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WASHINGTON CITY THURSDAY OCTOBER 1 1812.

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Three times a week.
ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR MUST BE
POST PAID.

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day
of October next.

First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four
mile heats.

Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty
Dollars, three mile heats.

Third day or Colts Purse, two hundred and
fifty Dollars, two mile heats.

The first and second days, free for any
Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the win-
ning Nag of the first day will not be permitted
to start for the second day's Purse. The third
day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only,
the winners on the first and second days ex-
cepted.

On the first day of the Race, and immedi-
ately before the main Purse is run for, there will
be a Race by three year old Colts and Fillies,
for sweepstakes of one thousand Dollars; ten
Subscribers.

Each day's Race will be run and conducted
agreeably to the rules of the Club. The pre-
cise amount of the Purse cannot at this time
be ascertained, because they will in part be
made up from the tolls at the gate.

The Course will be in complete order.

Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands,
either for this season or for a number of years,
will make application at the Bar of the Union
Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be
shown a Plat of the Booth Ground, and may
know the terms on which Stands can be ob-
tained.

THE STEWARDS.
Sept. 17-2aw

DESERTED

From my Recruiting Rendezvous, in Stanards-
ville, Orange county, Va on the night of the
11th inst BENEDICT ATSON, a soldier,
about 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 and 3 quarter
inches high, ruddy complexion, dark eyes,
sandy hair, and the fore-finger of his left hand
has been taken off at the middle joint; by oc-
cupation a school master; had on at the time
of his desertion a black broad cloth coat, black
pantaloons, and a black ash round hat. I
will give Ten Dollars Reward for apprehend-
ing the said deserter and delivering him to me
or to any commissioned officer of the United
States' army. MICAJAH LYNCH,
Lt. 20th Regt. U. S. A.

FOR SALE.

ON the 6th day of October next at the house
of Richard Charles, will be sold, one Side
Box and a Dining Table; taken as the prop-
erty of said Charles to satisfy taxes due the
corporation of Washington city.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the fore-
noon on the above day. Terms of sale, cash.
JOHN QUEEN Col. 4th Ward.
September 26-3

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders
of the Bank of Washington, will be held at
the Union Hotel on Saturday the 7th of
November, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose
of considering the expediency of purchasing
Congress for an augmentation of the Capital
of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors,
S. ELIOT, jr. Cashier.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and
the public that he has THIS DAY
opened the Washington Hotel, on the
Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treas-
ury Office.

This establishment has been considerably
enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished
with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture
a general and choice assortment of Wines and
Liquors has been laid in; the table will always
be supplied with the best Viands that can be
procured, and from a studious desire to please
he hopes to merit a share of public custom.
JOHN MACKLON

N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommo-
dated with Boarding, by the month or year.
August 27

FULLING MILL.

THE subscribers are erecting a Fulling Mill
and extending their Blanket Factory, at the
Point Mills, about 12 miles from the city,
and 5 from Bladensburg, which will be in
operation in October, where FULLING and
DYING will be executed with neatness and
dispatch in its various branches and as
given for Wool. Customers that find it more
convenient to deliver and receive their articles
in Georgetown will call at the store of Renner
and Husband, who will give cash or Blankets
for Wool.

ELKANA COBB
DANL BUSSARD and Co
September 3-6w

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

September 17, 1812.

THE President and Directors having this day
declared a dividend for the half
year ending the 20th inst at the rate of 8 per
cent per annum, the same will be payable to
the Stockholders or their representatives on
or after Monday the 21st inst.

WM. WH. NN, Cashier.
September 19-6w

NOTICE.

The First Class of the First Annual Wash-
ington Canal Lottery will commence drawing
on the first Monday of October next, and
will finish drawing in three days.

Those who wish to purchase tickets will ap-
ply at the Canal Office; and the agents for the
sale of Tickets are requested to call and set-
tle their accounts previous to the day of draw-
ing; otherwise tickets retained by them will be
considered as sold.

THE MANAGERS.
Sept 24-1d

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NOW OR NEVER
APPLY FOR TICKETS TO
JOSEPH MILLIGAN, GEORGETOWN.

The first drawn Ticket on the Eighth Day of
drawing of the ROCKVILLE GADE-
MAY LOTTERY, will be entitled to

One Thousand Dollars.

Saturday, the 26th September, will be the
eighth day of drawing. Present price of Tick-
ets, Three Dollars. Apply to

JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
Georgetown.
September 24.

LEMONS.
A few boxes fine Lisbon Lemons just received
and for sale by
DAVID OTT and Co.
Druggists, &c.

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

The ACADEMY of STEVENSBURG being
without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am
authorized by the Trustees to make that a
known. As respects local and geographical
advantages, there is, perhaps, few places more
eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about
an equal distance from tide water and the
mountain; elevated and healthy, near the
centre of a populous and fertile country, and
between two others equally fertile. A complete
knowledge of Classical Learning, Mathematics,
use of the Globes, Geography, &c are among
the duties expected from the Professor.

Any gentleman disposed to offer his services
as Professor will be pleased to address me
on the subject by letter directed to this paper.
P. HANSBROUGH, Jun. President
Stevensburg, Va. Sept 19-1m

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.

LUTHER & SMITH having assigned to
the subscriber their invaluable discovery in
Tanning, and a patent having agreeably to
law issued in his name, he is now ready to dis-
pose of the right to use said improvement in a
single yard, county or state, and forewarn all
persons from vending or using the same,
unless the right be obtained from him or his
agents, who will be furnished with the proper
authority. Any person offending will be
dealt with according to law. Experience has
proved this discovery to be one of the great
ever made in the art of tanning, the leather
being prepared for use in less than one
fourth of the time, and at half the expense
attending the usual mode, and acknowledged
by experienced judges to be equally good in
ever respect. Letters post paid will be duly
attended to by

DANIEL RENNER,
Georgetown, D. C.

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the Subscriber,

A consignment of 418 lbs. of 1st, 2d, and 3d
quality Kentucky POBK; about 14 tons of
HEMP, part of which is water retted, 6 bales
of Mississippi COTTON; a few hds of rich
Kentucky TOBACCO, suitable for manufac-
turers, and a parcel of Bear, Raccoon, & Fox
Skins.

THOS. C. WRIGHT,
Georgetown, Sept. 8-1m

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wishing to close his retail business, will
dispose of the stock of DRY GOODS he has
on hand at very reduced prices. All persons
who are indebted to him are requested to set-
tle their accounts by cash or notes at short
dates, or suits will be commenced against
them without respect to persons.

THOS. C. WRIGHT
Georgetown, Sept. 8-1m

NEW STORE.

HENRY D. FARRER, EDWARD Y. EPHEN,
(Late of New York.)

GROCERY BUSINESS

on Pennsylvania Avenue, in the new Beer-
ery of the city, where they hope that the
quality of their Goods & the moderate price of their
prices will ensure them a participation of Pub-
lic patronage. They will keep a constant
supply of the best Whiskey and superfine
Flour in barrels for sale.

Cash for Barley, Rye, Oats and other coun-
try produce.
Wanted to hire by the month, a Black labor-
er of sober habits.
September 2-1f

MECHANIC'S BANK OF

ALL persons holding the Notes of this
Office are hereby notified to bring in the same
for payment before the 1st of January 1813, as
directed by the Notes of the late Bank of
the United States and its Branches will be paid
only at the Office of the Trustees in the city
of Philadelphia; and those persons having bal-
ances to their credit are desired to draw for
the same before the above period, after which
they will be paid by the Trustees in Philadel-
phia only.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier.
July 4-1f

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are
requested to make immediate payment. All
accounts not paid by the 1st N. member ensue-
ing will be put in the hands of an Attorney for
collection.

THOMAS BAKER,
Georgetown, September 17-2aw-5

WASHINGTON CANAL

LOTTERY.

(Authorized by Congress.)
TICKETS FOR SALE.

In the First Class, at the Canal Office, Cap-
itol Hill, New Jersey Avenue:
At David Ott and Co's. Drug and Medicine
Store:
At Daniel Rapine's Book Store, and at Jas
Stevenson's Drug and Medicine Store at the
Navy Yard. June 2

JOHN WEIGHTMAN

NEXT DOOR TO DAVIS'S TAFERN,
Pennsylvania a case,

Is now opening an elegant assortment of
DRY GOODS,

Purchased at Boston, New York, Philadelphia
and Baltimore for cash,
which he will sell on moderate terms for
CASH ONLY.

June 9-

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD

RANAWAY on the 19th day of October 1810,
from Mr. Michael Madol, to whom he was
bored, near Hagars-Town, Washington county.

Negro man by the name of HARRY, about
5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout and well made,
dark eyes, full bearded and much marked in
the face with the small pox, has at times a
small impediment in his speech about 35 years
years old. It is supposed he is in the state
of Pennsylvania, or lurking about Baltimore.

Any person securing him in jail so that I get
him again, or deliver him to Mr. James Mur-
phy, at St. Marys county, shall receive the above
reward and reasonable charges.

EDWARD APRICE,
Chapico, St. Marys county, Md.
September 21-6

A CLERK WANTED

In the Surveyor General's Office south
of Tennessee.

He must be well acquainted with Surveying,
Drafting Bird Eye Views of a country, Map-
ping, and writing with facility and neatness the
conventional hands for Maps. The necessary
qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good
moral conduct will of course be requisite. The
duties of the office will require his punctual
attention six hours in the day. The salary
will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quar-
terly.

Application may be made in writing exhibit-
ing specimens of the applicant's abilities in
Drafting, Mapping and Writing, accompanied
by respectable recommendations for correct-
ness of moral character, and directed to the
Surveyor's Office, Washington, 4th Ter.

THOS. FREEMAN,
September 22-1m

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF

MARYLAND.

SCHEME OF

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

LOTTERY.

2 prizes of \$20,000 are \$100,000
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000
1 do. of 10,000 is 10,000

3 prizes of 5,000 are 15,000
10 do of 100 tickets each 10,000
20 do. \$1000 20,000

25 500 12,500
55 200 5,000
75 100 7,500
100 50 5,000
500 20 10,000
1000 15 15,000
10000 12 120,000

11762 prizes {Not two blanks to } 350,000
3008 blanks { a prize. }

35000 tickets.

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.
Stationary prizes as follow:

First drawn ticket entitled to \$5000
5000 blanks \$12 each

The next 1000 do. 15
do. ticket after the 6000 blanks \$5000

First drawn ticket on the 15th and until the
25th day \$500 each

Do. 25th to 35th (except
ing the Tickets constituting } 100 tickets
prizes)

The said ten prizes to consist of the num-
bers from 1 to 1000 inclusive, each hundred
of the said 1000 to be one prize, the first
drawn hundred or lowest number for the 25th
day, and so regularly ascending to the 35th.

First drawn ticket on the 35th \$5000
Do. 36th to 41st 500
Do. 41st 39th inclusive 1000
Do. 55th day 50,000

The Prize Books to consist of Nos 1 a 1000.
The object contemplated to be accomplish-
ed by the above scheme, is eminently entitled
to the favor and patronage of the citizens of
Baltimore. The establishment of a Medical
College will unquestionably have a beneficial
influence on the general literary character of
our city; or perhaps may be hereafter en-
granted the other Colleges, and thus an Uni-
versity be constituted.

It will however, give us other important ad-
vantages—it will promote a spirit of investiga-
tion in the faculty, it will induce young men
of talents to establish themselves in our city,
and thereby permanently secure to this com-
munity the best aid that can be afforded by the
Medical Profession. It may also be proper to
remark, that if this school should prosper, as
is anticipated, it will cause large sums to be
expended annually in this city, which would
otherwise be disbursed in other places.

We presume that those gentlemen who are
anxious for the advancement of the interests
of Baltimore, will give us their support on the
above considerations.

To those who are inclined to profit them-
selves at the same time that they encourage
us—we confidently say, that no scheme of a
Lottery so splendid or promising as the above,
has ever been offered in this country.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGE LOTTERY,
is now drawing in the city of Baltimore.

All the high prizes still in the wheel.
Present price of Tickets, \$11 50, but will
soon advance.

Applications for Tickets from distant places
(post paid) including the cash, addressed to
either of the subscribers, at their respective
Lottery Offices in Baltimore, will be immedi-
ately attended to.

KEARNEY WHARTON, No. 8, South street
PHILIP H. NICKLIN,
No 202, Market street.

J. I. COHEN, jun. Medical College Lot-
tery Office, No 110 Market street

N. B. Slips of each day's drawing are regu-
larly published and will be forwarded to those
who may apply.

September 16-

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at Davis's Hotel on Tuesday the
9th October next, LOTS No. 12, 13 and 14,
in square 407, in the city of Washington. Said
Lots front on E and 8th streets opposite the
General Post Office (commonly called Bog-
get's Hotel). There are two old Frame Houses
in the bottom of the Lots that might with a
mail expense be made comfortable dwelling
houses. The advantages of these Lots are in-
finitely more in the city, owing to their ele-
vated situation and the great demand for prop-
erty in the neighborhood of the General Post
Office. A liberal credit will be given, and the
terms made known on the day of sale. For
further particulars enquire of E. J. Madanell
near the premises. Sale at 4 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIS L. QUEEN, Auct.
September 29-3t

TO RENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL
FRAME HOUSE AND LOT

Adjacent to the house of E. B. Caldwell, esq.,
on Pennsylvania Avenue. For terms apply to
Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the
house for a term of years.

August 11-

DANCING.

MR. DUPONT respectfully acquaints his
friends and patrons, and the public in
general, that his Day School for the tuition of
Young Ladies, will commence on Thursday,
the 1st of October next, at Mr. Wm. Craw-
ford's New Assembly Room, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Those who may honor Mr. Dupont with their
commands, or require further particulars, will
please to apply at the Snuff Warehouse, Bridge
street, where a subscription book is left.

Sept 24-3

MRS. DUCHERRY

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and
the public in general, that she will open
her school on Monday the 5th of October next,
and will continue to be assisted by the same
English master, Mr. Pearce.

Sept. 4-3

COARSE CLOTHS.

A large quantity of COARSE CLOTHS of
American manufacture of different qualities,
the coarsest of which are well adapted for ser-
vants' clothing—will be sold by the bale or
small during this and the succeeding month,
at very moderate prices; after which the de-
mand, it is presumed, will enhance their value.

MORGAN & BURGE,
Corner of Jefferson and Bridge streets,
Georgetown.

Sept. 24-9t

JACOB HILBUS,

Organ Builder, G street, near the Treas-
ury, Washington.

RESPECTFULLY offers his services to those
who may be pleased to employ him in the
above business.

Organs and Pianos tuned and repaired at
a short notice, and on moderate terms.

Sept 24-3t

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, October 26th at
4 o'clock P. M. at M. Leod's Hotel, part of
Lot 3 in square 141, with the improvements;
taken as the property of Smith, Calhoun, & Co.

A two story brick Dwelling House on Lot 6
in Square 141; taken as the property of James
M'Kim.

Part of Lot 13 in Square 119, with the im-
provements; taken as the property of James
Welch.

The above property is sold for taxes due
the corporation of Washington city.

Terms of sale, cash.
JOS. BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward.
September 26-4w5t

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county,
Maryland, as a runaway, a dark Musto
Man who calls himself JOHN HERBERT; he
is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 21 years of
age, stout and well made; his clothing when
committed were a flax linen shirt, a pair of
towel pantaloons, a black fur hat, a blue
cloth round coat, and a pair of fine leather
sneakers; he likewise had a bundle containing
sundry clothing; he has a scar near his right
eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears
his hair parted over his forehead and likewise
cut behind, and says he belongs to a Mr.
Josias Thompson of Georgetown, in the dis-
trict of Columbia. The owner is hereby re-
quested to come and release him, otherwise he
will be sold for his prison fees as the law di-
rects.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff Fk. c'y. Md.
August 7-w3

PORT TOBACCO RACES.

The Jockey Club Purse of Two Hundred Dol-
lars, will be run for over the Port Tobacco
course, on Tuesday the 30 day of November
next; heats four miles each.

On Wednesday the 4th a Purse of One Hun-
dred and Fifty Dollars will be run for; heats
two miles each.
Sept. 24-1aw13

THE SUBSCRIBERS

have received from Philadelphia, New
York and Boston, and are now opening (cor-
ner of Bridge and Congress streets) an exten-
sive and elegant assortment of DOMESTIC,
FRENCH and ENGLISH GOODS,
which they offer for sale, by the piece or
otherwise at the most reasonable prices.

Having laid in their goods at a very favor-
able moment, they will be able to sell them
generally at the usual peace prices; and their
best endeavors shall not be wanting, to merit a
share of public patronage.

R. & A. CATLETT,
Georgetown, April 28-6

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN,

Lately returned from Europe, of respectable
connections and qualified to teach the Learned
and Modern Languages, is desirous of obtain-
ing the situation of Teacher in a Seminary or
private Family.

A note addressed to A. B. Alexandria, will
receive immediate attention.
September 29-w3t

FOR SALE,

Elegant assortment of

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS

of a superior quality and
adapted for the season, at
subscriber

JOHN ROSE, Jun
Navy Yard, Sept. 29-3

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD.

SEVERAL attempts have been made in the
course of this month to destroy my Gunpowder
MILLS near this. Large flinty stones have
been put under the pounders, and they failing
to strike fire; the addition of iron was made
on Tuesday morning last, which was providen-
tially discovered by one of the workmen
before destruction ensued.

There being the strongest reason for be-
lieving that the agent in this affair may be
induced by prospects of reward, I do hereby
bind myself to pay to him, or to any one know-
ing of the abetting of the same, \$1500 in
such disbursements, as will secure conviction in
a court of justice, of the instigator.

THOS. EWELL,
Washington, Sept. 29-3t

TO HIRE.

A HANDSOME GIG—Enquire at Tom-
linson's stable.

September 29--3t

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber of Fairfax
district, South Carolina a white male,
a Negro Man named TARLETON, about 5 feet
6 or 8 inches high, rather a slender make,
somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean well
made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant coun-
tenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after
he ran away he called himself Wallace. He
was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesapeake
county near Mancheser state of Virginia; he
was again the property of a Mr. Ruben, a
Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm.
Fowler, of the city of Richmond, of whom he
was purchased and brought to South Carolina.
The above slave left the subscriber the 26th
of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored
in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as
he followed bearing some part of his time be-
fore he left the state. The above reward will
be given to any person who may lodge the
said Negro in any jail, so that the owner ob-
tains him. JOHN LOWRY.

September 29--f

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The average price of Superfine Flour in
Washington county is ascertained to be from
\$3 50 to \$9

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the
City Council of Washington regulating the
weight and quality of bread, the weight of
loaves for the ensuing month must be

Single loaf 15 oz
Double loaf 30 oz

By order of the Mayor and City Council,
WM. HEWITT, Reg.

AN ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE
Lately taken in the House of Commons of Great
Britain, against the
ORDERS IN COUNCIL;
CONTINUED.

MANUFACTURES.

Birmingham and the Neighborhood.

Mr. William Blakeray, lamp manufacturer of Birmingham. Goods principally sent to America. Trade so much diminished that he would have stopped his trade altogether, had it not been for regard for his workmen, by whom he has been gaining money for twenty years. Stock so much accumulated that nearly the whole of his capital is absorbed by it. Unless the American market is opened cannot keep on his hands at all. Has hitherto borne the sufferings of his workmen himself, but will be compelled to discharge them, however reluctant to do so. Has sought but not found relief in any other market. Recollects the scarcity in 1800 and 1801, but the distress was not at all equal to the present, because there was plenty of work.

Mr. Thos. Messenger, brass-founder, of Birmingham. About half of his manufacture for the American market. Has considerably reduced the number of his hands. Workmen require considerable time to learn this business; masters will not take apprentices under the present state of things; so that if the trade revived he is convinced orders could not be executed for want of workmen. Trade to America in this line a very increasing one. In good times 4000 to 5000 persons engaged in the brass-foundry trade. Other manufacturers suffering full as much as himself. Home market is unimportant among the numbers who contend for it, and will not defray the expenses of trade: it was much greater before the American trade was lost.

Mr. Jeremiah Kidut, merchant of Birmingham. His goods to the value of 20,000l. prepared for the American market, which he would instantly ship if the orders in council were removed, being so advised by his partner in America. The workmen very much distressed: "I have seen people shed tears; I have confined myself behind the door for fear of seeing those people, lest they should importune me to give them orders; they have told me they did not know what to do. One man said, what can I do? If I go to the magistrate he will tell me to go for a soldier; I am a married man, and God knows what I must do unless I steal, and then I shall go to Botany Bay. I do not like to hear such words, I cannot bear it."

Mr. George Room, japanner, of Birmingham, has manufactured principally for America, which is the best market he ever knew after trying every one. Workmen in general have not more than half work. Has tried the home trade, but the competition is so great, and the prices so much reduced that it is not worth going after. Has found very little relief from the trade to Italy and Portugal, which is the only foreign European trade they have had, and which does not bear any thing like a comparison to the American trade. From 600 to 1000 hands employed in this business in Birmingham alone, and there are great manufactories in Bilston and Wolverhampton.

Mr. Robert Fiddian, manufacturer of brass caps, &c. at Birmingham, chiefly for home consumption. Trade much diminished within the last 12 months, and earnings of workmen reduced one-fourth. Had a conversation with some of his men on the subject of dismissal: they intreated him not to dismiss them, saying, "you know we cannot get employment elsewhere," and begged that I would apportion the work among them, and let each bear a share of the burden. Stock very much increasing, and will be obliged to dismiss a number of his men, unless an alteration takes place speedily. Has no doubt that his trade would be put into its former profitable situation, if the American trade was again opened.

Mr. Joseph Webster, wire manufacturer of Birmingham. Half his manufacture for the American market, and half for the home trade. The demand very much diminished, so that although his manufacture is reduced, his stock is much increased. Has orders from America which would exhaust all his great stock on hand, if the orders in council were repealed. If no favorable change takes place, he shall feel himself compelled to discharge a great number of his men.

Mr. Benjamin Cook, jeweller and gilt toy maker, Birmingham. The greatest part of the goods he has manufactured since the fall of 1810, has been for stock: used to employ between 40 and 50 hands before the stoppage of the American trade; has now only two apprentices, and one woman and a man occasionally. Suppose more than 7000 hands used to be employed in these branches of business. Other masters in the trade, generally speaking, in the same state as himself. The gilt toy trade the worst of all to lay by a stock in; the change of fashion such, that if goods are kept a year or two, some of the articles which were worth 20s. would not be worth 20d. Americans have been forced to begin manufacturing these articles for themselves. Near 17,000 houses in Birmingham, 11,000 of which do not pay poor rates or taxes. The raw materials form a very small proportion of the value of gilt toy goods.

Mr. Thomas Ullidge, japanner, Wolverhampton—manufactures partly for the American and partly for the country trade. Trade fallen off considerably since 1810. Has been working the last six months principally for stock. In one branch of the business, has since Christmas restricted the work given to his men about two-thirds. Believes the other masters in the same trade at Wolverhampton are working for stock: the state of trade very bad. Has tried the market of Canada, but lost considerably. Made a shipment to South America; the goods and expenses about 250l. returns made in cotton, which only produced 28l. The goods were selected by a Portuguese, as suitable to the market, and sent through the medium of a very respectable house in Bristol. Country trade never in so bad a state with the witness. A greater number of manufacturers in the japanned line at Bilston, about 3 miles from Wolverhampton, who are in a still more distressed state. If there be not an alteration in the state of the trade, must dismiss a great part of his hands.

Mr. Joshua Scelfield, American merchant, Birmingham. Trade first began to fall off in 1808. In 1809, rather better but still very limited. In 1810, very large shipments for one season. The goods for 1811 now lying in Liverpool. Has orders from America to ship as soon as the orders in council are removed, as soon as the trade is opened. Has had frequent advices from their agent resident in America, that manufactures are very fast increasing there, and has reason to know it from particular circumstances. One particular article now in great demand is card wire, for the manufacture of cotton, and wool cards, which is wanted for their machinery. Has had the article of nails countermanded, on the ground that they can be manufactured cheaper in America than they can be imported. Has had many painful opportunities of witnessing the distress which prevails among the lower orders of the people in Birmingham; believes it to be extreme. Has a warehouse in Wolverhampton—the lower orders in quite as great distress there; their goods may be bought at any price; there are many small manufacturers there who are selling some of their stock at, he believes, a lower rate than it cost them. At-

tributes the distresses of the trade and manufactures principally to the orders in council, believing them to be the cause of the non-intercourse with America. Has the most painful forebodings that the continuance of restrictions upon the American trade will give great encouragement to the increase of manufactures in America.

Mr. Henry Dunbar, button maker, Birmingham—manufactures chiefly for the American market. Trade first began to fall off in 1808. Used to employ about 70 hands; has discharged some, and others have left him. Allows only from three to four days work a week to those he now has: they used to work six days a week, sometimes fourteen hours a day; they now work only about eight. Those hands who used to get from 40s. to 50s. per week, now earn only from 10s. to 15s. The goods he has been making are now in his warehouse. If things should not take a favorable turn, must discharge all his workmen, and sell all his goods by auction. Has not capital to go on any further. Has kept on so many of his hands partly out of charity, and partly because he expected the trade would get better. Has been obliged to keep some valuable hands at a great expense, because of the difficulty of getting such hands if the trade opened again. A great number of hands employed in this trade in Birmingham. Has attempted to get relief from the home market; but there are so many competitors in it, it is very bad. The distress of his workmen is now very great indeed. On Saturday night he is obliged to get his foreman to pay; it is so hurtful to his feelings to see people with such calamitous stories. Believes all the other houses in the same line of business, connected with the American trade, are much in the same situation as himself, and conceives that most of them are more or less so connected. Supposes more than half of the whole trade is for the American market. If the trade to America were opened, could dispose of all the stock he has laid up since Feb. 1811.

Mr. Wm. Bannister, plater, Birmingham. Seven-eighths of his manufacture for the American market. Has been in that line of business 24 years; used to employ 120 hands. The trade fell off in 1808. Has had nothing to do for America since February and March, 1811. Has discharged one-third of his hands, and does not give those who remain more than one-half work. Those who used to earn 45s. per week, do not now get above twenty or twenty-one shillings, which is very low indeed for that kind of work which requires much practice and learning. By keeping on his hands, has accumulated stock to the amount of 5000l. When trade is open, has no stock at all. Knows a great many others in the same trade who are similarly circumstanced: does not know one that has full work. Not a consumption in the country trade. Supposes near two thousand hands are employed in Birmingham in this line. If things do not take a favorable turn, intends to discharge all his hands—excepting the apprentices; can't employ them for want of capital. Has orders now in the warehouse, which, if the American trade was opened, would take off almost all his stock.

Joseph Stanley, screw-maker, Wolverhampton. Half of his manufactures for the American market. The country trade fallen off. A great number of workmen in this branch of business dismissed. Since February 1811, has not had three months employ for the generality of his hands, although he has reduced their work about one-fifth. Has done every thing he could to support some servants he has had for twenty years, who knew not where to get employment elsewhere; for this purpose has risked every penny he is worth, notwithstanding he has a family.

Thomas Oiler, glass-toy and button-maker, Birmingham. Trade began to fall off in the beginning of 1808 Manufactured chiefly for the American market. Previous to that time the goods were sent in a finished state to America. Since 1808 he had orders to a considerable amount, for articles in an unfinished state. Throughout 1808 and the greatest part of 1809 there was such a defalcation in the whole trade as induced him to turn his hands to another line of business. Went into the chandelier furniture line, for the home trade. Found relief in that business at first, but has since fallen off very greatly. Has not had any orders for the American market since 1810. Has continued to employ his hands from eighty to a hundred. Has been working chiefly for stock. Unless some favorable change of circumstances takes place, cannot continue to go on much longer, his capital being almost entirely absorbed. Is assured that the situation of others in the same line of business, is similar to his own. Will be obliged to turn off their hands if the present state of things continues. Before the orders in council were issued, had a good trade; since then has had none, comparatively speaking. Believes the loss of his trade has arisen from the orders in council. Has not received American orders in the same way he used to do, previous to the orders being issued. The business of the chandelier furniture making, in which he engaged for the home trade, has been so divided, that he has not a tenth part of what he used to have. Thinks there are as many articles made; but there being so many persons in it, in consequence of the state of the glass-toy trade, the pressure is as great upon those who are engaged in it, as if there were not a tenth part made.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, manufacturer of webbing, braces and toys, Birmingham. Has employed as many as 150; now employs between seventy and eighty; discharged the others in consequence of not being permitted to execute the orders on his books for the American merchants. A very large proportion of his trade for the American market. Upwards of a thousand hands employed in the same line in Birmingham. Has no doubt that others in the same trade, are similar situated as himself. The prices of almost every article in the country trade has been lowering in consequence of competition, which has accumulated stock very considerably.

Mr. Benjamin Smith, manufacturer of heavy steel Toys, Birmingham. More than one-third of his manufacture for foreign markets, chiefly for the American. Has a great stock on hand. Has kept on his hands, hoping that something would increase the trade by-and-by. The home trade very much on the decline. Within these six months, has had one person twice, and another once, in London, to endeavor to get orders, which has scarcely paid their expenses. Has got some orders, but there has been no profits attached to them, when the expense was paid. Those he had spoke to on the subject in the same trade, seemed to be in the same situation. Since the defalcation of the American trade, the home trade has become unprofitable.

Mr. Thos. Mitford, spoon-maker, Birmingham. Trade began to fall off in 1808. Was last year very bad, and is still so. Has got plenty of orders in the warehouse, which he is directed by the merchants to send in immediately when the orders in council are repealed. A few hands in this business get up a good deal of work. Believes other spoon manufacturers are in the same situation as himself. In 1810 the trade very good. Has a greater stock of goods on hand than ever he had. All the variations of this business were dependent upon whether there was or not at the time an open intercourse with America. Sells very little except to the American merchants. Had conditional orders to send in, the moment the

orders in council were repealed; could not get goods enough in that case.

SHEFFIELD.

Mr. John Bailey, merchant, of Sheffield. The manufactures of Sheffield for the supply of the market of the United States, employ six thousand persons besides others dependent on the trade. The export to America is about one-third of the whole manufactures of Sheffield. About one-tenth of the usual shipments was made in 1811, and none since. Stock of goods has been increasing in Sheffield to a considerable extent; but there are orders for shipment to America, immediately on the rescinding of the orders in council. Information from a large manufacturer, that he now pays one-sixth part of the wages which he did when the American trade was open; and that one-half of what he has manufactured for the last fifteen months, is now dead stock. Another of the principal manufacturers informed him, that he now employs only four days in the week; that he retains them from a principle of humanity, as they have grown old in his service, and that he still holds in stock all his goods made in the last 18 months. Believes this to be a fair specimen of the general state of manufactures in Sheffield. His orders for shipment, on the removal of the orders in council, amount to the whole twelve months' shipments. The amount of Sheffield goods ready for shipment to America four hundred thousand pounds, and orders on hand to the same amount. Poor rates of Sheffield, years ending 1807, eleven thousand pound; now eighteen thousand pound. Workmen's wages not reduced, but they are now only employed about three days in the week. Every man fully employed before the loss of the American trade. Lower classes never so distressed as at present. Some articles which were formerly exported from Sheffield, are now manufactured in America.

Mr. George Naylor, Merchant and maker of knives and forks, in Sheffield. His mercantile business almost wholly to the U. S. and about five-sixths of his manufacture. During the free trade, employed about 250 hands, now employs about 98, of whom 57 are half employed, 29 one-third, and 8 one-sixth, and 4 one-eighth. The change took place about the middle of 1811. Stock has been accumulating since the end of 1810. Has orders to ship goods to America on the repeal of the orders in council, and read four letters from his correspondents in America to that effect. If this inquiry should end unfavorably, would dismiss every workman. Stock of goods equal to the sales of one year, and the other persons in the same business cannot continue their workmen much longer.

Mr. Ebenezer Rhodes, manufacturer of cutlery and dealers in manufactures at Sheffield. Trade fell off in 1811. In one branch of business, he has discharged one-fourth of his hands, and in another half. Increase of stock in one branch two-thirds; in another business about one-fourth. Great distress prevailing in Sheffield for want of employment.

(To be continued.)



WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Letter from CAPT. Z. TAYLOR, commanding Fort Harrison, Indiana territory, to Gen. HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 10.

DEAR SIR—On Thursday evening the 3d inst. after retreat beating, four guns were heard to fire in the direction where two young men (citizens who resided here) were making hay, about 400 yards distance from the Fort. I was immediately impressed with an idea that they were killed by the Indians, as the Miamies or Weas had that day informed me that the Prophet's party would soon be here for the purpose of commencing hostilities; and that they had been directed to leave this place, which they were about to do. I did not think it prudent to send out at that late hour of the night to see what had become of them; and their not coming in convinced me that I was right in my conjecture. I waited until 8 o'clock next morning, when I sent out a corporal with a small party to find them, if it could be done without running too much risk of being drawn into an ambuscade. He soon sent back to inform me, that he had found them both killed, and wished to know my further orders. I sent the cart and oxen, had them brought in and buried; they had been each shot with two balls, scalped and cut in the most shocking manner. Late in the evening of the 4th inst. old Joseph Lenar and between 30 and 40 Indians arrived from the Prophet's Town, with a white flag; among whom were about ten women, and the men were composed of chiefs of the different tribes that compose the Prophet's party. A Shawnee man, that spoke good English, informed me that old Lenar intended to speak to me next morning, and try to get something to eat. At retreat beating I examined the men's arms, and found them all in good order, and completed their cartridges to 16 rounds per man. As I had not been able to mount a guard of more than 6 privates and 2 non-commissioned officers, for some time past, and sometimes part of them every other day, from the unhealthiness of the company; I had not conceived my force adequate to the defence of this post, should it be vigorously attacked, for some time past. As I had just recovered from a very severe attack of the fever, I was not able to be up much through the night. After tattoo, I cautioned the guard to be vigilant, and ordered one of the non-commissioned officers, as the sentinels could not see every part of the garrison, to walk around on the inside during the whole night, to prevent the Indians taking any advantage of us, provided they had any

intention of attacking us. About 11 o'clock I was awakened by the firing of one of the sentinels; I sprang up, ran on, and ordered the men to their posts; when my orderly sergeant (who had charge of the upper block-house) called out that the Indians had fired the lower block-house (which contained the property of the contractor, which was deposited in the lower part, the upper having been assigned to a corp. and privates, as an alarm post). The guns had begun to fire pretty smartly from both sides. I directed the buckets to be got ready and water brought from the well, and the fire extinguished immediately, as it was hardly perceptible at that time; but from debility or some other cause, the men were very slow in executing my orders—the word fire appeared to throw the whole of them into confusion; and by the time they had got the water and broken open the door, the fire had unfortunately communicated to a quantity of whiskey (the stook having LOCKED several holes through the lower part of the building, after the salt that was stored there, through which they had introduced the fire without being discovered, as the night was very dark); and in spite of every exertion we could make use of, in less than a moment it ascended to the roof and baffled every effort we could make to extinguish it. As that block-house adjoined the barracks that make part of the fortifications, most of the men immediately gave themselves up for lost, and I had the greatest difficulty in getting any of my orders executed—and, Sir, what from the raging of the fire—the yelling and howling of several hundred Indians—the cries of 9 women and children (a part soldiers' and a part citizens' wives, who had taken shelter in the Fort)—and the desponding of so many of the men, which was worse than all—I can assure you that my feelings were very unpleasant—and indeed there were not more than 10 or 15 men able to do a great deal, the others being either sick or convalescent—and to add to our other misfortunes, two of the stoutest men in the Fort, and that I had every confidence in, jumped the picket, and left us. But my presence of mind did not for a moment forsake me. I saw, by throwing off part of the roof that joined the block-house that was on fire, and keeping the end perfectly wet, the whole row of buildings might be saved, and leave only an entrance of 18 or 20 feet for the Indians to enter after the house was consumed; and that a temporary breast-work might be erected to prevent their even entering—I convinced the men that this could be accomplished and it appeared to inspire them with new life, and never did men act with more firmness or desperation. Those that were able (while the others kept up a constant fire from the other block-house & the two bastions) mounted the roofs of the houses, with Dr. Clark at their head (who acted with the greatest firmness and presence of mind the whole time the attack lasted, which was 7 hours), under a shower of bullets, and in less than a moment threw off as much of the roof as was necessary. This was done only with the loss of one man and two wounded, and I am in hopes neither of them dangerous—the man that was killed was a little deranged, and did not get off the house as soon as directed, or he would not have been hurt—and although the barracks were several times in a blaze, and an immense quantity of fire against them, the men used such exertion that they kept it under, and before day raised a temporary breast-work as high as a man's head, although the Indians continued to pour in a heavy fire of ball and an innumerable quantity of arrows during the whole time the attack lasted, in every part of the parade. I had but one other man killed, nor any other wounded inside the Fort, and he lost his life by being too anxious—he got into one of the galleries in the bastions, and fired over the pickets, and called out to his comrades that he had killed an Indian, and neglecting to stoop down in an instant he was shot dead. One of the men that jumped the pickets, returned an hour before day, and running up towards the gate, begged for God's sake for it to be opened. I suspected it to be a stratagem of the Indians to get in, as I did not recollect the voice—I directed the men in the bastion, where I happened to be, to shoot him let him be who he would, and one of them fired at him, but fortunately he ran up to the other bastion, where they knew his voice, and Dr. Clark directed him to lie down close to the pickets behind an empty barrel that happened to be there, and at day light I had him let in. His arm was broke in a most shocking manner; which he says was done by the Indians—which I suppose was the cause of his returning—I think it probable that he will not recover. The other, they caught about 120 yards from the garrison, and cut him all to pieces. After keeping up a constant fire until about six o'clock the next morning, which we began to return with some effect after day light, they removed out of the reach of our guns. A party of them drove up the horses that belonged to the citizens here, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in our sight, as well as a number of their hogs. They drove off the whole of the cattle,

which amounted to 65 head, as well as the public oxen. I had the vacancy filled up before night, (which was made by the burning of the Block house) with a strong row of Pickets, which I got by pulling down the guard house. We lost the whole of our provisions, but must make out to live upon green corn until we can get a supply, which I am in hopes will not be long. I believe the whole of the Miamies or Weas were among the Prophet's party, as one chief gave his orders in the language, which resembled Stone Factor's voice. & I believe Negro Legs was there likewise. A Frenchman here understands their different languages, and several of the Miamies or Weas, that have been frequently here, were recognized by the Frenchman and soldiers, next morning. The Indians suffered smartly, but were so numerous as to take off all that were shot. They continued with us until the next morning, but made no further attempt on the fort, nor have we seen any thing more of them since. I have delayed informing you of my situation, as I did not like to weaken the garrison, and looked for some person from Vincennes, and none of my men were acquainted with the woods, and therefore I would either have to take the road or river, which I was fearful was guarded by small parties of Indians that would not dare attack a company of rangers that was on a scout; but being disappointed, I have at length determined to send a couple of my men by water, and am in hopes they will arrive safe. I think it would be best to send the provisions under a pretty strong escort, as the Indians may attempt to prevent their coming. If you carry on an expedition against the Prophet this fall, you ought to be well provided with every thing, as you may calculate on having every inch of ground disputed between this and there that they can defend with advantage. Wishing, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.

His excellency Gov. HARRISON.

Fort Harrison, Sept. 13, 1812.

DEAR SIR,

I wrote you on the 10th instant, giving you an account of the attack on this place, as well as my situation, which account I attempted to send by water, but the two men whom I dispatched in a canoe after night, found the river so well guarded, that they were obliged to return. The Indians had built a fire on the bank of the river, a short distance below the garrison, which gave them an opportunity of seeing any craft that might attempt to pass, and were waiting with a canoe ready to intercept it. I expect the fort, as well as the road to Vincennes, is as well or better watched than the river. But my situation compels me to make one other attempt by land, and my orderly sergeant, with one other man, sets out to night with strict orders to avoid the road in the day time, and depend entirely on the woods, although neither of them have ever been to Vincennes by land, nor do they know any thing of the country, but I am in hopes they will reach you in safety. I send them with great reluctance from their ignorance of the woods. I think it very probable there is a large party of Indians way-laying the road between this and Vincennes, likely about the Narrows, for the purpose of intercepting any party that may be coming to this place, as the cattle they got here will supply them plentifully with provisions for some time to come. Please, &c. &c.

(Signed) Z. TAYLOR.

His Excellency Gov. HARRISON.

In addition to the above account of the gallant defence of Fort Harrison from an attack of a party of Indians perhaps ten times their number, we have pleasure in stating that there is every reason to believe that that post was relieved before the Indians could reassemble to attack it. On Thursday evening the 10th ult. Colonel Wm. Russell arrived at Vincennes from the Illinois, with about six hundred mounted Rangers, and five hundred Infantry, with which he marched on the 12th to succor Fort Harrison. On the 13th he encamped within 35 miles of the Fort, which he was expected to reach on the 16th.

Fort Wayne, the situation of which was considered critical, is also relieved by the army under the command of Gen. HARRISON, which reached that place on the 12th ult. A considerable body of Indians had besieged it closely for several days, but retreated precipitately on the advance of the Army, having previously destroyed by fire several buildings outside the Fort. The Indian towns of Elk Hart, the Forks of the Wabash and the late Turtle's town were destroyed by detachments of the army that were sent out on that service. The Indians had fled from these towns with every mark of precipitancy. The whole army displayed much spirit in its operations, and the greatest order prevailed. One of the detachments sent out, under the command of Col. Wells, marched sixty miles and back again in four days and a half, after accomplish-

ing the object of the expedition by destroying the corn, &c. at one of the Indian towns. This army consists of 5000 men.

At Urbana, in Ohio, there are about 1400 men under arms.

About 1000 mounted riflemen, under the command of Gen. Hopkins, from Kentucky, rendezvoused at Red Banks about the 20th ult.

About 690 men under the command of Gen. Winick, were on their march to Vincennes on the 16th.

It is supposed, when these forces are concentrated, they will move towards Detroit, retrieve the disaster at that place, and retaliate on the invaders—a service in which all the troops display the greatest anxiety to be engaged.

Notwithstanding the hostile attitude of the Indians inhabiting our western territories and frontiers, the English have been as completely unsuccessful in their missions amongst some of them as they have been in their intrigues among our own citizens in other quarters of the Union, into which they despatched agents to ascertain how far they might depend on their co-operation against their own government, in case of a war. Some tribes of these Indians have resisted the lures held out to them; and a part of them have solicited to be employed in the service of the U. S. against the British Indian allies.

The services of a number of the friendly Indians, we learn, are proposed to be accepted by our government with this view.

We have occasionally announced such appointments in the Army, &c. as have come to our knowledge; but it is very probable that some of those which have been made have never been so published by us. We therefore publish the following complete List of the General Officers of the United States' Army:

Major-Generals. HENRY DEARBORN, THOMAS PINKNEY. Brigadier-Generals. James Wilkinson, Thomas Flournoy, Wade Hampton, John Armstrong, James Winchester, John Chandler, Joseph Bloomfield, Wm. H. Harrison, William Hull, John P. Boyd.

Quarter-Master-General. Morgan Lewis. Adjutant-General. Thomas Cushing. Inspector-General. Alexander Smyth.

The Alexandria Company of Volunteers, consisting of sixty-four citizens, have tendered their services to the President for actual service, which have been accepted, and the officers, mentioned in our last, have received their commissions accordingly. We doubt not but they will do honor to themselves, and they cannot fail to receive from their fellow-citizens the meed of applause which is due to those who nobly volunteer their services "in their dear country's cause."

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability at New-Orleans, affords information of the incorrectness of the rumor, as reported by the same writer a few days ago, that the crew of the British frigate Southampton had effected a landing and taken possession of Fort St. Philip, &c.:

"NEW-ORLEANS, 23d August. By the last mail I gave you a hint of the passing occurrences in this quarter. Still all is hurry and bustle of preparation. The dread has been made upon the shipping of this port has compelled general W. to order the steamboat to take down a reinforcement and supplies to our establishments at and near the mouth of this river, which have been injured by the hurricane, of which the British are apprized, having already made an attempt, by the boats of the Southampton, to take possession of the Block house at the Barize, but missed the pass through which they could only succeed. The general will go in person, and will erect such batteries as may be necessary to maintain our ground in that quarter, and to keep off the enemy."

Extract of a letter, dated Urbana, September 15, 1812.

"Col. Finley of the Ohio Volunteers, and Col. James Taylor, late deputy quarter-master general, brought up the rear of our sacrificed army, and arrived at Cleveland on the 8th inst. Colonel Finley has taken the Lake route and has gone to visit the troops at Niagara and the power lakes; Colonel Taylor has gone to visit the North Western Army, under General Harrison."

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Esq. is nominated as a candidate for a seat in Congress from Essex North District, Mass.

The following *ren-des-trit* will be understood by our country readers when we state that in the British return of the sufferers on board the Guerriere, there were a number stated as *missing*. It was difficult to conceive how men could be 'missing' after an engagement at sea, unless they had been killed and thrown overboard. It was therefore supposed to have been a *finesse* of the British officers to conceal a part of their loss.

FROM THE NEW YORK SHAMROCK.

Griswell, James McGill, James Butter-witch, William Rayseon, William Ham-mock, Robert Mitwoff, A. Joquin, John Jacobs, Lieutenant James Pull-man, Mr. Garrison, John Newman, Robert Winn, James Guy, Robert Scott, Lieutenant Roberts, John Flavitt, John Hosey.

And whereas, a due regard for the honor and loyalty of his Majesty's sea-men induced me, when in Boston, to represent that the said deserters were only "missing"—now, finding that they have not arrived before me in Halifax, nor in any part of his Majesty's sea provinces, I am strongly of opinion on the said deserters must have taken refuge in the dwelling of Davy Jones, and are there concealed under the wings of Mother Cary's Chickens; should there-fore, any of the crews of our frigates chance, by an unluckily meeting with the said "Cock Boat," to be obliged to visit the dwelling aforesaid, a reward amounting to the value of all the remain-ing apparel, tackling, guns, &c. &c. of the above named frigate Guerriere, which now remain in my possession, shall be immediately paid for their apprehension.

Given under my hand at Halifax, this 10th of September, 1812.

DACRES. N. B. It is said that one of the Lieutenants lost his head before he deserted, and many of the others their legs and arms, by which they will be the more easily recognized.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening 29th inst. by the Revd. Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. JONATHAN APPLER to Miss ANN MANNIX, both of this city. At Philadelphia, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Doane, Mr. JOHN A. BANCART, Merchant, to Miss REBECCA O. C. M'CREA, step-daughter of Adjutant General Thos. H. Cushing, U. S. Army, both of that city.

DIED. In Ohio, on Monday the 14th inst. of a malignant fever, Captain JOHN FINNO MANSFIELD, in the 25th year of his age. On Tuesday his remains were interred in the new burying-ground, with the honors of Masonry and War. A numerous procession of respectable citizens and military characters, conduced with unusual solemnity and order, evinced the deep and general regret excited by the unexpected event.

Captain Mansfield belonged to the sacrificed army of Gen. Hull; and returned from Detroit with his company, reputable inhabitants of our town, on Monday the 7th inst. At the time of his arrival, he labored under the disease, which carried him off. It was excited by an un-defended exposure, in an open boat, to the rays of the sun by day, and the chilling and noxious vapours of a river atmosphere by night; acting on a constitution enfeebled by sickness in Canada, and predisposed to disease by the depressing sensations of disappointed ambition and mortified patriotism. And thus his death may be fairly enumerated among the melancholy consequences of the inglorious and disgraceful surrender of our gallant little band of citizen soldiers.

Admiral Warren was to sail for the American coast about the 16th of August with a fleet of ships of war. It is said, he is to bring with him the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other. In this way Mahomet went forth, brandishing the scymetar with his short but emphatic admonition, "submit or die."

Extract of a letter from Louisville, September 14.

"I have just returned from a second campaign, and was a secondary witness to the most distressing and shocking scene perhaps that ever was witnessed. You, I expect, have heard of the depredations committed on the frontiers of the Indiana territory by the Indians. When I arrived at the place of destination, the remains of the persons murdered were buried. I saw the scattered bones of some who were burned in their houses, and of infants who were caught, tied to stumps, and there consumed by fire. Women were found in various parts of the plantation, naked, and nearly consumed by the hoags. "Our object was, when we first set off from this place, to march to and attack the Delaware town, having calculated upon joining other troops in the territory. To our great surprise and mortification after the rendezvous of 700 men, before we joined them, we received intelligence of their having dispersed and gone home. Our little band, consisting of only 356, headed by col. Guiger, determined upon making a daring scout, marched within 35 miles of the town in hopes of meeting with a party of Indians, but only fell upon a small trail which we pursued for some distance, until the track was so obliterated by rain that we could not pursue it longer."

From the Albany Register of Sept. 22. STATE TRIAL.—On Thursday last, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the Circuit Court, then sitting at Norwich, in the county of Chenango, came on the trial of Gen. David Thomas, Treasurer of this State, for having, as alleged in the indictment, attempted to bribe Casper M. Rouse, to vote for the Incorporation of the Bank of America, in the Senate of this State. The trial lasted, with one hour's intermission only, until Friday morning, past four o'clock, when the Jury retired and returned in a few minutes with a verdict of not guilty.

During the whole of this arduous and highly important trial, Judge Van Ness presided with a spirit of candor, patience dignity and firmness, which called forth the unqualified applause of all present, and which indeed the occasion most emphatically demanded.

To convict the accused, the Attorney-General, Mr. Emmett, exerted, with the utmost zeal and energy, his great and splendid talents; and on the part of Gen. Thomas, Messrs Price, Russell, Foot and Williams exhibited no ordinary degree of skill, ingenuity and eloquence.

A gentleman present took notes of the trial, the particulars of which we shall hereafter be enabled to lay before our readers. We shall therefore only add, at present, that no verdict in the annals of our jurisprudence ever gave more general or heartfelt satisfaction.

New-Orleans, Sept. 1. The report of the British frigate Southampton being in the river is incorrect—no cruiser has been seen since the gale. The Gun-boats and Syren, at Bay St. Louis, have weathered the gale pretty well. Twenty-nine whites and sixteen blacks were drowned at Plaquemine; and within four leagues large trees floated over the parapet of the forts; no British troops had landed there.

By William Charles Cole Claiborne, Governor of the state of Louisiana, and commander in chief of the militia thereof.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received information that a number of persons are combining in a project to invade the dominions of Spain, a state in amity with the U. States, and are for that purpose assembling at or near Natchez, &c. within the limits and jurisdiction of Louisiana, it becomes my duty to issue this my proclamation, hereby solemnly cautioning the citizens of this state against entering into, or in any manner countenancing the project aforesaid; and that no one may remain unwidened of the consequences which await the parties concerned, I do now make it known that by an act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 5th day of June, 1794, it is declared, that "if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the U. S. begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for an military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending shall, upon conviction, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall suffer fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court in which conviction may be had, so as that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years."

And I do enjoin and require all officers, civil and military, of this state, to be vigilant in the maintenance of order and the preservation of the laws.

Given under my hand and private seal, (there being no seal for the state yet provided) at New-Orleans, on the eleventh day of August, 1812, and in the thirty-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Wm. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Louisville, K September 17.

A part of col. Miller's regiment, being destitute of blankets, and not likely to receive a supply in time, the citizens of this town, on Friday last, supplied them by a voluntary contribution. The number wanted was about one hundred, which was promptly made up. The regiment marched on Monday last.

On Monday last capt. Gaither, with his company of mounted riflemen, arrived here, and yesterday marched to join the army at Vincennes. Capt. Allen with his company, arrived here on Tuesday, and will march for Vincennes on Friday next.

Lexington, Ken. Sept. 25. We have received no intelligence of importance from the army under general Harrison. Troops are daily flocking to him from the states of Ohio and Kentucky. One company marched from this a few days ago.

Practical Patriotism.—Col. James Smith, distinguished for his services during the Indian war, and Revolution; who was one of the Black Boys of the Shading Hill expedition, in the state of Pennsylvania; and who is now 80 years of age, has gone to join the army under general Harrison. He has gone to fight the battles of his country; not by paper declarations, or oral warnings.—No. The report of his going to give to the enemy the first warning of his injured feelings.

Frankfort, Sept. 19. Between 200 and 250 mounted riflemen from counties above this, have passed through here in the course of the present week. They were on their march to Vincennes. A considerable number had arrived at Louisville previous to the day of rendezvous which was yesterday.

Yesterday morning Governor Shelby left this place for Louisville to expedite the march of the Kentucky volunteers destined to act against the Wabash Indians. Gen. Hopkins will leave Henderson on Monday next for Vincennes to assume his command. The most vigorous campaign will be prosecuted against the Indian tribes bordering on the frontiers of Indiana and Illinois territories.

On the 9th instant 400 volunteers marched from Vincennes to fort Harrison, which was besieged by the Indians, but they were recalled the same day by the acting governor. It was, however, expected they would be permitted to march the next day.

Boston, Sept. 26.

LATEST FROM SPAIN. Two British vessels, prizes to the privateer Montgomery, arrived at Salem yesterday. They left Portugal as late as the 12th August. The captains confirm the accounts previously received of the total defeat of the French in Spain; and add, that Lord Wellington had taken possession of Madrid—that the reported loss of the French was from 18 to 20,000, and that of the allied army from 7 to 8,000—that it is reported in Portugal that the siege of Cadiz by the French was raised; and one of the captains state, that on his passage he was boarded by an English brig of war from Cadiz, the commander of which gave him the same intelligence. At their departure, Lord Wellington's official account of the victory had not been published.

Rumors of the American declaration of war against England were flying at the late dates, but not credited.

by Colonel Torrens, from Sir Nicholas Trant, dated Oporto, 30th July, in which he mentions that Lord Clinton had been dispatched from the army on the 15th for Lisbon, with an account of Lord Wellington having obtained a decided victory over Marshal Marmont, on the 22d of the same month.

The British army had arrived at Arcellas, followed by the enemy. Lord Wellington, seeing a favorable opportunity, halted his columns, and attacked with such vigor, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, as to oblige the French to re-cross the Tormes in the greatest confusion, and had not night come on the whole of Marmont's army must have been destroyed. They lost 19 pieces of cannon, 4 Generals, and 7000 prisoners; Marmont lost an arm, and Bonnet said to be killed, and 4 other Generals wounded. The number of prisoners taken is said to be 10,000, some say 14,000 men, but it is certain that 7000 had already arrived on the 26th at Tenebron.

On the following day (the 23d) the heavy cavalry came up with a considerable column of the enemy, and took a great many prisoners. One German heavy regiment took 1700.

Our loss is estimated at about 3500. A General Le Merchant killed, and the following officers wounded: Sir Wm Beresford, Cole, Cotton, Leith and Alten.

On the 24th Lord Wellington was in march upon Penarande.

SNUFF & TOBACCO WARE HOUSE, 101, P. L. DUPONT, At his Snuff and Tobacco Ware-House, Bridge Street near the Union Tavern, Georgetown.

Has just received a fresh supply of Lorillard's Macaccuba in pound and half pound bottles. 50 Bladders Garretts' Scotch Snuff, from 4 to 8lbs each. 300 Bottles do. do. do. 300 do Leiper's do. do. do. 50 Bladders do do do do. A large supply of different kinds of Rappes 50,000 Country Segars, best quality. Fresh Tongua and Vanilla Beans, ALSO, A variety of real Roman Violin Strings, of superior quality, that will raise three notes higher than concert pitch. Georgetown, Oct. 1—wt.

Union Bank of Georgetown, September 29, 1812.

The Board of Directors have directed a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months on the stock in this bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Thursday next, the first of October. By order, D. ENGLISH, Cashier. Oct. 1—3&w4.

NOTICE. WILL be off a public Sale on the 10th day of October next, on the premises, lot No. 1 and 2, in Sq 771 with the improvements thereon, taken as the property of James D Barry to satisfy taxes due the Washington corporation, which accrued in the name of John Craig, James Crawford, Wm R. and others.

Terms of sale, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Z. WALKER, Col 3d Ward. Oct. 1—

SALE AT AUCTION. WILL be sold on Tuesday the 6th inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, near Calmar's wharf, a one story Brick Dwelling House, containing two rooms and a garden. Terms made known at the hour of sale. NICH. L. QUEEN, Auct. October 1—3t

MARSHAL'S SALE. WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 10th inst. on the premises, at the right angle, between and claim of Levi White to a lot of square 797; containing upwards of 5000 square feet, together with the improvement thereon, consisting of one unfinished Brick Building, two Frame Buildings, out houses, &c. The said property was offered for sale at Tomlinson's Hotel on the 19th ultimo, under a vendition exponas at the suit of John Vnt against the said Levi White and others, and the purchaser at that sale having failed to comply with the terms thereof. The said property will on the 10th inst above stated, be again offered for sale under the vendition exponas. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash. WASHINGTON BOYD, Marshal D. C. October 1—s

SALE AT AUCTION. WILL be sold two LOTS; No. 13 and 14, in square 321, on 11th street between Pennsylvania and P street, on the 10th day of October at 3 o'clock, P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale.—The sale to be on the premises. An indisputable title given. LEWIS CLEPHAN, NICH. L. QUEEN, Auct. October 1—3t

RICHARD DAVIS, Sign of the Golden Sheaf, sign street, Georgetown, three doors from the corner of Bridge at HAS just received and has for sale, best superfine, fine and coarse, domestic and imported Cloths, Kaysymates, Stockinets, Fannets, Guinsey Frocks, worsted Hosiery, Cambric Muslins assorted colors, Cards and Velvets, Indian Cottons, domestic Fustians, 4-4th brown Linens, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention; and has as usual on hand an extensive assortment of ready made Gentlemen's Clothing and Clothing for Servants, and is constantly making and will make any description of Clothing for any gentleman from the best superfine down to the lowest grade of cloths our markets will afford, and pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to give him a call.

In addition to the above he has Gentlemen's fine frocks and a handsome assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco. October 1—w4

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS. ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the second Class of the Potomac and Chesapeake Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entituled to two thousand Dollars. Present price of Tickets \$5.50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9. For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MULLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the first Class. Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria. October 1.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday 2d day April, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Alleson, Robert sq 63 lot 7	3	58
Avidick, J B 107	5	33
Carmack, Daniel 40	9	11 12 13
Clark Samuel 74	14	2 20
Campbell Hugh 39	2	8 82
Crawford, James junior 231	26	28
Camp John 88	1	5 95
Duer, James 54	10	16 47
Davidson, Elias 80	16	7 99
Flick, Andrew 80	5	1 58
Feltwell, William 126	25	26
568	10	11
Gangway, Michael 62	2	2 65
Gouldin's, Frederick hrs. 76	6	2 76
Goulding, Revd. Mr. 80	1	11 85
Goil, Henry 89	12	1 00
Goir, Christopher 105	1	1 90
Gilpin, Bernard 142	11	1 36
Georges, Arnold 224	12	13
Hag, Jonathan 56	8	2 76
Hindland William 43	2	
60	1	
83	3	
120	6	
665	9	31 90
Hackett, John 83	24	9 04
Holsten, George 81	16	17
Kirk, James 61	6	8 58
Klinger, Henry 80	6	19 75
Kesler, Daniel 81	11	2 40
Kruger, Lodowick 89	1	1 56
Link, Andrew 84	11	5 04
Matthias, John 60	4	6 32
M'Dade, John 81	9	10 82
Middart, John 84	14	1 38
Parry, Edwards 161	5	0 62
Reclimair, Aaron 61	2	2 04
Ragan, Daniel 88	16	4 97
Robinson, William 88	20	8 97
Robinson, Henry 184	17	1 12
Reeder, George 102	3	2 76
Reed, William 231	3	8 10
Ratcliff, Sarah 166	8	9 10
Shaw, captain John 40	10	
123	23	
143	19	20
Stoker, Michael 84	14	2 96
Smith, Amos 88	3	5 76
89	3	
Swingle, Georg 83	7	9 97
89	7	
Sybert, Philip 88	23	8 11
Skinner, Edward 122	12	12 55
Shippin, Thomas L. 155	29	0 76
Stall, Henry 144	7	3 07
Sutton, Robert 222	13	4 80
Tompton, Jacob 62	3	3 72
Tabbis, Barton 126	27	0 76
Tambulis, Henry 120	5	12 55
W & L, Eliza and Josias W 103	11	1 18
Ward, James 49	1	2 3
580 whole		
N. of 580 part 878	14	3 32
Waugh, W and E 122	6	6 69
Walker, Henry 143	9	12 78
Wayman's, Charles heirs 196	8	9
117	9	21 03
Youman, Elias 104	3	9 47
Wizall, Fredk. 79	2	9 89
Wason's, George heirs 106	8	9 10 11 12
Vanbibber, Abraham 2	2	
172	17	18
Taylor's, Joseph heirs 222	9	8 48

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash. JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Collector of First Ward. Oct. 1—w6m

By virtue of the last will and Testament of David Somerville, deceased, the subscribers will sell as private sale,

AN undivided half of a valuable TAN YARD, situate on square east of square 642 in the city of Washington, together with 21 Lots in said square, the whole of which is completely enclosed with an excellent post and rail fence. The buildings consist of a well built Brick Dwelling House, 30 by 15 1/2 feet, 2 stories high, and a large Kitchen; a brick Curying Shop and Warehouse, 30 by 15 1/2 feet, one story high, and a frame Leather House; a Tan Yard containing 25 excellent sinks or Vats, which are uniformly supplied by water conveyed from a spring post in the yard, a Sack and Mill House 45 feet square, with a Drying Loft over the same; a Beam House 20 by 16 feet; likewise a Stable for six horses.

The Tan Yard is at present under a rent of \$360 per annum. For terms apply to JOHN MCGOWAN, Executors. E. L. MADDEN, Collectors.

The above property will be sold at Auction on Tuesday the 10th October next at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the terms will be made known.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct. August 29—wtf

TO TANNERS.

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The above property will be sold at Auction on Tuesday the 10th October next at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the terms will be made known.

N. L. QUEEN, Auct. August 29—wtf

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

Will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 15th March, 1813, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the corporation of Washington city for taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811, inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber.

John Benson, sq. 374, lots No. 2, 3, 4—\$5 10.	John B. Beall, sq. 490, lot No. 2—\$5 95.	Wm. Brogden, sq. 608, lot No. 1—\$6 24.	Mathias Corlass, sq. 532, No. 5, 6—\$7 42.	John Craig, sq. 538, lots No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.
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(THE DAY FIXED.) POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.) BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.

1 Prize of 20,000 dollars	\$20,000
1 do. of 15,000	15,000
1 do. of 10,000	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
4 do. of 2,000	8,000
15 do. of 1,000	15,000
10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class,	8,500
20 do. of 500 dollars	10,000
30 do. of 100	3,000
50 do. of 50	2,500
2,500 do. of 12	30,000
8,050 do. of 10	80,500
10,684	\$212,500
14,316 Blanks—not 1-2 to a Prize.	

25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day,	\$2,000
1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to	10
Next do. 2,000 do. do.	12
1st do. Ticket, 5th day	500
1st do. do. 10th day	1,000
1st do. do. 15th day	500
1st do. do. 20th day	2,000
1st do. do. 25th day	1,000
1st do. do. 28th & 29th days	500
1st do. do. 30th day	5,000
1st do. do. 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th days	1,000
1st do. do. 35th day	10,000
1st do. do. 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th days	500
1st do. do. 40th day	15,000
1st do. do. 42d & 44th days	1,000

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing.

First drawn Ticket the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Last drawn 500 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in Tickets in the third Class.

The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorsers.

All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class, will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.

The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having commenced the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.

GEORGE SIMMS, President.

JOHN MASON } Directors

JONAH THOMPSON }

WILLIAM STEWART }

GEORGE PETER }

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; R. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

Will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 28th of December next, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the Subscriber—viz:

Bernard, John, sq. 105, lot 12,	10 51
Bartleman, William, 122, 9,	2 84
Beall, Thomas, & Leo. M. Deakins, 124, 2,	3 72
Barry, Zachariah, 142, 14,	4 04
Bawn, Benjamin, 218, 5,	1 42
Brodeau, Ann, sq. 20, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 20, sq. 53, lots 7 8 9, sq. 247, lots 1 2 6 7 8 16 17 18, sq. 634, lot 15, sq. 950, lots 1 2 5 4 5 6 30, sq. 976, lots 1 4	39 60
Conyngnam, John, north of 4 lot 1 sq. 5, lot 8 sq. 16, lots 22 23 24 10	24 10
Custus, George W. P. sq. 21, lots 1 2 3 4	18 32
Curry, James, sq. 54, lot 2	5 96
Callahan's, John, heirs, sq. 172, lot 2	1 10
Cazanave, Ann, sqs. 232 233 all 265 whole sq. 267 part 1 lots 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	89 33
Demison Robert sq. 79, lot 11	13 46
Emery's, John, heirs sq. 218, lots 1 22 sq. 731 part	2 86
French Ariana, sq. 27, lot 4	2 36
French's, George, heirs sq. 27, lots 4 5 7 8 9 sq. 104, lot 8	42 72
Fisher's Azariah heirs sq. 57, lot 1 sq. 122 of 6	9 93
Fitzgerald Thomas sq. 80, lot 7	9 30
Fisher James, sq. 169, lots 19 20 sq. 634, lot 2	26 90
Gaither Henry sq. 14, lot 1 sq. 104, lots 1 2 3 sq. 127, lots 22 23	29 34
Hugh Christopher sq. 169, lot 6	10 11
Hoe John sq. 225, lots 1 2 16	10 56
Jones' Thomas heirs sq. 63, lot 9 sq. 120, lots 1 14 sq. 121, lot 1	36 56
Jon's L. onard heir sq. 166, lot 23	6 51
Jameson Walter sq. 78, lot 12	3 67

Kemp Mary sq. 56, lot 5 2 76

Kesler Andrew sq. 79, lot 12 13 19

King Nicholas, Va. sq. 81, lot 14 3 94

Kimshaw Nicholas sq. 88, lot 19 9 01

Kerr Ann sq. 196, lots 1 2 7 sq. 197, lots 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 sq. 198, lots 3 4 7 8 9 13 14 17 18 19 sq. 199, lots 3 4 7 8 9 13 14 17 18 19 20 sq. 214, lots 2 3 4 5 6 7 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 sq. 216, all sq. 254, lots 2 5 sq. 487, lot 1 sq. 489, lot 13 sq. 604, lot 2 109 84

Ludlow Daniel sq. 231, lots 4 9 sq. 296, lots 23 24 sq. 499, lots 4 24 26 6 24

Mantz John sq. 88, lot 17 sq. 102, lot 10 sq. 143, lot 7 13 16

M'Grath William sq. 61, lot 1 8 78

Miller Peter sq. 62, lot 6 3 25

Murdoch George sq. 63, lot 3 sq. 71, lots 2 3 sq. 145, lot 6 sq. 569, lot 6 sq. 570, lot 4 10 46

Morris Benjamin sq. 77, lots 23 24 11 41

Marshall John, J. Hopkins and James Marshall sq. 219, lots 1 2 7 8 9 12 13 20 66

Moyer Jacob sq. 80, lot 8 sq. 88, lots 12 22 sq. 141, lots 4 5 58 59

Murdoch Eleanor sq. 80, lot 11 2 76

Marr Va. sq. 122, lot 7 16 13

Mason's George heirs sq. 106, lots 8 9 10 11 12 16 21

Merky David sq. 142, lot 6 12 52

Martin Luther sq. 143, lots 13 14 15 16 17 of 18 17 64

Pierce Thomas sq. 101, lot 7 19 02

Powell Curnsburt 168 4 10 07

Rose Robert 38 25 3 00

Ridover Matthias 79 8 13 19

Stone's John heirs 24 17 18 11 92

Shaaff Arthur sq. 87, lot 3 sq. 214, lot 12 4 56

Schnebley Henry sq. 83, lot 1 18 92

Snowden Samuel east of 87, lot 2 sq. 608, lot 2 sq. 610, lot 1 4 23

Sayle Joan sq. 103, lot 5 7 09

Sluby Nicholas 105 7 8 5 16

Scott's Gustavus heirs sq. 77, lots 9 10 sq. 120, lot 8 sq. 172, lots 22 23 53 17

Shell's Christian heirs sq. 124, lot 6 10 50

Soutgate John sq. 170, lot 13 3 92

Stewart's Walter heirs sq. 219, lot 3 sq. 200, lots 8 9 10 11 21 11

Shaw Ann sq. 119, lots 1 2 3 30

Stoddard Benjamin sq. 1, lot 2 sq. 28, lots 7 10 11 23 24 25 sq. 32, of 4 sq. 37, lots 8 18 19 sq. 70, lots 20 21 sq. 73, lot 1 sq. 81, of 21 sq. 87, lot 7, sq. 105, lots 2 6 16 17 18 19 sq. 120, lot 7 sq. 143, lots 3 4 sq. 166, lot 21 sq. 170, lot 12 sq. 172, lots 21 25 26 27 sq. 226, lots 3 4 5 6 7 sq. 255, lot 2 sq. 256, lot 8 sq. 258, lot 3 sq. 290, lot 8 sq. 322, lot 9 sq. 457, lot 6 sq. 490, lot 12 sq. 538, lots 7 8 9 sq. 847, lots 6 7 8 9 10 11 15 16 17 sq. 882, lots 2 3 4 5 19 20 21 25 sq. 1116, lots 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 448 20

Stoddard and Templeman sq. 101, lots 2 3 4 22 27 10 02

Thompson Ezra and Isaac Smith sq. 69, lots 17 18 19 2 46

Thomas John Chew sq. 142, lot 9 23 57

Threlkeld John sq. 105, lots 11 29 40 70

Templeman John sq. 12, lot 1 sq. 153, lot 8 1 18

Weems John Dr. sq. 27, lots 5 6 7 8 9 41 53

Waring Marsham sq. 57, lots 3 4 east of 88, lot 10 21 77

Washington Association sq. north of 137, all 1 14

Wilson and Dennis sq. 142, of lots 4 5 21 89

Winder Levin sq. 218, lots 6 7 8 7 15

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash.

JOS. BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward.

Sept. 26—w3m

The laws of the District of Columbia authorize ALIENS to purchase and hold Land and Property and every species of Real Estate in the city and county of Washington in said District.

ANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY FOR SALE.

The virtue of the last Will and Test ment of Robert Meane, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the testator in the states of Ohio & Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dun, residing in, or near the town of Chillicothe in the State of Ohio.

DANIEL GALL, Executor of the last will & testament of Robert Meane, Dec'd

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership of Stettinius & Kneller has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm, and those that have claims against the same will please to settle with either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL STETTINIUS.

GEORGE KNELLER.

Washington August 13 1812

SAMUEL STETTINIUS

Will in future carry on the business as usual at his old stand near the Centre Market, and GEORGE KNELLER is now making his arrangements to establish his Business in the same Line, which he will bring in operation in a few weeks, when both flatter themselves to accommodate most satisfactorily their friends and the public in general, whose liberal encouragement they herewith acknowledge most cordially and with the strongest sense of gratitude.

August 25—3d w3f

District of Columbia, Washington County, to wit: John L. Naylor, complainant, against Samuel Hanson of Samuel, Amariah Frost, and Samuel Treat, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a title to Lot No. 3, in square No. 947, in the city of Washington, which was in the year 180 sold by Uriah Forrest and Samuel Hanson of Saml. Trustees, under a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, at public sale, to the said Amariah Frost, for the sum of \$143 50, who gave bond dated the 11th day of July, 1800, with James Piercy and Samuel Treat, his securities, conditioned for the payment of the said sum, with interest thereon, on or before the 11th day of January then next ensuing, the said obligors having failed to pay the said bond, suit was brought, and the said Samuel Treat was the only one taken, for whom the complainant and a certain Robert Cherry, became special bail; that judgment was obtained against said Treat at December term, 1805, for the amount due on the said bond, and capias ad satisfaciendum issued and returned, non est, and scire facias was issued and judgment obtained against the said special bail, at December term 1806, and fieri facias issued against the complainant who was compelled and did actually pay the principal, interest and costs due on the said bond (except seventy dollars) amounting to 137 dol. 74 cents, besides the costs and expenses of the complainant. It appearing that the said Amariah Frost and Samuel Treat are non-residents of the district of Columbia, but reside out of the jurisdiction of this Court. It is thereupon, this 7th day July 1812, ordered, that the complainant cause a copy of this notice to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, published in the city of Washington, once a week for six weeks successively before the 4th Monday of October next, warning the said absent defendants to appear in the said court in person, or by solicitor, on or before the 4th Monday of December next, to shew cause why a decree should not be made according to the prayer of the complainants bill.

By order, Wm. BRENT, Ck.

CHARLOTTE-HALL SCHOOL.

The offices of Principal and Assistant Teacher will be vacant in Charlotte Hall School, after the first day of January next. The Trustees will receive propositions to fill such vacancies, until the 2d Monday of October next, when the appointments will be made. The salaries annexed to these appointments will at least be to the Principal, \$700; to the Assistant Teacher, \$400; but as the amount will depend upon the number of pupils in the school, it cannot now be exactly ascertained. Applicants will be required to exhibit testimonials of their abilities and moral character. It is expected that the Principal be a good Greek and Latin Scholar, and that the Assistant Teacher be, at least, a Latin scholar. It is much to be wished that both these Teachers be also capable of instructing in the French Language.

The Principal will have the use of an agreeable and commodious brick Dwelling-House, to which apartment convenient out-houses and a sufficient garden.

NEALE H. SHAW, Reg. Wills for the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY No. 11.

ONE NUMBER MUST DRAW 60,000 DOLLARS and MAY DRAW 100,000 DOLLARS.

The first Lottery to be drawn in the United States, G. & R. Waite are contractors in positively commences on the last Monday in September, and to be continued three days in a week.

SCHEME.

2 prizes of 30,000	is 60,000
2 do. 20,000	40,000
2 do. 10,000	20,000
2 do. 5,000	10,000
2 do. 3,000	6,000
2 do. 2,000	6,000
6 do. 1,000	6,000
10 do. 500	5,000
14 do. 200	2,800
20 do. 100	2,000
44 do. 50	2,200
100 do. 20	2,000
8,000 do. 12	96,000

8,208 prizes Dollars 260,000

17,792 blanks

In the above Lottery there are 26,000 tickets, but only 13,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number, and the two 30,0

National Intelligencer.

Vol. XII. FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON CITY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE, No. 1870

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH GALES, JUN.
Three times a week.
ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR MUST BE
POST PAID.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

Will be exposed at public sale, on the 5th
Jan'y next, at the Council Chamber, the
following property, or such part thereof, not
less than a lot, as will be necessary to satisfy
the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes
due hereon up to the year 1811, inclusive, with
costs and charges, unless previously paid to
the assessor.

Thomas Brown, sq 825 lots 16 9	4 84
Zachariah Berry, sq 847	18 19 20 7 80
William Baulay, sq 978 half lot 1	1 80
Joseph Ball, sq 988	3 36
Alexander Beterman, sq 878 25 feet front	2 20
Carroll & Prout, sq. 882 lots 6 to 18	73 26
David Crawford's heirs, sq 849 lots 1 to 7	40 93
James Carlton, sq 949 lot 19	62
Jasper Cope, sq 974 3000 square feet	1 20
William Cooper, sq 1043 lot 5	4 95
William Clark, sq 996	1 32
Barnard Elliott's heirs, sq 864 lot 2 3 4 8 9 sq 1067 lot 3	1 66
Evan Evans, sq 1020 lot 12 13	
1046 13	
1047 6	
1123 7	7 78
Oliver Fuller, sq 825 30 feet front	8 30
Lewis Farrington, sq 879 lot 1	5 70
John Frye, sq 919 lots 1 to 14	
sq 938 lots 1 to 12	
938 13 to 15	
986 3 4 5 13 to 18	
1042 11 to 19	
1066 5 to 12	72 85
Thomas T. Gant, sq 1023 lots 13 14	26 81
Charles Genners, sq 1114	3
Barnard Hart, sq 963 lots 3 4 5 6 7 11	
12 13	2 26
Henry Howard, sq 983 lots 8 14	6 39
Nathaniel Ingraham, sq 1047 lots 21 to 25	9 30
Adam Lyon, sq 1023 lot 6	
sq 1123 6	6 18
John Mitchell, sq 978 lot 14 15	10 2
Henry Moscrop, sq 982 lots 3 7 9 sq 1010 lots 12 15	
1027 13 to 16	
1030 6 to 12	
1034 5	
1056 14	
1055 1 2 H 12 13	
1057 7 8	
1058 13 14	
1093 1 2 3 4 17 to 24	
1118 9 10	
1119 5	4 4
John M'Elwee, sq 1020 lots 6 to 11	6 19
Sarah Maltby, sq 1020 lots 19 20	1 50
Morris Nicholson & Prout, sq 1149 lots 12	34
Richard Parrott, sq 874 lot 15	1 52
Edward Perry, sq 1143 lot 3 sq 1149 lot 4	
569 12	2 28
Prout, King & Carroll, sq 977 lots 3 4 5 7 to 15	108 51
David Slater, sq 810 lots 11 12 sq 904 lot 4	
928 5	
975 4	
976 3	
708 13	51 85
Thomas Slater, sq 840 lot 5	60
Mark Stockwell's heirs—sq 845 lot 6 9 & half of ten	4 86
Wm. Sanford—sq 1123, lot No. 8	4 09
Hy. Slater, sq 876 lot No. 6	9 54
Am Slater, sq 904 lot No. 5	6 51
Sarah Slater, sq 904 lot No. 6	9 50
Francis Stans, sq 1043 lot No 33	0 34
And. Smith, sq 1045 lot No 1	
Sq 1077 do. No. 6 7 20 21	34 35
Richard Thomas, sq 845 lot No. 1 2 15 16 569 do. do. 18 19 20	
17 1 2 17	
142 11	33 57
Elizabeth Thompson, sq. 1067 lot 9	1 89
Bessan White, sq 825, 18 feet front	2 66
George Walker, sq. 834 from lot No. 13 to 17 inclusive	
Do. sq. 835 do do from 10 to 12	
836 2 25 26	
837 4	
861 4	
864 1 11	
893	
895 1 10 to 16 inclusive	
896 5 6	
913	
917	
918 1 2	
917 South lot 2	
929 do. 10 to 13 inclusive	
934	
939 do. 1 2 3 10 to 20 inc.	
940 1 to 8 inclusive	
943 do.	
960 3 to 7 inclusive	
961 1 2	
963 do.	
964 3 to 20 inclusive	
965 1 to 14 inc.	
966	
967 1 2 3	
968 1 to 14	
964 3	
965 3 to 7 & from 13 to 16 inclusive	
986 6 7	
990 17 to 23 inc.	
1009 8 to 12	
1010 3 to 7	
1011 5 to ten	
1012 1	
1013 1	
1014 6 to 10	
1015 5 to 16 & from 25 to 28 inclusive	
1013 south of 1015 east of	1 2
1017 north of	
1017 5 to 18 inc.	
1018 12 to 17	
1019 5	
1025 east of	7 8
1033 8 9 10	
1036 7 8 9	
1038 1 to 4 and from 11 to 14 inc.	
1039 4 5	
1039 south of	1 7
1040 2 to 5	
1041 5 to 9 & from 15 to 17	
1042 7 to 10 & from 20 to 23	
1042 east	
1043 11 to 23 & from	

1044 27 to 32	
1045 1	
1046 13 to 15	
1047 1 18	
1047 14 to 18	
1060 8	
1061 11 to 16	
1062 1 to 4 and from 12 to 14	
1062 south of	
1063 5 to 10 & from 13 to 18	
1064 1	
1067 7 8	
1076 3 to 7	
1078 7	
1079 south east	
1080 2	313 35
Walker & Wheeler, sq 1025 east No. 1 5 6	43 91
Elizabeth Wheeler, sq 1067 south, 225 feet front	22 12
James Walker, Jr. sq. 863 lot No. 1 2	
890 1	
891 1	
1019 4	
1065 north east of lots 1 2 3 4	
1065 2 4	
1067 1 2 & from 15 to 18	
1077 1 2 3 24	
1078 5 6	94 90
Wm. Wilson, sq. 864 lot No. 10	
1048 10 to 14	23 46
Charles Weighman's heirs— sq. 1117 Lot 9	1 20
Wm. & Jas. Willink	
916	
964 3 4 5 9	
942 1 5	
987 1 2 3 & 9 10 11 12 13	
20 21 22	1 90
John Ward, square 995 11 12	
1030 14 to 18	
1023 1 2 3 11 12	32 24
Benjamin Young's heirs— sq 848 lot	
sq 329 sq 413	
355 354	
389 390	
062 lot No. 6	159 84
Wm. Yeaton sq 902 22 feet front	3 74
Abraham Young's heirs— sq. 989 lot No. 2 5 4	
982 1 2 4 5 6 8 10 11 12	
983 1 to 7	
984 1	
1009 1 2 3 18	
1027 1 to 12 & from 17 to 22	
1027 south of	
1028 1 to 9 & from 11 to 22	
1030 1 to 5 & from 13 to 20	
1031 6 to 10	
1032 1 3 4	
1033 1 2 3 8 9 13	
1033 North 1 to 6	
1034 6 to 9	
1035 South 1 2 3	
1035 5 6 7 11	
1036 3 4 15 16	
1053 1 to 14	
1054 1 to 16	
1055 3 to 10	
1057 5 6 & from ten to 13	
1068 2	
1069 1 2 & from 12 to 17, 19	
1 82 1 2 & from 8 to 13	
1083 3 to 11	
1094 5 to 14	
1095 4 to 13	
1096 3 4 & from 14 to 19	
1107 5 to 16	
1108 4 to 13	
1109 5 to 15	
1110 5 to 14	
1111 5 to 14	
1112 7 8 9	
1118 3 to 8	
1119 3 4 6 7 8 9	
1120 3 to 8	
1121 5 to 8	
1122 3 to 8	33 59
William Young, sq. 1039 lots 4 to 8	
1060 1 2 3	
1071 13 14 15	
1090 15 to 19	
1096 1 2 20	
1100 4 to 12	
1104 9 to 11	
1105 4 5 7 9 13	
1106 9 15 21	
1117 4 6	22 41
Merdeica Young sq. 1059 Lot No. South of 1 2 3 1 2 3 14 15 16 17 18 20	
1084 6 7 8 11	
1087 1 6 7 8 9	
1090 1 2 3 20 21 22	
1092 1 4	
1104 6 7 8	
1106 6 13 19	
1114 6	
1116 14	
1117 7 8	
1123 2	24 77
Mary Young of Wm. Sq 1071 Lot 1 2 3 12	
1093 1 9 11 12	
1075 4 to 9	
1076 1	
1085 9	
1086 4 8 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
1090 4 to 9	
1091 4 5	
1114 1 to 4	
1115 8 10	
1116 2 7 16	
1130 2	823 58
Ann Young— Square 1075 lot No. 15 to 19	
1085 4 to 10	
1088 1 to 5	
1092 3 to 8	
1097 8 to 13	
1104 5 12	
1105 6	
1106 1 8 17 22	
1113 East	
1114 4 5	
1123 1 9 11 12	
October 3—w3m	824 33

... of County Washington county, ...
ON the petition of ELISHA PADGETT,
an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of
Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby
given to the creditors of the said Elisha Pad-
gett, that on the 13th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. in
the Court Room, the oath prescribed by the
act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief
of insolvent debtors within the District of Co-
lumbia" will be administered to the said Elisha
Padgett, and a Trustee appointed, unless spon-
sored cause be then and there shewn to the con-
trary.

