

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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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.

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

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

From Cobbett's Register of October 17th.

AMERICAN WAR.

When the French war was closed in a manner so satisfactory to those who had been its most strenuous advocates, they nevertheless perceived the want of war with somebody or other, as being absolutely necessary to the support of that system on which they lived, and in some sort established. It was curious to observe the effect which the peace had upon their hearts at the success of the project of their government. They had been years, reviling Napoleon: they had been cursing all those who did not join them in these revilings; and yet they lamented his fall. In short, they, as I once observed, found themselves in that sort of state which our reverend divines would find themselves in, if my worthy friend, Mr. Fordham, were to succeed in his strenuous, but I trust, fruitless endeavors to persuade the good people of England that there is no such being as the DEVIL. There was at the close of the French war, thousands upon thousands who dreaded the effects of peace:—who, in fact, were likely to be almost starved, literally starved by that event. To these persons, a very numerous and very busy and noisy and impudent class, any thing that would keep up the expenses of war was hailed with joy; and as the American war was the only source of hope, in this respect, the outcry was, at once transferred from Napoleon to Mr. Madison, who now became the devil; the man of sin, against whom it was necessary for this chosen and pious nation to wage war. Unluckily for the cause of peace, the coin in England had become cheap during the last half year of the war; and all that numerous and powerful class who derive their incomes from the land, whether as landlords, tenants, or the owners, began to cry out against the effects of peace. With them the American war was better than no war at all. They did not consider what burthen of taxes this war would cause.—This was quite out of the question. The whole nation, with the exception of the few remaining Jacobins, went "ding dong" to work "to give the Yankees a good hearty drubbing." Things are, however, now somewhat changed. The kings are gone; the wisecracks have had their feasts and rejoicings; the drunk is over, and nothing but the noisome fumes left. The people, who appeared to exult at the peace, now seem to wonder why they did so. The nation, after the departure of kings and their generals, and after the glorious sights in the parks at London, seems to resemble a battered old hag, who, in the morning after a route, sits gaping and yawning sick of the world and of herself. Every thing is dull; and all appears to be changed for the worse; the farmer cannot sell his corn at a price proportioned to his outgoings; the French send us all sorts of produce, down even to garden stuffs, at half the price at which we can raise them. The farmer cries out at this; the shopkeeper and tradesman revile the farmer and landholder; they rejoice to see them brought down, and at the same time complain that this is the natural consequence of the bringing down of the farmer and landowner. Those who have fixed incomes, and those who carried on no business of profit, those in short, who are not compelled to remain in the country in order to get their living; a very great portion of these have quitted the kingdom, and have gone to avoid taxes, and to purchase bread and meat upon the continent. This has proved a dreadful stroke to all that part of trade which depended upon luxury; and what is worse,

for the moment, seemed to forget even the taxes. Well, then, who has any ground of complaint? The government cannot obtain for us the reality of what was here exhibited in vision, without collecting from us the taxes necessary to support and carry on the war; and until we petition against the American war, we can have no reason whatever to complain of the taxes. The question of justice or of injustice, seems to have been wholly laid aside, for some time past.—The giving of the hearty drubbing to the insolent Yankees has supplied the place of all such topics. But, I do not know how it has happened, there are people, who now begin to ask, why we are still at war?—I will, therefore, once more state the grounds of the present war with America, in as clear a manner as I can, consistent with brevity. In 1810, and on to 1812, there existed two subjects of complaint on the part of the Americans against us.—They complain that, by virtue of certain Orders in Council, issued by us, we violated their neutral rights; and also, that we were guilty of a gross attack upon their independence, by stopping their merchant vessels at sea, and taking out of them persons, under pretence of their being British subjects. The orders of council were repealed in 1812, and therefore that ground of complaint then ceased. But the other ground of complaint still existed. We continued to take persons out of their ships; and, upon that ground, after divers remonstrances, they declared war against us.—I ought here to stop to observe, that a great error was adopted by the nation at the time when the orders of council were repealed. It was said in parliament and believed by the nation, that, if the orders in council were repealed, all would be well, and that a settlement of all differences with America would immediately follow. This assertion I contradicted at the time, knowing that it would prove to be false; because the congress had repeatedly declared, that they never would yield the point of impressment, that being the form which they gave to the forcible seizure of persons on board their ships on the high seas. The minister, Perceval, opposed the repeal of the orders in council as long as he could, alledging, as one objection to it, that it would not satisfy the Americans; and, as a proof of the sincerity of this opinion, they pledged themselves, that, in case the repeal did not satisfy America, they would support the war against her with all their might. This pledge obtained, the minister had no opposition to fear, within doors or without; for the opposition were pledged to support the war, and their prints became, of course, pledged along with them. The people were led to believe, that it was only the council orders that had formed the ground of complaint with America; and, when they still found, that she persevered in the war after the repeal of those orders, they set up a charge of treachery and breach of faith against her. This error, which originated in the desire of the opposition to beat the minister, has produced much mischief. It obtained favor to the war at first; and, things taking a lucky turn upon the continent, all idea of a dread of America vanished, and nothing was thought of but punishing her for her insolence.—But still her great subject of complaint existed. She went to war on that ground; and, therefore, let us now see what that ground really was. It is well known, that, whether in language, manners, or person, it is very difficult, if not quite impossible in most cases, to distinguish an American from a native of England. We alledged, that the American merchant captains sailed with English sailors on board their ships, some of them deserters from the English navy, and that as the American ships were very numerous, and frequently sailed from ports where English men of war lay, such harboring of our seamen became dangerous to the very existence of our naval force, and, of course, put our national safety in jeopardy. Upon these grounds we adopted a remedy, which was to authorize the commanders of our ships of war to stop American vessels at sea, and to impress out of them all persons appearing to them to be British subjects. The Americans alledged, that in virtue of this

authority, our officers impressed out of their ships many thousands of native Americans, forced them on board our ships of war, compelled them to fight against nations at peace with America, and in a service and cause which they abhorred, took them into distant climates, exposed them to danger and to death, ruined their prospects in life, and filled America with distressed parents, wives and children.—That this was the case in numerous instances, our government has never denied.—Indeed, they could not—for a great number of persons, native Americans, so impressed, were at different times released by the admiralty, on the demand of the American consul in England. But it must have followed of necessity, that many borne away into battle or into distant seas, would never find the means of obtaining their release; and, indeed, it is well known, that many lost their limbs, and many their lives in our service, subjected to the discipline of our navy. Those who are for giving the Yankees a good hearty drubbing, will hardly be disposed to feel much for the fathers and mothers thus bereft of their sons, or for the wives and children thus bereft of their fathers. But, I can assure them, as I assured the Prince Regent in 1812, that the people of America felt very acutely upon the subject; that the newspapers of that country were filled with their lamentations, and with their cries for vengeance. The American government remonstrated with ours; it besought our government to desist from this practice, which it asserted to be a violation of the known laws of nations, and outrageous insult to America as an independent state, and an aggression, in short, which the American nation was resolved to resent.

