair when delivered up to the U. S. Fort Charlotte is commanding, but is unhealthy; it being surrounded by fresh water marshes. The water in the town of Mobile is not drank by those citizens who can afford to send three miles for it to an excellent stream called the Portage, where good, clear, and wholesome water can always be had. The water for the troops is brought from that place.—[Int.

A GOOD ONE.

The day after the news of the ratification of peace was known on board the British squadron off New London, a man who had been formerly supplying them with provisions, went along-side one of the ships with a boat load of refreshments, &c.—The officer of the deck looking over the gangway, and espying his quondam friend, accosted him thus: "be off you rascal; we can trade with honest men now."

N. Y. Col.

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 31st of 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 Burdick 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.

ROBERT LUCAS, EDWARD LUCAS, MERVY WAGNER.

March 23, 1815.

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 G-rls.

BENJAMIN DAVENPORT, Adm'or.

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 Carlisle. 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 the subscriber on the premises.

ESTHER C. BROWN.

March 16.

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 that he is desirous that the lists being ascertained, he may be enabled to prepare with lists of the taxable property in their possession on the 1st of Feb. 1815, as it will be a convenience to them, and greatly facilitate the business.

THO. SMALLWOOD, Commissioner. March 23.

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 with correct returns of their respective companies, shewing the strength and condition thereof. They will also be careful that no man is continued upon any of their rolls, who has been exempt in any manner whatever; and will be particularly attentive that every man be enrolled that comes under the militia law, within their respective districts.

VAN RUTHERFORD, Lt. Col. Com. 55th Regt. V. M. March 16.

PEACE!!

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

M. WILSON, & SON. Charlestown, March 2.

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 KREBS.

January 12.

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 revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed January 18, 1813, 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, a 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 Silt Iron, per ton, one dollar. Nails, Brads and Springs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound, one cent. Candles, of white wax, or in part of white and other waxes, 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 Clip 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. Bays, Ale and Porter, six per centum ad valorem. Tobacco, manufactured Segars, and Snuff, twenty per centum ad valorem. Leather, including also in tanning, 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 are required by the manufacturer to comply with the several provisions of the law.

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

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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

March 9.

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 first by ascertainment 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 steadfastly adhere to your interest, and the honor of the nation.

I am, gentlemen, your humble servant, MAGNUS TATE. Berkeley County, Jan. 19, 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.

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.

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.

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 Reels or Slays,

of a good quality.

GLASS WARE,

CONSISTING OF

ONE & TWO QUART GLASS BOTTLES, 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 COFF-TON, of various Numbers.

SEELY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 16.

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 concision; 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 Flings. Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls Irish Linen, Black Gambries Bedford Cord Patent Draw Cord, elegant for pantaloons Galico, of the newest style Galen Dresses, in patterns Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls Long cloth Shirting, and Gingham Striped Jaconet and Book Muslins Tabby Velvets and Flannels—with a superb assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies' Handkerchiefs, caps and dresses. Ladies' Suspenders and Ankle Boots, of the newest Philadelphia fashions Gentlemen's Shoes and Black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with such exactness as to show the exact boundary line of the war.

Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their styling the above a Sine Qua Non; but this is a phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, it will be obvious to every one, that the above articles are a very necessary pre-requisite for the approaching winter—and, therefore, they are really a Sine Qua Non. To the above Sine Qua Non, they add No. 2. Phis. Citra, viz

Loaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEES, 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 Cheeses, which they have lately obtained at New-Orleans 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 Gun-boat, it lost sight of its original destination.

Therby, near Harper's Ferry, } December, 22, 1814.

Weaver's Slays or Reeds;

both woolen and others;

—ALSO—

Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale by JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.

Stoves—Sheet and Strap IRON, &c.

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

Queen's, China and Glass WARE.

Breakfast, Dinner and Supper Plates, Dishes of all kinds and sizes, Bowls, Mugs and Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Turkeys, Ornament and other Pots, Window Glass 7 by 9 and 8 by 10, Glass Bowls and Pitchers, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Decanters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gill and Half Gill Glasses, Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

March 9.

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 inserted until forced, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

[From Cobbett's Weekly Register.]