Ordered, that this notice be published in the
National Intelligencer three times before that
day.

By order of the hon. William Cranch, Chief
Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of
Columbia

WM BRENT, Clk.

October 3—w3m

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

MRS. H. PIGNS (late of Philadelphia) re-
spectfully informs her friends and the
Parents and Guardians of Children in general,
that in compliance with the earnest wishes of
several of the most respectable families in Fre-
dericktown, she has been induced to open a
BOARDING SCHOOL
there, for the education of *Young Ladies*. The
house engaged for the purpose is remarkably
spacious and well situated; the air salubrious,
and the surrounding country beautiful.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in
Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Gram-
mar, Geography, (with the use of the
Globe and Maps) ancient and modern History,
(sacred and profane), Chronology, Draw-
ing and Painting (in transparent water colors)
Embroidery, Tambour, plain sewing, Marking,
Netting and various other fashionable Fancy
Works, at the rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* per
annum, and *Ten Dollars* entrance. Bed,
Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or
provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and
the foreign Languages are charged separately.
The amount of one quarter board and tuition
to be always paid in advance, and three
months notice to be given previous to the re-
moval of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is
limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patron-
age she has experienced since her residence
in Maryland, Mrs. Hopkins respectfully pre-
sents her grateful acknowledgements to her
friends and to the parents and guardians of
those children confided to her care, and as-
sures them, that to merit a continuance of
their flattering confidence by the most uniform,
the most minute attention to the health, mor-
als and improvement of the Pupils, must con-
stitute no inconsiderable portion of her hap-
piness.

Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for
the present vacancies engaged to commence
at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted
without entrance.

Fredericktown, Sept. 10—1m7&UG

COARSE CLOTHS.

A large quantity of COARSE CLOTHS of
American manufacture of different qualities,
the coarsest of which are well adapted for ser-
vants' clothing—which will be sold by the bale or at
retail during this and the succeeding month,
at very moderate prices; after which the de-
mand, it is presumed, will enhance their value.

MORGAN & BURGE'S,
Corner of Jefferson and Bridge streets,
Georgetown.

Sept. 24. 91

THE SUBSCRIBERS

... received from Philadelphia, New
York and Boston, and are now opening (cor-
ner of Bridge and Congress streets) an exten-
sive and elegant assortment of DOMESTIC
INDIA, FRENCH and ENGLISH GOODS,
which they offer for sale, by the piece or
otherwise at the most reasonable prices.

Having laid in their goods at a very favorable
moment, they will be able to sell them
generally at the usual prices; and their
best endeavors shall not be wanting, to merit a
share of public patronage.

H. & A. CATLETT,
Georgetown, April 28—1f

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

THE ACADEMY OF STEVENSBERG being
without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am
authorized by the Trustees to make that fact
known. As respects local and geographical
advantages, there is, perhaps, few places more
eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about
an equal distance from tide water and the
mountain; elevated and healthy, near the
centre of a populous and wealthy county, and
between two others equally so. A complete
knowledge of Classical learning, Mathematics,
use of the Globes, Geography, &c. are amongst
the duties expected from the Professor.

Any gentleman disposed to offer his services
as Professor will be pleased to address me
on the subject by letter directed to this place.

P. HANSBROUGH, Jun. President.
Stevensburg, Virg. Sept. 19—1m

SPRINGFIELD RACES.

WILL be run for over a good course at Robert
Dodson's in Prince Georges county, on Thurs-
day the 8th day of October—a Prize of Cows,
the number of barrels cannot at this time be
ascertained; free for any Horse, Mare, or
Gelding, the three mile heats, carrying weights
agreeable to the Annapolis Jockey-Club; and
On Friday the 9th, another Prize of Cows,
free only for 3 and 4 year old Colts, carrying
weight on the preceding day.

And on Saturday the 10th will be run for
a complete Saddle and Bridle, free for saddle
Horses only, the one mile heats.

Entrance for the first day—Three dollars
for subscribers, and Six Dollars for non-sub-
scribers.

For the 2d day Two Dollars for subscribers
and Four Dollars for non-subscribers. The
entrance for the 3d day will be proportioned
to the number of horses starting. Each day's
Race must be entered with Robert Dodson,
the night preceding the Race, or pay double
entrance at the Post.

Proper judges will be appointed to deter-
mine all disputes that may arise.

September 22—w3m

FOR SALE OR TO LET, That well known HOTEL

and extensive concern on Capitol Hill, lately
occupied by S. Coolidge, fronting on the Capito-
l square and Maryland avenue.

For terms apply to Henry Ingle or Moses
Young.
Washington city, Sept. 22—wif

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT. AND DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled
"An act authorizing a subscription for the old
six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing
for the exchange of the same," passed on the
6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on
the first day of October next, at the Treas-
ury, and at the several loan offices, and will
continue open till the 17th day of March next
for receiving subscriptions of the old six per
cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner pre-
scribed by the said act. New certificates,
bearing interest from the first day of the quar-
ter in which the subscription shall be made,
at the rate of six per centum per annum,
payable quarterly yearly, for the unredemmed
amount of principal of the old six per cent.
and deferred stocks which may be subscribed,
will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan
offices respectively where the old stock sub-
scribed may at the time stand credited. The
new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure
of the United States at any time after the 31st
day of December, 1824; but no reimburse-
ment will be made except for the whole or
a part of the stock standing at the time, to
the credit of any proprietor, on the books of
the Treasury or of the commissioners of loans
respectively, nor till after at least six months
previous public notice of such intended re-
imbursement.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.
w3m

BALTIMORE GRAND SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, No. 11.

In which
ONE NUMBER must draw 60,000 dollars and
may draw 100,000 dollars.

The first Lottery to be drawn in the United
States, G. & R. Waite are contractors in
possession commencing on the last Monday in
September, inst. and to be continued three
days in a week.

SCHEME.	Dols.	Dols.
2 prizes of 30,000	is	60,000
2 do. 20,000		40,000
2 do. 10,000		20,000
2 do. 5,000		10,000
2 do. 3,000		6,000
4 do. 2,000		8,000
6 do. 1,000		6,000
10 do. 500		5,000
14 do. 200		2,800
20 do. 100		2,000
44 do. 50		2,200
100 do. 20		2,000
8,000 do. 12		96,000

8,208 prizes Dollars 250,000
17,792 blanks

In the above Lottery there are 25,000 tick-
ets, but only 13,000 numbers, being two tick-
ets of one number, and the two 30,000 dollar
prizes must fall to one number; & so may the
two 20,000 dollar prizes fall to the same num-
ber; for the only stationary capital prizes are the
2 of \$30,000, which are to be drawn to the first
number that comes out of the wheel when the
Lottery is half over, so that a person buying
two tickets of one number, may draw the enor-
mous sum of 100,000 dollars by that one num-
ber only. The other capital prizes are liable
of being drawn on any day, being all floating,
and in every case, two prizes, of equal deno-
mination fall to one number.

Present price of Tickets *Ten Dollars*, but
this being considered the most popular scheme
ever offered in this country, it is probable
tickets will rapidly rise in price.

The above is the only lottery in Baltimore at
present that G. & R. Waite will recommend to
their customers, though they always keep
for sale tickets in all other Baltimore Lotteries.

Tickets sold by Joseph Milligan, at his Book-
store, High street, Georgetown, where a regu-
lar Check Book will be kept and all infor-
mation given gratis.

September 17—

MARSHALL'S SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday
the 10th inst. on the premises, all the right,
title, interest and claim of Levi White to a
lot of square 797; containing upwards of 5,000
square feet, together with the improvements
thereon, consisting of one unfinished Brick
Building, two Frame Buildings, out houses,
&c. The said property was offered for sale at
Tomlinson's Hotel on the 19th ultimo, under a
conditioned exposure at the suit of John Vint,
against the said Levi White and others, and the
purchaser at that sale having failed to comply
with the terms thereof. The said property will
on the 10th inst. above stated, be again offered
for sale under the conditions expressed. The sale
will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms
Cash.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Marshal D. C.
October 1—18

NOTICE.

WILL be offered a Public Sale on the 10th
day of October next, on the premises,
Lot No. 1 and 2, in Sq 771, with the improve-
ments thereon, taken as the property of James
D. Barry, to satisfy taxes due the Washington
city corporation, which accrued in the name
of John Craig, James Crawford, Wm. Rush,
and others.

Terms of sale, cash. Sale to commence at
10 o'clock. Z. WALKER, Col 3d Ward
October 1—

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have erected a manufac-
tory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the prin-
ciple of hatting and felling, and have obtained
the patent right according to law. They will
furnish at a short notice a quantity of blan-
kets, and will receive wool, for which they
will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the
store of Renner and Bussard. They forward
all persons from using or vending said prin-
ciples, without having obtained a patent right
from them.

ELKANAH COBB,
DANL. BUSSARD & Co
Georgetown, Aug. 13—

Union Bank of Georgetown,
September 29, 1812.

The Board of Directors have declared a di-
vidend of 4 per cent. for the last six months on
the stock in this bank, which will be paid to
the Stockholders, or their representatives, on
or after Thursday next, the first of October.

By order, D. ENGLISH, Cashier
Oct. 1—3&w4w

SALE AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Tuesday the 6th inst. at
1 o'clock P. M. on the premises, near Capt.
Smallwood's wharf, a one story Brick Dwelling
House, containing two rooms and a garret.
Terms made known at the hour of sale.

NICH. L. QUEEN, Auct.
October 1—3t.

BLACK VARNISH

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the
Drug Stores of DAVID OTT, Washington
city, Dr. OTT, & GEORGE BERRAN, George-
town, and Richard Little, Alexandria.

Great improvements have been made in the
art of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and
one heretofore offered to the public has been
more highly valued than the *Shining Liquid
Blacking*, although its properties were not
such as to exclude the idea of a more useful
preparation. It is generally admitted that the
Shining Liquid Blacking is susceptible of a
fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine
water it contains, attracts immense swarms of
flies during the summer season; the least damp-
ness is sufficient to sully its lustre, and in wet
weather is of little or no advantage whatever.

The BLACK VARNISH which is at present
offered to the public, is a preparation which
unites in itself the inestimable qualities of
usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experi-
ments were made to ascertain its power in re-
sisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which
the varnish had been several times applied) in a
tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days
the boot was examined, & found not to have sus-
tained the least injury either in its appearance
on the external surface, or the admission of
water through the pores of the leather; con-
sequently this preparation is *Water Proof*, and
therefore well calculated to preserve health by
keeping the feet warm and dry. The brillian-
cy of gloss, and the facility with which this
Varnish may be applied, together with its pli-
ability, elasticity and durability, encourages
the inventor to anticipate the most favorable
results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by DAVID OTT, & Co.
Pennsylvania avenue.

September 10—law4&N4w

(THE DAY FIXED)

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tues-
day, the 17th November)

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARY-
LAND

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For improving the Navigation of the Po-
tomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets

1 Prize of 20,000 dollars	\$20,000
1 do. of 15,000	15,000
1 do. of 10,000	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
4 do. of 2,000	8,000
15 do. of 1,000	15,000
10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class,	8,500
20 do. of 500 dollars	10,000
30 do. of 100	3,000
50 do. of 50	2,500
2,500 do. of 12	30,000
8,050 do. of 10	80,500

10,684 \$212,500
14,316 Blanks—not 1 L 2 to a Prize.

25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day.	\$2,000
1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to 10 Next do. 2,	

ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE,

In relation to the Orders in Council.

CONTINUED.

(6) Bury Lancashire.

Mr. James Kay, cotton and wollen manufacturer, near Bury, in Lancashire. In full time employs in his trade 2,500 or 3,000 hands, and has not turned off any considerable portion of them, as he is waiting the result of this enquiry. Stock in February 1811, about ten to fifteen thousand, now fifty thousand pound, being greater than it ever was before, and is very fast increasing. About one half his cotton manufacture is for America, less than a fourth for the home market, and the remainder for the Brazils, Spain and Portugal. Price of manufacturing cottons per piece, (called Blackburns Supers.) May 1805, 6s.—May 1806, 6s.—November 1807, 5s. 6.—December 1807, 5s.—January 1808, 4s. 6.—May 1808, 4s.—when the people were much distressed and rioting. May 1809, 4s.—March 1810, 7s.—April, 6s, May 1811, 4s.; now 4s. 6d.; the advance on account of the disposition to riot, and the committee of masters recommending it. Price of calicoes after Mr. Erskine's arrangement, seventeen to eighteen shillings a piece; the same quality at present eleven shillings and six pence; a few months ago when there was an expectation of an opening to America, the price thirteen shillings and six pence, the price of cotton and the wages being the same as now. If the market continues as bad as it is at present, shall dismiss twelve to fifteen hundred hands, when the decision of the house is known about the orders in Council. His situation with respect to the accumulation of stock, &c. a very common one with respect to many of his neighbors. Motives of humanity induce him to employ his workmen; has been in business twenty-three years, and never knew distress equal to the present. In 1800 and 1801, there was distress on account of the high price of provisions, but none from want of work. Exported a few wools to S. America to try the market, but lost 30 pr. ct. upon them, & 2 years interest. The bread of the poor manufacturer is generally made of oat meal, and the price of meal at Rochdale, which used to be about forty shillings per load of two hundred and forty pounds is now seventy-two to eighty shillings. A weaver can now earn 7s., 8s., or 10s a week, and although the principal food is oat bread and potatoes, he cannot now support himself, his wife and three children, without assistance from the parish. This is the general situation of the weavers, and many of them have parochial aid, and a number are relieved by voluntary subscriptions. A child of ten years of age can weave but less than the father. A female of fifteen or twenty can earn nearly as much as a man. In spinning concerns they are at present better off than in the weaving. Children of eight to ten, one shilling and sixpence per week, from ten to twelve, four & five shilling. Weavers generally cannot find their children shoes & stockings. Is quite convinced that if there was an open trade with America, would be no want with the other trade of the country. Present wages paid to females employed in spinning, sixteen to twenty shillings a week, and warpers, fourteen and eighteen shillings.

Mr. John Grundy, junr, wollen manufacturer of Bury, Lancashire. In good times employs about six hundred hands; now employs about five hundred and thirty, having turned off seventy since the latter end of last summer. Rates of wages reduced about five or ten per cent.; but the employment is also reduced, so that a weaver who received in '80 a guinea a week, can now only earn half a guinea to twelve shillings. Stock very much increased; in January 1811 it was sixteen hundred pieces, now seven hundred pieces, worth twenty thousand pound, being a greater stock than he ever had before. About one-half his trade is for the American market, the other half for the home trade, which is also much depressed, as he has not now an order for a single piece of goods, which never occurred before since he has been in business. If no favorable change takes place, must turn off half his present hands. Has orders for one-third of his stock on the opening of the American Trade. The lower orders of people in a state of greater distress than he has ever known before, during 21 years that he has been in business. Distress arising from scarcity in 1800 and 1801 not so great as at present, because there was plenty of work. The motive for employing his present hands is, that many of them have been weavers for his father these forty years, and motives of charity compel him to keep them on, although very injurious to himself.

(7) Manchester.

Mr. Shubert Phillips, merchant of Manchester. Was examined by the House four years ago upon the Orders in Council. Is an exporter of manufactured goods to the U. S. of America, when the trade is open. Has a great stock of goods on hand, which is the case of the manufacturers in general. Has orders to a very large amount to be shipped in the event of the Orders in Council being rescinded. Has no doubt that orders of this kind which are now in Manchester would, if executed, greatly relieve the distress of that place. Read an important letter from his agent, an Englishman, in America, stating that manufacturers are increasing there very materially, in consequence of the non-importation system. The state of the workmen in Manchester and the neighborhood is very deplorable; they are deficient in work, and are working at extremely low wages. If the American trade was open, would not fear the competition of the American manufacturers in the market, as he conceives they are only forced into that measure. Several adventures, which he has made to South America have left a considerable loss. Cannot state the proportion which the American market bears to the general manufactory of Manchester and its neighborhood, but from his general knowledge of the vast influence upon the manufactory in general, is convinced that the exports annually amount to an enormous sum. Has no doubt that if the American market was freely open, there would be full employment for the laboring manufacturers of Manchester. When the trade with America from France and this country were both open, did not experience the least competition in the cotton manufactory on the part of France, and has not the least apprehension of any. The present duty on raw cotton in France being about 3s. a pound, amounts to a prohibition; and any country imposing such a duty cannot seriously intend to establish any great manufactory.

Mr. Thomas Withington, merchant of Manchester. Stock of goods 50,000 the whole for the American market, and 30,000 of them are actually packed and cased for America, and will go the very day there is an opening. Has written orders to ship them the day he hears of America having taken off her non-importation act, or the orders in Council being repealed. The manufacturers in general are making serious complaints; many of them have a twelve months' stock of goods on hand, and cannot dispose of them. Price of goods in Manchester was never so low as the latter end of last year, and the spinning of this. The lower orders in a state of great distress; and in one line, the poor whom he employs assure him they have not a shilling work. About 2500 fugitive cutters in Manchester, who are about one-third

employed. Was in the U. S. of America during the year 1810; manufactures were increasing, but did not bear any comparison to the manufactures of this country. The increase of manufactures was not much noticed till the prohibition of importation. They make very good twist, and weave very good common goods, and make small wares. If there was an open trade to America, would not apprehend any danger from the competition of American manufacturers, unless they were to do that which they talk of, lay an additional duty on importation. At present French goods, especially silks, are selling very low in America. There has been a great importation of them since the British importation was prevented. As a practical man, should have no apprehension from competition.

Mr. George Palfreyman, manufacturer and calico printer of Manchester. His works at Macclesfield, in Cheshire. Used to employ about 700 hands, but has turned off many during the last year, and now employs from 300 to 250, who are at full wages, but not full work. Retains more men than he has work for, and is thereby the loser. The houses who were engaged in the American trade took off one-third of the goods. The prices of calicoes for the last fifteen months lower than they ever were before. Considerable distress in consequence of the number of hands turned out of employment. Has shipped to Heligoland, but the goods came back, as they could not be got into the continent. The trade last year was not more than one-third what it had been upon the average of two years preceding. His own trade is now less than 40,000l per annum and for the two preceding years was more than 60,000l per annum. Ascribes the whole reduction of his trade entirely to the loss of the American market.

Mr. Thomas Cardwell, manufacturer of small wares, at Manchester. In 1800, employed upwards of 1000 hands; now employs 500. One-fourth of the trade was for the American market. Small amounts are shipped to South America, and to British North America. In the home market the demand has been tolerably good, the profit very bare since the American trade fell off. The 500 hands which he now employs are at short work: the wages are considerably reduced on some articles, and in one from 10d. to 6d. a yard. The distress among the lower orders greater than he ever knew it before. There is considerable emigration of workmen, (weavers and printers of cottons and calicoes) to America, where they expect to be better employed than in this country. Is informed that at a cotton printing concern established in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, two men who left this country have in full employment thirty of the men who were apprentices with them in this country in printing with rollers. Is of opinion that if the manufacturers were fully employed, and had plenty of work and wages in this country, they would not emigrate. Attributes the falling off of this trade principally to the loss of the American market. Believes that the four or five houses immediately in the same trade as himself, have reduced their business in the same proportion. The umbrellas and braces sent from Manchester to America amount to 60,000l to 70,000l a year.

Mr. Joseph Wright, manufacturer and burer of cotton goods, at Manchester. One concern which he conducted employed from 200 to 300 hands, which are now reduced to 20. In many cases the manufacturers are selling goods for less than the prime cost, which has been more particularly the case within the last year. In 1806 and 1807, from the wages given, a weaver by the labor of three weeks and a half, was able to buy a load of flour weighing 240 lbs. From the present rate of wages and price of provisions, he must work ten weeks for the same quantity. The weavers seldom, or in a very few instances, taste any kind of meat, but subsist entirely on what is made from oatmeal, and on potatoes. The manufactures of Manchester in a state of great depression at present. There has been a reduction in wages as follows: in September, 1806, 14s. were paid; in January, 1807, 12s. and at present only 8s. for the same article. The home market is reduced in price, owing to the loss of the American trade.

Mr. Timothy Wiggins, a general exporter of manufactures to America. Has been in business 13 years, and in 1810 his export was 100,000l. In January, 1811, shipped nearly 70,000l. Has since shipped nothing to the U. S.; but his present stock is about 50,000l. During the last two years, the article of nankeen has been almost totally omitted in his orders; a smaller quantity of cotton shirting has also been wanted, in consequence of goods of that description being manufactured in or near the place to which he exported them. Since the American trade fell off, the fall in the price of goods, and in the rate of exchange, has enabled him to obtain nearly double the quantity of such goods as he has chosen to purchase, for the same number of dollars invested in exchange on London. The exchange between America and England, in common times, seldom varied more than 3 per cent above or below par. It was high during the embargo, and is now 21-2 per cent against this country. French manufactures are plentiful and selling low in America. The increased price of insurance within the last two or three years, upon produce going from America to France, would make a penny a pound upon the price of sugar, something less upon a pound of cotton, and 4s. 6d. a hundred weight. The manufacture of hats almost excludes the importation of British hats. The extra tonnage duty paid by British ships in America is the same as is paid in this country by American ships. Higher duties are paid in America on goods in British than in American ships. And in British ports there is a difference of duty in favor of goods imported in British ships, and in the article of cotton, that difference is a penny a pound. So in America, imported from Great-Britain, pays no duty, either in American or British ships. The prime cost of hewed cotton in America is 4d to 5-1/2d per pound; the freight and insurance in Bordeaux would make it 9d a pound. So that cotton might be delivered in Bordeaux at about 9s. a pound, exclusive of the duties in France. The quality of cotton has been lately sold in Liverpool at 14 to 16s. British manufactured goods are selling rather dear in America, and French manufactured goods cheap: being of a different description, they do not interfere. The means of making insurance are very good in the great towns of America; does not know of any one loss with them, in the course of his business; would trust them much sooner than Lloyd's, and puts them on a par with the insurance companies here. Cotton imported into this country from America, exclusive of duty, would cost 7d. a pound, and 9d. in France exclusive of duty. Conceives it would not be possible to substitute French manufactures for English in America.

The French goods used in the United States are of a different kind from those manufactured in Great Britain.

[8] Stockport.

Mr. Jeremiah Bury, Cotton Manufacturer of Stockport. The population of Stockport is upwards of 20,000; the neighboring villages and hamlets about 20,000 more, and about three-fourths of the whole are employed in the cotton concern. The trade began to fall off about the beginning of 1811, and for the last eighteen months has been in a very low state in-

deed. A very good trade to America in 1810. The work people are very much distressed indeed, but not many quite out of employ, as a great many work three or four days in a week. The reduction of wages more than one-half of what was given two years ago; but varies in different branches: in some cases where 24s. or 25s. were given, only 9s. or 10s. are now given; and in others 8s. are now given instead of 24s. Rate of wages reduced about 15 per cent. besides the reduction in employment. Many weavers have gone out of the trade, they have been so poorly paid. The home trade has diminished as well as the foreign trade. A number of houses have stopped and turned off their hands, and those that have not done so have reduced the employment of their people to eight hours in a day. A great stock of goods accumulated: many stocks have been sacrificed to a very considerable loss. Two instalments are paid of the loans of Exchequer bills, and the manufacturers must sacrifice their stock to pay the remainder, provided an opening does not take place. The manufacturers he was concerned with will keep on their hands as long as they can, for the sake of preserving peace in the country, for the country is in a very disturbed state indeed. Has known the trade for thirty years, but has never known distress at all equal to the present; both, as it respects the masters and their workmen. Before 1807, made goods for the continental market. Shipped goods to South America, to the value of 4,000l. and after three years loss of interest, got a return of only one-half. The poor people live in cottages, and have been unable, since 1811, to pay any rent. "I have gone to my own tenants to ask them to pay their rents, and I have seen them sit down to dinner on a dish of meal and porridge, as they call it in Lancashire, meal and water before them; and I have gone away without asking them for rent. Potatoes are so dear they cannot buy them." Believes that if there was an opening to America, there would be a sufficient market for the goods. When the continental market was lost, there was the American trade to depend upon, and this being now lost, there is no trade to depend upon. If the orders in council cause the difference with America, they are the cause of the want of trade; for the shutting up of that trade has been the cause of our immediate distress.

Mr. John Bentley, Muslin Manufacturer of Stockport. Used to employ 400 to 500 hands; now employs 350. Has been in trade 30 years and never knew it so depressed, or the poor so badly off as they are at present. Wages about 15 per cent. lower than they were eighteen months ago. His stock is greater than it ever was before, having cost upwards of 20,000l. and being ten times as great as in ordinary times. Potatoes were two years ago 7s. to 8s. a load of 240lbs. and are now 14 and 15s. per load. The lower classes live principally on oatmeal and potatoes, and a little milk. Oatmeal is about a third higher than it was two years ago, and flour double the price. The rates paid to weavers for making a piece of cambric, have varied as follows: in 1802, 25s. 1803, 19s. 1804, 15s. 1805, 18s. 1806, 15s. 807, 13s. 1808, 12s. 1809, 3s. 1810, 12s. 1811, 10s. 1812, 10s. If no favorable change takes place, must turn off a great many hands. Before the last eighteen months, sold one half of his goods to merchants for shipments principally American merchants. The foreign market has been stopped since the stoppage of the intercourse with the United States of America, so that he believes a very great portion of the goods for the foreign market, were for the U. States of America.

Bolton in the Moors.

Mr. John Wood, Cotton Manufacturer and Spinner of Bolton in the Moors. The township of Bolton contains 23,000 persons, of whom 10,000 are engaged in the cotton trade. Great numbers of men have been turned off within the last eighteen months; considerable numbers are kept on in the hope of a favorable change in the trade; but if such change does not happen, many more must be turned off speedily. The lower orders in Bolton in a most wretched state. Distress of 1800 and 1801 not equal to the present, as there was then plenty of work, and wages were double. Oatmeal and potatoes the principal food of the poor at Bolton, of which they have had a very short allowance of late. "Strangers who have been former inhabitants of Bolton and have left the town, but who have seen the lower orders within these few months, have expressed their horror at the great distress of the town, the general want of spirit in the manufacturers to employ the poor, and the general state of distress of the poor." There has been one appearance of a riotous disposition; but so long as the wages of the workmen were pretty good, and their employment constant, they were peaceable. From May 1807 to May 1808, 328 families were relieved, and the poor rates were 2935l. From 1811 to 1812, 565 families were relieved, and poor rates upwards of 5000l. An active good weaver used to get, in good times, 30s. a week, now ten to twelve shillings, but most of them only three to ten shillings. There is a general stagnation in all business at Bolton, especially the cotton business, and a great difficulty in letting buildings and premises for manufacturers. The workmen live chiefly in cottages, and the landlords have excessive difficulty in collecting the rents. The poor very much in want of clothing. Sells the twist which he manufactures to houses in Blackburn, who sell great quantities of goods to persons trading to America.

10. Kidderminster.

Mr. Herbert Broom, Carpet Manufacturer at Kidderminster. Four years ago employed 650 to 700 hands, now employs from 350 to 370, began to reduce the number in eighteen hundred and eleven, and has been reducing them ever since. A very considerable portion of the manufactory has been for America. Has reduced the employment of the men he now retains, so that a man with a family, who formerly gained as much as 30s. a week, now gains 17s. 18s. or 20s. and a single man about one half. Has a greater stock of goods than he ever had before, and the prices so reduced, that he sells to a considerable loss; and if the present state of things continues, he will not employ the reduced number of hands he has at present. Distress among the lower orders greater than it ever was before. The pawnbrokers have refused to continue their advances, because they have pledged to the full amount of their money in trade. The great distress in Kidderminster was felt after the stoppage of the American trade, and has continued to increase; if that trade was opened, it would materially relieve the town. The home trade considerably less than it was. Orders for America would be given him to-morrow, if that market was open, and in this case he would employ the number of men which he did 40 years ago.

Mr. Richard Watson, Carpet Manufacturer, Kidderminster. Used to employ 120 to 130 hands, and has now only 60 or 70 and these have not full employment. The home trade fallen off, and he has found it impossible to keep it up. In many instances a family does not get half its former earnings. The trade being overstocked, the manufacturers are selling for what price they can obtain, and at a loss. The poor rates advanced. The distress beyond conception. The pawnbrokers inform him they have

expended their whole fund, and that none of the articles pledged are redeemed. The population of Kidderminster 8,038 persons. About 1,200 persons employed in the Carpet Trade; but 2,400 would be employed if the trade was in the state it was some years back. Carpets were exported to the United States of America. If he was convinced there would be no relief, would immediately turn off twenty more hands; as the loss in manufacturing the article is so great, that he should not consider himself justified in making it at the present prices. Trade has generally been good when the American intercourse was free and open, and it has never been so bad as since Feb. eighteen hundred and eleven.

(11) Leicester.

Mr. Thomas Leach, manufacturer of hosiery at Leicester. In a good state of trade the number of persons engaged in this manufactory in the town and county of Leicester, is about 20,000 or 21,000. In 1810, his own trade employed about four hundred hands. Has been turning them off ever since the stoppage of the American trade, and now employs rather more than three hundred. Warehouses in general are stocked with goods, and the general belief of the master and manufacturers is, that they must turn off their men, unless the American trade is opened. The American trade is five-sixths, or perhaps seven-eighths of the foreign trade of Leicester. The home trade does not yield half its former profit. Stock of goods 10,000l. A shipment to South America, made in consequence of the loss of the market of the United States, left a loss of more than 20 per cent. Shipments to British America have not succeeded. Has orders to ship to America to the amount of 10,000l. which would take off his whole stock on hand, provided the orders in council were rescinded. Read a letter from his correspondents in America, directing him to ship goods when the orders in council are removed. The market of the U. S. a very improving one, the payments much improved, and very good latterly. The demand for the continent of Europe inconsiderable.

Mr. William Drayton, stocking manufacturer of Leicester. His trade about one-third for the American market, and two thirds for the home market. When the trade was good, employed five hundred and eighty hands, now employs 400. The reduction owing to the loss of the American market. Stock very much accumulated in 1811 and twelve. A great number of orders on hand for America, to be shipped on the rescinding of the orders in council or an accommodation between the governments. Read letters to that effect. The home trade much depressed, and the profit considerably lowered. Has tried the market of South America, and received only eleven shillings and six pence in the pound. If the present interruption of the market of the United States continues, cannot employ his present hands. His stock of goods greater than it ever was in his remembrance, and that of his neighbors is increasing and absorbing their capital. If there was an open trade to America, the distresses of the manufacturers of Leicester and the neighborhood would be removed.

Hinckley, Leicestershire.

Mr. Thomas Short, manufacturer of hosiery at Hinckley, in Leicestershire. The total number of persons employed in the manufactory at Hinckley, and the adjoining villages, nearly three thousand, about one-third or one-fourth of the manufactory is for the American market, and the value about thirty thousand pound per annum. In good times employs upwards of 200 hands, now employs about two-thirds the number. In consequence of the loss of the American market the manufacturers generally state they must turn off one-half their hands, if the demand is not greater than at present. Twelve or fourteen hundred persons now employed. The home trade is much injured by the competition of persons formerly in the foreign trade, and it now affords no profit.

(13.) Warwick.

Mr. John Parkes, worsted manufacturer of Warwick. About sixteen months ago employed six hundred hands, now employs five hundred. Accumulation of stock greater than at any former period, although the hours of work are reduced. Reduction of employment about one-third. Wages of married women and widows with children, in a particular branch of manufactory, reduced from six, seven and eight shillings per week to two shillings. Attributes the whole loss of his trade entirely to the want of the American market. If the present stagnation of trade continues, must either discharge his workmen or find money till there is a trade open; "but when provisions are so dear, and we see our work people, who have been with us so many years, and are faithful to us, wanting food, it is a very painful thing, indeed to think of discharging them."

(14) Glass trade.

Mr. Thomas Holt, of Liverpool, proprietor of glass-works at Warrington for flint glass and window. Employs 150, all either articulated servants or apprentices. The market very considerably diminished since the end of '810. About two-thirds of his manufactory was for the American market; the remainder for the West Indies and the British settlements in America. The trade to Canada has been increasing, but not to a great extent since the American market fell off. The home trade has fallen off considerably within the last three or four months, which he ascribes to a great number of persons not being able to buy glass who formerly did. There are glass manufactures in America and duties on the importation of foreign glass; but although these duties have existed for some years, the exportation of glass to the United States has been continually increasing. The Americans import glass from Holland considerable cheaper, but very inferior in quality to ours. There would be a difficulty in training glass-makers in America, as they generally serve from 7 to 9 years. Is under no apprehensions that if the trade to America was again opened, and the duties the same as they were before the stoppage, but that his manufactory would go off as usual; because in the year 1810 the demand for America took off all the glass they could make.

(15) Salt Works of Cheshire. Mr. Wm. Okill. The American market takes off a great deal of salt when it is open. Supposes in the year 1810 it took forty thousand to fifty thousand tons. A great many hands have been discharged in the trade, namely, boilers, panners, and laborers of all descriptions. The stocks are very heavy, and the manufacturers are selling to a loss. The salt works consume upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand tons of coals annually. Unless there comes a fresh demand for salt, the coal proprietors must dismiss their men, because they have not a consumption, except in the salt trade. In 1810, there was a very great demand for salt, and some vessels from America went without cargoes in consequence of the greatness of the demand. There is an export of salt to the North of Europe under license, and if they had the American market in addition, they would be able to carry on business to a profit.

(16) Linen trade of Scotland. Mr. Walter Ferguson—Extensively engaged in the Linen trade of Scotland for upwards of 30 years. The manufactory is carried on to a considerable extent in Fifehire, and the neighboring districts of Scotland. It began to decline

in the year 1808, and declined periodically till 1809. It revived again in 1810, and since that time has failed very much indeed. Has never known the trade so low as at present. There are some people, not many, thrown out of employment. The government contract for a species of linen like Russian Duck, serves to employ a portion of them. Some of the workmen are engaged at diminished work and lower wages. The stock on hand has accumulated very considerably. From the best of his knowledge, one half of the manufactory goes to the United States, but this is now entirely stopped. In good times employed 500 weavers, but since the year 1809, has been obliged to turn off 360 of them. In the different districts of Scotland, the distress is considerable, arising from diminished manufactory and low wages.

(17) Spital Fields.

Mr. John Honeyman, churchwarden of the parish of Spital Fields. The looms employed in the manufactory of Spital Fields, about seventeen thousand to twenty thousand, and about five thousand of them are in the parish of Spital Fields where at least one-half of the weavers are out of employment, & the lower orders in a most deplorable state. More than one instance has occurred, where they had died literally for want. Soup distributed is about three thousand to four thousand quarts a day. Has dismissed considerable number of his hands, who were employed in the silk trade. The light silks of Spital Fields sell in America; of other sorts, the French are cheaper than ours. If the American trade was open, there would be an opportunity of sending a considerable quantity of goods there; has in the course of some years, manufactured goods for the American market, principally of the slight quality. Within these two years there has been no trade to America, and therefore he was obliged to turn off his hands employed for that particular trade; if the trade was opened again has no hesitation in saying those very articles would find sale there; and he would take back the hands he had dismissed, which he believes is the case with others in the same line as himself. In October last he purchased potatoes for the work-houses at 3l. 10s. per ton; within the last six weeks, they have been selling in Spital Fields market at 12l. 13l. and 14l. a ton. Persons who have died for want, have applied for, and obtained relief, but they were too far gone before they made application; has uniformly found that the industrious poor will never apply for relief till the very last extremity. Believes that more than a fifth of the silk manufactured in Spital Fields went to America, and that more than one-third of his own manufactory, for seven years, was for the American market. The want of an adequate supply of raw silk has been one great cause of the want of employ, and consequent distress of the manufacturers.

Mr. William Hale, in the silk trade, and treasurer of the parish of Spital Fields. Confirmed the preceding evidence of the great distress experienced by the weavers, and other laboring classes residing in Spital Fields.

Mr. George Stevenson, in the silk trade of Spital Fields. Formerly employed about one hundred and fifty to two hundred weavers in London, which are now reduced about one-half; and about one hundred and twenty at Reading, now reduced to ninety or one hundred. Manufactured to the extent of about 50,000l in a year, of which 6,000l to 8,000l was for America; and those goods employed a greater number of hands in proportion to the value, than other articles. Trade in general has fallen off. If the trade to America was open it would be a relief, as he is informed by merchants they have orders, if they could ship.

(18) Cloth manufactory of the West of England.

Mr. Samuel Woods, of London. Engaged in the sale of the Cloths of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Somersetshire. The amount of these goods annually sent from London to the United States of America was 5,000l to 7,000l. Until the orders in council were laid, the demand for America was regularly increasing, and it had become a very good market, and the pay good. Has orders for America to the amount of 15,000l to 20,000l to be shipped on the orders in council being rescinded.

4200 BUSHELS COAL, FOR SALE.

And now landing from on board the schooner Enterprise, lying at Richard Parrot's Wharf, Georgetown. A FRIGHT wanted for Lisbon or Cadiz, for the Enterprise. She is a new vessel; this being her first cargo taken on board, well found, and will sail fast. For particulars enquire of the Captain on board, or to

WILLIAM O'NEALE, Washington city, October 6.

A THREE STORY HOUSE, To Let, near the Secretary of State's, in a healthy situation. Enquire of Wm O'NEALE, October 6—3.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 1/2 bales of Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Flaming, 1 bale of Coating and Hooping Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drabs, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs blue Cloths and mixture Casimers, Bedford & Prince: Coats and Stockings, Moteskin, Florentine and Sattin Waistcoats, Swanskins and Swansdown, lambs wool short and long Stockings & worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazetts, Calicoes and seeded Muslins, striped do Cambrics and checks of every description. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. Wm O'NEALE N. B. I also carry on the TAILORING trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval BUTTONS. These Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given. October 6—Jan

FOR SALE,

8000 Acres first rate Land In different Tracts from 500 to 1000 acres each, lying on the Mississippi in the district of Bayou Rouge, surveyed and patented in the years 1770 and 1772; and recorded in the name of the Subscriber. ALSO, 7000 acres in Randolph county, and 3000 acres in Harrison county, Virginia, 3400 acres in Kentucky. For the above property in this City will be taken in part payment; the residue in cash or good bonds. Particular information may be obtained on application to the subscriber. If by letter the postage must be paid. OLIVER POLLOCK, City of Washington, October 6—wif



hican form of government therein. It was said, we recollect, that General John Adair was to have commanded this expedition; but we do not see his name mentioned in the course of its progress.

An election was held in Philadelphia on Friday last (preparatory to the General Election) for Inspectors and Assessors of the Election. The following highly gratifying result is from the Democratic Press:

Comparative View of the Elections for Inspectors, &c.

In 1808, Democrats	3307,
Anythingsians	2282,
In 1812, Democrats	2494,
Anythingsians	2230,
Federal majority in 1808	175,
Democratic majority in 1812	64,
Democratic gain	239.

From the above returns it is now perfectly clear that here, even here, in this commercial city, the war is popular—the people will not only stand by their government, but they will support it and fight for it, at the polls, in the field, and on the ocean. They will not basely surrender their rights to faction, their throats to the scalping knife of the savage, or their heads to the "lathing hatchets" of their allies, neither will they tamely see their brethren carried into bondage by British press-gangs, nor their ships and property confiscated under British Orders in Council. These things were borne until they were no longer bearable, and the people of this country will conquer their enemies, both within and without their territories. Redouble your zeal at the polls, man the election ground well, and all your enemies must yield.

In 1808, in Philadelphia, the *Federalists* had a majority of 175 votes at the Inspectors Election; yet, at the General Election the *Democrats* carried the whole city ticket by an average majority of 150 votes, and in the State by an average majority of 30,000 votes.

This year, 1812, in Philadelphia, the *Democrats* have a majority of 84 votes at the Inspectors Election.

Query—What chance has Federalism or Faction in Pennsylvania?

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a period so momentous as the present, it is a matter of serious regret that any portion of the people of this country should be engaged in opposing or misrepresenting the measures of their rulers, so far as they regard the arduous contest in which we are embarked. In such a crisis, the nation should have but one arm impelled by one heart. For surely, having actually gone to war, the only consideration with honest minds must be how we are to get honorably out of it. Before the Rubicon was passed, those who, from pure though mistaken motives, were averse to war, might consistently endeavor to avert it by a strenuous resistance to the administration; but since it is passed, I cannot look upon any man in a better light than that of an enemy to his country, who is actively engaged in slandering its government by ascribing to it motives and ends destitute of the least truth, and who exults in the degree in which he paralyzes the power which it is essential to raise and exert for the defence of our just rights. This is the more extraordinary when every one admits that the war is a just war, the only difference being on the head of expediency. When I reflect on the base lengths to which faction is carried, I can scarcely resist the conviction that British gold is busily employed in the nefarious acts of seduction and treason. When an army, strong in its valor and numbers, well provided, in all respects superior to that of the enemy, standing too on American ground, and entrenched in an American fortress, is surrendered, almost without firing a shot, I confess I am lost in astonishment at an event more disgraceful than has ever stained our annals. When I behold presses, habitually conducted with an unblushing contempt for truth, applauding the enemy in the same degree in which they denounce their own government, and straining every nerve to corrupt public opinion and to damp that ardor on which success and victory most depend, I feel almost equally surprised. The human mind is naturally irresistibly astonished at an effect without a perceptible cause; and as naturally searches for the cause, that it may, by knowing where the root of the evil lies, eradicate it. Let me not be understood as charging Hull with corruption—God forbid that the heart of any American general should be black enough to be the victim of British gold! On time, and that rigid inquiry which a nation's tarnished honor demands, I am willing to rely. Until this ordeal is passed, I shall refrain from expressing, however impossible it may be to avoid forming, a positive opinion on this score.

In the mean time, fellow-citizens, I am rejoiced to perceive you even profiting of this most astonishing and disgraceful event, and rising with renovated vigor from the situation in which an unfortunate man has placed you. You feel that this event may cause your character to be misunderstood by the world, and you have very properly tak-

on the best steps to make the delusion momentary. You know, and their country knows, that the soldiers who composed the North-Western Army were strangers to fear, and that they were cut to the quick at being surrendered by their general. With this conviction you do not feel the disgrace as a national disgrace. But you do feel, as you ought to feel, that unless it is speedily avenged, that unless every inch of American ground is retaken, and the enemy driven before a conquering army, the nation will be disgraced. It is hence that you have with a holy patriotism rallied round the standard of your country. Nobly despising personal privations and perils, difficulty and danger only animate you to higher exertions.

Let this quick sense of duty, this alacrity to discharge it be the patriotic revenge you take, on those who basely traduce your conduct and motives, as well as the conduct and motives of your representatives—while they lug themselves in security at home, regardless of the sacred calls of their country, and deaf to the cries of defenceless women and children, who are falling under the indiscriminate fury of the tomahawk—while they, not contented with ingloriously avoiding danger, are fabricating the basest calumnies against their rulers and brave defenders, by charging them with moving at the nod of French dictation—leave them to the feelings of remorse which habitual lying has not been able completely to sear—leave them to the undisturbed enjoyment of luxurious banquets at which gratitude for protected rights and prosperous fortunes is the last virtue cherished:—be it enough for you, sons of liberty and defenders of your country, that you have souls alive to national character, and hearts unappalled at danger. Retaliate on your revilers by doing them good offices, by fighting their battles, by defending their liberties, by promoting their interests, by making their fire-sides truly secure. Pursue this noble career, and they will soon be sick of the little arts they are practising. The mask will fall from before them, and the infatuated body of men that now uphold will desert them, and leave them to insignificance, to such men the worst of evils.

As a from next instance, let reference be had to the despicable attempt of a body of disaffected men in New Jersey, calling themselves a Convention, to propagate the vile slanders of French influence, French alliance, fear of Napoleon, &c. &c.

DIED,

On Friday the 25th ult. at West River Farm, the seat of her ancestors for several generations, Mrs. SOPHIA MERCER, wife of John Francis Mercer.

On Thursday night last, at his seat in Fairfax country, Virginia, ROBERT MOSS, Esq. in the 34th year of his age.

The New-York Gazette of the second instant says, that—"Yesterday afternoon, the streets of this city were crowded with people gazing at the sun, moon, and a star. The latter was visible to the naked eye, apparently but a few feet below the moon, and rather to the northward and westward of it."

We have been obligingly furnished with copies of the following letters, which we publish with pleasure in the belief that the information in them will be, particularly that under date of the 31st of August, of much value to our armed vessels, public and private.

COPY
Of a Letter from Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth, commanding his Britannic Majesty's naval forces at Newfoundland, to D. Porter, Esq. commanding the U. S. frigate Essex, St. John's Newfoundland, Aug. 5, 1812.

Sir—Your letter of the 21st inst. was delivered to me yesterday by Mr. McKnight, midshipman of the U. S. Frigate the Essex, under your command.

I am sensible of the good disposition that you have evinced to alleviate the distresses of war, and would gladly have embraced your proposal for an exchange of the prisoners that we have respectively made; but I am sorry to say that at the present moment and under the peculiar circumstances of the case it is not in my power to do so.

In the first place I have not yet received those instructions from my government which I consider necessary for the guidance of my conduct in respect to any such arrangement; and in the next, the officer whom you charged with the British prisoners has only delivered to me a list of their names, without producing any of their persons, acquainting me that they had taken the vessel from him, and put into another port of this island.

I can only therefore assure you that I shall report the matter fully to his majesty's government, transmitting a copy of your letter, and of the list of British prisoners, by which it is accompanied.

I have had the pleasure of forwarding to H. Bifax the young gentleman whom you sent to me; an opportunity having already occurred—and I have written to the Commander in Chief at that station, requesting that he will endeavor to provide the means of his conveyance to the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedt. humb. servt.
J. T. DUCKWORTH.

To Capt. PORTER,
Commandant of the U. States Frigate the Essex.

Extract of a letter from Sir J. T. Duckworth to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy of the United States, dated St. John's, Newfoundland, August 31, 1812.

A vessel captured, as the Alert has been, could not have been vested with the character of a cartel, until she had entered a port of the nation by which she had been captured, and been regularly fined out from thence. For every prize might otherwise be provided with a flag of truce, and proposals for an exchange of prisoners; and rendered thus effectually secure against the possibility of recapture; while the cruising ship would be enabled to keep at sea with an undiminished crew; the cartels being always navigated by the prisoners of war.

It is utterly inconsistent with the laws of war to recognise the principle upon which this arrangement has been made.

Nevertheless I am willing to give a proof at once of my respect for the liberality with which the Capt. of the Essex has acted, in more than one instance, towards the British subjects who have fallen into his hands; of the sacred obligation that is always felt, to fulfil the engagements of a British officer; and of my confidence in the disposition of his royal highness the Prince Regent, to allay the violence of war by encouraging a reciprocation of that courtesy by which its pressure upon individuals may be so essentially diminished.

On the 4th of this month a midshipman of the Essex arrived, and presented to me a letter from his Captain, proposing an exchange for 86 British prisoners. The midshipman had however been placed alone in the charge of one of the captured vessels, with 86 prisoners to conduct them to this port. A list of 40 prisoners of the same description, disposed of in the same manner, has been sent to me by the commander of the American private armed schr. *Rossie*.

It is incumbent on me to protest in the strongest manner against the practice of conducting exchanges upon terms like these; and to signify to you that it will be utterly impossible for me to incur, in future, the responsibility of assenting to them.

From the West in Intelligencer.

The council with the Indian tribes on the western frontier having been concluded, the commissioners deem it their duty to give to their fellow-citizens a concise view of the proceedings and result.

The Delaware and Shawanoe tribes together with several of the Kickapoos, Seneca, Mingo and Wyandots attended.

The commissioners according to their instructions have endeavored to ascertain their views and dispositions. They informed them of the inevitable consequence of any act of hostility on their part. That the President stood in no need of their assistance in the war with Great Britain, and that for their own sakes he desired them to remain quiet and pursue their usual occupations. The chiefs in behalf of the tribes that attended have made professions of friendship and attachment to the United States, have in the most positive manner declared their determination to adhere to and observe the existing treaties, to remain neutral in the present war, and to reject the overtures of the British (which they state to have been repeated and pressing,) to engage in it. They have engaged by the most solemn promise to restrain their young men from hostile acts against us, and have agreed to be responsible for their conduct, and to prohibit hostile Indians from going to their towns, and to give notice of any premeditated hostility. The commissioners presume not to judge of the sincerity of professions, especially of the professions made by savages, it being the alone prerogative of the supreme ruler of the Universe to judge the heart, but considering that their conduct will accord with their obvious interest, and having taken every possible means to ascertain their views, have from the result of their enquiries formed the opinion that their professions are sincere, and accordingly in virtue of their instructions given the tribes who attended assurance that no act of hostility will be committed against them by any citizen of the United States while they observe a peaceable conduct.

The commissioners were of opinion that the non-attendance at the council by any tribe after having been invited, was such evidence of an hostile disposition, as to justify the suspension of the delivery of their annuities or presents. No goods, either as annuities or present, have been delivered except to the tribes who attended, nor has ammunition or other implements of war been given in any case.

R. J. MEIGS,
T. WORTHINGTON, } Commissioners.
JER. MORROW,

From the Albany Register, of Sept. 29.
War Moments.—On Friday and Saturday the crew of the U. S. frigate John Adams, consisting of about 400 men, arrived here, from New-York, and proceeded on for the lakes. Give these brave fellows good ships, and they will seek a *tete-a-tete* with the royal family of the lakes (vide the names of the British vessels) and triumphantly dispute the dominion of the inland seas with Mistress John Bull and her children.

Nov-York, October 2.
ADMIRAL WARREN'S SQUADRON.—The ship Howard, which arrived at Boston on Monday from London, on Tuesday last, in lat 43, long 58, was boarded from the San Domingo, of 80 guns, Admiral Warren, from England for Halifax, in company with the *Portraits*, 74, Captain Beresford. Sailed from Portsmouth 14. Several large ships, with troops, were to sail immediately after. They had taken nothing; but had re-taken, on the 20th ult, the British brig Diana, of Glasgow, from Jamaica, bound homeward with sugar and coffee, which had been captured by the Swedish privateer, of Gloucester, eleven days previous. The San Domingo had carried away her mizen-top-mast in a violent squall the night before, and the same time parted company with a brig of war, which sailed with them.

Admiral Warren was at first inclined to send the Howard to Halifax, because he had heard that our privateers took all American vessels from England with goods.

Extract of a letter from Troy, dated Sept. 30.
The Governor left Albany yesterday with his aids, Colonel Livingston and Macomb, for the Western frontier: they took a large quantity of camp equipage with them. Commodore Chauncey rode with the Governor. Wheat was in very great demand yesterday at Albany. The cash price was eighteen shillings a bushel.

Ev Post.

Savanna's, Sept. 24.
A letter from a gentleman at St. Mary's, to another in this city, dated the 19th inst. affords the following information:—

"Capt. Williams, of the U. S. army, marched a few days ago, with a party of twenty-two, (including himself) from Colonel Smith's encampment, with two waggons, for St. John's river, for provisions. When he got within about twelve miles of St. John's, an ambuscading party of Indians and ***** (about seventy in number) attacked him and killed one man and a sergeant of the U. S. army, and wounded six more among whom was captain Williams, who received seven wounds—three through one hand, and the rest in his leg.

"With his little band, he made out to get to a swamp, about 200 yards distance, leaving his waggons. He there made a stand, and fought until the ammunition was expended on both sides. On the approach of the enemy, with tomahawks, capt. Williams charged bayonets. At sight of which the enemy, retreated, having destroyed one waggon and carried the other off, with their killed and wounded.

"Captain Williams then proceeded on, and got to the black-house, on St. John's, with all the men, well and wounded, except one poor fellow, who could not travel, being badly wounded, and remained on the spot until the next day; when four Indians came to the place. On coming near him, he rose up, as well as he could, and called out for men to rush upon the Indians. On this they took alarm and precipitately fled. One of the Indians sprung from his horse, and left him. The wounded sol-

dier crawled to the horse, mounted him and came safe to the black-house."

The above information is corroborated by several persons who have seen and conversed with some of the soldiers engaged in the skirmish.

From the Tennessee Herald of Sept. 5
It has been expected for a long time that an English force would be thrown into Pensacola; it is now ascertained that black troops, under the command of British officers, have arrived from Cuba, and taken possession of that place; and are reconstructing the works for its defence.

The policy of stationing troops of that description upon our frontiers cannot be mistaken. The same band which has incited against us the scalping knife and the tomahawk of the India, will not stop to renew upon the Mobile and Lower Mississippi the tragedy of St. Domingo.

The alarms of the people on the Mobile are not without a foundation. On the north, and north west six thousand Creeks and two thousand Choctaws divide them from the settled parts of the United States. On the south they are exposed to the incursion of the British and their black and Spanish allies: in their own bosom they contain a population which, if excited to insurrection, will require their whole force to keep it down.

Georgia and South Carolina cannot be supposed to be in a situation to afford their assistance; from Tennessee alone can they expect to receive aid; and Tennessee is three hundred miles from them. Remote from assistance, incapable of self protection, and surrounded by danger, this flourishing settlement is liable to become the theatre of great distresses.

No doubt can be entertained but that the troops from this state are destined by the general government to succour the settlements on the Mobile, to expel the British from West Florida, and to extend the boundaries of the republic to the gulf of Mexico. Nor will the President be disappointed in his expectation of finding in this state a force competent to the accomplishment of these objects. Forty thousand men, brave, robust, and burning with impatience to emulate the fame of the young state of Ohio, present the materials from which a respectable army may be organized at the shortest notice.

There are still living among us many of those veterans whose courage triumphed over the British discipline at the battle of King's mountain; and of the early settlers of this country hardly one can be found who has not acquired the reputation of a soldier in the wars with the Indians.

Our local position places us at a distance from the ravages of the war. The arms of the English cannot reach us; the Indians she will excite will become the victims of their perfidious policy: the first effort of Tennessee will crush the whole of these savages that dare to lift their arms against us.

Our forces will therefore be at liberty to act upon any part of the continent where the public service shall require them; and the ardor of our young men impatient to receive the signal which shall call them from an inglorious repose to the field of honor and of danger.

MR. PAYNE'S
SECOND AND LAST
RECITATIONS,
At Crawford's Ball Room, Georgetown,
This Evening, Oct. 6, 1812.
INTERSPERSED WITH MUSIC BY THE
MARINE BAND.
By request, The Mariner's Dream—Edmond Octavian's Fantastic Soliloquy on starting from his Cave—Col. Man's "Mountainers."
"When shall the Lover Rest?"—Scott's "Marion."
Ode to the Memory of the Gallant American
Tars who fell in the late action between the frigates Constitution and Guerriere.
Battle on the Banks of the Danube—The late Mr. Clavellet, of New-York.
To conclude (by request) with
Alexander's Feast—Dryden.
Tickets (one dollar each) to be purchased at Crawford's bar.
Performance to commence at a quarter before seven.
October 6—11.

NEW BOOKS,
Just received and for sale by
R. C. WEIGHTMAN.
TEMPER, a new Novel by Mrs. Opie.
THE ABENTREE, by Miss Egbert.
SCOTTISH ADVENTURES, or The way to Bie
MARRIED LIFE
ISLE OF PALMS and other Poems, etc.
October 6—31

TO MERCHANTS.
TO Let that excellent STAND, for the wholesale or retail business, on F street near the treasury Office, now in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Holzman, consisting of a large Store, counting Room, Cellar and Granary, with a Parlor, two Lodging Rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, on the rear of the lot. Possession can be had on the 1st of November next. For terms enquire of
JAMES HOBAN.
October 6—

A TEACHER WANTED.
ONE who can come well recommended, for sobriety and attention, and who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, and the Mathematics, will meet with encouragement by applying to Wm. BIRWELL, a few miles below the mouth of Monocacy, in Montgomery county Maryland.
October 6—w61

TO RENT.
A commodious Two Story
BRICK HOUSE,
at present in the occupancy of Orono Carr, on the Virginia avenue. Possession may be had the first day of November next. For terms apply to
SAML. N. SMALLWOOD.
October 6—w31

LIME.
200 barrels of Rhode Island and Thomastown,
LIME, just received and for sale by
SAML. N. SMALLWOOD.
October 6—w31

District of Columbia Washington County, in the case of ROBERT LONG, an insolvent debtor. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Robert Long that on Monday 12th Inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. in the court room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said Robert Long, and a trustee appointed, unless cause to the contrary be then and there shown.

Ordered, that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer previous to the time aforesaid.
By order of the hon. Bunker Thurston, an associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia.
W. M. BRENT, Clk.
October 6—31.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

Will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 28th of December next, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the Subscriber—viz:

	Dolls.	Cts.
Bernard, John, sq. 105, lot 12,	10	51
Bartleman, William, 122, 9,	2	84
Beall, Thomas, & Leo. M. Deakins, 124, 2,	3	72
Barry, Zachariah, 142, 14,	4	04
Bacon, Benjamin, 218, 5,	1	42
Brodeau, Ann, sq. 20 lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 20, sq. 33 lots 7 8 9, sq. 247 lots 1 2 6 7 8 16 17 18, sq. 634 lot 15, sq. 950 lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 30, sq. 976 lots 1 4	39	60
Conyngham, John, north of 4th sq. 5 lot 8 sq. 16 lots 22 23 24 10	18	32
Custis, George W. P. sq. 21 lots 1 2 3 4	5	96
Curry, James sq. 54 lot 2	1	10
Callahan's, John, heirs, sq. 172 lot 2	1	10
Cazanave Ann sqs. 232 233 all 265 whole sq 267 part 1 lots 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	89	33
Denison Robert sq 79 lot 11	13	46
Emery's, John, heirs sq 218 lots 1 2 2 sq 731 part	2	86
French Ariana sq 27 lot 4	2	36
French's, George, heirs sq 27 lots 4 5 6 7 8 9 sq 104 lot 8	42	72
Fisher's Azariah heirs sq 57 lot 1 sq 122 of 6	9	93
Fitzgerald Thomas sq 80 lot 7	9	30
Fisher James sq 169 lots 19 20 sq 634 lot 2	26	90
Gaither Henry sq 14 lot 1 sq 104 lots 1 2 3 sq 127 lots 22 23 29 34	10	11
Hughes Christopher sq 169 lot 6	10	56
Hoe John sq 225 lots 1 2 16	36	56
Jones' Thomas heirs sq 63 lot 9 sq 120 lots 1 14 sq 121 lot 1	6	51
Johns' Leonard heir sq 166 lot 23	3	67
Jameson Walter sq 78 lot 12	2	76
Kemp Mary sq 56 lot 3	13	19
Kesler Andrew sq 79 lot 12	3	94
King Nicholas, V. sq 81 lot 14	9	01
Kimshaw Nicholas sq 88 lot 19	19	01
Kerr Ann sq 196 lots 1 2 7 sq 197 lots 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 sq 198 lots 3 4 7 8 9 13 14 17 18 19 sq 199 lots 3 4 7 8 9 13 14 17 18 19 20 sq 214 lots 2 3 4 5 6 7 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 sq 216 all sq 254 lots 2 5 sq 487 lot 1 sq 489 lot 13 sq 604 lot 2	109	84
Ludlow Daniel sq 231 lots 4 9 sq 296 lots 23 24 sq 499 lots 4 24 26	6	24
Mantz John sq 88 lot 17 sq 102 lot 10 sq 143 lot 7	13	16
M'Grath William sq 61 lot 1	8	78
Miller Peter sq 62 lot 6	3	25
Murdoch George sq 63 lot 3 sq 71 lots 2 3 sq 143 lot 6 sq 569 lot 6 sq 570 lot 4	10	46
Morris Benjamin sq 77 lots 23 24	11	41
Marshall John, J. Hopkins and James Marshall sq 219 lots 1 2 7 8 9 12 13	20	66
Moyer Jacob sq 80 lot 8 sq 88 lots 12 22 sq 141 lots 4 5	58	59
Murdoch Eleanor sq 80 lot 11	2	76
Marr V. sq 122 lot 7	16	13
Mason's George heirs sq 106 lots 8 9 10 11 12	16	21
Merky D. id sq 142 lot 6	12	52
Martin Luther sq 143 lots 13 14 15 16 17 of 18	17	64
Pierce Thomas sq 101 lot 7	19	02
Powell Curshbert 168	4	10
Rose Robert 38	25	00
Redner Matthias 79	8	13
Stone's John heirs 24	17	18
Shaaff Arthur sq 81 lot 3 sq 214 lot 12	4	56
Schnebley Henry sq 83 lot 1	18	92
Snowden Samuel east of 87 lot 2 sq 608 lot 2 sq 610 lot 1	4	23
Sayle John sq 103 lot 5	7	09
Sluby Nicholas 105	7	8
Scott's Gustavus heirs sq 77 lots 9 10 sq 120 lot 8 sq 172 lots 22 23	53	17
Shell's Christian heirs sq 124 lot 6	10	50
Soutgate John sq 170 lot 13	3	92
Stewart's Walter heirs sq 219 lot 3 sq 200 lots 8 9 10 11	21	11
Shaw Ann sq 119 lots 1 2	3	30
Stoddart Benjamin sq 1 lot 2 sq 28 lots 7 10 11 23 24 25 sq 32 of 4 sq 37 lots 8 18 19 sq 70 lots 20 21 sq 73 lot 1 sq 81 of 21 sq 87 lot 7 sq 105 lots 2 6 16 17 18 19 sq 120 lot 7 sq 143 lots 3 4 sq 166 lot 21 sq 170 lot 12 sq 172 lots 21 25 26 27 sq 226 lots 3 4 5 6 7 sq 255 lot 2 sq 256 lot 8 sq 258 lot 3 sq 290 lot 8 sq 322 lot 9 sq 457 lot 6 sq 490 lot 12 sq 538 lots 7 8 9 sq 847 lots 6 7 8 9 10 11 15 16 17 sq 882 lots 2 3 4 5 19 20 21 25 sq 116 lots 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	448	20
Stoddert and Templeman sq 101 lots 2 3 4 22 27	10	02
Thompson Ezra and Isaac Smith sq 69 lots 17 18 19	2	46
Thomas John Chew sq 142 lot 9	23	57
Threikeld John sq 105 lots 11 29 30 sq 119 lots 8 9 10	40	70
Templeman John sq 12 lot 1 sq		

153 lot 8	1	18
Weems John Dr. sq 27 lots 5 6 7 8 9	41	53
Waring Marsham sq 57 lots 3 4 east of 88 lot 10	21	77
Washington Association sq north of 137 all	1	14
Wilson and Dennis sq 142 of lots 4 5	21	89
Winder Levin sq 218 lots 6 7 8	7	15

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms cash. **JOS. BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward.**

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES. WILL be exposed to public sale on Monday the 15th March, 1813, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811, inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber.

	Dolls.	Cts.
John Benson, sq. 374, lots No. 2, 3, 4—\$5 10.		
John B. Beall, sq. 490, lot No. 2—\$5 98.		
Wm. Brogden, sq. 608, lot No. 1—\$6 24.		
Mathias Corlass, sq. 532, No. 5, 6—\$7 42.		
John Craig, sq. 538 lots No. 5, 6	7	90
Benedict Calvert, sq. 610, lot No. 13—\$6 99.		
Peter Godfrey and others, sq. 483, whole do. sq. 484, lot No. 5		
do. do. 512, do. 1 2 3 4 5 19 20 21		
do. do. 514, do. do. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16		
do. do. 516, do. do. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15		
do. do. 527, whole		
do. do. 556, Lots No. 1 2		
do. do. 558, do. do. 2 4 6 8 10		
do. do. 559, do. do. 3 4 5 6 8 9 12 13 14		
do. do. 561, do. do. 1 2 3 4 5 13 14		
do. do. 561, do. do. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
do. do. 565, do. do. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		
do. do. 624, whole		
do. do. 675, lots No. 1 2 3 4 5 14 15 16		
do. do. 676, do. 1 3 5 7		
do. do. 677, do. 1 3 5 7		
do. do. 678, do. 1 3 5 7 9 11		
do. do. 679, do. 2		
do. do. 719, do. 4 5 6 7 11 12 13 14		
do. do. 720, do. 5 6 7 8 9 14 15 16 17 18 19		
do. do. 721, do. 1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14 15 21 22		
do. do. 722, do. 2		
do. do. 752, do. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9		
do. do. 753, do. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15		
do. do. 754, do. 1 2 3 13 14 15 16 17 18		
do. do. 755, do. 1 2 7 8 9—\$8 52.		
Martha Hall, sq. 606, lot No. 8—\$7 01.		
Wm. Kain, sq. 534, lot No. 17 18 19 20		
Sarah Porter, sq. 268, lots No. 8 9 13 14—\$23 12.		
Henry Thompson, sq. 290, lot No. 4		
do. do. 348, do. 17		
do. do. 457, do. 17—\$35 31		
Washington Tontine, in sq. 5, lots No. 2 4 23		
do. sq. 6, lots No. 7 8		
7	1	3
8	1	2 4 5 6 7 17 18
12	3	12
17	3	12 13 14 15 16
28	5	6 28
29	1	2 3
30	1	2 6
31	1	2 8 10 14 15
33	1	2 25 36
37	3	4 5 6 7
41	3	4 5 14 15 16
42	1	2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
43	3	4 5
44	2	3 6 7 8
47	1	2
48	1	
55	1	2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
56	1	2 12
57	5	6
61	4	5 7
62	5	10
68	5	6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
70	6	19
77	6	7 8 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 15
78	15	16 28
79	13	14 15 16
80	3	4 12
81	1	2 6 7 8 part 21
84	7	
86	14	15 20
87	4	5
88	10	11 15
102	7	8 9
104	5	6
105	15	
119	6	
125 whole	15	16 17 18 19
126	19	20
141	6	
144	14	
166	3	4 7 8 10 11
172	2	
200	2	
226	3	4 5 15
247	2	
252	6	7
255	4	
256	2	3 19 20 21
263	6	9 10 11
264	5	6
295	2	7 9 10 12 13 14
317	2	7 9 10 12 13 14
321	5	6
322	5	6
345 whole	2	3 4 5 6
344	15	16 17 18 19 20
374	1	4 5 8 9 12
403	3	4 5 6 7
404	6	
409	7	10 11
427	2	3 4 5 6
428	8	9 10 11 12 13 14
453	8	9 10 11 12 13 14
454	18	19 20 21 22 23 24
457	1	
490	1	13 14 17
517	1	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 29 21
		22 23 24 25 26 27 28
		29 30 31 32 33 34 35
		36
518	2	6 8
529 whole		
530 do.		
534	7	8 9 10 11 12 13 14

538	1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14
568	15 16 17 18 19 20 21
570	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
567	1 2 3 4 5 18 19 20 21
	22 23 24 25 26 27 28
	6
	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
	12 13 14 15 16 17 18
	19 20 21
569	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
	31 32 37 38 39 40
629	2
631	8
734	2 17 18
951	5 6 8 9 10 11 12—

Maximilian Haysler, whole of sq. 582—\$1174 47
Basil Waring, sq. 693, lot No. 13—\$4 88.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash. **EZEKIEL MACDANIEL, Col. 2d Ward.**

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR SALE. WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday 2d day April, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Alleson, Robert sq 63 lot 7	3	58
Avidths, J B 107	5	3 38
Carmack, Daniel 40	9	11 12 13
Clark Samuel 74	14	2 20
Campbell, Hugh 39	2	8 82
Crawford, James junior 231	26	28
Camp, John 88	1	5 95
Duer, James 54	10	16 47
Davidson, Elias 80	16	7 99
Flick, Andrew 80	5	1 38
Feltwell, William 126	25	26
568	10	11
Gangaware, Michael 62	2	6 5
Goulding's, Frederick hrs. 76	6	2 76
Goulding, Revd. Mr. 80	11	8 5
Goil, Henry 89	12	1 00
Goir, Christopher 105	1	1 90
Gilpin, Bernard 142	11	1 86
Georges, Arnold 224	12	13
Haga, Jonathan 56	8	2 76
Hindmand William 43	2	
60	1	
85	3	
120	6	
665	9	21 90
Hackett, John 88	24	9 04
Holstien, George 81	16	17
Kirk, James 61	6	8 58
Klinger, Henry 80	6	19 75
Kesler, Daniel 81	11	2 40
Kruger, Lodowick 89	1	1 56
Link, Andrew 84	11	5 04
Matthias, John 60	4	6 32
M'Dade, John 81	9	10 82
Middart, John 84	14	1 38
Parry, Edwards 161	5	0 62
Reclimair, Aaron 61	2	2 04
Ragan, Daniel 88	16	4 97
Robinson, William 82	20	8 97
Robinson, Henry 184	17	1 12
Reeder, George 102	3	2 76
Reed, William 231	1 3 8 10	4 90
Ratcliff, Sarah 166	8 9 10	19 24
Shaw, captain John 40	10	
122	23	
143	19 20	19 08
Stoker, Michael 84	14	2 96
Smith, Amos 88	3	
Swingle, George 88	7	9 97
89	7	9 97
Seybert, Philip 88	23	8 11
Skinner, Edward 122	12	12 55
Shippin, Thomas L. 153	29	0 76
Stall, Henry 144	7	8 07
Sutton, Robert 222	13	4 80
Tompton, Jacob 62	3	2 72
Tabbs, Barton 126	27	0 76
Umhults, Henry 120	5	12 55
Watson, Eliza and Josias W 103	11	1 18
Ward, James 49	1 2 3	
580 whole		
N. of 580 part		
878	14	3 32
Waugh, W and E 122	6	6 69
Walker, Henry 143	9	12 78
Wayman's, Charles heirs 196	8 9	
117	9	21 03
Youman, Elias 104	3	9 47
Witzall, Fredk. 79	2	9 89
Watson's, George heirs 106	8 9 10 11 12	7 53
Vanbibber, Abraham 2	2	
172	17 18	11 52
Taylor's, Joseph heirs 222	9	8 48
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash. JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Collector of First Ward.		

Oct. 1—w6m. The Laws of the District of Columbia authorise ALIENS to purchase and hold Land- ed Property and every species of Real Estate in the city and county of Washington in said district.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber of Fairfield district, South Carolina, near Winnsborough, a Negro Man named TARLETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 23 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Ruben, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Falcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 25th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. Whoever reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him. **JOHN LOWRY.** September 29—1

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next. First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats. Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats. Third day's or Colts Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats. The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted. On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the m. in Purse is run for, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers. Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate. The Course will be in complete order. Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shown a Plat of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which Stands can be obtained. **THE STEWARDS.** Sept. 17—2aw

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank. By order of the President and Directors, **S. ELIOT, Jr. Cashier.** Sept. 24—17N.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has just opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office. THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom. **JOHN MACLEOD.**

National Intelligencer.

[VOL. XII.] FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON CITY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE [No. 1871]

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH GALES, JUN.
Three times a week.
ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR MUST BE
POST PAID.

Dist. of Columbia, Washington county, to wit.
ON the petition of ELISHA PADGETT, an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Elisha Padgett, that on the 13th inst. 10 o'clock A. M. in the Court Room, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia" will be administered to the said Elisha Padgett, and a Trustee appointed, unless sufficient cause be then and there shown to the contrary.

Ordered, that this notice be published in the National Intelligencer three times before that day.

By order of the hon. William Cranch, Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Ck.

October 2—3t

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY,

MARYLAND.

MRS H. P. HENKINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a

BOARDING SCHOOL

where, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air is pure and the surrounding country beautiful.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography. (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane), Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain Sewing, Marking, Netting and various other fashionable Fancy Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance. Bed, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. Hopkins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, the most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.

Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance.

Fredericktown, Sept. 10—1812

FREDERICK-TOWN, Sept. 10—1812

COARSE CLOTHS.

A large quantity of COARSE CLOTHS of American manufacture of different qualities, the coarsest of which are well adapted for servants' clothing—will be sold by the bale or a retail during this and the succeeding month, at very moderate prices; a ter which the demand, it is presumed, will enhance their value.

MORGAN & BURGE'S,

Corner of Jefferson and Bridge streets, Georgetown.

Sept. 24—9t

THE SUBSCRIBERS

751st received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are now opening (on the corner of Congress and Second streets) an extensive and elegant assortment of DOMESTIC INDIA, IRON, and ENGLISH GOODS, which they offer for sale, by the piece or otherwise at the most reasonable prices.

Having laid in their goods at a very favorable moment, they will be able to sell them generally at the usual price; and as their best endeavors shall not be wanting to merit a share of public patronage.

B. A. CATLETT,

Georgetown, April 24—11

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

The Academy of St. Stephens being without a Professor for the ensuing year, is authorized by the Trustees to make a public known. As respects local and geographical advantages, there is, perhaps, few places more eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about an equal distance from the water and the mountains; elevated and healthy, near the centre of a populous and wealthy county, and between two others equally so. A complete knowledge of Classical Learning, Mathematics, use of the Globes, Geography, &c. are amongst the duties expected from the Professor.

Any gentleman disposed to offer his services as Professor will be pleased to address me on the subject by letter directed to this place. P. HANBROUGH, Jun. President.

Stevensburg, Va. Sept. 19—1m

MARSHAL'S SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 10th inst. on the premises, all the right, title, interest and claim of Levi White to part of square 727, containing upwards of 5000 square feet, together with the improvements thereon, consisting of one unfinished Brick Building, two Frame Buildings, out houses, &c. The said property was offered under a vendition exponas at the suit of John Vint, against the said Levi White and others, and the purchaser at that sale having failed to comply with the terms of the deed, the said property will on the 10th inst. above stated, be again offered for sale under the vendition exponas. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. Terms Cash.

WASHINGTON BOYD, Marshal D. C.

October 1—11

NOTICE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale on the 10th day of October next, on the premises, Lot No. 1 and 2, in Sq. 774, with the improvements thereon, taken as the property of James D. Barry, to satisfy taxes due the Washington city corporation, which accrued in the name of John Craig, James Crawford, Wm. Bush, &c. others.

Terms of sale, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Z. WALKER, Col. 31 Ward.

October 1—11

BALTIMORE GRAND
SUSQUEHANNA CANAL
LOTTERY, No. 11.

In which
ONE NUMBER must draw 60,000 dollars and may draw 100,000 dollars.
The first Lottery to be drawn in the United States, G. & R. Waite are contractors. It positively commences on the 1st Monday in September, inst. and to be continued three days in a week.

SCHEME.	Dols.	Dols.
2 prizes of 30,000	is	60,000
2 do. 20,000		40,000
2 do. 10,000		20,000
2 do. 5,000		10,000
2 do. 3,000		6,000
4 do. 2,000		8,000
6 do. 1,000		6,000
10 do. 500		5,000
14 do. 200		2,800
20 do. 100		2,000
44 do. 50		2,200
100 do. 20		2,000
8,000 do. 12		96,000

8,208 prizes (Dollars) 260,000

17,792 blanks

In the above Lottery there are 26,000 tickets, but only 13,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number, and the two 30,000 dollar prizes must fall to one number; & so may the two 20,000 dollar prizes fall to the same number; or the only solitary capital prizes are the 2 of \$30,000, which are to be drawn to the first number that comes out of the wheel when the Lottery is half over, so that a person buying two tickets of one number, may draw the enormous sum of 100,000 dollars by that one number only. The other capital prizes are liable of being drawn on any day, being an floating, and in every case, two prizes, of equal denomination fall to one number.

Present price of tickets Ten Dollars, but this being considered the most popular scheme ever offered in this country, it is probable tickets will rapidly rise in price.

The above is the only lottery in Baltimore at present that G. & R. Waite will recommend to their customers, though they say they keep for sale tickets in all other Baltimore Lotteries. Tickets sold by Joseph Milligan, at his Book Store, High street, Georgetown, where a regular Check Book will be kept and all information given gratis.

September 17—

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

As subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of hatting and furling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool for which they will pay cash, or exchange Blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forwarn all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB,

DANL. BUSSARD & Co

Georgetown, Aug. 13—

Union Bank of Georgetown,

September 29, 1812

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months on the stock in this bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Thursday next, the first of October.

By order, D. ENGLISH, Cashier.

Oct. 1—3 & 4w

BLACK VARNISH

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID OTT, Washington city, Dr. OTT, & GEORGE BOHNS, Georgetown, and Richard Little, Alexandria. Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and none heretofore offered to the public has been more highly valued than the shining Liquid Blacking, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the shining Liquid Blacking is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts in mense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to nullify its lustre, and in wet weather it is of little or no advantage whatever.

The BLACK VARNISH which is at present offered in the shape of a preparation which shines in each the unmeasurable quantities of usefulness, beauty and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in a tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, & found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance or the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is Water Proof, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which this Varnish may be applied, together with its pliancy, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by DAVID OTT, & Co.

Pennsylvania avenue.

September 10—1m & 4 & N4w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber of Fairfax district, South Carolina, near Wimbomboro, a Negro Man named TARLETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a raven complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a late POWELL raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Rubeau, a Freeholder, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed by along some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him.

JOHN LOWRY.

September 29—1f

TO RENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL

FRAME HOUSE AND LOT

Adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years.

August 11—

(THE DAY FIXED.)
POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION
LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.)

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

AND

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.	Prize of 20,000 dollars.	\$20,000
1 do. of 15,000		15,000
1 do. of 10,000		10,000
2 do. of 5,000		10,000
4 do. of 2,500		10,000
15 do. of 1,000		15,000
10 do. of 500 tickets in this Class,		5,000
20 do. of 500 dollars		10,000
30 do. of 100		3,000
50 do. of 50		2,500
2,500 do. of 12		30,000
8,050 do. of 10		80,500

10,684

14,316 Banks—not 1-2 to a Prize.