Our government asserted, that it had a right to the service of its own sailors; that the danger to our very existence was so great, that the practice could not be given up; that if American citizens were taken by mistake, they were sorry for it, and would give them up when demanded by their government, but, that the practice was of vital importance; for that without it, our navy would be ruined. The last argument has, indeed, always been the main one with those who have justified the practice of impressment. The American government, in answer to this, said, "We do not want your seamen; we would rather that they were never again to serve on board of American ships; we want none but our own seamen, leaving you yours. But, it is really true that your seamen have so great a partiality for our service and our country as to quit you, or, as to be disposed to quit you in numbers so great as to endanger your very existence as a nation; if this be really so, it is no fault of ours. We cannot help their preferring our ships and our country to your's any more than a pretty girl can help the young men liking her better than they like her ugly companions. The fault is their want of taste perhaps, but, at any rate, the fault cannot be ours.—Therefore, you have no reason to complain of us; nor have you any right to interrupt our commercial pursuits, under pretence of recovering those whom you call your subjects.—There are perhaps, some Americans who have a taste for your service. Keep them in God's name. We never do and never will attempt to impress them from on board your ships; and, indeed, we have no right so to do, such a practice being without a single precedent in the whole list of writings on public law, and in all the long history of maritime nations."—This was the substance of the language of the American Government. But they did not stop at asserting, that we had no right to do what we did. They said further, "Nevertheless, in order to convince you of our sincere desire not to employ your seamen, we will do much more than strict right calls upon us to do.

"We think it strange, that the Jack Tars of England, the jolly, sincere, brave, faithful, patriotic, and loyal sons of Neptune, to whom that deity has so long delegated his trident, and who are, as we learn from all your national sayings and sayings, so firmly attached to their beloved King and his family; we think it passing strange, that these admirable and single-hearted persons should be disposed to leave your glorious fleet, and to flock to our poor Yankee service; and we cannot but believe, that some evil-minded

NOTICE.

The collector of the revenue for the ninth collection district of Virginia, will attend at Fulton's tavern in Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson, on Monday the 25th day of December; at James's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Tuesday the 27th day of December; at Graham's tavern in Martinsburg, on Wednesday the 28th day of December; and at his office in Winchester on Friday and Saturday the 30th and 31st days of December, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of issuing licences (for the year 1815) to retailers of Wines, and Spirituous liquors, and Foreign Merchandize, and to distillers of spirituous liquors, in conformity to the acts of Congress, for laying and collecting internal duties, the provisions of said acts must be complied with, on pain of incurring the penalties attached to the violation thereof.

W. DAVISON, Collector of the Rev. 9th Dist. Va. Collector's Office, Dec. 17—29.

Negroes to Hire.
On Saturday 31st instant at the House of Adam Moudy in Smithfield, will be hired between Thirty and forty Negroes: M.n. Women, Boys and Girls.
W.M.P. FLOOD, BACON BURWELL.
December 22.

FURNITURE.
HAVING obtained an eligible situation in an Academy patronized by my own native state, I intend to resign my school in this place the last of January, and offer at public sale, on Saturday the 7th January, 1815, some valuable articles of Furniture, viz. a mahogany Side-board nearly new, a pair of mahogany dining Tables, a walnut Desk and Book Case, a Bureau, a large dining room Carpet containing 37 square yards, a dozen elegant fancy Chairs, some common Tables, a Cot, a Safe, a sheet iron Stove, a Wheelbarrow, &c. a pair of Globes 18 inches diameter, made by D. Adams, also two Cows, one forward with calf, the other giving milk, having had a calf late this fall. The above property may be had at private sale, or it will be offered as above, on a credit of nine months—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, at my dwelling in Charlestown.
Wm. FERBER.
December 22.

PUBLIC SALE.
I will offer at Public Sale on Saturday the 31st of this month, before the door of Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, on a credit of six months, a NEGRO WOMAN, about twenty two years of age, she is an excellent house servant, and not sold for any fault.
JAMES TAYLOR.
December 22.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the Subscriber, living near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, on Thursday the 8th instant, a negro man named JAMES S, 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 soled shoes—he also took with him a variety of clothing. Twenty-five dollars will be given if taken thirty 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 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.

ESTRAY HORSES.
BROKE out of a stable at the Onequan Factory, on the night of the 30th November last, a BAY MARE, about 16 hands high, high hipped and loose made, has a little white or a dim star in her forehead, believed to be about 12 years old—a natural trotter. Also a BLACK HORSE, low and broad built, with a blaze in his face, five years old last August, paces naturally—both of them had been before. It is supposed they have fallen in some where in the neighborhood of Battle Town, or between that and the head of Long Marsh. Any person taking up said horses, or either of them, by conveying notice thereof to the Subscriber, or delivering them to Mr. Benjamin Davenport, near the White House, to Mr. John Davenport, Jun. at the above Factory, to Mr. John Milton, near Berryville, or to me, shall be reasonably rewarded for their trouble by WILLIAM HICKMAN.
December 12, 1814.

Tanner's Oil,
Warranted of a very superior quality, for sale, by the Barrel—Also Lampblack in pound papers—And Tar by the Barrel or less quantity.
JAMES S. LANE, Shepherd's-Town, Dec. 1.
FULLING AND DYING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the fulling and dying business at the Mills Grove Fulling Mill, where cloth will be fulling and dyed in the most complete manner, and on the shortest notice. Those persons who may favor him with their custom may rest assured that every exertion will be made to give general satisfaction.
BENJ. BEELER.
December 8.