DESPERATE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

I observe it stated in the Halifax papers on the 2d inst. that the Prince of Neufchateau, an American armed brig, had arrived at Boston, after sustaining a gallant action of twenty minutes with five boats full of men belonging to our ship of war the Endymion. The account says, that one of our boats sunk during the engagement, which had on board at first 43 men, of whom two only were saved; and another, which had 36 men, which was taken possession of after having eight killed, and 20 wounded. The Endymion is said to have lost in all 100 men killed, wounded and prisoners, among which the first Lieutenant and a Master's Mate were killed, and three Lieutenants and two Master's Mates wounded. The Prince of Neufchateau had only 41 men at quarters, including officers, and 37 prisoners on board. Six of her men were killed, 15 severely wounded, nine slightly, and eight remained unhurt. It is true, that nothing has been published here in an official shape respecting this naval disaster; but this circumstance can no more invalidate the truth of the statement, than the silence which has been kept up as to the fate of the Avon, will lead us to doubt that that vessel was sunk by her American opponent. The repulse and disaster attending the Endymion, is not, however, the only naval triumph concealed from the public eye. The following article appears in the Paris papers, received to the 22d—"Extract of a letter from Mr. John B. Dabney, Consul for the United States of America, Fayal, October 6.—Our countrymen have had a brilliant affair. Despising the rights of nations and violating neutral territory, the English vessels, the Plantagenet, the Rota and the Carnation, attacked the brig General Armstrong, American privateer, of 14 guns, commanded by captain Reed, at anchor in these Roads. They succeeded finally in destroying her, but paid dearly for it, for they had 120 killed, and 90 of their best marines wounded, including the flower of their officers. Captain Reed, with his brave crew, consisting only of 90 men, had only seven slightly wounded.—About ten days ago I received the following letter from an English gentleman at Fayal, which he transmitted by a vessel bound for Lisbon, giving the full particulars of the above affair. It speaks volumes, and must reach conviction to the minds of those who are far deluded, to think that it is in the power of this country to subdue a people who fight with so much undaunted resolution as the Americans:

Fayal, October 15, 1814.

WM. COBBETT, Esq.—Sir, the American schooner privateer General Armstrong, of New York, Captain Samuel C. Reed, of seven guns, and ninety men, entered here on the 26th ult. about noon, 17 days from that place, for the purpose of obtaining water. The Captain, seeing nothing on the horizon, was induced to anchor. Before the elapse of many hours, his majesty's brig Carnation came in, and anchored near her. About six, his majesty's ship Plantagenet, of 14 guns, and the Rota frigate, came in and anchored also. The Captain of the privateer and his friends consulted the first authorities here about her security. They all considered her perfectly secure, and that his majesty's officers were too well acquainted with the respect due to a neutral port to molest her. But, to the great surprise of every one, about nine in the evening, four boats were dispatched, armed and manned from his majesty's ships, for the purpose of cutting her out. It being about full moon, the night perfectly clear and calm, we could see every move-

ment made. The boats approached with rapidity towards her, when, it appears, the Captain of the privateer hailed them, and told them to keep off several times. They, notwithstanding pushed on, and were in the act of boarding before any defence was made from the privateer. A warm contest ensued on both sides. The boats were finally dispersed with great loss.—The American, now calculating on a very superior force being sent, cut his cables, and rowed the privateer close in along side the fort, within half cable's length, where he moored her, head and stern, with four lines. The Governor now sent a remonstrance to capt. Van Lloyd of the Plantagenet against such proceedings, and trusted that the privateer would not be further molested; she being in the dominions of Portugal, and under the guns of the castle, was entitled to Portuguese protection. Van Lloyd's answer was, that he was determined to destroy the vessel at the expense of all Fayal, and should any protection be given her by the fort, he would not leave a house standing in the village. All the inhabitants were gathered about the walls, expecting a renewal of the attack. At midnight, 14 launches were discovered to be coming in rotation for the purpose. When they got within clear, or gun shot, a tremendous and effectual discharge was made from the privateer which threw the boats into confusion.—They now returned a spirited fire but the privateer kept up so continual a discharge, it was almost impossible for the boats to make any progress.—They finally succeeded, after immense loss, to get along side her, and attempted to board at every quarter, cheered by the officers with a shout of no quarter, which we could distinctly hear, as well as their shrieks and cries. The termination was near about a total massacre. Three of the boats were sunk, and but one poor solitary officer escaped death in a boat that contained fifty souls; he was wounded. The Americans fought with great firmness, but more like blood thirsty savages than any thing else.—They rushed into the boats, sword in hand, and put every soul to death as far as came within their power. Some of the boats were left without a single man to row them; others with three and four. The most that any one returned with was about ten. Several boats floated on shore full of dead bodies. With great reluctance I state that they were manued with picked men, and commanded by the first, second, third, and fourth lieutenants of the Plantagenet, first, second, third, and fourth ditto of the frigate, and the first officers of the brig; together with a great number of midshipmen. Our whole force exceeded 400 men.—But three officers escaped, two of which are wounded. This bloody and unfortunate contest lasted about forty minutes. After the boats gave out, nothing more was attempted till day-light the next morning, when the Carnation hauled in along side, and engaged her.—The privateer still continued to make a most gallant defence.