25,000 Tickets at \$8.50 \$212,500

Sustaining Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day, \$3,000

1st do. 5,000 Banks, each entitled to 10

1st do. 2,000 do. do. 12

1st do. Ticket, 5th day, 500

1st do. do. 10th day, 1,000

1st do. do. 15th day, 500

1st do. do. 20th day, 2,000

1st do. do. 25th day, 1,000

1st do. do. 28th & 29th days } each 500

1st do. do. 30th day } 5,000

1st do. do. 31st, 32d, } each 1,000

1st do. do. and 34th } days

1st do. do. 35th day } 10,000

1st do. do. 36th, 37th, } each 500

1st do. do. 38th, and } 39th days

1st do. do. 40th day } 15,000

1st do. do. 42d & 44th } each 1,000

1st do. do. days

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing

First drawn Ticket, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Last drawn 500 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in Tickets in the third Class.

The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 15,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit or thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorsers.

All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class, will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.

The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having commenced the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work, offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.

CHARLES SIMMS, President.

JOHN MASON

JONAH THOMPSON

WILLIAM STEWART

GEORGE PETER } Directors

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria.

September 24

THE WASHINGTON

JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next.

First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats.

Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats.

Third day or Colts Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats.

The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted.

On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse is run for, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers.

Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate.

The Course will be in complete order.

Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shown a Plat of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which Stands can be obtained.

THE STEWARDS.

Sept. 17—2aw

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has this DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office.

This establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.

JOHN MACLEOD

N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year.

August 27—

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors,

S. ELIOT, jr. Cashier

Sept. 24—7N.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscribers are erecting a Fulling Mill and enlarging their Blanket Factory, at the Paint Mills, about 12 miles from Georgetown, and 3 from Bladensburg, which will be in operation in October, where Fulling and dyeing will be executed with neatness and dispatch, in its various branches, and cash given for Wool. Customers that find it more convenient to deliver and receive their article, in Georgetown will call at the store of Renner and Bussard, who will give cash or Blankets for Wool.

ELKANAH COBB

DANL. BUSSARD and Co.

September 24—6w

BANK OF COLUMBIA,

September 17, 1812.

THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst.

WM. WILSON, Cashier.

September 19—6w

ALL PERSONS

indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and pay the amount due, on or before the 10th day of August next.

EDWARDS & BESTOR.

Who have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES & GLASS & CHINA WARE, which they will in future sell for cash only.

July 21—1f

Late Office of Discount and Deposit,

Washington, July 3, 1812

ALL persons holding the NOTES of this Office are hereby notified to bring in the same for payment before the 1st of January 1813, as after that period the Notes of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches will be paid only at the Office of the Trustees in the city of Philadelphia, and those persons having balances to their credit are desired to draw for the same before the above period, after which they will be paid by the Trustees in Philadelphia only.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier.

July 4—4f

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts not paid by the 1st November ensuing will be put in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

THOMAS BAKER.

Georgetown, September 17—2aw4w

WASHINGTON CANAL

LOTTERY.

(Authorized by Congress.)

TICKETS FOR SALE.

In the First Class, at the Canal Office, Capitol Hill, New Jersey Avenue:

At David Ott and Co's. Drug and Medicine Store:

At Daniel Rapine's Book Store, and at Jas. Stevenson's Drug and Medicine Store at the Navy Yard.

June 2

JOHN WRIGHTMAN

NEXT DOOR TO DAVIS'S TAVERN,

Pennsylvania avenue,

Is now opening an elegant assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for cash.

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH ONLY.

June 9—

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON THE 17th of NOVEMBER,

The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$8.50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9.

For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class.

Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria.

October 1

A CLERK WANTED

In the Surveyor General's Office south of Tennessee.

He must be well acquainted with Surveying, Drafting Bird-eye Views of a country, Mapping, and writing with facility and neatness the ornamental hands for Maps. The necessary qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good moral conduct will of course be requisite. The duties of the office will require his punctual attention six hours in the day. The salary will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quarterly.

Application may be made in writing exhibiting specimens of the applicant's abilities in Drawing, Mapping and Writing, accompanied by respectable recommendations for correctness of moral character, and directed to the Surveyor's Office, Washington, Mis. Ter.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL; (continued)

COMMERCIAL.—LIVERPOOL.

Mr. Joseph Brooks Yates, merchant, Liverpool.—Engaged almost altogether in the Jamaica trade. Is secretary of a charity formed to relieve the poor during the present high price of provisions; a temporary society. The number of poor has greatly increased during the last winter over what they were in the winter of 1808 and 1809. In visiting them last winter, found them in very great distress indeed; and those persons who appeared to be suffering were not only casual persons of the very lowest description, but great numbers of them were regular, skilful, able-bodied mechanics. In a book which he took round with him, in visiting his divisions of the towns in November last, there were 47 cases, of which 39 were in distress from want of work. A larger division stood as follows: out of 17 families, 103 were in distress from want of employment. In nine weeks in the winter of 1811, there was expended 2,393.48, which was distributed to 15,985 persons. Never recollects an equal number of persons out of employment. There has been some increase of employment during the last three weeks; understand from 40 to 50 ships have unexpectedly arrived from America. The cause of their coming was, no doubt, the apprehension in America of an embargo. Considers this arrival as merely temporary. The rent of warehouses in Liverpool, in his estimation, decreased from one-third to one-half; the rent of dwelling-houses very considerably, but not to the same degree. There has been a great glut of coffee, sugar, and other West India articles which are usually exported. The price of coffee has progressively lowered for the last four years. Is himself a considerable importer of coffee; is compelled to receive it, for unfortunately he has advanced money on the mortgage of coffee estates. Has declined extending his business in that line, and has refused to advance money on coffee because it was not worth freight and charges. Has no doubt that if the prices of coffee do not mend, all the coffee planters in the British West Indies must be completely ruined. Very great quantities of foreign West India coffee have come into this country. The trade of Liverpool has been unprecedentedly distressed during the last eighteen months. Never knew so many failures in the same space of time, nor so many capitalists decline business, or fall off in their capital.

more, consisting of 119 persons, received 4s per week. At a subsequent period, 15 more of those entered into my book were relieved, and also thirty persons more who were not entered into the book, but applied personally afterwards, were relieved. Some of the persons who were out of employment were not in health and capable of working but the greater part of them were in full health and generally laborious.

Mr. John Richardson, American Commission Merchant of Liverpool.—Five years ago employed eleven clerks; one would do the whole business he has had for the last twelve months. Has had nine ships under his care at one time. Now has not one; but is satisfied, that if the Orders in Council were repealed, he should have a great many. Has a greater stock of goods for shipment lying in his warehouse than he ever had before. The Company of Carters in Liverpool, in 1806, received for 120 carts 9,556l 12s 6d; in 1807, 18,221l 13s 5d; 1808, 9,572l 10s 11d; in 1809, for 14 carts, 25,855l 11s; in 1810, for 14 carts 29,791l 7s 8d; in 1811, not more than 20,000l. From the 1st January to 1st May of the present year, by 140 carts, did not exceed 4,000l. In 1811, made 100 shipments to British America, amounting to 50,000l; and by the last accounts the greatest part of the goods intended for the United States, was still in New Brunswick. A cargo of 60,000l shipped to Amelia Island, not a package of which has yet been unloaded from the ship. From a conversation with two of the most respectable houses in Liverpool, believes that goods to the value of a million sterling are lying there ready to be shipped on the removal of the Orders in Council. Has lived in Liverpool eleven years, and thinks the trade and the situation of the merchants were never so bad as at present. Many of the poor orders out of employment. In entering free goods at the Custom House for exportation, the insertion is merely nominal; there is no value attached to it, and the number of pieces is merely nominal or put at random. Trade has fallen off particularly since February, 1811. Immediately after Mr. Erskine's arrangement it was very good in Liverpool. Attributes the distress in Liverpool principally to the want of American trade.

Mr. William Rathbone, merchant of Liverpool, son of the late Mr. Rathbone who was examined four years ago. Has on hand upwards of 2,000 packages of goods ready for the American market, the value at a moderate computation 200,000l; and they would be shipped provided the Orders in Council of 1809 and 1817 were repealed.

Mr. William Alexander Brown, merchant of Liverpool. Has on hand about 600 packages of hardware, calicoes, muslins, and a variety of other articles destined for Baltimore and some for Philadelphia of the value of about 100,000l, which would be shipped as soon as the Orders in Council are repealed. Read letters from his correspondents in America respecting the shipment of goods in the event of the Orders in Council being repealed.

Mr. Thomas Thornely, merchant of Liverpool, trading chiefly to the U. S. of America, partner of Mr. Martin, who was examined four years ago upon the subject of the orders in council. Was in America from one thousand eight hundred and five, to July one thousand eight hundred and ten. The merchants of Liverpool are very much without employment, and the laboring poor very much distressed; the distress never so great in his remembrance. Sixteen thousand persons were, in one week, relieved from a fund raised by voluntary contributions, independently of parochial relief. The number of American ships cleared out at Liverpool, was 336 from the first of June to thirty-first of December, one thousand eight hundred and nine; 53 from first January to thirtieth June, one thousand eight and ten; 349 from seven cents July to thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; 196 from first January to thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; 90 from first July to thirty-first December, one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and 54 from first January, to twenty-fifth April, one thousand eight hundred and twelve. These ships formerly carried back to America very valuable articles, and lately only sand and paving stones. Several cargoes were shipped from Liverpool to Amelia Island last year, in the hope of the non-importation act being taken off, and of those cargoes being immediately admitted. Read a letter from the owner of an American ship which loaded at Liverpool, with goods for Amelia Island. Shipped goods to Canada last year, because the prohibition had taken place in America, & it was expected the goods arriving in Canada would be the first in the market if the prohibition was taken off (read a letter from Montreal.) In ordinary times, the exchange of America upon England did not fluctuate more than from 3 to 5 per cent. above or below par. During the embargo, bills on England sold at ten per cent. premium; the exchange has been sinking during the whole of last year; on account of the prohibition to import goods from this country, it has been reduced to 17, 20 and even 25 per cent. When he was in America, manufacturers were in their infancy, but he has letters from America stating that they have much increased since that time. There are several persons in America worth half a million sterling, and many of smaller capitals. There is no want of specie in America, and he went to the bank, where they gave him what guineas he wanted; and he has seen passengers arriving from America with 80 or 100 guineas. If there were no restrictions in the way, flour and other provisions might be drawn from America; has been in several parts where wheat might be purchased at half a dollar, or 2s. 3d. a bushel, and the Mississippi is a new source from whence flour might be procured. Believes that if the intercourse with America was opened, the influx of goods now on hand for the American market, would essentially injure the rising manufactures of America; and is firmly of opinion that, with the increasing wealth of America, the exports of this country would continue to increase. Was in New-York when the news arrived of the British orders in council of November, 1807. "I received the Globe newspaper of the tenth of Nov. 1807, stating that a proclamation was then waiting for his majesty's signature, declaring the ports of France and Holland in a state of blockade, and that no vessels would be permitted to go there without clearances from a British port; the same information came from a variety of quarters at the same time; these we received on the 12th Dec. 1807." It was copied into the American papers immediately. The post is two days and a half between New York and Washington, and the embargo was laid on the 23d of Dec. 1807. "I will beg leave to state a conversation I had with a member of Congress some time afterwards. I asked this member of Congress, if it was a fair question, whether the government in America had been aware of the orders in council at the time they laid the embargo, because I saw it stated in some papers that they were not; he said it was a singular fact, that they received at Washington, on the same day, an account of the first condemnation in France under the Berlin decree, and of the orders in council; and he said, we then laid the embargo; in fact, we can scarcely be said to have laid the embargo, it was the belligerents who destroyed our commerce." Knows no persons in Liverpool who are dealers in false papers, but had a circular letter of the 11th May, one thousand eight hundred and

eleven, sent to his house. When cotton or linen goods, which are duty free, are entered at the custom-house for exportation, no value is stated, and a man may enter 5 pieces in a package or 5000. The number of industrious people out of work at Liverpool very great indeed; saw riggers who assured him they had no work for a month. "If the British government pays for the provisions sent to Spain and Portugal they are drawn upon for 22 per cent. more than they would be if the exchange was at par; if the importation of goods in America was permitted, that 22 1/2 per cent. would be saved, and we should have the advantage of exporting British manufactures. The manufactures exported to America have been increasing in fineness and in value, I believe, every year, and will go on increasing with the prosperity of America."

Mr. John Richmond Jeffray, merchant of London, engaged in the American trade. Was in Canada in Sept. Oct. and Nov. last. In that market, and in New-Brunswick, there was a great glut of British goods, and they were selling, in general, at a loss of from 10 to 40 or 50 per cent. below prime cost and charges. Has exported nothing since the non-importation law of the United States went into operation; but upon the repeal of the orders in council, would make a very large shipment. Has pretty large orders conditioned upon that event. In America, a great many manufactures are now attempted to be established, and they are making a little progress: if the non-importation law lasts a very long time, they will no doubt make progress; but they have not produced any important rivalship to the manufactures of Great-Britain at present. Of the French manufactured goods, particularly silk goods, there are a great many more than the country wants, and they are as they have ever been; they cannot be sold at all to the advantage of those who imported them, a larger quantity having been imported than the country required. The manufactures from France were confined entirely to silks and cambrics, with a very few laces, but those were inconsiderable. During the time when an open trade existed, the linens of G. Britain were sent to America, and sold to advantage. Up to the last period of open trade, the linens of G. Britain were not undersold in the American market. Supposing that German linens can now be exported from the Elbe to the U. S. of America, they have every advantage which they could have if the orders in council were repealed.

Mr. Henry Hinckley, insurance broker of London. In case the orders in council were repealed, and no other event was to take place, could now effect insurance at Lloyds on goods from England to America, against capture and sea risk, and also against seizure in the American port of destination, for the premium of 4 guineas per cent.

Mr. John Fry, has been for many years managing clerk of the house of Mackenzie, Glennie & Co. of London. Mr. Glennie was examined before the house four years ago, and is at present unwell. Before the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, received very large remittances from the continent of Europe, for the proceeds of American shipments, at least a million per annum. This money was repaid by the Americans drawing bills and selling them to the agents of British manufacturers in America; or by paying the manufacturers in this country by orders from various correspondents in America. No remittances have been received from the continent for the last two years, except from Spain and Portugal, whence they are in the habit of receiving very large sums, arising from the sales of flour, grain, and salt provisions. Mr. Gallatin's report to Congress, stated the export of provision to different parts of the world, to have amounted to 25 millions of dollars within the last year; and as some of the seller's prices, have perhaps produced a hundred per cent. profit, he supposed judging from what passed through their hands, that the sales in Lisbon, Oporto, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, must have amounted to 7 or 8 millions sterling. A mail just arrived from Lisbon, brings accounts that flour, which prior to any idea of an embargo, and for some few months back, used to sell for about 12 to twelve & half millreas a barrel, had got up to fifteen and fifteen and a half;—the moment the embargo was known it went up instantly to 16, 17, and to 20; and the last accounts bring the account of 22 millreas a barrel. The Millrea is 70 pence; but government is now paying 71. The exchange between America and this country is rather better than 29 per cent. If the Orders in Council were repealed, the goods which are lying ready for America would instantly be shipped.—"Tomorrow we should get ships, and send them off immediately. The only time I should wait is our clerk going to the Custom house and entering the goods. The former duty on cotton imported into France was 33 francs on 50 kilograms, it is now on long staple 40 francs, and on short staple 30 francs, that is, 3s. 6d per pound on the long staple, and 2s. 6d on the short. These duties were imposed in 1810. The duty on coffee used to be 32 and a half francs the hundred weight, it is now 200 francs or 11l. sterling, but at the present exchange 12l. 2s. The duty on sugars used to be 30 francs per hundred weight on muscovado; and is now raised to 150; and on clayed it was 55 francs; and is now 200. In entering for exportation cotton and linen goods, which are free of duty at the custom-house, they never think of giving the real value, but take care to enter enough, it being just as easy to write 100,000 as ten. Has seen an entry made, 50l. cotton 5,000l, when that package cost 50l. The last exchange from America was 22 per cent, they deduct the exchange from the 100l, therefore in fact it is 29 upon 100l. The circumstance of the loss of exchange has been from the trade being all one way: the trade has been from America to this side, without any means of making returns, and they have no means but drawing these bills, and they are forced to sell them for what they can get. American ships used generally to return from Holland in ballast; there were a few goods laid on top of the ballast, but nothing in the shape of cargoes. The present low rate of exchange is an essential loss to this country, because that which cost 8 millions of dollars, would not cost 6, were it not for the exchange; a barrel of flour, if invoiced at 10 dollars, is in fact 12 or 12 and a half. Never heard of persons in France drawing upon this country in payment of shipments which they were making to America; or of shipments going from France to America, of such consequence as to require drafts. All the foreign grain that arrives in this country goes to the Peninsula—"There were 6,000 quarters of corn came into the market this morning, they were all bought to go to Lisbon; there is a good deal come from Archangel, and they must all go to Lisbon, I presume, for their prices are so high they will give a very handsome profit upon it." The corn arriving from the Baltic in this country is shipped to the Peninsula, in consequence of the high prices payable there since the American embargo; if the price had remained as it was, it would not have gone from this country. The remittances from the Peninsula for flour sent from America, are principally bills on the Treasury at 30 days, so that if the price has advanced 50 per cent. it is so much additional expense to the government of this country, for all they buy. The provisions from the Ame-

rica to the Peninsula, amount to seven millions or more, the Commissary general buys the chief, but part is bought by other individuals, who go to the Commissary and he gives his bills for it. These supplies are now increased in cost to the amount of 50 per cent. in consequence of the interruption to the American intercourse. In consequence of the depreciation of the exchange, arising from the want of shipments of manufactures of this country to America, and attributable solely to the Orders in Council, this government loses 22 and a half per cent. in every 100l. that it lays out in America for shipments to the Peninsula, which it would not lose if the Orders in Council were off, and the exchange at par. This must have made a total loss to this country of two millions. FINIS.

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

CLERICAL TREASON!

Extracts from the Fast Sermon of the good Dr. Parish, preached at Byfield, July 23, 1812

(SECOND EDITION.)

"The obsequiousness of this country to the despot of Europe, needs no proof or illustration from me. Is it credible that the leaders of this war would bring general distress and ruin on the country, and expose themselves to scorn and detestation for nothing? Men never hazard such evils, but for a supposed adequate return. Where, in the universe, can you discover the motive of such a distracted impulse but in their hearty union with the French Emperor? This then is inevitably his war. If we engage in this war, then we take side with the despot. If you have not resolved to take part; if you have some of your father's blood yet in your veins, then protest against this war. Protes—did I say, protest? Forbid this war to proceed in New-England.

"The wicked archives of all the wicked governments, "from Macedonia's madman to the Swede," furnish no parallel for this profligate measure. It is this moment more owing to the forbearance, the clemency and magnanimity of the English, than to any preparations of defence by our government, that our cities are not burning from Maine to Georgia, that one blaze of towns, a thousand miles in extent, does not amaze the world with its sublimity and horror; that a million of people are not wandering today over the ashes of their dwellings, without a home, without employment, and without bread.

"The general government cannot provide any reasonable defence. They cannot raise men, they cannot borrow money. Their drafted "conscripts" will sooner be murdered than march at their orders. Like the decrepid, expiring government of Turkey, ours can crush its subjects, but cannot afford them security. They "can call spirits from the vasty deep;" but the spirits will not come. Our country is now preserved like the prophet in the den of Babylon; the royal lions disdained to devour the innocent victim. The late declaration of war will be recorded among "the wonders of history." The story of Herod destroying all the babes of Bethlehem will give place to this more enormous iniquity. The wickedness bearing the strongest resemblance to that of our government, is that of Nero. Nero had heard of the burnings of Troy, and his mind was fixed with a desire to witness such a scene of horror himself. He, therefore, caused the famous city of Rome, the metropolis of the world, to be set on fire in different places; the flames spread, and the conflagration was universal; the fire raged for nine days. Nothing was heard amid the roar of the flames but the crash of falling temples and pilars, the cries of mothers calling for their children, and the shrieks of thousands expiring in the fire. Nero enjoyed all this, and from the top of a high tower feasted his eyes with this scene of misery, playing on his harp and singing the woes of falling Troy. Just so, it is announced in the papers, that the President of the United States was cheerful and gay, after he had signed the wicked declaration of war, which has covered the land with sadness. He, like Nero, has kindled a fire, the future miseries and conflagrations of which no fancy can realize—no pencil can describe: a fire which may burn, not nine days alone, but nine years, or half a century; a fire which may not only consume one city, but fill the whole continent with misery and blood. Who can describe the woes of this war against Britain? Against Britain, did I say? It is an abuse of words. This is in reality a declaration of war against New-England.

"This nefarious declaration of war is nothing more or less, than a license given by a Virginia vassal of the French Emperor to the English nation, authorizing them to destroy the prosperity of New-England. This is the grand idea and chief expectation of the government. You have drunk, and drunk the cup of vexation to the dregs; you have worn the galling chains of commercial tyranny, till the spasms of phrenzy have shattered your frame—all the gangrene of submission threatens your speedy dissolution. Survey the ruins; contemplate the miseries already produced, why by these preparatory steps to war. Were the continent put up at auction to-day, would it yield half the sum which it would the hour before the reign of Mr. Jefferson?

"Have not the general government virtually done all this? Rise in the majesty of your unconquerable strength, [that is, separate the states] break those chains, under which you have silently murmured, during the long, long reign of democracy. I entreat you, my beloved friends, seriously to consider the prospects of the country. Let there be no war in your territories; proclaim an honorable neutrality. You do love your country, your children, your privileges, and the temples of your God; then I beseech you by your love of country, by your love of your families; for God's sake, [profane expression] for God's sake, I beseech you, exert every lawful method to extinguish the kindling fires of war; tear yourselves from those [separate the states] who are accomplices in the fatal measure—from those who are covering the land with misery and death!"

Republicans, attend—hear this! This is the language of the English party, the leading federalists. Will you now believe that they are friends to their country, the Constitution and the Union of the states? These avile themselves the "disciples of Washington!" What can an individual man do or say more the good, pious, or im-pious doctor Parish has done and said, to excite civil war and bloodshed, without taking his gun and destroying the lives of his fellow-citizens? He sets on his countrymen to war and fighting, as a hunter sets on his blood-hounds.

Friends to the Constitution and Union of the states! can you sleep any longer? Can you sit easy, and hear one of your fellow-citizens exerting all the powers of his mind to misrepresent the measures of the government, the privations we endure, and blackguard and degrade your rulers in the most shameful indecorous and profane manner? Can you sit still, and see your enemies, the friends of England, annihilate your Constitution, separate the states, and bind you down in slavery? Are you willing to have your children and children's children the dupes of English tyrants? You once declared yourselves independent; you fought seven years to confirm that declaration; you framed a Constitution which united the people of these states in

to one body; you have supported it above thirty years. Are you now ready to relinquish all these blessings, and sink back into a colonial state? Follow citizens, I am astonished! If you endure these things, never complain after you are bound. Say not one word. Submit to the chains of tyranny with magnanimity, and say, "we have suffered it so to be."

A FEDERALIST.

From the Aurora.

The volunteers are marching to the frontier with the spirit of freemen. But are not the provisions provided by the government with powder, ball, provisions or camp equipage. Jan. Jan.

This paragraph appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette of last evening; it is not more than justice to state that it is founded on misapprehension or misinformation; if it be intended to refer to the volunteers marching from this state to the westward, it is neither necessary, nor is it practicable, to transport camp equipage to the rendezvous of every company of volunteers: a single company on its route for the general rendezvous, may find accommodation without difficulty in a country so well settled as Pennsylvania. Camp equipage is therefore and properly deposited at great central points; for example, at Pittsburg there is a depot; and it is central for all the troops marching in that direction or for Meadville; those who march for Albany find their depot there; and wherever a battalion or regiment is embodied, its camp equipage is under the charge of the proper officer of the regiment, as received from the quarter master general's department.

Provisions are provided by means of contractors, and their stations, by principal or deputy, are through every principal place in the country; some impediment may perhaps arise in this department without blame resting anywhere—the officers wanting acquaintance with the details of military organization, may suppose that it is not their business to look for the contractor; experience soon overcomes this, and the soldier knows it is his business to look sharp before hand, and find where the contractor is, as well as to let him know where the troops wanting supplies are; the contractor by his stipulation is entitled to thirty days notice, in order that he may transport in time—if an officer does not know that this is his duty, it is not the contractor's fault, it is a part of the public misfortune, that we possess little knowledge of military duties, and particularly the staff, in the due organization of which is to be found one of the grand secrets of modern war.

As to powder and ball, perhaps it will be sufficiently in time to furnish those materials when the companies are organized into battalions, regiments, or brigades, and at Meadville, if not at Pittsburg, the troops will find ammunition; they will also find from 5000 to 7000 substantial blankets, and, perhaps, from ten to 20,000 pairs of shoes; the camp equipage for the militia of this state was on its route for its destination the very next day after the requisition, and reached Meadville before many of the corps had left home. This activity is to be attributed to the capacity and zeal of the head of the commissariat, and the deputy quarter-master general in this district; if the officers in other departments would exercise an equal vigilance and capacity, things would go on much better, there would be no weak side to attack, and there would be more satisfaction in noticing public measures.

From the Aurora.

INVASION!—The frequent alarms in this state (New-York) of apprehended invasion by Buffalo, Niagara, Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, &c. appear to me not only groundless, considering the scanty force now in Canada, but also indicative of impure motives in some of our alarmists: I may err in judgment; but the following is my view of the subject—

It is the policy of the British and their condottors to encourage our different states to each withhold its military force from reinforcing the national army, and to avail themselves to the utmost of the defect of constitutional power in the general government to order the militia out of the limits of the union. They view with complacency the anti-national measures of certain eastern governors in withholding from the President, even within those limits, the command of any portion of their militia and in setting up their new system of state armaments. And they do not doubt flatter themselves with the hope that this important frontier state will in a degree second this eastern policy, and by every means that can be influenced by a certain motley combination, not only to forestal the general government out of every pecuniary resource within the power of this commercial state, but also out of the volunteers of every description raised here, by inducing them to offer their services not to the general government but to the state—and to have them, with the drafts, kept either at home or on the state frontiers, where they (the British) may exchange civilities with them by flags, and not attack or irritate them except by some attempt, as at Sacket's Harbour, to cut out armed vessels, or by now and then an empty threat of invasion to sour them if possible at the general government, for not reinforcing every point along a one thousand mile

Actual Condition of Trade in Liverpool, in May, 1812.

Table with columns: Journeymen unemployed, Total employed, Number now employed, Supposed Number of Apprentices, Remarks, and a list of principal Master Porters with their constant men in 1810, 1811, and 1812.

Table listing principal Master Porters and their constant men in 1810, 1811, and 1812.

Considerable quantities of lumber and provisions supplied by America to the West India Islands; the lumber quite essential, and the supply of American staves indispensable. Presumes the immediate cause of our exclusion from the continent is the French decrees. The failures in Liverpool have been principally occasioned by the non-intercourse with the United States of America; several of them attributable to very unfortunate speculations to South America. Does not suppose the comparatively small increase of the poor rates by any means a fair criterion by which to judge of the distresses of the town, because the number of strangers in it (not entitled to parish relief) is great beyond that of any other place by far. The rates of West India freight lower than they were twelve or fourteen years ago, although the expenses of fitting out ships are very materially increased. The ship owners in Liverpool are making no money at all. Is a considerable ship-owner himself. The saleable value of ships at Liverpool reduced as much as twenty per cent. lower than it was two years ago.

Mr. Thomas Holt.—In October last, I was desired by the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor at Liverpool, to inspect a district of that town; I inspected 140 cellars and back houses containing 87 married persons, whose families consisted of 443 persons; 39 of this number were in full work, and earned upon the average 15s 8d per week per family; 78 of them were partly employed, and their average earnings were 4s 6d; 25 more were unemployed; of the 126 which were entered in my book, 71 families were relieved on the first contribution of the Society; 13 of those families consisting of 68 persons, received 2s per week; 16 more of them, consisting of 67 persons, received 1s 6d per week; and 40

frontier, with a well appointed army regulars, &c. and hold them there embodied and limited by the state line, affording no aid to the national armament destined for the invasion of Canada.

If, on the contrary, the enemy had force enough, and should make an inroad into the state, they would hereby evince the necessity of an union of the state force with that of the United States, and arouse the sleeping Sampsons of this state to assist in driving them out, and in planting the American standard on every Canadian rampart.

Of this they must be apprised, and they consequently will scarcely invade our state, if they have a hope of decaying it in any degree into the counteraction of our national measures to vindicate our injured rights.

Apprehend no danger that our patriotic militia officers, either republican or federal, who have taken their station on our frontiers, will ever intentionally second the hostile acts of our enemies—but the views and motives above ascribed to the British and their tools, seem to me very natural.

From a Boston Fed. paper of October 2. General Hull arrived at his seat in Newton, on Saturday evening last, in good health. We learn, he still considers the act of surrendering Detroit as a measure dictated by imperious necessity; and that he enjoys the satisfaction of having saved a gallant army and a garrison from an inevitable destruction. He still speaks in the highest terms of the troops he commanded. He admits that there is blame somewhere; and is anxious for a fair and impartial inquiry, that the punishment may fall on the guilty.



WASHINGTON CITY.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor of this paper, finding its extensive concerns too multifarious for the superintendance of any individual though possessed of more industry and assiduity than he can lay claim to, has taken into connection with him in business Mr. WILLIAM W. SEATON, late joint-conductor (with Mr. Joseph Gales, Senr) of the Raleigh Register. This arrangement, whilst it will leave the Editor at liberty to devote more particular attention to the Congressional Reports and Editorial Department of the paper, will, he hopes, ensure greater correctness and better typographical execution than heretofore. His best exertions, at least, with the aid of the superior professional abilities of his partner, will not be wanting to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which this establishment has been honored by the Public before and since it has been under the conduct of its present proprietor.

From and after the first day of November next, the National Intelligencer will be conducted under the firm of GALES & SEATON. Letters and communications, addressed as heretofore to Joseph Gales Jun. or to Gales and Seaton, will receive a respectful attention.

There cannot be a more imposing spectacle than that now presented by the citizens of the United States. A disaster to our arms, unexpected by any human being, has for a time suffered the enemy to occupy American territory, and a portion of our regular army, instead of sweeping every hostile force before it, has fallen a victim to folly or treachery. This may be holdly affirmed, without passing judgment on their commander. For it is indisputable that they were strong and brave enough to have defended Detroit and to have routed the enemy. A far different result, however, has ensued, which has been succeeded by an universal burst of indignation. All alive to any thing like disgrace, the American people are rising in mass, and enthusiastic volunteers are rallying in thousands around a standard which we venture to predict will wave in triumph wherever it is carried. Without waiting the tardy operations for embodying a regular force, the most respectable part of the community are marching from all quarters to wipe out the dark blot that exposed to suspicion the American name, which they will soon make to shine brighter than ever. This is as it should be under a free government, under a government in which the people feel that they are every thing. They dare to assume the responsibility of moving at their own will, or that of their states, confident that, where the end and views are the same, their measures will receive the approbation of the general government. We think we

may boldly say, that there is no other government on earth, under which this spontaneous rising would have taken place. It is a forcible illustration of the stake every man considers himself as holding in the country, and of the elasticity with which he is prepared to defend his rights and to uphold the national character.

It should, moreover, never be forgotten that the greater part of the volunteer army now moving under Harrison consists of men whose families & property are exposed to but little danger, and who consequently must be influenced by the most disinterested patriotism. However traduced these men may heretofore have been by faction, even that monster is silenced by the spectacle, and is compelled to seek for new objects of slander. On these brave men, it may be truly said, the revolutionary mantle has fallen. The sacred fire of seventy-six glows in their breasts, and events will show that they are worthy of their sires.

They present an example of the feelings and conduct which ought to animate all ranks of the people, and the government in all its ramifications. The cool & philosophical spirit of peace has had its day. The times now call for a different temper. The people, it abundantly appears, are ready to strike the blow; all they want is vigor and promptness on the part of the government, who, commanding the whole moral and physical resources of the nation, are under the most solemn obligations to embark them boldly in the contest. Let that attitude be immediately taken, no matter what the expense may be, which shall uphold and raise the national character and insure an early peace, and the people will join in one loud chorus of applause; they will unite heart and hand. Nothing is to be dreaded but temporising. Let then every imagination of this kind be thrown aside, and every sordid or personal motive melt away before the ardor of patriotism.

There were lying yesterday in the port of Alexandria, in this district, 13 ships, some of them very large, 18 brigs, 16 schooners, 5 sloops, and 35 small craft. Most of the sea vessels are loading with flour for the European peninsula, for which article we believe as high as eleven dollars per barrel has been given at that place within a few days past.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

On Monday last was held throughout the state of Maryland, the election for members of Congress, and of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature.

The following are all the returns which have come into our hands:

FOR CONGRESS.					Total.
In Prince Georges County.					
Districts.	Nottingham.	Upper Marlboro.	Princetown.	Not known.	
Kent, 106	229	149	126		
Vanborne, 173	100	157	44		

In Ann Arundel. (From one District.)
Kent, 248; Vanborne, 40.

It is probable that Dr. Kent is re-elected.
For Baltimore City and County.
The candidates are Messrs. Alexander M'Kim, Nicholas R. Moore, Peter Little. Result uncertain. All the candidates are Republican.

FOR STATE LEGISLATURE.					Total.
Prince Georges County.					
Districts.	Nottingham.	Upper Marlboro.	Princetown.	Not known.	
Kent, 106	229	149	126		
Vanborne, 173	100	157	44		

Party.	Nottingham.	Upper Marlboro.	Princetown.	Not known.
Republican.	115	236	152	134
Sam. Sprigg	103	233	150	19
Henry Culver	96	233	146	123
W.D. Worthington	9	227	155	118
Federal.				
Jno. C. Herbert	171	11	163	149
H. A. Callis	174	86	153	149
Fras. M. Hill	175	95	153	60
Jas. Somervell	66	87	172	144

Baltimore City.
J. L. Donaldson, 2835
Wm. B. Barney, 2530
Wm. Pechin, 146

FREDERICK COUNTY.	
7th or Westminster District.	
ASSEMBLY.	
Joseph Miller,	49
David Kemp,	49
Peter Zollinger,	489
Henry Kuhn,	489
Ignatius Davis,	246
John Graham,	246
Richard Potts,	245
J. Shaw Delaplaine,	245
CONGRESS.	
John Linthicum,	488
A. C. Hanson,	246

Montgomery County.			
CONGRESS.			
District.	Mason.	Linthicum.	
C. H. Distreit,	151	216	
Berry's	24	87	
Goshen	393	161	
Medley's	255	84	
	17	553	
ASSEMBLY.			
District.	Jones.	Kilgour.	Crabby.
C. House	189	13	122
Berry's	186	24	73
Goshen	415	374	372
Medley's	289	226	276
	179	936	893

The first four are elected—see Federalists.

FROM CAPE VINCENT.
In the night of the 20th inst. Captain FORSYTH, with 70 of his rifle company, and 34 militia men, embarked on board a number of boats at Cape Vincent and went over to a small village called Gananoque, in the town of Leeds, for the purpose of destroying the king's store house at that place. They landed, unobserved, a short distance from the village, a little before sunrise on the morning of the 21st, but were soon after discovered and fired upon by a party of the British, consisting of about 125 regulars & militia. The Americans returned the fire with so much effect that the British retreated in disorder and were pursued to the village, where they again rallied, but soon finding the contest too warm for them they fled over a bridge and made their escape, leaving behind ten of their number killed (besides several who were seen to fall into the stream as they were fired upon when passing the bridge) and 8 regulars and a number of militia, prisoners. Captain Forsyth had only one man killed and one slightly wounded. The number of wounded on the part of the enemy was not ascertained. The militia prisoners were discharged on parole. Captain Forsyth and his party, with eight prisoners, about sixty stands of arms, two barrels of fixed ammunition, one barrel of powder, one barrel of flints and some other articles of public property which they had taken from the enemy, then returned to Cape Vincent, not however till they set fire to his majesty's store house, which was consumed, together with a quantity of flour and pork.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE—Mr. Barrell, who came passenger in the Mark and Abigail, captain Foster, from Algiziras, arrived at Portsmouth, (New-Hampshire) informs that the ALGERINES are at WAR with AMERICA. That he saw Mr. Consul Lear in the Bay of Gibraltar, on board of the store ship which was sent to Algiziras, and which the Day would not receive, but ordered Mr. Lear and his family immediately away.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
From the Raleigh Register.
Several calculations having been published of the probable issue of the Presidential election, we will also take the liberty of making one, which we presume will approach nearer to the truth than any we have yet seen.

MADISON. CANTON.	
New-Hampshire	8
Massachusetts	11
Rhode Island	4
Connecticut	9
Vermont	8
New-York	29
New-Jersey	8
Pennsylvania	25
Delaware	4
Maryland	3
Virginia	25
North-Carolina	15
South-Carolina	11
Georgia	8
Kentucky	12
Tennessee	3
Ohio	8
Louisiana	3
	158
	60

* We have divided the votes of Massachusetts, as it is the opinion of the Editors of the Boston Patriot that the Senate and House of Representatives of that State will not agree upon the mode of choosing electors.

New York, Oct. 5.
The British brig which arrived at Portland a few days since, was captured by a small whale boat privateer of that place—and the privateer was bro't into port on the deck of her prize!

The privateer Wasp has captured and sent into Savannah the British schooner Minorca, from Jamaica for Cuba, in ballast.

The British barque Wm and Charlotte, about 400 tons burthen, from Quebec for Portsmouth, England, with timber, deals, &c. arrived at Marblehead on Sunday evening the 27th ult. prize to the Decatur.

A large vessel of about 7 or 800 tons, entirely dismantled, was towing into the Chesapeake bay on Thursday last by a privateer.

The privateer sch. Gen. Armstrong, Captain Barnard, sailed yesterday.—She mounts 19 guns, and is manned with 150 men; and is the fastest sailer out of this port.

The privateer, Jack's Favorite, Capt.

Miller, of 5 guns, and 82 men, will sail this day.

It is with great satisfaction that we announce the safe arrival in this port of the valuable Indianman Hannibal, Capt. Hunt, after a passage of 160 days from Canton.

We learn by a passenger in the Steam-boat from Albany, that a number of troops were to march to the Westward this day, from the headquarters at Greenbush. Accounts had been received at Plattsburg, that the Indians near the lines have begun to be troublesome, and have carried off several of the American inhabitants in the neighbourhood of Chataugee. A detachment of the militia had been sent from Plattsburgh for the defence of that frontier.

From Cook's Journal. Saturday Morning, October 3, 1812.

Mr. Vander Cook and Dr. Stewart arrived at Gen. Dearborn's Head Quarters last evening with despatches from General Bloomfield.—We learn from Dr. Stewart that about four o'clock on Friday morning last, 16 Indians attempted to carry off the picket guard at Ch. Mplain village. The guard fired and wounded one of them. On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, several Indians were seen skulking about the lines. On Monday an express arrived at General Bloomfield's head quarters from the committee of safety of Franklin County, informing that Col. M. Pherson had arrived at Cornwall, 6 miles from St. Rigos, with the Scotch Royals—the Gungary Sharpshooters—a regiment of militia and three hundred Indians. Gen. Bloomfield immediately ordered Col. Vorsebith with his regiment of detached militia, the Troy fusiliers and Troy invincibles to reinforce Major Young who commands a part of the 8th regiment at Chatauga, Molun and French Mills, and Colonel Green to march with his regiment to Chazy and Champlain, to reinforce Major Sackrider, who commands a part of the 7th and 8th regiments, at these parts—Gen. B. has at Plattsburg the 6th 9th 11th and 15th regiments of infantry, part of a regiment of U. S. artillery part of Col. Thom's regiment of detached artillery—a detachment of horse and a detachment of riflemen—On the Vermont side, there at Swanton 400, at Burlington, 2000, and several other detachments were passed on their way to Burlington. Col. Clark of the 11th U. S. regiment was at Burlington yesterday, on his way to Albany, escorting two Indian Chiefs and an interpreter to Gen. Dearborn's head quarters.

BRIGADE ORDERS.
Head-quarters, Washington
October 6th, 1812.

For the present year the legionary muster of the 1st legion will be held on the 7th of November next, on the open ground north of the President's house, in this city.

That part of major Taylor's squadron of cavalry resident within the limits of the said legion, will muster with it, subject for the day, to the orders of the commanding officer of the legion.

The commissioned officers of the first legion, as also the cavalry officers within its limits, will be trained on Thursday, the 22d inst. and the two succeeding days on the open ground in this city, on or adjacent to Peter's Hill, near the Glass-house.

The uniform for the field officers (excepting the cavalry) of the brigade to be worn at the said legionary muster, and upon every subsequent occasion of duty, is a cocked hat, or chapeau-bras, with silver button, loop and cord, and a black cockade; navy-blue coat, with scarlet facing, with or without pale blue worm-stripe; buttons white; button holes slashed with silver vellum or lace; two silver epaulets; vest and pantaloons white; long black boots; crimson sash; black stock; colonel's plume, pale blue, with red top; major's plume, red, with pale blue top.

For the captains & subalterns of infantry the uniform to be worn when on duty, is a cocked hat, or chapeau-bras, with trimmings, except plumes, as those of field officers; plume red, with black top; coat the same as field officers, except that the button holes be not slashed with vellum or lace; vest and pantaloons white; half boots; black stock; captain one silver epaulet on the right shoulder, and a lace strap on the left; lieutenant a silver epaulet on the left shoulder, and a lace strap on the right; ensign a silver epaulet on the left shoulder and no strap.

For non-commissioned officers and privates of infantry or battalion companies; round black hat, turned up on the left side, covered with a piece of bear skin, white loop and button; blue coat; white vest and pantaloons; black shoes; black stock; with such subordinate additions, by way of distinction, as may be solicited by the respective commanders of companies and approved by the brigadier.

The field officers, except cavalry, will wear swords and under belts.

The captains and subalterns of all the companies except the artillery and cavalry, will wear swords or hangers with hanging belts, and will carry espartoons.

The artillery and cavalry officers to be armed as specified in the law.

The uniforms of the respective volunteer companies to be such as have been, or may be, approved by the brigadier: and those commanders of volunteer companies who have not received the legal approbation of the uniforms of their respective corps, will forthwith apply for the same.

No resignation of officers will be accepted between the 1st of April and the 1st of December; except in cases of removal or under special circumstances.

All company officers, in commission, will appear on parade at the next legionary muster, rendering a correct return of the troops actually under their respective commands; with a view (among others) to such steps in relation to any revocation of commissions as circumstances may require.

The officers will transact all their military business with the brigadier or Department of War, regularly, through their superior officers.
By order of General Van Ness,
JOHN COX, Brigadier Major and Inspector.

THE WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY.

Commenced drawing last Monday when 500 or one third of the Tickets were drawn. A cash prize of \$3,000, four of \$100, and a number of \$10 prize tickets in the next class were drawn.

Adventurers may know their fortune by calling at the Canal Office, Capitol Hill, where the check books are kept.

The next drawing will commence at eleven o'clock, A. M. on Monday next, when 500 tickets will be drawn. Prizes of 5000, 2000, &c. remain in the wheel.

Gain of the wheel \$1210 which makes the value of Tickets \$11 21.

Tickets for sale only at the Canal Office.
By order of the Managers.

October 8.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers will sell, on moderate terms, the fine fast-sailing Schooner

VIRGINIA,

700 barrels burthen, completely rigged, for the coast or Europe, and drawing but a small draught of water; is well calculated for the Day. For terms apply to the Captain on board or to

E. and J. HANDY,
Corner of Congress & Water-st. Wharf.
Georgetown, Oct. 8—31

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Visitors and Governors of St. John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is One thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber.

October 8th. SAMUEL RIDGELY, Sec'y.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

ON Friday the 2d inst. at 1 o'clock, M. agreeably to the Will of Mr. Joseph Carleton, late of Georgetown, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale at Shumway's tavern near the Navy Yard, the following valuable LOTS in the city of Washington, lying contiguous to the Navy Yard. The terms of sale are a credit of 6 and 12 months for the purchase money, the purchaser to grant no es, negotiable at any of the Banks of Washington or Georgetown, with approved endorser bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole money is paid, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser by a deed of bargain and sale, all the right and title to the premises which the deceased possessed, as authorized by the Will. The title papers, to be seen at the Counting Room of the subscriber in Georgetown, will show that this title is perfectly good, viz.

In square No. 799 Lot No. 13	
do. 821	1
do. 874	8
do. 878	21 22 23 24 25
do. 902	4
do. 919	15 20 21 22
do. 930	20 27 29
do. 994	1
do. 995	1 2 3 26 27 28
	29 30
do. 996	1 10
do. 1000	23 26 27
do. 977	the most northern half of lot No. 19

And the following which are Leased on Ground Rent:

In square No. 977, the most southern half of Lot No. 19.
the most southern half of Lot No. 27.
and Lots No. 18 and 21.
In square No. 1001, Lot No. 13.
JOHN LAIRD, Executor of the Will of Joseph Carleton deceased.
Georgetown, October 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED, from John B. Williams, Master, a servant by the name of JOHN BULMAN; he is about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and may be known by the quantity of snuff he takes, which is uncommon for one person; and speaks through his nose. The above reward will be given for his apprehension by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS on hand at his Navy Yard 12 or 15,000 weight of all sizes Cut Nails and Springs. Also, at his Coal Yard annexed to the Factory, about 4000 bushels of COAL of an excellent quality for family use, and about 1000 bushels fit for Blacksmiths.

GEO. BEALE.
October 8—31

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, esq. deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday the 14th day of Nov. next, that very valuable FARM in Montgomery co's, late the residence of the said deceased; containing about Seven hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres at least in wood and fine timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well for cultivation, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is as desirable a Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 18 miles from Georgetown and the city of Washington, 5 from Montgomery court house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property.

The terms of sale, which will be accommodating, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale.
SAML. TURNER, Executor.

October 8—31

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington County, district of Columbia, on the 20th of Sept. over last, a Black Girl, who calls herself SARAH, and says she was sold by a Mr. George Hilary of Prince Georges county, Md. to a trader of Negroes, the name of whom she does not recollect, and from whom she made her escape. She is 3 feet 2 inches high, and slender made; her clothing hard to describe, being much worn. The owner is desired to come and prove her and take her away, or she will be sold for her jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.

C. TIPPET, Keeper of the jail for W. Boyd, Marshal.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN,

lately returned from Europe, of respectable connections and qualified to teach the Learned and Modern Languages, is desirous of obtaining the situation of Tutor in a Seminary or private Family.

A note addressed to A. B. Alexandria, will receive immediate attention.
September 29—w3t

DAVID BOUDON,
PAINTER FROM GENEVA,
Informs the Public, that he draws *PROFILES*
in water colors, on vellum, and Family Groups
in the same manner. He likewise executes
Miniatures on Ivory; and also undertakes Oil
Painting of every description connected with
his branch of the Art.

Being in possession of a considerable and
very valuable collection of Drawings, of his
own execution in the most celebrated Acad-
emies of Europe, he intends to devote them to
the advancement of Pupils, by establishing a
Drawing School, in which they will be display-
ed for the instruction of correctness and taste
among the scholars. He will, meanwhile, ap-
propriate a portion of his time to private in-
struction, in the different kinds of Drawing.

Amateurs are invited to an inspection of his
collection of pictures (of the first masters)
which he will with pleasure exhibit at any
time in his leisure hours, if previous notice is
given him.

D. BOUDON will do himself the honor of
waiting on his patrons, by their calling or leav-
ing their address at *Mr. S. Hyatt's Grocery*
Store, opposite the Centre Market.

SNUFF & TOBACCO WARE
HOUSE.

P. L. DUPONT,
At his Snuff and Tobacco Warehouse, Bridge
Street, near the Union Tavern, Georgetown.
Has just received a fresh supply of
Lorillard's Macauba in pound and half pound
bottles

50 Bladders Garretts' Scotch Snuff, from 4 to
8 lbs. each

300 Bottles do. do. do.

300 do. Leiper's do. do.

50 Bladders do do do do

A large supply of different kinds of Rappee

50,000 Country segars, best quality

Fresh sassa and Vanilla Beans.

Also,
A variety of real Roman Violin Strings, of
superior quality, that will raise three notes
higher than concert pitch.

CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL.

The offices of Principal and Assistant Teacher
will be vacant in Charlotte Hall School, after
the first day of January next. The Trustees
will receive propositions to fill such vacancies,
until the 3d Monday of October next, when the
appointments will be made. The salaries an-
nexed to these appointments will at least be,
to the Principal, \$700; to the Assistant
Teacher, \$400; but as the amount will de-
pend upon the number of pupils in the school,
it cannot now be exactly ascertained. Appli-
cants will be required to exhibit testimonials
of their abilities and moral character. It is
expected that the Principal be a good Greek
and Latin Scholar, and that the Assistant
Teacher be, at least, a Latin scholar. It is
much to be wished that both these Teachers
be also capable of instructing in the French
Language.

The Principal will have the use of an agree-
able and commodious brick Dwelling House
to which appertain convenient out-houses and
a sufficient garden.

NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.
August 11—w10

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership of *Stettinius & Kneller* has
this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
All those indebted to the Firm, and those
that have claims against the same, will please
to settle with either of the subscribers.

SAMUEL STETTINIUS
GEO. KNELLER.
Washington, August 25, 1812

SAMUEL STETTINIUS

WILL in future carry on the business as usual
at his old stand near the Centre Market, and
GEORGE KNELLER is now making his ar-
rangements to establish his *Business in the same*
Line, which he will bring in operation in a
few weeks, when both flatter themselves to
accommodate most satisfactorily their friends
and the public in general, whose liberal en-
couragement they herewith acknowledge most
cordially and with the strongest sense of gra-
titude.

August 25—3—w10

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick coun-
ty Maryland, as a runaway, a dark Musatto
Man who calls himself **JOHN HERBERT**; he
is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 21 years of
age, stout and well made; his clothing when
committed, were a flax linen shirt, a pair of
tow linen pantaloons, a black fur hat, a blue
cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather
shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing
sundry clothing; he has a scar near his right
eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears
his hair plaited over his forehead and like was
tied behind, and says he belongs to a Mr
Josias Thompson of Georgetown, in the dis-
trict of Columbia. The owner is hereby re-
quested to come and release him, otherwise he
will be sold for his prison fees, as the law di-
rects.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff Frk. c'y. Md.
August 7—w10

RICHARD DAVIS,

Sign of the wooden shoe, High street, George-
town, three doors from the corner of Bridge at
HAS just received and has for sale, best super-
fine, fine and coarse, domestic, and imported
Cloths, Keyseynes, Stockinets, Flannels,
Guernsey Procks, worsted Hosiery, Gambria
Muslins assorted colors, Corals and Velvets,
Indian Cottons, domestic Fustians, 4-4th brow-
n Liness, and a variety of articles too numerous
to mention; and has as usual on hand an
extensive assortment of ready made Gentle-
man's Clothing and Clothing for Servants, and
is constantly making and will make any de-
scription of Clothing for any gentleman from
the best superfine down to the lowest grade of
cloths our markets will afford, and pledges
himself to give satisfaction to all who may be
kind enough to give him a call.

In addition to the above he has Gentleman's
fine-horns, and a handsome assortment of
Ladies and Misses Morocco

SALE OF CITY LOTS

FOR TAXES.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday
the 17th December next at the Council Cham-
ber, the following property, or such part there-
of (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to
satisfy the corporation of Washington City for
taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive,
with costs and charges, unless previously paid
to the subscriber, viz.

John Appleton, S. of sq. 505 whole **D. C.**
1, 698 lot 10
610 10
654 5
664 6
702 20 61 10

Samuel Mudgett, sq. 125 lot 5
178 lots 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18

183 18
192 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 20
207 1 2 3 4 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24

239 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
263 23
275 3 4 5 6 7
N 278 whole
280 lots 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
306 1 2 11 12
313 7 8 9
N 337 whole
339 lots 1 7 8 9 10
N 396 whole
398 lots 1 2 3 8
422 2 3 4 5
446 8 9 10 11
488 12 13
489 16
510 4 10 11 12 13 15 17 1
550 2
551 8 9
552 23 24
S 667 12 13
668 23

Stuart Brown, sq. 256 part 3
sq. 378 lots 2 6 39 18

Bail and Ford, sq. 325 lots 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
sq. 328 whole
383 do
412 do
467 do
471 do
W 471 do 224 84

John Basset, sq. 253 lot 23
sq. 321 lot 11
792 2 8 11
874 5 6 9 22 64

Jacob Cist, sq. 320 lot 2
sq. 533 lot 21 8 67

Wm. Campbell, sq. 101 lot 18
sq. 172 lot 9
465 whole
468 do
469 do
470 do
485 do
498 do 303 75

Wm. Deakin's heirs, sq. 83 lot 4
sq. 124 lot 4
506 whole
S 506 do 80 27

James Fenwick, sq. 439 whole 25 68

Thomas Fenwick, whole of sqs. 497 505
548 E 548 E of E 548 E 549
sq. 631 13
667 3
672 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23
931 whole
1051 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 90 25

Robert Hay, sq. 288 6 6 30

John Johnson, sq. 254 18 20 61

Charles Johnson, sq. 378 15 17 18 32

Charles Lowndes, sq. 293 14 19 20
323 3 4 14 113 46

Dominick Lynch, sq. 368 16 17 18
370 5 6 7
373 10
401 5 10 11
403 7 11
424 10 11 12
426 7 12
427 5 9
446 3
449 17 18 19 20
460 6 9 10
480 5
482 8 9 10
484 1
513 7 15
514 1 2 6 13 21 22 23
516 8
525 9
526 9 10
558 9 80 60

William Lorman, sq. 514 5 21 23
sq. 515 4 8 19 24 25 26 13 75

Owen M'Dermot Rowa, sq. 253 5 19 24

John Mason, sq. 254 3 4
sq. 294 4
407 1 2
408 9 10 11
489 3 4
701 3 71 89

Jacobus Merson, sq. 326 whole
sq. 410 whole 41 76

Morris & Nicholson's assignees, sq. 54 9
sq. 72 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18
85 20 21 22
102 4 16 17 18
120 9 10 11
163 5 6 7 12 13 14
219 3 4 6 10 11
70 2 3 5
376 10 17 18
407 3 4 7 8 9 17 18
456 17 18
458 1 2 3
480 2 3 4
481 6 7 8
487 5 6 7 10
488 8 9 14
489 3 6 9 12
491 10 11 12 16 19 20 24
493 7 8
494 8 9 10
511 5 6 11 12 13 14 17 18 19
513 9 10 11 12 13 18 19 20 21
53 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 8

522 whole
533 1
531 3 4 8 11 12 13 14
551 6 7 10 11 12 19
552 25 26 27 28 29 30
553 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20
W 553 2
554 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
557 1 2 31 32 33 34 35
777 1 2 10 11 12 13 14
778 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15
779 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
780 1 2 3 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24
682 1 5
1125 7 8 9 10
1126 part 6 7 8 9
1127 9 10 11
1128 3 4 5
1129 10 11 12 13
1132 3 4 5 6
1133 7 8 9
1134 3 4 5
1135 9 10 11
1136 3 4 5 6
1137 7 8 9 10
1138 3 4 5
1139 6 7 8
1140 3 4 5
S 1140 6 7 8 9
1141 3 4 5 6
1142 10 11 12
1143 3 4 5
1144 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1146 9 10 11 729 78

John Mercer, sq. 86 lot 2
sq. 433 lots 1 6 7 8
456 12 13
493 6 39 65

Henry Massey sq. 452 1 2 3 4 10 11 11 60

Wm. Matthews sq. 488 2 3 10 42

Martin and Ward sq. 368 13 19 20 21
sq. 370 3 4
373 11
401 9
403 2

424 3 4 5
436 1 4 10
437 1 12
446 1 2
449 5 6 7 8
450 3
481 5
482 2 3 4
484 3 4 8
513 16 17
514 9 11 15
515 3 9 14 15 16 17 18
523 7
525 1 3
538 1

Oden & Burn's heirs sq. 518, 1 3 5 7
sq. 570, 1 3 5
572, 1
573, 2 4 6 873 40

John A. Oswald 456, part 7 5 46

Isaac Pollock 38, 19 20
256, pt 3
258, 17 28
288, 2 3
457, 2
533, 3 19 160 66

Pratt, Francis, and others, sq. 33,
lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
sq. 84, lot 1
145, 1 2 7 8
146, 1 2 3
147 4
168, 9 10 11
258, 6 7 10 11 12 15 16
whole of sqs. 266 268 269
sq. 293, 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13
p. 17 18
whole of sqs. 298, 299,
sq. 349, 1 2 6 8
whole of sq. 351, 354, 384, 385,
386, 387, 388, 434, 435,
436 464,
sq. 500 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 31 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
41 42 43
part of sqs. 502, 503,
sq. 504, whole
533, 13 15 16 17
whole of sq. 540 541 542 543,
545 546 E 546 547 E 547,
549 549 591, 592, 596,
W 604, W 606, 297, 352,
473.

sq. 584, 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24
whole of sq. 588, E 590, 597,
q. 630 1 3 5
635, 1 2 3 5 6 9 19
638, 1 2 3
639, 1
640, 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18
641, whole
642, 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 19
643 1 4 5 6 15
E 643, 2
S 643, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 28
644, 1 5 7
W 645, 1 2 3 4 5
725, 13
756, 6 7 8
872 13 14 16
898 8 9 10
973, 4 5 6 7 8 20 21
989, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22
991, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
995, 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18

1001 4 5
S 1019, 1 2 4
1020, 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35
36 37 38

1021, 1
1022 2
1023, 4 5 7 8 9 10
1024, 1 2 3 7
1038, 5 6 7 8 9 10
1045, 9 10 12
1046 2 14 15
1047 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19
20
1048, 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23
1079, 2 4 7 8 9 12
1080, 1
1112 1 2 3 4 5 6 83457 12

* \$2182 30 of this amount (due from
1802 to 1809 inclusive) was heretofore
detained for, and an injunction obtained
from the Chancery Court of the District
of Columbia to stop the sale, which in-
junction has not yet been removed.

Paleskie and Gardner, sq. 231,
lots 2 24 27
296 5 9 10 22
417 11 18 27 35 39
499 20 23 25
539, 13 14 21 22 \$33 60

George Pickett 319 2 3 4 5 16
345 2 3 4 16 15 60

Robert Pollard 378, 3 4 20 28

Jos. and Isaac Perkins 408 1 533, 5 6 47 94

Walter Smith 348, 2 5 6 15 60 51

Saml. Steppan 231, 5 6 7
296 1 2 6 8 21
411 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14
15 17 19 20 21 23 25
26 28 29 30 31 32 38
34 35 36 37 38
499, 2 3 6 9 10 12 13 14 17
21

539, 1 2 3 5 6 10 12 15 16
17 18 20 23 24 25 26
27 28 \$203 66

Wm. O. Spriggs 489, pt. 7
pt. 503, \$12 60

Comfort Sand: 368, 14 15
401, 3 4 12
424, 6 16
426 2 5 9
446 16
449 4 9 10 11
450 4 7 12
480, 7

482, 1 11 12
W 484, 1 3 4 5
513, 14 17
516 18
523, 6
525, 2 4
526, 5
558, 5 7 \$55 74

Mr. Guest 38, 1 2
258, 4
378, 23
457, 3
490 15 16 19 20 23
533, 18 \$74 35

Anthony Van Mannick 458, 5
532, 12 13 16 \$21 12

Nicholas Young, whole of sqs.
353, 437, 391, 415, S 415,
508, 439, 709,
sq. 776, 1 2 9 10 11 12
777, 3 4 6
653, 12
808, whole
856, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14

whole of sqs. N 931, 932, 933
sq. 959, 7 8 9 10
1002, 1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14
1049, whole
1050 1 2 6
whole of sqs. 908, 909,
sq. 1009, 1 2 3 18 \$135 68

Safe to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms Cash.

E. MACDANIEL,
Col. 2d Ward.

SALE OF CITY LOTS

FOR TAXES.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale on the
21st of December next, at the
Council Chamber, the following property,
or such part thereof (not less than
a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the
Corporation of Washington City for
taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811
inclusive, with costs and charges, un-
less previously paid to the Subscriber,
viz—

dollo. etc.

Addison, Thomas, G sq. 705
lot 4 5 6 30 62

Addison, Henry sq. 611 lot 11 6 00

Appleton, Henry 611 9
654 6 7 8 27 28

Barnetts, John heirs 651 part 17 5

Baily, William sq. 652 lot 5 7 71

Barnes and Rudgate 601 10
611 1
661 6
165 20
666 4
702 1 36 27

Bean, William 652 12 3 77

Biddle, Clement 598 7
601 6
702 3 15 82

Boon, Francis W 553 1
555 3 24

Beall, John 799 part
104 lot 7 16 50

Bean, Quintain 799 15 1 82

Bradford, Henry 650 3 2 40

Brown, James 661 1
14 18 71

Brice, John 667 2 2 00

Bushel, William 692 6 15 40

Barksdale, William 702 8
9 4 52

Bartlet, Richard 695 part 7 12

Coates, and others 626 part
628 1 3 5 7
684 1 2 5 6 10
723 1 2 3 4 11
727 part
760 do
782 lots 1 2 3 4 5
789 part 26 74

Carroll and Oden,
629 lot 1
630 2 4 6
631 1 3 5 7
674 6 7 8 9 10 11 18 19
20 21 22 23
676 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
21 22 23 24 25 26
27
675 2 4 6 8
677 2 4 6 8
678 2 4 6 8 10 12 98 22

Carroll, Oden and N. Young's heirs
673 6 7 8 9 10 11 18 19
20 21 22 23 2 70

Caldwell, Charles B
569 8 and 9 90

Carroll, Charles jun.
599 3
611 5
652 2 21 19

Carroll's, Daniel heirs
611 3
653 2
661 7
667 7 27 92

Elizabeth Carrol 609 7
613 2 10 86

Coolidge Judson 652 1 7 69

Campbell, John 654 2
665 21
666 3 18 42
658 6 2 60

Conway, Richard 665 13
666 11 16 00
667 8 2 50

Chase, Samuel 661 2 9 35

Craggett and Mason 703 9 9 25

Craddock, James 729 22 9 38

Chandler, Jacob 734 3 2 00

Deakin's, Francis heirs
663 8 2 50

Dick and Stuart 598 10
662 6
703 2 30 92

Dulany Walter, sq. 603 lot 2
611 2

National Intelligencer.

Vol. VII FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON CITY SATURDAY OCTOBER 10, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE No. 1572

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH GALE, JUN.
Three times a week.
ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR MUST BE
POST PAID.

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

MRS H. P. KINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a

BOARDING SCHOOL
there, for the education of *Young Ladies*. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air salubrious, and the surrounding country beautiful.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS
Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane) Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tailor, plain Sewing, Making, Netting and various other fashionable Fancy Works, at the rate of *Two Hundred Dollars* per annum, and *Ten Dollars* currency. Bed, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter board and tuition to be a ways paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. H. P. Kins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform and most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, she constantly devotes an inconsiderable portion of her happiness.

Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacation engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance.

Fredericktown, Sept. 10 - 1812

COARSE CLOTHS.

A large quantity of COARSE CLOTHS of American manufacture of different qualities, the coarsest of which are well adapted for servants' clothing, - will be sold by the bale or at retail during this and the succeeding month, at very moderate prices; after which the demand will be resumed, and will enhance their value.

MORGAN & BROWN,
Corner of Jefferson and Bridge streets
Georgetown.

Sept. 24 - 91

THE SUBSCRIBERS

We last received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are now opening (corner of Bridge and Congress streets) an extensive and elegant assortment of DOMESTIC, INDIA, IRON, and ENGLISH GOODS, which they offer for sale, by the piece or otherwise at the most reasonable prices.

Having had in their goods at a very favorable moment, they will be able to sell them generally at the usual prices; and their best endeavors shall not be wanting, to merit a share of public patronage.

H. & A. CATLETT,
Georgetown, April 28 - 11

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

The ACADEMY OF STEVENSBERG being without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am authorized by the Trustees to make that a public advertisement, in respect to a geographical, astronomical, and mathematical, few places more eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about a equal distance from tide water and the mountains; elevated and healthy, near the centre of a populous and wealthy county, and between two other equally so. A complete knowledge of Classical Learning, Mathematics, use of the Globes, Geography, &c. are amongst the duties expected from the Professor.

Any gentleman disposed to offer his services as Professor will be pleased to address me on the subject by letter directed to this place.

F. HANEBOUGH, Jun. President
Stevensberg, Virg. Sept. 19 - 11

MARSHALL'S SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday the 10th inst. on the premises, at the right title, interest and claim of Levi White to and of square 797, containing upwards of 500 square feet, together with the improvement thereon, consisting of one finished Brick Building, two Frame Buildings, and a house &c. The said property was offered for sale at Tompkins's Hotel on the 19th inst. and was sold to the said Levi White and others, and the purchaser at that sale having failed to comply with the terms of the sale, the said property is sold on the 10th inst. above stated, by authority of the court under the condition aforesaid. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A.M. Terms Cash.

WASHINGTON DOYD, Marshal D. C.
October 1 - 12

NOTICE.

WILL be offered a Public Sale on the 10th day of October next, on the premises, for No. 1 and 2, in sq. 771, with the improvements thereon, taken as the property of James D. Barry, to satisfy taxes due the Washington city corporation, which accrued in the name of John C. Gay, James Crawford, Wm. Ryan, and others.

Terms of sale, cash. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Z. WALKER, Co. 34 Ward
October 1 -

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has this day opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office.

THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.

JOHN A. CLEGG
N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year.
August 27 -

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, No. 11.

In which
ONE NUMBER must draw 60,000 dollars and
10 may draw 100,000 dollars.
The first Lottery to be drawn in the United States, G. & R. W. are contractors for
Positively commences on the last Monday in
September, inst. and to be continued three
days in a week.

SCHEME.	
Prizes	Dolls.
3 prizes of 30,000	90,000
2 do. 20,000	40,000
2 do. 10,000	20,000
2 do. 5,000	10,000
2 do. 3,000	6,000
4 do. 2,000	8,000
6 do. 1,000	6,000
10 do. 500	5,000
14 do. 200	2,800
20 do. 100	2,000
44 do. 50	2,200
100 do. 20	2,000
8,000 do. 12	96,000

8,008 prizes Dollars 250,000
47,792 blanks

In the above Lottery there are 20,000 tickets, but only 13,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number, and the two 30,000 dollar prizes must fall to one number; & so may the two 20,000 dollar prizes fall to the same number; or the only stationary capital prizes are the 20,000 dollar which are to be drawn the first number that comes out of the wheel when the Lottery is half over, so that a person buying two tickets of one number, may draw the enormous sum of 100,000 dollars by that one number only. The other capital prizes are liable of being drawn on any day, being all floating, and in every case, two prizes, of equal denomination fall to one number.

Present price of Tickets Ten Dollars, but this being considered the most popular scheme ever offered in this country, it is probable tickets will rapidly rise in price.

The above is the only lottery in Baltimore a present that G. & R. W. will recommend to their customers, though they will keep for sale tickets in all other Baltimore Lotteries.

Tickets sold by Joseph Milligan, at his Book Store, High street, Georgetown, where a regular Check Book will be kept and all information given gratis.
September 17 -

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of halting and felling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renger and Bussard. They forwarn all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB,
DANIEL BUSSARD & Co
Georgetown, Aug. 13 -

Union Bank of Georgetown,

September 29, 1812

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months on the stock in this bank, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Thursday next, the first of October.

By order, D. ENGLISH, Cashier.
Oct. 1 - 3R4v.

BLACK VARNISH

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID OAT, Washington city, Dr. OAT, & GEORGE BOWMAN, Georgetown, and Richard Latta, Alexandria. Great improvements have been made in the art of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and none here before offered to the public has been more highly valued than the *Shining Liquid Blacking*, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the *Shining Liquid Blacking* is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to sully its lustre, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever.

The BLACK VARNISH which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the inestimable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in a tub of water, at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, and found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; and accordingly this preparation is *Water Proof*, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which this Varnish may be applied, together with its pliancy, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.

held by DAVID OAT, & Co.
Pennsylvania avenue.

September 10 - 4R4v

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

It is hereby notified that the subscriber of F. & D. district, South Carolina, or Wilmington, or a Negro Man named T. BLETTON, who is 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away he called himself Wallace. He was by Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Ruben, a Frenchman, again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fulcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina the above slave left the subscriber on the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him.

JOHN LOWRY.
September 29 - 11

TO RENT OR LEASE,

BE MALL
FRAME HOUSE AND LOT

Adjacent to the house of E. B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years.

August 11 -

Presidential Election.

ADDRESS
Of the General Committee of Correspondence, (appointed at a general meeting of the Republican members of the legislature of the state of Pennsylvania,) to the democratic citizens of the

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

On the subject of the Presidential Election.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

At a full and general meeting of the republican members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, relative to the Presidential Election, held at Lancaster, March 7, 1812, the subscribers were appointed by a general committee to correspond with the other committees appointed throughout the state, to address the electors, and fill any vacancy which might take place on the electoral ticket agreed upon and recommended at the above meeting.

In pursuance of the duties, thus honorably imposed upon us, and not from presumption or forwardness, we now address you. The confidence, founded on experience, which we have in your integrity of principle, attachment to republicanism, and devotion to the best interests of your country, have heretofore determined us to remain silent; nor do we know whether we should even now have addressed you, but for the extraordinary effort which are making, and the unprecedented conduct pursuing, to uproot your principles, to league you with federalism, and wear your affectionate esteem from the present Chief Magistrate of the Union.

To effect these objects, addresses and circular letters, from a neighboring state, have been sent into every part of this state, by every established course, and thro' every possible channel which industry and wealth could open. Not content with thus assailing the republican character, and thus endeavoring to divide the republican party of Pennsylvania, another and still more unusual and exceptional mode of electioneering has been resorted to. Self-created committees, composed principally of the officers of government of a neighboring state, have travelled our state up and down, and traversed it in every direction to seduce our citizens from the standard of principle, and induce them to rally round a candidate of whom they know little or nothing; but the name, and whose only hope of success rests on a party which has not yet acquired even a demonstration. This union is one of those anomalous associations with which our country has more than once been cursed, the dangers of which cannot better be described than in an extract of an address of the republican members of the legislature of Pennsylvania on the Presidential Election in 1804.

We could hardly have hoped that a case so strikingly in point could have been found on the file of precedent: "While federalism preponderated in Pennsylvania, no overtures of union or reconciliation were made; but, on the contrary, a system of expulsion of every man who differed from them in opinion from all offices of profit or honor, was openly avowed, and pursued with unremitting diligence. Poiled, however, at length they invite to union and harmony! But listen not to their siren song of pretended friendship and reconciliation, designed only to lure you to destruction! While traitor like, they seem to offer you the hand of cordiality, they are watching an unguarded moment to stab you to the heart. To evince their sincerity, you need only observe the torrents of abuse, virulence, calumny, and detraction, which are necessarily issuing from the federal prints, against Mr. Jefferson, [and Mr. Madison,] from every quarter of the Union.

Citizens, beware of their artful wiles! beware more especially, of pretended republicans, men of third party principles! beware of the "union of honest men!"

If you turn your eyes to our sister state of New York, you there behold an intriguing, ambitious individual fomenting division among the Republicans, that he may rise into office amidst the ruin of those principles he once professed. Happy were it for Pennsylvania, had she not characters of this description also, equally restless, ambitious and dissatisfied, because they are not elevated to the highest stations in the government; to which their fellow-citizens have not thought them entitled, either on the ground of principle, patriotism or talents; but who, notwithstanding, are determined to climb into office, in defiance of true republicans, by forming a coalition with federalists. Great exertions were made by these men previously to the last election; great exertions are now making by men professing republicanism, near your government, to bring about this preposterous union, in order to accomplish their own elevation to office, and restore the ancient order of things.

Pamphlets, tending to this point, addressed to your representatives, are industriously, tho' covertly, circulated, containing sentiments and doctrines that go to sap the very foundations of republicanism, by bringing into disrepute representative government, and inducing a predilection for aristocratical and monarchical institutions; and tending to excite suspicions and jealousies in the public mind, against the measures of the present and preceding legislatures. Far be it from us, fellow-citizens, to excite animosities and discord among you. No; let peace and social harmony mark the character of Pennsylvania. We ardently wish to inculcate those sentiments, both by precept & example; but at the same time we deprecate the monstrous connection of federalism or aristocracy, with republicanism; from the fullest conviction, that such a union would be a certain proleptic to, if not the actual prostration, and total ruin, of the republicanism of Pennsylvania. A well nigh heaven and earth come in contact; as well might fire and water mingle, and the most discordant principles in nature be united, as federalism and republicanism.

This third party scheme fellow-citizens, cannot, we presume have escaped your observation. Scarcely a state in the union, scarcely a county in this state, in which this Hydra has not reared its horrid front: And, though hitherto, it has been blind, it is not yet destroyed. "This plan appears the dernier resort of the federalists. They well know, that the re-election of Mr. Jefferson [Mr. Madison] will be likely to place republicanism on so firm a basis, as not to be sapped or shaken, for at least a century to come. Every artifice which human ingenuity can suggest; and every exertion which desperation can prompt, will be combined to prevent his re-election: But, we confidently trust and believe, that we shall again triumph over all their machinations by adhering strictly to the characters recommended to you as electors.

(Signed)
AARON LYLE, Chairman.
JAMES PEARSON, Secretary.

United States the coming election. We have, we trust, satisfied every man that those presumptions are no foundation in fact, and if they were not shaken the supposition to its center, we have certainly so shaken it as to make us question how we take the assumption of the committee for discrediting facts, and to induce the committee themselves to forgive us if we learn wisdom in the school of experience, and act as those who make assertions that "struck from our station."

No inconsiderable portion of the New York address is taken up in warning the people of the United States to be on their guard against nominations made by members of Congress for fear they should be acting under "improper influence," or even under the influence of "a foreign power." It is true, the addressers declare that "as yet, we hope no foreign power has attempted to influence the election of our chief magistrate;" thus most uncharitably insinuating that which, thank heaven! can obtain no credence in the country, at least not among republicans. It is matter of pride and exaltation to every honest American, that whatever suspicion may have been entertained as to individuals, there is no shadow of evidence to induce a belief that Congress has ever acted under corrupt or foreign influence. The whole object of the attack upon "congressional nomination," is to lessen in public estimation the citizens whom they have nominated. It is a strange expectation, to hope to win the suffrages of republicans by insinuating, and that such a strain of integrity or discernment that the men whom they elect, by their voluntary suffrage, are so wicked and unprincipled as to abandon their duty to their constituents and from "corrupt influence" to lay it prostrate at the foot stool of "a foreign power." It is ungrateful to our feelings to call to your recollection facts which are not honorable to our country, and nothing but the necessity of the case could justify or induce us. If we say aught which shall wound the pride or humble in the dust the vauntings of the committee of New York, they must acknowledge, and the public will do us the justice to recollect, we are not the assailing, we are only the leading party. The committee of New York having, without "the fear of criticism or censure," attacked and most unsparingly reprehended the republican members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States, because they have nominated Mr. Madison as a candidate for the presidency, it will not be considered irregular or foreign to the discharge of our duty if we state a few authentic facts relative to the republican members of the senate and house of representatives of the state of New York, who nominated Mr. Clinton for the same office. If Mr. Madison is to bear all the sins and suspicions laid at the door of those who nominated him, can it be regarded as either ungenerous or unjust, that Mr. Clinton should be loaded with a portion of the crimes and corruption charged by high authority against those who nominated him?

Mr. Clinton was nominated a candidate for the Presidency by the Republican members of the Legislature of New York on the 28th May, 1812. That Legislature had been adjourned from the 27th of March to the 21st May, by governor Tompkins; because, as he declared in his Message, "It appears by the Journals of the Assembly, that attempts have been made to corrupt by bribes four members of that body, to vote for the passage of the bill to incorporate the aforesaid Bank [of America]; and it also appears by the Journals of the Senate, that an improper attempt has been made to influence one of the Senators to vote for the bill." At a meeting of the Republican members, held at Albany the same day on which governor Tompkins pronounced the Assembly, it was resolved that for that act he "merits our warmest thanks and the gratitude of his country." This meeting further declared that the stock of the American Bank \$6,000,000, was "owned principally by foreigners" and that "representations under oath have been made of corrupt attempts to seduce several members of the Legislature." These declarations and resolutions were unanimously concurred in by 59 members; other Republican members thought the Governor had acted "hastily and unadvisedly." Our fellow-citizens will bear in mind that the Bank of America was afterwards incorporated by the New York Legislature. We have thus as evidence, the official Message of governor Tompkins, the Journals of both Houses, and the opinion of a very respectable number of members, to prove that corrupt attempts were made to bribe and seduce several members of the New York Legislature, and that these bribes came out of a fund owned principally by foreigners, and those foreigners known as electioneers. Yet this was the Legislature, so charged and so suspect-

The only candidates now nominated for the Presidency of the United States, are James Madison and De Witt Clinton. Every thing which ingenuity and talent, experience and legal information can adduce in support of Mr. Clinton, is to be found in an address, "to the people of the United States," from a "special committee of the city of New York, acting under the authority of the general committee of correspondence of the state of New York." This we may meet the question fairly, and purpose briefly and candidly to examine this address. We know the importance of the subject, and we shall scrupulously adhere to facts. Neither sophistry nor misrepresentation are necessary to nor misrepresent the cause of truth or promote the great interest of the republic. The election of a chief magistrate, always a momentous epoch, is now more than ever so, because now we are at war. The courage and resources of the nation should be called forth vigorously and promptly. It is only by waging a vigorous war that we can hope for an honorable and lasting peace. The man who now shall be chosen to preside over the destinies of the nation ought to be a long-tried, well-principled, faithful public servant; one whose patriotism has been tested as gold in the furnace; one whose well-regulated and well-stored mind should be the nation's security against rashness or ambition; above all, he should be a citizen known to the whole union, and confided in with a confidence which should never awaken suspicion.

The first passage in the address which attracts our attention, is the declaration that "the state of New York has, by an open nomination of a candidate for the Presidency, entered its formal protest against the practice of congressional nominations." The addressers appear to have been apprehensive that this declaration would either not be implicitly credited, or not have the consideration and weight which they were desirous it should have; they, therefore, very shortly afterwards repeat "we have said the state of New York has entered its protest against congressional nominations." In other paragraphs of the address, it is affirmed that the state of New York has nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency.

This committee have carefully and sedulously attended to every meeting and movement in the state of New York, and throughout the Union, in relation to the presidential election, and they have no where seen a "formal protest" against the practice of congressional nominations by the state of New York; nor have they been able, by any diligence or research, to find that the state of New York has nominated De Witt Clinton for the presidency. The last act of the state of New York respecting "congressional nominations" for the presidency, was so far from "a formal protest against the practice," that it was a decided approbation of them, by giving a large majority of her votes in 1808, the last presidential election, for the candidates that had been previously selected by a "congressional nomination." "The nomination of De Witt Clinton for the presidency, by the state of New York" is no where to be found. The state of New York has had no convention, to ascertain her opinions; therefore, she neither has nor can have, made any nomination. Whether she will, or will not, sanction the nomination made "at a meeting of the republican members of the senate and assembly of the state of New York," we presume not to determine. It is not without regret that we have felt ourselves bound thus positively, and upon the best evidence, to rebut the truth of the allegations made by the New York committee. That "the state of New York has entered its formal protest against the practice of congressional nomination," and that the state of New York has nominated Mr. De Witt Clinton for the presidency, are the main presumptions upon which the New York committee have predicated their hopes of success, and claimed the public vote "in support of the nomination of the hon. De Witt Clinton for the presidency of the

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ed, that nominated Mr. De Witt Clinton, and it is a Committee emanating from the same source, which cries aloud "to the people of the U. States" to take care that their Presidents are not nominated by "corrupt influence," and which with real or affected charity expresses a hope that "no foreign power has attempted to influence the elections of our chief magistrate." We forbear all comment, and submit the facts to the sober judgments of our fellow-citizens, not doubting but they will duly appreciate the labors of the New York Committee, and the merits, claims, and qualifications of their candidate.