A Fuller Wanted.
THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person, who understands the FULLING and DYING business, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill will be given—a single man would be preferred otherwise one with a small family, will recommendations. Enquire at this Office.
October 27.

Five Dollars Reward.
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Charlestown Jefferson county Va. about the 18th of Nov. last, a dark bay horse, with a star in his forehead and a small one on his nose, about 15 hands high, 7 years old last spring, heavy made, and has the marks of the whip on his left thigh: The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for bringing said horse home or securing him so that I feel him again.
HUGH WILSON.
Dec. 22, 1814.

FOR SALE,
A valuable lot of ground, containing 13 acres, situate near the Academy in Charlestown, in the county of Ann West. For further particulars apply to the subscriber.
JOHN GIGGS.
December 8.

Rye and Corn Wanted.
THE Subscriber will give the highest price in cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and CORN, delivered at his mill on SMALL Creek, Berkeley County.
CONRAD KOWLSOR.
October 13.

Salt for Sale
AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE, BY THE BARREL, BUSHEL, OR WHOLESALE QUANTITY.
Near the Market House, CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 8, 1814
JOHN CARLISLE.

Pay me what thou owest
Out of the abundant means, with which thou art blessed this year. He hopes none will be so unkind as to complain with this respect, as to require the application of the law—money is precious; but if the money cannot be had (to prevent any party, whatever)—WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OIL, FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and FURS, will be received in payment—otherwise in a short time, most of the different claims will be handed over to the Sheriff and Constable for collection. He tenders his best thanks to his old and new 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.

FOR SALE, MILLS AND LAND,
desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.
A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 23 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 1/2 feet burrs and 1 pair cotton stones, with necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining the Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. The other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange county, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair cotton stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactures, &c. &c. ways affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.
JOHN ALLCOCK.
Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

Weaver's Slays or Reeds,
both woolen and others;—ALSO—Cotton Cloth and Filings, 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 trim 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 D-canters, Quart, Pint and Half Pint Tumblers, Gilt and Half Gilt Goblets and Wine Glasses, China Cups and Saucers, An elegant set of China Plates, &c.
Just opened and for sale by
JAMES S. LANE
SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new Pickings, No. 1, just received and for sale by
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

For Sale or Rent,
THE House and Lot, lately occupied by Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wheelwright shop—there is on the premises a stable, the Blacksmith Shop, Coal House and Kitchen, with dwelling house and an excellent well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be known by enquiring at this Office, or to the subscriber at Harpers Ferry.
ROBERT AVIS.
Oct. 27th.

Was Stolen
ON Monday the 28th ultimo, from Mr. Henry Hane's new building, in Charlestown, two cast steel plate hand saws, one of them coarse, and one fine—four small cast steel chisels, and one large cast steel gouge, never used. Mechanicals are requested to stop them should they be offered for sale. Any person giving information of said tools so that I get them again, shall be liberally rewarded.
BENJ. BEELER.
December 8.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND.
OH! give me the friend, from whose warm faithful breast,
The sigh breathes responsive to mine,
Where my cares may obtain the soft pillow of rest,
And my sorrows may love to recline.
Not the friend who my moments of pleasure will share,
But abide not the season of grief;
Who flies from the brow that is darkened by care,
And the silence that looks for relief.
Not the friend, who, suspicious of change or of guile,
Would shrink from a confidence free,
Not one who with fondness complacent can smile
On the eye that looks coldly on me.
As the mirror that just to each blemish or grace,
To myself will my image reflect,
But to none but myself will that image retrace,
Nor picture one absent defect.
To my soul let my friend be a mirror as true,
But my faults from all others conceal;
Nor, absent, those failings of folly renew,
Which to all but my friend I would veil.
But let me reject the too high flavored bowl,
Affectation or flattery compose,
From Sincerity's urn thus transparent shall roll,
The cordial of peace and repose.

From the Western Cabinet.

WHISKY.
Of all the plagues that scourge mankind,
There's none that so impairs the mind,
And renders it to virtue blind,
As Whisky.
What is the source of every ill,
That does with pain the body fill?
It is the oft repeated gill
Of Whisky.
What is it that some love so well,
For which their bodies they shall sell,
And send their very souls to hell?
'Tis Whisky.
What is it poisons all their lives,
And makes them curse and beat their wives,
And thousands to destruction drives?
'Tis Whisky.
What makes chill penny prevail—
Makes widows mourn and orphans wail,
And fills the poor-house and the jail?
'Tis Whisky.
O! Whisky! thou'rt the greatest curse,
To soul, to body and to purse—
Pandora's box held nothing worse
Than Whisky.

ANECDOTE.
An American officer who carried a flag over to the British lines, after having despatched the business of his mission, was invited by the British commanding officer to dinner. As usual, the wine was circulated, and a British officer being called upon for a toast, gave Mr. Madison, "dead or alive," which the Yankee drank without appearing to notice.—When it came to the American's turn to give a toast, he gave the Prince Regent, "drunk or sober." "Sir, said the British officer, bristling up and coloring with anger, that is an insult." No, Sir, answered the American very coolly, "it is only a reply to one."—(Pet. Courier.