These veterans reminded me of Lawrence's dying words, "don't give up the ship,"—the Carnation lost one of her top masts, and her yards, were shot away; she was much cut up in rigging, and received several shot in her hull.—This obliged her to haul off to repair, and to cease firing. The Americans now finding their principal gun (long Tom) and several others dismantled, deemed it folly to think of saving her against so superior a force; they therefore cut away her masts to the deck, blew a hole thro' her bottom, took out their small arms, clothing, &c. and went on shore. I discovered only two shot holes in the hull of the privateer, although much cut up in rigging. Two boats' crews were soon after dispatched from our vessels, which went on board; took out some provisions, and set her on fire. For three days after, we were employed in burying the dead that washed on shore in the surf. The number of British killed exceeds 120, and 90 wounded. The enemy to the surprise of mankind, lost only two killed and seven wounded.—We may well say "God deliver us from our enemies, if this is the way the Americans fight." After burning the privateer, Van Lloyd made a demand of the governor to deliver up the Americans as his prisoners, which the governor refused. He threatened to send 500 men on shore

and take them by force. The Americans immediately retired, with their arms, to an old Gothic convent; knocked away the adjoining drawbridge, and determined to defend themselves to the last. The Van, however, thought better than to send his men. He then demanded two men, which, he said, deserted from his vessel when in America. The governor sent for the men, but found none of the description given. Many houses received much injury on shore from the guns of the Carnation. A woman, sitting in the fourth story of her house, had her thigh shot off, and a boy had his arm broken. The American Consul here has made a demand on the Portuguese government for a hundred thousand dollars for the privateer, which our consul, Mr. Parkin, thinks in justice will be paid, and that they will claim on England. Mr. Parkin, Mr. Edward Bayley, and other English gentlemen, disapproved of the outrage and depredation committed by our vessels on this occasion. The vessel that was dispatched to England with the wounded, was not permitted to take a single letter from any person. Being an eye witness to this transaction, I have given you a correct statement as it occurred.

With respect, I am, &c.

H. K. F.

ALGIERS.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Algiers is the second in order as you proceed up the Mediterranean, of those countries called the states of Barbary, its capital being 500 miles from Gibraltar. The country extends 4 or 500 miles on the sea, and from 41 to 100 inland to the mountains. It is under the government of a Dey, elected for life from any rank in the army, and a council of little authority or influence called the Divan.—The provinces are governed by Deys or Vice-royes, as despotic as their master. The military force seldom exceeds 6000 men. The naval force is more respectable. It has usually consisted of 5 or 6 frigates, with smaller vessels. The present force is said to be 5 frigates from 38 to 50 guns each, 6 corvettes and brigs, mounting each 20 guns or more, and 6 or 8 gun-boats, manned by between 3 and 4000.

The Barbary States commenced their piratical practices, early in the 16th century. Haruc and Hayradin, sons of a potter in the island of Lebos, having run away from their father and become pirates, under the name of friends of the sea, assembled so many followers, and were so successful in their depredations, that their names became terrible from the straits of the Dardanelles to those of Gibraltar. They were each called Barbassas, from the red colour of their beards. They first carried their prizes into the Barbary ports, by which those towns were greatly enriched.—In process of time the King of Algiers applied to the elder Barbassas for assistance, to subdue a fort which the Spaniards had built near their capital. Under pretence of furnishing this assistance, he marched into Algiers with 5000 troops, took forcible possession of the town, murdered the monarch, and caused himself to be proclaimed King. He continued his depredations on all christian nations, and greatly increased his power. His brother Barbassas who succeeded him, by treachery, and with the assistance of the Grand Seigneur Solyman, became master of Tunis. Here his power became very formidable; but the Emperor Charles V. of Germany fitted out a fleet of 500 vessels, having on board 30,000 regular troops, took the Goletta which protected the harbor by storm, subdued an immense army which Barbassas had assembled, released 20,000 christian slaves, and restored the son of the former King to the throne.