The New York Committee having disposed of the Congressional nomination, which they appear to have regarded as the strongest bulwark around Mr. Madison, they proceed to inform the people why the next President of the U. States should be taken from the state of New York. Before we enumerate the pretensions of the state of New York as arrayed by its Committee, we wish to be distinctly understood to protest, in the name of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, against any party or any candidate that attempts to sow the seeds of jealousy and distrust among members of the same community, among sister states, who have a common interest, and ought to be united by a common bond of affection. On behalf of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and we know we deliver their sentiments, we protest against any arrogance of one state over another, or "urging pretensions and claiming superiority," because she is larger or more populous. And lastly, for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, we solemnly protest against any claims to the Presidency, or to any public station, except those which are founded on capability, public services, Republican principles and attachment to the Union. The following are the claims put in by the Committee, on behalf of the state of New York, to show "the propriety of its giving the next President to the Union!"

I. Because "now, for the first time," New York has "put forward its claim."
This claim would be equally just and conclusive as it respects Pennsylvania, or any other state in the Union. This is "the first time" that any state has "put forward its claim" to have one of its citizens made President of the United States.

II. Because the state of New York is not the state of Virginia.
"Virginia influence is a by-word" we admit, but it is only "in the eastern states" among those who make "a by-word" of French influence, and who would make a "by-word" of any body or any thing, that would promise to raise them to power. They would even make "a by-word" of Mr. De Witt Clinton.

III. Because "the resources and population of New York place it in the first rank."
At the late Presidential election, New York ranked with Massachusetts, and after Virginia and Pennsylvania, and no one can charge New York with delay in "putting forward its claim" when she asks to have the first office in the Union, so soon as the Marshal's return gives her a greater number of votes than any one of her sister states.

IV. Because its local situation makes it "one of the fit depositories of power, until the distrust and jealousies between the northern and southern states shall have subsided."
If New York hopes to be the depository of power until the jealousy of eastern federalists against southern and western republicans "shall have subsided," she hopes for what we trust no state will ever enjoy—a perpetuity of power.

V. Because she "is a middle state."
New York is not so much "a middle state" as Virginia, against which the Addressers rail as a southern state, whose influence has become "a by-word in the eastern states."

VI. Because "she is eminently commercial, and most extensively agricultural."
These claims are not sound: her commerce is founded on British and banking capital. She has not the American solid specie capital of Pennsylvania, nor is her agriculture more extensive.

VII. Because "she would be likely to hold the balance even."
This Committee cannot discover upon what the Addressers presume, which can justify an opinion that New York is more "likely to hold the balance even" than any other of her sister states.

VIII. Because it would "conciliate the interests and good wishes of all."
If the New York Committee could only establish this assertion, could only prove it to be true, their labors would be at an end, for certain it is that the people of the U. States will elect the man most likely to conciliate their interests and fulfil their wishes.

IX. Because she is a "frontier state."
Virginia has certainly a much greater extent of "frontier" sea-board than New York, and as certainly would have had a much more extensive inland "frontier," but that, let it be recorded and repeated to the honor of Virginia, she voluntarily ceded to the general go-

vernment the territory now composing the patriotic states of Kentucky and Ohio, and the Indiana and Illinois territories. She set the glorious example of abridging her own power and rank for the general weal. Had not Virginia thus ceded her territory, her "resources and population" would have placed her far beyond New York, and in the "first rank." It is ungracious to wish to degrade a state purely for her patriotism, and it is to be regretted that a respectable Committee, of any State should wish to take advantage of such circumstances, "to put forward its claim," even at the expense of the harmony and integrity of the party of which they profess to be members. It cannot be a good cause that requires thus to be advocated.

X. Because it would be "somewhat of personal gratification" to the gentlemen who are on the Committee.

The voting for a President of the U. States is discharging too high a duty, and involves too many public considerations, to be done purely to "gratify" any individual or committee.

For the reasons, which we have faithfully detailed and briefly answered, the New York Committee think the next President should be from New York; and New York, they say, wishes Mr. De Witt Clinton. They conclude their appeal by saying, "Gratify us in his election."

If, fellow-citizens, these reasons, and the desire personally to gratify the New York Committee, shall be so cogent as to overturn all your former opinions, bear away all your former attachments, and make you forgetful of the eminent services, superior talents, and devoted patriotism, of your present excellent chief magistrate, then will you give your votes to an electoral ticket, yet to be formed, in favor of De Witt Clinton. But if, as we believe, you regard the reasons given as of little weight, and feel no disposition to bestow "somewhat of personal gratification," at the expense of your country, we are confident you will, one and all, vote for the Republican electoral ticket, unanimously recommended by the Republican members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and secure its election by a triumphant majority. Remember the ever worthy to be remembered election of 1808.

Of all the reasons, however, given and relied upon in the address, why Mr. Madison should not be elected, none is labored with so much earnestness and ingenuity, none is considered as of so disqualifying a kind as that he has been recommended by the republican members of Congress: nor is any point more strongly urged in favor of Mr. Clinton, than his being recommended by the state of New York. The New York committee appear not to have known, or to have forgotten, or if not forgotten, have carefully kept out of sight, that Mr. Madison has been any where nominated except by the members of Congress. It will not be a few minutes misspent, fairly to state the nominations and evidences of public opinion in favor of both these gentlemen for the high office for which they are candidates. This we are the more desirous to do as the New York address highly approves of "nominations by individual states." "Who," it asks, "should nominate?" and promptly answers "some among the states." Upon this, their own principle and mode of nominating, we are willing to meet the New York committee.

DE WITT CLINTON has been nominated by the republican members of the Legislature of the state of New York, which state has twenty-nine votes.

He has also been nominated at a private meeting in Lancaster, of nearly 20 persons; among whom, we include the New York travelling committee that were present. He has also been nominated by a public meeting in York county. Both those meetings were composed of men either avowed federalists or non-descriptors, & aliens to the great republican party of Pennsylvania. We had nearly forgotten to mention that at a public meeting in Boston, Mr. Harrison Gray Otis, the particular friend of Mr. Timothy Pickens, announced Mr. Clinton as a candidate for the presidency.

JAMES MADISON has been nominated by the republican members of the Legislature of the United States; of the state of Pennsylvania; of the state of Virginia; of the state of Massachusetts; of the state of New-Hampshire; of the state of Kentucky; of the state of Ohio; of the state of New-Jersey; and of the state of Maryland—which states have one hundred & nineteen votes.

These states include some which are called southern, some eastern, some middle, some frontier, some of the first rank and most of them sound, healthful, republican states.

DE WITT CLINTON's election is advocated by most of the federal newspapers in the Union, but by scarcely any republican newspaper out of the state of New-York.

JAMES MADISON's election is advocated by no federal newspaper, but it is advocated by almost every republican newspaper out of the state of New-York, and several in it.

DE WITT CLINTON's health and success as a candidate for the presidency has never been drank even as a volunteer toast, at any public dinner, no not even in the state of N. York, in the overflowings of the heart upon great and joyful occasions.

JAMES MADISON's health and re-election was among the regular toasts, and was drank with acclamations all over the Union on the birthday of our national independence.

These, fellow-citizens, are powerful and not to be mistaken indications of public sentiment all over the Union, and have proceeded from various and dissimilar, but all associations of republican citizens. It would be a waste of words and time to use any in shewing how infinitely superior are the recommendations of Mr. Madison, and how much stronger the evidence of public opinion in his favor than any which either has been, or can be, adduced in favor of Mr. Clinton. Upon the ground of nomination, Mr. Clinton is as fairly and completely distanced as the most anxious friend of Mr. Madison could desire.

There is an apparent invidiousness in comparing the public services, claims and qualifications of candidates, which this committee would willingly have avoided; but the address of the New-York committee forces it upon us by the manner, any thing but modest, in which Mr. Clinton is characterized.

DE WITT CLINTON has been a member of the legislature of N. York; for a short season a senator of the United States; and is now lieutenant-governor of the state of New York; a major general of the militia of New-York, & mayor of the city of New-York.

Mr. Clinton may have filled all those situations with ability, and thus been a useful citizen of New York; but his usefulness has been confined to that state. He was so short a time upon the national floor that the nation know him not; the nation have not tried, proved and found him honest and capable. If the citizens of New-York have so found him, who can wonder at their zeal to promote him to a more exalted station? But if the citizens of New-York are praiseworthy because grateful for services rendered, shall the nation be suspected of being less sensible, less grateful, and of entertaining a disposition to cast off an old, a faithful, honest and capable servant, only to take one upon trust, and to afford "somewhat of personal gratification" to the committee who recommend him. The very expectation is a libel upon the Union. It is one which their votes will put to shame, and which their zeal in favor of Mr. Madison will prove unfounded.

The New-York committee themselves confess that they felt "much restraint & embarrassment," anticipated "harsh animadversions," were fearful of being considered "as innovators," of being "stigmatized as presumptuous," of their conduct being "imputed to unworthy motives," and of being "opposed with bitterness by many," in consequence of their recommendation of Mr. De Witt Clinton. If such were the apprehensions of the gentlemen who assure us "of the superior worth and qualifications of their candidate," and whose zeal in his behalf was stimulated by the hope of "somewhat of personal gratification," how can it have been possible that they could hope to interest the feelings, and win the good opinions and votes of millions who never heard of Mr. Clinton until they are clamorously called upon to raise him to the chief magistracy of the Union.

Old Congress; Of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States; Of the Convention of Virginia which ratified that Constitution; And of Congress for several sessions; and Secretary of State of the United States; And is now President of the U. States.

No man of character, who respects himself, whatever be his party, prejudices or prepossessions, will have the hardihood to affirm but what in all those stations, Mr. Madison has conducted himself with integrity, patriotism, and the most distinguished ability. His speeches on the floor of Congress were equally admired for the correctness of their principles, and the chastity of their style. His correspondence, while Secretary of state, and his instructions to our foreign ministers, particularly upon the subject of the impressment of our seamen, are among the ablest state papers, and the best defence of neutral rights, which modern times have produced. The firm, impartial and dignified course of his administration has commanded respect and admiration where it has failed to secure esteem, or enforce justice. The messages of the President of the United States are illustrations of the genuine principles of representative democracy, and evince their author to be a great constitutional lawyer, a profound public jurist, well read in the law of nations, intimately acquainted with the rights and wrongs of his country, able to defend the one and avenge the other; in a word, Mr. Madison is the author of the super-eminently excellent exposition of the unjust and intolerable conduct of Great Britain towards the United States, which was presented to Congress on the first of June, and which greatly contributed to determine that body to appeal to arms, and "commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of events," as the only untried means to maintain the rights, the honor, and independence of the country. This Committee have pleasure in concurring with the New York Committee in the declaration that "Mr. Madison has passed through a life of honor and public services." His principles are known, his course of policy certain. His "life" and official conduct are his pledges. In voting for him we know for whom and for what we are voting. We put nothing to hazard; for him, therefore, fellow-citizens, let us vote.

The New York Committee urge no personal objections against the President of the U. States, save only his having been born in Virginia. Had he had the fortune to have been born in G. B. the Committee could not have manifested more solicitude, apprehension, and concern at the prospect of his re-election. The objections against Mr. Madison, as a candidate for the Presidency, are stated, on public grounds, to be—the non-interception of the Jamaica fleet, which the Committee say "escaped capture by some negligent delay at Washington," and the Committee express doubts whether commodore Rodgers knew any thing about the fleet, unless he "accidentally heard of it at sea."

To this charge, the answer is furnished by commodore Rodgers himself, who, in his official dispatch, declares that he had heard of the Jamaica fleet "previous to his leaving New York on the 21st of June;" on which day he was joined "by the United States, Congress, and Argus," and that his orders were under date of the 18th of June, the very day on which the bill declaring war had passed the Senate, in which House it had been delayed, by the advocates of Mr. Clinton, so long as to permit the Jamaica fleet to escape capture.

Again, the New York Committee complain that we have not an army "attacking the Floridas at the same time" that we have an army marching against Canada.

This charge also lies against the advocates of Mr. Clinton, who contrived to have the bill which had passed the House of Representatives for "attacking the Floridas," negatived in the Senate, thus compelling the President to withdraw the U. States' troops which were in the Floridas, and prohibiting him from marching others against them. We should be gratified to believe that the New York Committee were unacquainted with these facts; but their opportunities forbid this conclusion, and compel us, however unwillingly, to consider the charge as "a measure of electioneering policy."

The "permission to carry on trade with Spain and Portugal" is vehemently urged by the New York Committee against the re-election of Mr. Madison, although the Committee must have known that the "permission" did not originate with the President, but was a measure of Congress. It is passing strange to hear the advocates of the "commercial interests of the Union" railing against the President, because Congress did not hermetically seal all the ports of the Union. Such reasoning may be "judged tanning," but it is certainly neither candid nor convincing.

mitted to your judgment the arguments and reasons given by the friends of Mr. Clinton, why he should be elected President of the United States; and have replied to them as briefly as could, & with a fairness which we think will not be questioned even by those who differ from us in opinion. The expected and unavoidable length, which the Address of the New York Committee has led us, prevents us from detailing many sound and cogent reasons in favor of the candidate whom your Representatives, in the State Legislature and in Congress, have agreed to support.

The gentleman who is nominated by the Democratic party as Vice-President is Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts, a citizen of distinguished talents, integrity and Republican principles, well known from his public services and qualifications. He was before the Revolution a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts. At the dawn of the momentous era he was elected one of the Committee of Public Safety and Supply. He was a member of the Old Congress, and voted for and signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Convention that framed the Constitution of the United States. Has been Minister to the French Republic, and Governor of Massachusetts. The duties attached to all which stations he discharged with fidelity and advantage to his country.

James Madison and Elbridge Gerry, as candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, are citizens so known, so respected, so esteemed, throughout the U. States, that the mention of their names in any company from Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic to the Lakes, would call forth merited panegyric, and interesting recollections of important public events in which they have borne distinguished parts.

For such men Pennsylvania will vote, because such are the men whom it delighteth her to honor.

In conformity to usage, this Committee have taken the usual means to ascertain that all the candidates placed upon the Electoral Ticket will vote for James Madison as President, and Elbridge Gerry as Vice-President, of the United States. From some of the Committee we have heard, and from some we daily expect to hear. All the electors from whom we have heard, have cheerfully declared their determination to vote for the above gentlemen for the offices designated. We hope hereafter to give you the necessary assurances in the name of all the candidates for whom your suffrages are solicited.

With sentiments of respect and high consideration, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves,

Your Fellow-Citizens.
JACOB HOLTGATE,
JOHN BINNS,
JOHN GEYER,
JOHN PORTER.

Committee-Room,
Philadelphia, Sept. 16.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTORAL TICKET.

Charles Thompson.	Isaac Worrell.
Paul Cox.	Michael Baker.
Joseph Engle.	Jens A. Davis.
James Fulton.	Edward Couch.
John W. Stehll.	David Fullerton.
Hugh Glasgow.	Robert Smith.
Samuel Smith.	Charles Shoemaker.
Nathaniel Michler.	John Murray.
James Mitchell.	Arthur Moore.
Clement Paine.	James Storenson.
Henry Alshouse.	David Morse.
Abiah Minor.	Adamson Tranehill.
David Mitchell.	

FOR SALE.

On Thursday the 15th inst. at the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Charles F. Polk, in F street, an insolvent debtor, consisting of the following articles:

- Two Mahogany dining Tables,
- Two Card Tables, Mahogany,
- One Mahogany Bureau,
- Two Carpets and some Carpeting,
- Two Looking Glasses,
- Two pair brass Andirons,
- Tongs and Shovel,
- Five Landscapes painted in oil,
- 2 pair Card-tables,
- 3 dozen Windsor Chairs,
- 1 Wash Stand and Ewer,
- 1 Repair Closet,
- Some China, Glasses, &c.
- A variety of Kitchen Furniture,
- 1 Walnut Cradle, 1 Pine Chest, and a variety of small articles not enumerated.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock
WM. REILLY,
THOS. HUGHES, Trustees.

The creditors are requested to furnish their accounts on or before the 1st Nov. next N. B. At the same time and place a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock will be sold Three valuable LOTS, two of them in square 456, near the Post Office, and the other in square No. 493. A credit of 4 and 6 months will be given, upon receiving notes with approved endorser.

Sale to be at Davis's, and without reserve.
FORREST & BEALE, Auctioneers.

At the same time will be offered many more LOTS, advantageously situated.

Prize George's colony, ss. Oct. 2, 1812. I hereby certify that Henry Yost, of the town of Hladensburg, hath this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a Bright Squirrel GELDING, appears to be 4 or 5 years old next spring; has a long star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, his two hind legs white, a small white spot on each side his neck, and about 14 and 1-2 hands high, switch tail, trots and gallops, unshod.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written.
THOMAS BOWIE,
N. B. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take him away.
HENRY YOST.



WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10.

The Presidential Election draws near. Our readers are already sufficiently apprized that JAMES MADISON has been nominated by an unusually great majority of the Republican Members of Congress as a candidate for the Republican suffrage for the office of President, and that his nomination has been approved by every general meeting of persons calling themselves Republican throughout the Union, with the exception of the Republican members of the Legislature of the state of N. York, they having nominated DEWITT CLINTON for that office, who is expected by his friends to receive the support of the Federal Party. So completely, however, has this party veiled their conduct and designs in mystery and concealment, that it is yet difficult to say to whom their votes will be given, but probably to whomsoever will support the Republican candidate. It is therefore supposed Mr. Clinton will receive their undivided support. Meanwhile a Federal Convention at Staunton, in Virginia, has nominated RUFUS KING, of New-York, as a candidate for the office of President. For the office of Vice-President ELDRIDGE GERRY has been nominated in the same manner as Mr. Madison was for the higher office. JARED INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, has been spoken of by the friends of Mr. Clinton; and WM. DAVIE, of South-Carolina, is nominated by the Staunton Convention.

On the approach of the Election the political drama assumes a higher interest; and, as it progresses to its denouement, we find the dramatical incidents of plot and counterplot unusually complicated, but easily developed and explained. The scene will no doubt wind up in the old style—corruption and intrigue will be put down, and virtue prove triumphant. Meanwhile, although we have hitherto stood pretty much aloof, silent spectators of the shiftings of the scenery, and the entry of the principal personages on the stage, we shall now take the privilege of spectators to express our opinions of the merits of the performers. With this view we this day copy the address of the Republican Central Committee of Pennsylvania, as expressing most forcibly and clearly the sentiments expressed by us at an early day, and which we have uniformly entertained, on the subject of the Presidential Election.

Maryland Election Returns.

(Continued.) FOR CONGRESS. In Montgomery county, A. C. Hanson, Federal, has 2578 votes; Mr. Linthicum 1664. Mr. Hanson's majority in the whole district is 914. In Prince George's county, Joseph Kent, Republican, has 666 votes, and Arch. Vanhorn, Federal, 874. In Anne Arundel, Mr. K. has 1243, & Mr. V. 878. In the whole district his majority is 148. In Talbot, Robert Wright, republican, has 711 votes, and Saml. W. Thomas, federal 739; in Caroline, Mr. Wright has 682, and Mr. Thomas 695. Mr. Wright is probably re-elected. In Dorchester county, C. W. Goldsborough, federal, has 1197, Mr. Williams 729. Mr. G. is doubtless re-elected.

In Baltimore city and county, the votes were, for Alex. McKim 4366; for Nicholas R. Moore 4273; for Peter Little 3818. The two first gentlemen are therefore elected.

Table with columns for candidates and vote counts. Includes sections for 'FOR ASSEMBLY' and 'Cecil County'.

Table listing candidates and their respective vote counts for various counties and districts.

Table titled 'RECAPITULATION' showing totals for Republican and Federal parties across various counties.

There is but little doubt of a federal majority in the House of Delegates.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the Army of the United States, have become sensible of their offences, and are desirous of returning to their duty:

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to (SEAL) be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of October, A. D. 1812, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-seventh.

JAMES MADISON, By the President.

JAS. MONROE, Secy of State.

From the Boston Patriot.

GULL CATCHING!—The prospect of enjoying lucrative offices is held out to certain republicans as a reward of that apostasy, which with the aid of federalism is expected to elevate Mr. Clinton to the Presidential chair. To one of a very influential character, has been promised a princely situation with all its profitable appendages. Now we very well know that the gentleman alluded to has too much respect for his own reputation, and has given too many pledges of principle, to receive that place as a recompense for political knavery—and yet, for the advantage of the republican cause, we could wish that he, or any other good man, had the place of the present incumbent—and very much wonder at the folly and short sightedness of the junto in promising it to another.

From a late Irish paper.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

If any of the relations, or next of kin, of one Mr. Guinea, who about the year 1800, was much seen in England, and believed to have been an Englishman, will give information where he may now be met with, they will be handsomely rewarded for their trouble, on applying to Mr. John Bull, Grosvenor Lane, Blowbladder Street, N. B.—A proportionate reward will be given for information relative to his son, Mr. Half a Guinea, or his nephew, Master Seven Shilling Piece.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—I was very sorry to see an advertisement in your paper of last week, inviting the relations of the next of kin to give an account of my old friend Mr. Guinea. I do not think it fair that so respectable a gentleman's name should have been made a subject of a public advertisement, unless it could be proved that all other methods of finding out his residence had failed. But as I am not acquainted with the author of the advertisement, I am under the necessity of answering it through the same channel. The fact is, sir, that Mr. Guinea, a few years ago, finding that there was a rumour upon him, was obliged to retire to the Continent for a while, and principally in order to prosecute a suit at law with one Mr. Exchange, and should this be decided in his favor, there can be no doubt of his appearing again in this country.

As for his son, Mr. Half Guinea, and his nephew, Mr. Seven Shilling Piece, the former went into the paper-making line a few years ago, and in partnership with Mr. Stilling, a round, smooth faced gentleman, endeavored to carry on his father's business, and has been pretty successful in it, notwithstanding the strange conduct of one King, an Irishman, who, on being introduced to him by a tenant, took the latter by the throat, and swore he would turn him out of house and hold, if he did not produce the old gentleman. This so frightened our young paper-maker, that he immediately applied to the Justices in Westminster, and obtained a passport, without which he would have been afraid to carry on his trade. As to the nephew, Master Seven Shilling Piece, I have not seen him for some time. I have been told, indeed, that he was addicted to bad women, and other evil courses, and some think that he went abroad after his uncle. He was always, however, a poor busy thing; and many who wished to have a haul of his company, complained

that he snipt through the fingers they knew not how.

In the mean time, I have no doubt that we shall one day see our old friend Mr. Guinea among us, and learn to value his worth a little more than we did; and although I did not directly allude to your correspondent, and his advertisement, I must say, that since my old friend's absence, some very strange Reports have been circulated, which I believe he will soon be able to refute.—I am, Sir, yours,

OLD BULLION.

Richmond, K. Sept. 19.

On the 15th inst. the citizens of Madison county met in this place for the purpose of raising an efficient corps to march immediately to the aid of our suffering frontier brethren. Never was there a more universal expression of patriotic feeling. After being addressed by Capt. R. A. Stungus, G. Walker, and Gen. Green Clay, three companies of mounted volunteers immediately rallied round the standard of their country. They marched for Louisville on yesterday evening, where they will receive further orders. They find their own provision, arms, and ammunition; and expect to be absent for two months. Madison county has now furnished six companies of as brave men as ever appeared in the field—twice the number called for by the general government. Did the same brave and patriotic spirit pervade the eastern states, this war would speedily terminate in an honorable peace.

Louisville, K. Sept. 24.

Between the 17th and 23d inst. crossed at the upper and lower ferries twelve hundred and ten mounted riflemen and musketeers; and expected to cross this day about four hundred more, who arrived yesterday and this morning; to join the army under the command of major-gen. Hopkins.

These men have volunteered their services, for a short period, at the call of gov. Harrison and the Governor of this state; and have equipped themselves and found the necessary provisions for 30 days.

The alacrity which every grade of citizens in this state and in the western country show on the occasion, and the general disposition to obey their country's call, must convince the British and their savage allies, their victory in Upper Canada will be of short duration.

Lexington, K. September 29.

General Winchester took command of the army at Fort Wayne on the 9th inst. and governor Harrison, with 200 mounted volunteers, was to depart on a secret expedition. The president of the United States has since conferred on governor Harrison the command of the whole north-western army, where general Winchester may remain or not, at his option; otherwise he is to be placed in the army of general Dearborn. The confidence reposed in Harrison by the people of Kentucky and Ohio, are said to have influenced the president in adopting this measure.

Kentucky Volunteers.—We understand that general Hopkins has written to governor Shelby that a greater number of Kentucky volunteers had arrived at Vincennes than the service required! In consequence of which the gov. had discharged a number of them at Louisville. More than 1200 are said to be returning home, mortified because it is not put in their power to fight their country's battles. But they continue to hold themselves in readiness to relieve and assist, if occasion require it, their brethren in arms. Many other volunteers are on their march to Louisville, who have not heard of this order.

A glut in the market.—An old Kentucky warrior, when informed on his march to Louisville of gov. Shelby's order to discharge the volunteers from further service, expressed himself in this manner: "Well, Kentucky has often glutted the market with flour, hemp, pork and tobacco—and now, quite in character, she has done it with VOLUNTEERS."

St. Louis, Missouri, Sept. 19.

Arrived here on Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, from Michillimackinac, by way of the Ouisconsin, Messrs. Cabanne and Cheine, with two barges laden with Indian Goods. The property was immediately noticed and seized by Gov. Howard, as violatory of our non-intercourse laws, and waits the investigation of the proper tribunal. Next day arrived here another barge from the same place, laden with maple Sugar &c which has also been seized. Mr. Cabanne was told that the Indians had gone to Prairie du Chien to plunder that place of the American property which was left there by our traders, when driven from thence last April. On their arrival near Fort Belle Vue, they were told by the Sacs that the Fort was then besieged by a strong body of Indians, and lower down they said some of the Winabagos, who were wounded in the attack; they he learned that the Indians had expended all their powder and were about to proceed home for more, to make another attack on the place; a few miles below the fort, they met with Capt. Stark, in a barge going on to the relief of the garrison, with 17 of Capt. Boon's Rangers and 19 regular soldiers from Belle Fountain. We hope they may be able to fight their way into the Fort.

Marietta, Ohio, October 3.

On Monday last about 300 Virginia militia embarked at Little Kanhawa, for Point Pleasant, at the mouth of Great Kanhawa.

On Thursday about 200 from Monongalia County passed on for the same rendezvous.

On the same day arrived 1 light infantry and 1 rifle company from Pittsburg, (12 months men) in complete uniform. Their appearance was very good.

In company with the last, was General Clarke and the Indians who accompanied him to Washington. We are told they were much pleased with their visit. Some of the American officers are

said to have been very badly treated by the British after the surrender at Detroit; and it is stated that one of our men was tortured and put to death near Malden.

New-Orleans, Sept. 3.

The United States brig Cyren, capt. Carrol, that sailed the 30th of June, with Spanish passengers for La Vera Cruz, was treated while in that port very coolly by the governor and other officers. Captain Carrol asked no favors, only liberty to get a few casks of water, which was granted him—and fortunately he arrived in Pascagoula Bay before the late hurricane, and rode it out without any damage.

September 5.

On Thursday the General Assembly held an election for two Senators to represent this State in the Congress of the United States—the polls were as follows:—

Table listing candidates for Senators: Mr. Desirehan (21), Mr. Magruder (21), Mr. Brown (16), Mr. Fragmentin (6), Mr. Livingston (2).

The two first were elected.

The Steam-Boat that was employed by the Quarter-Master to carry troops and stores to Fort St. Philip, returned on Wednesday night; and we are happy to inform the public that there is no enemy at the Balize, nor is the mouth of the Mississippi blockaded, nor Fort St. Philip menaced.

Sloop of war Brazen is still off the S. W. Pass. By the late gale she lost her masts, but having the brig Warren ready at hand, took her masts and rigging to refit the Brazen, so as she may reach Pensacola. The Brazen has captured the schooner Maria, from Trinidad, with coffee, and sent her to Pensacola.

Norfolk, October 5.

It is with real satisfaction we learn, that the Judge of the admiralty court for this district has ordered all British Goods now under seizure within his jurisdiction, by virtue of the Non-Importation law, to be delivered up to the owners, they giving bond to abide the future adjudication of the property. We hope, notwithstanding the present gloomy appearance of the town, with respect to commerce to see in a few days a bustle among our merchants and store-keepers, that will cause at least a temporary flow of business, and serve to remind us of our former prosperity. The vessels now in this port whose cargoes will be released in consequence of this salutary regulation, are, ships Tom Hazard, Carman, from Liverpool; Active, Devereux, London; Georgian, Chamberlin, Liverpool; and brig Ariadne, Smith, from London; cargoes, chiefly bale goods, hardware and cutlery. The Tom Hazard was captured by a private armed vessel, and is now in possession of the captors; the rest were taken possession of by the Revenue Cutters. We sincerely congratulate our mercantile citizens upon a prospect of saving their property from the storms of war.

New York, October 6.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Last evening arrived at this port the Portuguese brig General Sivera, Popez, in 46 days from Lisbon. By this arrival we learn, verbally, that the city of Madrid, the capital of Spain, has been taken from the French, by Lord Wellington. Mer. Adv.

Exchange Coffee-House,

Boston, Oct. 3.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Messrs. Lang & Turner,

I have received this day a letter from my correspondent, dated Salem, Friday evening, 10 o'clock, which mentions the arrival of the privateer brig Montgomery from a cruise; of her taking 4 prizes, and the ship Lady Gallatin, from Liverpool for New York, with a licence, which she put a prize master on board of, and ordered for N. York. From the Lady Gallatin the Montgomery obtained a London paper of the 21st of August and one of the 17th, which were endorsed to me. From them I have made the following extracts.

London, Aug. 21.—(From the Courier.)

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH BY THE RUSSIANS.

"We can now account for the delay of the transmission of French bulletins to this country. The last received was dated on the 25th of last month. The French have had no favorable intelligence to announce. Since the date of the last Bulletin, they have been worsted in every encounter with the Russians. On the 25th they attacked Bagration's vanguard, but were repulsed with the loss of 8000 men. On the same day they attacked the main Russian army, but were defeated with the loss of 6000 men. On the 30th and 31st, Oudinot attacked the Russians, but was beaten with great slaughter, having 5000 killed and wounded, 3000 taken prisoners, besides baggage and ammunition. This is a most favorable outset."

"An article from Konigsberg talks of some success gained by the Russians at Eihaucaur Mittau, on the 21st ult. How great it must have been, we may infer from the total silence of the French Bulletins respecting it."

Lisbon, August 19.

Entry of the Great Lord in Madrid. I promised that as soon as I should receive certain information of our army

having entered Madrid I would send it to the Printing Office; I am not accustomed to break any word.

The Great Lord entered on the 11th at day break, the hitherto unfortunate, but constant, and first in patriotism in Spain, the beautiful city of Madrid.

It is impossible to describe the applause and enthusiasm with which the Deliverer of the Spanish people was received there by the inhabitants.

Brigadier General D'Urban, commanding the Portuguese cavalry, pursued the enemy's cavalry, and made a great slaughter.

King Joseph, abandoned by his own troops, by Marmont, and by Soult, took the resolution to fly to Valencia, and put himself under the protection of Suchet.

The expedition from Cadiz of 7000 men disembarked at Huelva, in the county of Niebla.

Soult on the 12th and 13th held Councils of War, relative to the course that he was to pursue.

The siege of Cadiz is at this time raised.

The Anglo Spanish expedition from the Mediterranean positively landed at Villa Nova de Sijes, between Barcelona and Tarragona.

His Excellency Marshal Beresford, on the 15th August was considerably better.

A riot took place at Sheffield Aug. 15, in consequence of the high price of Flour. A paper was drawn up by the populace, which most of the flour dealers were obliged to sign, engaging to sell flour at 3s. per stone. Lord Milton made a speech to the populace, and told them they must endeavor to wait until the harvest was got in, at which they were much infuriated. The mob threw several stones at his Lordship, but the military protected him. Flour had been selling of late for 9s. per stone.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

Swedish Decree.—Art. 1. From the 15th of August all the ports of Sweden shall be opened to vessels of every flag and nation; but every foreign vessel is only allowed to import such goods as are either produced or manufactured in that very country or its colonies.

2. All goods imported by foreign vessels, to pay ten per cent more duty than such as arrive in Swedish ones; every vessel acting against the above order, and imports such goods as are not derived from her home country, shall be confiscated, together with its cargo.

3. Swedish vessels are allowed to import all goods from every part of the world. The exports are equal for Sweden as for foreign vessels.

STOCKHOLM, July 20.

The troops assembled for some time are now embarked, and will soon lose sight of their native shores, for a grand and decisive enterprise. Their destination is not Dutch, in the first instance, as many have supposed, nor must you expect to see the Swedish colors flying on the ramparts of Colberg, but the Prussian flag, freed from all control, will once more wave there in independence. All ideas of conquest and aggrandisement are disavowed by the Triple Alliance; and it has been resolved upon by our Crown Prince, that no selfish considerations shall interfere with the grand object of the Allies.

MARRIED.

On Thursday the 1st inst. by the R. B. Bishop Cliggett, at Belle Field, P. George's county, GEORGE WASHINGTON BISCOE, Esq. to Miss HANNAH S. COEN, second daughter of Benj. Oden, Esq.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

The Shareholders of the Washington Library are informed that the first Annual Payment is now due, and will be immediately called for to meet in part the payment for a large and most valuable addition of Books, recently made to the Library: With the same view those subscribers who have not paid the full amount of their shares are earnestly requested to pay up the same without delay to the Treasurer or to the Librarian, who is duly authorized to receive it. It is confidently hoped that no subscriber by withholding what is due will permit the credit of the Company to be affected, and prevent the Directors from enlarging the stock.

It may not be improper to state that several Donations have been made to the Library, and and to express the wish that an example, so laudable, may be extensively followed.

By order of the Directors,

JAMES LAURIE, Pres.

October 10—3.

THE WASHINGTON ACADEMY.

The Superintending Committee of the Washington Academy hereby inform the citizens in general, that Mr. Newton Bradlee, whose credentials show that he has been long and acceptably employed as a teacher in various parts of the Union, has been appointed to conduct the English Department of said Institution; and they trust that from the respectable character Mr. Bradlee sustains, his employments will be amply satisfied with the appointment.

JAMES MADISON, PHINEAS BRADLEY, } Sup. Com. JAMES LAURIE, } Oct 10—3.

TO RENT.

And premises given early next month, A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE. It is situated on 10th st. near the Theatre. For healthiness it is surpassed by none in this city, and is particularly adapted to a private family. The terms will be moderate. Apply to N. B. DE KRAFFT.

O. Mr. JAMES MOORE, next door to the premises. October 10—3.

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Washington City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of ROBERT UNDERWOOD, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, on or before the 30th April next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, in the year 1812. JOHN LEVETT TOOD, Adm.

National Intelligencer.

[VOL. XII] FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON CITY TUESDAY OCTOBER 13, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE No. 1873

AN ACT
For the relief of William Hewitt.
BE it enacted by the Board of Aldermen and Board of Common Council of the City of Washington, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to pay, out of any monies in the Treasury, to William Hewitt, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, being appropriated for the purpose of compensating him for his services as Clerk of the first Chamber of the City Council between the second Monday in June eighteen hundred and eleven, and the second Monday in June, eighteen hundred and twelve, and for extraordinary duties performed by him within the above period.

JAMES HEWITT,
President pro tempore of the Board of Common Council.

ALEX. McCORMICK,
President of the Board of Aldermen.

Approved, September 7, 1812.
DANIEL RAPINE, Mayor.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office, Washington City, Oct. 1, 1812.

A
Franklin Anderson
Jacob Albert
Capt. James Alford

B
Lieut. Gabl Barbour
James A. Bayard, junr
Maj. George Bomford
Harry Bascome
John R. Bell
John Beane
Capt. James V. Ball
William B. own
David Barlow
Abner B. well
Capt. Jas. Bankhead 2
Rev. J. Breckenridge
Thomas Giddle
La. James Biddle
Samuel Burch
John Burrows

C
Mrs. Colson
Charles Claar
Francis Copeland
Lawson A. Clarke
Robert C. Cully
Henry Carroll
M. Camer
Edward Carter
George Childs
Ebenezer H. Cummins
Edward C. K. 2
Ms. Sally Carter
James Creege

D
James Dever
George Drake
Mary Dunning
John Douglass
John Dyer
Thomas Douglass
Dennis Daugherty 2
Henry Deatop

E
Dr. Thomas Ewell 5
Thomas Emerson
Z. Y. Edmund
John Eddis
E. E. tel
Mr. Ehrue
Ryan Evans
Midas Sam A. Eakin 2
La. Jesse D. Edrott

F
Mrs. Fisher
Charles Fitzcraft
Robert Frazier
Wm. M. Fisher 2
Richard Freeman
Arthur Forbes

G
Capt. Ch. K. Gardner
Joseph Gibson
Julius Gorman
George Gordon 2
Frederick S. Gibbon 2
Captain Ch. G. G. 10
Thomas G. Gillis 3
Anthony G. Glin
John Gregg
Capt. James Gibson
Capt. John Gray
Capt. Wm. G. G. 10

H
Hon. David Humphreys
Capt. Spotswood Hunt 2
Lt. Thos. Howson
Levi M. Hardy
Captain Halsey
Wm. Hodges
Captain Hunt
Matthew Henderson
Capt. R. D. Hopkins
John Horner
Wm. Harvey
Francis H. Harrier
James Higgs
Dev. Havens
Capt. A. F. Huff

I
Simon Johann
R. C. Jennings 4
Ralph Izard 2
Thomas Johnston
P. J. Jewett
Charles G. Jones
William Jefferson
Thomas Jenkins

K
Dr. David C. Kerr
Capt. Wm. King 3
Gen. Jas. Kerr
Wm. Knowles

L
Lieut. Lebas de Clermont
Wm. Latham
Wm. Loring
Mrs. Lucia Long
Wm. Lucas
John Lowry 2
Mrs. Lukins
John Lawrence
Joseph Love

M
Captain Peter Muhlenburg
Burg, Senior Lieut.
of the Constellation
Sam. Magruder
Jared Mansfield 4
James Middleton
James Meture

John M. rphy
Lieut. Thomas M'Do
M. W. R. Marrant
Joseph McCracken
Capt. H. Middleton 2
Mrs. M. Magruder
Mrs. Mize
Elizabeth B. B. Mayhew
D. Joseph W. New 6
M. Owens 3
Wm. A. Ogden
Francis Oliver
Josiah Palmale
Octavius A. Page 2
James A. Porter
Wm. B. Parnely 2
Wm. Platt
Jane P. P. 2
George P. P. 2
Charles P. P. 2
Samuel P. P. 2
Wm. B. Page
Wm. Pinckney at H.
Burford's
Samuel Russell 2
Alexander Rodgers
Dan. Russell
Dr. J. H. Robinson
Br. Rawlings
Richardson
Wm. Rivers
James Revell
Henry Randles
John R. Roberts
Me. Riley
Sarah Robertson
Mrs. Amelia Short
Samuel Smith 5
Col. Peter Schuyler
Littlebury Slaughter
Francis Sterne
Capt. Eljah Swift
Isaac Smith
Joseph G. Swift
Lt. John S. Shubrick 5
Sam. Spake
Hartford Sweet
Mrs. Simpson
John F. Sherburne
Benj. Stulhard
Z. A. Samson
John Stewart
Joseph Sharp
Burkner Thurston 15
Mr. Turner
Lt. Ch. Thompson 2
Lt. A. W. Thompson 3
Capt. John Turner 2
Mrs. Thomson
Joseph Y. Thomas
Rev. J. W. Thompson
Thomson M. Taylor
Wm. Thoininger
John A. Todd
Sam. Todd
Wm. B. Underwood
Nicholas Vase
Henry Vanneter
Ann White
John Williams
Francis Webb
Jeremiah White
Mrs. Sarah Winder
John A. Winder
John Williams
David Walker
Samuel White
Thomas Wilson
Mrs. Elmer West
Edward W. 2
David Whittlesey
Mrs. Sarah Winder
Mildred Webster
Anthony Wolfe
Henry Woods
Zadach Wilson
Mrs. Martha Young
Wm. Young

RICHARD DAVIS,
Sign of the Golden Ship, at the corner of Bridge and H. St. just received and has for sale, best super fine, fine and coarse, domestic and imported Cloths, Key-cases, Stockinets, Flannels, Gauze, worsted Hosiery, Cambric, Muslin assorted colors, Cards and Veilings, Indian Cottons, domestic Fustians, 4-4 brown Linens, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention; and has as usual on hand an extensive assortment of ready-made Gentlemen's Clothing and Clothing for Servants; and is constantly making and will make any description of Clothing for any gentleman from the best super fine to the lowest grade of cloths our markets will afford, and pledge himself to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to give him a call.
In addition to the above he has Gentlemen's fine Frocks and a handsome assortment of Ladies and Misses Monoccos.
October 1—w4

A TEACHER WANTED.
ONE who can come well recommended, for sobriety and attention, and who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, and the Mathematics, will meet with encouragement by a plying to Wm. BREWER, a few miles below the mouth of Monoccos, in Montgomery county Maryland.
October 6—w5

RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, district of Columbia, on the 20th of September last, a Black Girl, who calls herself SARAH, and says she was sold by a Mr. George Hillary of Prince Georges county, Md. to a trader of Negroes, the name of whom she does not recollect, and from whom she made her escape. She is 5 feet 2 inches high, and slender made; her clothing hard to describe, being much worn. The owner is desired to come and prove her and take her away, or she will be sold for her jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.
C. T. PET, Keeper of the jail for W. Boyd, Marshal.
October 8—w5

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.
WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 17th December next at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the corporation of Washington City for taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with interest and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz:
John Appleton, S. of sq. 505 whole D. C. sq. 608 Lot 10
61 10
1125 7 8 9 10
1126 part 6 7 8 9
1127 9 10 11
1128 3 4 5
1129 10 11 12 13
1132 3 4 5 6
1133 7 8 9
1134 3 4 5
1135 9 10 11
1136 3 4 5 6
1137 7 8 9 10
1138 3 4 5
1139 6 7 8
1140 3 4 5
1144 6 7 8 9
1141 3 4 5 6
1142 10 11 12
1143 3 4 5
1144 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1146 9 10 11 12
729 78
John Mercer, sq. 86 lot 2
sq. 433 lots 1 6 7 8
456 12 13
493 6 39 65
Henry Massey sq. 452 1 2 3 4 10 11 11 60
Wm. Matthews sq. 488 2 3 10 42
Martin and Ward sq. 368 13 19 20 21
sq. 370 3 4
373 11
401 9
403 2
424 3 4 5
426 1 4 10
427 1 12
446 1 2
449 5 6 7 8
450 3
481 5
482 2 3 4
484 3 4 8
513 16 17
514 9 11 15
515 3 9 14 15 16 17 18
523 7
525 1 3
528 1 49 8
John A. O'Neil, heirs sq. 518, 1 3 5 7
sq. 570 1 3 5
572 1
573 2 4 6
573 2 4 6
540
John A. O'Neil, heirs sq. 456 part 7
Isaac Pollock 38 19 20
256 part 3
2 8 17 28
288, 2 3
457 2
533 3 19
160 66
Pratt, Francis and others, sq. 33,
lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
sq. 84, lot 1
145, 1 2 7 8
146, 1 2 3
147 4
168, 9 0 11
238, 6 7 10 11 12 15 16
whole of sq. 266 268 269,
q. 293 1 2 7 8 11 12 13
p. 17 18
whole of sq. 298, 299,
sq. 349, 1 2 6 8
whole of sq. 351 354 384 385,
386 387 388, 434 435,
436 464,
q. 500 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 31 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
41 42 43
part of sq. 502 503,
sq. 504, whole
533, 13 15 16 17
whole of sq. 540 541 542 543,
545 546 546 547 547 547,
549 549 591 592 596,
W. 604 W. 606 297 352,
473,
q. 584 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24
whole of sq. 588 590 597,
q. 630 1 3 5
635 2 3 5 6 9 19
638 1 2 3
639 1
640 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18
641, whole
642 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 19
643 1 4 5 6 15
E. 643 2
S. 643, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 28
644 1 5 7
W. 645 1 2 3 4 5
725 13
756, 6 7 8
872 13 14 15
898 8 9 10
973 4 5 6 7 8 20 21
989, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22
991, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
995, 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18
1001 4 5
S. 1019 1 2 4
1020 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35
36 37 38
1021 1
1022 2
1023 4 5 7 8 9 10
1024 1 2 3 7
1038 5 6 7 8 9 10
1045 9 10 12
1046 2 14 15
1047 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19
20
1048, 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23
1079 2 4 7 8 9 12
1080 1
1113 1 2 3 4 5 6 *\$3457 12
*\$2182 30 of this amount (due from 1802 to 1809 inclusive) was heretofore distributed for, and an injunction obtained from the Chancery Court of the District

1125 7 8 9 10
1126 part 6 7 8 9
1127 9 10 11
1128 3 4 5
1129 10 11 12 13
1132 3 4 5 6
1133 7 8 9
1134 3 4 5
1135 9 10 11
1136 3 4 5 6
1137 7 8 9 10
1138 3 4 5
1139 6 7 8
1140 3 4 5
1144 6 7 8 9
1141 3 4 5 6
1142 10 11 12
1143 3 4 5
1144 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1146 9 10 11 12
729 78
John Mercer, sq. 86 lot 2
sq. 433 lots 1 6 7 8
456 12 13
493 6 39 65
Henry Massey sq. 452 1 2 3 4 10 11 11 60
Wm. Matthews sq. 488 2 3 10 42
Martin and Ward sq. 368 13 19 20 21
sq. 370 3 4
373 11
401 9
403 2
424 3 4 5
426 1 4 10
427 1 12
446 1 2
449 5 6 7 8
450 3
481 5
482 2 3 4
484 3 4 8
513 16 17
514 9 11 15
515 3 9 14 15 16 17 18
523 7
525 1 3
528 1 49 8
John A. O'Neil, heirs sq. 518, 1 3 5 7
sq. 570 1 3 5
572 1
573 2 4 6
573 2 4 6
540
John A. O'Neil, heirs sq. 456 part 7
Isaac Pollock 38 19 20
256 part 3
2 8 17 28
288, 2 3
457 2
533 3 19
160 66
Pratt, Francis and others, sq. 33,
lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
sq. 84, lot 1
145, 1 2 7 8
146, 1 2 3
147 4
168, 9 0 11
238, 6 7 10 11 12 15 16
whole of sq. 266 268 269,
q. 293 1 2 7 8 11 12 13
p. 17 18
whole of sq. 298, 299,
sq. 349, 1 2 6 8
whole of sq. 351 354 384 385,
386 387 388, 434 435,
436 464,
q. 500 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 31 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
41 42 43
part of sq. 502 503,
sq. 504, whole
533, 13 15 16 17
whole of sq. 540 541 542 543,
545 546 546 547 547 547,
549 549 591 592 596,
W. 604 W. 606 297 352,
473,
q. 584 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24
whole of sq. 588 590 597,
q. 630 1 3 5
635 2 3 5 6 9 19
638 1 2 3
639 1
640 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18
641, whole
642 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 19
643 1 4 5 6 15
E. 643 2
S. 643, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 28
644 1 5 7
W. 645 1 2 3 4 5
725 13
756, 6 7 8
872 13 14 15
898 8 9 10
973 4 5 6 7 8 20 21
989, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22
991, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
995, 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18
1001 4 5
S. 1019 1 2 4
1020 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35
36 37 38
1021 1
1022 2
1023 4 5 7 8 9 10
1024 1 2 3 7
1038 5 6 7 8 9 10
1045 9 10 12
1046 2 14 15
1047 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19
20
1048, 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23
1079 2 4 7 8 9 12
1080 1
1113 1 2 3 4 5 6 *\$3457 12
*\$2182 30 of this amount (due from 1802 to 1809 inclusive) was heretofore distributed for, and an injunction obtained from the Chancery Court of the District

Columbia to stop (a) which in-
junction has been been re-
versed. P. M. and G. W. r. sq. 231,
lots 2 3 4 7
296 5 9 10 22
417 11 18 27 35 39
499 20 23 25
539 13 14 2 22 \$33 60
George Pickens 319 2 3 4 5 16
345 2 3 4 15 15 60
Robert Pollard 378 3 20 28
Jos. and Isaac P. 348 1
533 5 6 47 94
Wm. Smith 348 2 5 6 15 60 51
Sam. Serris 231 5 6 7
296 1 2 6 8 21
411 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14
15 17 19 20 21 23 25
26 28 29 30 31 32 33
34 35 36 37 38
499 2 3 6 9 10 12 13 14 17
21
539, 1 2 3 5 6 10 12 15 16
17 18 20 23 24 25 26
27 28 \$203 66
Wm. O. Sprigg 489 p. 7
p. 503. \$12 60
C. S. Sands 368, 14 15
401, 3 4 12
424 6 16
426 2 5 9
446 16
449 4 9 10 11
450 4 7 12
480 7
482 11 12
W. 484 1 3 4 5
513 14 17
516 16
523 8
525 2 4
526 5
558 5 7 \$35 74
M. G. 38 1 2
258 4
378 23
457 3
490 15 16 19 20 23
533 18 \$74 35
Aut. V. M. 458 5
532 12 13 16 \$21 13
Nichols 333 437 391 415 5415,
508, 439 709
q. 776 1 2 9 10 11 12
777 3 4 6
653 12
8 8 whole
856 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14
whole of sq. 931 932 933
q. 959 7 8 9 10
10 2 1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14
1049, whole
1050 1 2 6
whole of sq. 908 909,
q. 1009, 1 2 3 18 \$135 68
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms Cash.
E. MACPANEL,
Co. 2d Ward,
Sept 17—1 3 m.

TO TANNERS.
Be it remembered that the last will and Testament of David Somerville, deceased, the subscribers will sell at public sale, AN undivided half of a valuable TAN YARD, situated on square east of square 642 in the city of Washington, together with 31 Lots in said square, the whole of which is completely enclosed with an excellent post and rail fence. The buildings consist of a well built Brick Dwelling House, 30 by 15 1/2 feet, 2 stories high and a large Kitchen; a brick Curing shop and a Warehouse, 30 by 15 1/2 feet, one story high, and a frame Leather House; a Tan Yard containing 25 excellent Sinks or Vats, which are uniformly supplied by water conveyed from a spouting post in the yard, a Bark and Mill House, 46 feet square, with a Drying Loft over the same; a Barn House 20 by 16 feet; likewise a Stable for six horses. The Tan Yard is at present under a rent of \$360 per annum. For terms apply to JOHN MCGOWAN, Executors.
E. J. MACPANEL

FOR SALE.
8000 Acres, first rate Land
In different tracts, from 500 to 1000 acres each, lying on the Mississippi in the district of Baton Rouge, surveyed and patented in the years 1770 and 1772, and recorded in the name of the Subscriber.
ALSO,
7000 acres in Randolph county, and
3000 acres in Harrison county, Virginia.
3400 acres in Kentucky
For the above, property in this City will be taken in part payment; the residue in cash or good bonds. Particular information may be obtained on application to the subscriber. If by letter the postage must be paid.
OLIVER POLLOCK,
City of Washington Oct ber 6—w5

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office.
THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.
JOHN MACLEOD,
N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year.
August 27—w5

MR. EDITOR,

I send you for the occupancy of a few columns in your first number, the American Prize List. It is in as great detail, and as complete as a minute search could render it. It had been matter of regret, that some of the democratic printers had not published such a list, as far as ascertained, weekly, long since. The papers in the English interest have frequently paraded the captures by the British, and their amount and value has been magnified and re-echoed through the continent, while no mention, or but slight and transient notice has been given, in those papers, of the number and worth of the retaliating seizures by the American cruisers. The democrats are passive, are asleep. But democrats always were less active in the political warfare than their opponents. Many slanders and falsities are in daily circulation, revolving their rounds of active gyration, while those who are competent to the refutation, seldom utter a caveat, either in print or conversation. The cause of democracy must be just, or it could not withstand such repeated shocks, inflicted with impunity so culpable. Truth must adhere with original pertinacity, as its natural companion, to the republican system and policy, or its enviable fabric would totter in ruin from the overwhelming torrent of obloquy, spiteful opposition, and desperate calumnies with which it continues to be perpetually assailed.

The amount of prize vessels enumerated in the following exhibit is 209.

Vessels of War	22
Ships	41
Brigs	83
Barques and Snows	5
Schooners	68
Sloops, shallops and boats	11
	209

It is seriously recommended to every American, that he peruse the list attentively. He will perceive some instances of undaunted valor in the capture and release of several, and the richness of some of the prizes will exceed his sanguine supposition. There are

Arrived in ports	179
Burnt or sunk	15
Released or ransomed	15

as near as can be possibly ascertained at present; exclusive of 20 vessels with valuable cargoes, detained by revenue cutters and privateers, for violation of our non importation laws, which yet remain for adjudication. Several prizes, which have not arrived, in a reasonable time, are not noticed. However, as the list is a proud one for Americans, and as that pride must be indulged, the list shall be enriched, from time to time, with such additional information as arrives, & once or twice a month will be at your service to present to public inspection. In the short period of the contest which has already passed, we have deprived the enemy of a vast amount of property. The aggression of the haughty Englishman is now no more without a return of inflicted harm. We have an opportunity by the declaration of war, of returning hostile depreciations by hostile requital, until a manly attitude of warfare shall compel our unwarrantable foe to an acknowledgment of our rights and our sovereignty.

The expedience of the Americans has no parallel in the exertions of any other people. These prizes ascertify the fact anew. This list will evince the great superiority of the Americans, will conduce to encourage the patriot, and will tend to confirm the wavering in an unqualified support of the present administration of government.

Vessels of War.

Frigate Guerriere, 49 guns, 302 men. Taken by the U. States frigate Constitution, capt. Hull. The Guerriere sunk.
Sloop of War Alert, T. L. P. Laugharne, 20 eighteen pound carronades, an hundred and thirty men. Taken by the United States frigate Essex, captain D. Porter, August thirteen. Sent to Newfoundland, as a cartel, and returned to New York with two hundred and seventy American seamen.

Ships.

Ship Ann Green, captain Jenkins, from Jamaica for Quebec, 400 tons, two years old, copper bottomed and copper bolted, a very fast sailer, carries eight twelve pounders, and two long six's, cargo of hundred puncheons rum, fifty tons coal, thirteen hogheads pimento. Taken by the privateer Gossamer, of Boston, and arrived at that port July 31.
Ship Lamprey, cargo of rum. Prize to the United States frigate Essex, captain D. Porter, arrived at Baltimore July 30.
Ship Royal Bomby, capt. Henry Gamble, from Hull, England, to Prince Edward's island, in ballast, seven hundred tons, carries sixteen six pounders, eighteen men and four passengers. Taken by privateer brigantine Yankee, of eighteen guns, and an hundred and twenty men, after an action of forty minutes, and burnt.
Ship Eliza Ann, from Liverpool. Taken by privateer Yankee and arrived at Boston.
Ship Hopewell, from Surinam, four hundred tons, carries fourteen guns, twenty-five men, cargo seven hundred and ten hogheads sugar, fifty-four hogheads molasses, hundred and eleven bales cotton, two hundred and sixty bags of coffee. Taken by privateer Comet, captain Boyle, of Baltimore, after an engagement of one hour and a quarter. Arrived at Baltimore Sept. 7.
Ship Pursuit, captain Chivers of London, 450 tons, carries sixteen guns, eighty men and nine's, thirty-five men, cargo sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa. Taken by the privateer Atlas, capt. Moffat, of Philadelphia.
Ship Panther, captain Frith, of Bristol, from

Surinam for London, two hundred and eighty tons, carries twelve guns, twelve pounders, fifteen men, cargo sugar, coffee, &c. Taken by privateer Atlas, and arrived at Philadelphia. Both the above ships were engaged by captain Moffat at the same time.
Ship Guayana, Robert McDowell, from Liverpool for Quebec, eight hundred tons, Prussian built, twelve years old, newly coppered to light water mark, carries four nine and four six pounders, twelve men and eight officers, cargo of two hundred and fifty tons salt, hundred crates, thirty tons coal. Taken by privateer schooner Dromo, captain Cooper of Boston, of twenty seven tons, with one six pounder and 21 men, after an engagement twenty minutes. Arrived Salem, Sept. 7.
Ship John, (letter of marque) capt. James Campbell, of Lancaster, sixteen carronades, thirty men, from London, to Martinique in ballast principally of chalk. Captured July 26, by United States sloop of war Hornet, captain James Lawrence, and arrived at Philadelphia August 31.
Ship Diana, capt. Hervey, 353 tons, sugar, rum and coffee. Taken by the privateer High-Flyer, captain Gavet. Arrived at Savannah, Aug. 24.
Ship Jamaica, John Neill, of Liverpool, 385 tons, carries 7 guns, 21 men. Captured by High-Flyer.
Ship Mary & Ann, Miller, from Black river, Jamaica, for London, 329 tons, twelve 9-pound carronades, 16 men. Taken by High-Flyer, after an engagement of 4 hours, the High-Flyer fighting the Jamaica and Mary & Ann both together. Cargo of sugar, coffee, pimento, &c. These three prizes to the High-Flyer, are valued at three hundred thousand dollars, and have arrived.
Ship Grenada, capt. Dutchman, from Point Petre, Guadaloupe, for London, 14 guns, 50 men, cargo 900 hds. sugar, and some rum and coffee. Taken by the privateer schr. Eagle, Baubier, of N. York, of one gun and 40 men, after an engagement of one hour. Arrived at Charleston, Aug. 29.
Ship Huzzar, (letter of marque) from Gibraltar for Havana, 300 tons, mounts 16 guns, and is manned with 30 men, cargo of brandy, wine, saffron, dry goods, &c. Taken by the privateer Paul Jones, captain Hazard, of New York, after fighting 30 minutes. Vessel and cargo worth two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Arrived at Philadelphia, Aug. 15.
Ship Braganza, Somers, from Port-au-Prince to London, with a valuable cargo of coffee and logwood, burthen 500 tons, carries 12 guns, 21 men. Captured by privateer Tom, Wilson, of Baltimore, after a running fight of 55 minutes, and arrived at Baltimore, Aug. 21.
Ship La Guira, from Cadiz, seized by the British brig of war Vixen, and ordered to follow, the brig having no men to spare to put on board. It escaped in the night, and arrived at New York, July 30.
Ship Osborne, fr. Gibraltar to St. Andrews, 500 tons, ten 18 pound carronades, 25 men, captured after an action of five hours, by privateer Teazer.
Ship Boyd, Scott, of Liverpool, from New-Providene, 10 guns, cargo of cotton, logwood and coffee. Taken by privateer Globe, of Baltimore, Aug. 14, and arrived at Philadelphia.
Ship —, from St. Andrews for London, with rice & flour, arrived at Cape Ann, July 9, prize to privateer Madison.
Ship Henry, Boyle, from St. Croix, 400 tons—carries four 12 and six 6-pounders. Is of the first class, and coppered to the bends. Cargo 700 hds. sugar, 13 pipes old Madeira, and some lignum vite. Vessel and cargo worth \$5,000. Taken July 25, by —, and arrived at Baltimore Aug. 2.
Ship Jadett, Jacobs, from Bristol, Eng. to St. Johns, 356 tons, mounts two 6-pounders, 8 men. Taken by privateer Fair-Trader, Morgan, and sent into Salem, July 23.
Ship Mary, Bruce, from Bristol for St. Johns, coppered, in ballast, 14 guns, 18 men, a prize to the Dolphin, Endicott, of Salem, arrived at that port.
Ship —, from Dublin, in ballast. Taken and burnt by privateer Rossie, com. Barney, of Baltimore.
Ship Kitty, from Hull, Eng. in ballast—mounts six 12's and six long 6-pounders, 45 tons copper bottomed and copper fastened. A prize to the Rossie, com. Barney, after a short contest, and arrived in Hampton Roads Aug. 22.
Ship Jenny, Stewart, from Liverpool for St. Johns, twelve guns, eighteen men, cargo of salt. Prize to the Rossie, and arrived at Salem.
Ship Margaret, from Liverpool to Portland, two years old, 400 tons, coppered to the bends. Cargo 15, 0 bushels salt, 28 casks earthen ware and ironmongery, 23 casks nails, 35 tons coal. Captured by British brig of war Plumper, taken by privateer Teazer, Wooster. Vessel and cargo worth 50,000 doll. Arrived at Portland July 14.
Ship —, from England, in ballast—four hundred tons, coppered, carries eight 18-pounders, a prize to privateer ship John, Crownshield, of Salem.
Ship Elizabeth, 334 tons, fully loaded, mounts ten guns, taken off Memory Rock, by privateer schr. Ann, Moon, of Baltimore, of one gun and 42 men, after a smart action. Arrived at Charleston Sept. 5.
Ship Falmouth, Hill, of Bristol, from Jamaica, 5 years old, and coppered, 440 tons, mounts fourteen guns, six long 9's, six 24 and two 12-pound carronades, 30 men, with a valuable cargo, estimated at 200,000 doll. consisting of 459 hds. and 41 tierces sugar, 145 hds. rum, 20 hds. coffee, and 60 tons logwood. Struck to the privateer schr. Thomas, Shaw, of Portsmouth, without firing a gun, and arrived at Portsmouth eleventh Sept.
Ship Adonis, of Greenock, from Newfoundland to Nova-Scotia, in ballast, three hundred tons, coppered, and mounts twelve guns, (18's, 9's and 6's) and has twenty-five men, a prize to the privateer brig Montgomery, of Salem—arrived at Gloucester Sept. 5.
Ship Hero, a prize to privateer Teazer.
Ship —, a prize to privateer Regulator, of Salem.
Ship Quiber, from Jamaica, of four hundred tons, coppered to the bends, and armed with sixteen guns, fifty-two men. Captured by privateer Saratoga, Riker, and arrived at N York Sept. 22. The Saratoga has seventy British prisoners. Cargo of the Quebec estimated at three hundred thousand doll. consisting of 334 hds. sugar, 59 puncheons rum, 636 balies cotton, 54 tierces coffee, 5 tons logwood, 70 tons fustic, 1 ton ebony, old copper, castor oil, hides and spars.
Ship Esther, Tarbox, three hundred tons, in ballast, from Newfoundland for St. Johns, N. B. coppered to light water mark, and has twelve 12-pound carronades, and twenty-five men. Taken after a slight skirmish, in which her first officer was killed, by the privateer Montgomery—arrived at Salem.
Ship Richmond, 340 tons, from Jamaica for London, with a rich cargo. She carries fourteen guns (6 twenty-four pound carronades, 6 long nines, and 2 sixes) and twenty-five men, besides officers. Captured Sept. 1, without resistance, by the privateer schooner Thomas, of ten guns (four and sixes) and 70 men. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.
Ship — (large letter of marque) from Jamaica, of 435 tons burthen, and 4 guns with 25 men. She is copper bottomed, and has a

very valuable cargo, consisting of 449 hds. & 41 tierces sugar, 145 hds. rum, 20 hds. coffee, 60 tons dye-wood, &c. Captured by the privateer Revenge, of Portsmouth, N. H. and carried into that port.
Ship —, 300 tons, 2 four-pounders, with a cargo of square timber, arrived at Salem July 9, a prize to privateer schr. Fame, capt. Weld, two guns, thirty men.
Ship Goulet, Reed, an American vessel, loaded with salt, crates, steel, porter, coal & pipes. Detected in trading under a British licence, & sent in for adjudication by the privateer Matilda, capt. Allen, of Philadelphia. The Matilda's force is 1 long twelve and 2 thirty-two pound carronades, 2 long nines and 4 six pound carronades, with 90 men.
Ship Diana, mounting 10 nine and twelve pounders, with a cargo of rum, sugar and coffee, cut off from the St. Thomas England-bound fleet, and ordered for Newburyport, by privateer Decatur.
Ship Commerce, Watts, from Demerara for Glasgow, with a full cargo of rum, sugar, cotton, coffee, &c. carrying 14 nine and six pounders, small arms, &c. Struck after an action of 25 minutes, and the loss of the captain and five men, to the privateer Decatur, who ordered her for Newburyport.
Ship Prince Adolphus (Falmouth packet) captain Boulderson, from Martinique for Falmouth, mounting 8 metal guns, 30 men, with rum, sugar and coffee, arrived at Philadelphia August 9, a prize to the Gov. McKean.
Brigs.
Brig William, captain Holeman, from Bristol, England, to Newfoundland, cargo 150 tons coal, ten baskets cheese, fifty firkins & ten casks butter, fifty barrels pork, two cases hats, three hogheads boots & shoes, 43 bundles oakum. A prize to privateer Rossie, commodore Barney, and arrived at Boston August 22.
Brig Nerina, from Newry, taken by an English vessel of war, re-captured by the crew, off Halifax, and arrived at New London.
Brig Ceres, 250 tons. A beautiful new copper bottomed vessel re-captured by privateer John, and arrived at Salem August 2.
Brig Alfred, Trueman, from St. Johns, in ballast, two guns. Taken by privateer Yankee, of Bristol, R. I. and burnt.
Brig Mary, from Scotland for Newfoundland, in ballast. Taken by the Yankee and sent to Scotland (being sworn to return there) with 47 prisoners.
Brig Thetis, of and from Poole, capt. Paek, from Sydney, with coal. Taken and burnt by the Yankee.
Brig —, lumber. Captured by a Salem privateer, re-taken by a British frigate, and finally released by a Lynn privateer. Arrived at Cape Ann August 22.
Brig New Liverpool, Ritchie from Minorca for Quebec, 150 tons, 4 guns, with a full cargo of wine. Taken by the Yankee, & arrived at New York Sept. 7.
Brig Roebuck, with full cargo rum, coppered to light water mark, Philadelphia built, and one of the vessel condemned under the orders in council. Taken by privateer Rosamond, capt. Compaine, of New York, & arrived at Norfolk August 30.
Brig Leonidas, Garmoch, (letter of marque) from Jamaica for Belfast, mounts fourteen guns, copper bottomed, cargo 205 hogheads and 45 tierces and one barrel sugar, 75 puncheons rum, 36 hogheads and 13 bags coffee, 47 bags pimento, 62 tons logwood, 4 tons bustin, 3 casks cast r oil, and one pipe wine. Worth 15,000 sterling, vessel itself worth \$20,000. Cut off from the West India fleet, by privateer Mars, capt. Fisher, of Norfolk, & arrived at Savannah August 2.
Brig Eliza, from Jamaica for Halifax, with rum and sugar. Taken by privateer Marengo, of New York, and arrived at that port August 28.
Brig King George, Atkinson, of Warrington, Eng. from Liverpool for Newfoundland, 28 tons. Cargo 235 tons salt, 25 tons coal. A fast sailing vessel, only twelve weeks off the stocks, & copper bottomed. Prize to the U. S. frigate Essex, capt. D. Porter, arrived at Boston Sept. 13.
Brig Tulip, James Peck, 1400 barrels flour, some soap, candles, peas, staves, &c. Sent from New York under British license. Captured, after some plausible finesse, by the privateer Atlas, capt. David Moffat, of Philadelphia. The first prize which arrived at Philadelphia.
Brig Peter Waldo, R. W. Herbert, from New Castle for Halifax, cargo of English manufactured goods worth \$100,000. Captured by privateer Teazer, cap. Wooster, of New York, arrived at Portland August 18.
Brig —, from Newfoundland to Halifax. Captured by the U. S. frigate Constitution, capt. Hull, and burnt.
Brig Adeline, Abbot, of Bath, from Liverpool, with a valuable cargo of dry-goods. Taken by the British sloop of war Avenger, and released by the Constitution frigate. Arrived at New London, Sept. 1.
Brig Adeona, from Nova Scotia to England, with timber, captured and burnt by frigate Constitution.
Brig Traveller, James Amery, of Newcastle, Eng. from Bay of Fundy, ten men, with timber. Taken & burnt July 2, by commodore Rodgers.
Brig Duchess of Portland, capt. Thompson, from Newcastle, Eng. for Nova Scotia, in ballast, mounts six guns, eleven men. Captured & burnt by com. Rodgers July 4.
Brig Lydia, Prevost, from Halifax for Jamaica, arrived at New York Sept. 4, prize to the privateer Marengo.
Brig Eliza, Sullivan, from St. Bartholomews for Guernsey, mounts 2 guns & 7 men, cargo 161 puncheons and 20 hogheads rum. Arrived at New York August 28, a prize to the Marengo. Was boarded by a British letter of marque August 15 who informed them of the war. They did not tell the Eliza was a prize.
Brig Mary, Walker, from Pictou to England, arrived at Boston, a prize to privateer Benjamin Franklin.
Brig Hazard, from Portsmouth, Eng. for Halifax, mounts 6 twelve pound carronades. Taken by the privateer Dolphin, re-taken by British frigates Shannon & Eolus, re-captured off Halifax, August 24, by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, capt. Jones. An excellent vessel. Arrived at Boston Sept. 2.
Brig —, of Guernsey, from St. Bartholomews for Guernsey. Cargo one hundred and thirty-one puncheons and four hds. rum. Arrived at Norfolk, Aug. 30, a prize to the privateer Rosamond.
Brig Richard, Bidrey, 200 tons, timber. Arrived at Marblehead, a prize to privateer Industry, Mudge, of Lynn.
Brig Elizabeth & Esther, Kirkpatrick, pork, dry goods, iron, &c. Arrived at Philadelphia, Aug. 7, a prize to privateer Gov. McKean, Lucet, of Philadelphia.
Brig Lovelock, Herbrook, Spillard, from Halifax for Jamaica—French built, and copper to light water mark, cargo of fish and lumber. Captured by the Marengo privateer, and carried into New York, eleventh Aug. the first prize which arrived at that port.
Brig Ranger, Heard, of London, from Cape Cargy for London, ten guns and twenty men. Cargo 457,000 lb. coffee. Arrived at Philadelphia, a prize to the Matilda, Allen, of Philadelphia, Aug. 14. Capt. Heard died of his wounds,

and was buried with the honors of war in Philadelphia.
Brig —, from Jamaica, four hundred tons, with West-India produce, valued at twenty-two thousand pounds sterling. Arrived at Savannah, a prize to the privateer Mars, Brooks, of Norfolk.
Brig Ocean, from Jamaica to Whitehall, Eng. mounts seven guns and twenty-six men, cargo one hundred and seventeen hds. sugar, one hundred and sixty-three puncheons rum, sixty thousand lbs. coffee, & some mahogany. Taken by privateer Saratoga, of New-York, and arrived there Sept. 16. She is a new vessel, 330 tons, 8 months old, copper bottomed, and coppered to the bends.
Brig Antelope, from Jamaica, with sugar and rum, coppered. Taken by privateer Dolphin, of Cape Cod, arrived at Salem July 8.
Brig Sally, Rudford, of London, from Plymouth to Pictou, in ballast, with some cordage and crockery, mounts four 4-pounders. Captured by the Benjamin Franklin.
Brig Friends, 290 tons, and 6 guns, timber, spars, staves, &c. A prize to the privateer Dart, Green, arrived at Salem, Sept. 2.
Brig James, from Jamaica for Halifax, full cargo of rum, arrived at Falmouth, a prize to the privateer Bunker-Hill, com. Lewis, of N. York.
Brig —, from Gibraltar for Halifax. Arrived at Salem August 16, a prize to the privateer John.
Brig Harmony, from Greenock for Quebec, two hundred and fifty tons, cargo of rum, dry goods and coal, mounts four six pounders.—Arrived at N. York, prize to privateer Yankee, of Bristol, Rhode Island.
Brig —, from Jamaica, deeply loaded, arrived at New York, prize to the privateer Teazer.
Brig Hermon, a prize to privateer Dolphin, of Cape Cod, arrived at Salem, July 8.
Brig Argus, William Middleton, from Pernambuco to London, hundred and sixty-eight tons, mounts ten guns and ten men. Cargo of cotton, fustic, and eight thousand dollars in gold. Sent in by commodore Rogers, August 2.
Brig Dolphin, Philip Cabot, of Jersey, England, (letter of marque) two hundred and forty-one tons, from Jersey to Newfoundland, mounts fourteen guns, and twenty-three men, in ballast with some cargo. Sent in by the United States frigate Congress, captain Smith, July 9.
Brig Hero, from Lisbon for St. Andrews. Captured by privateer Teazer, and sent into Boston.
Brig Resolution, flour, arrived at Portland a prize to the privateer Nancy, Captain Smart.
Brig H. sper, Sessley, of Kennebunk. Taken by the British frigate Maidstone, and re-taken by privateer Bucksin, July nineteen, off Owl's head.
Brig Henry, from Gibraltar for Prince Edwards island, in ballast, a fine vessel of two hundred and fifty tons, copper fastened, arrived at Newport. The Yankee took six prizes.
Brig Two Friends of London, from Pictou, Prince Edward's Island for Portsmouth, Dutch built, and mounts four guns, cargo of salmon and dried codfish. A prize to privateer Benjamin Franklin, captain Ingersoll, of New York.
Brig Mary, Walker, of North Shields, from Pictou, for Liverpool, two hundred and fifty tons, mounts 4 guns. A fine vessel, coppered to the bends. Taken by the Benjamin Franklin, Aug. 8, arrived at Boston, Aug. 28.
Brig —, taken by privateer Yankee, and gave up to prisoners as a cartel.
Brig —, from Bristol, England, captured by the Rossie, com. Barney, and was afterwards sunk.
Brigs —, three prizes, all from different ports in England, bound to Nova Scotia for lumber and fish, taken by the Rossie, and burnt.
Brig —, taken by the Rossie, and sent with a schooner to St. Johns, with provisions, on parole.
Brig Howe, from Penzance to Pictou, of six guns in ballast. Taken by privateer Dart, Curtis, of Portland, arrived at Salem, Sept. 10.
Brig —, from Quebec for Bermuda, arrived at New York, August 28, a prize to the Bunker-Hill.
Brig —, from Liverpool to St. Johns' two hundred tons, carries six guns, cargo of salt. Captured, conjointly, by the privateer Lyon, capt. —, and the Snowbird, Stacy, and sent into Marblehead.
Brig Pickering, Davis, of Gloucester, from Gibraltar, captured by British frigate Belvidere, and recovered by the crew, within six miles of Halifax light by the assistance of 4 of the prize crew, and arrived at Gloucester, July 6.
Brig Ulysses, from West-Indies for Halifax. Captured by privateer Paul-Jones, and sent into New-York.
Brigs —, three prizes to privateer brig Rapid, arrived at Salem, Sept. 4.
Brigs —, two prizes taken by privateer Regulator, of Salem, who also re-took a Marblehead fisherman.
Brig —, two hundred tons, with tar, a prize to privateer Fame, on her second cruise, arrived at Salem, July 9.
Brigs —, three new vessels, in lumber, from Halifax to England, captured by privateer John, of Salem, who made ten prizes and took thirty prisoners in her cruise.
Brig —, in ballast, arrived at Falmouth, Cape Cod, August 14, a prize to a southern privateer.
Brig Nymph, of Newburyport, from Martinique, an English island, with English produce, arrived at Boston, July 23.
Brig Hero, from Guernsey, in ballast. Taken by the United States frigate Essex, and brot.
Brig James & Sarah, captured by the frigate Essex, and ransomed to prisoners.
Brig John, Reed, from Liverpool, cargo salt. Capured by Essex frigate and ordered in.
Brig —, (a new light vessel) from Gibraltar to Halifax, a prize to privateer John, arrived at Boston, Aug. 9.
Brig Ann, a prize to privateer Teazer, arrived at an eastern port.
Brig Elizabeth, Paine, of Liverpool, with 95 tons salt, and 10 coal. Arrived at Newburyport, eleventh Aug. a prize to privateer Decatur, Nichols.
Brig —, lumber, arrived at Salem, Sept. 10, a prize to privateer Dart.
Brig Hannah, one hundred and seventy tons, from Oporto for Quebec, in ballast, arrived at Salem, Sept. 25, a prize to the privateer Montgomery, of that port.
Brig Thomas, from Aberdeen Fr the St. Lawrence, mounting two guns, in ballast. Captured by the privateer brig Decatur, and sent as a cartel to Halifax with 30 men.
Brig Devonshire, with fish and oil, ordered for France, on captors account, by privateer Decatur, Aug. 25.
Brig Concord, captured Aug. 26, by Decatur privateer, and sent to Halifax as a cartel with twenty prisoners.
Brig Hope, captured by privateer Decatur, Aug. 20, and burnt.
Brig William & Charlotte, from Quebec for Portland, Eng. armed with four 6-pounders, laden with 500 tons oak timber, deals, &c. on British government account. Ordered for Newburyport by privateer Decatur.
Brig Fame, for Dublin, with sugar and rum, mounting two 4-pounders: cut off from St. Thomas fleet, by the Decatur, and ordered for

Newburyport. The Decatur in the morning, two ships and six brigs, and returned to port safely with fifty-four prisoners, without losing any men.
Barques, &c.
Barque —, a prize to privateer ship Catharine, Burnham, of Boston, arrived at Portland.
Barque St. Andrews, from Bristol, (Eng.) two hundred and forty tons, coppered, mounting six 12-pounders, and two long 9's, arrived at Portland, Aug. 10, a prize to privateer Rapid, Cranbree, of Portland, 14 guns, and 120 men, of that port.
Barque Duke of Savoy, from England to Marsmachie, a fast sailing vessel, with sail and ballast, (venerable for years, being built in 1757), arrived at Salem, Sept. 4, a prize to privateer brig Decatur, of Newburyport 14 guns, one hundred and twenty-five men.
Barque Diana, with rum, sugar, &c. worth one hundred thousand dollars, arrived at Savannah, Aug. 24. She was cut off from the West India fleet, bound to Britain, by privateer High-Flyer, of Baltimore.
Snow —, from London for Amelia Island, mounting six 6 and 9-pounders; fourteen men, loaded with small arms and ammunition. A prize to the James Madison, Brooks, of Savannah.
Schooners.
Schr. Ann, from St. Domingo for Guernsey, 6 guns, 9 men, with mahogany and logwood. Captured by the privateer Globe, Murphy, of Baltimore, and arrived at this port twenty-second August.
Schr. Betsey, Dissimore, from Grandbank for Marblehead. Taken by British frigate Maidstone, re-captured by privateer —, of Beverly, and arrived there.
Schr. Adeline, of London, from St. Domingo for Portsmouth, (Eng.) ten men, cargo of coffee. Captured by the U. States frigate Congress, eighteenth August.
Schr. Betsey, of Marblehead, from Naples, with brandy and silks. Captured by the British frigate Guerriere; but released by the Congress frigate, twenty-fifth August.
Schr. Eliza, from Lisbon to Beverly. Ordered for the U. States by frigate Congress.
Schr. Haddock, Dutchman, (brother to the captain of ship Grenada) from Antigua for Liverpool, with molasses. Arrived at Charleston, twenty-ninth August, a prize to privateer Eagle, Deaubers, of New York.
Schr. Ferebe & Phebe, a prize to privateer Squando, of Portland, arrived at that port first Sept.
Schr. Ann, Kelly, from Newfoundland to Halifax, with pork, wine, oil, cordage, &c. arrived at Salem, twenty-first July, a prize to privateer Dolphin, Endicott, of Salem. The Dolphin took six prizes on her cruise.
Schr. Providence, from Sidney for Havana, with a cargo of coal, arrived at Boston, a prize to privateer Wiley-Reynard, of Boston.
Schr. James, I knowbridge, from Porto Rico for Martinico, in ballast. Captured off Porto Rico, twentieth August, by privateer Dolphin, of Baltimore, and arrived at that port.
Success, from Newfoundland for New-Brunswick, with two hundred and fifty barrels salmon, a prize to Benj. Franklin.
Schr. Perseverance, from St. Augustine, for Nassau, N. P. mounting twelve 12-pound carronades, 80 men, arrived at Charleston, Aug. 5, a prize to privateer Nonsuch, Sevely, of Baltimore, of twelve 10-pound carronades and eighty men.
Schr. Venus, from Antigua to Quebec, hundred and eighty tons, cargo hundred and ninety puncheons and pipes of rum, two hogheads molasses, 3 hogheads lime juice, seventy-seven barrels sugar, sixty-three kegs of tamarinds, six hundred and fifty cocoa nuts. Captured by privateer Teazer, capt. Webster, and arrived at New York Sept. 18.
Schr. Sylvia, Benjamin Butler, of Boston, from Havana to Jago de Cuba. Captured by British sloop of war Goree and re-captured by privateer Governor McKean. Arrived at Phil Aug. 25.
Schr. Ann, Hancock, from St. Domingo to Guernsey, mounts four guns, and loaded with mahogany and logwood, prize to the Globe, captain Murphy of Baltimore, and arrived there Aug. 22.
Schr. Industry, Clemmerson, from Saint Georges' bay for St. Johns, fifty tons burthen, with hundred and fifty-two barrels salmon. Taken by the Benjamin Franklin, and brought into New York, but delivered up to the owner, Mrs. Wheelan, who, with her daughter were passengers.
Schr. Rising States, Simington, from Norfolk for New York, taken by the British brig of war Laura, and re-captured by French privateer Diligent. Arrived at Phil.
Schr. Skywalk, from Quebec to Martinique, salmon, codfish, flour, staves, hams, &c. Prize to Bunker hill, captain Lewis, of New York and arrived there Aug. 31.
Schr. Four Sisters, captured by British frigate Maidstone, retaken by privateer —, and arrived at Boston.
Schr. Four Brothers, Thompson, taken by frigate Maidstone, captured by privateer Orlando, captain Babson, and arrived at Gloucester, August 10.
Schr. —, (letter of marque). Captured after an engagement of 3 hours, by the revenue cutter Gallatin, M'Neil, and sent into Savannah.
Schr. Sally, from Sidney, N. S. with coal, captured by privateer Wiley Reynard arrived at Boston Aug. 6.
Schr. Alfred, Losecome, from Bermuda to New Providence, cargo of brandy, rum, claret, Madeira wine, prunes, &c. mounts ten guns, twenty men. Captured off Wating's island, July 21, by privateer Spencer, capt. Morse, of Phil. ten guns, ninety men, and arrived at Baltimore Aug. 12.
Schr. —, capt. Bouchie, from Halifax for Quebec, with brandy.
Schr. —, from Gaspe, for Halifax. Taken off Jeddore.
Schr. Nymph, capt. Sam. Freeman, captured 6th July, near Passamaquoddy, by privateer sloop Jefferson, of Salem. Arrived at Salem.
Schr. —, capt. Jeffery, of Argyle, taken in Beaver harbour, July 6, by privateer Jefferson, and arrived at Salem.
Schr. Eliza, capt. Dewolf from Halifax for Liverpool N. S. with bottled porter, stores, captured off Port Medway, by a pilot boat privateer Bucksin, Bray, of Salem.
Schr. —, owned by Mr. Swan. Cut out of snug Cove, by the Jefferson, and arrived at Salem. The account of the capture of the six forementioned schr. loaded with naval stores, iron, flour, &c. is taken from Nova Scotia papers.
Schr. —, from Jamaica, loaded with 160 puncheons rum, arrived at Salem, August 15, a prize to privateer John.
Schr. Sally, of Cape Ann, from Cayenne, sent into Newport by a privateer of that place.
Schr. —, captured by the Rossie 206 tons, com. Barney and sunk.
Schr. —, captured and burnt by commodore Barney.
Schr. —, taken by the Rossie, and sent to St. Johns as a cartel, with prisoners. Commodore Barney captured during his cruise 15 vessels, carrying 2,941 tons, which cost the enemy one million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars, and took a hundred & sixty prisoners. (5 vessels sent in.)