THE MURDER OF DOCTOR MOLLY BY THE BRITISH.
It is well known in the United States, that last winter the British crossed at Lewistown and took possession of Fort Niagara, and burned all the houses from Niagara to Buffalo, excepting two houses near the Falls, and one at Buffalo in which a widow St. John lived—how these houses escaped I never learned, but I saw the whole which was burned, and the three that remained last July, when I crossed into Canada, and went with Major General Brown, and General Scott, and encamped within about one mile and an half of Fort George; but the cowardly murderers prudently kept in their fort and dared not look us in the face until we returned back to Queenstown. When I was on the ground I had not heard of the murder of Doctor Molly, and all the sick and wounded soldiers; had I heard of this savage barbarity, I would have looked into the remains of large stone houses, and I make no doubt I would have seen the poor soldiers' bones among the rub-

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 condensation, 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 to the public, under the various appellations of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres Second quality do. Coatings and Plains Shirting and Camble Muslins Irish Linen, Black Cambrics Bedford Cords Patent Draw 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 Ankle Boots, of the newest Philadelphia fashions—Gentlemen's Shoes and black Boots, which may be chosen to fit with such exactness as to shew the exact boundary line of the foot. Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their styling the above a Sine Qua Non; but this Latin phrase meaning a necessary preliminary, is too 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. Leaf & Brown SUGAR, COFFEES, CANDLES, SOAP, Lisbon and fine Liver-pool SALTS, &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 private 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. Thosly, near Harpers Ferry, December 22, 1814.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE NEGRO BOY, about 16 or 17 years old—Also 200 BARRELS CORN, for cash or on a credit. Inquire of the printer.
Dec. 22.
CASH SALE.
By virtue of a deed of Trust, executed by Joseph Grantham for the purpose of securing two debts therein mentioned, one to Sebastian Ealy, and the other to William Stephenson, (in which deed the subscriber is named as Trustee) will be sold for cash, at Adam Moudy's Tavern in Smithfield, on Monday the 22. Jan. next, a valuable Negro man, conveyed by said deed for the purposes above mentioned.
JAMES CLARK, Trustee.
December 17, 1814.

Five Dollars Reward.
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Charlestown Jefferson county Va. about the 18th of Nov. last, a dark bay horse, with a star in his forehead and a small one on his nose, about 15 hands high, 7 years old last spring, heavy made, and has the marks of the whip on his left thigh: The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for bringing said horse home or securing him so that I feel him again.
HUGH WILSON.
Dec. 22, 1814.

POOR POLLY—THE MAD GIRL

BY H. W. IRELAND.
Poor Polly was mad, and she sighed
alone,
Her bed the damp turf, and her pillow
a stone;
A poor tattered blanket envelop'd her
form,
But her bosom was bar'd to the pitiless
storm;

For alas! in that breast reign'd love's ardent
desire,
And she thought the bleak winds might
perhaps cool the fire.
Her hair was dishevell'd and straw
bound her head,
And lovely her face, though its roses
were fled;

Her eyes though untutor'd by musical
art,
Were plaintively wild, and sunk deep
in the heart;
And the strains that unceasingly flow'd
from her breast,
Was 'the culture has plunder'd the night-
ingale's nest.'

Quite frantic I saw her, and pitied her
fate;
I wept, and my bosom was swelling
with hate;
My curses, perfidious despoiler! were
thine;
For remorseless thou fed'st her, and
scold'd at her pain;

Thou alone art the vulture that preys on
her brain.
FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ON TAXING WHISKEY.

Ardent spirits when first discovered,
was used only as a cordial medicine, and
sold only by apothecaries. But to such
a degree is stimulant cordial now used,
that very many destroy their constitu-
tions by it—many laborers and mechan-
ics will drink a quart of it per day. The
expense of which keeps them so poor
that they can pay no taxes, and before
they pass the age of 40 or 50 years, they
are by intemperance rendered past labor,
and become a public burden, and can lay
no claim or pretensions to the character
of good citizens.

But now, when whisky is taxed 25 cents
per gallon, he who drinks a quart per
day must pay 6 1/4 cents per day into
the public treasury—\$22 81 cents a year
a very good contribution. 5,000,000 such
citizens would pay annually into the treas-
ury \$114,030,000—enough to defray
the whole expense of a defensive war.—
Beside he that can stand it for 25 years,
will have stored up in the public treasury
\$70 25, which may be applied with
economy by the public for his support af-
ter he becomes unable to labor. Then
who can deny him the character of a good
citizen?

But let us suppose that the duty be
raised to 100 cents per gallon, and pro-
ceed to calculate the effects. This would
reduce the quantity that could be afforded
per day from a quart to a pint, and the
sum paid daily to 12 1/2 cents, and an-
nually to \$46 62 1/2, into the treasury;
and this quantity might not so soon de-
stroy the constitution, the consumer might
hold out to labor 40 years, and pay into
the treasury \$1825, the interest of
which would support him in old age, and
the principal would be gained by the pub-
lic. Indeed, he that should consume
only half a pint or a gill per day, would
justly be entitled to the character of a
good citizen, for he would store up in
the treasury a sum (though less) proportion-
ate to the time that he will probably need
support.

Therefore it is to be hoped that every
good citizen will endeavor to convince
his neighbor of the beneficial effects of
this the best of all taxes ever laid, that all
may agree in requiring Congress to raise
the duty to 100 cents per gallon. Then if
we can find 2,000,000 whiskey drinkers
to continue each his pint per day (and we
need not despair of finding that number in
the U. S.) they will pay into the treasury
\$91,250,000 annually, a sum quite suffi-
cient to defray the whole expense of the
war.

These calculations are intended also to
show how easily a free people may defray
the expense of a war. A few cents, say
12 1/2, or even 8 cents, each, saved by
economy or gained by extra industry ev-
ery day, will soon amount to the whole
expense. And who would not make so
small an exertion to defend and save the
property we possess and liberties we en-
joy, more especially as we pay the mo-
ney one to the other, and it remains in
our country and with us?

POOR RICHARD.
Lieutenant Colonel TOWSON, of
the United States Artillery, from the

Niagara, arrived in town on Tuesday,
and took up his quarters for a few days at
Tammany Hall. The great superiority
of his artillery over that of the enemy,
to which Captain Towson has so eminently
contributed, is known to the world.—
The British officers insisted that our en-
gineers must have come from the veter-
an school of France; and their soldiery
called Towson's battery the "light
house," from its being distinguished by
an incessant as well as deadly fire. No
officer has more richly merited the pro-
motion he has received. He is on a fur-
logue to his residence in Maryland—at-
tended by the best wishes of his country.

Balt. Pat.
NOTICE.
THE purchasers at the sale of the prop-
erty of Jesse Blue, dec'd, are informed
that their obligations will become due on
the 4th of January, 1815, when prompt
payment will be expected. The adminis-
trator earnestly requests all those who
are otherwise indebted to the said estate
to make immediate payment, as further
indulgence cannot be given. Those hav-
ing claims are requested to present them
properly attested.
HENRY CONKLIN.
December 29.