The government of Algiers devolved on Hascen Aga, who continued with great activity the piratical depredations on the christian states. Charles took the resolution of subduing also this freebooter. He assembled a force of 20,000 foot and 2000 horse, mostly veteran troops, besides 3000 volunteers, including the flower of the Spanish and Italian nobility, and a thousand soldiers under one of the most gallant knights of Malta. This force he commanded in person. The voyage to the African coast was tempestuous, and as he approached the shore,

the roll of the sea would not permit the troops to land. At last he succeeded in gaining the shore, and marched towards the town of Algiers. To oppose this mighty army Hascen had only 800 Turks and 5000 Moors; yet returned an insolent answer to the summons of surrender. On the second day after the landing of the army, the clouds began to gather, and the heavens to assume a threatened aspect. At night the rain began to fall in torrents, accompanied by a violent wind. The soldiers landed without tents or provisions, and had nothing to cover them, or to appease their hunger. Their camp was overflowed with water; at every step they took they sunk to their ancles in mud—they could not lie down, and they could hardly stand against the impetuosity of the tempest, which assailed them with wind, rain, and hail. As the morning dawned they were attacked by the Turks and Moors, who sallied, dry and vigorous from their comfortable quarters, and they were hardly capable of resistance, sunk as they were in the mire, exhausted with hunger, cold and fatigue, and blinded by the storm, their powder wet, and their matches extinct. It was no sooner broad day, the hurricane having abated none of its violence, than the sea opened to their sight, agitated with all the rage of which that element is capable; all the ships on which the sustenance of the army depended were driven from their anchors—some beaten to pieces on the rocks, some dashed against one another, and some sinking in the waves. Fifteen ships of war, and 140 transports, with 8,000 men, perished in the storm, and such of the unhappy crews as escaped the fury of the sea, were murdered by the Arabs as they approached the shore. The emperor could only stand a silent spectator of this scene of destruction. Another night approached, and again covered the sea with darkness. The whole night, the horrors of which were increased by several severe shocks of an earthquake passed in anguish, suspense and uncertainty, and it was not until the dawn of another day, that a storm, unequalled for 50 years in fierceness and horror, abated so as to permit the shattered remnant of the fleet to seek a port.—This port was distant, three days' march, from the place of landing. Thither the emperor led his famished troops, subsisted even himself on horse-flesh. Many sunk down and died—many were drowned in the swollen streams which they were obliged to wade up to the chin, and many were killed by the enemy, who harassed their retreat, and annoyed them by day and night. So great was the number of prisoners made by the Algerines, that they sold them, by way of contempt, at an onion per head.

At last the remnant of the army embarked at the port of Metaufuz, but this was not the end of their calamities. A new storm arose, shattered the fleet, and obliged them separately to put into such ports as they could most easily make in Spain and Italy, thus leaving the several adventurers to spread the story of their disasters, with all the circumstances of aggravation and horror, which their fear or fury suggested.

Since the fatal issue of this expedition, the Algerines have continued their depredations on the christian nations, when not subsidized by them, to the present day.—Many expeditions have been, with various success, undertaken against them by the different European powers, the history of which is very interesting. The result of all seems to have been, that it is cheaper to buy their friendship, than to compel it. The Dey once told an English consul that the Algerines were a company of rogues and that he was their captain. Most, if not all, commercial nations have recently been content to preserve peace with them at the expense of an annual subsidy, and some of them have received ministers from their court.

In December, 1810, a minister plenipotentiary from the Dey of Algiers arrived in London, where he probably remains to this day. He was said to be a respectable looking man of 70 years of age, with a long white beard, and a statesman of considerable abilities. He carried with him a numerous retinue, rich presents, & a menagerie of lions, tigers, &c. with some capital Arabian horses.

The United States by treaty in 1755, agreed to pay the Dey of Algiers, annually, in military stores, 12,000 sardines, equal to 15 or 20,000 dollars.