Sch's Harriet, John Mason, master, from New Providence to Havana, in ballast, with eight thousand dollars in specie. Arrived a prize to privateer High Flyer.

Sch's Wade, Johnson, from Nassau, N.P. with twenty-four thousand dollars in specie, for the purchase of timber, entered St. Mary's July four, ignorant of the war, and was captured by a gun-boat under com. Campbell.

Sch's —, cap. Pinder, with five thousand dollars in specie, arrived at St. Mary's July six, unapprised of hostilities, and met the same fate as the sch's Wade.

Sch's Fair Play, captain Lowe, was taken by the British privateer sloop Fly, captain Phillips of London and ordered for St. Johns. Captain Lowe, with the assistance of Mr. Page, of Richmond, a passenger, with no other weapons than two axes, succeeded in re-taking the vessel, when within thirty miles of her port, and arrived at Boston August 24.

Sch's Lady Clark, arrived at New York, Aug. thirty-one, a prize to privateer Bunker Hill, captain Lewis.

Sch's —, with fifty-five pipes brandy, some sale goods and stationery, arrived at Salem, Aug. 2, prize to privateer Polly, capt. Usden of Salem.

Sch's —, a prize to the Dolphin, of Cape Cod, arrived at Salem July 8.

Sch's Eliza, Wilcox of Halifax, from Jamaica with seventy hhd's rum and some fruit, arrived at Salem Aug. 7, a prize to privateer Polly. The Polly captured six vessels on her cruise.

Sch's Fanny, Fugery, from St. Croix for St. Andrews, with sugar. Vessel and cargo worth 18,000 dollars, arrived at Baltimore, a prize to privateer Dolphin, capt. Stafford.

Sch's Lord Nelson, from Gashe Bay for Halifax with furs, fish, captured July eighteen by the privateer Buskin, captain Bray.

Sch's Union Lass, captured July eighteen, by the Buskin.

Sch's —, with provisions, arrived at Wiscasset, a prize to the privateer Fair trader of Salem.

Sch's —, captured by the Dolphin, capt. Endicott, and released after taking from her one thousand dollars in specie, and a quantity of furs.

Sch's —, (a fishing vessel) captured by the Buskin, Bray, and released to prisoners July sixteen.

2 Sch's —, released after taking considerable sums of money out of them.

Sch's Two Friends, from Prince Edwards Island for Plymouth, England, with lumber by Bony Franklin.

Sch's —, taken by privateer Farte, on her second cruise.

2 Sch's —, 2 prizes to privateer Snowbird, capt. Stacy, loaded with timber, arrived at Marblehead July 26.

Sch's —, from Halifax for the bay of Fundy, thirty tons cargo of dry goods, sugar, rum, arrived at Boston, August one, a prize to —.

—, a prize to privateer Leader, capt. Avery, of Princeton, and sent into Princeton, Maine.

Sch's Mary Ann, from St. Lucie, for Halifax, with a full cargo of rum, arrived at Norfolk, Sept. thirteen, a prize to the privateer Black Duke of New York.

Sch's Five Sisters (Marblehead fisherman) captured by Dart, of Salem, and arrived there.

Sch's —, from Jamaica, with hundred and sixty punches rum, arrived at Boston, Aug. six, a prize to privateer John, of Salem, who made ten prizes on her first cruise.

—, loaded with rum, &c. arrived at Wilmington, N. C. August thirty-one, a capture by privateer Poor Sailor, captain McLaughlin, of Charleston.

Sch's —, with Indigo. The cargo taken out by privateer Dequam, and the vessel released.

Sch's Lovett, with fish, captured by the British frigate Maidstone, released by the privateers Dated Regulator, arrived at Salem, Aug. 0.

Sch's Minerva, from Jamaica to Cuba, in ballast, arrived at Savannah, Sept. nineteen, a prize to privateer Waspi, capt. Taylor.

Sch's Jingle, from Jeremie for New Providence; cargo of coffee and cocoa. Ordered for New Orleans by privateer Matilda, capt. Allan, of Phil.

Sch's Monger, from Jeremie to Turks island; cargo of cotton, cocoa, corn, &c. captured by privateer Matilda, and ransomed by the captain.

Sch's Woodburn, from Havannah for Honduras; cargo of coffee. Ordered for New Orleans, by privateer Matilda.

Sch's Mary from Lisbon, for Halifax, with some specie, arrived at Salem Sept 25, a prize to the Monticomb, of that port.

Sloop Philadelphia, from Richmond, laden with corn, recaptured, while on her way to Halifax, by Sanoga privateer, and arrived at New York, Sept. 25.

Sloop Mary Ann, John T. White, of Bermuda, from Turk's island to Antigua with salt, taken off Turk's island by the privateer Paul Jones, arrived at Philadelphia August seven.

Sloop —, with twenty five hog-heads sugar, arrived at Salem, July fifteen, a capture by privateer Polly, captain Hand.

Sloop —, (wood coaster) for Manchester, sent into Marblehead by privateer —.

Sloop —, of New Bedford, from Eastport, with plaster, and reported to have dry goods, sent by privateer Argus, of Boston.

Shallop —, (a large one) from St. Andrew's bound to no particular port, with British dry goods, captured off Quaddy head by the Jefferson, and sent into Salem.

Shallops —, three new vessels, with West India goods, and some thousand dollars in specie, arrived at Marblehead, prizes to privateer Lyon.

Boat Spunk, of fifteen or twenty tons, with gin and tobacco, arrived at Salem, July 29, a prize to —.

Boat —, (a small fishing one) with specie, taken on the lines and sent to Eastport.

PRAYER BOOKS.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, has now on hand a large collection of PRAYER BOOKS

of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings. Oct. 13

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday 30th November, at 4 o'clock, at McLeod's Hotel, the whole of Esq. south of 173, with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, and THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,

In sq. 118, taken as the property of James M. Logan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city. Terms of sale cash. JOSEPH BRUMBLEY, Col. 1st Wa. d. October 13

TO RENT.

A commodious Two Story BRICK HOUSE, at present in the occupancy of Overton Carr, on the Virginia avenue. Possession may be had the first day of November next. For terms apply to SAML. N. SMALEWOOD. October 6—w31



WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, with two 74 gun ships and an armed brig, reached Halifax on the 27th ult. It is said that he is not possessed of those diplomatic powers with which busy rumor had clothed him.

Maryland Election.—We have not received any returns since our last. In our next we shall probably be able to state the general result.

Our readers will scarcely credit the fact, that some of our most popular federal prints are so lost to reason—their feelings of humanity so much blunted or totally stifled by their enmity to their government, that they defend the employment of the Indians by the British in the business of marauding & murdering the defenceless inhabitants of our frontiers. Such however is the fact; and, painful as it is to record it, it ought to be known, that whilst the British are defended in every thing, the patriotic exertions of the West are in the same quarter related with sneers, almost with wishes for their defeat. The man who can elicit amusement from British foray or Indian massacre—who can smile at the wounds his country may receive—

“Is fit for treason, stratagem, and spoil.”
“Let no such man be trusted.”

There are other ways of aiding an enemy than by deserting to his standard. Those serve him quite as effectually who seize every opportunity to dishearten the patriotic armies of our country, and thus encourage the enemy. When with this view (and it can be with no other) facts are discolored and perverted to the injury of the country's cause, those who are wilfully concerned in such detestable conduct are guilty of a moral treason at least, though their offence is perhaps not cognizable by law. And, really when we see the infamous conduct in this respect of certain clerical and editorial personages, we cannot but violently suspect, they want nothing but the power to serve the enemy in any way that would not put their lives in jeopardy.

The following is an extract of a letter from a whig and soldier of the Revolution, now in the territory of Orleans, to his friend in this city.

“I am shocked at the defection which I witness among our countrymen, not here amidst fugitives and upstarts and outcasts, but in the eastern states—the very cradle of the Revolution, where I spent three years of my life in the society of heroes and patriots. Where will all this end? I dread the result as much as any man can, whose life is nearly spent, but who has lived and still lives for his country—yet I hope the pride and self-love of those very people will dissipate their delusion and put their deluders to shame.”

MARRIED.
On Sunday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Addison, Mr. WILLIAM McKEE, to Mrs. GRACE M'CORNIC, both of this city.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
DYING STRAIN
OF AN AMERICAN CAPTIVE SAILOR,
On board an English Man-of-War on service in the Indian Ocean.

Time—Sun-setting from the Coast of Coromandel Land of my birth, farewell! The sea rolls dark; The golden sun behind you waves descending Now lights you hills. Now is the soaring hawk Her sweetest notes with nature's matins ending. And now my Mary's prayer to Heaven ascending May bless these arms with home and liberty! Ah, no, my soul! This awful gloom impending, And death-like shades that glide along the sea, Whisper “Poor lonely Sailor, home is not for thee!”

Early my youthful bosom sought the strife That laid, alas! my gallant father low— Early my mother taught her son that life, Bereft of freedom, he must never know: Yet, from aloft, do British streamers flow! My Mary, a long farewell! My pang's are o'er; My soul her anchor weighs—And, when the glow Of early morn illumines your darksome shore, This form shall soundly sleep, though Indian billows roar. Washington City, Oct. 9. A.

The clouds of war thicken around us. All the independent allies of Britain on earth are upon us. The Algerine corsair and the murderous Indian are in array against us. The vengeance of the country is called for. Let no tribute henceforth be paid to the African rover, but from the cannon's mouth, and by ambassadors like Rogers, Hull, Decatur, Porter and Bainbridge. And let the Savages on our frontier be hunted and driven into the wilderness like beasts of the forest, cut off from all food and shelter but what their white allies afford them. And if Britain do not make an honorable peace, let Upper Canada be forever separated from her by an insuperable decree, and the whole physi-

cal strength of the country be pledged to effect it. And let Congress and the Administration second and fulfil the wishes of the people—or give place to men who will.

The triple alliance.—We pretend not to say authentically and exactly how it is accomplished, but the fact exists and speaks in its own language: whenever we are at issue with Great Britain, the Indian tribes and Algerine rovers are let loose upon us in all their horrid modes of war. The people who perceive only cause and effect, or effect without cause, or cannot trace the cause and mode of operation, may not actually see the finger of Britain in these events; but it will be difficult to persuade them that she has no agency in them. And it is therefore the more incumbent on her agents to evince sincerity in any overtures they may have to make us—and, as circumstances are, the more advisable for our government to close with any fair or advantageous terms the enemy may offer.

Peace meetings.—As we are now at war with three severals (though in some respects not different) powers at once, the British, the Indians and the Algerines, it may be desirable to know whether the wishes of the friends of peace are confined to the British only, or extended to their allies, the Indians and Algerines. The two last at least do not seem so averse to hostilities as the former: and if the peace party in this country can separate the one from the others, it would gratify many who are willing to support no other war than what is practicable, advantageous or inevitable. The indiscriminate murder of men, women and children by the Indians, and the piratical conduct of the Algerines, cannot be adjusted or forgotten by Americans without atonement and further security.

War at sea.—During the first year of the American Revolution, it was calculated, by the English (the American estimate was larger), that the American privateers captured property to the value of one million sterling: and that the privateers of the single state of Massachusetts made more prizes from the English than the French and Spanish cruizers together had ever made in a whole war. The prizes taken from the English since the 18th June, a period of (say) three months, amount to two hundred; which, at an average of no more than ten thousand dollars a ship and cargo, yield a sum of two millions of dollars: which, supposing it continued through the year, gives upwards of eight millions of dollars. In opposition to this, American vessels have certainly been taken by the English; though not as many as would have been taken in what has been called a state of peace. The prizes taken are therefore net gain. Nor is it probable that, as regards the belligerent operation on the enemy, the amount of injury done him will decrease hereafter; because—1. The number of American privateers will always augment—2. The number and execution of American public armed vessels will augment—and 3. Though the enemy's trade be peacefully conveyed, yet the very expense of that additional convoy, with the enhanced insurance for increased risk, will injure his trade more, though to be sure, as individuals, it may benefit the citizens of this country less than any profit of any trade can compensate for.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jonathan Kellogg, quarter-master in colonel Prior's regiment, dated Sacket's Harbor, Sept. 22.
“Last evening an engagement took place between our troops in this quarter, and the British, in which we took 40 prisoners, 70 stand of arms, and 4 barrels of powder.”

On Saturday arrived at Portland, a fine ship of 4 or 600 tons, coppered, loaded with sugar, rum, cotton and coffee, from Demerara for London, with several lady passengers. The captain of the prize and several men were killed the first broadside from the privateer Decatur, of Newburyport.

Newport, Oct. 3.
Distressing accident.—It is with regret that we announce the loss of the U. S. gun boat, No. 46, during the severe gale on the evening of the 29th ult. together with her commander, lieutenant Samuel G. Blodgett, and eight of the crew. It appears from the statement of a gentleman of this town, who was on board the gun-boat and witnessed the distressing scene, that she was lost on the south-part of the Island of Conanicut, near the light-house, when in the act of reefing, having missed in stays twice. We are also assured, to the honor of lieutenant Blodgett, that he behaved with the utmost coolness and decision; and sacrificed his own life in providing for the preservation of his crew, as no persuasion could induce him to quit his vessel until they had made the attempt to save themselves, and was in this situation washed overboard at the same instant with the gentleman above referred to, who, with two officers and seven seamen, providentially escaped a watery grave.

Lieut. Blodgett was in the 28th year of his age. He entered the navy very early in life, & was esteemed a brave officer.

The following are the names of the unfortunate seamen who were drowned, viz. Dennis M'Say, Thomas Joice, Jonas Fisk, John Ditcher, Samuel Holly, Morris Smith, John Howard, Josiah Simmons.

From the Missouri Gazette.
MASSACRE AT FORT CHICAGO.—Some time about the 1st of July, Captain Heald, who commanded at Fort Chicago, received orders to send as many of the chiefs in his neighborhood as he could collect, to the grand council at Piqua; in this service he was unsuccessful: however with the assistance of a few traders, some Indians of little note were prevailed upon to go. The party thus made up proceeded about 90 miles on their way to Piqua, where they met Captain Wells, with an order from General Hull directing the United States Factor, to give up all the Goods to the Indians as presents; and the Garrison to evacuate the Post, and march to Fort Wayne, and from thence to Detroit!

On the 13th, both parties arrived at Chicago, and Captain Heald prepared to comply with this order, but thought it prudent to destroy all the whiskey and gun powder before the general distribution took place. The Indians suspecting this, issued, and heard the sawing of the powder casks and charged. Captain Wells with the fact; he demanded the charge, and the Factory goods were all distributed to upwards of 800 Indians.

arms, ammunition and clothing; to immediately take up the tomahawk and strike the Americans.

This speech from such a man as Main Poe, with the discontents in not receiving the powder, brought on the attack. Next day, the 15th, about 10 o'clock, the troops amounting to 54 officers and soldiers, with 10 citizens, 9 women and eighteen children, left the garrison for Fort Wayne; they had not proceeded more than a mile from the place when they were attacked by 400 Indians, who made a general slaughter! the horrid business was soon over; thirty soldiers, including the Ensign and Doctor, the ten citizens (being the whole of that class) 2 women & 2 children were torn to pieces. Capt Wells had his breast opened, his heart taken out and divided among the different bands. The remainder are prisoners, and generally wounded.

In the midst of the carnage Mrs. Heald had sunk on the ground and an Indian had a war club raised to drive it into her head, but was rescued by a young Frenchman, who purchased her by giving the Indian a horse in exchange. The Indian who captured Captain Heald gave him his liberty, contrary to the wishes of the savages; he and his lady got protection in the house of an English trader, where they had their wounds dressed and are likely to recover.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor of this paper, finding its extensive concerns too multifarious for the superintendance of any individual though possessed of more industry and assiduity than he can lay claim to, has taken into connection with him in business Mr. WILLIAM W. SEATON, late joint-conductor (with Mr. Joseph Gales, Senr.) of the Raleigh Register. This arrangement, whilst it will leave the Editor at liberty to devote more particular attention to the Congressional Reports and Editorial Department of the paper, will, he hopes, ensure greater correctness and better typographical execution than heretofore. His best exertions, at least, with the aid of the superior professional abilities of his partner, will not be wanting to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which this establishment has been honored by the Public before and since it has been under the conduct of its present proprietor.

From and after the first day of November next, the National Intelligencer will be conducted under the firm of GALES & SEATON. Letters and communications, addressed as heretofore to Joseph Gales Jun- or to Gales and Seaton, will receive a respectful attention.

LEGIONARY ORDERS.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers compose the staff of the 1st Legion & are to be respected accordingly:
George Peter, Adjutant.
William Whann, Quarter-Master.
Clement Smith, Pay-master.
Doctor Frederick May, Surgeon.
Doctor John Ott, Surgeon's Mate.
E. Cummings, Q. Masters Sergt.
John Simpson, File Major.
W. SMITH, Lt. Col. Com. 1st Legn.
Mtl. Dist. Col.
Georgetown, October 10, 1812.

LEGIONARY ORDERS.

Pursuant to brigade orders, the commissioned officers of the first legion will assemble on the hill between Way's glass-house and Bruff's windmill, in Washington, on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of training. The roll will be called at half past ten, and all delinquents reported.

Also on the two successive days, the 22d and 23d, the same, unless otherwise previously ordered. Every officer appointed to a command in any company now extinct, and who yet retains his commission, is included in this order, and will be noted accordingly.

The first legion will muster on Saturday, the 7th of November next on the open ground north of the President's house. The different companies and corps composing the same will assemble on such ground as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall designate, by 10 o'clock, A. M. and having formed into battalions will immediately march to the parade, so as to take post in the line of the legion by 12 o'clock.

It is expected that on this occasion every officer and soldier will appear in a soldier-like manner, armed and equipped according to law, and to the brigade orders of the 6th inst. as published. All deficiencies and delinquencies must be noted.

By order,
GEO. PETER, Adj't.
1st Legion M. D. C.
Georgetown, Oct. 13.

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next at 12 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at the late residence of Samuel Smith, Esq. on the Capitol Hill, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, viz. Beds, Bedsteads, and furniture, Mahogany Dining Tables, Chairs, Window Curtains, Carpeting, Dishes, Plates, Knives and Forks, and sundry other articles suitable for a boarding house or private family. Terms will be made known on that day of sale, by
NICHLS. L. QUEEN, Auct.
October 13—31

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE, BY M. CARBY, Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the union, A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, And a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States; Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1/2 coloured.

Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Miss Howard, Married Life, or Faults on all Sides, 2 vols. 225 cents in boards. And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society. Oct. 13

NOTICE.

This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Washington City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, District of Columbia, Letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERT UNDERWOOD, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, on or before the 30th day of October next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 10th day of October, in the year 1812,
JOHN UNDERWOOD, adm.
Oct. 10—w31

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership of STEPHENS & KNEELER has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the firm, and those that have claims against the same, are desired to settle with either of the subscribers.
SAML. STEPHENS.
GEO. KNEELER.

SAMUEL STEPHENS.

WILL insure early on the 1st of October, and at his old stand near the Theatre, the name of GEORGE KNEELER is now made. The arrangements to establish his business in Philadelphia, which he will bring up, opening in a few weeks, when both Rates of the most accommodative must satisfy only their interests and the public in general, whose liberal encouragement they hereby acknowledge, is at courtly and with the strongest sense of gratitude.
A. gust 25—31w31

CHARLOTTE-HALL SCHOOL.

THE offices of the CHARLOTTE-HALL SCHOOL will be vacant in Charlotte Hall School, after the first day of January next. The Trustees will receive propositions to fill such vacancies, until the 2d Monday of October next, when the appointments will be made. The salaries annexed to these appointments will be, at least, of the Principal \$700; to the Assistant-Teacher, \$400; but as the amount will depend upon the number of pupils in the school, it cannot now be exactly ascertained. Applicants will be required to exhibit testimonials of their abilities and moral character. It is expected that the Principal be a good Greek and Latin Scholar, and that the Assistant-Teacher be, at least, a Latin scholar. It is much to be wished that both these teachers be also capable of instructing in the French Language.

The Principal will have the use of an agreeable and commodious brick Dwelling House, to which appertain convenient out-houses and a sufficient garden.
NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.
August 11—w31

SNUFF & TOBACCO WARE HOUSE.

P. L. DUPOURT,
At his Snuff and Tobacco Ware-house, Bridge Street, near the Union Tavern, Georgetown,
Has just received a fresh supply of Lord's Maccoons in pound and half pound bottles
50 Bladders Garretts' Scotch Snuff, from 4 to 8 lbs. each
300 Bottles do do do do
300 do Leiper's do do do do
50 Bladders do do do do do
A large supply of different kinds of Rappee
50,000 Country cigars, best quality
Fresh Tongas and Florida Beans,
ALSO,
A variety of real Roman Violin Strings, of superior quality, that will raise three notes higher than concert pitch.
Georgetown, Oct. 11

Union Bank of Georgetown, September 29, 1812

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months on the stock in this bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Thursday next, the first of October. By order, D ENGLISH, Cashier.
Oct. 1—31w41

BLACK VARNISH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID ORT, Washington city, Dr. ORT & GEORGE BOHNER, Georgetown, and Richard Latta, Alexandria. Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and one heretofore offered to the public has been more highly valued than the shining Liquid Blacking, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the shining Liquid Blacking is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to sully its lustre, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever. The BLACK VARNISH which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the inestimable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in a tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, & found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is Water Proof, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which the Varnish may be applied, together with its pliability, elasticity and durability, encourage the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by DAVID ORT, & Co. Pennsylvania avenue.
September 10—31w41N4w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway, a dark Mulatto Man who calls himself JOHN HERBERT; he is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 21 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed, were a flax linen shirt, a pair of top linen pantaloons, a blue cloth hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing; he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears his hair plaited over his forehead and likewise tied behind, and says he belongs to a Mr. Josias Thompson of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.

EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff Fk. cy. Md.
August 27—w31

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday, October 26th at 4 o'clock P. M. at McLeod's Hotel, part of Lot 3 in Square 141, with the improvements; taken as the property of Smith, Calhoun, & Co. A two story brick Dwelling House on Lot 6, in Square 141; taken as the property of James M'Kim.
Part of Lot 13 in Square 119, with the improvements; taken as the property of James Welch.
The above property is sold for taxes due the corporation of Washington city.
Terms of sale, cash.
JOSEPH BRUMBLEY, Col. 1st Ward.
September 26—w31

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE WASHINGTON CANAL

Commenced drawing Monday when 500 or one third of the tickets were drawn. A cash prize of \$3,000, four of \$100, and a number of \$10 prize tickets in the next class were drawn.

The next drawing will commence at eleven o'clock, A. M. on Monday next when 500 tickets will be drawn. Prizes of 5,000, 2,000, &c. remain in the wheel.

Gain of the wheel \$1210 which makes the value of tickets \$11 21.

Tickets for sale only at the Canal Office.

By order of the Managers.

October 3

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers will sell on moderate terms, the fine fast Schooner

VIRGINIA,

700 barrels burthen completely rigged, for the coast of Europe, and drawing but a small draught of water, is well calculated for the Pa.

For terms apply to the Captain on board or to

E. and J. HANDY

Corner of Congress Water Wharf, Georgetown, Oct 3 1812

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, esq. deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Setu day the 14th day of Nov. next, that very valuable FARM in Montgomery Co., late the residence of the said deceased, containing about Seven hundred acres of land, three hundred or so at least in wood an fine timber, the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is a desirable Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 13 miles from Georgetown, and the city of Washington, 5 from Montgomery court house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property.

The terms of sale, which will be accommodated, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS TURNER, SAMUEL TURNER, Executors.

October 3 1812

THE SUBSCRIBERS

are at received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are now opening (corner of Bridge and Congress streets) an extensive and elegant assortment of DOMESTIC, INDIA, MEXICAN and ENGLISH GOODS which they offer for sale, by the piece or otherwise at the most reasonable prices.

Having laid in their goods at a very favorable moment, they will be able to sell them generally at the usual peace prices; and their best endeavors shall not be wanting to merit a share of public patronage.

H. & A. CATLETT, Georgetown, April 28 1811

COARSE CLOTHS.

A large quantity of COARSE CLOTHS of American manufacture of different qualities, the coarsest of which are well adapted for servants' clothing, will be sold by the bale or at retail during this and the succeeding month, at very moderate prices; after which the demand, it is presumed, will enhance their value.

MORGAN & BURGESS, Corner of Jefferson and Bridge streets, Georgetown.

Sept. 24 9

DAVID BOUDON, PAINTER FROM GENEVA.

Inform the Public, that he has PROCEEDED in water colors, on vellum and Family Groups in the same manner. He likewise executes Miniatures on Ivory; and also undertakes on Painting of every description connected with his branch of the Art.

Being in possession of a considerable and very valuable collection of Drawings, of his own execution, in the most celebrated Academies of Europe, he intends to devote them to the advancement of Pupils, by establishing a Drawing School in which they will be instructed in the foundation of correctness and as among the advantages. He will, meanwhile, appropriate a portion of his time to private instruction, in the different kinds of Drawing.

Painters are invited to an inspection of his collection of pictures (of the first masters) which he will with pleasure exhibit at any time in his leisure hours, if previous notice is given him.

D. B. UDON will do himself the honor of waiting on his patrons, by their calling or leaving their address at Mr. S. Hays's Grocery Store, opposite the Centre Market

Oct 3-4

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

Mrs H. PINKS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a BOARDING SCHOOL

there, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air is pure and the surrounding country beautiful.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane) Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain sewing, Marking, Netting and various other fashionable Family Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance. Beds, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. Hopkins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, the most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.

Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance.

Fredericktown, Sept. 10-1812

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

ON Friday the 23d inst at 1 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the Will of Mr. Joseph Carleton, late of Georgetown, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale, at Shumway's Tavern near the Navy Yard, the following valuable LOTS in the city of Washington, lying contiguous to the Navy Yard. The terms of sale are a credit of 6 and 12 months for the purchase money, the purchaser to grant notes, negotiable at any of the Banks of Washington or Georgetown, with approved endorser bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole money is paid, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser by a deed of bargain and sale, all the right and title to the premises which the deceased possessed, as authorised by the Will. The title papers, to be seen at the Counting Room of the subscriber in Georgetown, will show that this title is perfectly good, viz.

Table with 2 columns: Lot No. and Area. Includes Lot No. 799 (1 square), Lot No. 821 (1/2), Lot No. 874 (1/2), Lot No. 878 (2 22 23 24 25), Lot No. 902 (1/2), Lot No. 949 (15 20 21 22), Lot No. 950 (26 27 29), Lot No. 994 (1), Lot No. 995 (1 2 3 26 27 28 29 30), Lot No. 996 (1 10), Lot No. 1000 (25 26 27).

And the following which are Leased on Ground Rent:

In square No. 977, the most southern half of Lot No. 19.

the most southern half of Lot No. 27, and Lots No. 18 and 24.

In square No. 1001, Lot No. 12.

JOHN LAIRD, Executor of the Will of Joseph Carleton deceased.

Georgetown, October 3 1812

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is One thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sec'y.

October 2nd

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dunn, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio.

DANIEL GALL, Executor of the last will and Testament of Rob. Means, dec'd

Richmond, Oct 19 1812

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

The ACADEMY of SEVENSBERG being without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am authorised by the Trustees to make that fact known. As respects local and geographical advantages, there is, perhaps, few places more eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about an equal distance from tide water and the mountain; elevated and healthy, near the centre of a populous and wealthy county, and between two others equally so. A complete knowledge of Classical learning, Mathematics, use of the Globes, Geography, &c. are among the duties expected from the Professor.

Any gentleman disposed to offer his services as Professor will be pleased to address me on the subject by letter directed to this place. P. HANBROUGH, Junr. President.

Sevrensberg, V. 19 1812

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber of Fairfax County, South Carolina, near Winesborough, a Negro Man named TARBLETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield County, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Rubeau, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fitcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. He above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him.

JOHN LOWRY, September 29-1812

FULLING MILL.

THE subscribers are erecting a Fulling Mill and enlarging their Blanket Factory, at the Paint Mills, about 12 miles from Georgetown, and 5 from Bladensburg, which will be in operation in October, where FULLING and DYING will be executed with neatness and dispatch, in its various branches, and cash given for Wool. Customers that find it more convenient to deliver and receive their articles in Georgetown will call at the store of Renner and Bussard, who will give cash or Blankets for Wool.

ELKANAH COBB, DANL BUSSARD and Co. September 3-1812

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of hatting and fulling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forward all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB, DANL BUSSARD and Co. Georgetown, Aug. 13-

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON the 17th of N. VEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 7th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$8 50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9.

For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class.

Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria.

October 1.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERVED, from GUNB at N. 74. John Williams Master, a seaman by the name of JOHN BULMAN; he is about forty years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and may be known by the quantity of snuff he takes, which is uncommon for one person; and speaks through his nose. The above reward will be given for his apprehension by

JOHN WILLIAMS.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE at the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 do. Match Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Pushing, 1 bale of Coating and Bocking Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drabs, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Cassimeres, Redwood & Princes Coats and Stockings, Molekin, Florentine and satin Waistcoating, Swanskins and Swallow-tails, lambs wool short and long Stockings & worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazettes, Calicoes and scented Muslins, striped do. Cambrics and checks of every description.

He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes.

All of the above articles will be sold low for cash.

Wm. O'BRIEN.

N. B. I also carry on the PATENTING trade in all its various branches. Military and Naval Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, of quality of Naval Buttons Three Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand at his Navy Yard, 12 or 15,000 weight of Hisses, Gun Hairs and Spigs. Also, at his Coal Yard annexed to the Factory, about 4000 bushels of COAL of an excellent quality for family use, and about 1000 usels in for Bl. kamths.

GEO. BEALE.

October 8 1812

APPLICATIION being made to me, the subscriber in the recess of Montgomery county court, as an Associate Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Zachariah Macubin of Montgomery county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Zachariah Macubin having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also sworn that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Zachariah Macubin be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, weekly for three months successively before the first Monday in November next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Montgomery county court on the second Monday of November next to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Zachariah Macubin should not have the benefit of the severa Acts aforesaid.

Given under my hand this 24th of July 1812

RICHARD H. HARWOOD, True copy Upton Beall Cl. M. C.

Sept. 7 1812

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Pomplison's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors, E. RIOT, Jr. Cashier.

Sept. 24-1812

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, No. 11.

ONE NUMBER must draw 60,000 dollars and may draw 100,000 dollars.

The first Lottery to be drawn in the United States, &c. &c. &c. are contractors in positively commencing, on the last Monday in September, inst. and to be continued three days in a week.

SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Dols., Dols., Dols. Includes 2 prizes of 30,000 is 60,000, 2 do. 20,000 40,000, 2 do. 10,000 20,000, 2 do. 5,000 10,000, 2 do. 3,000 6,000, 4 do. 2,000 8,000, 6 do. 1,000 6,000, 10 do. 500 5,000, 14 do. 200 2,800, 20 do. 100 2,000, 44 do. 50 2,200, 100 do. 20 2,000, 8,000 do. 12 96,000.

8,208 prizes Dollars 260,000

In the above Lottery there are 26,000 tickets, but only 15,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number, and the two 30,000 dollar prizes must fall to one number; & so may the two 20,000 dollar prizes fall to the same number, or the only stationary capital prizes are the two \$30,000, which are to be drawn to the first number that comes out of the wheel when the Lottery is half over, so that a person buying two tickets of one number, may draw the enormous sum of 100,000 dollars by the one number being drawn on any day, being all floating, and in every case, two prizes, of equal denomination fall to one number.

Present price of Tickets Ten Dollars, but this being considered the most popular scheme ever offered in this country, it is probable tickets will rapidly rise in price.

The above is the only lottery in Baltimore at present that G. & R. Waite will recommend to their customers, though they may keep for sale tickets in all other Baltimore Lotteries.

Tickets sold by Joseph Milligan, at his Bookstore, High Street, Georgetown, where a regular check Book will be kept and all information given gratis.

September 17

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

THE President and Directors having, his day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the same will be payable to the 8-owners of their respective shares on after Monday the 21st inst.

Wm. WHANN, Cashier.

September 19-1812

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts not paid by the 1st November ensuing will be put in the hands of an Attorney for collection.

THOMAS BAKER, Georgetown, September 17 1812

A CLERK WANTED.

In the Surveyor General's Office south of Tennessee.

He must be well acquainted with Surveying, Drafting Bird-eye Views of a country, Mapping, and writing with facility and neatness the ornamental hands for Maps. The necessary qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good moral conduct will of course be requisite. The duties of the office will require his punctual attention six hours in the day. The salary will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quarterly.

Application may be made in writing exhibiting specimens of the applicant's abilities in Drawing, Mapping and Writing, accompanied by respectable recommendations for correctness of moral character, and directed to the Surveyor's Office, Washington, Mis. Ter.

THOS. FREEMAN, September 22-1812

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FOR OR NEVER APPLY FOR TICKETS TO JOSEPH MILLIGAN, GEORGETOWN.

The first drawn Ticket on the Eighth Day of drawing of the ROCKVILLE & CADWELL LOTTERY, will be entitled to

One Thousand Dollars.

Saturday, the 26th of September, will be the eighth day of drawing. Present price of Tickets, Three Dollars. Apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown.

September 24.

(THE DAY FIXED)

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.)

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.

Table with 2 columns: Prize of 20,000 dollars \$20,000, 1 do. of 15,000 15,000, 1 do. of 10,000 10,000, 2 do. of 5,000 10,000, 4 do. of 2,000 8,000, 15 do. of 1,000 15,000.

10 do. of 100 tickets in this Class, 8,500

20 do. of 50 dollars 10,000

30 do. of 100 5,000

50 do. of 50 2,500

2,500 do. of 12 30,000

8,050 do. of 10 80,500

10,624 \$312,500

14,316 Blanks—not 1-12 to a Prize.

25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day, \$2,000

1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to 10

1st do. 2,000 do. do. 12

1st do. Ticket, 5th day 500

1st do. do. 10th day 1,000

1st do. do. 15th day 500

1st do. do. 20th day 2,000

1st do. do. 25th day 1,000

1st do. do. 28th & 29th days each 500

1st do. do. 30th day 5,000

1st do. do. 31st, 32d, and 34th days each 1,000

1st do. do. 35th day 10,000

1st do. do. 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th days each 500

1st do. do. 40th day 15,000

1st do. do. 42d & 44th days each 1,000

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing.

First drawn Ticket, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscribers are requested to pay the amount due, on or before the 10th day of August next.

EDWARDS & BE TOR. They have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES, & GLASS & CHINA WARE which they will in future sell for cash only.

Office of Auctioneer and Dispensing, Washington, July 3, 1812.

ALL persons holding the Notes of this Office are hereby notified to bring in the same for payment before the 1st of January 1813, or after that period the Notes of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches will be payable at the Office of the Trustees in the city of Philadelphia; and those persons having balances to their credit are desired to draw out the same before the above period, after which they will be paid by the Trustees in Philadelphia only.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier.

July 4-1812

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next.

First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats.

Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats.

Third day of Golds Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats.

The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except the winning flag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted.

On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse start for, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars, ten Subscribers.

Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The present amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate.

The Course will be in complete order. Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shown a Plan of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which Stands can be obtained.

THE STEWARDS.

sent 17 1812

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 21 instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold Three valuable LOTS, two of them in square 456, near the Post Office, and the other in square No. 493. A credit of 4 and 6 months will be given, upon receiving notes with approved endorser.

Sale to be at David's and without reserve. FORRETT & BEALE, Auctioneers.

National Intelligencer.

VOL. XII FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON CITY THURSDAY OCTOBER 15, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE No. 1874

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

WILL be exposed at Public Sale on the 21st of December next, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for taxes due thereon, up the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the Subscriber, viz—

Name	Address/Description	Value
Addison, Thomas, G	sq 705	30 62
Addison, Henry	sq 611 lot 11	6 00
Appleton, Henry	611 9	27 28
Barnetts, John heirs	651 part	17 5
Baily, William	sq 652 lot 5	7 71
Barnes and Rudgate	601 19	611 1
	661 6	165 20
	666 4	702 1 36 27
Bean, William	652 12	3 77
Biddle, Clement	598 7	601 6
	702 3	15 82
Boon, Francis	W 553 1	555 3 24
Beall, John	799 part	104 lot 7
Bean, Quintain	799 15	1 82
Bradford, Henry	650 3	2 40
Brown, James	661 1	14 18 71
Brice, John	667 2	2 00
Brown, William	692 6	15 40
Barksdale, William	702 8	9 4 52
Bartlett, Richard	695 part	7 12
Coates, and others	626 part	628 1 3 5 7
	684 1 2 5 6 10	723 1 2 3 4 11
	727 part	760 do
	782 lots 1 2 3 4 5	789 part
Carroll and Oden,	629 lot 1	630 2 4 6
	631 1 3 5 7	674 6 7 8 9 10 11 18 19
	20 21 22 23	676 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
	21 22 23 24 25 26	675 2 4 6 8
	677 2 4 6 8	678 2 4 6 8 10 12
Carroll, Oden and N. Young's heirs	673 6 7 8 9 10 11 18 19	20 21 22 23
Caldwell, Charles B	569 8 and 9	90
Carroll, Charles jun.	599 3	611 5
	652 2	61 19
Carroll's, Daniel heirs	611 3	653 2
	661 7	667 7
Elizabeth Carrol	609 7	613 2 10 86
Coolidge Judson	652 1	7 69
Campbell, John	654 2	665 21
	666 3	13 42
Conway, Richard	658 6	2 00
Craig, James	661 3	665 13
	666 11	6 00
Cooper, Cyrus	667 8	2 50
Chase, Samuel	661 2	9 35
Claggett and Mason	703 9	9 25
Crammond, James	729 22	9 38
Chandler, Jacob	734 2	2 00
Deakin's, Francis heirs	663 8	2 50
Dick and Stuart	598 10	662 6
	703 2	30 92
Dulany Walter, sq 603 lot 8	611 2	813 4
Digges Joseph,	599 1	652 18
Digges William,	599 8	705 1
Dick Thos. heirs	704 7	3 84
Eden John	656 13	sq south of 744 5
Marle James,	664 7	7 38
Frost Amariah	634 17	14 87
Penwick, Ignatius heirs,	sq 655 lot 19	657 1 11 12
Fowler, Job, sq S of 667 lot 15	4 06	2 24
Fowler John, East of South of sq 667 lot 1 2 3	2 24	200 6
Griffin Samuel sq 728 lot 9	36 19	456 6
Graham Richard, 655 lot 6	18 27	608 16
Holliday James, 605 lot 4	20 15	605 lot 4
Holliday Thomas, 702 lot 19	3 84	650 lot 4
Hill Henry, 650 lot 4	28 7	S of 667 14
	704 2	Jonathan Hall, 656 lot 4
Hemmersly Wm. 657 lot 10	7 89	667 10
	80 62	East of 667 2
Harrison Wm. S of 667 lot 1	4 93	

Name	Address/Description	Value
Hepburn John,	703 lot 19	10 01
Henderson Richard,	704 10	18 19
	610 14	Jennifer Daniel, 607 lot 1
Jennings Thos. 665	11	5 92
	666 13	703 14
Johnson James, jr. 705 lot 8	6 00	1042 11 to 19
Leidler Eliza, sq 805 lot 1	10 22	1055 5 to 12
	653 15	Thomas T. Gant, sq 1023 lots 13 14
Lecke Francis, sq 611 lot 6	11 78	Charles Genners, sq 1114
	665 5	Barnard Hart, sq 963, lots 3 4 5 6 7 11
Lux Darby, sq 661 8	13 72	12 13
	667 11	Henry Howard, sq 983, lots 8 14
Lux William, 667 1	9 80	Nathaniel Ingraham, sq 1047, lots 21 to 25
A. Lawson, sq 708 6	19 05	Adam Lynn, sq 1023, lot 6
	608 15	sq 1123 6
Laird & Mason 745 1 15 16	4 4	John Michel, sq 978, lot 14 15
	846 17 18	Henry Mascrop, sq 982, lots 3 7 9
3 4 5 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	6 10	sq 1010, lots 12 15
31 32 33 34	6 10	1027 13 to 16
Sq 1043 lot 1 2 3 4 34 35 36	1 88	1030 6 to 12
1046 3 4 5 6 7 8 11 12	2 94	1034 5
1047 1 2 3 4 5 26 27 28	2 88	1036 14
Lynch and Sands, sq 555 lots 4	7 79	1055 1 2 11 12 13
5 6 7 21 and 22	1 50	1057 7 8
Merryweather Reuben, sq 609 lot 10	1 52	1058 13 14
	34	1093 1 2 3 4 17 to 24
M'Quain Wm. 611 16	2 28	1119 5
Mewbern James, 652 20	8 26	John McElwee, sq 1020, lots 6 to 11
Mackey Ebenezer, 656 7	8 26	Sarah Maltby, sq 1020, lots 19 20
Moylan Stephen, 702 10	8 26	Matris Nicholson & Prout, sq 1149, lots 1 3
	54 54	Richard Parrott, sq 874, lot 10
	8 79	Edward Perry, sq 1148, lot 3
Neale James of Bennet, sq 599 lot 3	3 84	sq 1149, lot 4
	29 96	369 1 2
South of 667 10	26 63	Prout, King & Carroll, sq 977, lots 3 4
North Richard, sq 691 lot 12	3 84	5 7 to 16
Nicholl Henry sq 728 14	29 96	David Slater, sq 810, lots 11 12
Oden and Nodley Young's heirs, Sq 620 lots 1 2 3 4 5 12 13 14 15 16 17 24	26 63	sq 904, lot 4
Parkinson Edward, sq 609 lot 2	5 93	928 5
Patton James, 665 3	3 00	975 4
Parks Andrew, 667 5	4 74	976 3
Phillips Nathaniel, 728 6	4 30	978 13
Ross David, 609 8	1 92	Thomas Slater, sq 840, lot 5
Riddle Matthew, 603 4	60	Mark Stockwell's heirs—sq 846 lot 8 9 & half of ten
	602 4 18 24	4 36
Ringgold Mary C. sq 611 15	4 09	9 54
	660 7 9 06	6 51
Russell Wm. 703 16	15 92	9 50
Ringgold Hillary, 705 9	4 19	0 94
Rutter Thomas, 559 34	4 08	Richard Thomas, sq 846 lot No 1
Stephens John sq 569 lots 10 11	96	sq 1077, do. No 6 7 20 21
Speare Joseph, 569 33	36 48	569 do. do. 18 19 20
Sidebotham Wm, 607 8	8 26	17 12 17
	88 21	142 11
Stewart John heirs 653 3	2 06	Elizabeth Thompson, sq 1067 lot 9
	96	Benson White, sq 825, 18 feet front
Wm. Smith sq 654 half of lot 7	96	George Walker, sq 834 from lot No. 13 to 17 inclusive
Sayer Daniel, 655 lot 8	5 98	Do. sq. 835 do do from 10 to 12
Stewart Charles, sq. 667 lot 11	13 46	836 2 15 16
	1 92	837 4
Turner Thomas, 611 12	1 92	861 1 11
Thomas Evan, 662 5	3 50	864 1 11
Tompkins & Minor 691 13	6 84	893 1 10 to 16 inclusive
Thompson Daniel sq 766 part of square	3 25	895 6 6
Washington Wm. A. sq 607 lot 7	6 42	896 6 6
	609 9	913 1 2
	653 10	917 1 2
	663 7	918 1 2
	664 3	917 South lot 2
	664 part	do. 10 to 13 inclusive
	East of 664 part	934 do. 1 2 3 10 to 20 inc.
	of 4	939 1 to 8 inclusive
	704 lot 8	940 do. do
	606 2	943 3 to 7 inclusive
	2 32 33	960 1 2
Wharton Thos. E. of 667 9	3 50	961 do.
William James, 705 12	2 5 04	962 3 to 20 inclusive
	2 5 04	964 1 to 14 inc.
Walker Young and Prout, sq 809 lot 2 3 7 8 9	3 11	965 1 2 3
Washington Lund, sq 705 lot 2	13 75	966 1 2 3
Ward James, N. of sq 380	2 22	967 1 2 3
part of square	2 22	968 1 to 14
Wharton James, sq 609 lot 6	19 88	984 3
	667 9	985 3 to 7 & from
	705 10	13 to 16 inclusive
	19 88	6 7
		990 17 to 23 inc.
		1009 8 to 12
		1010 3 to 7
		1011 5 to ten
		1012 1
		1013 6 to 10
		1014 5 to 16 & from 25 to 28 inclusive
		1015 10 13 south of
		1015 east of
		1017 north of
		1017 5 to 18 inc.
		1018 12 to 17
		1019 5
		1025 east of
		7 8
		1035 8 9 10
		1036 7 8 9
		1038 1 to 4 and from
		11 to 14 inc.
		4 5 7
		1039 south of
		1040 2 to 5
		1041 5 to 9 & from 15 to 17
		1042 7 to 10 & from
		20 to 23
		1042 east
		1043 11 to 22 & from
		27 to 32
		1044 1
		1045 13 to 15
		1046 1 18
		1047 14 to 18
		1048 8
		1061 11 to 16
		1062 1 to 4 and from
		12 to 14
		1063 5 to 10 & from
		13 to 18
		1064 1
		1067 7 8
		1076 3 to 7
		1078 7
		1079 south east
		1080 2
		Walker & Wheeler, sq 1025 east No. 1 5 6
		43 91
		Elizabeth Wheeler, sq 1067 south, 225 feet front
		22 12
		James Walker, Jr. sq 863 lot No. 1 2
		890 1
		891 1
		1019 4
		1065 north east of
		lots 1 2 3 4
		1065 2 4
		1067 1 2 & from

Name	Address/Description	Value
William Clark, sq 996	1 33	15 to 18
Barnard Elliott's heirs, sq 864 lot 2 3 4 8 9	1 66	1077 1 2 3 24
sq 1067, lot 3	1 66	1078 5 6
Evan Evans, sq 1020 lot 12 13	7 78	1048 10 to 14
1046 13	5 70	sq 1117 Lot 9
1047 6	5 70	916
1123 7	5 70	964 3 4 5 9
Lewis Farrington, sq 879 lot 1	7 78	942 1 5
John Frye, sq 919 lots 1 to 14	7 78	987 1 2 3 &
sq 938, lots 1 to 12	7 78	9 10 11 12 13
938 13 to 16	7 78	20 21 22
986 3 4 5 13 to 18	7 78	11 12
1042 11 to 19	7 78	14 to 18
1055 5 to 12	7 78	1 2 3 11 12
Thomas T. Gant, sq 1023 lots 13 14	25 91	32 24
Charles Genners, sq 1114	3	Benjamin Young's heirs—
Barnard Hart, sq 963, lots 3 4 5 6 7 11	2 26	sq 848 lot
12 13	2 26	sq 329 sq 413
Henry Howard, sq 983, lots 8 14	6 39	355 354
Nathaniel Ingraham, sq 1047, lots 21 to 25	9 30	389 390
Adam Lynn, sq 1023, lot 6	6 18	602 lot No. 6
sq 1123 6	6 18	159 84
John Michel, sq 978, lot 14 15	10 2	Wm. Yeaton sq 902, 22 feet front
Henry Mascrop, sq 982, lots 3 7 9	10 2	3 74
sq 1010, lots 12 15	4 4	Abraham Young's heirs—
1027 13 to 16	4 4	sq 939 lot No. 2 5 6
1030 6 to 12	4 4	982 1 2 4 5 6 8 10 11 12
1034 5	4 4	983 1 to 7
1036 14	4 4	984 1
1055 1 2 11 12 13	4 4	1009 1 2 3 18
1057 7 8	4 4	1027 1 to 12 & from 17 to 22
1058 13 14	4 4	1027 south of
1093 1 2 3 4 17 to 24	4 4	1028 1 to 9 & from 11 to 22
1119 9 10	4 4	1030 1 to 5 & from 13 to 20
1119 5	4 4	1031 6 to 10
John McElwee, sq 1020, lots 6 to 11	6 10	1032 1 3 4
Sarah Maltby, sq 1020, lots 19 20	1 50	1033 2 3 8 9 13
Matris Nicholson & Prout, sq 1149, lots 1 3	34	1033 North 1 to 6
Richard Parrott, sq 874, lot 10	1 52	1034 6 to 9
Edward Perry, sq 1148, lot 3	1 52	1035 South 1 2 3
sq 1149, lot 4	1 52	1035 5 6 7 11
369 1 2	1 52	1036 3 4 5 16
Prout, King & Carroll, sq 977, lots 3 4	2 28	1053 1 to 14
5 7 to 16	103 51	1054 1 to 16
David Slater, sq 810, lots 11 12	33 55	1055 3 to 10
sq 904, lot 4	60	1057 5 6 & from ten to 13
928 5	60	1068 2
975 4	60	1069 1 2 & from 12 to 17, 19
976 3	60	1 2 & from 8 to 12
978 13	60	1083 3 to 11
Thomas Slater, sq 840, lot 5	4 36	1094 5 to 14
Mark Stockwell's heirs—sq 846 lot 8 9 & half of ten	4 36	1095 4 to 13
4 36	4 36	1096 3 4 & from 14 to 19
Wm. Sanford—sq 1123, lot No. 8	4 09	107 5 to 16
Hy. Slater, sq 876 lot No. 6	9 54	1108 4 to 13
Am Slater, sq 904 lot No. 5	6 51	1109 5 to 13
Sarah Slater, sq 904 lot No. 8	9 50	1110 5 to 14
Francis Stans, sq 1043 lot No 33	0 94	1111 5 to

TO THE PRINCE REGENT ON THE DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

SIR, If I have now to refer to the proofs of the correctness of those opinions which I addressed to your royal highness many months past, upon the subject of the dispute with America, I beg you to be assured, that I do it not in the way of triumph, but in the hope, that even yet my advice, most respectfully offered to your royal highness, may have some weight with you, and may, in some small degree, tend to avert that ast of national evils, a war with America, a war against the children of Englishmen, a war against the seat of political and religious freedom.

In my former letters I took great pains to endeavor to induce your royal highness to distrust the statements in our public prints as to the power of the English party in the American states. I assured you, that the vengeful press in England was engaged in promulgating a series of deceptions with regard to the opinions of the people of America. I took the liberty to point out to your royal highness the mischiefs which must result from listening to the advice of those whose language might correspond with that of this press; and, in short, I showed, that, if the endeavors of that pernicious, partial, and corrupt press had their intended effect, war with America must be the consequence. By this press (the vilest instrument of the vilest corruption that existed in the whole world) the people of England were induced to approve of the measures which have now produced a war with America; or at least, they were induced to wink at them. They were made to believe, that our measures of hostility against America were useful to us, and that the American government had not the power to resent them by war. The same, I doubt not, was told to your royal highness verbally; but, how wretchedly have the nation and you been deceived!

The state of affairs between the two countries now stands thus:—There exists a dispute on the subject of our orders in council, on that of the impressment of American seamen, and on the possession of the Florida. There are some other matters of importance, but they would admit of easy arrangement. With regard to the orders in council, your royal highness was advised to issue, on the twenty-first of April last, a declaration, stating that you would not repeal the orders in council until France, officially and unconditionally, by some public proclamation, repealed her Berlin and Milan decrees. France, so far from doing this, has, in the most public and solemn manner, declared, that she will never do what your declaration required, though, at the same time she has repeated (and she has done no more) what she had said to the American government in one thousand eight hundred and ten, and what was then communicated to our government by the American minister in London. Nevertheless, you were afterwards advised to repeal the orders in council, though the conditions of the declaration before issued were not at all satisfied, but were, in fact, set at open defiance.

This repeal, which took place on the 23d of June last, was, however, too late in its adoption to prevent war. The American government, who had been making the preparations for many months, and which preparations had been the subject of mockery with the vengeful press in England, declared war on the eighteenth of June last. The intelligence of this having been received in England, your royal highness was advised to issue, on the thirty-first of July, an order in council for an embargo on all American vessels in our ports, and also for capturing and detaining all American vessels at sea.

This is the state of affairs between the two countries; and the main question now appears to be, whether, when the American government hears of our repeal of the orders in council, they will revoke their declaration of war. This is a question of great interest at this moment; and, I shall, therefore, proceed to lay before your royal highness my sentiments with respect to it.

The same sort of infatuation that has prevailed here, with regard to American affairs, for many months past, appears still to prevail. In doing it, I can call no other than madness; an ignorant contempt of the Americans, though by those who hate them, and who would, if they could, kill them to the last man, in revenge for their having established a free government, where there are neither securities, jobs or selling of their seats. This insensate has induced people to talk of America as a country incapable of resenting any thing that we might do to her, as being a wretched state, unsupported by any thing like vigor of government; as a sort of horde of half-wild savages, with whom we might do what we pleased; and to the very last minute, the great mass of the people here, nine-nine out of every hundred firmly believe, that America would never go to war with us. They left provocations quite out of the question. They appeared to have got into their heads a conclusion, that if we do what we would to America, she would not go to war with us.

This way of thinking has pervaded the whole of the writings upon the subject of the dispute with America. At every stage in the progress towards war, the corrupt press has asserted that America knew better than to go to war with us. When she went so far as to pass acts for raising an army and equipping a fleet, and that, too, with the avowed intention of making war against us; and if the hirelings told a people that she dared not go to war, and meant to bully, I could fill a large volume with assertions from the Times newspaper alone, that we should not yield a title, and that America would not dare to go to war. But the fact is too notorious to wear upon. There is no man, and especially your royal highness, who can have failed to observe the constant repetition of these assertions.

At last, however, America has dared to go to war, even against that great warrior George the Third, nearly three-fifths of whose reign has been occupied in wars, extensive of the wars in India. He has not only been the greatest warrior, but the greatest conqueror of any European prince that ever lived. Napoleon is nothing to him as a conqueror; and yet the Americans have dared to declare war against him. But even now, how that she has actually declared war, and that, too, by an act of congress, by a law passed by real representatives of the people; by men elected by the free voice of the nation; by an unbiassed, unbought, unsold, unswayed assembly;—or by a set of corrupt knaves whom the president can at any time twist about by means of the people's money; even now, when she has declared war in this solemn manner, the hireling newspapers in London would have us believe, that the whole thing is a mere bluff, that it is a mere feint, and "will end in smoke." At the least, they tell us, that when the news of the repeal of our orders in council reaches America, there must be a revocation of the declaration of the war. They seem to forget, that the declaration of war in America is an act of congress, and that to do away the effect of that act, another act must pass. They seem to forget, that it is the people who have declared war; and that the

people must be consulted before that declaration can be annulled or revoked. But, sir, the fact is, that these writers talk miserable nonsense. We are at war with America; and before we can have peace with her again, we must have a treaty of peace.

But, the main question for rational men to discuss is:—Will the repeal of our orders in council be sufficient to induce America to make peace with us, without including the redress of other grievances? This is the question that we have to discuss; it is a question in which hundreds of thousands are immediately interested; & it is a question which I think may be answered in the negative; that is to say, sir, I give it as my opinion, that the repeal of our orders in council will not be sufficient to restore us to a state of peace with America, and I now proceed respectfully to submit to your royal highness the reasons, upon which this opinion is founded.

In my last letter I had the honor to state to your royal highness, that there was another great point with America; namely the impressment of American seamen, which must be adjusted before harmony could be restored between the two countries; and, as you must have perceived, this subject of complaint stands at the head of Mr. Madison's statement of the grounds of war; it stands at the head of his manifesto against our government. His own words will best speak his meaning:—"Without going beyond the renewal, in 1803, of the war in which Great Britain is engaged, and omitting unrepaid wrongs of inferior magnitude, the conduct of her government presents a series of acts hostile to the United States as an independent and neutral nation. British cruizers have been in the continued practice of violating the American flag on the great highway of nations and of seizing and carrying off persons sailing under it, not in the exercise of a belligerent right, founded on the law of nations against an enemy, but of a municipal prerogative over British subjects. British jurisdiction is thus extended to neutral vessels in a situation where no laws can operate but the law of nations and the laws of the country to which the vessels belong; and a self-redress is assumed, which if the British subjects were wrongfully detained and alone concerned, is that substitution of force for a resort to the responsible sovereign, which falls within the definition of war. Could the seizure of British subjects, in such cases, be regarded as within the exercise of a belligerent right, the acknowledged laws of war, which forbid an article of captured property to be adjudged without a regular investigation before a competent tribunal would imperiously demand the fairest trial; where the sacred rights of persons were at issue. In place of such trial, these rights are subjected to the will of every petty commander. The practice, hence, is so far from affecting British subjects alone, that under pretext of searching for these, thousands of American citizens, under the safe-guard of public laws, and of their national flag, have been torn from their country, and every thing dear to them—have been dragged on board ships of war of a foreign nation, and exposed, under the severities of their discipline, to be exiled to the most distant and deadly climes, to risk their lives in the battles of their oppressors, and to be the melancholy instruments of taking away those of their own brethren. Against this crying enormity, which Great Britain would be so prompt to avenge, if committed against herself, the United States have in vain exhausted remonstrances and expostulations; and that no proof might be wanting of their conciliatory disposition, and no pretext left for continuance of the practice, the British government was formally assured of the readiness of the United States to enter into arrangements, such as could not be rejected, if the recovery of the British subjects were the real and sole object. The communication passed without effect."

The grievance here complained of is certainly very great, and cannot be expected to be borne by any nation capable of resistance. If England were at peace and America at war, and the latter were to assume the right of stopping our merchant vessels at sea, and taking out of them by force any men whom her officers might choose to consider as Americans, what should we say to the assumption? And, would not your royal highness be ashamed to exercise the royal authority without the power instantly to punish such an affront to the dignity of the crown & honor of the country? But, degrading as this impressment is to the national character of the Americans, it cuts them still deeper by the real suffering that it inflicts; by the ruin which it occasions to thousands of families; and by the deaths which it produces in the course of every year. I have before stated that the number of impressed American seamen is very great, or at least, has been so stated in America, amounting to many thousand, constantly in a state of the most terrible bondage to them; and, as some are daily dropping off, while others are impressed, the extent to which the evil has been felt in America must have been very great indeed, during so long a war. Our corrupt newspapers, with the Times at their head, are endeavoring to misrepresent the nature of the complaint of America, & thereby to provide the ministers beforehand with a justification for war rather than afford her redress. Upon the part of the President's manifesto above quoted, the Times make these observations:—"The first complaints of our impressing British seamen when found on board American vessels: but this is a right which we now exercise under peculiar modifications and restrictions. We do not attempt to search ships of war, however inferior their force to ours; and as to searching merchantmen, we do not even do this vaguely or indiscriminately: but upon positive and accurate information. And practically, we apprehend, that the criminal consent on the part of America, is a much greater nuisance to us, than a watson search on our part is to her. Let her, however, propose such arrangements on this head as are calculated to effect the recovery of British subjects, and she will find Great Britain far from averse to listen to her."

This, sir, is a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations. The President does not complain that we impress British seamen: he complains, that under pretext of taking British seamen, we take American seamen. This is what he complains of, which is precisely the contrary of what is here stated. As to not taking men out of American ships of war, our gov. knows well, that America has no ships of war worth speaking of; & that she has thousands of merchant ships. It is said here, we do not search American merchantmen "vaguely & indiscriminately; but upon positive and accurate information." And practically, we apprehend, that the criminal consent on the part of America, is a much greater nuisance to us, than a watson search on our part is to her. Let her, however, propose such arrangements on this head as are calculated to effect the recovery of British subjects, and she will find Great Britain far from averse to listen to her."

The other point in dispute, namely, the possession of the Florida, or at least that part of them which belongs to Spain, is of inferior importance; but, I am of opinion, that that point will not be easily overcome, unless we are prepared to give it up. America sees the possibility of Old Spain becoming a mere puppet in the hands of England, and she sees the almost certainty of its becoming a dependent upon either England or France; and, she wants neither France nor England for so near a neighbor. She has, in the adventures of captain Henry, seen the danger of having a neighbor on her northern bank; and the Florida is not divided by immense deserts and lakes as Canada is. While the Florida was held by the

sleepy old government of Spain, America saw little danger; but she will not, I am convinced, suffer either England or France to be mistress of those provinces. This is a point, therefore, which in my opinion we should be forward in giving up, and not get into a war with America for the sake of Ferdinand, as we are continuing the war with France for his sake. The revolutions going on in South America, it is the interest of the United States to encourage and assist to the utmost of their power; and I should advise your royal highness to show an earnest desire to avoid interference therein; for, if, upon the ground of supporting the authority of Ferdinand, or upon any other ground, you show a disposition to take part against the republicans of South America, that alone will be sufficient to retard, if not wholly defeat, all attempts at an accommodation with America. Nay, sir, to speak freely my sentiments, I do not expect peace with America while we have an army in Spain, or at least, while there is the smallest chance of our obtaining a settled ascendancy in that kingdom; and I really think that every mile of progress that we are making there puts peace with America at a greater distance. We, in this country, or the greater part of us, see no danger in the increase of any power, except the power of Napoleon, whose territories half envelope our coast, and whose armies are but at the distance of a few hours sail. Not so the Americans—they see danger in the increase of our power, ours being that sort of power by which they are most annoyed. If they had their choice between us and France for a neighbor in South America, they would not hesitate a moment in preferring France—because her power is not of that sort which would be formidable to America. What she would wish, however, is to see South America independent of Old Spain, and of course of the masters of Old Spain—and she is not so blind as not to perceive, that the contest in Old Spain now is, who shall have it under her control, England or France.

For these reasons, every victory that we gain in Spain will be an additional obstacle to peace with America, unless we set out by a frank and clear declaration, leaving South America to itself, and the Florida to the United States. Before I conclude, I beg leave to notice that part of the speech, recently delivered by your royal highness's orders to the two Houses of Parliament, wherein mention is made of the dispute with America. The part I allude to is this:—"His royal highness has commanded us to assure you, that he views with most sincere regret the hostile measures which have been recently adopted by the government of the U. States of America towards this country. His royal highness is nevertheless willing to hope, that the accustomed relations of peace and amity may yet be restored; but if his expectations in this respect should be disappointed, by the conduct of the government of the U. States, or by their perseverance in any unwarrantable pretensions, he will most fully rely on the support of every class of his majesty's subjects, in a contest in which the honor of his majesty's crown, and the best interests of his dominions, must be involved."

This part of the speech has been thought with reason, to augur war—for I am not aware of "any pretensions" of America that she will not "persevere" in. If pretensions to be put forward, to be now originated, had been spoken of, there might have been more room for doubt—but in speaking of pretensions to be persevered in, the speech necessarily refers to pretensions already put forward; and I repeat, sir, that I do not know of any pretension that America has put forward, in which I do not believe she will persevere, to do which the conduct of your royal highness's ministers is eminently calculated to give her encouragement.

As to support from the people of England in a war against America, your royal highness will certainly have it, if the grounds of the war be clearly just; but it would be very difficult for your ministers to make the people perceive or believe, that the impressment of American seamen anywhere, and especially in the very ships of America, was necessary "to the honor of his majesty's crown, and involved the best interests of his dominions." The people have now seen all the predictions of the hireling prints with regard to America falsified—they have been told that America could not support herself for a year without England, and they have seen her do it for a year and a half, and at the end of that time declare war! They are not now to be persuaded that this government can do what it pleases with America!

It has been stated, with an air of triumph, by the partisans of your ministers, that the opposition are pledged to support a war against America unless she is satisfied with the repeal of the orders in council. But the people, sir, have given no such pledge—the manufacturers have given no such pledge—and the war will not be a job the more popular on account of its having the support of that set of men who are called the opposition, and for whom the people have no respect any more than they have for their opponents. The orders in council were a grievance to America, but not a greater grievance than to see her citizens dragged by force into a service which they abhor on so many accounts, however pleasant and honorable it may be to our own countrymen. This grievance was known to exist—and therefore, if the opposition have given a pledge to support a war against America unless she be satisfied with the repeal of the orders in council alone, they have given a pledge to do that in which they will not have the support of the people.

I am one of those, sir, who do not regard a great extension of trade as a benefit—but those who do must lay their account with seeing much of our trade destroyed for ever, by a war with America. Three or four years of war would compel her to become a manufacturing country to such an extent as never more to stand in need of English goods—so that if your royal highness's ministers do assist upon exercising the power of seizing people on board of American ships at sea, those persons who manufacture goods for America must seek another market, for that is closed against them for ever.

For many years, sir, there has existed in this country, a feeling perfectly desperate in their nature of freedom. They not only hate all free nations, but they hate the very sound of the word freedom. I am well satisfied that persons of this description would gladly hear of the murder of every soul in America. There is nothing that they hate so much as a man who is not a slave, and who lives out of the reach of arbitrary power. These persons will be sorely grieved to see peace preserved between the two countries on terms honorable to America; but I am, for my part, ready to confess, that with me it will be a subject of joy; I am ready to declare that I see less reason than ever for an Englishman's wishing to see the people of America lumbled or borne down; and that it will grieve me exceedingly to reflect that England is taxed, and that English blood is shed, for the purpose of enforcing the power to impress American seamen; but this mortification I shall, I trust, be spared by the humanity and wisdom of your royal highness.

WM. COBBETT.

John and Charles Lewis—John was discharged in February 1812, after three applications; was very badly used during detention, deserted twice and flogged twice. Charles was also applied for three times, and was discharged in eighteen hundred and eleven. It was alleged in the first case that he was a native of Quebec, and in the other that he had voluntarily entered.



The United States frigates PRESIDENT, UNITED STATES, CONGRESS, and the brig ARGUS sailed from Boston on the 9th inst. on a cruise. They are to be joined at sea by the frigate Essex, and the ship WASP from the Delaware. The frigates CONSTITUTION and CHESAPEAKE and the sloop of war HORNET remain in the port of Boston.

From the Western Army.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city contains the latest authentic information of the movements of the Western Army:

CANTON, Oct. 6, 1812. Colonel James Dunlap, who returned last evening from St. Mary's, reports, that an express arrived at that place to gen. Harrison from gen. Winchester, urging him to repair immediately to Fort Defiance; that he marched with all expedition at the head of 2500 or 3000 mounted riflemen. The express stated that gen. Winchester was at or near Fort Defiance with about 3000 Ohio and Kentucky volunteers and that a body of Indians and British, amounting to 2500 or 3000, with six pieces of artillery, lay encamped about 3 miles distance. Winchester was hourly expecting an attack.

This information is corroborative of the information furnished by the following extract from an Ohio paper:

Chillicothe, Oct. 7. The van guard of the North-western army under gen. Winchester, marched some days ago from Fort Wayne for Fort Defiance. It was composed of Payne's brigade of Kentucky volunteers; Garrard's troop of dragoons, and about 400 of the 17th regiment of regulars. They advanced to within 3 miles of Fort Defiance—and there found, that 3000 British and Indians, with 6 pieces of artillery, had fortified themselves at the fort. Winchester also fortified his camp, and waited for reinforcements.

This information is said to have been communicated to general Harrison, at St. Mary's by express. He immediately marched for Fort Defiance with 2000 mounted riflemen. Friedman.

The following extract from a letter from an officer in the army at Fort Wayne is quoted as confirmation of the above; and the article following it, under the date of Meadville, fixes the object & nature of the British expedition.

Extract of a letter dated Sept. 15. The last news gotten is, that a large body of British regulars and Indians, under the command of Tecumseh [who is a BRIGADIER-GENERAL IN THE BRITISH SERVICE] were at Fort Defiance on their way to reduce Fort Wayne, from thence to go to Vincennes for the same purpose—whether they have effected their purpose is not known.

Meadville, September 22. Late from Detroit.—Mr. William M'gaw arrived here yesterday afternoon from Detroit, which place he left last Saturday afternoon. He states that all the cannon and ammunition taken at Detroit are removed. That Detroit is now garrisoned by one hundred British regulars, and that there are not more than fifty at Meadville. About eight days ago two Indians came into Detroit with a letter, which they found on an express whom they intercepted and killed, and which had been sent by the commander of Fort Wayne to general Harrison, requiring succours, and stating that his situation was critical. The British commander on the receipt of the letter immediately sent about one thousand Indians, who had arrived at Detroit since its surrender, with a few regulars, to attack the fort; since which time they had not been heard of. The Indians who were at the surrender of Detroit have been almost all sent down to Fort Erie. The British, he states, have no expectation of being able to hold Detroit. The inhabitants of Detroit are in a wretched situation. The savages can no longer be restrained by the British from acts of violence.

Taking the above circumstances together, there can be but little doubt that we shall in a few days hear of warm work between our patriotic army under Harrison and the army of the allies (British and Indians). Whether their forces are headed by a British or the Indian general we have not heard; but we doubt not that a good account will be rendered of them if they should be brought to action.

MARYLAND ELECTION. We have not received particular returns from all the counties in the state; but there is reason to believe that in the House of Delegates of Maryland the state of parties will be as follows:

Republicans - - - - 28
Federalists - - - - 52
So that there will be a sufficiently large majority in the House of Representatives to outweigh the Republican Senate, and ensure the election of a Federal Governor and Senator in Congress at the next meeting of the Legislature. It would be an unprofitable employment of our time minutely to enquire into the causes which have produced a result so unexpected and mortifying. To the surrender of Detroit and the unfortunate civil war at Baltimore, which certain leading Federalists had excited, we do not say intention

ally, and then profited of for party purposes, as its principal causes, may be referred to this want of success in the political struggle—this want of success, we say, because a defeat is not, as we shall presently shew. It cannot be concealed that the stand taken by a few Republicans in the state on the subject of the Presidential Election, in opposition to the general sentiment of the party, had an effect, by involving them in perplexity and inconsistency, to weaken their utility in the cause. The singular paradox has been exhibited of a section of a party being at once the friends and the enemies of an administration of a government—friendly to the policy the government has pursued, inimical to those who have adopted it—

anxious for a perseverance in, and yet thwarting the execution of that policy. This description of persons, many of them, we are sorry to say, of respectable character and standing, so far from supporting the Republican interest during the few months last past, when united exertions were necessary to the success of a common cause, have assailed the integrity of the party in the only way in which it is vulnerable, that is, by promoting disunion amongst its members. It was to have been expected then, when the exertions of the Federal party were encouraged by the appearance of lukewarmness, to say no more of it, in some of those who have heretofore been their most zealous opponents—it was to have been expected, we say, that they should have been even more successful than they were. Thus much as to the causes of the defalcation of Republican votes. We have touched this point with regret, and probably shall not again advert to it. It is the part of wise men to learn wisdom from experience, to profit from adversity.

But, the opposition party have no cause for loud boasting and incongruous exultation. The state of Maryland is still firmly Republican; she will remain so. Her Representation in the Thirteenth Congress will be the same as it is in the Twelfth. Messrs. Ringgold, Kent, McKim, Moore, Archer & Wright, Republican, and Messrs. Hanson, Stuart and Goldsborough, Federal, are said to be elected. If it be so, and we have no doubt of the fact, there is no change in the political complexion of her Representation in Congress. And we believe, in fact, that a large majority of all the votes taken at the late Election is Republican; although, owing to the anti-republican mode of election according to local boundaries instead of the population of the country, a plurality of delegates is given to a minority. And there is every reason to calculate, from all that has come to our knowledge, that at the ensuing election of Electors, of the eleven to be chosen from the state of Maryland, eight will be Republicans of the Old School, the friends of Madison and Gerry.

Frederick County. Republican. Federal.

Kemp	2707	Graham	2887
Miller	2692	Davis	2869
Kuhn	2659	Delaplane	2866
Zollinger	2681	Davis	2869

In our paper of Saturday last, the recapitulation of the respective returns of the Maryland Election was correct; but in stating the polls of Talbot and Caroline counties, the majorities in both of which were Federal, the columns were so transposed, as to make the democratic appear the Federal ticket, and vice versa—an error for which we entreat the forgiveness of our republican friends in those counties.

THE NEW-YORK COALITION

It has been stated in most of the public prints that a great Caucus had been held in New-York, composed of many distinguished gentlemen of the Federal Party. We have not before noticed the fact, because somewhat vaguely stated. We now learn, that at that Caucus, the resolutions taken of most importance were

- First. That under present circumstances it would be unwise to take up a man notoriously of their own party.
- Second. That they should support the candidate of the two already in nomination, whose success would best promote the objects of their party.
- Third. That they would not now make a selection of either as their candidate.

In the incidental discussions to which these points gave occasion, Messrs. Otis, Gouverneur Morris, and we believe R. Goodloe Harper gave a decided preference to Mr. Clinton; and a meeting between this gentleman and a certain number of the caucus, of whom Gov. Morris was one, was had, and in this meeting Mr. Clinton declared, THAT ALL POLITICAL CONNEXIONS BETWEEN HIMSELF AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAD CEASED AND WOULD NOT AGAIN BE RENEWED. This fact can be established in a court of law if necessary.

CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS.

Treasury Department, Comptroller's Office, October 1812.

SIR—As there is reason to think attempts may be made to evade the provisions of the act of the 6th of July last, to prohibit vessels of the United States, from proceeding to or trading with the enemy, I have to call your attention to

it with a view to its most vigilant execution.

It is evident from the terms and nature of this act, that one of its chief objects will be in constant danger of frustration unless the attempt to transport grain, flour, or any articles of provision, to Upper or Lower Canada, Nova Scotia or New Brunswick, can, in the first instance, be detected. To this effect, you are particularly requested to omit no scrutiny, in the case of every vessel, foreign as well as of the United States, about to leave your district laden with provisions, by which you may be the better enabled to ascertain the genuine character and intention of the voyage; and wherever there is probable cause to suspect a design to violate the law in this respect, of which your sound discretion will always judge, you will lose no time in exercising the power, to seize and stop, given in the third section.

You are addressed upon this point, at this moment, with a view to stimulate your activity towards a strict enforcement of the law, which can only be kept from falling through, in this important particular, by the utmost previous caution.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
RICHARD RUSH.

DIED.

On Monday last, JOHN SMITH, Esq. late a clerk in the Treasury Department of the U. S. much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had formerly been an officer in the Corps of Marines; and was buried with the honors of war.

—at Fayetteville, North Carolina, on the 7th instant, the Rev. DAVID WILEY, Post-Master of Georgetown, D. C.

On Saturday night last, at Baltimore, at eleven o'clock, WILLIAM WOOD, Esq. late his Britannic majesty's consul for the state of Maryland, after a short illness.

Suddenly, at his seat in Greene County, East Tennessee, on the 10th ult. Col. HENRY CONWAY—his death was occasioned by the sting of bees! He was interred on the 12th with becoming honors. In him we have lost another of our revolutionary heroes. He entered the service in 1776, and continued therein until the close of the war.

From the Aurora.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

We have received some upbraidings and reproaches, and not a little of abuse for not taking a more vigorous part in the election; to our petulant censors we recommend Judge Peter's story and adage—"Let very well alone." We shall, however, state our opinion of the result, which we have no doubt of:

Madison	Clinton	Federal	Federal
		certain.	uncertain.
New Hampshire	8	0	0
Vermont	8	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	22
Connecticut	0	0	9
Rhode Island	0	0	4
New York	0	29	0
New Jersey	8	0	0
Pennsylvania	25	0	0
Delaware	0	0	4
Maryland	6	5	0
Virginia	25	0	0
North Carolina	15	0	0
South Carolina	11	0	0
Georgia	9	0	0
Tennessee	8	0	0
Kentucky	12	0	0
Ohio	8	0	0
Louisiana	3	0	0
	145	34	17
	73		22

Maj. for Madison 72

From the Rhode Island Republican.

DE WITT CLINTON—This gentleman has, for some time past, suffered himself to be held up as a candidate for President of the United States, against our present worthy Chief Magistrate. We did think that Mr. Clinton would long ere this time have withdrawn himself—but we have been disappointed in our expectation—and we have now only to admonish him of the fate of Aaron Burr. Let him reflect, that by conduct such as he is every day exhibiting, he is losing (if he has not already lost,) the confidence of the great body of the Republican party throughout the American Union.

From the N. York Pub. Adv.

The republican friends of Mr. Clinton recommend him to the people as an inflexible democrat, an energetic politician and an ardent supporter of the present just and necessary war. His federal friends insist in his behalf, that he is convinced of his former errors as a democratic politician, that he is disposed to peace, and an enemy to the present unjust and unnecessary war! Between them both, they hope to enlist the passions and prejudices of all sects and all parties in this new "Union of honest men." All fish is not caught with the same bait. By throwing out different lures, they expect finally to get the whole into one net.

Extract of a Letter Com. Barney of the Privateer Roskie—at Sea, lat. 13. long 65.

Yesterday evening to the southward I fell in with the Packet Princess Amelia, captain Moorsom, from the Leeward Islands, bound to England with the September mail. Although the ship mounted but eight nine pounder & 30 men, she made an obstinate defence which lasted, within pistol shot, for near one hour, when she struck: the captain, master and one man killed and seven wounded; the ship was a perfect wreck. I am sorry to say we proceeded, for I had the first officer and six men wounded.

We have been laying by and fitting

her all night, she is a fine sailer, the fastest I have met with although I was chased pretty hard four days ago by a frigate: she would make an excellent cruiser.

I should have burnt the Princess Amelia but from considerations of humanity and regard to the female passengers and the wounded on board, I have sent her in.

N. B. She arrived at Savannah the 2d inst.

The privateer Alexander, Wellman, of 16 guns and 153 men, and brig Thorn, Hooper, of Marblehead, 18 guns (long English nines), and 143 men, sailed from Salem on Wednesday last.

Arrived at Gloucester on Tuesday last the British brig Tor Abbey, captured on the 15th ultimo, in latitude 45 N. 42 W. by the privateer schooner Thrasher of that port, with a full cargo of first quality Newfoundland fish—Spoke September 13, privateer schooner Swordfish, Foster, of Gloucester, which had previously taken four prizes, the last of which, captured two days before, was a ship of 480 tons, mounting twelve carriage guns, from Jamaica, with a valuable cargo of coffee, rum and sugar. The Tor Abbey was bound to Cadiz.