MUSICAL ACADEMY.
FOR teaching in a scientific and compre-
hensive manner this fine art, and a scholar THIR-
TEEN TUNES, at least in one month, on any in-
strument of his choice, or no compensation will
be required, on any of these instruments, Vlna,
Clarineta, Trompeta, French Horns, Bugle Horn,
Oboe, Grand Oboe or Voice Humane, Trumbose,
Fife, Flute, Octave Flute, Additional Key'd Flute,
Fagotto, Bassoon, Serpent, Patent Flageolet,
Sackbut, Hurdy Gurdy, Baggar Lyre, Pipe
Tobacco, and Horn and tunced, Violincello or Bass
Violin, Gymnals, &c.
Gentlemen who wish to learn or to patron-
ize this fine art at their respective places of abode
by making up a select school, will now make im-
mediate application at Mr. Fulton's Hotel.
December 22.

A RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson County,
as a Runaway, a negro man named HARRY
CURTIS, about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 inches
high, and yellowish complexion. It is thought
unnecessary to describe his clothing as he had
been in the County, a considerable time previous
to his apprehension. Says he is free born, and
raised in St. Mary's County, Maryland. The
owner, (if he has any) is requested to release
him, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law
directs.
JOSEPH McCARTNEY, Jailor.
Nov. 30, 1814.
JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va., Nov. Court, 1814.

James Verdier and Albert Stephens, Com-
plainants,
vs.
Wm. Lamon, Vesey Lamon, Morgan Lamon,
Vanlander Lamon, Orange Lamon, and Elizabeth
Lamon, Jane Towleron and Alexander Lamon,
children and heirs, and devisees of John Lamon,
dec'd, and Jane Lamon, widow of said John La-
mon, dec'd.
Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
The Defendants, Wm. Lamon and Orange La-
mon, not having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of assembly
and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not in-
habitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion
of the Complainants by their counsel: It is ordered
that the said Dfs. Wm. Lamon and Orange Lamon
do appear here on the fourth Monday in January
next, and answer the bill of the Complainants; and
that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in
the Farmer's Repository, for two months succes-
sively and published at the door of the Court
House of the said County.

A Copy—Taste.
GEO. HITE, CLK.
December 1.
FOR SALE,
A valuable lot of ground, containing 14 acres,
situate near the Academy in Charlottesville,
the property of Ann West. For further particulars
apply to the subscriber.
JOHN GIBBS.
December 8.

Rye and Corn Wanted.
THE Subscriber will give the highest price in
cash for any quantity of good clean RYE and
CORN, delivered at his mill on Mill Creek, Berke-
ley County.
CONRAD KOWSLAR.
October 13.
Pay me what thou owest
Out of the abundant means, with which thou art
blessed this year. He hopes none will be so care-
less in complying with this request, as to require the
application of the law—money is preferred, but if
the money cannot be had (to prevent any pretext,
whatever) WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,
FLAX SEED, HIDES and SKINS, and PORK,
will be received in payment—otherwise in a short
time, most of the different claims will be handed
over to the Sheriff and Constable 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.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE NEGRO BOY,
about 16 or 17 years old.—Also
200 BARRELS CORN,
for cash or on credit. Inquire of the printer.
Dec. 22.

Salt for Sale
AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORE,
BY THE BARREL, HUBBEL, OR SMALLER
QUANTITIES.
JOHN CARLILE.
Near the Market House,
Charleston, Dec. 8, 1814.

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 Philadel-
phia) offered by the British Commissioners at Shep-
herd's Town, with characteristic candor, 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
Shirring and Gambic Muslins
Irish Linens, Black Cambrics
Bedford Corras
Patent Dash Cord, elegant for pantaloons
Calico, of the newest style
Galico Dresses, in patterns
Cashmere and other fashionable Shawls
Ladies' Cuffs and Garters
Striped Jacquett and Hook Gings
Tabby Velsats and Flannels—with a superb
assortment of Fancy Muslins, for Ladies'
handkerchiefs, caps and dresses
Ladies' Satin Slippers and Ankle Boots, of the
newest Philadelphia fashions
Gentlemen's Shoes and black Boots, which may
be chosen to fit with such exactness as to
show the exact boundary line of the foot
Some, perhaps, may be surprised at their styl-
ing the above a Sine Qua Non; but this Latin
phrase means necessary preliminary, it will be
obvious to every one, that the above articles are
very necessary pre-requisites for the approaching
winter—and therefore, they are really a Sine Qua
Non. To the above Sine Qua Non, they offer
No. 100 Sugar, COFFEE, CANDLES,
SOAP, Lisbon and fine Liverpool SALT,
&c. &c.
To those who love PINE CHEESE, they particu-
larly recommend another Sine Qua Non in
shape of a cake of Cheese, which they have fortu-
nately obtained at New-Castle being part of the
cargo of a prize ship, and intended by His Britan-
ic Majesty as a royal present to Admiral Co-
chrane, one, unfortunately for the admiral, com-
ing in wake of a Yankee Cuck boat, it lost sight of
its original destination.
Thornly, near Harper's Ferry,
December 22, 1814.

FOR SALE,
MILLS AND LAND,
desirably situated on the waters of Rappa-
hannock, Virginia.
A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappa-
hannock river in the County of Culpepper, about
28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6
feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all neces-
sary machinery, newly built and in an excellent
situation, and in a desirable neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining
this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which
are a dwelling house and other houses. One
other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappa-
hannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fre-
dericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1
pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the op-
posite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are
450 acres of wood land—both of these situations
are admirably calculated for cotton and wool ma-
nufactories, always affording an abundance of wa-
ter for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.
JOHN ALLOCK.
Culpepper County, Va. June 9.

Fifty 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,
draw home made cloth pantaloons, striped swan-
down waistcoat, and new double soled shoes—he
also took with him a variety of clothing. Twenty-
five dollars will be given if taken thirty 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.

[The Editors of the "Political Examiner,"
Frederick Town, Md. and "Maryland Herald,"
Hager's Town, Md. are requested to insert the
above three times, and forward their accounts to
this Office for payment.]
Tanner's Oil,
Warranted of a very superior quality,
for sale, by the Barrel—Also Lampblack
in pound papers—And Tar by the Barrel
or less quantity.
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's Town, Dec. 1.
FULLING AND DYING.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has commenced the fulling and dying busi-
ness at the Mills Grove Fulling Mill, where
Cloth will be fulled and dressed in the most com-
plete manner, and on the shortest notice. Those
persons who may favor him with their custom may
rest assured that every exertion will be made to
give general satisfaction.
BENJ. BEELER.
December 8.

Blank Attachments
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Mr. Kennon's
SALARY for the last year, was due the 20th
of November. The subscriber respectfully re-
quests the subscribers to pay into his
hands their respective subscriptions.
ANDREW WOODS.
Charles Town, Dec. 22.

Ten Dollars Reward.
LOST on Tuesday evening last, somewhere in
Shepherd's Town, a Red Morocco Pocket Book,
containing one FIFTY dollar note, and several
other smaller notes, enclosed in an open letter ad-
dressed to the subscriber.—The above reward
will be given to any person who will return the
Pocket Book with its contents to me, living in
Middletown, or to Selby & Swearingin of Shep-
herd's Town.
D. H. STINNEY.
October 27.

FURNITURE.
HAVING obtained an eligible situation in an
Academy patronized by my own native state, I in-
tend to resign my school in this place the last of
January, and offer at public sale, on Saturday
the 7th January, 1815, some valuable articles of
Furniture, viz. a mahogany Side-board, newly
new, a pair of mahogany dining tables, a Walnut
Desk and Book Case, a Bureau, a large dining
room Carpet containing 37 square yards, a dozen
elegant fancy Chairs, some common Tables, a
Cot, a safe, a sheet iron Stove, a Wheelbarrow,
&c. a pair of Globes 18 inches diameter, made by
D. Adams, also two Cows, one forward with calf,
the other now gives milk, having had a calf this
fall. The above property may be had at a par-
tial sale, or will be offered as above, on a de-
cid. date of nine months—Sale to commence at 10
o'clock, at my dwelling in Charlestown.
W. M. PERRY.
December 22.

Five Dollars Reward.
Strayed or stolen from the subscriber in Charle-
stown Jefferson County Va. about the 18th of Nov.
last, a dark bay horse, with a star in his forehead,
and a small snip on his nose, about 15 hands high,
7 years old last spring, heavy make, and has the
mark of the whip on his left thigh.—The above
reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid
for bringing said horse home or securing im-
so that I get him again. I UGH WILSON.
Dec. 22, 1814.

A Fuller Wanted.
THE Proprietor wishes to employ a person,
who understands the PULLING & DYING busi-
ness, to whom good wages or a share of the Mill
will be given. A single man would be preferred,
otherwise one with a small family, with recom-
mendations. Enquire at this Office.
October 27.

Weaver's Slays or Reeds,
both woolen and others;
—ALSO—
Cotton Chain and Filling, from the highest to the
lowest numbers—Nice long FLAX, &c. for sale
by
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 27.
Stoves—Sheet and Stays
IRON, &c.
THE subscriber has Stoves of all patterns and
sizes, at the old price. There are several fine
rate workmen in this place, who will turn them
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 Pitch
Dishes of all kinds and
sizes, Quartz, Flint and
China Plates, Pint, Quart,
Bottles, Mugs and Pitch-
ers, Cups and Saucers,
Tee and Coffee Pots,
Tureens, Goblets and Wine Glas-
es, Ornament and other
Pots, China Cups and Sauc-
er, an elegant set of 10
China Plates, &c.
Just opened and for sale by
JAMES S. LANE.
SALT, Sugar-House Molasses, and new
SALT, No. 1, just received and for sale by
JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's Town, Nov. 17, 1814.

For Sale or Rent,
THE House and Lot, lately occupied by
Robert L. Young, opposite George Johnson's wharf
at Middletown, is on the premises a large
brick Smith Shop, Coal House and Stable, and
Dwelling house, all an excellent Kitchen, with
a well of water in the yard, the Lot is equal to
any in town. The terms of sale or rent, may be
known by enquiring at this Office, or to the sub-
scriber at Harper's Ferry.
ROBERT AVIS.
Oct. 27th.

Was Stolen
ON Monday the 28th ultimo, from Mr. Henry
Hane's new building, in Charlestown, two cast
iron plates, one of them a double soled shoe, and
one of them a four small cast steel chisels, and one
large cast steel gouge, never used. Mechanics
and others are requested to stop them should they
be offered for sale. Any person giving informa-
tion of said tools so that I get them again, will
be liberally rewarded.
BEN. KING.
December 8.

Estray Mare.
TAKEN up trespassing on the farm of Richard
H. Washington, in April, 1814, a dark bay
MARE, with a star and snip, both hind feet
white, about 13 and an half hands high. Ap-
pears old next spring—no apparent brand. Ap-
praised to \$8 dollars.
JEREMIAH REYNOLDS.
Jefferson County, November 24.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1815. [No. 353.

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. Default subscribers will be required to
pay the whole in advance. No paper will be dis-
continued 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 pub-
lication, 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, if
they continue for a year.
All Communications addressed to the Editor
must be post paid.

FACTS.
In the reign of James the 1st, Great
Britain was in a state of peace, her neigh-
bors being in a state of war. Her inter-
est lay of course in maintaining the rights
of neutrality in favor of her own trade
and her own coasts. She accordingly as-
serted and enforced those rights by pro-
clamations and orders, restraining belli-
gent ships from approaching her shores
to make captures, or to hover about her
harbors, so as to alarm vessels going in or
out of them. The regulations on this
subject are to be found in the works of
the celebrated Admiralty Judge Jenkins;
and may be compared with the conduct
of British ships and cruisers on our coasts,
and in our harbors, when the U. States
were neutral.

At a later date in the same country,
the situation of Great Britain in her mar-
itime relation to Holland, made it her
interest, that enemy's property in neutral
ships should be free; or, in other words,
that free ships should make free goods,
and Sir William Temple, as appears from his
works, was sent over to draw the Dutch
into such a stipulation. He succeeded,
but not without difficulties which he val-
ued himself for overcoming.