The privateer Teazer, capt. Dobson, arrived at Portland on Tuesday—she has taken (not before heard of) a brig loaded with timber; a small schooner loaded with sugar, flour, &c. She has had a second brush with an English letter of marque brig, and was beat off while attempting to board her: The Teazer has been gone 27 days, and has made five prizes in all, two not known. The schooner came in with the Teazer.

Onondaga Valley, Sept. 30.

Col. Stranahan passed through this village on Wednesday week, at the head of 600 fine volunteers, and was joined here with about five hundred drafted militia from Cortlandt, Broome, and Chenango counties. On Thursday, colonel Milton, from Virginia, passed here with five hundred regulars. Friday two companies of artillery passed by here, with four field-pieces, from Baltimore and Philadelphia. On Sunday, a thousand regulars arrived here, pitched their tents and tarried till Tuesday morning; when they again commenced their march in high spirits, and flying colors. Tuesday morning, a volunteer company of light infantry passed by here from Cherry-valley; they were in complete uniform, and in high spirits—they made a very handsome appearance. The whole number of regular troops and militia that have gone thro' here within a week, is not far from three thousand. There were sixty men from Otsego in colonel Stranahan's regiment, who volunteered their services, that were upwards of fifty years old, "and have upon us of fifty years old, "and have upon us seen war."

It is reported here, that fifteen hundred Indians have embodied this side of Utica; and will march on the frontiers in a few days, and join the American army.

Norwich, Cont. Oct. 7.

Last Thursday passed through this town on their way to Fort Trumbell, the Tolland company of volunteers commanded by captain Ives. They compose a part of the fifty thousand volunteers, which the President is authorized to accept. This patriotic company consists principally of very young and active men, sons of farmers and freemen who have left their homes and harvests to protect this state from their threatened invasion, and our government from threatened dissolution. They have, at their country's call, left their domestic homes to stand between its rights and its enemies' bayonets. Their commander is an elegant officer, and the company with their baggage waggons, really made a martial appearance, and looked so formidable to the domestic enemies of our country, that they shrunk to their homes. On their arrival in the town of Norwich, they were refreshed, heartily congratulated, repeatedly cheered, & saluted by a discharge of artillery; after which they were marched to Kinney's hotel, Chelsea society, where the gentlemen of the town had prepared for them as handsome a dinner (if not being previously known they would come this route) as time would admit. On this occasion they were eloquently addressed by a citizen of the town with expressions of approbation on them; and pointing with strong and vivid colors at the conduct of the Governor and Council and associates. After dinner they proceeded for New London, and were escorted a short distance by about 100 citizens of the town, under a discharge of cannon and repeated huzzas. Light really begins to dawn in this state. The glow of patriotism pervaded the countenance of every friend of his country at sight of this little band.

We understand the town of Preston have nearly organized a similar company.

Alexandria, Col. October 14.

Captain M'Guire's company of Volunteers from this place, consisting of sixty men, embarked yesterday forenoon for Fort Washington, about eight miles below the town, where they are to wait further orders. Every mark of respect and interest was shewn captain M. and his company, by their fellow-citizens. At an early hour they were met at Market Square by capt. Mandeville's Troop of horse (dismounted), capt. Marsteller's company of Artillerists, capt. McMillister's company of Light Infantry, pt. M'Knight's company of Independent Blues, and the Rifle Company under the command of Lieut. Field. After having spent a short time in the Mus-

um Hall, into which, as a mark of respect they were invited by the Manager on behalf of Alexandria Washington Lodge, they proceeded to the place of embarkation escorted by the several companies. Having reached the appointed place, they took an interesting leave of their families and friends, and weighed anchor amidst the cheers of a large concourse of spectators, and the repeated discharge of small arms and artillery.

New-York, October 10.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Mr Ricketts, who was a passenger in the Whampoa, from Lisbon, arrived in this city yesterday morning, and has furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following official copy of a translation of the Declaration of the Regency of the kingdom of Portugal.

"It being expedient to preserve these Kingdoms in a state of the most perfect neutrality, during the continuance of the war which has unhappily broken out between Great Britain and the United States of America, and to that end to prevent all disputes which in such cases frequently arise on the subject of prizes taken by the vessels of the belligerents:

"The Prince Regent, our Lord, renewing the provisions of the decree of the 30th Aug. 1780, commands, that no prizes taken, or which shall be taken, by the ships or vessels of war of either nation from the other, shall be admitted into the ports of the kingdoms of Portugal and Algana, excepting only in cases where the Laws of Nations require it; declaring, however, that, even in those cases, they shall not be permitted to sell or unload the prizes thus brought in, nor be allowed to remain longer than may be necessary to avoid danger, or procure such innocent succours as they may stand in need of. "The proper authority will publish the same and see it executed.

"Peace of government 18th Aug. 1812"

Mr Ricketts further states, that Lord Wellington had entered Madrid, where he made 3000 prisoners, a quantity of brass cannon, and provision for 20,000 men; and that a part of Wellington's army were pursuing King Joseph.

A report had reached London that the siege of Cadiz was raised. Flour at Lisbon 22 dollars.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.

French intrigue in Russia.—The Emperor of Russia recently detected an extensive conspiracy, headed by his Secretary of State, who had corresponded with Bonaparte, informing him of the plan of the campaign; and had begun to corrupt the army. Bonaparte had sent him two millions and a half of dollars for this purpose. The conspiracy was discovered by General the Prince Bagration—who was so confident of it that he sent a courier from St. Petersburg for Paris, broke open the dispatches, that bore the Emperor Alexander's own seal, and thus obtained the evidence of the Minister Speranski's guilt. He with others have been banished to Siberia; to coal. Their plan was to have seized and carried to France the Emperor of Russia and his brother, as they did the Royal Family of Spain.

From the London Gazette of Aug. 31.

Madrid capitulated to the allies on the 14th of August, by which 3500 prisoners, three months provisions, and equipments for 20,000 men, 189 pieces brass ordnance, 23,000 muskets with bayonets, 3440 bbls. gunpowder, 3,420,000 cartridges, with great quantities of munitions of warfare fell into their hands.

Aranjuez and Toledo have also been taken possession of by the allies.

Aug. 15.—The army of Marmont is retiring on Burgos, but in such a state as to prevent its commencing active operations for some time to come.

The Portuguese cavalry under D'Urban, with the king's German legion, passed the mountains of Guadarrama without opposition, and arrived in the vicinity of Galapagar on the 11th of August, where they made a few prisoners.

Astorga capitulated on the 15th Aug. King Joseph retired on the 16th from Acaba, to join the army of Valencia under Suchet.

Gen. Ballasteros writes from Ximena, under date 8th August, that he had taken a convoy of 600 mules and 300 horses.

The expedition from Sicily and Mahon, consisting of 14,000 infantry, landed at Alicante on the 10th Aug. Soulz was at Seville on the 12th Aug.

Thread Memorandum.—The custom of tying a thread about the finger by way of a visible memorandum, is a very ancient one, and seems to be derived from a Jewish law—"Thou shalt bind them for a sign upon thine hand, and it shall be as frontlets between the eyes." Deut. vi. 8.

We recollect a curious circumstance of this sort of memoranda in Spain, shewing what faith some people have in this custom even in religious matters.—Pedro and Diego had been long intimate friends. Pedro became very sick, and lay at the point of death. Diego went to see his friend in his last illness. "My dear Pedro (said he) as you are now going to Paradise, I beg you will say a good word of me to the Virgin." "I shall have much to say to her on my own account (said Pedro laughingly)—however, tie a thread about my finger!" and expired in a few minutes, believing that his finger and the thread upon it would go with him to Paradise.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

Are requested to meet, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at Mr. Tomlinson's, on the Capitol Hill. By order, JAMES KEARNEY, Sec'y

October 15—

JOSEPH WARD, TAYLOR,

Near the Navy Yard, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in his line, and from his proffered knowledge of the business, hopes to share the merit of the public patronage. Naval and military uniforms made up in the latest and most fashionable manner, on the best terms. N. B. He has on hand a small assortment of superfine cloths and cassimers at a reduced price. Oct. 13—

WASHINGTON BREWERY.

BOTTOM OF NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

The subscribers having commenced the season's brewing, have now ready for delivery a stock of MALT LIQUOR, of superior quality, fit for family use.

Orders received by Daniel Raine, Capitol Hill, and at the Brewery, where the public may be supplied with yeast and grains on Mondays and Thursdays.

J. W. COLLET, & Co.

October 15—14

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber being determined to resign the office of Constable for Washington County, has committed his unfinished business to the care of Mr. Brooke Edmonson, who will transact and account for the same. Oct. 15—St S. W. GRAY.

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Saturday next, the 17th inst. at twelve o'clock, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, the large Frame building south of the Treasury office. On terms that to be made known. FORREST & REILLY, Oct. 15—9

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

That well known HOTEL

and extensive concern on Capitol Hill, lately occupied by S. Coolidge, fronting on the Capitol square and Maryland avenue. For terms apply to Henry Ingle, or Moore Payne, Washington city, Sept. 29—wt

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.

Lately returned from Europe, with respectable connections and qualified to teach the Learned and Modern Languages, is desirous of obtaining the situation of Teacher in a Seminary or private Family. A note addressed to A. B. Alexandria, will receive immediate attention. September 29—w3

PORT TOBACCO RACES.

The Jockey Club Purse, Two Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Port Tobacco course, on Tuesday the 3d day of November next; heats four miles each.

On Wednesday the 4th, a Purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be run for; heats two miles each. Sept. 24—law13.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT AND DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act authorizing a subscription for the six per cent and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several Land offices, and will continue open till the 15th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly for the unrecouped amount of principal of the old six per cent and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Land offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the commissioners of lands respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement. Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812. w. M.

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

THE Shareholders of the Washington Library are informed that the first Annual Payment is now due, and will be immediately called for to meet in part the payment for a large and most valuable addition of Books, recently made to the Library. With the same view those subscribers who have not paid the full amount of their shares are earnestly requested to pay up the same without delay to the Treasurer or to the Librarian, who is duly authorized to receive it. It is confidently hoped that no subscriber by withholding what is due will permit the credit of the Library to be affected, and prevent the Directors from enlarging the stock.

It may not be improper to state that several Donations have been made to the Library, and to express the wish that no example so laudable, may be extensively followed. By order of the Directors, JAMES LAURIE, Pres. October 10—3

TO TANNERS.

By virtue of the last will and Testament of David Somerville, deceased, the subscribers will sell at private sale,

AN undivided half of a valuable TAN YARD, situate on square east of square 642 in the city of Washington, together with 21 Lots in said square, the whole of which is completely enclosed with an excellent post and rail fence. The buildings consist of a well built Brick Dwelling House, 50 by 15 1/2 feet, 2 stories high and a large Kitchen; a brick Curing Shop and Warehouse, 30 by 15 1/2 feet, one story high and a frame Leather House; a Tan Yard containing 25 excellent Sinks or Vats, which are amply supplied by water conveyed from a spouting pipe in the yard, a Bark and Mill House 45 feet square, with a Drying Loft over the same; a Beam House 20 by 16 feet; likewise a Stable for six horses. The Tan Yard is at present under a rent of \$360 per annum. For terms apply to JOHN MCGOWAN, Executors. E. L. CADANIEL

The above property will be sold at Auction on Tuesday the 30th October next at 4 o'clock P. M. when the terms will be made known. N. L. QUEEN, Act. August 29—wt

FOR SALE.

8000 Acres first rate Land in different tracts from 500 to 600 acres each, lying on the Missouri river in the district of Baton Rouge, surveyed and patented in the years 1770 and 1773, and recorded in the name of the Subscriber. ALSO, 7000 acres in Randolph county, and 3500 acres in Harrison county, Virginia. 3500 acres in Kentucky. For the above, property in this City will be taken in part payment; the residue in cash or good bonds. Particular information may be obtained on application to the subscriber. If by letter the postage will be paid. GILVER POLLOCK, City of Washington, October 6—wt

THE WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY

Commenced drawing last Monday when 500 or one third of the tickets were drawn. A cash prize of \$3,000, four of \$100, and a number of \$10 prize tickets in the next class were drawn. Adventurers may know their fortune by calling at the Canal Office Capitol Hill, where the check books are kept. The next drawing will commence at eleven o'clock, A. M. on Monday next, when 500 tickets will be drawn. Prizes of 5,000, 2,000, &c. remain in the wheel. Gain of the wheel \$1210 which makes the value of tickets \$11 21. Tickets for sale only at the Canal Office. By order of the Managers. October 8

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday the 14th day of Nov. next, that very valuable FARM in Montgomery Co., late the residence of the said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres at least in wood and fine timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well for cultivation, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is as desirable a Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 18 miles from Georgetown, and the city of Washington, 5 from Montgomery court house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property. The terms of sale, which will be accommodated, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale. THO. TURNER, SAM. TURNER, Executors. October 8-18

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Just received from Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are now opening (corner of Bridge and Congress streets) an extensive and elegant assortment of DOMESTIC, INDIA, FRENCH and ENGLISH GOODS, which they offer for sale, by the piece or otherwise at the most reasonable prices. Having laid in their goods at a very favorable moment, they will be able to sell them generally at the usual peace prices; and their best endeavors shall not be wanting, to merit a share of public patronage. H. & A. CATLETT. Georgetown, April 28-11

COARSE CLOTHS.

A large quantity of COARSE CLOTHS of American manufacture of different qualities, the coarsest of which are well adapted for servants' clothing - will be sold by the bale or at retail during this and the succeeding month, at very moderate prices; after which the demand, it is presumed, will enhance their value. MORGAN & BURGESS. Corner of Jefferson and Bridge streets, Georgetown. Sept. 24-91

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

Mrs. H. P. KINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a BOARDING SCHOOL there, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air salubrious, and the surrounding country beautiful. TERMS FOR BOARDERS. Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane), Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain Sewing, making, Netting and various other fashionable Family Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance. Bed, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited. Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced, since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. P. KINS respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgments to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, the most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness. Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance. Fredericktown, Sept. 10-1812

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank. By order of the President and Directors, S. ELIOT, jr. Cashier. Sept. 24-17N.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand DOLLARS. Present price of Tickets \$8 50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9. For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class. Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria. October 1

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of having and fulling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the rate of Renner and Bussard. They forward all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them. ELKANAH COBB, DANL. BUSSARD & Co. Georgetown, Aug. 13-11

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

ON Friday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the Will of Mr. Joseph Carleton, late of Georgetown, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale at Shumway's tavern near the Navy Yard, the following valuable LOTS in the city of Washington, lying contiguous to the Navy Yard. The terms of sale are a credit of 6 and 12 months for the purchase money, the purchaser to grant notes, negotiable at any of the Banks of Washington or Georgetown, with approved endorser bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole money is paid, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser by a deed of bargain and sale, all the right and title to the premises which the deceased possessed, as authorized by the Will. The title papers, to be seen at the Counting Room of the subscriber in Georgetown, will show that this title is perfectly good, viz. In square No. 799 Lot No. 13 do. 821 do. 874 do. 878 do. 902 do. 949 do. 950 do. 994 do. 995 do. 996 do. 1000 do. 977 the most northern half of lot No. 19. And the following which are Leased on Ground Rent: In square No. 977, the most southern half of Lot No. 19. the most southern half of Lot No. 27. and Lots No. 18 and 24. In square No. 1001, Lot No. 12. JOHN LAIRD, Executor of the Will of Joseph Carleton deceased. Georgetown, October 8.

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, FOR SALE.

By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dunn, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio. DANIEL CALL, Executor of the last will and testament of Rob. Means, dec'd. R. 19-11

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

The ACADEMY of STEVENSBURG being without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am authorized by the Trustees to make that fact known. As respects local and geographical advantages, there is, perhaps, few places more eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about an equal distance from tide water and the mountain; elevated and healthy, near the centre of a populous and wealthy county, and between two others equally so. A complete knowledge of Classical learning, Mathematics, use of the Globes, Geography, &c. are amongst the duties expected from the Professor. Any gentleman disposed to offer his services as Professor will be pleased to address me on the subject by letter directed to this place. F. HANSBROUGH, Jun. President. Stevensburg, Virg. Sept. 19-11

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber of Fairfax district, South Carolina near Winothorough, a Negro Man named TARLETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Ruben, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fulcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him. JOHN LOWRY. September 19-11

FULLING MILL.

THE subscribers are erecting a Fulling Mill and a large Mill for Blanket Factories, at the Paint Mills, about 12 miles from Georgetown, and 5 from Bladensburg, which will be in operation in October, where FULLING and DYING will be executed with neatness and dispatch, in its various branches, and cash given for Wool. Customers that find it more convenient to deliver and receive their articles in Georgetown will call at the store of Renner and Bussard, who will give cash or Blankets for Wool. ELKANAH COBB, DANL. BUSSARD and Co. September 3-11

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes the method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 do. Marsh Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Flushing, 1 bale of Coating and Boaking Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drabs, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Cassimeres, Broad and Princes Cords and Stockingets, Mouslins, Florentines and satin Waistcoating, raw skins and Swans down, lambs worst short and long stockings & worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazets, silks and seeded Muslins, striped do. Cambrics and checks of every description. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemen's Misses and Childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. Wm. O'BRIEN. N. B. I also carry on the TAILORING trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval BUTTONS. Three Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given. October 6-11

LIME.

200 barrels of Rhode Island and Thomastown, LIME, just received and for sale by SAM'L N. SMALLWOOD. October 6-11

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand at his Nail Factory 12 or 15,000 weight of all sizes Cut Nails and Sprigs. Also, at his Coal Yard annexed to the Factory, about 4000 bushels of COAL of an excellent quality for family use, and about 1900 bushels fit for Blacksmiths. GEO. BEALE. October 8-11

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, No. II.

ONE NUMBER must draw 60,000 dollars and may draw 100,000 dollars. The first Lottery to be drawn in the United States, G. & R. Waite are contractors in. Positively commences on the last Monday in September, inst. and to be continued three days in a week. SCHEME. Dols. Dols. 2 prizes of 30,000 is 60,000 1 do. of 20,000 is 40,000 2 do. of 10,000 is 20,000 2 do. of 5,000 is 10,000 2 do. of 3,000 is 6,000 4 do. of 2,000 is 8,000 6 do. of 1,000 is 6,000 10 do. of 500 is 5,000 14 do. of 200 is 2,800 20 do. of 100 is 2,000 44 do. of 50 is 2,200 100 do. of 20 is 2,000 8,000 do. of 12 is 96,000 8,208 prizes Dollars 260,000 17,792 blanks

In the above Lottery there are 26,000 tickets, but only 13,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number, and the two 30,000 dollar prizes must fall to one number; & so may the two 20,000 dollar prizes fall to the same number; for the only stationary capital prizes are the 200 \$30,000 which are to be drawn to the first number that comes out of the wheel when the Lottery is half over, so that a person buying two tickets of one number, may draw the enormous sum of 100,000 dollars by that one number only. The other capital prizes are liable to being drawn on any day, being all floating, and in every case, two prizes, of equal denomination fall to one number. Present price of Tickets Ten Dollars, but this being considered the most popular scheme ever offered in this country, it is probable tickets will rapidly rise in price. The above is the only lottery in Baltimore at present that G. & R. Waite will recommend to their customers, though they always keep for sale tickets in all other Baltimore Lotteries. Tickets sold by Joseph Milligan, at his Book Store, High street, Georgetown, where a regular Check Book will be kept and all information given gratis. September 17-11

BANK OF COLUMBIA,

September 17, 1812. THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst. Wm. WHANN, Cashier. September 19-11

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office. THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture. A general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom. JOHN MACLEOD. N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year. August 27-11

TO RENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years. August 11-11

TO RENT.

And possession given early next month. A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE. It is situated on 10th st. near the Theatre. For heatiness it is surpassed by none in this city, and is particularly adapted to a private family. The terms will be moderate. Apply to E. B. de KRAFFT, Or Mr. JAMES MOORE, next door to the premises. October 10-11

A CLERK WANTED

In the Surveyor General's Office south of Tennessee. He must be well acquainted with Surveying, Drafting Bird eye Views of a country, Mapping, and writing with facility and neatness the ornamental hands for Maps. The necessary qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good moral conduct will of course be requisite. The duties of the office will require his punctual attention six hours in the day. His salary will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quarterly. Application may be made in writing exhibiting specimens of the applicant's abilities in Drawing, Mapping and Writing, accompanied by respectable recommendations for correctness of moral character, and directed to the Surveyor's Office, Washington, D. C. THOS. FREEMAN. September 27-11

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next. First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats. Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats. Third day or Colts Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats. The first and second days races, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted. On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse is run for, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers. Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate. The Course will be in complete order. Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shown a Plan of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which stands can be obtained. THE EDITORS. Sept. 17-11

ALL PERSONS

indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and pay the amount due, on or before the 10th day of August next. EDWARDS & BE TOR. To have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES & GLASS & CHINA WARE, which they will in future sell for cash only. July 21-11

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.) BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. SCHEME OF A LOTTERY For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers. Grand Class of 25,000 Tickets. 1 Prize of 20,000 dollars \$20,000 1 do. of 15,000 15,000 1 do. of 10,000 10,000 2 do. of 5,000 8,000 4 do. of 3,000 12,000 15 do. of 1,000 15,000 10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class, 8,500 20 do. of 500 dollars 10,000 30 do. of 100 3,000 50 do. of 50 2,500 2,500 do. of 12 30,000 8,000 do. of 10 80,500 10,584 \$212,500 14,316 Blanks—not 1-2 to a Prize. 25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day \$2,000 1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to 10 Next do. 2,000 do. do. 500 1st do. Ticket, 5th day 500 1st do. do. 10th day 1,000 1st do. do. 15th day 500 1st do. do. 20th day 2,000 1st do. do. 25th day 1,000 1st do. do. 28th & 29th days } each 500 1st do. do. 30th day 5,000 1st do. do. 31st, 32d, and 34th } each 1,000 1st do. do. 35th day 10,000 1st do. do. 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th days } each 500 1st do. do. 40th day 15,000 1st do. do. 42d & 44th days } each 1,000 500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing. First drawn Ticket, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class. Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction. Last drawn 300 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$40, payable in Tickets in the third Class. The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn. Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorsers. All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery. Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class, will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents. The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having completed the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons. CHALES SIMMS, President. JOHN MASON JONAH THOMPSON } Directors ELI WILLIAMS GEORGE PETER Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria. September 14

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 21 instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold three valuable LOTS, two of them in square 456, near the Post Office, and the other in square No. 493. A credit of 4 and 6 months will be given, upon receiving notes with approved endorsers. Sale to be at Davis's, and without reserve. FORBES & BEALE, Auctioneers. At the same time will be offered many more LOTS, advantageously situated. October 10-11

FOR SALE

On Thursday the 15th inst. at the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Charles P. Polk, in F street, an insolvent debtor, consisting of the following articles: Two Mahogany dining Tables, Two Card Tables, Mahogany, One Mahogany Bureau, Two Carpets and some Carpeting, Two Looking Glasses, Two pair brass Andirons, Tongs and Shovel, Five Landscapes painted in oils, 2 pair Candlesticks, 3 dozen Windsor chairs, 1 Wash Stand and Ewer, 1 Coplar Closet, Some China, Glasses, &c. A variety of Kitchen Furniture, 1 Walnut Cradle, 1 Pine Chest, and a variety of small articles not enumerated. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Wm. REELEY, THOS. HUGHES, } Trustees. The creditors are requested to furnish their accounts on or before the 1st Nov. next. N. B. At the same time and place a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. October 11-11

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE,

BY M. CARRY, Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union. A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, and a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States; Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1-2 coloured. Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Miss Howard, Married Life, or Faults on all Sides, 2 vols. 225 cents in boards. And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society. Oct. 13

PRAYER BOOKS.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Has now on hand a large collection of PRAYER BOOKS of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings. Oct. 13

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold on Friday 13th November, at 4 o'clock, at M. Leonard's Hotel, the whole of the south of 173, with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, a and THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT. In sq. 113, taken as the property of James M. Logan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city. Terms of sale cash. JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward. Oct. 13-11

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at the late residence of Samuel Smith, Esq. on the Capitol Hill, study articles of household furniture, viz. Beds, B.steads, and furniture, Mahogany Dining Tables, Chairs, Window Curtains, Carpeting, Dishes, Plates, Knives, and Forks, and a sandy other articles suitable for a boarding house or private family. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by NICHOLS L. QUEEN, Auctioneer. October 13-11

LEGIONARY ORDERS.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers compose the staff of the 1st Legion, and are to be respected accordingly: George Peter, Adjutant. William Whann, Quarter Master. Clement Smith, Pay-master. Doctor Frederick May, Surgeon. Doctor John Ott, Surgeon's Mate. F. Cummings, Qr. Masters Sergt. John Simpson, Qr. Major. W. SMITH, Lt. Col. Com. first Leg. Md. Dist. Col. Georgetown, October 10, 1812.

LEGIONARY ORDERS.

Pursuant to brigade orders, the commissioned officers of the first legion will assemble on the hill between Way's glass-house and Blue's windmill, in Washington, on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of training. The roll will be called at half past ten, and all delinquents reported. Also on the two successive days, the 23d and 24d, the same, unless otherwise previously ordered. Every officer heretofore appointed to a command in any company now extinct, and who yet retains his commission, is included in this order, and will be noted accordingly. The first legion will muster on Saturday, the 7th of November next on the open ground north of the President's house. The different companies and corps composing the same will assemble on such ground as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall designate, by 10 o'clock, A. M. and having formed into battalions will immediately march to the parade, so as to take post in the line of the legion by 12 o'clock. It is expected that on this occasion every officer and soldier will appear in a soldier-like manner, armed and equipped according to law, and to the brigade orders of the 6th inst. as published. All deficiencies and delinquencies must be noted. By order, GEO. PETER, Adj. 1st Legion M. D. C. Georgetown, Oct. 13.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Vestors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is One thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber. SAMUEL RIDGUT, Secy. October 2nd w

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National Intelligencer.

[Vol. XII] FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON CITY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE. [No. 1875]

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH GALES, JUN.
Three times a week.
ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR MUST BE
POST PAID.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office, Wash-
ington City, Oct. 1, 1812.

Franklin Anderson Miss Polly Adams
Jacob Albert Margaret Adams
Capt. James Alcorn
Lieut. Cabl. Barbour Walter Boyd
James A. Bayard, junr David I Burr
Maj. George Bomford William Barker
Harry Bascome Henry Bridford
John R. Bell Rev. Brewer Brown
John Beane Rev. Butler 11
Capt. James V. Ball Tristram Butler 2
William Brown capt. Wm Bainbridge 3
David Barton George Brown
Abner Bidwell Thomas S Bingley
Capt. Jas. Bankhead 2 Francis Burns
Rev. J. Breckenridge William Blodget
Thomas Biddle Wm A Burrows
L. James Biddle Austin Brokenbrough
Samuel Burch John C Brush
John Burrows
Mons. Celson Thomas Chew
Charles Ckhear Col. L Covington 3
Francis Coperlease Ludewick W. Cray
Lawson A Clarke Ansel L. Cushman 2
Robert C. Gully Robinson Crocker 2
Henry Carroll B. F. Cruiger
Mr. Games Maj. David Campbell
Edward Carter Eli Clark
Georges Childs George W Campbell
Ebenezer H Cummins John Camp
Edward Clark 2 capt. T. Chambers 2
Ms. Sally Carter Elizabeth Cobb
James Ceege
James Dever James Daughity 4
George Drake Andrew Daschkoff 3
Mary Dunning Anthony Danc
John Douglass William Daley
John Dier Gabriel Davail
Thomson Douglass Joseph Duley, sen
Dennis Dougherty 2 James T. Dent 2
Henry Denlap Luses Delina
Dr. Thomas Ewell 5 Isaac Evans
Thomas Emertson Wm Elliott
Z. Y. Edmund Henry Elliot
John Edds capt. James Eakin
E. Devel Daniel Eaxterday
Mr. Elurue Dr. Amos A Evans 2
Evan Evans Cecilio de Estado
Midsn Sam A Eakin 2 Joseph Eater
L. Jesse D Elliott
Mrs. Fisher Major General R. C.
Charles Fickcraft Floyd
Robert Frazier Henry Fox
Wm. M. Fisher 2 Israel Ferrer
Richard Freeman Roger Fisherty
Arthur Forbes
Capt. Ch. K. Gardener Samuel Gordon jun
Joseph Gibson Josiah H. Gumber 2
Julius Germain Mr. Gosbury
George Gordon Anna Greenwell
Frederick S. Gibbon 2 Robert Green
Captain Ch. Gradiot Major Alexander Griet
Thomas H. Gilliss 3 John Green
Anthony G. Glinn Ann Green
John Gregg Isiah Gibbs
Capt. James Gibson Lieut. Alfred Grayson
Capt. John Gray Mr. D. Gaston
Capt. Wm. Goldsberry Mida Gysinger
Hon. David Humphreys Charles Hutchinson
Capt. Spotswood Hen- Mrs. Nancy Holmes
ry Theodore Holt
Lt. Thos. Howson Wm Hunt
Levi M. Hardy Clement W. Hayden
Captain Halsey Benj. Harrison
Wm. Hodges Thomas Hewitt
Capt. John Hunt Miss M. N. Hall
Matthew Henderson Frederick Horn Costel
Capt. R. L. D. Hopkins H. J. H. Humphreys
John Hughes Andrew Hemphill
Wm. Haavey Mons. Daniel Holzman
Francis Hemerle Capar Holt
Charles Higgs Charles Hanna
David Havens Major Hull
Capt. A. F. Hull
Simon Johnson Henry Jess
R. C. Jennings 4 Ralph Izard, junr
Ralph Izard 2 Mary Jeffery
Thomas Johnston Thomas Ireland
Polly Jewett Alex Jones
Charles G. Jones Thomas Johnson of Balt
William Jefferson capt. Jones (navy)
Thomas Jenkins Raphael Jones
Dr. David C. Kerr Miss Lydia Knowles
Capt. Wm. King 3 Lyman Kellogg 2
Gen. Jos. Kerr James Kennedy
Wm. Knowles
Lieut. Le. bas de Cler-Benj Landis
mont Francis Laurens
Wm. Latham D. John Lynn
Wm. Loring Mrs. Elizabeth Long
Mrs. Docia Long capt. Laurence
Wm. Lucas Sarah Lambert 2
John Lowry 2 John Lord
Mrs. Linkins Quille Lanom
John Lawrence Saml Lowe
Joseph Love Mrs. J. Lindsay
M
captain Peter Muhlen John McCracken
burg, Senior Lieut. Thos Magee
of the Constellation Benj. Murphy
Sam. Magruder capt. Andrew L. Maci
Jared Mansfield 4 son
James Middleton Robert M'Koy
James McCure Mr. McCormick
John Murphy Mrs. Mary McKey
Lieut. Thomas M'Do-Mrs. Elizabeth Mitch-
nough 4 ell
Midsn W. R. Magrant Francis I. Mitchell
Joseph McCracken Dan Murray
Capt. H. Middleton 2 Mrs. Elizabeth Max-
Mrs. M. Magruder well
Elizabeth R. B. Mayhen Thomas Main
N
Dr. Joseph W. New 6 Charles Nail
O
Lt. Owens 3 Abigail Osborn
Wm. A. Ogden James O'Donnell
Mr. Abigail Oliver
P
Josiah Parmale Robert Preston
Lt. Octavus A. Page 2 Derrick Petterson
Capt. Wm. Platt 2 Samuel Patterson jr.
James A. Porter J. A. P. Pattenger
Marens H. Parmale 2 Wm. C. Poutney
Wm. Platt Robt. Porter 2
Jane Posey Alex. Paria

Asa Philips L. Joshua Paine 41
George Pearce Mrs. Eleanor Purkins 42
Charles Prentiss Mrs. Nelly Purks 14
Samuel Pendred 2 Robt. Patterson 43
Wm. B. Page Jam. Pierson 44
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Alexander Rodgers James Readman 57
Dan. Rinnell Alex. Reed 58
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Dr. Rawlings James Ray 62
R. Richardson Nat. W. Rosewell 2 68
Wm. Ropes Wm. Reisenbeck 70
James Revell Isaac Reid 77
Henry Rumbles John Robinson 77
John Roberts John Rumney 78
Mr. Riley Daniel Renner 79
Sarah Robertson John Rice 80
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Littlebury Slaughter capt. Ch. Stewart 87
Francis Sterne John Shaw 88
Capt. Eljah Swift Elizabeth Shorter 88
Ireal Smith John Savage 102
Joseph G. Swift John Singlear 104
Lt. John F. Shubrick 5 Charles Sanders 104
Sam. Speakes Wm. Stuart 105
Hartford Sweet Josias M. Speake 2 119
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Ch. F. Sherburne Ralph Sim 126
Benj. Southard Sophia Smith 141
Ezra Sampson Margaret C. Strother 144
Capt. Stewart Mrs. Smith 166
Joseph Sharp 172
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Lt. A. W. Thornton 3 Nancy Turner 255
Capt. John Turner 2 Simon Taylor 256
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John A. Wilson Mrs. Mary White, care 454
John Williams of Mr. Holladay 457
David Walker Elie Williams 490
Samuel White Robt. Williams 517
Thomas Wilson Josiah Whiteley 518
Mrs. Elinor West Rev. Mason L. Weems 529 whole
Edward Weyer 2 James Williams 530 do.
David Whittlesey Balchazn Weber 534
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Zadock Wilson Midshipman E. Wilmer 570
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Wm. Young 19 20 21
Persons enquiring for any letters in the fore-
going list, will please to say that they are adver-
tised

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

WILL be exposed to public sale on Monday the 13th March, 1813, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the corporation of Washington city for taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811, inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber.

John Benson, sq. 374, lots No. 2, 3, 4—\$5 10.
John B. Beall, sq. 490, lot No. 2—\$5 98.
Wm. Brogden, sq. 608, lot No. 1—\$6 24.
Mathias Corliss, sq. 332, No. 5, 6—\$7 42.
John Craig, sq. 538, lots No. 5, 6—\$7 80.
Benedict Calvert, sq. 610, lot No. 13—\$6 99.
Peter Godfrey and others, sq. 483, whole do. sq. 484, lot No. 5
do. do. 512, do. 1 2 3 4 5 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
do. do. 514, do. do. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
do. do. 516, do. do. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27
do. do. 527, whole
do. do. 556, Lots No. 1 2
do. do. 558, do. do. 2 4 6 8 10
do. do. 559, do. do. 3 4 5 6 8 9 12 13 14 15 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
do. do. 559, do. do. 1 2 3 4 5 13 14
do. do. 561, do. do. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
do. do. 565, do. do. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
do. do. 624, whole
do. do. 675, lots No. 1 2 3 4 5 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 28
do. do. 676, do. do. 1 3 5 7
do. do. 677, do. do. 1 3 5 7
do. do. 678, do. do. 1 3 5 7 9 11
do. do. 679, do. do. 2
do. do. 719, do. do. 4 5 6 7 11 12 13 14
do. do. 720, do. do. 5 6 7 8 9 14 15 16 17 18 19
do. do. 721, do. do. 1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14 15 21 22
do. do. 722, do. do. 2
do. do. 752, do. do. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
do. do. 753, do. do. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
do. do. 754, do. do. 1 2 3 13 14 15 16 17 18
do. do. 755, do. do. 1 2 7 8 9—\$85 32
Martha Hall, sq. 606, lot No. 8—\$7 01.
Wm. Kain, sq. 534, lot No. 17 18 19 20 21—23 80.
Sarah Porter, sq. 258, lots No. 8 9 13 14—\$33 12
Henry Thompson, sq. 290, lot No. 4
do. do. 348, do. do. 17
do. do. 457, do. do. 17—\$35 31
Washington Tontine, in sq. 5, lots No. 2 4 23 24 26
do. sq. 6, lots No. 7 8
do. do. 7 1 3
do. do. 8 1 2 4 5 6 7 17 18
do. do. 12 3 12
do. do. 17 3 12 13 14 15 16
do. do. 28 5 6 28
do. do. 29 1 2 3
do. do. 30 1 2 6
do. do. 31 1 2 8 10 14
do. do. 33 1 2 25 26
do. do. 37 3 4 5 6 7

Kirk, James 61 6 8 58
Klinger, Henry 80 5 19 75
Kester, Daniel 81 11 2 40
Kruger, Lodowick 89 1 1 56
Link, Andrew 84 11 5 04
Matthias, John 60 4 6 32
M'Dade, John 81 9 10 82
Middart, John 84 14 1 38
Purry, Edwards 161 5 0 62
Reclimair, Aaron 61 2 2 04
Ragan, Daniel 88 16 4 97
Robinson, William 88 20 8 97
Robinson, Henry 184 17 1 12
Reeder, George 102 3 2 76
Reed, William 231 1 3 8 10 4 90
Ratcliff, Sarah 166 8 9 10 19 24
Shaw, captain John 40 10 122 23 143 19 20 19 08
Stoker, Michael 84 14 2 96
Smith, Amos 88 3 5 76
Swingle, George 89 3 9 97
Seybert, Philip 88 23 8 11
Skinner, Edward 122 12 12 55
Shippin, Thomas L. 155 29 0 76
Stall, Henry 144 7 8 07
Sutton, Robert 222 13 4 80
Tompton, Jacob 62 3 2 72
Tabbs, Barton 125 27 0 76
Umhuets, Henry 120 5 12 55
Watson, Eliza and Josias W. 103 11 1 18
Ward, James 49 1 2 3 580 whole 878 14 3 32
N. of 580 part
Waugh, W and E 122 6 6 69
Walker, Henry 143 9 12 78
Wayman's, Charles heirs 196 8 9 21 03
Youman, Elias 104 3 9 47
Wuzall, Fredk. 79 2 9 89
Wason's, George heirs 106 8 9 10 11 12 7 53
Vanbaber, Abraham 2 2 172 17 18 11 52
Taylor's, Joseph heirs 222 9 8 48
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.
Terms Cash.
JOSEPH BRUMLEY,
Collector of First Ward.
Oct. 1—w6m

The Laws of the District of Columbia authorize ALIENS to purchase and hold Land-
ed Property and every species of Real Estate in the city and county of Washington in said district.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP
The Partnership of Stettinius & Kneller has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm, and those that have claims against the same, will please to settle with either of the subscribers.
SAML. STETTINIUS,
GEO. KNELLER.
Washington, August 25, 1812.
SAMUEL STETTINIUS
WILL in future carry on the business as usual at his old stand near the Centre Market, and GEORGE KNELLER is now making his arrangements to establish his Business in the same Line, which he will bring in operation in a few weeks, when both flatter themselves to accommodate most satisfactorily their friends and the public in general, whose liberal encouragement they herewith acknowledge in most cordial and with the strongest sense of gratitude
August 25—3t&wtf

TO RENT,
A commodious Two Story BRICK HOUSE,
at present in the occupancy of Overton Carr, on the Virginia avenue. Possession may be had the first day of November next. For terms apply to SAML. N. SMALLWOOD.
October 6—w3t

NOTICE.
This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Washington City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of ROBERT UNDERWOOD, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 30th April next—they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 10th day of October, in the year 1812,
JOHN UNDERWOOD, Adm.
Oct. 10—w3t

CHARLOTTE-HALL SCHOOL.
THE offices of Principal and Assistant Teacher will be vacant in Charlotte-Hall School, after the first day of January next. The Trustees will receive propositions to fill such vacancies, until the 2d Monday of October next, when the appointments will be made. The salaries annexed to these appointments will at least be, to the Principal, \$700; to the Assistant Teacher, \$400; but as the amount will depend upon the number of pupils in the school, it cannot now be exactly ascertained. Applicants will be required to exhibit testimonials of their abilities and moral character. It is expected that the Principal be a good Greek and Latin Scholar, and that the Assistant-Teacher be, at least, a Latin scholar. It is much to be wished that both these Teachers be also capable of instructing in the French Language.
The Principal will have the use of an agreeable and commodious brick Dwelling House to which appertain convenient out-houses and a sufficient garden.
NEALE H. SHAW, Reg.
August 11—wt02

SNUFF & TOBACCO WARE HOUSE.
P. L. DUPORE,
At his Snuff and Tobacco Ware-house, Bridge Street, near the Union Tavern, Georgetown.
Has just received a fresh supply of Lord's Maccauba in pound and half pound bottles
50 Bladders Garretts' Scotch Snuff, from 4 to 8 lbs each
300 do do do do
300 do Leiper's do do do
50 Bladders do do do do
A large supply of different kinds of Bappee 50,000 Country Segars, best quality
Fresh Tongva and Vanilla Beans,
Also,
A variety of real Roman Violin Strings, of superior quality, that will raise three notes higher than concert pitch.
Georgetown Oct 1—wtf

Union Bank of Georgetown,
September 29, 1812.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months on the stock in this bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Thursday next, the first of October.
By order, D. ENGLISH, Cashier.
Oct. 1—3t&w4v

BLACK VARNISH
FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.
This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID OTT, Washington city, Dr. OTT, & GEORGE BOWEN, Georgetown, and Richard Little, Alexandria.
Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and none heretofore offered to the public has been more highly valued than the shining Liquid Blacking, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the shining Liquid Blacking is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to sully its lustre, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever.
The BLACK VARNISH which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the inestimable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in a tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, & found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is Water Proof, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which this Varnish may be applied, together with its pliability, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.
N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by DAVID OTT, & Co. Pennsylvania avenue.
September 10—w4t&wtf

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway, a dark Mulatto Man who calls himself JOHN HERBERT; he is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 21 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were a flax linen shirt, a pair of tow linen pantaloons, a blue cloth fur hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing; he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears his hair plaited over his forehead and likewise tied behind, and says he belongs to a Mr. Josias Thompson of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff Fek. c'y. Md.
August 27—w8t

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold on Monday, October 26th at 4 o'clock P. M. at McLeod's Hotel, part of Lot 3 in Square 141, with the improvements; taken as the property of Smith, Calhoun, & Co.
A Two story brick Dwelling House on Lot 6, in Square 141; taken as the property of James M'Kim.
Part of Lot 13 in Square 119 with the improvements; taken as the property of James Welch.
The above property is sold for taxes due the corporation of Washington city.
Terms of sale, cash.
JOS. BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward.
September 26—w3t

Anne Arundle county, ss.
APPLICATION being made to me, the undersigned in the recess of Montgomery county court, as an Associate Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Zachariah Macubb of Montgomery county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Zachariah Macubb having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Zachariah Macubb be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, weekly for three months successively before the first Monday in November next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Montgomery county court on the second Monday of November next to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Zachariah Macubb should not have the benefit of the several acts as prayed.
Given under my hand this 24th of July 1812.
RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
True copy Upton Beall, Clk. M. C. C.
August 7—w3m

A TEACHER WANTING.
ONE who can come well recommended, for sobriety and attention, and who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, and the Mathematics, will meet with encouragement by applying to Wm. BREWER, a few miles below the mouth of Monocacy, in Montgomery county Maryland.
October 6—w6t

Persons enquiring for any letters in the fore-
going list, will please to say that they are adver-
tised

WHO SHALL BE OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

The period is fast approaching when the people of the United States are to decide this important question. Yet a few weeks and the fate of this nation will be irrevocably fixed. How awful the suspense which now agitates the bosom of the patriot! How solemn the period on which hangs the destinies of the republic! On the 30th of this month Electors are to be appointed throughout the United States, in order to make the important choice. Citizens of Ohio! Do you love your country? Do you wish to preserve your liberties against the aggression of foreign tyrants or against the boundless ambition of unprincipled demagogues? Do you earnestly desire to strengthen the hands of the government who protects you; to give force and energy to the measures taken for the defence of your just and unalienable rights? Are you determined to wipe away the foul stain impressed on your hitherto unblemished character, by the late disgraceful transactions at Detroit? Attend to your polls! This is the hour of trial: this is the time to rally around the government of your choice.

When treason dares to raise her hideous form on high—when Toryism threatens the dissolution of the Union, and with gigantic strides to overrun the greater part of the eastern states—when the ambitious, the disaffected, and the factious members of the community are forming alliances in order to strike at the vitals of the commonwealth, it is the unquestionable duty of every friend to the true interests of his country to step forward in support of the cause of freedom.

This is a most important era. Plunged as we are in an unavoidable war with a nation whose acts of injustice are equalled only by our forbearance, & to whose pretensions we cannot submit without the most shameful degradation, it behoves us to elect for President a chief in whom the nation may confide; a person who will fulfil the expectations of the people, and who will prosecute with energy and vigor a most necessary war, in order to obtain a speedy and honorable peace.

Two candidates present themselves for that important station, viz. JAMES MADISON, our present worthy President, and DEWITT CLINTON, Lieut. Governor of the state of New-York. The principles of the former are well known; his conduct as President during a period of unexampled difficulties; his firm and dignified patriotism; the attachment the sound and undeviating republicans in all the states have manifested towards him, and the confidence they have uniformly reposed in his integrity, bear ample testimony to his worth: he will receive the undivided support of the friends of the constitution, of those brave and patriotic citizens who have boldly stepped forth in order to assert the liberty and independence of their country, of those who are determined to resist the efforts of Great Britain to sow disunion among us, or to violate the most sacred of our rights, and of those who are disposed to encounter every danger rather than fail in transmitting to their posterity those blessings which they have inherited from their ancestors.

The New-York candidate is chiefly supported by the discontented, the restless, the ambitious, and the unprincipled among the republicans; and by the remains of a party who some years since were driven from the seat of power by the united voice of an indignant people. Despairing of success in any attempt to elect a President out of their ranks, after trying every scheme which the most chimerical imagination could suggest, in order to degrade the present administration in the eyes of the people, in the hope of regaining their lost power; after having exhausted every art to render the measures of the general government ineffectual, the federalists have been compelled to form a monstrous alliance with the apostate republicans. Those sons of Belial, in order to render themselves acceptable to their new friends, have agreed to support the pretensions of DEWITT CLINTON to the Presidency, he being considered as the only person who can reconcile their jarring interests.

Of his qualifications for that important station, we shall not pretend to speak with accuracy. With respect to his principles, if any inference can be drawn from the variety of sentiments attributed to him in the different prints devoted to his cause, it would require a skill far superior to ours to give a correct definition of them. He appears, like Proteus, to have the faculty of assuming a new character on every occasion. Like the camelion in the fable, Dewitt is one thing to one man, a different thing to another, and another thing to a third. He is a Jew in a synagogue, and a Mussulman in a mosque. While the hon. H. G. Otis of Boston is telling the good folks in that city, that they (the federalists, or peace party) will vote for a man from New-York (Dewitt Clinton) who is opposed to war, standing armies and internal taxation, the Columbian, and other prints in New-York, assert that Dewitt Clinton is the only man who can give energy & vigor to the war, and cause for nations to respect our rights. Some pretend that he will restore peace & commerce with all the world, while others

tell us, that he will build a powerful navy, which will make the American nation as formidable to France and G. Britain as the armies of Bonaparte are to continental Europe! Amidst these rhapsodies, waggish loads of pamphlets, whose tendency is to prejudice the minds of the people against Mr. Madison, are sent down from New-York, and industriously circulated throughout the western states; insidious promises are made, flattering to the vanity or gratifying to the pride of those to whom they are addressed: The enemies of the present administration in the state are busily employed in establishing corresponding committees, manufacturing tickets, and holding midnight caucuses, under the specious pretence of forwarding the election of Mr. Madison, but in reality to ensure the success of his opponent.

But thank to the genius of the public, their views have been discovered before it was too late. Their plans of disorganization and self-aggrandizement will, we hope, effectually end in their total ruin. The people will not be caught in the snare which those unprincipled demagogues have laid for them. They will perform their duty to themselves and to their country—they will arise in the majesty of their strength, and rally around the ark of their salvation—they will destroy the eggs of the cockatrice, & trample under foot the young ones of the rattle-snake. They are the friends of the present administration, they will support it—they appreciate the blessings of our happy constitution, and they will rally around its standard—they will continue to give their undivided support, and add vigor and energy to the war in which we are now engaged—and their united voice will prove to the world that they are determined, at every hazard, to preserve their liberties, and to transmit to their latest posterity those blessings which were acquired by the toil, the sufferings and the blood of their fathers.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

Presidential Nomination.—The objections to Mr. Madison by some who assume the appellation of republicans, are brought to so explicit a statement, that a few remarks are sufficient to show the absurdity of their opposition. The primary and most powerful one urged, is that members of Congress in their individual capacity, have assumed a right to recommend him as a candidate for the next Presidency. Admit this to be a fact; wherein is the character and integrity of this gentleman implicated? It cannot be thought objectionable to the reputation of any man, that those who have been the most intimate with him in all the various situations in which he has been placed, should vouch to his fidelity and abilities; that they should, on a deliberate investigation of all the circumstances relating to the business in which he has engaged, give him their approbation, and recommend him to his fellow-citizens as competent to the purposes for which he stands nominated. At least, it must appear absurd and ridiculous for republicans to object to a man upon this principle, and propose another, merely because his friends and their friends have seen fit openly and unequivocally to express their approbation of his conduct. The absurdity is still more apparent, when they join in league with those who are not only opposed to him on this particular recommendation, but have been in opposition to all his measures from his first inauguration into the government to the present day. It is one of those objections which is oftentimes made by children to refuse doing a thing merely because they are disposed to thwart some of their comrades. It is too derogatory to be brought forward as a serious objection, and it greatly depreciates the plea made in the circular address from New-York in support of Mr. Clinton. If the objection is valid against Mr. Madison because a large majority of the members of congress have recommended him as the most proper candidate, how much more so must the objection against Mr. Clinton be as made by a few individuals in New-York? Those men may be very respectable in that state, and highly estimated by their particular associates; but how is it possible for them to assume an exclusive right to meet in caucus, determine on a candidate, write circular letters on the subject, and to cap the climax of their absurdity, predicate their opposition to Mr. Madison because certain members of congress had previously thought proper to pursue the same mode of conduct towards him, as they have towards Mr. C.? If Mr. Madison is not to be chosen because the republicans in congress have nominated him; if the proceeding is so unpardonable that it has become the duty of his friends in New-York and elsewhere to oppose him, surely it carries the most powerful objection to Mr. Clinton, who stands on ground much more questionable. There is a responsibility attached to the former, which has no bearing on the latter. The nomination of the former cannot be considered as partaking of that partiality as is evident in the latter. The members of congress are from various parts of the United States. Local attachments cannot have that influence on their decisions, as may be expected to arise among a conclave in New-York in favor of a candidate from their own state.

Can any man suppose that there is less personal favoritism and expectation within the New-York caucus, than at Washington? If these gentlemen had nominated a candidate from some other state, it would have looked less partial, and their plea against Mr. Madison would have been more forcible; but amidst all their patriotic resentments against the conduct of the members of congress, they modestly dictate their own candidate, and as modestly recommend a citizen of their own state. If undue influence is apprehended by the choice of Mr. Madison, why may we not fear its operation if it should fall on Mr. Clinton? His friends may be desirous of his executive patronage, as well as Mr. Madison's, and it is not probable that he would make "Fish" of one and flesh of another. If he should preserve the Fish, it is not supposed he would let the Fish perish.

Another objection is, that he has declared war without previous preparations. This is a mere retailing slang constantly used by the federalists, and ought to be despised by the republicans. Every circumstance which led to a preparation for war has been evident for many months before the declaration. The embargo was known by every man of discernment to be a certain precursor to this ultimate event. All the communications to congress spoke a language of hostility which must eventually take place, unless the measures of England should become more favorable to our commerce. While moderation and prudence were carefully studied by the executive to prevent if possible the last appeal, yet a resolute adherence to the first principles was constantly urged by him. Preparations for war were evident from the proposition to obtain a loan of 11 millions. The objects of revenue were clearly disclosed by augmenting the duties, as the expenses of war were contemplated as requiring these additional resources. The requisitions for furnishing adequate forces for the protection of our seaports and frontiers were among the war preparations, together with the ample supply of all necessaries for our army and navy; the latter having accomplished more since the declaration of war than during any former period of our government; while the former were abundantly furnished with every necessary implement and supply to vanquish the enemy, provided one commander had done his duty.

But amidst all these preparations and energies by the president and congress, the enemies of the administration have been constantly counteracting every efficacious measure. They now complain that the government are not efficient. They first do the mischief, and then lay the blame on the administration. They now say, that we ought not to have declared war—but before we did it, they were constantly tantalizing the government that they dare not. They now say we are at war without money to support it—but they were constantly persuading the citizens not to subscribe to the loan, and even threatened every man who was disposed to give government any pecuniary assistance. As to the requisitions for men, they were opposed with all the virulence of party rage. Volunteers were discouraged from entering the service; governors were made subservient to the most degrading purposes of baffling the military energies of the states. In short, every thing has been done by federalists to weaken the administration; and the misfortune is, that many republicans have laid to Mr. Madison's charge those deficiencies which have solely arisen from the villainous and traitorous proceedings of the federal faction.

In this statement of the controversy between the federalists, nominal republicans, and REAL REPUBLICANS, we are left to judge on whom this charge of imbecility rests. The government have pursued energetic measures, but they have been baffled by its enemies. If this had not taken place, the present war would not have existed. The war is the result of the opposition to the measures of government. The British have been encouraged to pursue their impositions merely from the encouragement given them by the opposers of the administration. An union of sentiment would have placed our energies on their proper basis; but the constant display of oppugnation, the resolutions of Boston assemblies, the vindication of all their hostile conduct in the impressment of our seamen, and the support of their blockading system, have urged the British to drive this country into the present war. And every publication in the federal papers in preventing the loans, in the enlistment of our soldiers, in the ridicule of our armies, in support of every commander who has sacrificed them, and the general depreciation of every national exertion, have prompted the British to continue hostilities, in expectation that their friends in this country will ultimately prevail. The truth is, the federalists are the promoters of the war, and to them its consequences are to be attributed. The reelection of Mr. Madison, and the election of the consist. in patriot Elbridge Gerry, are the pillars on which the fabric of the American nation must be substantiated.

From the New-Y. & P. Lib.ian.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—Time has only endured to confirm to opin-

ions we expressed upon this subject some weeks ago that there was no probability of Mr. Clinton's election, (miracles excepted) even with the aid of all the federal votes; and that the efforts of his republican friends to place him in the presidential chair will be productive of the most serious evils to the republican party in this state. Electioneering committees, circulars and addresses, have been sent from this into most of the other states, to promote Mr. Clinton's interest; and, except with a few individuals in Pennsylvania, and perhaps a few in Maryland, who were before generally disaffected, we venture to say, they have done him more injury than benefit. The Chillicothe (Ohio) paper, says on this subject, "Mr. Clinton may rest satisfied, that he will receive no support in Ohio. His circulars, his corresponding-committees, his sub-committees, will never shake the confidence of the Western people in Mr. Madison." The Patriot, the leading republican print in New Hampshire, gives an assurance that that state will give "eight electoral votes for James Madison and Elbridge Gerry"; & adds, "De Witt Clinton here has not a solitary partizan, except among the federalists." The venerable John Langdon, whose name heads the electoral ticket in that state, closes a letter to his friend with the following emphatic sentences: "I give it as my opinion, that every man who has any love or regard for our happy country and its constitution, should step forward at this important crisis in support of our government and the constituted authorities of it. To make any change in our present administration I think would be fatal at this time." Mr. Clinton can only be elected in the event of a change in the politics of several states, & this change, to benefit him, must be from republican to federal: for, we are still of the belief that he cannot obtain the entire votes of a single state without federal aid. Hence his republican friends are reduced to the paradoxical dilemma of relying for success upon the hope of federalism triumphing over republicanism in New Hampshire, Mass. New Jersey, Pennsylvania, etc. hopes which however ardently cherished, will prove fallacious; and hence the aberrations of the Clintonian prints; their abuse of the administration, and their silence on the treasonable machinations of federalism. Whether Mr. Clinton is to receive federal support without conditions we do not pretend to say; but a letter from a respectable republican at Boston, which we have seen, says that the federalists there declare, they will not give their votes until they have from him a pledge.

DIALOGUE

Between a Peace-party man—a Federalist—a Democratic Clintonian, and a Republican.

Peace-party man. Mr. Clinton's claims to the Presidency are very strong. At this period, we must have peace made immediately; and I am authorized to say, that the election of Clinton would directly lead to it.

Democratic Clintonian. Sounds, you don't mean peace, without reparation for our wrongs. You've mistook the matter altogether. I am authorized to say, that on the election of Clinton, the war will be carried on with vigor and effect. The war is just and necessary; but we must have Clinton to manage it.

P. Party-man. Ay, ay, you may believe that. He would manage it with a vengeance. To let you, my friend, a little into the secret; that talk of Clinton's war talents is a mere gull-trap, to catch such of the war-hawks as may be necessary to carry our point. Policy, you know, is allowable in all cases. I tell you De Witt is pledged to procure immediate peace.

Clinton. And I tell you, you will find out at your leisure, "Who's the dupe?" The gull-trap was set to catch blunder birds than we, I can assure you. De Witt knows the war is proper, and will prosecute it to effect.

Fed. I apprehend you are mistaken, sir. The true ground on which Mr. Clinton is entitled to support, is that he will restore the Washingtonian or Federal policy. It is some sacrifice of your pride, to be sure, to concede with you; but the end justifies the means. Our friends have made advantageous terms with Mr. Clinton; and you undoubtedly will be treated as well as the ulterior scope of our policy will permit.

P. Party-man and Clinton. (together)—Your policy forsooth—a miserable dwindling g—g—a mere make-weight, to change the balance—a set of blundering conspirators, who have done nothing for popular liberty, except by the most ridiculous short-lived schemes of deception—a set of tyrannical usurping, plotting—

Republican. Hush, gentlemen, hush! Peace, peace, for Heaven's sake pause!" as Gouverneur Morris says These ebullitions of passion are extremely natural, when you endeavor to mix such discordant materials. Pray, give over the hopeless process. Mr. Clinton formerly commanded a fair portion of respect for his talents and political orthodoxy. To you, Mr. Federalist, no man was more obnoxious. Has he made private vows of having changed his sentiments? Then he is a hypocrite and a deceiver. Has he made no such pledges? Then you are the most

debased & gravelling of sycophants, to lick the spittle of a man, who has pronounced you as treasonable conspirators. By you, gentlemen, this man was respected no more than by myself. I admired his general talents—I admired his able and industrious discharge of the duties of Mayor of the city of New-York. I admired his reputed humanity of temper and amenity of manners. I had a pre-possession in his favor, strong as my ardent attachment to the character of his venerated uncle. But, he was ambitious, and I watched him. I found the papers in his employ suffused with the most malignant abuse of the general government and its supporters. I found him coalescing with federalists; and joining the private coterie of the friends of Pickering. I found his agents swarming through the country, preaching to one that he was peace-man; to another, that he was an efficient man to manage war; justifying a disgraced commander, that they might cast censure on the administration; in short, I found, too unequivocally, that to the lust of rule, he would sacrifice every manly and ingenuous principle; and that, great as were his merits, like Burr, that "sinner by which fell the angels"—"easily beset him."

Pardon me a little longer. Do you not see how totally opposed are his claims to the confidence of you severally? He cannot reconcile contradictions; have war and peace at the same time. He cannot pursue the policy, which each of you are taught to expect as the consequences of his elevation; for the simple reason that he cannot perform impossibilities. For one, I tell you plainly, I always did detest intriguing ambition, as a most dangerous enemy of a republic. If the first office in America is to be a mere matter of barter, management or exchange, by a N.Y. convention the people had better, at once, make it hereditary. I would infinitely rather know my situation in a monarchy, than talk of a republic, and live under a managing oligarchy. I would prefer—[Here the Federalist and his two allies moved off; and left the long-winded Republican, to think, instead of talking.]

Firm, disinterested, and patriotic Pennsylvania, exhibits an example worthy the admiration and imitation of all her sister states. Not preferring from a little spirit of local jealousy, a candidate, of her own for either the two first offices in our Republic; she considerably determines on the course, marked out by patriotism and duty, as the true interest of the Union; and with a steady, irresistible, temperate march, pursues it. We have received an address from the General Corresponding Committee of that state, which does equal honor to the talents and principles of those who issued it. With reasoning conclusive, in a style pure and elegant, it supports the Republican nomination of President and Vice-President, MADISON and GERRY. When we see factious ambition in one state, forcing its way to power, against all the obstacles of justice, decency, and public interest; and in our own, a divided Legislature, hesitating and balancing expedients, to attain even a voice in the Electoral College; we look, with a pleasure approaching to envy, on the firm, free, patriotic and quiet democracy of Pennsylvania; and exclaim, God speed them, and may we imitate them!

Mass. Egis.

FOR SALE, An elegant pair of HORSES & A NEW CARRIAGE. With Harness Complete. Any person desirous of purchasing can see the Horses and Carriage, at the stable of Mr. DAVIS.

October 17—31

SIX CENTS REWARD, WILL be given for apprehending Nicholas Osborn, who ran away on Saturday night the 10 inst. All persons are cautioned against harboring him, as against such the laws will be put in execution. JOHN MULLOY.

October 17—31

Notice of Columbia Washington county, v. G. N. in the case of GUSTAVUS HOWARD, an insolvent debtor. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Gustavus Howard that on Saturday the 24th of October inst. at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. in the court room in the Capitol, the said G. N. has filed by the Act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," and be administered to the said Gustavus Howard, and a trustee appointed, unless cause to the contrary be then and there shown.

Noticed, that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer previous to the time aforesaid.

By order of the Hon. Buckner Phistors, Justice of the Peace, Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

WM. BRENT, Clk.

October 17—31

NEW BOOKS. Just received and for sale by R. C. WEIGHTMAN. Fanny or Emile de Coulanges—Tales by Mrs. Edgeworth, 2 vols. John Bull and Brother Jonathan, by Hector Buus. The Beauties of Hector Blinn. Scottish adventures or the Way to Ride, 10 1/2 cent tale by Hector Macneil, Esq. Married Life or Faults on Both Sides, a Novel by Mrs. Howard—2 vols. Temper or Domestic Scenes, a Tale by Miss Op, 2 vols. Vol. 1 of the American Law Journal, by J. E. Hall, Esq. See's List of the British Navy, &c. &c. October 17—31



WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17.

Letters from the Mississippi Territory as late as the 20th of September state that the Chickasaw, Cherokee, and Choctaw Indians, are determined to remain friendly to the U. States.

The Floridas.—Our readers doubtless recollect that during the session of Congress before the last, both Houses sat with closed doors on certain business, the nature of which was not divulged at that session. Some weeks after the close of the session, a disclosure was made by some person, in violation of the injunction of secrecy, through the medium of a Connecticut paper, of those proceedings—which we then gave to our readers for as much as they were worth, without having it in our power to say whether or not they were authentic. At the last session of Congress the injunction of secrecy was removed from the proceedings, on the Act passed at the previous session; which, although not officially made public, we now publish from the purloined copy originally published in the Connecticut Mirror, for the information of our readers; with which we perceive that it was under this act that the late gen. Matthews and Colonel M'Kee were appointed agents—from the erroneous proceedings of the former of whom resulted the seizure and restoration of Amelia Island, during the last winter, and other circumstances contemporaneous with as well as subsequent to that event. The following is the act in question, which passed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 76 to 44.

An Act entitled an act authorising the President of the United States to occupy the territory therein mentioned, and for other purposes. Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to take possession of and occupy all or any part of the territory lying east of the river Perdido and south of the state of Georgia and the Mississippi territory, in case an arrangement has been, or shall be, made with the local authority of the said territory, for delivering up of possession of the same, or any part thereof, to the United States, or in the event of an attempt to occupy the said territory, or any part thereof, by any foreign government; and he may, for the purpose of taking of possession and occupying the territory aforesaid, and in order to maintain therein the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That 100,000 dollars be appropriated for defraying such expenses as the President may deem necessary for obtaining, as aforesaid, and the security of the said territory, to be applied under the direction of the President, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until other provision be made by Congress, the President be, and he is hereby authorized to establish within the territory aforesaid a temporary government, and the military, civil, and judicial powers thereof shall be vested in such person and persons, and be exercised in such manner as he may direct, for the protection and maintenance of the inhabitants of the said territory in the full enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion.

The Boston Centinel of the 25th September represents the Hon. Laban Wheaton, a Representative in Congress from Mass. to have used these words at a public meeting at Taunton, Mass. "I will now (said Mr. W.) relate a fact, which I could not reveal till now—Congress, in secret session, voted 150,000 dollars for the purpose of sending agents among the inhabitants of the Floridas, and to raise an insurrection there against the Spanish government; a nation with whom we are at peace!"

The act above recited is the act making the appropriation to which allusion is thus made. Either Mr. W. did make use of the language attributed to him by the Centinel or he did not. If he did, he is not borne out in his assertion by facts; if he did not, as we verily believe he did not, he is much abused in being represented to have said what is not true. In either case, an explanation is due to the public who are imposed upon by such misrepresentations, which are indeed so frequent, that we should not have noticed this case, had not a Member of Congress been quoted as authority.

The Congressional Election in Georgia took place last week. From the returns we have seen, it appears probable that Thomas Telfair, John Forsyth, Wm. W. Bibb, Geo. M. Troup, Wm. Barnett, and Bolling Hall will be elected to the Thirtieth Congress; and T. Telfair to supply the vacancy in the Twelfth Congress occasioned by the resignation of Howell Cobb, Esq.

Ezekiel Bacon and Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, have declined a re-election to the Thirtieth Congress.

H. M. Ridgely and Thos. Cooper, both federal, are elected to Congress from the unchangeably federal state of Delaware.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION Took place on Tuesday last. We are happy to say that the Republican Ticket has prevailed by increased majorities, and that even the city of Philadelphia, which gave last year a large Federal majority, is now Democratic.

The following is the state of the polls in the city of Philadelphia:

Table with 2 columns: Democrats and Friends of Peace. Lists names and vote counts for various candidates.

The Republican Ticket has succeeded throughout the District. From Montgomery District, Jonathan Roberts and Roger Davis, Republican, are re-elected by a majority of at least 600 votes.

Among the volunteers from the state of Kentucky are the following Members of Congress and Members elect: Samuel Hopkins, major-general, Richard M. Johnson, commanding a battalion of mounted infantry, John Simpson, captain, Wm. P. Duval, do. Samuel M'Kee, private, Thomas Montgomery, do.

The following Decree of the government of Portugal has been officially communicated to the government of the United States:

DECREE.

It being expedient to preserve these kingdoms strictly neutral during the continuance of the war which has unhappily broken out between Great Britain and the United States of America, and to that end to prevent disputes which in such cases frequently arise on the subject of prizes taken by the vessels of the belligerents. The Prince Regent, our Lord, renewing the provisions of the decree of the 30th Aug. 1780, commands, that no prizes taken, or which shall be taken, by the ships or vessels of war of either nation from the other, shall be admitted into the ports of these kingdoms of Portugal and Algarva, excepting only in cases where the Laws of Nations absolutely require it; declaring, however, that, even in those cases, they shall not be permitted to sell or unload the prizes, thus brought in, nor be allowed to remain longer than may be necessary to avoid danger, or procure such innocent succours as they may stand in need of.

The proper authority will publish the same and see it executed.

Palace of government 18th Aug. 1812.

With the signatures of the five Governors of these Kingdoms.

Savannah, October 5.

Another prize in our port.—On Friday last, arrived here the ship Princess Amelia, late one of the British packets which ply between Falmouth and the Windward Islands—a prize to the privateer Rossie, commodore Barney. She is without cargo, and was conveying the mail to Europe, but threw it overboard on the Russian's approaching her. The following narrative is extracted from the journal of Mr. Benedict J. Jenkins, prize-master, who conducted her into this port:

Sept. 16.—At 3 P. M. discovered a ship bearing about south. At half past 3, hauled our wind.—At 4, took her to be a ship of war, from hoisting signals. At 5, gave chase, under Spanish colors, and prepared for action. At 7, came up with her—was hailed—asked several questions—ordered to keep off, or she would fire into us; which she accordingly did, and we returned the compliment as briskly with our cannon and musquetry.

The action was maintained most gallantly on both sides for about thirty-five minutes, when being very much shattered, both in hull and rigging, she struck to the Rossie, after having the Captain, master, and one seaman killed, and six men wounded. On board the Rossie, first lieutenant Long was wounded badly, and 4 seamen slightly.

The packet had three passengers on board at the time of her capture, who, with the surgeon, Dr. Steward, and 3 wounded men belonging to her, have arrived here, and every necessary attention will be paid them.

The Rossie mounts ten 12-pounders, and 1 long nine; 81 men at time of engagement.

The Princess Amelia had 6 guns and 28 men. [The same vessel mentioned in Com. B's. letter in our last.]

Extract of a letter dated New-Orleans September 14, 1812.

"We have received intelligence that St. Antonio, in New Mexico, has been taken by Colonel Manchaco Salcedo, Governor General of the interior provinces, has been taken in that town. Colonel M'Gee took Nacodoches on the 12th of August, and I suppose is now with Manchaco at St. Antonio, or perhaps farther on.

"A great many people are leaving this state and the Mississippi territory to join the patriots.

"When the United States brig Syren left La Vera Cruz, that city was still blockaded by the Mexican republicans, a proof that all communication was cut off between the city of Mexico and the sea."

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15. Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, to the editor of the Weekly Register, dated Albany, Oct. 8.

"The warlike preparations on the extensive frontier of this state, are in a state of great activity; and from the vast quantity of ordnance, ammunition and other stores, which have been lately forwarded, & the marching of troops for various quarters in the west and north, I anticipate an attack upon our hostile neighbor in some of his strong holds, before the commencement of winter. A gallant band of sailors and marines are now on their march towards the Lakes, some of whom must have arrived at the 2d inst. The sailors have all volunteered for this particular service, and are under the superior command of captain Chauncey. The country may be assured that its flag will never be disgraced when committed to the hands of so intrepid an officer and so brave a crew as he commands.

On our frontier from Black Rock on Lake Erie to Fort Niagara on Lake Ontario, there are now about 7000 troops, one half regulars. At Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, and Ogdensburg, our force may be estimated at 4, or 5000 more; and the army under general Bloomfield at Plattsburg exceeds 5000, and daily receiving an accession of numbers. Every thing indicates a speedy attack, and the bosom of every American who feels for his country as he ought, swells with the proud hope that the multiplied wrongs which we have borne from the hostile attacks of an unprovoked enemy, will be amply atoned for on his own territory."

Whig.

From the Buffalo Gazette.

Sept. 29. British naval movement.—On Thursday evening last, the British Squadron lying at Fort Erie, consisting of the Queen Charlotte, Adams, Hunter, and two small vessels, suddenly hoisted sail and made up the Lake, under a press of sail. The objects or destination of the expedition are unknown.

Since the departure of the squadron, an armed vessel has been discovered lying under point Abino.

British forces on the lines.—Since the conclusion of the armistice, the British forces have been constantly increasing. It is almost impossible for us to conjecture the amount or quality of this force; but the knowing ones guess, that including regulars, militia, and Indians, their forces will amount to nearly 4000 men, that could be marched to one point within 24 hours. This includes the frontier from Point Abino on Lake Erie, to Little York on Lake Ontario. Though the length of coast be more than 150 miles, the British having complete undisturbed possession of the Lakes, they move their armies with astonishing rapidity.

Affairs on our frontiers.—On Wednesday evening last arrived in this village capt. Gibson, with half a company of flying-artillery, consisting of 2 six-pounders and 2 caissons (ammunition waggons). This morning he took up his line of march for Fort Niagara, where he will join lieutenant Branch with the other half of his company, in the rear of which garrison we understand this company is to be stationed.

On Saturday, the 14th U. S. regiment of infantry, under the command of col. Wm. H. Winder, arrived and encamped in the village. They will, we understand, soon march for Lewiston. This regiment is composed of fine healthy young men, 837 in number. It is to be lamented that the number is so few, and that the men have not yet received their winter clothing, as they come from the southward, and are not accustomed to our climate.

On Sunday general Alexander Smyth, inspector general of the army of the U. States, and suite, arrived at this place. We understand gen. Smyth will take the command of the United States' troops, which, with the last reinforcements, will amount to more than 1000 regular troops. This force, together with the volunteers and detached militia, will secure the country from invasion to say the least. More troops are daily expected.

We are informed that colonel Milton, with the 5th United States regiment, will be in town this week. Colonel Schuyler with the 13th United States' regiment will also be on here within 10 or 12 days.

Two thousand Pennsylvania volunteers from Meadville are expected here in the course of a week.

Uniontown, Pa. Oct. 8.

We are informed by Capt. T. Rowland, express from Gen. Harrison to our militia now lying at Pittsburg, that they are to march to Wooster in the state of Ohio, in order to join the army now on its way to Detroit. They are to march in two or three days. It is also stated that they will take with them about seventeen pieces of artillery; six 6's eight 12's and three hewitizers.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From the Aurora. TRANSLATION of a letter from Diego Saavedra, (formerly agent of the government of the provinces of Rio de la Plata at Philadelphia) to a companion in this city.

Buenos Ayres, August 14, 1812. Providence, my dear countryman, protects our cause and rights. It has saved me from the pursuit of the vile enemies of our happiness and independence. I am, at last, happy and returned to my country.

The cargo of muskets, sabres, pistols, and gunpowder, which were purchased in Europe, has been received here with that enthusiasm which nothing but an ardent love of liberty inspires. The citizens have welcomed me with as much eagerness as they could have shown to a deliverer. The government, penetrated with the same sentiment, have voted me their thanks; and will be equally grateful to all those, who, as friends of our independence, shall bring us succors from any part of the world.

Say, my friend, to the Americans of the north, that our cause is their own; that our government will protect them in all their commercial relations with us; that if they have arms and powder to spare, which they can bring, they will be amply paid for it in ready money; a few shipments of powder fr Holland has brought 300 per cent advance. Is there any thing or act nobler than that of aiding a people to break the chains of slavery who will erect a government for themselves or die in the arms of liberty!

Our armies triumphing over those of the king of Brazil, have just forced him to sue for peace and to acknowledge our independence. An ambassador whom we have at the court of Rio de Janeiro, and theirs at this place; are proofs of the good understanding which subsists between us and the Portuguese.

To fall upon and overcome our enemies is, I believe, the way to be respected; for, since 1803 that we have destroyed the bloody myrmidons of the British king, there is no profession of friendship that the government of St. James's has not proffered to us; but we are not their dupes. It is our money they want, and we know it—to provide our enemies with arms, who wish to make us slaves that they may more easily slaughter us. But our force and our union will always defy their cruel, bloody and Machiavelian politics.

Montevideo, still bent under the remains of her old principles of servitude, is deaf to the voice of liberty! But, what do I say? the cannon already resound; and the bombardment will effect, by force, what wisdom and reason cannot obtain. Yes, my friend, I announce it to you as a certainty—that rebellious city, before fifteen days have elapsed, will augment our power, by passing from the iron yoke which governs it, under the mild influence of a free and beneficent government. It must fall, or we will perish in that noble undertaking.

The Mexicans, as we learn, have just experienced some reverses; but reverses of Republicans are the ways which Providence ordains to carry them more surely to victory. They are as Sampsons asleep, whose rousing, terrible to their enemies, will dissipate them as a light cloud disappears before the blast of the tempest.

You will oblige me, my friend, by having the above translated and inserted in the papers of the U. S. I flatter myself that all the editors of Republican newspapers, the Aurora, &c. Sec. will give us thereby a proof of their good wishes, and their desire to see us come out victorious from this honorable strife in which we are now engaged."

A BALL.

MR. DUPONT respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Georgetown and Washington, that his ball is fixed on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst at Mr. Wm Crawford's Ball Room, Georgetown.

TICKETS, at one dollar, to be had at Mr. Milligan's Book Store, Mr. Wm Crawford's Bar room, or at Dupont's Snuff and Tobacco Store, Bridge street.

N. B. The BALL will open at 7 o'clock, with a new DANCE, composed for the evening, called TRIP TO CANADA. Mr. Dupont requests his former scholars to meet at the Ball room on Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

October 17—3t

A TEACHER.

A single gentleman, properly qualified to instruct youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics, Geography, English Grammar and composition, would be glad to be charge of a school the ensuing year, in a genteel and healthful neighborhood. He is provided with the necessary recommendations. A letter to A. M. Dumfries, Virginia, will receive prompt attention.

October 17

STOLEN.

FROM a house in this city, about ten days ago, a SMALL BOSOM DIRK, Silver mounted, with a Red Morocco scabbard. If any such should be offered for sale by suspicious persons, it is requested to be stopped; a suitable reward for the recovery of the above will be made at this office.

Oct. 17—3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, September 20th, a LIGHT SOFT LEL H. CASE, between 14 and 15 hands high, no shoes, white hoofs, his two hind legs white all way up, a little on one of his fore feet, two white spots on each side of his neck by wearing the yoke, white star on his forehead, short switch tail, four years old last spring. The finder will have the above reward by applying to JOHN GLASCO, Washington city.

TO MERCHANTS.

To Let the excellent LAND the whole sale or retail business, on F street near the Treasury Office, now in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Holzman, consisting of a large Store, counting Room, Cellar and Granary with a Parlor, two Lodging Rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, on the rear of the lot. Possession can be had on the 1st of November next. For terms enquire of JAMES HOBAN, October 17—3t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Mount Calvert, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the following property or so much thereof as will raise the sum of seven hundred and sixty two pounds, nine shillings and six pence current money, with interest thereon from the 25th day of March, eighteen hundred and nine, and all costs of and other proceedings under this decree, to wit: twelve valuable negroes of various ages and sexes; twenty head of sheep, thirty and of boys; a quantity of tobacco, and a variety of household furniture, also, a tract of parcel of land, called Beall's Gift, and part of another tract, called Mount Calvert, among both tracts situated, lying and being in Prince George's County aforesaid. The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same, by the Chancellor. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock. TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee. October 17—w3t

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold, at Mount Calvert, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince Georges county, on Monday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, six negroes, of various ages and sexes, also, six head of horses, some of which are full blooded, and were raised expressly for the turf. The whole of this property will be sold, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of two hundred and eighteen pounds three shillings, and two pence current money, with interest from the 25th of July, 1801, and also the further sum of one hundred dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest from the fifteenth of March, 1809, and costs of suit, and other proceedings under this decree. The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the Chancellor. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee. October 17—w3t

PROPOSALS.

By CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM, Publishers, FOR PUBLISHING VIEWS OF LOUISIANA.

BY H. M. BRIDGES, ESQUIRE.

CONTAINING,

- 1. An introduction, by J. G. B. on the view of the discovery—first settlement, and a discussion of the boundaries of the province of Louisiana.
2. The extent and importance of Louisiana—general observations on the Mississippi River.
3. The territory of Louisiana: (Upper Louisiana) face of the country—climate which a large portion of it has probably undergone—climate.
4. Lakes and rivers.
5. Its natural productions—animal, vegetable and mineral.
6. Soil—climate—of the part of the territory including the settlements—towns and villages.
7. Political divisions—settlements—population—Indian purchases—Indians within the settlements.
8. Lead-mines of St. Genevieve.
9. Indian trade, for furs, &c.—of the Missouri and of the upper part of the Mississippi.
10. Resources—in agriculture—trade and manufactures.
11. Government—Territorial laws.
12. Manners and customs of the inhabitants before the change of government—effect of this change—historical epocha.
13. A concise view of the Indian nations—peculiar customs and mode of living.
14. A view of the country on the Columbia—from travellers since Lewis and Clark—probable intercourse with the East-Indies from that river.
15. An essay on the antiquities of the valley of the Mississippi.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing, amongst other articles, a journal of a voyage, by the author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri;—and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earthquake.

In this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and useful. It will be principally useful as a compendium of such information, as may be desired by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had cause to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Joseph Charles, St. Louis; and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, each of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subject, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense in a narrow compass, such useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of facts not generally known: In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.

CONDITIONS.

The work to contain from three to four hundred pages, octavo. Price \$2 in boards; neatly bound \$2 50 cents, to be paid on delivery. A copy gratis for every ten subscribers. The work will be put to press in the winter of 1812-13, and be ready for delivery in the spring following. October 17—w6t

PORT TOBACCO RACES.

The Jockey Club Purs, Two Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Post Town course, on Tuesday the 3d day of November next; heads four miles each. On Wednesday the 4th a Race of the Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be run for; heads two miles each. Sept. 24—Jan 83.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, esq. deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday the 10th day of Nov. next, that very valuable FARM in Montgomery Co., late the residence of the said deceased, containing about Seven hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres at least in wood and five timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well cultivated, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is as desirable a Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 18 miles from Georgetown and the city of Washington, 5 from Montgomery county house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property.