At a different period, the British gov-
ernment entered into a stipulation with the
Dutch, both being at war with France,
to cut off all neutral trade whatever with
the enemy, (see Treaty of Whitehall.)
Until the war of 1756, previous to
which Great Britain had long been the
predominant power on the ocean, her gov-
ernment contented itself with acting in
its wars, on the principle that enemy's
property only in neutral vessels was sub-
ject to capture, it being used then for
enemy's property to be conveyed by neu-
tral carriers.

In that war, that principle not being of
sufficient extent, the new principle that
a trade not allowed in time of peace was
introduced; and on this novelty were
founded the deprivations on neutral ves-
sels with neutral cargoes, trading with the
colonies of her enemies.

During the war of 1793, the British
arms having successively conquered most
of the colonies, of her enemies, as to take
away that of spoliation, and the property
in neutral vessels having become gener-
ally neutralized by the carriers, so as to
preclude that harvest from British cruiz-
ers, some new device became necessary
to reward their enterprise, and to keep
down the commerce and maritime re-
sources of other nations.

Hence the new fangled scheme of pa-
per blockades, by which, without any
adequate force at the ports proclaimed to
be under blockade, neutral vessels, al-
though laden neither with enemy's prop-
erty nor contraband of war, nor even col-
onial produce, but with neutral property
only, the produce even of the neutral
country, are subjected, both vessels and
cargo, to seizure and confiscation. This
sweeping system throws into insignif-
icance every other principle or pretext for
laying waste neutral commerce; and is
evident would go farther in destroying
the rightful freedom of the seas, than all
other belligerent pretensions put to-
gether.

INFERENCE.
First—That with respect to the law of
nations, which Great Britain effects to
guard against innovations from other
quarters, she is herself the greatest of all
innovators.
Second—The object of her innovations
has constantly been, to enlarge the range
of her maritime power, and to render it
superior to that of all other nations put
together.
It is owing to these indications of a
thirst for universal dominion on the oc-
ean, that Great Britain is to ascribe the
rooted jealousy, and repeated combina-
tions against her maritime power,

which she has experienced from other
nations. If she is wise she will abandon
her ambitious pursuits of an object
which, like that of universal dominion
on the land, may end in her ruin, but could
never, if attained, be of long duration or
of real advantage. That a proclama-
tion in the London Gazette, or a notifica-
tion to the foreign ministers there, should
have the effect of cutting off the whole
trade of one hemisphere with the whole
or even the half of the other, is an innova-
tion too monstrous to bear the test of
common sense, or to be long tolerated by
the injured nations. Nat. Ist.

PENSACOLA.
We have received from an attentive
friend who resides on the Mobile, the
subjoined extract of the Journal of Wm.
Ellis, a man of veracity and good charac-
ter. It is a document, at this moment,
of some importance. It vindicates most
satisfactorily, if vindication in this case
can be considered necessary, the conduct
of the American government, or their gen-
eral, in entering Pensacola.
This interesting paper also exhibits
a strong light the anti-neutral conduct of
the Spanish Governor of West Florida.
We should hope, indeed, that Don Gon-
zales Manrique, does not faithfully rep-
resent the King whose commission he
holds; but, whatever be the real temper
of the Spanish Monarchy towards the U.
States, it became necessary to the safety
of our territory and people, that some
check should be given to the enemy
whilst finding an asylum, and counten-
ance and protection, from pretended
friends in Pensacola.

In the simple narrative of Mr. Ellis,
we find that a force came from Pensa-
cola to scour our territory, to make prison-
ers of unarmed citizens, and attack our
forts; that they returned with their boot-
y and prisoners to Pensacola; that the
country, contrary to the established
principles of the law of nations: that
when an American force pursued the en-
emy as far as the Perdido, the Spanish Gov-
ernor appears to have considered a re-
sistance to them as the common concern
of the British, the Indians and himself,
and that he made arrangements for send-
ing a Spanish force to co-operate with the
Indians in resisting the Americans,
whilst in fresh pursuit of their avowed
enemies engaged in the very act of carry-
ing off their property and their people.—
Is this neutrality? Was there any chance
of security to the adjacent settlements of
American citizens, if such infamous par-
tiality, not to say hostility, had been
viewed with awful reverence by the A-
merican General?

How could he plead a regard to neu-
tral rights? Neutral duties must be ob-
served, if neutral rights were respect-
ed. Every man must be satisfied that
there was no real neutrality on the part
of the Spanish Governor; and the return
of Gen. Jackson to our own territory, af-
ter having driven off the Indians and the
British, can only be regarded as a solemn
sacrifice made by the American govern-
ment to that love of peace and friendship
with other nations, which has always
marked their character and conduct.

Extract from the Journal of William Ellis,
Inspector of the Revenue at Mobile,
who was taken prisoner by the British
and Indians, and carried to Pensacola,
a Spanish town in West Florida.
[The Journal begins with August 28th,
1814, and states his employment as a
Custom House Officer, stationed then at
Bon Secour, a river on the east side of
the bay of Mobile.]

September 12th.—Visited the landing
in the forenoon—after dinner, com-
menced fixing some fish-hooks, and about
half past two, P. M. casting my eye up,
saw two Greek Indians painted, pointing
their guns at me—and in the space of a
moment, the yard and house were crowd-
ed with them.—Mrs. La Coast and her
son (ten years old) Miss Betsey, her two
children, and sister, were screaming in
the rooms. I continued my seat. Sev-
eral Indians came up to me, among
whom was a chief, who gave me his
hand. At this moment a British officer
came up, and ordered me to follow him.
I arose and observed, "you are a British
officer, I presume?" "Yes," said he. "I
may consider myself a prisoner to you?"

September 21—A party of the expedi-
tion who were left behind to drive cattle
arrive at 9 A. M. and bring news that
they had got over 25 head of bullocks,
and that the Americans came on them
and compelled them to retire. This oc-
casioned much bustle in the town. The In-
dians are called into Capt. Woodbine's,
and a great talk takes place between him
and the head Chiefs. A detachment is
sent to the Perdido, where it is said the
Americans are crossing.

September 22—An express arrives
this morning from the Ferry, and brings
news that a party of Americans had cross-
ed over the Perdido, and taken all the
boats from the east side, and retired to
their encampments on the west. Their
number was supposed to be about 500.—
The Governor calls and observed that he
wished Capt. Woodbine to send a party
of Indians, consisting of two hundred to
the Ferry, and that he would send 50
men with them to impede the crossing of
the Americans; that this measure ought
to be particularly attended to. Woodbine
not being in, Capt. Henry informed his
Excellency, that it should be attended to
with the earliest attention. The Govern-
or then went over to Col. Nichols. In
the afternoon a quantity of blankets,
linens, &c. are hoisted up into the loft of
Capt. Woodbine's quarters. About 4
P. M. 65 Indians received 3 days rations,
and march, it is said, to the Ferry on
Perdido.

Friday 23d. Here the Journal ends.
For some reason or other, the British of-
ficers became jealous of Mr. Ellis, and
sent him on board one of their vessels,
(after searching all his papers, of which
the above Journal was probably the most
material) they put him on board of one
of their vessels in the Bay; and have prob-
ably carried him to the West Indies.
The Journal was handed, I think, by
Capt. Woodbine to another American citi-
zen, who had been made a prisoner of
by the British in Pensacola, but was af-
terwards liberated.

OFFICIAL.
By the President of the United States of
America.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS A Treaty between the
United States of America and the Wyandot,
Delaware, Shawanoese, Seneca, and
Miami Nations of Indians, was con-
cluded and signed on the twenty-second
day of July, in the year of our Lord one
thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by
the commissioners of both nations, fully
and respectively authorized for that pur-
pose, and was duly ratified and confirmed
by the President of the United States on
the thirteenth day of December, in the
year of our Lord, 1814, with the advice
and consent of the Senate, which Treaty
is in the following words, to wit:
A Treaty of Peace and Friendship be-
tween the United States of America and the
Tribes of Indians called the Wyandots,
Delawares, Shawanoese, Senecus
and Miamies.

The said United States of America,
by William Henry Harrison, late a Major
General in the Army of the U. States,
and Lewis Cass, Governor of the Michi-
gan Territory, duly authorized and ap-
pointed Commissioners for the purpose,
and the said tribes, by their head men,
chiefs and warriors, assembled at Green-
ville in the state of Ohio, have agreed to
the following articles, which, when rat-
ified by the President of the U. States, by
and with the advice and consent of the
Senate thereof, shall be binding upon
them and the said tribes.

ARTICLE I. The United States and
the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoese
and Senecas, give peace to the Miami
nation of Indians, formerly designated as
the Miami Eel River and Weas tribes;
they extend this indulgence also to the
bands of the Putawatimies, which adhere
to the Grand Sackem Tobinaque, and to
the Chief Onoxa, to the Ottowas of
Blanchard's Creek, who have attached
themselves to the Shawanoese tribe, and
to such of the said tribe as adhere to the
Chief called the Wing, in the neighbor-
hood of Detroit, and to the Kickapoo,
under the direction of the Chlets who
sign this Treaty.

September 20th.—The balance of the
Sept. 13th.—The express returns this
evening with the news that the marines,
75, and Indians, 180 under the com-
mand of Capt. Henry, had landed at the
point, and had fired four bombs into the
fort—the Colonel's servant had his head
carried off by a cannon ball, and an
Indian had his belt cut in two by a grape
shot; that the Colonel was on board the
ship Armine; that the vessels were with-
in a league of the fort—Very heavy firing
this day. About an hour after night, we
heard a great explosion—suppose it to be
the fort blown up.

Sept. 17th.—A party of Indians arrived
(25) from the point at 11 A. M. Told us
the ships were beat off, and one blown
up—the balance of the Indians and
marines were coming on, which proved
to be the case. In about two hours they
arrived, halted, killed several heaves,
opened two hogheads of tobacco, and
several barrels of flour, refreshed them-
selves, and went on about six miles, put
out spies, encamped. The Indians re-
fused to obey their chief (Woodbine)
and would not stand sentry.
Sept. 18.—Arrive at Pancha's on the
Perdido, at 3 P. M. all the marines
and some few Indians crossed the
Perdido Bay.

Sept. 19th.—Arrived in Pensacola at
half past 12, & quartered with captain
Woodbine; towards evening W. takes me
& old Alex. of Fish river (who had been
plundered of all that was dear to him,
and brought a prisoner to this place.) be-
fore the Colonel, who told me he should
make a prisoner of war of me. He
thought, however, he would look over
the cartel arrangements, and in the mean
time, I and Alexander must confine our-
selves to Capt. Woodbine's quarters, and
we should be well treated. Consequently
we did so.

September 20th.—The balance of the
Sept. 21.—A party of the expedi-
tion who were left behind to drive cattle
arrive at 9 A. M. and bring news that
they had got over 25 head of bullocks,
and that the Americans came on them
and compelled them to retire. This oc-
casioned much bustle in the town. The In-
dians are called into Capt. Woodbine's,
and a great talk takes place between him
and the head Chiefs. A detachment is
sent to the Perdido, where it is said the
Americans are crossing.

September 22—An express arrives
this morning from the Ferry, and brings
news that a party of Americans had cross-
ed over the Perdido, and taken all the
boats from the east side, and retired to
their encampments on the west. Their
number was supposed to be about 500.—
The Governor calls and observed that he
wished Capt. Woodbine to send a party
of Indians, consisting of two hundred to
the Ferry, and that he would send 50
men with them to impede the crossing of
the Americans; that this measure ought
to be particularly attended to. Woodbine
not being in, Capt. Henry informed his
Excellency, that it should be attended to
with the earliest attention. The Govern-
or then went over to Col. Nichols. In
the afternoon a quantity of blankets,
linens, &c. are hoisted up into the loft of
Capt. Woodbine's quarters. About 4
P. M. 65 Indians received 3 days rations,
and march, it is said, to the Ferry on
Perdido.

Friday 23d. Here the Journal ends.
For some reason or other, the