The terms of sale, which will be accommodating, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale.

THO. TURNER, } Executors.
SAML. TURNER, }

October 8-10

RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, district of Columbia, on the 20th of September last, a Black Girl, who calls herself SARAH, and says she was sold by a Mr. George Hillary of Prince Georges county, Md. to a trader of Negroes, the name of whom she does not recollect, and from whom she made her escape. She is 5 feet 2 inches high, and slender made; her clothing hard to describe, being much worn. The owner is desired to come and prove her and take her away, or she will be sold for her jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.

C. TIPPET, Keeper of the jail for W. Boyd, Marshal.

October 8-10

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors, S. ELIOT, jr. Cashier.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$3.50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9.

For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class.

Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria.

October 1

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

he subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of knitting and fuling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forswan all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB, DANL. BUSSARD & Co. Georgetown, Aug. 13-

RICHARD DAVIS.

Sign of the Golden Sheaf, High street, Georgetown, three doors from the corner of Bridge st. HAS just received and has for sale, best superfine, fine and coarse, domestic and imported Cloths, Keysewines, Stockings, Flannels, Quercy Frocks, worsted Hosiery, Cambric Muslins assorted colors, Corals and Velvets, Indian Cottons, domestic Fustians, 4-4th brown Linens, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention; and has as usual on hand an extensive assortment of ready made Gentlemen's Clothing and Clothing for Servants, and is constantly making and will make any description of Clothing for any gentleman from the best superfine down to the lowest grade of cloths our markets will afford, and pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to give him a call.

In addition to the above he has Gentlemen's fine Hats, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Monoccos.

October 1-10

JOSEPH WARD, TAYLOR.

Near the Navy Yard, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in his line, and from his professional knowledge of the business, hopes to share his part of the public patronage. Naval and military uniforms made up in the nicest and most fashionable manner, on the best terms.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

ON Friday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the Will of Mr. Joseph Carleton, late of Georgetown, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale at Shumway's tavern near the Navy Yard, the following valuable LOTS in the city of Washington, lying contiguous to the Navy Yard. The terms of sale are a credit of 6 and 12 months for the purchase money, the purchaser to grant notes, negotiable at any of the Banks of Washington or Georgetown, with approved endorser bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole money is paid, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser by a deed of bargain and sale, all the right and title to the premises which the deceased possessed, as authorized by the Will. The title papers, to be seen at the Counting Room of the subscriber in Georgetown, will show that this title is perfectly good, viz.

Table with columns for lot numbers and descriptions. Includes entries like 'In square No. 799 Lot No. 13' and 'do. 821 1'.

And the following which are Leased on Ground Rent: In square No 977, the most southern half of Lot No. 19.

In square No. 1001, Lot No. 12. JOHN LAIRD, Executor of the Will of Joseph Carleton deceased. Georgetown October 8-10

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country.

DANIEL CALL, Executor of the last will and testament of Rob. Means, dec'd Richmond, July 19-11

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

The ACADEMY of STEVENSBURG being without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am authorized by the Trustees to make that fact known. As respects local and geographical advantages, there is, perhaps, few places more eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about an equal distance from tide water and the mountain; elevated and healthy, near the centre of a populous and wealthy county, and between two others equally so.

P. HANSBROUGH, Jun. President. Stevensburg, Virg. Sept. 19-1m

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber of Fairfield District, South Carolina, near Wincinborough, a Negro Man named TARLETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Ruben, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fulcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him. JOHN LOWRY. September 29-11

FULLING MILL.

THE subscribers are erecting a Fulling Mill and enlarging their Blanket Factory, at the Paint Mills, about 12 miles from Georgetown and 5 from Bladensburg, which will be in operation in October, where FULLING and DYING will be executed with neatness and dispatch, in its various branches, and cash given for Wool. Customers that find it more convenient to deliver and receive their articles in Georgetown will call at the store of Renner and Bussard, who will give cash or Blankets for Wool.

ELKANAH COBB DANL. BUSSARD & Co. September 3-6w

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 do. Match Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Flushing, 1 bale of Coating and Bocking Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drabs, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Cassimeres, Be-dard & Princes Cords and Stockingnets, Molestin, Florentine and Satin Waistcoating, Swanskins and Swans down, lams wool short and long Stockings & worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazettes, Calicoes and seeded Muslins, striped do. Cambrics and checks of every description.

One bale of marble kersey, suitable for servants. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes.

All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. WM. O'BRIEN.

N. B. I also carry on the TAILORS trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval BUTTONS. Three Journey-men wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given.

October 6-12m

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS on hand at his Nail Factory 12 or 15,000 weight of all sizes. Cut Nails and Sprigs. Also, at his Coal Yard annexed to the Factory, about 4000 bushels of COAL of an excellent quality for family use, and about 1000 bushels fit for Blacksmiths.

GEO. BEALE. October 8-8t

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, No. 11.

ONE NUMBER must draw 60,000 dollars and may draw 100,000 dollars. The first Lottery to be drawn in the United States, G. & R. Waite are contractors in. Positively commences on the last Monday in September, inst. and to be continued three days in a week.

Table with columns for prize amounts and ticket counts. Includes entries like '2 prizes of 30,000 is 60,000' and '8,208 prizes Dollars 260,000'.

In the above Lottery there are 26,000 tickets, but only 13,000 numbers, being two tickets of one number, and the two 30,000 dollar prizes must fall to one number; & so may the two 20,000 dollar prizes fall to the same number; for the only stationary capital prizes are the 2 of \$30,000, which are to be drawn to the first number that comes out of the wheel when the Lottery is half over, so that a person buying two tickets of one number, may draw the enormous sum of 100,000 dollars by that one number only. The other capital prizes are liable of being drawn on any day, being all floating, and in every case, two prizes, of equal denomination fall to one number.

Present price of Tickets Ten Dollars, but this being considered the most popular scheme ever offered in this country, it is probable tickets will rapidly rise in price. The above is the only lottery in Baltimore at present that G. & R. Waite will recommend to their customers, though they always keep for sale tickets in all other Baltimore Lotteries. Tickets sold by Joseph Milligan, at his Book Store, High street, Georgetown, where a regular Check Book will be kept and all information given gratis. September 17-

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

September 17, 1812. THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst.

Wm. WHANN, Cashier. September 19-6w

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office. THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.

N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year. August 27-

TO BENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT Adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years. August 11-

TO RENT,

And possession given early next month, A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE. It is situated on 10th st. near the Theatre. For healthiness it is surpassed by none in this city, and is particularly adapted to a private family. The terms will be moderate. Apply to E. B. de KRAFFT, Or Mr. JAMES MOORE, next door to the premises. October 10-3t

A CLERK WANTED

In the Surveyor General's Office south of Tennessee. He must be well acquainted with Surveying, Drafting Bird eye Views of a country, Mapping, and writing with facility and neatness the ornamental hands for Maps. The necessary qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good moral conduct will of course be requisite. The duties of the office will require his punctual attention six hours in the day. The salary will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quarterly.

Application may be made in writing exhibiting specimens of the applicant's abilities in Drawing, Mapping and Writing, accompanied by respectable recommendations for correctness of moral character, and directed to the Purveyor's Office, Washington, Mis. Ter. THOS. FREEMAN. September 22-1m

Prince Georges county, ss. October 2, 1812. I hereby certify that Henry Yost, of the town of Bladensburg, hath this day brought before me as a trespassing stray, a Dog of the name of GELDING, appears to be 4 or 5 years old next spring; has a long star in his forehead, a snip on his nose, his two hind legs white, a small white spot on each side his neck, and about 14 and 1-2 hands high, switch tail, trots and gallops, unshod.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year above written. THOMAS BOWIE. N. B. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take him away. HENRY YOST. Bladensburg October 10-3t

ALL PERSONS

indebted to the subscribers are requested to all and pay the amount due, on or before the 10th day of August next. EDWARDS & BESTOR. Who have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES, & GLASS & CHINA WARE, which they will in future sell for cash only. July 21-11

(THE DAY FIXED.)

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.) BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND. SCHEME OF A LOTTERY For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Table with columns for prize amounts and ticket counts. Includes entries like '1 Prize of 25,000 dollars \$20,000' and '10,684 \$212,500'.

25,000 Tickets at \$8.50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes. 1st drawn Ticket, 1st day, \$2,000

Next do. 2,000 do. do. 12 1st do. Ticket, 5th day 500 1st do. do. 10th day 1,000 1st do. do. 15th day 500 1st do. do. 20th day 2,000 1st do. do. 25th day 1,000 1st do. do. 25th & 29th days } each 500 1st do. do. 30th day 5,000 1st do. do. 31st, 32d, and 34th days } each 1,000 1st do. do. 35th day 10,000 1st do. do. 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th days } each 500 1st do. do. 42d & 44th days } each 1,000

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing. First drawn Ticket, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction. Last drawn 800 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in Tickets in the third Class.

The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 19,601 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorser.

All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class, will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.

The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having completed the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.

CHALES SIMMS, President. JOHN MASON, JONAH THOMPSON, ELI WILLIAMS, GEORGE PETER } Directors

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria. September 24-

Late Office of Discount and Deposit,

Washington, July 3, 1812. ALL persons holding the NOTES of this Office are hereby notified to bring in the same for payment before the 1st of January 1813, as after that period the Notes of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches will be paid only at the Office of the Trustees in the city of Philadelphia; and those persons having balances to their credit are desired to draw for the same before the above period, after which they will be paid by the Trustees in Philadelphia only. JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier. July 4-11

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next. First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats. Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats.

Third day or Colts Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats. The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nay of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted. On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse is run, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers.

Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate. The Course will be in complete order. Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shown a Plat of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which Stands can be obtained. THE STEWARDS.

N. B. The members of the club are requested to meet at the Union Tavern, on the Monday evening preceding the races. Sept. 17-2aw

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN,

Lately returned from Europe, of respectable connexions and qualified to teach the Learned and Modern Languages, is desirous of obtaining the situation of Teacher in a Seminary or private Family. A note addressed to A. B. Alexandria, will receive immediate attention. September 29-3w3f

LEGIONARY ORDERS.

The following officers and non commission officers compose the staff of the 1st Legion, and are to be respected accordingly:

- George Peter, Adjutant
- William Whann, Quarter-Master
- Eleme't Smith, Pay-master
- Doctor Frederick May, Surgeon
- Doctor John Ott, Surgeon's Mate
- E. Cummings, Gr. Masters Serg't
- John Simpson, File Major
- W. SMITH, Lt. Col. Com first Legn. Mil. Dist. Col.

Georgetown, October 10, 1812.

LEGIONARY ORDERS.

Pursuant to brigade orders, the commission officers of the first legion will assemble on the hill between Way's glass-house and Brub's windmill, in Washington, on Thursday, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. armed and equipped according to law, for the purpose of raising. The roll will be called at half past ten, and all delinquents reported.

Also on the two successive days, the 22d and 23d, the same, unless otherwise previously ordered. Every officer heretofore appointed to a command in any company now extinct, and who yet retains his commission, is included in this order, and will be noted accordingly.

The first legion will muster on Saturday the 7th of November next on the open ground north of the President's house. The different companies and corps composing the same will assemble on such ground as the commanding officer of the battalion to which they belong shall designate, by 10 o'clock, A. M. and having formed into battalions will immediately march to the parade, so as to take post in the line of the legion by 12 o'clock.

It is expected that on this occasion every officer and soldier will appear in a soldier-like manner, armed and equipped according to law, and to the brigade orders of the 6th inst. as published. All deficiencies and delinquencies must be noted.

By order, GEO. PETER, Adj't 1st Legion M.D.C. Georgetown, Oct. 13.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is one thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sec'y. October 2aw 1w

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 21 instant, at 12 o'clock, will be sold Three valuable LOTS, two of them in square 456, near the Post Office, and the other in square No. 493. A credit of 6 months will be given, upon receiving notes with approved endorser.

Sale to be at Davis's, and without reserve. FORREST & PEALB, Aucrs. At the same time will be offered many more LOTS, advantageously situated. October 10-11s

FOR SALE

On Thursday the 15th inst. all the Household and Kitchen Furniture of Charles P. Polk, in F street, an insolvent debtor, consisting of the following articles:

- Two Mahogany dining Tables,
- Two Card Tables, Mahogany,
- One Mahogany Bureau
- Two Carpets and some Carpeting,
- Two Looking Glasses,
- Two pair brass Andirons,
- Tongs and Shovel,
- Five Landscapes painted in oil,
- 2 pair Candelsticks,
- 3 dozen Windsor Chairs,
- 1 Wash Stand and Ewer,
- 1 Poplar Closet,
- Some China, Glasses, &c.
- A variety of Kitchen Furniture,
- 1 Walnut Cradle, 1 Pine Chest, and a variety of small articles not enumerated.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Wm. REILLY, THOS. HUGHES, } Trustees. The creditors are requested to furnish their accounts on or before the 1st Nov. next. N. B. At the same time and place a variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. October 10-3t

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE, BY M. CARRY, Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union. A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, and a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States; Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1/2 coloured.

Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Miss Howard, Married Life, or Faults on all Sides, 2 vols. 225 cents in boards, And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society. Oct. 13

PRAYER BOOKS.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Has now on hand a large collection of PRAYER BOOKS

of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings. Oct. 13

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday 13th November, at 4 o'clock, at McLeod's Hotel, the whole of Sq. south of 173, with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, and THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT. In sq. 118, taken as the property of James M. Langan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city. Terms of sale cash. JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward. October 13

SALE AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next at 11 o'clock A. M. will be sold, at the late residence of Samuel Smith, Esq. on the Capitol Hill, sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, viz. Beds, Bedsteads, and furniture, Mahogany Dining Tables, Chairs, Window Curtains, Carpeting, Dishes, Plates, Knives and Forks, and sundry other articles suitable for a boarding house or private family. Terms will be made known on the day of sale, by NICHOLS L. QUEEN, Aucr. October 13-3t

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts not paid by the 1st November ensuing will be put in the hands of an Attorney for collection. THOMAS BAKER. Georgetown, September 17-2aw 4w

FOR SALE OR TO LET

That well known HOTEL and extensive coolidge on Capitol Hill, lately occupied by S. Coolidge, fronting on the Capitol square and Maryland avenue. For terms apply to Henry Ingie or Morse. Washington city, Sept. 23-w3f

National Intelligencer.

Vol. XI FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE [N 70

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH GALE, JUN.
Three times a week.
ALL LETTERS TO THE EDITOR MUST BE
POST PAID.

LINE.
200 barrels of Rhode Island and Thomastown
LINE, just received and for sale by
SAML. N. SMALLWOOD.
October 6, 1812

**SALE OF CITY LOTS
FOR TAXES.**

WILL be exposed at Public Sale on
the 21st of December next, at the
Council Chamber, the following prop-
erty, or such part thereof (not less than
a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the
Corporation of Washington City for
taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811
inclusive, with costs and charges, un-
less previously paid to the Subscriber,
viz—

	dolls.	cts.
Addison, Thomas, G sq 705 lot 4 5 6	30	63
Addison, Henry sq 611 lot 11	6	00
Appleton, Henry 611 9		
654 6 7 8	27	28
Barnetts, John heirs 651 part	17	5
Baily, William sq 652 loc 5	7	71
Barnes and Rudgate 601 10		
611 1		
661 6		
165 20		
666 4		
702 1 56 27		
Biddle, Clement 598 7		
601 6		
702 3 15 82		
Boon, Francis W 553 1		
555 3 24		
Beall, John 799 part		
104 lot 7	16	50
Bean, Quintain 799 15 1 82		
Bradford, Henry 650 3 2 40		
Brown, James 661 1		
14 18 71		
Brice, John 667 2 2 00		
Bushel, William 692 6 15 40		
Barksdale, William 702 8		
9 4 52		
Bartlet, Richard 695 part	7	12
Carroll and Oden, 629 lot 1		
630 2 4 6		
631 1 3 5 7		
674 6 7 8 9 10 11 18 19		
20 21 22 23		
676 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13		
21 22 23 24 25 26		
27		
675 2 4 6 8		
677 2 4 6 8		
678 2 4 6 8 10 12	98	22
Carroll, Oden and N. Young's heirs		
673 6 7 8 9 10 11 18 19		
20 21 22 23	2	70
Caldwell, Charles B 569 8 and 9	90	
Carroll, Charles jun. 599 3		
611 5		
652 2	31	12
Carroll's, Daniel heirs		
611 3		
653 2		
661 7		
667 7	27	92
Elizabeth Carroll 609 7		
613 2 10 86		
Coolidge Judson 652 1 7 69		
Campbell, John 654 2		
665 21		
666 3 13 42		
Conway, Richard 658 6 2 00		
Craig, James 661 3		
665 13		
665 11 6 00		
Cooper, Cyrus 667 8 2 50		
Chase, Samuel 661 2 9 35		
Claggett and Mason 703 9 9 25		
Clammont, James 729 22 9 38		
Chandler, Jacob 734 3 2 00		
Deakin's, Francis heirs 663 8	2	50
Dick and Stuart 598 10		
662 6		
703 2 30 92		
Dulany Walter, sq 603 lot 8		
611 2		
613 4 11 30		
Digges Joseph, 599 1		
652 18 13 71		
Digges William, 599 8		
705 1 8 55		
Eden John 656 13		
sq south of 744 5	14	97
Earle James, 664 7 7 38		
Frost Amariah 634 17 14 87		
Fenwick, Ignatius heirs, sq 655 lot 19		
657 1 11 12	55	14
Fowler, Job, sq S of 667 lot 15	4	06
Fowler John, East of South of sq 667 lot 1 2 3	2	24
Griffin Samuel sq 728 lot 9		
200 6		
456 6 36 19		
Graham Richard, 655 lot 6		
608 16 13 27		
Holliday James, 605 lot 4	20	15
Holliday Thomas, 702 lot 19	3	84
Hill Henry, 650 lot 4		
S of 667 14		
704 2 28 7		
Jonathan Hall, 656 lot 4	7	83
Hemmersly Wm. 657 lot 10		
667 10		
East of 667 2 20 60		
Harrison Wm. S of 667 lot 1		

S of S of 667 part		
E of S of S 667 lot 1	7	60
Hepburn Junn, 703 lot 19	10	01
Henderson Richard, 704 10		
610 14 18 19		
Jennifer Daniel, 607 lot 1		
S of 744 lot 8	5	92
Jennings Thos. 665 11		
666 13		
703 14 20 12		
Johnson James, jr. 705 lot 8	6	00
Leidler Eliza, sq 605 lot 1		
653 15 10 22		
Leske Francis, sq 611 lot 6		
665 5 11 78		
Lux Darby, sq 661 8		
South of 667 11 13 72		
Lux William, 667 1		
East of 667 1 9 80		
A. Lawson, sq 708 6		
608 15 19 05		
Laird & Mason 745 1 15 16		
846 17 18		
876 lots 1 2		
3 4 5 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30		
31 32 33 34		
Sq 1043 lot 1 2 3 4 34 35 36		
1046 3 4 5 6 7 8 11 12		
1047 1 2 3 4 5 26 27 28—40 26		
Lynch and Sands, sq 555 lots 4		
5 6 7 21 and 22	1	88
Merryweather Reuben, sq 609 lot 10	2	94
M'Quakin Wm. 611 16	2	88
Mewbern James, 652 20	7	79
Mackey Ebenezer, 656 7	8	26
Maylan Stephen, 702 10		
703 18		
606 1		
608 13 54 54		
Neale James of Bennet, sq 599 lot 2		
South of 667 10 8 79		
North Richard, sq 691 lot 12	3	84
Nicholl Henry sq 728 14	29	96
Oden and Notley Young's heirs, Sq 620 lots 1 2 3 4 5 12 13 14		
15 16 17 24	26	63
Parkinson Edward, sq 609 lot 2	5	93
Patton James, 665 3 3 00		
Parke Andrew, 667 5 4 74		
Phillips Nathaniel 728 6 4 30		
Ross David 609 8 1 92		
Riddle Matthew 603 4		
660 2		
662 4 18 24		
Ringgold Mary C. sq 611 15		
660 7 9 06		
Russell Wm. 703 16 15 92		
Ringgold Hillary 705 9 4 19		
Rutter Thomas 569 34 4 08		
Stephens John sq 569 lots 10 11	96	
Speare Joseph 569 33 36 48		
Sidebotham Wm. 607 8		
705 13		
88 21 6 42		
Stewart John heirs 653 3		
606 7 2 06		
Wm. Smith sq 654 half of lot 7		
Sayer Daniel 655 lot 8	5	98
Stewart Charles, sq 667 lot 11		
E of 667 7 13 46		
Turner Thomas, 611 12 1 92		
Thomas Evan, 662 5 3 50		
Tompkins & Minor 691 13 6 84		
Thompson Daniel sq 766 part of square	3	25
Washington Wm. A. sq 607 lot 7		
609 9		
653 10		
663 7		
664 3		
East of 664 part of 4		
704 lot 8		
606 2 32 33		
667 9 3 50		
715 12		
S of S of 667 2 5 04		
Walker Young and Prout, sq 809 lot 2 3 7 8 9	3	11
Washington Lund, sq 705 lot 2	13	73
Ward James, N of sq 580		
part of square	2	22
Wharton James, sq 609 lot 6		
667 9		
705 10 19 88		

And on the 20th day of October next,
on the premises, will be sold part of
lot No. 9, in sq 738, with the improve-
ments thereon, taken as the property of
Jane Burch.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A.
M. on the above days Terms cash.
Z. WALKER, Col. 3d Ward.
Sept. 22—w3m

William Clark, sq. 996	123	
Barnard Elnor's heirs, sq 864 lot 2 3 4 8 9		
sq 1067 lot 3	1	66
Evan Evans, sq 1020 lot 12 13		
1046 13		
1047 6		
1123 7	7	78
Lewis Farrington, sq 879 lot 1	5	70
John Frye, sq 919 lots 1 to 14		
sq 938 lots 1 to 12		
938 13 to 16		
986 3 4 5 13 to 18		
1042 11 to 19		
1066 5 to 12	72	85
Thomas T. Gant, sq 1023 lots 13 14	26	81
Charles Ginters, sq 1114	3	
Barnard Hart, sq 963 lots 3 4 5 6 7 11		
12 13	2	26
Henry Howard, sq 983 lots 8 14	6	39
Nathaniel Ingraham, sq 1047 lots 21		
to 25	9	30
Adam Lynn, sq 1025 lot 6		
sq 1123 6	6	18
John Michell, sq 978 lot 14 15	20	2
Henry Moscrop, sq 982 lots 3 7 9		
sq 1010 lots 12 15		
1027 13 to 16		
1030 6 to 12		
1034 5		
1036 14		
1055 1 2 11 12 13		
1057 7 8		
1058 13 14		
1093 1 2 3 4 17 to 24		
1118 9 10		
1119 5	4	4
John M'Elwee, sq 1020 lots 6 to 11	6	10
Sarah Maltby, sq 1020 lots 19 20	1	50
Morris Nicholson & Prout, sq 1149		
lots 1 2	34	
Richard Parrott, sq 874 lot 10	1	52
Edward Perry, sq 1143 lot 3		
sq 1149 lot 4		
569 1 2	2	28
Prout, King & Carroll, sq 977 lots 3 4		
5 7 to 16	108	51
David Slater, sq 810 lots 11 12		
sq 904 lot 4		
928 5		
975 4		
976 3		
708 13	51	85
Thomas Slater, sq 840 lot 5	60	
Mark Stockwell's heirs—sq 845 lot 8 9 & half of ten	4	86
Wm. Sanford—sq 1123, lot No. 8	4	09
Hy. Slater, sq 876 lot No. 6	9	54
Am Slater, sq 904 lot No. 5	6	31
Sarah Slater, sq 904 lot No. 6	9	50
Francis Stans, sq 1043 lot No 33	0	34
And. Smith, sq 1045 lot No 1		
Sq 1077 do. No 6 7 20 21	34	35
Richard Thomas, sq 846 lot No 1 2 15 16		
569 do. do. 18 19 20		
47 1 2 17		
142 11 33 57		
Elizabeth Thompson, sq 1057 lot 9	1	89
Bensan White, sq 825 18 lot front	2	66
George Walker, sq 834 from lot No. 13		
to 17 inclusive		
Do. sq. 835 do do from 10 to 12		
836 2 15 16		
837 4		
861		
864 1 11		
893		
895 1 10 to 16 inclusive		
896 5 6		
913		
917		
918 1 2		
917 South lot 3		
do. 10 to 13 inclusive		
934 6		
939 do. 1 2 3 10 to 20 inc.		
940 1 to 8 inclusive		
943 do.		
960 3 to 7 inclusive		
961 1 2		
962 do.		
964 3 to 20 inclusive		
963 1 to 14 inc.		
966		
967 1 2 3		
968 1 to 14		
984 3		
985 3 to 7 & from 13 to 16 inclusive		
986 6 7		
990 17 to 23 inc.		
1009 8 to 12		
1010 3 to 7		
1011 5 to ten		
1012 1		
1013 6 to 10		
1014 5 to 16 & from 25 to 28 inclusive		
1015 south of		
1015 east of	1	2
1017 north of		
1017 5 to 18 inc.		
1018 13 to 17		
1019 3		
1025 east of	7	8
1035 8 9 10		
7 8 9		
1036 1 to 4 and from 11 to 14 inc.		
4 5 7		
1039 south of	1	
1040 2 to 5		
1041 5 to 9 & from 15 to 17		
1042 7 to 10 & from 20 to 23		
1042 east		
1043 11 to 22 & from 27 to 32		
1044 1		
1045 13 to 15		
1046 1 18		
1047 14 to 18		
1050 8		
1061 11 to 16		
1062 1 to 4 and from 12 to 14		
1062 south of		
1063 5 to 10 & from 13 to 18		
1064 1		
1067 7 8		
1076 3 to 7		
1078 7		
1079 south east		
1080 2	313	35
Walker & Wheeler, sq 1025 east No. 5 6	43	91
Elizabeth Wheeler, sq 1067 south, 225 feet front	22	12
James Walker, Jr. sq. 863 lot No. 12		
890 1		
891 1		
1019 4		
1065 north east of lots 1 2 3 4		
1065 2 4		
1067 1 2 & from		

15 to 18		
1077 1 2 3 24		
1078 5 6 94 90		
Wm. Wilson, sq. 864 lot No. 10		
1048 10 to 14	23	46
Charles Weighman's heirs— sq 1117 Lot 9	1	20
Wm. & Jas. Willink 916		
964 3 4 5 9		
942 1 5		
987 1 2 3 & 9 10 11 12 13		
20 21 22	1	90
John Ward, square 996		
1020 14 to 18		
1023 1 2 3 11 12 32 24		
Benjamin Young's heirs— sq 848 lot		
sq 329 sq 413		
355 354		
389 390		
602 lot No. 6	159	84
Wm. Yeaton sq 902 22 feet front	3	74
Abraham Young's heirs— sq 959 lot No. 2 5 6		
982 1 2 4 5 6 8 10 11 12		
983 1 10 7		
984 1		
1009 1 2 3 18		
1027 1 to 12 & from 17 to 22		
1027 south of		
1028 1 to 9 & from 11 to 22		
1030 1 to 5 & from 13 to 20		
1031 6 to 10		
1032 1 3 4		
1033 1 2 3 8 9 13		
1033 North 1 to 6		
1034 6 to 9		
1035 South 1 2 3		
1036 5 6 7 11		
1036 3 4 5 16		
1053 1 to 14		
1054 1 to 16		
1055 3 to 10		
1057 5 6 & from ten to 13		
1068 2		
1069 1 2 & from 12 to 17, 19		
1082 1 2 & from 8 to 12		
1083 3 to 11		
1094 5 to 14		
1095 4 to 13		
1096 3 4 & from 14 to 19		
1107 5 to 16		
1108 4 to 13		
1109 5 to 15		
1110 5 to 14		
1112 7 8 9		
1118 3 to 8		
1119 3 4 6 7 8		

Presidential Election.

[From the Carlisle Gazette.]

HON. WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq.
Member of Congress, Pennsylvania.
New York, Aug. 18, 1812.

SIR,
We address you with the undissembled frankness that becomes men who belong to the great Republican family, of which you are a member. The subject to which we beg leave to call your attention is of deep importance, and, we trust, will receive your most serious consideration.

The state of New York have nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election. He is a worthy candidate and a distinguished citizen; a man beloved in private life, and esteemed for his public services. He is in his principles an inflexible Republican and eminently fitted, as we believe, for the direction of our national affairs. Without disparaging Mr. Madison, we will not conceal the conviction which we feel that Mr. Clinton is an abler man, and that in a season of difficulty and peril, he would be signally useful to the nation.

But another cause urges us more strongly than any other to appeal to you; it is one of principle; it involves a great constitutional question, which is now for the first time brought fairly to the test. The members of Congress have nominated Mr. Madison as the next President. This interference in the nomination of a President, by a Congress caucus at the seat of government, we conceive to be unwarranted by the constitution, a violation of its spirit, and dangerous to the Republic. The state of New York has openly resisted this usurpation, and, by the nomination of De Witt Clinton, has brought the question directly before the American people. We gladly submit it to their decision.

As a committee of correspondence we enclose to you the address of the sub-committee of the city of New York. We beg of you to give it a candid and dispassionate reading. We confidently hope that you will think with us, that the state of New York is justified in the course which she is pursuing, by reasons which are solid and conclusive; and we earnestly conjure you to aid her in the stand which she has taken.

We have the honor to remain, your most obedient servants,
RENJ FERRIS,
ELBERT HARRING,
JACOB DE LA MONTAGNE.

ADAMS COUNTY, (Pa.) AUG. 29.
Messrs. Benjamin Ferris, Elbert Harring and Jacob de la Montagne.

GENTLEMEN,
Your printed letter, apparently a circular, of the 18th instant, came safely to hand. As the subject to which it refers is of high national concern, is one in which my constituents have a vital interest, and, as it is addressed to me in my public capacity as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, you will, I flatter myself, consider me as justified, on the present occasion, in making my reply known to you through the medium of a public press. I feel solemnly impressed with the importance of the subject, have given it all the attention it so justly merits, and shall reply to you in the same spirit of undissembled frankness with which you addressed me, and which becomes a member of the same great republican family.

As an individual, I presume on no influence over the public mind, which does not arise from congeniality of feeling and sentiment. I lay claim to no confidence from my fellow-citizens which results not from their conviction of that honesty with which I am disposed to support and apply those principles which have, for their object, the happiness of the human race, and the freedom and welfare of American people.

The address of the sub-committee of the city of New York, referred to in your letter, I have neither seen nor received. I must therefore, limit this reply to the points made by you in your own communication.

I am therein informed, that the state of New York has nominated De Witt Clinton for the Presidency of the United States. I possess too little knowledge of the public or private worth of your candidate, to judge competently of the pretensions set up by you in his favor. But I am candidly of opinion, that no individual should ever be offered, for a station of such high responsibility, who is not called for by a voluntary expression of public confidence. For that high trust, the character called upon to fill it should be not only pure, but above suspicion. Even a visit to the seat of government, on the eve of an expected nomination to that trust by the delegation in Congress from the several states, under any pretence whatever, ought to have been most sedulously shunned. A painful surmise may suggest itself, that the present nomination by the state of New York grew out of a failure upon that occasion in making a suitable impression on the republican majority in that body.

I will not enter on the invidious comparisons of the qualifications of your candidate, with those of our present virtuous and patriotic chief magistrate. The unjust suspicions insidiously glanced at the competency of the latter to fulfil the high destinies of the nation, grow out of his very virtues. His patriot and truly republican wish to follow, rather than dictate, the public sentiment, could alone give any color to such an insinuation. That he will give the public sentiment, when fully expressed, all the energy compatible with your freedom and safety, a life devoted to these objects affords the most faithful pledge. He has lately pawned this pledge, to redeem your invaded, your violated rights; and he must be well aware, that upon the vigorous and speedy redemption of this pledge alone, he can hope for the continued confidence of his republican fellow-citizens.

You allege that a great constitutional question is now, for the first time, about to be tested. The constitutional claim of the state of New York, to put in nomination a candidate for the presidency of the United States is set up by you, in opposition to the unconstitutional nomination, lately made at Washington, by the delegation in Congress, who set up no constitutional claim to make that nomination, in their delegated capacities. But their delegation to that high trust does not, surely, deprive them of the common rights of private citizens. In their private capacities alone, did they avoidly meet, nominate and recommend the present chief magistrate again as a candidate for the public favor.

The only question which offers for decision, therefore, is one of expediency. It remains for the public to decide, whether such an expression of their sentiments, by their accredited agents, from all parts of the Union, or one made by a particular section thereof, forming one only of its integral members, is most likely to contribute to their freedom and safety.

It will not be denied that an arful, ambitious, and unprincipled man, possessed of the chief magistracy, might, by bartering office for a continuance in power, occasion just cause for alarm, from a nomination made by the delegation in Congress, even in their individual capacities. But with the pure and tried virtues of our present chief magistrate, the insinuation urged against him in your letter demonstrates that, from him, we have nothing to fear.

How far just cause or apprehension might arise, from such a character as that offered by you, if disposed to abuse your confidence, I shall at present forbear to enquire. During a crisis of such magnitude to the nation, when the very existence of republicanism itself may be at issue, prudence and patriotism alike forbid the agitation of such a question. No other republican candidate can hope for success, but by the aid of those whose views, on the subject of government, are diametrically opposed to the opinions of those who have, for these twelve years past, held the reins in their possession. This consideration alone will prevent any citizen who wishes to give his support to the continuance of these governing principles, from aiding or abetting you in your present scheme. He will conscientiously resist the attempt, as it must appear to him calculated to endanger, if not to destroy, those rights he so dearly earned and so highly estimates.

Whenever the people shall constitutionally provide a mode by which such nomination shall hereafter be made, no citizen will more cheerfully hasten to obey its call. In the mean time it may be important to inquire, whether the plan proposed by you to bring this question to issue, is not the most exceptionable of any that could be readily devised.

The constitution of the United States originated in a spirit of conciliation and mutual compromise. It exists, and must continue to exist, by an exertion of the same forbearing and accommodating disposition. Every good citizen, therefore, to whatever political cast he may belong, if he prizes the Union as the ark of our political safety, must oppose the successful issue of your project. Such pretensions, even from the smallest and least formidable state in the Union, he must view with a jealous eye. What then must be his cause for just alarm when a state, possessing so extensive and valuable a territory, such a numerous and rapidly increasing population, such various and highly improvable internal and external resources, as are within the control of the state of New York, brings forward such a claim for their consideration?

Every federalist, every republican, who values that equal right to life and liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, secured to him by the Constitution, must array himself against your plan, as imminently threatening their destruction. For, although I can see for you, not the faintest shadow of hope, what are the consequences most likely to result, if success should, contrary to all human probability, crown your doubtful and hazardous experiment? Will the other states always yield this usurped nomination to the state of New York? Have not many other states equal claims? How are these claims to be peaceably adjusted? Are no hostile collisions, from ambitious and designing state leaders, to be dreaded? Is not

such a plan imminently calculated to introduce great confusion, and lead to results at variance with the wishes of the people generally? Will not civil war necessarily result from its adoption? Would not the leader, thus selected, become the instrument of state intrigue, avarice, and ambition? Could it be rationally presumed that the man, thus selected, would exercise, impartially and honestly, the constitutional powers of the government? Would he not naturally give a decided preference to every pretension set up by the state which urged him forward? Would he not be compelled, by his situation, to court the friendship of the powerful states, by sacrifices made at the expense of the weaker.

Numerous objections present themselves on the very face of your proposition. No disinterested and reflecting American can give his approbation to your scheme. It sets up a bone of contention between the different states, which would, on every such occasion, place them in hostile array against each other, and produce consequences much more fatal to the vital interests of the republican principle, to the existence of the Union, and to the security of your freedom, than any results which can probably ever ensue from the mode which, though exceptionable, has hitherto been with safety pursued.

Invited by you to aid you in furthering your scheme as a member of the same great republican family, bound by duty to examine before I determine, you have authorized me to offer you my sincere advice. Abandon your vain expectations, as calculated to sow the seeds of incurable jealousy among the several states, and to destroy your candidate forever in the public estimation. In the present moment of alarm and peril to our country, no well-informed friend to its prosperity, of any party, can listen to your proposal, far less give it his support. For every aid afforded to you is calculated to strengthen the hands of our enemies, and to diminish the energies and resources of our country. It would put daggers in the hands of ungrateful children, that they might, with parricidal thrusts destroy every comfort and security for which life is worth enduring. As, therefore, you would avoid the indignation of your country, abandon your baseless fabric or its overthrow must overwhelm you. You must be forsaken by every republican American, and every well-wisher of his country.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD.

From the Aurora.

THE ELECTION

In this city, and in the Congressional district, composing the city and county of Philadelphia, and the county of Delaware, the Democratic Ticket has uniformly succeeded in every instance, and for every office—Congress, State Legislature, City Select and Common Councils, County Commissioner and Auditors, every man has been carried.

We do not state this auspicious result, with a design of insulting or annoying the unsuccessful; but with the view of calling to the sober consideration of those who have failed, the causes of the failure and the certainty that they must fail so long as they act in a manner inconsistent with the rights of their country incompatible with the general happiness—and subservient to the views and interests of a foreign nation.

The present election, if their very confession were not sufficient, proves the progressive decline, and points out the certain extinction of a party which, under so many names, professions, masks and characters, has been usually called, without any fair propriety to the title, the federal party; as a party, it is now, by its own voluntary and unsought confession, a mere remnant hanging upon the skirts of the party to which it has been opposed—clinging to the very men who have been most conspicuous in opposition to them as a party, and thereby confessing the justice of all the imputations heretofore laid to them.

In this state (and in this district, which has always been the most wrought upon and corrupted by British agency and influence,) the British adherents could never hold up their heads as a party, if the democracy were not of itself polluted and divided by profligate and abandoned men; if the principles of representative government were at all times kept in view, and the ground of principle alone maintained without regard to men; if the spirit of proscription were not constantly supplied with fuel by the artifices of vile wretches, who have been of all parties, and who would disgrace any party; there never would have been any division in this district, in the republican ranks, and the party which is now prostrated would not have had encouragement to renew its recent struggle nor to hope for a future opportunity of success upon the division of those who have always triumphed when united; and who can never fail to succeed but when profligate men succeed in producing distraction and disgust; when fools and knaves are preferred to men of tried integrity and talents; and the worst rise upon the retirement and self-denial of the best men.

The present election presents a number of useful lessons, if experience

could correct the vices and errors of men. It shews to the federal party—that they are a minority, even when aided by all the influence of British mercantile credits and agencies.

They have brought forth the whole of their force, with a zeal and activity unprecedented.

The votes given in this city have been near 5822, nearly 300 more than have been given on any former occasion.

The old, the lame, the blind, and men tottering even on the verge of the grave, who have been obliged to be supported from their carriages to the hustings, have been brought forth.

The whole body of the religious society of Quakers, those men who derive so many blessings, who enjoy so many privileges to be had in no other country, and who are so little sensible or so shamelessly ungrateful for their privileges—the whole of this numerous sect was embodied and brought forth in array against the government.

All that artifice could employ to excite terror—rumors of secret associations armed with daggers, and the repetition of the tomahawk and lathing hatchet scenes at Baltimore, were employed to influence the election.

The citizens of different classes of trades and callings, marching in the usual forms, in a manner never before opposed, never before objected to, never before known to produce riot, or disorder or disquiet, were interrupted and insulted, but without effect—no riot was produced—and the advocates of war against a foreign tyrant were seen resisting the attempts to produce outrage and violence by the hypocritical professors of the love of peace, who support the influence of a foreign government which is scalping and massacring our frontier citizens.

But the triumph was not confined to the moderation and unity of those who advocate a just war against an intolerant tyrant; the friends of the war, in defeating the turbulent purposes of the "friends of peace," (that is the friends of peace with England and war with all the rest of the world)—gained a triumph the more honorable and decisive because it was the result of previous triumph over local interests and personal dislikes; the tickets chosen for some of the public trusts were not such as the people would have selected had they been fairly consulted; different men would have been chosen; but in this was to be seen the superior influence of public motives over private partialities and antipathies; the election was considered as blending itself with the great questions involved in the war; it was contemplated only as a national measure, in which the rights of the nation were placed in opposition to the tyranny of the enemy; and it was considered as it really was, a question in which the assertion of American independence was to be tried in opposition to submission to the ancient tyrant.

The question was in fact identified with the revolution of 1776—*independence or tyranny*, and it was so decided and in that spirit.

Whenever local considerations were blended with the question, the resistance and exertion became stronger.—The federal party, who have been, on all occasions that they have power, cruel, oppressive and intolerant, and who, like all men of similar tempers are equally sullen and despondent in adversity; they had supposed that the tyranny of their rule was forgotten, or that its return would be suffered with complacency. This election should teach them, that however generous men may be disposed to forbear and to forgive, that they are not ever ready to place their necks under the yoke which once galled them; the great mass of the democratic party, the greater portion of the best and wisest men amongst them, are far from satisfied with the dilatory course of measures and the manner in which the war has been conducted; they do not conceal it; but what must be the feelings of the federal party—and what must be the *power and integrity of the democratic party*, when even thus dissatisfied, they consider the existing rule as a *lesser evil*, than any rule of the party which in 1798 abused its power and spread over the nation a gloom of terror, proscription and fear for the Republic.

It ought to be an admonition to the federal party—if party they can now be called—for they are indeed no longer any more a party, than the fragments of an edifice that has been destroyed by the injudicious distribution of the materials which composed it can be called the edifice itself; in Boston it is *cahul mortuum*, which only offends the senses without any power of action—in New York it is not even the shadow of a shade; and in Virginia it is a "horse of another color," and wherever it is seen, like Junius, without his genius, it is a thing "which exists only in the newspapers."

MR. DUCHERRAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends opening a school in his house, in Jefferson street, next Tuesday, the 20th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, where gentlemen will be taught the French language grammatically, and that he will continue every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the same time and place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Oct. 13.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived in the Sound, on her way to New-York, the very last sailing pilot-boat Meteor, in 23 days from Nantz. She has the papers of the Mercantile Advertiser, containing a regular file of Paris papers to the 7th September, exclusive, containing London news of the 27th, and French bulletins from the 10th to the 13th, which we have given a brief outline.

No change had taken place favorable to a Can affair.

The French have burnt the town of ... No general battle had been fought between them and the Russians. The defeat of the French in Spain is not noticed in the papers.

The Meteor brings dispatches for government from our minister in Paris.

French Bulletin.—The 10th bulletin of grand army is dated from Vitepsk, the 31st. It mentions that the emperor of Russia and the grand duke Constantine had quit the army and had reached St. Petersburg. It gives a detail of several skirmishes at Orsk, in which the Russians lost 1000 men, cannon, 20 waggon of provisions, 1500 prisoners, and from 5 to 6000 men killed and wounded; on the part of the French, 200 killed and 900 wounded.

The 11th bulletin is dated from the same place, Aug. 24, and contains little more than the positions of the army at that time.

The 12th announces briefly the capture of Dumbourg by general Rocard, in which he found only 20 pieces of cannon, the rest having been carried off by the Russians.

The two succeeding bulletins, which exclude the series of them in the Paris papers, are from Smolensk (which is represented as being one of the handsomest cities in Russia) dated the 21st and 23d of Aug. They contain the disposition of the army, the head-quarters of which were still at Vitepsk, and the details of several skirmishes, in which the French represented as uniformly successful.

With the exception of what has been said of the operations of the French army, the bulletins, and which should be accompanied with considerable allowances, have not yet received, although so late as the 6th inst. from Paris, contain no political or commercial circumstances worthy of a translation.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship Charles, capt. Hall, from Liverpool, which he left on the 25th of Aug.

Capt. B. informs us, that the capture of the Nautilus had reached England.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 27th of August, inclusive, from which they have made the following extracts.

The Friends arrived at Portsmouth, (Eng.) on the 22d of August, in 25 days from Norfolk, (Virginia) with Mr. Hamilton, the British consul.

The Bloodhound gun-brig arrived at Plymouth the same day from Annapolis, with dispatches.

The Charles has brought dispatches for government.

LONDON, AUGUST 27.

We have received Paris papers of the 21st and 23d inst. containing the 12th bulletin of the grand army of the north. On the 1st inst. the French entered Dumbourg, on the Dniep, without opposition. This was the necessary consequence of the previous evacuation of the entrenched camp at Dissa by the Russians, and of their retreat to Smolensko. Bonaparte boasts that this acquisition has given him 100 pieces of artillery, and left one of the besieging parks of artillery provided for the campaign, disposable, and which he has sent to Dantzic. This circumstance furnishes a new proof of his apprehensions of a descent in his rear at that point. The bulletin, which is a short one, then proceeds to state, that the harvests are generally abundant through Russia, and that the crop will begin to be cut in 8 or 10 days. The 11th bulletin having announced that the army had gone into quarters of refreshment, we did expect that the next would be barren of military operations. In these computations, however, Bonaparte has generally appeared anxious to please all parties. It is a sort of *alla polidna*, a mixture of every thing in which every one may find some ingredient to his taste. The bulletin given to his troops not affording, however, any new battles to record in his bulletin, he has sent home long detailed reports of the battles since the 19th of July, the substance of which had been already given in his previous bulletins.

There is no confirmation of the report of another great victory, obtained by the marquis of Wellington over the French.

We learn that a gun-brig arrived yesterday from Higg, which brings accounts from that place to the 13th ult. At that period, it is stated, general Victor (Belluno) had joined the other forces of the enemy in that quarter, which amounted altogether to 40,000 men. They had broken a ground, and were cannonading the town, but with no effect, as our gun-boats and other ships of war annoyed the enemy in return. The operations in this quarter will become daily more and more important.

Dispatches were received yesterday at the admiralty, dated 24th of June, from Bermuda. A great quantity of bullion is expected to England from that place.

A morning paper says—"It is whispered among the circle of lord Sidmouth's friends, (with what foundation we do not pretend to have ascertained) that the noble viscount has withdrawn his opposition to the concession of the Catholic claims, or that he has resolved, at least, to throw no impediments in the way of a free, full and unbiased discussion of that important question."

The following intelligence was brought by the Cherchee sloop of war, which arrived in Leith Roads on Friday morning, from Golev-buegh:

HINGO SOUND, AUGUST 10.

Lord Cathcart arrived here on the 7th. Mr. Thomson, who has just returned from Zealand, has sailed again with lord Cathcart yesterday for Sweden, to make arrangements with the Crown Prince.

The Swedish store-ship sailed yesterday for the Sound, and the armament will be off in a few days. It is said Demolville will be at Golev-buegh immediately. Lord Cathcart returns here to go up to Russia. The Russians are doing wonderfully well.

PLYMOUTH, AUGUST 25.

Arrived the Lord Wellington, capt. from Morlaix.

ARRIVED AT NEW-YORK.

Came in the American ship Savannah, Clarke, from London to New-York.

ELMSTON BAY, AUG. 24.

Sailed, the Huls frigate, captain Somerville, for Portsmouth, whence she proceeds to America.

BARWICK, AUGUST 26.

Arrived, the American ship Charles, Brown, of Portland, from London to the Baltic, in ballast, detained by the Devastation bomb.

LATER STILL FROM ENGLAND.

By the Lucia, from Plymouth, arrived at New-York the 15th inst.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

Dispatches of great importance were

this day sent off from Lord Castlereagh's Office for America. They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, which is fitted up as a flag of truce, her guns and ammunition having been landed.

We have reason to believe that the Swiftsure will carry out a calm, dispassionate, and yet dignified remonstrance to the American Government on the subject of the line of policy which has guided their councils for these several years, in defiance of all the principles by which upright governments ought to be regulated in the present awful circumstances of the world. America must dissolve her connexion with France, and make common cause with the high spirited nations who are daily pouring forth their blood and treasure for the common interest of the world! These are not times for tolerating neutrality—*Delenda est Carthago!* France must be laid prostrate, or there will be no peace for the world; nor ought those statesmen who hold the destinies of mankind at their beck, to be scrupulous in their choice of the weapons with which her downfall is to be accomplished. We are for carrying the war into the very bowels of the land. We should rejoice to see the whole coast of France lined with flying expeditions from England, which should strike a perpetual terror into the breasts of the traitors who submit to the monstrous system which Bonaparte has established. We know that there are men, eye and good men too, who will tell us that the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants of France would thus suffer for the iniquities of their ruler. But we are bold enough to deny that there can be such persons as "peaceable and unoffending inhabitants," while they submit to the sway of such an atrocious despot; for it is by their sufferance that the miscreant is enabled to lead his devastating legions into the midst of other countries. Look at Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Russia! But why should we enumerate the dismal catalogue? look at the whole world, ye men of feeling, who thus withhold the uplifted arm of divine vengeance. Who are the chief instruments employed by the tyrant in this work of misery and desolation?—*Frenchmen!* Can we then regard them as peaceable and unoffending men? No; they are morally answerable to the rest of mankind, for all the evils produced, either by their apathy, or by lending their direct assistance to the furtherance of Napoleon's views of universal dominion. We disclaim the drivelling morality which makes individual virtue consist in merely abstaining from the perpetration of crimes, instead of the positive exercise of imperious duties. Can he who sees an assassin, with the knife in his hand, without attempting to strike it from his grasp, be guiltless of the blood of his victim! No more can we hold the men of France (or the citizens of America who abet their crimes) as innocent and unoffending members of the community of nations; or, to use the French jargon, "the great family of Europe," of which Napoleon is the unfeeling step-father.

The system we are recommending is not chimerical. The immortal Nelson (the soundness of whose judgment was never questioned) formed a high estimate of the consequences which might be expected to flow from its adoption. Sir Home Popham, another very gallant and distinguished officer, now actively employed in Spain, on something like the service now pointed out, we know to be a warm advocate for a perseverance in the same vigorous system.

It was a favorite idea with these great men, and repeatedly suggested to ministers, that not a single inhabitant of the French coast, of any age or sex, should be permitted to enjoy an hour's repose, by night or by day, if a gun could be brought to bear upon their towns and villages. This, to little minds, may appear a barbarous mode of carrying on war, but a different view will be taken of it by enlightened men. How are the crimes of nations to be punished, but by the infliction of vengeance by other nations? Those who have the means to inflict such punishment, become accessaries to the enormities, if they neglect to employ the weapons with which they have been armed by the Great Ruler of the Universe for their own defence, for the protection of the innocent, and unoffending, and for the maintenance and enforcement of natural and immutable justice among the nations of the earth!

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. DOYNE, having taken that excellent three story brick house adjoining and in addition to the house she now occupies, is enabled to furnish general accommodations, and a separate table for ten or twelve members of Congress.

N. B. Has likewise four rooms which will suit a committee of families.

BOARDING.

Mrs. BENTON, having taken the house on the Pennsylvania Avenue, lately occupied by Captain Speake, and having put the same in complete repair, and the chambers furnished with good bedding, will take ten or twelve members of Congress to board. The situation is convenient, being between the public offices and the capital, making a pie walk to either.

TO RENT.

A commodious two story brick house, at present in the occupancy of Overton Carr, on the Virginia Avenue. Possession may be had the first day of November next. For terms apply to SAMUEL N. SMALLWOOD.

October 6—53.



WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

We have no news since our last from the North-Western Army under the command of Gen Harrison.

The Legislatures of the states of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, are now in session.

CIRCULAR.

To the District Attorneys of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 16, 1812.

SIR—As cases may arise in which the claims of public and private armed vessels of the United States to vessels which they capture, may be adverse to the claims of the United States to the same vessels, under the non-importation act, it is deemed proper to submit to you the views taken at this department of the government of such conflicting claims.

How far trade of every description on the part of citizens of the United States with the enemy is, by the general law of war independently of any statutes of our own, absolutely prohibited; and how far all vessels with their cargoes belonging to citizens of the United States, and coming from a port of the enemy, on a trading voyage, since the declaration of war, are, by the same general law, liable to capture by vessels of the United States having commissions of war, and to condemnation as lawful prize of war; are questions not material to the purport of this letter. For, allowing to both affirmative answers, the effect of such answers is, it is conceived, controlled by the actual state of the country under its own statutes.

Every vessel now arriving in a port of the United States, in violation of the non-importation act, is, by the positive, prior, and existing municipal regulations of that act, forfeitable to the use of the United States and certain of their officers of revenue embraced within its provisions. This, therefore, it is apprehended, supervenes the general law of war in its application to every vessel so arriving, and intercepts, by its paramount authority, the right of capture otherwise vested in the national or armed vessels, and which, but for such paramount authority, they might have been at liberty, in the abstract, beneficially to exert. The act of Congress of the 6th of July, 1812, "to prohibit American vessels from proceeding to or trading with the enemies of the United States, and for other purposes," makes no change in this operative character of the non-importation act.

To every vessel, therefore, arriving in any port of the United States, in breach of any of the prohibitory or penal clauses now in force of this act, you will be pleased to assert the claim of the United States for forfeiture, as soon as a seizure can be made; and this whether the arrival be voluntary, or whether it be the case of a bringing or sending in on capture by any of the public ships or privateers, the claim of the United States applying equally to captured or seized property under this predicament, and whether it be British or American. It is not perceived that the supposed claim of the captors can, either in law or equity, supercede that of the United States. Not in law, for the fifth section of the act has this provision, "that whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, or territories thereof, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board the same ship or vessel, boat, raft, or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles." Thus it appears, that the forfeiture to the use of the United States attached and may be considered as having, had its inception prior to the capture. Not in equity, for the instrumentality of the public ship or privateer in aid of the execution of the act, was merely gratuitous and not necessary to secure its enforcement. The claims of the United States and of the captors being wholly adverse, the libels on the part of the former must embrace all vessels, circumstances as above, with every species of property on board. With the courts will rest the final decision on the conflicting claims.

I have the honor to be, With great respect, Your ob't servant, RICHARD RUSH.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS.

QUEEN ANN COUNTY. Congress. Robert Wright 811 Sam. W. Thomas 273 Delegates to the General Assembly. Th. Wright (of S) 689 Four dem. elects were Thoma Emory 681 run on the Federal Sam. Struges 634 Ticket, in part with Robert Stevens 619 out their consent.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR CONGRESS.

Bucks county.

Rep. Saml. D. Ingham 2610 Wm. Rodman 2702
Febl. Robert Brown 2511 Wm. Lettmore 2184
Northampton and Lehigh. (Excepting Fair district.)
Robert Brown 2585 Wm. Rodman 937
Saml. D. Ingham 2589 Wm. Lettmore 873
Sam. Stigreeves 253

So that the undeviating Republican Robert Brown is re-elected, and Saml. D. Ingham, also Republican, is chosen in the place of Mr. Rodman.

John M. Hyneman is also re-elected; as well as Messrs. Roberts and Davis, before noticed.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Republican friend at Easton to the Editor, enclosing the return of Northampton and Lehigh:

"Easton, October 14.
"You will no doubt be gratified by the result of our Election—I therefore hasten to communicate it. The success obtained by the friends of government is almost unprecedented in this part of the country. Politicians who have folly enough to calculate upon Pennsylvania among the opposition to Madison, must surely soon perceive their error. Like in eighteen hundred and eight, this great whig state will humiliate Toryism by an overwhelming majority. [See above.]—The four remaining districts will increase our majority in these two counties to two thousand at least, and the other two counties in the Congressional District, Bucks and Wayne, will at the worst balance each other; while it is more than probable that they will add several hundred votes to the whig majority."

Extract of a letter from S. Dinsmoor, Esq. Agent for the Choctaw Indians, dated September 21st.

"The conference with the Choctaws, Cherokees and Chickasaws closed last evening with demonstrations of apparent satisfaction. The several speakers expressed the warmest attachment to the United States, their gratitude for the beneficent arts received from them and their determination to adhere to them as their only safety and dependence. Rumour, the Cherokee, had the advantage of the Choctaws; he was dressed wholly in the manufacture of his own family, and took occasion to urge with energy the advantages derived from the paternal care of the U. States and the intercourse of white people among them."

The following is an extract of a letter from the Commissary General's department, dated October 16.

"After issuing from the deposits of clothing at Albany for the troops on Niagara and clothing for the 23d and 25th regts. there will remain at Albany 3900 coats, 1500 pair of woollen overalls, 3000 vests and much other clothing; additional woollen overalls and considerable number of stockings, socks, shoes, &c. have recently been ordered."

Our readers will recollect to have read in our paper a few days ago an extract from a Savannah paper, giving an account of a skirmish on our southern frontier between a few American troops, principally Marines, and a band of Indians and Negroes, in which captain WILLIAMS, of the Marines, was shockingly wounded. Information yesterday reached this city that he has since died of those wounds. His loss will be regretted by all who know how to value honor, bravery and worth. He will be particularly lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, of whom there are many in this city. The following is an extract of a letter to Lieut. Col. F. Wharton, the commandant of the marine corps at this place, dictated by him three days after he received his wounds, and received a few days ago.

"Davis's Cree's, Block House, 15th Sept. 1812.

"On the night of the eleventh inst. as I was marching with a command of about twenty men with two waggons from the Camps to this place, I was, at about ten miles from this, on the dusk of the evening attacked by a party of Indians and negroes, who fired on us; and it being dark, we commenced battle which continued nearly as long as a man of my command had a cartridge, during which time I received eight wounds, and was carried off by two of the men. Captain Fort of the volunteer company then took command, till at length he was wounded, and fore d to retreat in the best manner they could, the enemy having possession of the waggons and teams. The firing having been heard at the block-house, and a part of the men reaching there that night, the next morning Lieut. Stallings sent a command to examine the ground, who found me wounded. My right leg is broke, my right hand shot through with three balls; my left arm broke, my left leg shot through, a ball in my left thigh, near the groin; another through the lower part of my body, which renders me altogether helpless. They found one man on the ground that was dead and scalped, several more wounded that had escaped in the bushes; the rest of the men are all found except one, who has not as yet been heard of. There were six wounded, myself and capt. Fort exclusive. They cut in pieces one waggon; the other one and the teams they took away, we suppose, to carry off their dead, as the men who went to examine the ground suppose there were five or six killed and numbers wounded. The enemy, from all accounts, were about fifty in number. You may suppose that I am in a dreadful situation, tho' I yet hope I shall recover in a few months."

Lieut. SEVIER, of the Marine Corps, left this city on the 17th to take command, on the southern station, of the marines lately commanded by captain Williams, unfortunately killed in an action with Indians and Negroes.

COMMUNICATION.

DIED, in this city, on Sunday the 11th inst. after a violent illness of twelve days, Joux Surin, Esq. aged about 38 years; a native of Leitkenry, in the kingdom of Ireland, formerly a lieutenant in the tenth United States' regiment of Infantry, and, for many years preceding his death, a clerk in the treasury department.

On the afternoon of Monday the 12th, he was buried with military honors; being accompanied to the grave by the Union Light Infantry, Capt. D. Vidson, of which he was ward officer, and the National Guards, Captain Lenox, who, with an honorable escort, united in paying those last mournful duties to the memory of a worthy man, and valuable officer.

His remains were also attended to the grave by "The Society of the Sons of Erin," of which he was a member, and by a numerous concourse of respectable citizens.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. October 14.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, arrived in this village two companies of U. States cavalry viz. Captain Burd's company from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, consisting of 80 men, and Capt Hall's company from Maryland, of 40 men, under the command of Major Woodford. These companies belong to the 2d U. States Regiment of Light dragoons, commanded by Col. Burns, which we understand is to form the vanguard of our northern army. A finer set of men, better mounted, and more completely equipped, we have never seen. Capt. Burd informs us that he has but three men in his company over 28 years of age; that they are principally the sons of Pennsylvania farmers; and that they were enlisted within the course of six weeks. This day they proceed to the north.

New York, Oct 17

A Flag of Truce Ship, showing a flag of ports, anchored last evening in the Bay, near the Light House. This, most likely, is the Swiftsure, from Falmouth, with Dispatches from the British Government spoken of in the London papers, as stated in Yesterday's N. York Gazette.

The following is a copy of a letter from an Officer in the 13th regiment, to the Editors of the New-York Gazette.

"BATAVIA, OCT 4, 1812.

"Gentlemen—The day before yesterday the British Sloop of War Royal George entered the mouth of the Genesee River, landed about 50 men under the pretence of searching for deserters—they plundered the inhabitants of every valuable article they could find and departed before the people could collect to resist them, taking with them two American vessels.

On the 29th ultimo, a detachment from the 13th regiment embarked in 40 boats at Salt Point, Onadago Lake, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Christie—it is presumed their place of destination is Niagara.

The British force at Fort George and its dependencies, is about 7000.

It is reported that Gen Brock has summoned Fort Niagara to surrender."

From the Georgia Journal of October 7

From a variety of circumstances our attention is irresistibly drawn to the affairs of Florida. Things in that quarter are beginning to assume an interesting aspect. Letters received in town confidently assert, that a number of troops from the British West Indies are now on their way to reinforce Pensacola, Mobile and Augustine. The Spanish Commandant at St Marks has been endeavoring to stir up the Indians against us, and every exertion is making by Governor Kilderland to excite disaffection among our slaves. It is high time the eyes of the people were opened to their situation. Under existing circumstances, the reduction of Augustine, as we have before repeatedly stated, is essential to our safety. According to its size, it is equal in strength to any place on the continent. It is situated on a plain of several miles in extent, and mounts at each angle twelve thirty-two pounders. The best informed men are of opinion that 10,000 troops would be insufficient to reduce it, if properly garrisoned. Suffer it to be reinforced and it will bid us defiance. Vigorous efforts should therefore be immediately made to obtain its possession. Promptness is all important. Government having turned a deaf ear to our calls for assistance, we ought to look to ourselves for protection. The energies of this state must be exerted to ward off the blow which impends over us, be the consequences what they may.

Ten companies of our quota of drafted militia, in conformity with an Executive order of the 25th ult. are now marching to our frontier on the St. Mary's, to be under the command of Col. Smith, a proportion of whom are intended for his immediate assistance. As soon as they arrive, it is understood he will seek satisfaction, at the point of the bayonet, for the attack recently made upon the detachment of his men engaged in the transportation of provisions by a party of Negroes, Indians and Spaniards. The fall of Augustine we hope will be the result.

Frigates President and Belvidere.

The following British account of the execution done by the frigate President when in pursuit of the Belvidere, extracted from the London Courier of 4th of August, may be considered as correct, and coming from authority next to official. It is an additional and gratifying evidence of the well-directed fire of even our bow-chasers, and enables us to infer what would have been the consequences of one broad-side.

"The Majesty's Ship Trent, Comd. Harbory July 30, 1812.

"My Lord—I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship, I have this moment received a letter from Capt. Upton of his majesty's ship Sable, communicating the intelligence that official agents of the Declaration of War by America against Great Britain on the 17th June, had been published at St. John's, Newfoundland, and that his majesty's ship Belvidere had been attacked off Sandy Hook by three Ame-

rican frigates and two sloops, which she escaped from with the loss of seventeen men killed and twenty-seven wounded; among the latter was Capt. Byrd.

I have the honor to be, Sir, E. THORNBOROUGH, Vice Admiral.

The Rt. Hon. Ld. whes. Comd. Boston, October 14.

STILL LATER FROM FRANCE.

Schooner Meteor, Bartlett, 29 days from Nantes for New-York, arrived at Newport, on the 11th inst. with a cargo of brandy and dry goods. Has brought Paris papers to Sept. 8, inclosed to a gentleman of New York.

An intelligent passenger informs, that the papers contain Bulletins from the Grand Army to No 14. The 13th is dated Smolonski, which place the Emperor entered, and destroyed by fire on the 13th Aug. No 14 is dated at same place Aug. 24, at which time the Russian army was still retreating, and a severe engagement had taken place in their rear, in which the French were said to be victorious, though with considerable loss in men and officers, among the latter a Marshal. Smolonski is about 75 leagues from Moscow, and had 12000 inhabitants. Towards Moscow the Russians were retreating. Riga was besieged by Marshal D'youst.

Massena passed through Barcelona Sept 1 for Spain, and troops were constantly marching to the Peninsula, which the French called the slaughter-house. But the French papers were silent as to the Spanish war. The defeat of Marmont was only mentioned in whispers. A new conscription of 150,000 men was made.

News of our war was received in France.

Despatches for our government are brought by the Meteor.

The licensed trade between England and France has greatly increased since our war—and colonial produce was low in France.

The Meteor has brought a great number of letters.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are respectfully requested to forward to us, in the manner most convenient to them, the arrears and advance of payment on their respective subscriptions, and thereby save us the disagreeable alternative of suspending the transmission of our paper to them at this interesting period.

DUPONT'S BALL

WILL be on Friday next. Ladies for gentlemen one dollar. Ladies who are invited to the season balls in Washington and Georgetown, are respectfully invited to favor him with their company on this evening. October 20

THE FREDERICK TOWN

WILLS

WILL commence on the 11th of November next, and continue four days. The price is one dollar per dividend, but they will be as good as a year's rent for the first time.

NOTICE.

RE-ENTRY REMOVED, In a domestic situation, in the city of Washington, will be exchanged for Negroes, or slaves, or for penitentiary work, and of good character. Enquire of the editors. October 20

JOHN WEIGHTMAN

Has just received, and is now opening at his store on Pennsylvania Avenue,

Near Davis's Hotel,

A general assortment of FALL GOODS,

Amongst which are the following:

Superior cloths & domestics Canton
Count do. Domestic superfine
Flannels cloths and cassimeres
Kerseys Ribbons
Plains white and black silk
Shirting Cotton gloves
Linen men Lace veils and necker-
cases neck and Cor's cloths
Wool-cloaking Cotton hose
Ginghams Canton crapes of vari-
ous colors
Gambucks 4 & 6 4
Lawn muslin
Black Lutescing
Sic knit
Daper
Hankets
Which he offers for sale at the lowest prices of CASH ONLY Oct. 20—21

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

The subscribers will please to take notice, pursuant to a resolution of the Directors, that on Wednesdays, the Library will, during the winter, be opened from half past three to five P. M. and not from 12 to 2 as heretofore. JONATHAN S. HINDLEY Librarian. October 2

A GARDENER

Wants a situation, who understands the various branches of gardening to perfection; also the many business; would engage a gardener or overseer, or both, if required. Any commands for him at Mrs. Mann's, Sandeman, High Street, Georgetown, will be attended to. October 20

TRAVELLERS TAKE CARE.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

I had stolen from behind my carriage trunk, between Alexandria and Occoquan mills, within twelve miles of the former and four of the latter; it was cut off a few miles after the first of day disappeared last evening. The trunk contained a number of valuable papers, both of a public and private nature, a quantity of clothing, among which was a military officer's full dress uniform, a pocket and memorandum book. The pocket book contained one hundred dollars in Virginia bank notes, also a check drawn in my favor, from the Washington Bank on the Bank of Petersburg, Virginia. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the villain and a reward on the spot of the property, or two hundred dollars will be given for the property, upon application to Lieut. Col. Wharton, of the city of Washington. ALEXANDER SEVIER. October 20

October 20

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, Esq. deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday the 14th day of Nov. next, that very valuable FARM in Montgomery Co., late the residence of the said deceased, containing about Seven hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres at least in wood and fine timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well cultivated, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is a desirable Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 13 miles from Georgetown and the city of Washington, 3 from Montgomery court house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property. The terms of sale, which will be accommodating, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale. THO. TURNER, } Executors. SAM'L TURNER, }

October 8-13

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors, S. ELIOT, Jr. Cashier.

Sept. 24-7N.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, First drawn Ticket in the Second Class of Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand Dollars.

Present price of Tickets \$8 50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9. For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class. Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria.

October 1

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of knitting and fuling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forswear all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB, DAN'L BUSSARD & Co

Georgetown, Aug. 13

BLACK VARNISH

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Store of DAVID OTT, Washington city, Dr. OTT, & GEORGE BURNER, Georgetown, and Richard Latta, Alexandria. Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and none heretofore offered to the public has been more highly valued than the shining Liquid Blacking, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the shining Liquid Blacking is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to entirely destroy it, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever.

The BLACK VARNISH which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the most valuable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days, the boot was examined, and found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is *Water Proof*, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which this Varnish may be applied, together with its pliability, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by DAVID OTT, & Co. Pennsylvania avenue.

September 10 - 124451N14W

JOSEPH WARD, TAYLOR,

Notice be given that he has commenced business in his late and from his professional knowledge of the business, hopes to share his part of the public patronage. Naval and military uniforms made up in the nicest and most fashionable manner on the best terms.

N. B. He has on hand a small assortment of superfine cloths and cambrics at the most reduced prices. Oct. 15-

WASHINGTON BREWERY.

BOTTOM OF NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

The subscribers having commenced their season's brewing have now ready for delivery a stock of MALT LIQUOR, of superior quality, fit for family use.

Orders received by Daniel Rapine, Capitol Hill, and at the Brewery, where the public may be supplied with yeast and grains on Mondays and Thursdays. J. W. COLLET, & Co.

October 15-14.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The subscriber being determined to resign the office of Constable for Washington County, has committed his unfinished business to the care of Mr. Brooke Elmonson, who will transact and account for the same. Oct. 15-31 S. W. GRAY.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment. All accounts not paid by the 1st November ensuing will be put in the hands of an Attorney for collection. THOMAS BAKER Georgetown, September 17 - 224451

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the subscribers are requested to call and pay the amount due, on or before the 10th day of August next. EDWARDS & BERTOR Who have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES, & GLASS & CHINA WARE, which they will in future sell for cash only. July 21-14

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

ON Friday the 23d inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the Will of Mr. Joseph Carleton, late of Georgetown, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale at Shumway's tavern near the Navy Yard, the following valuable LOTS in the city of Washington, lying contiguous to the Navy Yard. The terms of sale are a credit of 6 and 12 months for the purchase money, the purchaser to grant notes, negotiable at any of the Banks of Washington or Georgetown, with approved endorser bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole money is paid, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser by deed of bargain and sale, all the right and title to the premises which the deceased possessed, as authorized by the Will. The title papers, to be seen at the Counting Room of the subscriber in Georgetown, will show that this title is perfectly good, viz:

In square No. 799 Lot No. 13

do.	821	1
do.	874	8
do.	878	21 22 23 24 25
do.	902	4
do.	909	15 20 21 22
do.	950	26 27 29
do.	994	1
do.	995	1 2 3 26 27 28 29 30
do.	1000	1 10
do.	1000	25 26 27
do.	1077	the most northern half of lot No. 19

And the following which are Leased on Ground Rent:

In square No. 977, the most southern half of Lot No. 19

the most southern half of Lot No. 27.

and Lots No. 18 and 24.

In square No. 1001, Lot No. 12.

JOHN LAIRD, Executor of the Will of Joseph Carleton deceased. Georgetown October 8-13

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY.

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in these parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dunn, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio.

DANIEL GALL, Executor of the last will and Testament of Rob. Means, dec'd. Richmond, July 19-14

A PROFESSOR WANTED.

The ACADEMY OF STEVENSBURG being without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am authorized by the Trustees to make that fact known. As respects local and geographical advantages, there is, perhaps, few places more eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about an equal distance from tide water and the mountain; elevated and healthy, near the centre of a populous and wealthy county, and between two others equally so. A complete knowledge of Classical Learning, Mathematics, use of the Globes, Geography, &c. are among the duties expected from the Professor.

Any gentleman disposed to offer his services as Professor will be pleased to address me on the subject by letter directed to this place. P. HANCOCK Jun. President. Stevensburg, Va. Sept. 19-14

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

R. L. NEWAY from the subscriber of Fairfax district, South Carolina near Winstonsburgh, a Negro Man named T. RELETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Rubeau, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fuller, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. He above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed during some part of his time before he left the state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him. JOHN LOWRY. September 29-14

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber are erecting a Fulling Mill and engaging their Blanket Factory, at the Point Mills, about 12 miles from Georgetown and 3 from Bladensburg, which will be in operation in October, where Fulling and nyring will be executed with neatness and dispatch, in its various branches and cash given for Wool. Customers that find it more convenient to deliver and receive their articles in Georgetown will call at the store of Renner and Bussard, who will give cash or Blankets for Wool. ELKANAH COBB DAN'L BUSSARD and Co. September 3-14

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 do. Marsh Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Finishing, 1 bale of Coating and Backing Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drags, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Cassimeres, Bedford & Princes Coats and Stockingets, Mole skin, Florentine and Sattin Waistcoating, Swanskins and Swag-down, lambs wool short and long Stockings & worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazettes, Calicoes and seeded Muslins, striped do. Cambrics and checks of every description.

One bale of marble kersey, suitable for servants. He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, LADIES, Gentlemens, Misses and Childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. WM. O'BRIEN. N. B. I also carry on the TAILORING trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval BUTTRES. Three Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given. October 6-14

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

September 17, 1812. THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst. Wm. WHANN, Cashier.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office. THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom. JOHN MACLEOD N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year. August 27-

TO RENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT

Adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years. August 11-

A CLERK WANTED

In the Surveyor General's Office south of Tennessee. He must be well acquainted with Surveying, Drafting Bird eye Views of a country, Mapping, and writing with facility and neatness the ornamental hands for Maps. The necessary qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good moral conduct will of course be requisite. The duties of the office will require his punctual attention six hours in the day. The salary will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quarterly. Application may be made in writing exhibiting specimens of the applicant's abilities in Drawing, Mapping and Writing, accompanied by respectable recommendations for correctness of moral character, and directed to the Surveyor's Office, Washington, Miss. Ter. THOS. FREEMAN. September 22-14

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next.

First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats. Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats. Third day or 6th Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats. The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted. On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse is run for, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers. Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate. The Course will be in complete order. Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shewn a Plat of the Booth Ground, and make known the terms on which Stands can be obtained. THE STEWARDS. N. B. The members of the club are requested to meet at the Union Tavern, on the Monday evening preceding the races. Sept. 17-24w

PRAYER BOOKS.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Has now a large and complete collection of PRAYER BOOKS of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings. Oct. 13

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday 14th November, at 4 o'clock, at W. Leod's Hotel, the whole of Sq. south of 173, with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, and THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT. In sq. 118. taken as the property of James M. Logan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city. Terms of sale cash. JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward. October 13

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American colleges. The salary is One thousand Dollars per annum payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the Secretary. SAMUEL RIDGUT, Sec'y. October 24w

SALE AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday the 21 instant, at 12 o'clock will be sold Three valuable LOTS, two of them in square 456, near the Post Office, and the other in square No. 293. A credit of 4 and 6 months will be given, upon receiving notes with approved endorser. Sales to be at Davis's, and without reserve. FORREST & BEALE, Aucrs. At the same time will be offered many more LOTS, advantageously situated. October 10-13

(THE DAY TICKET.)

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November, BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.

1 Prize of 20,000 dollars	\$20,000
1 do. of 15,000	15,000
1 do. of 10,000	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
4 do. of 2,000	8,000
15 do. of 1,000	15,000
10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class,	8,500
20 do. of 500 dollars	10,000
30 do. of 100	3,000
50 do. of 50	2,500
2,500 do. of 12	30,000
8,050 do. of 10	80,500

10,684 \$212,500
14,316 Blanks—not 1 1-2 to a Prize.

25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day,	\$2,000
1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to	10
Next do. 2,000 do. do.	12
1st do. Ticket, 5th day	500
1st do. do. 10th day	1,000
1st do. do. 15th day	500
1st do. do. 20th day	2,000
1st do. do. 25th day	1,000
1st do. do. 28th & 29th days	each 500
1st do. do. 30th day	5,000
1st do. do. 31st, 32d,	each 1,000
1st do. do. and 34th days	1,000
1st do. do. 35th day	10,000
1st do. do. 36th, 37th,	each 500
1st do. do. 38th, and 39th days	15,000
1st do. do. 40th day	1,000
1st do. do. 42d & 44th days	each 1,000

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing.

First drawn Ticket, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23th, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Last drawn 300 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in Tickets in the third Class.

The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorser.

All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.

The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having completed the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.

CHALES SIMMS, President.

JOHN MASON } Directors
JANAH THOMPSON }
ELI WILLIAMS }
GEORGE PETER }

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria. September 24

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE,

BY M. CAREY Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union, A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, And a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States; Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1-2 coloured.

Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Miss Howard, Married Life, or Fruits on all Sides. 2 vols. 225 cents in boards.

And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society. Oct. 13

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY,

MARYLAND.

MRS HOPKINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable Families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a BOARDING SCHOOL there, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air salubrious, and the surrounding country beautiful.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane). Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain Sewing, Making, Netting and various other fashionable Fan-y Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance. Bed, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs Hopkins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgements to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, the most inute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.

Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance. Fredericktown, Sept. 10-1412UG

FOR SALE,

An Elegant pair of HORSES & A NEW CARRIAGE.

With Harness Complete. Any person desirous of purchasing can see the Horses and Carriage at the stable of Mr. DAVIS.

October 17-31

SIX CENTS REWARD,

WILL be given for apprehending Nicholas Osborn, who ran away on Saturday night the 10 instant. All persons are cautioned against harboring him, as against such the law will be put in execution. JOHN MULLOY.

October 17-31

IN the case of GUSTAVUS HOWARD, an insolvent debtor.

Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Gustavus Howard, that on Saturday the 24th of October instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. in the court room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said Gus avus Howard, and a trustee appointed, unless cause to the contrary be then and there shewn.

Ordered, that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer previous to the time aforesaid.

By order of the hon. Buckner Thruston, an associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia. WM. BRENT, Clk.

October 17-31.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received and for sale by R. C. WEICHTMAN.

Vocifer or Emilie Le Coulanges—Tales by Miss Edgeworth, 2 vols

John Bull and Brother Jonathan, by Hector Buttus.

The Beauties of Hector Elmus

Scottish Adventurers or the Way to Rome, an historical tale of Hector Macneil, Esq

Married Life or Fruits on Both Sides, a Novel by Miss Howard—2 vols.

Temper or Domestic Scenes, a Tale by Miss O'—2 vols

No. 1 of the American Law Journal, by J. H. Hall, Esq

Seal's List of the British Navy, &c. &c. Oct. 17-3

A BALL.

MA DUPONT respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Georgetown and Washington, that his ball is fixed on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst. at Mr. Wm. Crawford's Ball Room, Georgetown.

Tickets, at one dollar, to be had at Mr. Milligan's Book Store, Mr. Wm. Or ward's Bar Room, or at Dupont's Snuff and Tobacco Store, Bridge street.

N. B. The BALL will open at 7 o'clock, with a new dance, composed of the evening, called TRIP TO CANADA. Mr Dupont requests his former scholars to meet at the Ball room on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. October 17-31.

A TEACHER.

A single gentleman, properly qualified to instruct youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics, Geography, English Grammar and composition, would be glad to take charge of a school the ensuing year, in a genteel and healthful neighborhood. He is provided with the necessary recommendations. A letter to A. B. Dumrica, Virginia, will receive prompt attention. October 17-31

STOLEN

FROM a house in this city, about ten days ago, A SMALL BOSOM DIRK, Silver-mounted, with a Red Morocco scabbard.

If any such should be offered for sale by suspicious persons, it is requested to be stopped; a suitable reward for the recovery of the same will be made at this office. Oct. 17-31

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST, September 10th, a LIGHT GORREL HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, no shoes, white hoofs, his two hind legs white half way up, a little on one of his fore feet, two white spots on each side of his neck by wearing the yoke, white star on his forehead, short switch tail, four years old last spring. The finder will have the above reward by applying to JOHN GLASCO, Washington city. Oct. 17-31

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Court of Chancery, will be sold, at Mount Calvary, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince Georges county, on

National Intelligencer.

[VOL. XII] FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON CITY THURSDAY OCTOBER 22, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE [No. 1877]

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
The Editor of this paper, finding its extensive concerns too multifarious for the superintendance of any individual though possessed of more industry and assiduity than he can lay claim to, has taken into connection with him in business Mr. WILLIAM W. SEATON, late joint-conductor (with Mr. Joseph Gales, Senr.) of the Raleigh Register. This arrangement, whilst it will leave the Editor at liberty to devote more particular attention to the Congressional Reports and Editorial Department of the paper, will, he hopes, ensure greater correctness and better typographical execution than heretofore. His best exertions, at least, with the aid of the superior professional abilities of his partner, will not be wanting to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which this establishment has been honored by the Public before and since it has been under the conduct of its present proprietor.
From and after the first day of November next, the National Intelligencer will be conducted under the firm of GALE & SEATON. Letters and communications, addressed as heretofore to Joseph Gales Jun. or to Gales and Seaton, will receive a respectful attention.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Mount Calvert, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the following property, to wit: a quantity of tobacco, and a variety of household furniture, also, a tract or parcel of land, called Beall's Gift, and part of another tract, called Mount Calvert Manor, both tracts situate, lying and being in Prince George's County aforesaid. The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same, by the Chancellor. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.
TRUMAN TYLER, Trustee.
October 17—w3t.

PROPOSALS
By CHAMBER, SPEAR and BIEHBAUM, Publishers,
FOR PUBLISHING
VIEWS OF LOUISIANA.
BY H. M. BRUCE, ESQUIRE
CONTAINING,
1. An introduction, giving a concise view of the discovery—first settlement, and a discussion of the boundaries of the province of Louisiana.
2. The extent and importance of Louisiana—general observations on the Mississippi River.
3. The territory of Louisiana: (Upper Louisiana) face of the country—change which a large portion of it has probably undergone—climate.
4. Lakes and rivers.
5. Its natural productions—animal, vegetable and mineral.
6. Soil—climate—of the part of the territory including the settlements—town and villages.
7. Political divisions—settlements—population—and purchases—Indians within the settlements.
8. Lead-mines of St. Genevieve.
9. Indian trade, for furs, &c.—of the Missouri and of the upper part of the Mississippi.
10. Resources—in agriculture—trade and manufactures.
11. Government—Territorial laws.
12. Manners and customs of the inhabitants before the change of government—effect of this change—historical sketch.
13. A concise view of the Indian nations—peculiar customs and mode of living.
14. A view of the country on the Columbia—from the Bay since Lewis and Clark—probable intercourse with the East-Indians from that river.
15. An essay on the antiquities of the valley of the Mississippi.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing amongst other articles, a journal of a voyage, by the author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri—and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earth quake.
In this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive, but it will be principally useful, as a compendium of such information, as may be desired, by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Joseph Charles, St. Louis; and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subject, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the course described, necessarily gave rise to use of corrections, and led to the discovery of facts not generally known: In this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.
CONDITIONS.
The work to contain from three to four hundred pages, octavo—Price \$2 in boards, nearly bound \$3 50 cents, to be paid on delivery.
A copy gratis for every ten subscribers.
The work will be put to press in the winter of 1812-13, and ready for delivery in the spring following.
October 17—w6t.

FOR SALE OR TO LET
That well known
HOTEL
and extensive concerns on Capitol Hill, lately occupied by S. Conledge, fronting on the Capitol square and Maryland avenue.
For terms apply to Henry Inglis or Moses Pung.
Washington city, Sept. 22—wtf.

Anne Arundel county, ss.
APPLICATION being made to me, the subscriber in the recess of Montgomery county court, as an Associate Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Zachariah Macubin of Montgomery county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Zachariah Macubin having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom, I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Zachariah Macubin be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, weekly for three months successively before the first Monday in November next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Montgomery county court on the second Monday of November next to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Zachariah Macubin should not have the benefit of the severals acts as prayed.
Given under my hand this 24th day of July 1812.
RICHARD H. HARWOOD, C. C.
True copy
Upton Beall, Clk. M. C. C.
August 7—w3m.

NOTICE.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway, a dark Mulatto Man who calls himself JOHN HERBERT; he is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 21 year of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were a flax linen shirt, a pair of tow linen pantaloons, a black fur hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing; he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears his hair plaited over his forehead and likewise tied behind, and says he belongs to a Mr. Josias Thompson of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, or he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff Prk. c'y. Md.
August 7—w3t.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold on Monday, October 26th at 4 o'clock P. M. at M. Lead's Hotel, part of Lot 3 in Square 141, with the improvements; taken as the property of Smith, Calhoun, & Co.
A two story brick Dwelling House on Lot 6 in Square 141; taken as the property of James McKim.
Part of Lot 13 in Square 119 with the improvements; taken as the property of James Welch.
The above property is sold for taxes due the corporation of Washington city.
Terms of sale, cash.
JOS. BUDLEY Col. 1st Ward.
September 26—w5.

SNUFF & TOBACCO WARE HOUSE.
P. L. DUPORE,
At his Snuff and Tobacco Warehouse, Bridge Street, near the Union Tavern, Georgetown,
Has just received a fresh supply of
Lorillard's Macabba in pound and half pound bottles
50 Bladders Garrett's Scotch Snuff, from 4 to 8 lbs. each
300 Bottles do. do. do.
300 lb. Leiper's do. do. do.
50 Bladders do. do. do.
A large supply of different kinds of Rappee
50,000 Country Segars, best quality
Fresh Tongva and Vanilla Beans.
ALSO,
A variety of real Roman Violin Strings, of superior quality, that will raise three notes higher than concert pitch.
George D. ...
United Bank of Georgetown,
September 29, 1812
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last six months on the stock in this bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Thursday next, the first of October. By order, B. ENGLISH Cashier.
Oct. 1—w3w.

FOR SALE.
8000 Acres first rate Land
I differ in Tracts from 500 to 1000 acres each, lying on the Mississippi in the district of Baton Rouge, surveyed and patented in the year 1770 and 1772, and recorded in the name of the Subscriber.
ALSO,
7000 acres in Randolph county, and 3000 acres in Harrison county, Virginia. 3400 acres in Kentucky.
For the above, property in this City will be taken in part payment; the residue in cash or good bonds. Particular information may be obtained on application to the subscriber. If by letter the postage must be paid.
OLIVER POLLOK.
City of Washington, October 6—wtf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership of Steinius & Kneller has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm, and those that have claims against the same will please to settle with either of the subscribers.
SAML. STEINIUS.
GEO. KNELLER.
Washington, Oct. 6—wtf.

SAMUEL STEINIUS
WILL in future carry on the business as usual at his old stand near the Centre market, and GEORGE KNELLER is now making his arrangements to establish his business in the same line, which he will bring in operation in a few weeks, when both flatter themselves to accommodate most satisfactorily their friends and the public in general, whose liberal encouragement they here with a knowledge most cordially and with the strongest sense of gratitude.
August 25—3t6wtf.

NOTICE.
This is to give notice, that the subscriber of Washington City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, District of Columbia, Letters of administration on the personal estate of ROBERT UNDERWOOD, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers therefor, on or before the 30th April next—they may otherwise be lawfully excluded from a benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 10th day of October, in the year 1812.
JOHN UNDERWOOD, adm.
Oct 10—w3t.

EXCHANGE OF SIX PER CENT. ANNUAL DEFERRED STOCKS.
Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next at the Treasury, and at several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates bearing in great from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1834; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.
Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.
W. M.

MR. DUCHERRY
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends opening a school at his house, in Jefferson street, next Tuesday, the 20th inst. at three o'clock in the afternoon, where gentlemen will be taught the French language grammatically, and that he will continue every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the same time and place.
Oct. 20—3t.

BOARDING HOUSE.
Mrs. DOXNE having taken that excellent three story brick house adjoining and in addition to the house she now occupies, is enabled to furnish genteel accommodations, and a separate table for ten or twelve members of Congress.
N. B. Has likewise four rooms which will suit a family.
Oct. 20—w3t.

BOARDING.
Mrs. DINMORE having taken the house on the Pennsylvania Avenue, lately occupied by Captain Spenke, and having put the same in complete repair, and the chambers furnished with good bedding will take ten or twelve members of Congress to board. The situation is convenient, being between the public offices and the Capitol, making a pleasant walk to either.
Oct. 20—w3t.

TO RENT,
A commodious two story Brick house, at present in the occupancy of Overton Carr, on the Virginia Avenue. Possession may be had the first day of November next. For terms apply to SAM'L N. SMALLWOOD
October 6—w3t.

RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the Jail of Washington County, district of Columbia, on the 20th of September last, a Black Girl, who calls herself SARAH, and says she was sold by Mr. George Hilary of Prince Georges county, Md. to a trader of Negroes, the name of whom she does not recollect, and from whom she made her escape. She is 5 feet 2 inches high, and slender made; her clothing hard to describe, being much worn. The owner is desired to come and prove her and take her away, or she will be sold for her jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.
C. TIPPET, Keeper of the jail
for W. Boyd, Marshal
October 8—w3t.

RICHARD DAVIS,
Sign of the Golden Sheaf, High street, Georgetown, three doors from the corner of Bridge at H. S. just received and has for sale, best super fine, fine and coarse, domestic and imported Cloths, Key-cymers, Stockings, Flannels, Crusey Frocks, worsted Hosiery, Cambric Mens associated colors Cords and Velvets, Indian Cottons domestic Fustians, 4-4th brown mens, and a variety of articles to numerous to mention; and has as usual on hand an extensive assortment of ready made Gentlemen's Clothing and Clothing for Servants, and is constantly making and will make any description of Clothing for any gentleman from the best superfine down to the lowest grade of such our markets will afford, and pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who may be induced to give him a call.
In addition to the above he has Gentlemen's fine Hosiery, and a handsome assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco.
October 1—w4t.

TRAVELLERS TAKE CARE.
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD
I had stolen from behind my carriage my trunk, between Alexandria and Occoquan mills, within twelve miles of the former, and four of the latter; it was cut off a few minutes after the light of day disappeared last evening. The trunk contained a number of valuable papers, both of a public and private nature, a quantity of clothing, among which was a marine officer's full dress uniform, a pocket and memorandum book. The pocket book contained one hundred dollars in Virginia bank notes, also, a check drawn in my favor, from the Washington Bank, on the Bank of Petersburg, Virginia. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the villain and a restoration of the property, or two hundred dollars will be given for the property alone, on application to Lt. Col. Wharton, of the city of Washington.
ALEXANDER SEVER.
October 20—w3t.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.
WILL be exposed to public sale on Monday the 15th March, 1813, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the corporation of Washington city for taxes due thereon, up to the year 1811, inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber.
Ant. due.
John Benson, sq. 374, lots No. 2, 3, 4—\$5 10
John B. Beall, sq. 490, lot No. 2—\$3 98
Wm Brocken, sq. 603, lot No. 1—\$6 24
M. Thomas Corlass, sq. 532, No. 5, 6—\$7 42
John Craig, sq. 538, lots No. 5, 6—780—12—\$14 41
Benedict Calvert, sq. 619, lot No. 13—\$6 99
Peter G. Dreyer and others, sq. 483, whole do. sq. 484, lot No. 5
do. do. 512, do. 1 2 3 4 5 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
do. do. 514, do. do. 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24
do. do. 516, do. do. 1 3 5 7 9 11 13 15 17 19 21 23 25 27
do. do. 527, whole
do. do. 556, Lots No. 1 2
do. do. 558, do. do. 2 4 6 8 10
do. do. 559, do. do. 3 4 5 6 8 9 12 13 14 15 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
do. do. 559, do. 1 2 3 4 5 13 14
do. do. 561, do. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
do. do. 565, do. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
do. do. 624, whole
do. do. 675, lots No. 1 2 3 4 5 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 28
do. do. 676, do. 1 3 5 7
do. do. 677, do. 1 3 5 7
do. do. 678, do. 1 3 5 7 9 11
do. do. 679, do. 2
do. do. 719, do. 4 5 6 7 11 12 13 14
do. do. 720, do. 5 6 7 8 9 14 15 16 17 18 19
do. do. 721, do. 1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14 15 20 22
do. do. 722, do. 2
do. do. 752, do. 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
do. do. 753, do. 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
do. do. 754, do. 1 2 3 13 14 15 16 17 18
do. do. 755, do. 1 2 7 8 9—\$35 52
Martha Hall, sq. 606, lot No. 8—\$7 01
Wm. Kain, sq. 534, lot No. 17 18 19 20 21—23 80
Sarah Porter, sq. 238, lots No. 8 9 13 14—\$23 12
Henry Thompson, sq. 290, lot No. 4
do. do. 348, do. 17
do. do. 457, do. 17—\$35 31
Washington Tontine, in sq. 5, lots No. 2 4 23 24 26
do. sq. 6, lots No. 7 8
7 1 3
8 1 2 4 5 6 7 17 18
12 3 12 13 14 15 16
28 5 6 28
29 1 2 3
30 1 2 6
31 1 2 8 10 14 15
33 1 2 25 26
37 3 4 5 6 7
41 3 4 5 14 15 16
42 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
43 3 4 5
44 2 3 6 7 8
47 1 2
48 1
55 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
56 1 2 12
57 5 6
61 4 5 7
62 5 10
68 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
70 6 19
77 6 7 8 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 25
78 15 16 28
79 13 14 15 16
80 3 4 12
81 1 2 6 7 8 part 21
84 7
86 14 15 20
E 87 4 5
88 10 14 15
E 88 13
102 7 8 9
104 part 1
S 104 5 6
105 15
119 6
125 whole
126 15 16 17 18 19
141 19 20
144 6
166 14
172 3 4 7 8 10 11
200 2
226 2
247 3 4 5 15
252 2
255 6 7
256 4
263 2 3 19 20 21
264 6 9 10 11
293 5 6
317 2 7 9 10 12 13 14
321 5
322 5 6
343 whole
344 2 3 4 5 6
374 15 16 17 18 19 20
403 1 4 5 8 12
404 3 4 5 6 7
409 6
427 7 10 11
428 2 3 4 5 6
453 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
454 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
457 1
490 1 13 14 17
517 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
518 2 6 8
529 whole
530 do.
534 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
538 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
568 1 2 3 4 5 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
570 6
567 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
569 28 29 30 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36
October 20—w3t.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.
WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday 2d day April, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz.
Doll. Cts.
Alleson, Robert sq. 63 lot 7 3 58
Avidiths, J. B. 107 5 3 33
Carmack, Daniel 40 9 11 12 13 11 24
Clark Samuel 74 14 2 20
Campbell, Hugh 39 2 8 32
Crawford, James junior 231 26 28 2 34
Camp, John 88 1 5 95
Duer, James 54 10 16 47
Davidson, Elias 80 16 7 99
Flick, Andrew 80 5 1 58
Feltw. H. William 126 25 26 568 10 11 9 08
Gangware, Michael 62 2 6 5
Goulding's Frederick Mrs. 76 6 2 76
Goulding, Revd. Mr. 80 11 85
Goil, Henry 89 12 1 00
Gorr, Christopher 103 1 1 90
Galpin, Bernard 142 11 1 86
Gouges, Arnold 224 12 13 5 82
Haga, Jonathan 56 8 2 76
Hindmand William 43 2 43 2
60 1
83 3
120 6
665 9 21 90
Hackett, John 88 24 9 04
Holston, George 81 16 17 20 40
Kirk, James 61 5 8 58
Kinger, Henry 80 6 19 75
Kester, Daniel 81 11 2 40
Kreger, Lodowick 89 1 1 56
Lanky Andrew 84 11 5 04
M. Thomas, John 60 5 6 32
M'Daue, John 81 9 10 82
M. Hart, John 84 14 1 38
Pary, Edward 161 5 0 62
Reichman Aaron 61 2 2 04
Rogin, Daniel 88 16 4 97
Robinson, William 88 20 8 97
Robinson, Henry 184 17 1 12
Reeder, George 102 3 2 76
Reed, William 231 1 3 8 10 4 90
Ratcliff, Sarah 166 8 9 10 19 24
Shaw, captain John 40 10 122 23 143 19 20 19 08
Soker, Michael 84 14 2 96
Smith, Amos 88 3 5 76
Swingle, George 89 3 7 9 97
Seybert, Philip 88 23 8 11
Skinner, Edward 122 12 12 55
Shippin, Thomas L. 155 29 0 76
Stall, Henry 144 7 8 07
Sutton, Robert 222 13 4 80
Tompton, Jacob 62 3 2 72
Tabbs, Barton 126 27 0 76
Umhults, Henry 120 5 12 55
Watson, Eliza and Josias W. 103 11 1 18
Ward, James 49 1 2 3 580 whole N. of 580 part 873 14 3 32
Waugh, W and E 122 6 6 69
Walker, Henry 143 9 12 78
Wayman's, Charles heirs 196 8 9 117 9 21 03
Youman, Elias 104 3 9 47
Witzall, Fredk. 79 2 9 89
Wason's, George heirs 106 8 9 10 11 12 7 53
Vanbibber, Abraham 2 2 172 17 18 11 52
Taylor's, Joseph heirs 222 9 8 48
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.
Terms Cash.
JOSEPH BRUMLEY,
Collector of First Ward.
Oct. 1—w6m.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.
WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday 2d day April, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz.
Doll. Cts.
Alleson, Robert sq. 63 lot 7 3 58
Avidiths, J. B. 107 5 3 33
Carmack, Daniel 40 9 11 12 13 11 24
Clark Samuel 74 14 2 20
Campbell, Hugh 39 2 8 32
Crawford, James junior 231 26 28 2 34
Camp, John 88 1 5 95
Duer, James 54 10 16 47
Davidson, Elias 80 16 7 99
Flick, Andrew 80 5 1 58
Feltw. H. William 126 25 26 568 10 11 9 08
Gangware, Michael 62 2 6 5
Goulding's Frederick Mrs. 76 6 2 76
Goulding, Revd. Mr. 80 11 85
Goil, Henry 89 12 1 00
Gorr, Christopher 103 1 1 90
Galpin, Bernard 142 11 1 86
Gouges, Arnold 224 12 13 5 82
Haga, Jonathan 56 8 2 76
Hindmand William 43 2 43 2
60 1
83 3
120 6
665 9 21 90
Hackett, John 88 24 9 04
Holston, George 81 16 17 20 40
Kirk, James 61 5 8 58
Kinger, Henry 80 6 19 75
Kester, Daniel 81 11 2 40
Kreger, Lodowick 89 1 1 56
Lanky Andrew 84 11 5 04
M. Thomas, John 60 5 6 32
M'Daue, John 81 9 10 82
M. Hart, John 84 14 1 38
Pary, Edward 161 5 0 62
Reichman Aaron 61 2 2 04
Rogin, Daniel 88 16 4 97
Robinson, William 88 20 8 97
Robinson, Henry 184 17 1 12
Reeder, George 102 3 2 76
Reed, William 231 1 3 8 10 4 90
Ratcliff, Sarah 166 8 9 10 19 24
Shaw, captain John 40 10 122 23 143 19 20 19 08
Soker, Michael 84 14 2 96
Smith, Amos 88 3 5 76
Swingle, George 89 3 7 9 97
Seybert, Philip 88 23 8 11
Skinner, Edward 122 12 12 55
Shippin, Thomas L. 155 29 0 76
Stall, Henry 144 7 8 07
Sutton, Robert 222 13 4 80
Tompton, Jacob 62 3 2 72
Tabbs, Barton 126 27 0 76
Umhults, Henry 120 5 12 55
Watson, Eliza and Josias W. 103 11 1 18
Ward, James 49 1 2 3 580 whole N. of 580 part 873 14 3 32
Waugh, W and E 122 6 6 69
Walker, Henry 143 9 12 78
Wayman's, Charles heirs 196 8 9 117 9 21 03
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Witzall, Fredk. 79 2 9 89
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Taylor's, Joseph heirs 222 9 8 48
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JOSEPH BRUMLEY,
Collector of First Ward.
Oct. 1—w6m.

629 2
631 8
734 2 17 18
931 5 6 8 9 10 11 12—\$1,174 47
Maximilian Haysler, whole of sq. 532—\$112 78
Basil Waring, sq. 603, lot No. 13—\$4 88.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Terms Cash.
EZEKIEL MACDANIEL,
Col. 2d Ward.
Sept. 15—w6m.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.
WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Saturday 2d day April, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz.
Doll. Cts.
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Avidiths, J. B. 107 5 3 33
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Duer, James 54 10 16 47
Davidson, Elias 80 16 7 99
Flick, Andrew 80 5 1 58
Feltw. H. William 126 25 26 568 10 11 9 08
Gangware, Michael 62 2 6 5
Goulding's Frederick Mrs. 76 6 2 76
Goulding, Revd. Mr. 80 11 85
Goil, Henry 89 12 1 00
Gorr, Christopher 103 1 1 90
Galpin, Bernard 142 11 1 86
Gouges, Arnold 224 12 13 5 82
Haga, Jonathan 56 8 2 76
Hindmand William 43 2 43 2
60 1
83 3
120 6
665 9 21 90
Hackett, John 88 24 9 04
Holston, George 81 16 17 20 40
Kirk, James 61 5 8 58
Kinger, Henry 80 6 19 75
Kester, Daniel 81 11 2 40
Kreger, Lodowick 89 1 1 56
Lanky Andrew 84 11 5 04
M. Thomas, John 60 5 6 32
M'Daue, John 81 9 10 82
M. Hart, John 84 14 1 38
Pary, Edward 161 5 0 62
Reichman Aaron 61 2 2 04
Rogin, Daniel 88 16 4 97
Robinson, William 88 20 8 97
Robinson, Henry 184 17 1 12
Reeder, George 102 3 2 76
Reed, William 231 1 3 8 10 4 90
Ratcliff, Sarah 166 8 9 10 19 24
Shaw, captain John 40 10 122 23 143 19 20 19 08
Soker, Michael 84 14 2 96
Smith, Amos 88 3 5 76
Swingle, George 89 3 7 9 97
Seybert, Philip 88 23 8 11
Skinner, Edward 122 12 12 55
Shippin, Thomas L. 155 29 0 76
Stall, Henry 144 7 8 07
Sutton, Robert 222 13 4 80
Tompton, Jacob 62 3 2 72
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Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.
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JOSEPH BRUMLEY,
Collector of First Ward.
Oct. 1—w6m.

The Laws of the District of Columbia authorize ALIENS to purchase and hold Land and Property and every species of Real Estate in the city and county of Washington in said district.

Legislature of Vermont.

On Friday the 9th inst. at 3 o'clock, P. M. both houses of the Legislature being convened, his excellency the Governor delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, The continued confidence of my fellow-citizens has once more called me to acknowledge with gratitude their repeated favor and my renewed obligation. The contest in which we are involved causes me to feel the deepest sensibility of the necessity of your support and the benefit of your united wisdom, and also an entire reliance upon that Supreme Being who has hitherto been our support and defence, who bestows wisdom on all who sincerely ask it.

It is the highest interest of every government, but especially of republics, on just and honorable grounds, to cherish peace and a good understanding with all nations. And I sincerely believe it has been the unremitting endeavors of our national government, by every mean in their power, to maintain the blessings of peace, remove the encroachments on our lawful commerce, and the infringements on our national rights and independence, without resorting to the last and most dreadful remedy of repelling aggression by force. But Great-Britain, from her superior naval force, has claimed the dominion of the seas, and put at defiance the rights of nations and individuals. Such has been her conduct towards the U. States, that we had no alternative but to submit to her arbitrary edicts, and abandon our real independence, or with manly fortitude contend for our sacred rights at the expense and hazard of a war with that formidable nation, which, in the exercise of power, is regardless of right. When all honorable negotiation was exhausted without effect, and restrictive measures, for want of union and support among ourselves, had failed to produce the desired object, every hope of accommodation having perished, and the cup of our sufferings being full, Congress, relying on the justice of their cause, the firm support of the patriotic sons of liberty and the aid of the God of armies, resorted to the last remedy of injured nations, an appeal to arms. The particular causes thereof are fully exhibited in the President's message to both Houses of Congress, of the 1st of June, 1812, and the report of the committee of foreign relations thereon.

Although some doubt the propriety of the measures adopted, yet, war being declared by the constituted authorities of our country, it ought no longer to remain a question of policy, but it has become the duty of the state governments, and of every individual, with promptitude to espouse the sacred cause of our injured country, second the measures of our general government, provide for the defence and safety of our citizens, and with zeal pursue such measures as will tend to procure an acknowledgment of our national rights, a release of our impressed seamen, remove the encroachments on the great high-way of nations, and put a final period to the calamities of war, and establish a permanent and honorable peace. At so important and interesting a crisis as the present, it is expedient that we lay aside all party prejudices, and unite in one common cause to maintain our independence, and transmit to posterity those invaluable rights which were sealed to us by the blood of our heroes; and by our example invite every citizen and friend of liberty to divest himself of all selfish and local policy, and with patriotic zeal embrace the cause of our common country; a country abounding with every necessary of life, and in the full tide of civil and religious liberty. Is it possible to conceive that any citizen, living under such a mild and equal government, can be so destitute of a principle of patriotism, and so lost to their own true interest as, thro' a fond passion for a foreign power, the violence of party zeal, or a sordid spirit of avarice, to betray the just cause of their suffering country, prolong the horrors of war, invoke the vengeance of Heaven, and be guilty of the blood of thousands, by devoting their talents and yielding their support to a nation whose pledged faith has been so often violated, and whose tender mercies, by experience, have been proved to consist in cruelty? Rather let a sense of common danger, and a love of country, cement our hearts, conciliate our affections, and disappoint the sanguine hope of the enemy to profit by our division.

It is, gentlemen, expected that the general government will direct all the important operations of the war, and provide means of defence, in the several parts of the Union. But, situated as this state is, contiguous to the populous settlements of the enemy, and exposed to the whole military force of Lower Canada, I should be deficient in my duty if I did not recommend to you, in the most pressing manner, by every mean in your power, to put this state in the best possible posture of defence; to have the militia properly equipped, ready for taking the field, and provide for their speedy and effective movement to any place in danger, wherever occasion requires.

The militia law will need a thorough revision, and many additions to render it efficient for the exigencies of war. A committee was appointed at our last session for that purpose; and I trust a report will be seasonably made that there may be a full investigation of the system. The promptitude with which the detachments of militia in most of the towns have marched to the defence of our frontiers, has exceeded my highest expectations. Such a patriotic and military ardor pervades the state, that many thousands of the inhabitants, who were by law exempt from military duty, have enrolled themselves, elected their officers, and tendered their services to support the laws and government of their country, suppress insurrection and repel invasion.

As soon as war became certain, I represented the exposed situation of our northern frontiers, and the general destitution of arms for the use of the militia, to the Secretary of War; and received information from him that one thousand stand of arms would be delivered to my order at Springfield, Mass. conformably to a law of the 23d of April, 1808, for arming the whole body of the militia, which arms are to be distributed to the militia, under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed, by the legislature of each state and territory. I have since received similar orders for fifteen hundred stand in addition, on the same conditions. It is therefore requisite that a law be passed for the purpose of distributing them. The whole of said arms have been by the commissary of military stores transported to Bennington; and from the necessity of the case, I have directed a portion of them to be deposited with the general officers in the northern part of the state, to be used by the militia in case of emergency; and from like necessity some have been delivered to the officers of the detached militia, for the use of those soldiers now in service who were destitute; a particular statement of which will be submitted to you, or such committee as may be appointed on the subject of a distribution. I sincerely regret that I am under the necessity to inform you, that the arms already obtained fall far short of the real deficiency; and I do earnestly recommend that some measure be adopted, that arms may be procured and brought into the state, to be sold to such of the militia as are able to equip themselves, and to furnish such as are not, when called into the service; and that a sufficient quantity of ammunition, tents and camp equipage be provided and constantly kept in readiness for use.

After war was declared, the pressing calls from almost every town near the northern limits of this state, to be protected or furnished with the means of defence, were such as rendered it expedient for me to convene the Executive Council, to deliberate and advise on the best measures to be pursued under existing circumstances; which measure I entertain no doubt but you will approve, and make appropriation for the expense; as also for the expense of transporting the arms, and some other incidental expenses, which could not be foreseen and provided for at the last session.

It will, gentlemen, be necessary that a law be passed directing the mode for electing representatives to represent this state in the Congress of the United States. I am officially informed, that this state will be entitled to six representatives in Congress from and after the third day of March next.

The time for which the hon. Stephen R. Bradley was elected a senator from this state, in the Senate of the United States, will end with the 3d day of March next. It therefore becomes the duty of the Legislature to elect a senator to supply said vacancy, for six years next following the said third of March. It will also be necessary for you to direct the manner in which the electors of president and vice-president of the United States shall be appointed for the ensuing presidential election, and fix the place for the meeting of the electors.

The last Wednesday of March next being the day appointed by the Constitution for the choice of a council of censors, it will be expedient that a law to regulate the choice of said council be passed in an early part of the session, that it may be seasonably promulgated for the information of the people.

The state of our finances is among the first objects that claims your attention. The most favorable means ought to be resorted to, to replenish the Treasury with a medium that will answer all the public purposes of the state, and secure its credit on a basis that cannot easily be shaken.

Although the pressure of business at the present session will scarcely allow you time to deliberate on all the various subjects of legislation, yet the improvement in manufacturing is an object of so great utility, and so immediately connected with our true interest, and complete independence, that it cannot fail to meet the approbation and fostering care of every wise and prudent legislature.

May the importance of the business that is now before us, and the solemn consideration, that the fate, not only of the present generation, but of unborn millions, depends on the events of the present time, excite us to an assiduous and zealous attention to our respective

duties, and inspire us with confidence and union among ourselves, and a firm reliance on that Omnipotent Being who sways the sceptre of the universe and directs the destinies of nations, to crown our joint labors with abundant success.

JONAS GALUSHA.

Montpelier, Oct. 9, 1812.

Case of the Dart, Captain Ramage, at Halifax.

We understand the case of this vessel to be unprecedented in the annals of British injustice. She was on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, but obliged to put into Halifax, in the utmost distress for every necessary of life—where she arrived previous to the declaration of war by this country—after this event was known, the vessel and cargo were totally condemned by the court of vice admiralty.

This being the first American condemnation subsequent to the war, the judge of the admiralty and attorney general for the crown took the opportunity, while basely condemning a property that on the shores of Barbary would have been respected, to vilify the American government and people in the most opprobrious language. The words of judge Croke respecting the government, were, "that they were a mad and desperate faction ruling an ill-fated and unhappy country." And to use the words of the attorney general, Mr. Uniacke, "the people were base, fraudulent and corrupt." Such was the proceedings, and such the language of a British court of justice.

A notice was stuck up over the exchange coffee house door in Halifax by order of the committee, that no Americans would be admitted to enter.

[Press.

Norfolk, October 16.

The bravery and daring enterprise of our privateersmen has proved a severe scourge to the enemy upon that very element where he boasted of being invulnerable. Millions of British property have been brought into our ports, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to the national revenue by the privateering system. The Western ocean already swarms with our privateers, and numbers are daily adding to the list. In this place a beautiful copper-bottomed brig of about 200 tons, mounting 12 12 pounders and two long nines, is now nearly ready for sea. In Washington (N. C.) two elegant schooners of 120 tons each, are also nearly ready for sea; and at Wiscasset, we learn, that a fine brig of 22 guns has just been completed; and the keel of a thirty-two gun sloop, which was expected to be finished in a few days. Would it not be politic as well as patriotic in the Legislature at its next session, in order to reward and encourage such extraordinary activity and enterprise in our private sea-faring citizens, to allow a bounty for every prize that arrives safe within our ports, as a set-off against the enormous double duties which swallow up nearly all the fruits of the poor sailor's bravery and toil?

LOSS OF THE PRIVATEER SCHR. HIRAM. Extract of a letter from Mr. John B. Dirker, to the editor, dated St. Barts, September 12, 1812.

"I received the following account of the loss of the privateer schooner Hiram of Bristol (R. I.) James Wilson, commander, from the Carpenter.

"On the 19th of August, 1812, at 2 P. M. lat. 19, 45, N. being at the fore-top, heard a pistol go off: soon after she blew up, carrying every thing on the quarter-deck, together with all the cabin furniture into the air; I then came down and assisted in clearing away the boat, in order to save some of our lives, as the schooner was sinking. After we got the boat out, she was upset several times, so many getting in her. The boatswain however persuaded them to quit the boat, by telling them that he would make a raft; which he attempted, but found impossible. At length we got our boat ready, and six of us got into her, viz. Samuel Collman, Carpenter; Robert Robinson, boatswain; Samuel Brown, seaman; Charles Prince, seaman; William Charles, Cook; (the 2 latter were colored) and Harry a mulatto boy, who was so much burned and wounded, that he died about 2 hours after leaving the wreck. We then cut 2 pieces out of his thighs, (which we dried in the sun, committing the body to the waves,) on which we subsisted, without any fresh water, for four days and a half.

"Before we left the unfortunate spot, we looked for an officer to assist us to navigate our boat, but not finding any, we put up a prayer to God to carry us to some of the Islands; after this we rowed to the south all night, and made a small sail out of a case of a mattress, and run down before the wind, and on the 24th of August, at midnight, we saw the land; we then pulled to windward until day-light, and finding it not safe to land on that part of the island, we rowed round to leeward. At 2 P. M. we landed on Barbuda, being all able to walk, except Brown; him the inhabitants carried with us to the governor, John James, Esq. who treated us in the most humane and tender manner, giving us every assistance in his power. After remaining there 4 days, we were sent to Antigua, where the American

consul treated us very ill, and the boatswain, Brown and myself, begged a passage on board a schooner, captain Dunlap, bound to St. Barts, where we arrived on the 6th of September, and received all the assistance we need from the benevolent captain Wm. R. Noyes, whose kindness we shall never forget."

Con. Gazette.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, October 19.

The British frigate Junon, captain Sanderson arrived at this port on Friday evening, in 14 days from Halifax, and is now in the Bay. She brings dispatches from Sir John B. Warren to the Secretary of State. A lieutenant came up on Saturday morning, in gun-boat No. 107, with the dispatches, which were delivered to General Armstrong, who has forwarded them to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE SWIFTSURE.

On Saturday evening, the British cartel brig Swiftsure arrived at this port from Falmouth, via Halifax, in 10 days from the latter port. She left Falmouth on the 3d of September, and has brought Dispatches, which the London papers represent to be of great importance. The Swiftsure was brought to anchor off Fort Richmond, and an officer came up with the dispatches, which we understand are forwarded to Washington.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the ship Ferox, from Bristol, England, which port she left on the 6th of September.

Mr. Dedier, of Baltimore, came passenger in the above ship, and is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Russell, our Charge des Affairs in London, to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Russell issued a circular on the 2d of September, to all the American Consuls in Great Britain, informing them that their functions had ceased.

By the Ferox, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of London papers to the 4th of September, from which the following articles are copied.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Government this day received Dispatches from Riga, of the 17th August, from which it does not appear that any general action had taken place, but various partial skirmishes, in which the Russians were invariably successful. The Dispatches altogether are of a very favorable description.

SUN OFFICE—Two O'clock.

We stop the press to communicate to our readers more glorious intelligence from the Peninsula.

A Telegraphic Dispatch has just reached the Admiralty from Plymouth, which states that the Marquis of Wellington entered Madrid on the 15th ult. having taken 1700 prisoners, and 180 pieces of cannon.

Dispatches, containing the details of this most important event, will probably reach town tomorrow morning.

Gottenburgh, Aug. 26.—A convoy of upwards of 200 sail arrived from the Baltic on Saturday, and sailed for England on Sunday. There were 14 American ships among them, 10 of which not having English licences, were forwarded in charge of officers from the British fleet, by order of Sir J. Saumarez. A convoy from Leith arrived yesterday, and from the Nore on Sunday.

Warsaw, Aug. 4.—The Russians, freed to abandon their position near Witepsk, on the 26th and 27th July, lost about 10,000 men in killed and wounded, and prisoners, among which are several generals.

Berlin, Aug. 13.—Our Court Gazette contains the following:—

"General Kutosow has refused the command of a corps of Russians under general Wittgenstein, on account of the disorders which prevail in it."

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Since our last publication, two mails have arrived from Gottenburgh, which brings down our intelligence from that quarter to the 23d inst. The accounts from Riga, it will be observed, are not of later date than those previously received from admiral Martin; and, consequently, we are without the means of forming any judgment with regard to the genuine result of the action of the 1st, between Prince Wittgenstein and Quoinot, in which, according to the French statements, the Russians suffered a severe defeat. The Supplement to the St. Petersburg Gazette, of the 4th inst. contains the subjoined accounts of the action of the 25th ult. near Ostrovno, and that of the 23d between Prince Bagration and Davoust:—

Official intelligence respecting the Military operations.

"1. The commander in chief of the first army, the minister at war, Barclay de Tolly, announces, that the 13th July (O. S.) the corps of lieutenant general Count Osterman, while marching upon the town of Ostrovno, fell in with the enemy's grand army, and that a warm engagement commenced between them at six o'clock in the morning, which lasted until eleven o'clock at night. Count Osterman maintained his position."

"2. From the second army, the general of infantry, Prince Bragation announces, under date of the 13th July (O. S.) that regulating his movements conformably to the pre-concerted plan, his advanced guard, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Rajewski, reached Duschokka in the night of the 10th, where it was attacked by a superior force of the enemy, consisting of five divisions, under the command of Marshals Davoust and Mortier. Notwithstanding the superior numbers and obstinate resistance of the enemy, our troops repulsed them twice, and pursued them as far as the village of Nowossawicka. In this place, strong by nature, and affording an advantageous position, the enemy halted; but though they attempted with several strong columns to compel us to retreat from the field of battle, they were constantly repulsed with loss, notwithstanding that our 8th corps, which had come up in sufficient time, could not co-operate from the narrowness of the ground, and that our cavalry, from the same cause, remained in complete inactivity. In the mean time, the road to Smolenski was open to General Platoff, so as to enable him to continue his march to join the first army. The battle lasted from nine in the morning until six in the evening. The loss of the enemy, according to the concurring statements of the prisoners, compared with the number of dead bodies left by the enemy during the pursuit, must have considerably exceeded five thousand men killed and wounded. General Prince Bragation, who praises the unparalleled bravery of the 7th corps, and that of all the troops, adds, that he will speedily transmit a detailed account of our loss, which does not exceed six hundred men, and of the achievements of individuals."

Various statements were published on Saturday, of the main French army under Bonaparte having been defeated with immense loss; but at present they remain so completely unauthenticated, that we do not think them worth the trouble of repetition. Dispatches were on Saturday received from sir James Saumarez, which, we understand, are silent with regard to this reported victory.

Private letters from Riga attribute the inaction of the French, after their entering Witepsk, to the losses which they had sustained in their numerous sanguinary contests with the Russians, and the harassing nature of the service in which they had been engaged. It is added in these letters that the Russians were preparing to oppose nearly insurmountable obstacles to the further progress of the enemy; one of the principal of those was the destruction of the roads, which, for many leagues over the marshy ground of Russia, are formed by the trunks of trees laid crosswise.

Jerome Bonaparte, it appears, has left the French army on his return to Westphalia. In the papers under French influence, his departure is ascribed to ill health; but the accounts from Gottenburgh mention, that he had incurred the displeasure of his brother, and been dismissed in disgrace.

On Saturday a messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from Mr. Thornton, which are understood to contain the treaty entered into between this country and Sweden. In some of the letters from Gottenburgh, it is said, that preparations for the Swedish expedition were at a stand.

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the Tower in preparing arms for foreign service. Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight—10,000 of which have been sent to Port Mahon—10,000 to Corunna, and 50,000 will be shipped immediately for the Baltic.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction on Saturday 24th inst. at Mrs. Mary Lane's, sundry articles of Household Furniture, consisting of beds and furniture, carpets, tables, chairs, androons, song, shovels, kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms made known at the sale.

FORREST & BEALE, Aucts.

October 23-2

CHARLES COUNTY COURT.

AUGUST TERM, 1812.

ON application to Charles County Court, by petition in writing of Stephen Sanger of Charles County, for the relief of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on each, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Stephen Sanger has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the case of Mary and that it is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Stephen Sanger, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for three weeks before the third Monday of March next, and notice to his creditors to appear before this court, at the court house, in Charles Town, on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their debts, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Stephen Sanger should not have the benefit of the act of Assembly aforesaid as prayed.

Test, JOHN PARNES, Clerk.

October 22

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

NEATLY EXECUTED

AT THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL

INTELLIGENCER.



parts, we will confess ourselves misinformed, and admit that such a declaration may not have been made by Mr. Clinton as that "all political connection between himself and the democratic party in the U. States had ceased and would not be renewed."

Copy of a letter from Major Jessup and James Taylor, A. Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army, to a gentleman in this city, dated

CINCINNATI, OHIO, 7th Oct. 1812.

SIR, Your letter has been received, requesting from us a corroboration of Col. Cass's statement to the Secretary of War, of the surrender of the north western army. We have read the Colonel's statement with attention, and find it a pretty correct history of our situation, although we have observed that some important facts have been omitted, and others somewhat inaccurately stated. We have also read and examined the official report of General Hull, and have found it abounding in inaccuracies and misstatements: the general has not only underrated his own force, but has, in our opinion, magnified infinitely that of the enemy, and enumerated dangers and difficulties that existed only in imagination.

That the means within our power were not properly applied, is a melancholy fact; and that the army was unnecessarily sacrificed, and the American arms disgraced, none but the base and cowardly will attempt to deny.

You are authorized to make what use you may think proper of this letter.

We are, with much respect,
Your ob't. serv'ts,
THO. S. JESUP,
Brigade Major N. W. Army.
JAMES TAYLOR,
Q. M. Gen. N. W. Army.

Extract of a letter from John Gibson, Esq. Acting Governor of Indiana, dated Vincennes, Oct. 7th, 1812.

Major General Hopkins left here on the 5th inst. He has under his command upwards of two thousand mounted riflemen, and he will, I hope, in a few days, be amply provided with every thing necessary for the expedition.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a communication, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, signed "A Midshipman on board the U. S. Frigate Constitution," which we might perhaps insert, did it not require more pruning than we have time to give it. The object of it may be stated in very few words: it is to remonstrate against the appointment to command, on board of ships of war, of youths of 19 or 22 years of age, as Midshipmen, who would be much better employed at their grammars or Corderies; who would make a better figure at conjugating verbs and declining nouns, than in claiming equality with those who have reached years of discretion, or assuming command over men old enough to be their grandfathers. We pretend not to know whether this practice be beneficial or otherwise to the service, but it is wrong, the error we believe is generally attributable to the patrons or parents of those who obtain warrants in the navy for these children, who contract or misrepresent the ages of the applicants. We should thank any experienced seaman to set us right on this subject.

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.
Changes in Sept. 1812.

- Haymarket, Va. Thomas Noble, vice Elisha B. Evans, resigned.
- Skimmersville, N. C. Saml. Skinner, vice Silas Long, moved away.
- Boone c. h. K. Joshua Whittington, vice Jno. Love, resigned.
- Barbourville, K. Overton Baker, vice Gill Eve, moved away.
- Calland's store, Va. Jabez Smith, vice Addison Armistead, resigned.
- Granville, O. Danl. Baker, vice William Gay, resigned.
- Triadelphia, Md. Joseph E. Bentley, vice Isaac Briggs, resigned.
- Hartland, Vt. Saml. A. Fielding, vice David H. Sumner, resigned.
- Jemappe, Va. John Woodford, jr. vice Jno Woodford, resigned.

New Offices established in September, 1812.

- Marion in Twigg's county, Ga. Martin Hoyle Postmaster.
- Miller's ferry, Randolph county, Illinois T. Newton E. Westfall, do.
- Yancy's mills, Albemarle county, Va. Ralph H. Yancy, do.
- Mamoronock, West Chester county, N. Y. David Rodgers, do.
- Oakham, Worcester county, Mass. Joseph Robes, do.
- Becket, Berkshire county, Mass. Asa Baird, do.
- Ewingville, Christian county, K. Finis Ewing, do.
- Mouth of Black River, Washington county, O. Jno. S. Reid, do.
- Oblong society, Litchfield county, Conn. M. Hetherick, do.
- New River ferry, Green Briar county, Va. Aaron Holloway, do.
- Aquia Run Mills, Falmouth Co. Va. Aaron Holloway, do.

OF PITTSBURG. (PA.)
FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Pittsburg is an inland town in the state of Pennsylvania, situated at the confluence of the two rivers Monongahela and Alleghany, which make the river Ohio, or Le Belle Riviere, (so called by the French), in lat. 40° 30', long. 80° 30' miles nearly west of Philadelphia, and 25 miles from the city of Washington. It contains 1,000 good houses, and about 6000 inhabitants; a compact town, surrounded by mountainous grounds, very healthy, with most romantic views. It has nine handsome churches and places for public worship, which are well filled on the Sabbath, and attended with great decorum. There are two banks in high reputation and which afford the government great aid in its present operations. The mountains near this place are filled with the finest coal, delivered at five cents per bushel, and stone of different kind, for building and for the grind-stone

They have also marble, which receives the most elegant polish, and equal to any in the world. It is also surrounded by a very rich agricultural country, and the abundance brought to market surprises and delights for its cheapness and variety, while the rivers supply a profusion of most delicious fish. The inhabitants are little more than half of them native Americans—the others are from various parts of Europe, some of whom came to the country before the revolution. They consist of a number of respectable professional men, of many merchants, but principally of mechanics; and, take them altogether, it may be said they are the most industrious collection inhabiting any town in America. The industry of Pittsburg is exhibited in four very large glass works constantly in blast; two others now building; two iron foundries for the casting of cannon, shot and shells of all sizes, the other castings are what are common in various parts of the nation (except the smoothing iron and taylor's gosse) and are made here in great perfection, and transported to the seaports profitably. From these foundries the government may be supplied with all their cannon, shot and shells for the frontier and Orleans, by way of the river, at a less expense than they could be brought here from Philadelphia. There is also one large building for drawing wire (believed to be the only one in our country) and which is made in great perfection, and superior to any imported. The various other mechanical branches carried on here in almost every street; and nearly every other house, are too numerous to describe, and serve to make this place the Birmingham of the United States. Of the inhabitants, many of the men are highly accomplished gentlemen—men of education and science; very hospitable to strangers, and remarkably social to each other, without that illiberal distinction of ranks which is an hindrance to the happiness and prosperity of any people. The women are remarkable for regularity of features and fine forms, not above nor below the proper size; there are not to be found among them either dwarfs or amazons—but more real beauty, and that which is looked for in women, than in many other towns I have visited—they are polite and well read—they converse with facility, ease and propriety on almost any subject, and they have also a very just taste for the fine arts: in music, (vocal or instrumental) dancing, drawing, painting or needle work, they are not excelled in any of our largest cities—and in all things are truly accomplished.

I consider it a duty which I owe to my country to give this (though a hasty) sketch of this desirable place as information, and very much regret that my avocation, and the short time I have been here, would not permit me to go more into detail—nothing here at least has been over drawn, but much underrated for want of time and opportunity to do justice to it.

An Officer of the Army.

DIED,
On the 5th ult. at his seat on Wilmington Island, near Savannah, (Geo.) JOSEPH BRYAN, Esq. a few years ago a Representative in Congress from the state of Georgia.

LINES

On hearing that St. John Borlase Warren had sailed for the shores of Columbia, with a fleet of ships of war, to negotiate for peace.
Hark! the war-dogs are slipp'd, and havoc's the word—
We negotiate now at the point of the sword;
And driv'n to the measure, we still must lament
The horror and blood which may mark the event.
Yet, what friend to his country would dare to retract,
Though our towns should be burnt and our villages sack'd;
*For the mercies of Britain we long since have known,
Her favors are serpents—her bread is a stone.
Too long we have borne injurious decrees,
Too long, have succumb'd to the tyrants of seas:
Rouse, COLUMBIANS, rouse! To your country be true,
Keep your insults from Britain forever in view;
Should they conquer—Americans, pity your slaves,
For such you would be to the despots of waves:
And howe'er they might polish or gild o'er the chain,
The disgrace and the rivets would ever remain.
Then gird on your armor—'tis for freedom you fight,
Take your enemy's motto—"For God and my right!"
Do you need an incentive? Take the frontiers in view,
Mark the hellish career of the British-brib'd crew;
See thirsting for blood these men-tygers advance,
Their path is destruction—death lurks in their glance:
They sweep like a whirlwind, and manure the plain
With innocent victims by tomahawk slain.
And this is the work of that ill-govern'd isle,
And these are the curses they bring on our soil!
Are ye men? Are ye soldiers? Prepare for the fight—
And let your loud war-cry be "GOD AND OUR RIGHT!"
*Witness Sir Hyde Parker's "Floating Hell," as the sailors used to call it; it is ascertained that eleven thousand persons perished on board the guard-ships!
The motto of England is "Dien et mon droit."
From the New York Statesman.
"The course of our country is a lying press. It is the tool of traitors and enemies—of demagogues, hypocrites and tyrants. Good men dread it as a scourge, and villains fly to it for refuge. It is the engine with which corrupt ministers bear down and oppress millions of people; and it is the chemical agent by which they whiten their own spotted characters, and heaudeb the fair fame of sages and patriots. It is the favorite instrument by which the devil conducts his infernal machines against freedom, morals, religion, and all the blessed institutions

of a happy nation. This is the source of our present degraded, fallen, miserable condition; and our only hope for relief is in the honesty and firmness of the people in the present interesting crisis."

VERMONT PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the Republican Members of the Legislature of Vermont, holden at J. Person Hall, in the State-House in Montpelier, on the evening of the 9th day of October, A. D. 1812, the following was unanimously adopted.

In times of danger from abroad it is our most important duty to strengthen the government of our country with the confidence of the people, and to support, to the utmost of our power, those political guardians who have already by their measures given us a full pledge of their attachment to the Republican principles of our constitution, who have labored with unwearied fidelity to preserve us from the entangling alliances and destructive broils of Europe, who by the most patient forbearance have evinced their love of peace while consistent with safety and honor, and when peace had become dishonorable and dangerous, have with promptitude relied upon the patriotism of the people in an appeal to arms, and have adopted all the wisest means, within the compass of constitutional power, to ensure success and to promote that confidence of the people in their government which is alone wanting to crown their efforts with vic'ry.

Such are our present rulers, and these are our reasons for granting them our support. And although a respectable sister state has thought proper to present, for the consideration of the public, a different nomination, as more likely to effect a union of sentiment, to benefit commerce and insure peace, yet we do not believe that those who have so long borne with aggressions for the sake of peace, and that those who have not hesitated to encounter the dangers of war for the protection and acknowledgment of commercial rights are to be accused of hostility to commerce. And as to unity of sentiment we have no doubt but all those who are friendly to the principles of republican government will soon be united; much sooner than were they to listen to those whose lust of power nothing but the slavery of their country can satisfy, and whose bitterness of slander no laws consistent with rational liberty can control; and by deserting old and tried friends, furnish an American proof of the ingratitude of republicans.

Therefore resolved, That under these circumstances we feel it our incumbent duty, at the ensuing election of first and second magistrates of the Union, to support
JAMES MADISON, as PRESIDENT, and
ELBRIDGE GERRY, as VICE-PRESIDENT, of the United States.

ELIHU LUKE, Chairman.
URIEL C. HATCH, Sec'y.

* There were 134 members present.

FOR THE FRIENDS OF PEACE.

From the Greensburg, Pa. Register.
Gentlemen and fellow-Citizens,

Having discovered my name on a ticket formed by a meeting, styling themselves friends to union, peace and commerce, I avail myself of this method to communicate my sentiments to the public. However disagreeable it may be, the situation I feel myself placed in at present, loudly calls for it, which I shall do without courting the favor or fearing the frowns of any party.

1st. I am decidedly in favor of a democratical form of government.

2d. I am decidedly in favor of supporting our general government, and the measures which they have adopted.

3d. I am firmly of opinion that it would be bad policy, and also an act every way calculated in its nature to be injurious to the interests of our common country not to do so.

I am firmly of opinion that sufficient causes for war with both of the belligerents, and also our savage enemies, existed before its declaration, and although I should have been better satisfied if our country had been in a better state of defence, yet, as government were brought into such circumstances as that they must either declare war, and support our national honor and independence, or let it sink by a painful, shameful and disgraceful submission to the avarice and tyranny of our insatiable adversaries; I heartily acquiesce in their choice. And I think, in a national point of view, we should submit to it, and support the government with such energy and spirit, as will effectually convince our enemies that we are an united free and independent people, and that we are determined to support our independence against every invader of our national rights, although it should be at the expense of our lives and properties. I think, fellow-citizens, we are nearly brought to the turning point,—if we divide, we fall an easy prey to our enemies; but if we are united, we will, under the protection of the King of kings, and Governor of all the nations of the earth, not only be able to combat with, but bring into subjection every insulting or invading foe.

JOSIAH MOORHEAD.
October 5, 1812.

Pittsburg, October 9.

By the Express Post from Portage, the Head Quarters of General Wadsworth, about 50 miles from Cleveland, we are happy in having it in our power to contradict the report in circulation of the defeat and massacre of a detachment from Gen. Perkins's command at the river Huron. The circumstances related to us, and which may be depended upon, are as follows: Gen. Perkins had detached Capt. Cotton, with a party of 90 men, to the Peninsula of Sandusky, to secure some salt said to be there—on the arrival of the party they discovered some Indians, whom they immediately attacked—the Indians retreated until they were joined by another party, when a brisk fight took place, and had it not been for some misunderstanding of the orders, it is probable the whole of the Indians would have been killed and taken, as our men had outflanked and nearly surrounded them—it is, however, satisfactory to add, that the Indians were beaten, several scalps taken, and, although the number killed could not be correctly ascertained, there is no doubt but their loss greatly exceeded ours, which was 6 killed and 10 wounded, none of them dangerously. Capt. Cotton had returned to camp.

It is with pleasure we add, that the report of Mr. James Root, who formerly resided in this town, being killed in the battle, is not true. He has returned un-

hurt, and his conduct and bravery are spoken of in the highest terms of approbation.
Gazette.

Chillicothe, (Ohio) Oct. 14.

Extract of a letter from his excellency R. Meigs, to a gentleman in this place, dated

"URBANA, Oct. 8, 1812.

"Our army of Ohio is encamped at Manary's, four miles from the Indian villages. General Harrison and general Tupper, when they arrived at Fort Defiance, found the Indians fled—and the British artillery supposed to be taken by water down the Maume. Gen. Harrison was on Sunday last pressing down the Maume, hoping to cut off their retreat to Brownstown. Two hundred waggons marched from St. Mary's 3 days ago with biscuit, flour and bacon for Defiance. Fort Wayne is again besieged by Indians. The troops of Ohio general Harrison does not wish to advance farther than Manary's until he orders. We have with us a travelling forge, 3 ammunition waggons, 4 pieces of artillery, 1200 troops, one company of spies, one company of dragoons, and at last have tents and camp equipage in good order. I shall join the army to-morrow."

CANANDAIGUA, Sar. Exc. Oct. 10.

GALLANT EXPLOIT.

The western stage has just arrived, and brings us some interesting intelligence, which we hasten to lay before the readers of the Messenger. It appears that the brave sailors who had but just arrived on the lakes, with other volunteers, in all amounting to 200 men, went from Buffalo on the night of the 8—9 inst. in boats, and took the British vessels, the brig Adams (surrendered at Detroit) and the Caledonia, which were then lying under the protection of the British Fort Erie. They completely succeeded in taking the vessels and 50 prisoners, and brought them to Black Rock, and run them aground. This was about 3 in the morning. The battery opposite Black Rock commenced a dreadful fire upon the vessels; as major Wm. H. Cuyler, aid to Gen. Hull, and major Mulhany, of the 23d regulars, were riding down the beach, a shot from the battery struck major Cuyler, and instantly killed him. It is with much regret we announce this termination of the services of a brave, active and useful officer. And we regret that so glorious an achievement should have produced such a misfortune. Two of the volunteering party were killed, and seven wounded.

When the stage left Buffalo yesterday morning, the firing from the British continued incessantly. We shall soon hear what was the effect.

Such is the valor of Americans when properly directed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are respectfully requested to forward to us, in the manner most convenient to them, the arrears and advance of payment on their respective subscriptions, and thereby save us the disagreeable alternative of suspending the transmission of our paper to them at this interesting period.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the city commons, a black horse, about nine years old, has three white saddle spots on his right and one on his left side, a small lump under his chin at, near the roots of his tongue. Whoever will take up and return to the subscribers, the above described horse, shall be paid the above reward and no questions asked.

TOPPAN WEBSTER.

October 2—

MISS NUTTING

Wishes to inform the Ladies of Washington and Georgetown, that she will open, this day, an assortment of MILLINERY at M. Lutz's, opposite Davis's Hotel, where she intends carrying on the Millinery business. Also, the Fellese, Corsett and Fancy Dress Making.
October 22—31

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the eighth of October inst a Negro man, who calls himself Nathan, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, had on when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, formerly a coat, with yellow buttons, and osanburg shirt and trousers. He is straight and spare made, has three small scars on his forehead, and one on his left cheek bone, right opposite huwey, which he says were occasioned by the flash of gun powder. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. John Benson, living on the Eastern shore, near Pocomoke river, by whom he was sold to a Mr. Christopher, from Georgia, some time in the month of August last, from whom he made his escape at the Blue Ridge Mountains. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.
SOLOMON GROVES, Sheriff of A. count.
Annapolis—Oct. 22—1812.

JOHN S. BRIDGES.

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER OF CORDIALS.

Opposite William Morgan's Grocery Store, Bridge Street, George Town.

Respectfully acquaints his friend and the public, that he can supply them with Cakes of various descriptions, Confectionary, Fruits, Jellies and Cordials, and Hops, by a due attention to best qualities, and moderate charges, to receive a share of their patronage.
Oct. 22—

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILLIAM and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, esq deceased, at Public Sale of the premises on Saturday the 14th day of November next at the residence of the said deceased, containing about seven hundred acres of land, three hundred acres at least in wood and fine timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well cultivated, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is as desirable a Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 18 miles from Georgetown and the city of Washington, 5 from Mount Vernon court house, and within 5 miles of the Potomac river.

A full description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property.

The terms of sale, which will be accommodated, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, District of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale.

THO. TURNER, } Executors
SAM'L TURNER, }

October 8-18

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors,
S. ELIOT, Jr. Cashier.

Sept 24-7N.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand Dollars.

Present price of Tickets \$8 50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9. Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class.

Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria, October 1.

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of hating and fuling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forwarn all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB,
DAN'L BUSSARD & Co
Georgetown, Aug. 13-

BLACK VARNISH

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID OIT, Washington city, Dr. O'NEILL & CO. BOHANNAN, Georgetown and Richard Little, Alexandria.

Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and shoes, and none here before offered to the public has become more highly valued than the *Shining Liquid Blacking*, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the *Shining Liquid Blacking* is susceptible of a fine gloss, but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to destroy its lustre, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever.

The *BLACK VARNISH* which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the inestimable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in a tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, & found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is *Water Proof*, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which this Varnish may be applied, together with its pliability, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.
Solely by DAVID OIT, & Co.
Pennsylvania avenue.
September 10-1847

JOSEPH WARD, TAYLOR,

Near the Navy Yard,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in his line, and from his professed knowledge of the business, hopes to share his part of the public patronage. Naval and military uniforms made up in the nicest and most fashionable manner, on the best terms.

N. B. He has on hand a small assortment of superfine cloths and casimires at the most reduced prices.
Oct. 15-

WASHINGTON BREWERY.

BOTTLED BY NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

The subscribers having commenced their season's brewing, have now ready for delivery a stock of MALT LIQUOR, of superior quality, fit for family use.

Orders received by Daniel Rapin, Capitol Hill, and at the Brewery, where the public may be supplied with yeast and grains on Mondays and Thursdays.

J. W. COLLETT, & Co.
Oct. 15-1847

JOHN WRIGHTMAN

Has just received, and is now opening at his store on Pennsylvania Avenue,

Near Davis's Hotel,

A general assortment of FALL GOODS,

Amongst which are the following:

Superfine cloths &c. Domestic Cotton
com. do. Domestic superfine
Flannels cloth and casimires
Kerseys Ribbands
Plains White and black silk
Shirting Cotton gloves
Irish linen Lace veils and necker-
Casimires and Cords chiefs
Woolen Coats Cotton hose
Gingham Cotton crapes of vari-
ous colors
Leno Muslin Hatters cords and vel-
vet
Black Lustrating
Stockinet
Diaper
Baskets
Which he offers for sale at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.
Oct. 20-9c

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

ON Friday the 23d inst at 11 o'clock A. M. agreeably to the Will of Mr. Joseph Carleton, late of Georgetown, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale at Situmway's tavern near the Navy Yard, the following valuable LOTS in the city of Washington, lying contiguous to the Navy Yard. The terms of sale are a credit of 6 and 12 months for the purchase money, the purchaser to grant notes, negotiable at any of the Banks of Washington or Georgetown, with approved endorser, bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole money is paid, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser by a deed of bargain and sale, all the right and title to the premises which the deceased possessed, as authorized by the Will. The title papers, to be seen at the Counting Room of the subscriber in Georgetown, will show that this title is perfectly good, viz.

In square No. 799 Lot No. 13
do. 821 1
do. 874 8
do. 878 21 22 23 24 25
do. 902 4
do. 949 15 20 21 22
do. 950 25 27 29
do. 994 1
do. 995 1 2 3 26 27 28
do. 996 29 30
do. 1000 1 10
do. 1077 the most northern half of lot No. 19

And the following which are Leased on Ground Rent:
In square No 977, the most southern half of Lot No. 19.
the most southern half of Lot No. 27.
and Lots No. 18 and 24
In square No. 1001, Lot No. 12.

JOHN LAIRD, Executor of the Will of Joseph Carleton deceased
Georgetown October 8-18

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and course recently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Brown, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio.

DANIEL CALL, Executor of the last will and Testament of Rob. Means, dec'd.
Richmond, July 19-18

DUPORT'S BALL

WILL be on Friday next. Tickets for gentlemen one dollar. Ladies who are invited to the season balls in Washington and Georgetown, are respectfully invited to favor him with their company on that evening.
October 20

THE FREDERICK TOWN RACES

WILL commence on the 11th of November next, and continue four days. The purses are not yet divided, but they will be as good as a year hence run for in that place.
Fredericktown, Oct 14-

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber of Fairfax district, South Carolina, near Wincborough, a Negro Man named T. RELETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a ruddy complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester or state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Ruben, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Edler, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1841. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him.
JOHN LOWRY.
September 29-18

NOTICE.

REAL PROPERTY IMPROVED,
In a desirable situation, in the city of Washington, will be exchanged for Negro Men, accustomed to plantation work, and of good character. Enquire of the editors.
October 20

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

The subscribers will please to take notice, pursuant to a resolution of the Directors, that on Wednesdays, the Library will, during the winter, be opened from half past three to five P. M. and not from 12 to 2 as heretofore.
JONATHAN S. FINDLAY, Librarian.
October 20

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 do. Match Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Flushing, 1 bale of Coating and Boeking Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drabs, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Casimires, Bedford & Princes Cords and Stockingets, Mole skin, Florentine and Sattin Waistcoating, Swanskins and Swansdown, lambs wool short and long Stockings & worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazets, Calicoes and seeded Muslins, striped do. Gambries and checks of every description
One bale of marble kersey, suitable for servants.

He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes
All of the above articles will be sold low for cash.
Wm. O'BRIEN.

N. B. I also carry on the Tailor's trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval Buttons. Three Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given.
October 6-1847

BANK OF COLUMBIA,

September 17, 1812.
THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst
Wm. WHANN, Cashier.
September 19-6w

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office.

THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.
JOHN MACLEOD

N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year.
August 27-

TO RENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT Adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years.
August 11-

A CLERK WANTED

In the Surveyor General's Office south of Tennessee.
He must be well acquainted with Surveying, Drafting Bird-eye Views of a country, Mapping, and writing with facility and neatness the ornamental hands for Maps. The necessary qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good moral conduct will of course be requisite. The duties of the office will require his punctual attention six hours in the day. The salary will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quarterly.

Application may be made in writing exhibiting specimens of the applicant's abilities in Drawing, Mapping and Writing, accompanied by respectable recommendations for correctness of moral character, and directed to the Purveyor's Office, Washington, Mis. Ter. THOS. FREEMAN.
September 22-1m

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next.
First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats.
Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats.
Third day or Colts Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats.

The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted.

On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse is run for, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers.

Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate.

The Course will be in complete order. Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shown a Plat of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which Stands can be obtained.

N. B. The members of the club are requested to meet at the Union Tavern, on the Monday evening preceding the races.
Sept. 17-2aw

Late Office of Account and Deposit, }
Washington, July 3, 1812. }

ALL persons holding the Notes of this Office are hereby notified to bring in the same for payment before the 1st of January 1813, as after that period the Notes of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches will be paid only at the Office of the Trustees in the city of Philadelphia; and those persons having balances to their credit are desired to draw for the same before the above period, after which they will be paid by the Trustees in Philadelphia only.
JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier.
July 4-18

PRAYER BOOKS.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Has now on hand a large collection of PRAYER BOOKS of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings.
Oct. 13

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday 13th November, at 4 o'clock, at McLeod's Hotel, the whole of Sq south of 173, with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, a and THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,
In sq. 118, taken as the property of James M. Langan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city.
Terms of sale cash.
JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Wasc.
October 13

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is One thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber.
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sec'y.
October 2aw 4w

A GARDENER

Wants a situation, who understands the various branches of gardening to perfection; also the farming business; would engage as gardener or overseer, or both, if required. Any commands for him at Mr. Main's Seedsman, High Street, Georgetown, will be attended to.
October 20 3t

(THE DAY FIXED.)

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.
(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.)
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.
1 Prize of 20,000 dollars \$20,000
1 do. of 15,000 15,000
1 do. of 10,000 10,000
2 do. of 5,000 10,000
4 do. of 2,000 8,000
15 do. of 1,000 15,000

10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class, }
20 do. of 500 dollars 10,000
30 do. of 100 3,000
50 do. of 50 2,500
2,500 do. of 12 30,000
8,050 do. of 10 80,500

10,684 \$212,500
14,316 Blanks—not 1-2 to a Prize.

25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.
1st drawn Ticket, 1st day, \$2,000
1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to 10 12
Next do. 2,000 do. do. 500
1st do. Ticket, 5th day 1,000
1st do. do. 10th day 500
1st do. do. 15th day 2,000
1st do. do. 20th day 1,000

1st do. do. 25th & 29th } each 500
1st do. do. 30th day } 5,000
1st do. do. 31st, 32d, } each 1,000
1st do. do. 33d and 34th } days
1st do. do. 35th day 10,000
1st do. do. 36th, 37th, } each 500
1st do. do. 38th, and } 15,000
1st do. do. 39th days }
1st do. do. 40th day }
1st do. do. 42d & 44th } each 1,000
days

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing
First drawn Ticket, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.
Last drawn 500 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in Tickets in the third Class.

The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorser.

All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class, will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.

The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having completed the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.

CHARLES SIMMS, President.
JOHN MASON
JONAH THOMPSON } Directors
ELI WILLIAMS }
GEORGE PETER }

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria.
September 24

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE, BY M. CARBY, Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union, A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, and a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States;
Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1-2 coloured.

Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Miss Howard, Married Life, or Faults on all Sides, 2 vols. 225 cents in boards,
And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society. Oct. 13

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

MRS. HOPKINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a BOARDING SCHOOL there, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air salubrious, and the surrounding country beautiful.

Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane), Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain Sewing, Marking, Netting and various other fashionable Fancy Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance. Bed, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter's board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. Hopkins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgements to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, the most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.
Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance.
Fredericktown, Sept: 10-1m1&UG

FOR SALE.

An Elegant pair of HORSES & A NEW CARRIAGE; With Harness Complete.
Any person desirous of purchasing can see the Horses and Carriage, at the Stable of Mr. DAVIS.
October 17-3t

SIX CENTS REWARD,

WILL be given for apprehending Nicholas Osborn, who ran away on Saturday night the 10 instant. All persons are cautioned against harboring him, as against such the laws will be put in execution.
JOHN MULLOY.
October 17-3t

District of Columbia

In the case of GUSTAVUS HOWARD, an insolvent debtor. Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said Gustavus Howard, that on Saturday the 24th of October instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. in the court room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the Act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the District of Columbia," will be administered to the said Gustavus Howard, and a trustee appointed, unless cause to the contrary be then and there shown.

Ordered, that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer previous to the time aforesaid.
By order of the hon. Buckner Thruston, an associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the district of Columbia.
WM. BRENT, Clk.
October 17-3t

NEW BOOKS.

Just received and for sale by R. C. WRIGHTMAN.
Vivian or Emile de Coulanges—Tales by Miss Edgeworth 2 vols.
John Bull and Brother Jonathan, by Hector Bulnis.
The Beauties of Hector Bulnis
Sensitish adventures on the Way to Rise, an historical tale by Hector Macleod, Esq.
Married Life or Faults on Both Sides, a Novel by Miss Howard—2 vols.
Temper or Domestic Scenes, a Tale by Miss Opie, 2 vols.
No 1 of the American Law Journal, by J. E. Hall, Esq.
See's List of the British Navy, &c. &c.
October 17-3t

A BALL.
Mr. DUPORT respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Georgetown and Washington, that his ball is fixed on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d inst. at Mr. Wm Crawford's Ball Room, Georgetown.
Tickets, at one dollar, to be had at Mr. Milligan's Book Store, Mr. Wm Crawford's Bar room, or at Duport's Snuff and Tobacco Store, Bridge street.
N. B. THE BALL will open at 7 o'clock with a new dance, composed or the evening, called TRIP TO CANADA. Mr Duport requests his former scholars to meet at the Ball room on Thursday next at 3 o'clock P. M.
October 17-3t

A TEACHER.
A single gentleman, properly qualified to instruct youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics, Geography, English Grammar and composition, would be glad to be charge of a school the ensuing year, in a genteel and healthful neighborhood. He is provided with the necessary recommendations. A letter to A. B. Hamrick, Virginia, will receive prompt attention.
October 17 3t

STOLEN.
FROG a house in this city, about ten days ago, A SMALL BOSOM DRK, Silver mounted, with a Red Silverooc cabbard. If any such should be offered for sale by suspicious persons it is requested to be stopped; a suitable reward for the recovery of the above will be made at this office.
Oct 17-3t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST, September 20th, a LIGHT SORREL HORSE, between 14 and 15 hands high, no shoes, white hoof, his two hind legs white half way up, a white on one of his fore feet, two white spots on each side of his neck by wearing the yoke, white star on his forehead, short switch tail, four years old last spring. The finder will have the above reward by applying to JOHN GLASCO, Washington city.
Oct 17-3t

PUBLIC SALE.
By virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, will be sold, at Mount Calvert, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince Georges county, on Monday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter, six negroes, of various ages and sexes, also, six head of horses, some of which are full blooded, and were raised expressly for the turf. The whole of this property will be sold, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of two hundred and eighteen pounds three shillings and two pence current money, with interest from the 25th of July, 1801, and also the further sum of one hundred dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest from the fifteenth of March, 1809, and all costs of suit, and other proceedings under this decree. The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same by the Chancellor. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.
TREMAM TYLER, Trustee.
October 17-3t

TO MERCHANTS.
TO Let that excellent STAND, for the wholesale or retail business, on F street near the Treasury Office, now in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Holman, consisting of a large Store, Counting Room, Cellar and Granary, with a Parlor, two Lodging Rooms, Kitchen and Cellar, on the rear of the lot. Possession can be had on the 1st of November next. For terms enquire of
JAMES HOBAN.
October 17-3t

A TEACHER WANTED.
ONE who can do well recommended, for society and attention, and who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, and the Mathematics, will meet with encouragement by applying to W. BREWSTER, a few miles below the mouth of Monocacy, in Montgomery county Maryland.
October 6-1847

PORT TOBACCO RACES.

The Jockey Club Purse, Two Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Port Tobacco course, on Tuesday the 3d day of November next; heats four miles each.
On Wednesday the 4th, a Purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be run for; heats two miles each.
Sept. 24-1aw1&UG

National Intelligencer.

VOL. XII | FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON CITY SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE No 1788

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor of this paper, finding its extensive concerns too multifarious for the superintendance of any individual though possessed of more industry and assiduity than he can lay claim to, has taken into connection with him in business Mr. WILLIAM W. SEATON, late joint-conductor (with Mr. Joseph Gales, Senr.) of the Raleigh Register. This arrangement, whilst it will leave the Editor at liberty to devote more particular attention to the Congressional Reports and Editorial Department of the paper, will, he hopes, ensure greater correctness and better typographical execution than heretofore. His best exertions, at least, with the aid of the superior professional abilities of his partner, will not be wanting to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which this establishment has been honored by the Public before and since it has been under the conduct of its present proprietor.

From and after the first day of November next, the National Intelligencer will be conducted under the firm of GALE & SEATON. Letters and communications, addressed as heretofore to Joseph Gales Junr. or to Gales and Seaton, will receive a respectful attention.

SALE AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at Auction on Saturday 24th inst at Mrs. Mary Lane's, sundry articles of Household Furniture, consisting of beds and furniture, carpets, tables, chairs, andrions, tongs, shovels, kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

Terms made known at the sale.
JOSEPH FORREST, Auct.
October 23--2

CHARLES COUNTY COURT.

AUGUST TERM, 1812.
ON application to Charles County Court, by petition in writing of Stephen Sanger of Charles County, for the benefit of the act or Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Stephen Sanger has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland. It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Stephen Sanger, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for three months before the third Monday of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear before this court, at the court house, in Charles Town on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Stephen Sanger should not have the benefit of the act of Assembly aforesaid as prayed.

Test, JOHN BARNES, Clk.
October 22 w3m.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the eighth of October last a Negro man, who calls himself Nathan, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, had on when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, furnished with a coat, with yellow buttons, and omanburg shirt and trousers. He is straight and spare made, has three small scars on his forehead, and one on his left cheek bone, right opposite his eye, which he says were occasioned by the flash of gun powder. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. John Benson, living on the Eastern shore, near Pocomoke river, by whom he was sold to a Mr. Christopher, from Georgia, some time in the month of August last, from whom he made his escape at the Blue Ridge Mountains. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees and other expenses, according to law.

SOLGEMON GROVES, Sheriff of A. C. Co.
Annapolis—Oct. 22—w3.

JOHN S. BRIDGES

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER OF CORDIALS.
Opposite William Morgan's Grocery Store, Bidge Street, George Town.

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he can supply them with Cakes of various descriptions, Confectionary, Fruits, Jellies and Cordials, and hopes, by a due attention to best qualities, and moderate charges, to receive a share of their patronage.

Oct. 22--

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the city commons, a black horse, about nine years old, has three white saddle spots on his right and one on his left side, a small lump under his throat, near the roots of his tongue. Whoever will take up and return to the subscriber, the above described horse, shall be paid the above reward and no questions asked.

TOPPAN WEBSTER.
October 22--

MISS NUTTING

Wishes to inform the Ladies of Washington and Georgetown, that she will open, this day, an assortment of MILLINERY at Mr. Peliz's, opposite Davis's Hotel, where she intends carrying on the Millinery business. Also, the Pelisse, Corset and Fancy Dress Making.

October 22--3t

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED
AT THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SALE OF CITY LOTS

FOR TAXES.
WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday the 17th December next at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the corporation of Washington City for taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz.

John Appleton, S. of sq. 506 whole D. C.
sq. 608 Lot 10
610 10
654 5
564 6
702 20 61 10

Samuel Blodgett sq. 125 Lot 5
sq. 178 lots 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
183 18
193 12 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 20
207 1 2 3 4 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

238 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
263 25
275 3 4 5 6 7

N 278 whole
280 lots 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
306 1 2 11 12
513 7 8 9

N 337 whole
339 lots 1 7 8 9 10
N 396 whole
398 lots 1 2 3 8
422 2 3 4 5
446 3 9 10 11
488 13 13
489 16
510 4 10 11 12 13 15 17 1

530 2
551 8 9
552 23 24
S 667 12 13
668 23 337 03

Stuart Brown, sq. 256 part 3
sq. 378 lots 2 5 39 18
Ball and Ford, sq. 325 lots 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
sq. 328 whole
383 do
412 do
467 do
471 do 337 03

W 471 do 324 84
John Basset, sq. 253 lot 23
sq. 321 lot 11
792 2 8 11
874 5 6 9 22 64

Jacob Cist, sq. 320 lot 2
sq. 333 lot 31 8 87
Wm. Campb. II, sq. 401 lot 18
sq. 172 lot 9
465 whole
468 do
469 do
470 do
485 do
496 do 303 75

Wm. D. Kin's heirs, sq. 83 lot 4
sq. 124 lot 4
506 whole
S 506 do 80 27

James Fenwick, sq. 439 whole
Thomas Fenwick, whole of sqs. 497 505
548 548 E. of E648 E549
sq. 631 13
667 3
672 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23

931 whole
1051 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19 90 25
Robert Hay, sq. 288 6 6 30
John Johnson, sq. 254 18 20 61
Charles Johnson, sq. 378 16 17 18 32

Charles Lowndes, sq. 293 14 19 20
323 3 4 14 113 46
Dominick Lynch, sq. 368 16 17 18
370 5 6 7
373 10
401 5 10 11
403 7 11
424 10 11 12
426 7 12
427 5 9
446 3
449 17 18 19 20
450 6 9 10
480 5
482 8 9 10
484 1
513 7 15
514 1 2 6 13 21 22 28
516 8
523 9
525 5 6 8
526 9 10
530 9 80 60

William Lora, sq. 514 5 21 23
sq. 515 4 8 19 24 25 26
Owen M'Dermot Rowe, sq. 253 6
John Mason, sq. 254 3 4

sq. 294 4
407 1 2
408 9 10 11
489 3 4
701 3 71 89
Jacobus Merson, sq. 326 whole
sq. 410 whole 41 76
Mois & Nicholson's assignees, sq. 54 9
sq. 72 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18
85 20 21 22
102 4 16 17 18
120 9 10 11
163 5 6 7 12 13 14
219 3 4 6 10 11
70 2 3 5
376 10 17 18
407 3 4 7 8 9 17 18
436 17 18
438 1 2 3
480 2 3 4
481 6 7 8
487 5 6 7 10
488 8 9 14
489 5 6 9 12
491 10 11 12 16 19 20 24
493 7 8
494 8 9 10
511 5 6 11 12 13 14 17 19 19
513 9 10 11 12 13 18 19 20 21
33 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 8

522 whole
523 1
531 3 4 8 11 12 13 14
551 6 7 10 11 12 19
552 25 26 27 28 29 30
553 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20
W 553 2
554 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
557 1 2 31 32 33 34 35
777 1 2 10 11 12 13 14
778 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
15
779 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
780 1 2 3 16 17 18 19 20 21 22
23 24

682 1 5
1125 7 8 9 10
1126 part 6 7 8 9
1127 9 10 11
1128 3 4 5
1129 10 11 12 13
1132 3 4 5 6
1133 7 8 9
1134 3 4 5
1135 9 10 11
1136 3 4 5 6
1137 7 8 9 10
1138 3 4 5
1139 6 7 8
1140 3 4 5
S 1140 6 7 8 9
1141 3 4 5 6
1142 10 11 12
1143 3 4 5
1144 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1145 9 10 11 729 78

John Mecker, sq. 86 lot 2
sq. 433 lots 1 6 7 8
455 12 13 39 65
493 6
Henry Massey sq. 452 1 2 3 4 10 11 11 60
Wm. Matthews sq. 488 2 3 10 42
Martin and Ward sq. 368 13 19 20 21
sq. 370 3 4
373 11
401 9
403 2
424 3 4 5
426 1 4 10
427 1 12
446 1 2
449 5 6 7 6
450 3
481 5
482 2 3 4
484 3 4 8
513 16 17
514 9 11 15
515 3 9 14 15 16 17 18
523 7
525 1 3 49 8
558 1

Odger & Burn's heirs sq. 518, 1 3 5 7
sq. 570, 1 3 5
572, 1
573, 2 4 6 873 40
John A. Oswald 456, part 7 5 46
Isaac Pollock 38, 19 20
256, pt 3
258, 17 28
288, 2 3
457, 2
533, 3 19 160 66

Pratt, Francis, and others, sq. 33,
lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24
sq. 84, lot 1
145, 1 2 7 8
146 1 2 3
147 4
168, 9 10 11
258, 6 7 10 11 12 15 16
whole of sqs. 266 268 269,
sq. 293, 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13
pt. 17 18
whole of sqs. 298, 299,
sq. 349, 1 2 6 8
whole of sqs. 351, 354, 384, 585,
386, 387, 388, 434, 435,
436, 464.

sq. 500, 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 31 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
41 42 43
part of sqs. 502 503,
sq. 504, whole
533, 13 15 16 17
whole of sqs. 540, 541, 542, 543,
545 546 E545, 547 E547,
549, S549, 591, 592, 596,
W604, W606, 297, 352,
473.

sq. 584, 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24
whole of sqs. 588, E590, 597,
sq. 630, 1 3 5
635, 1 2 3 5 6 9 19
638 1 2 3
639 1
640 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18
641, whole
642, 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 15
14 19
643, 1 4 5 6 15
E 643, 2
S 643, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 28
644, 1 5 7
W 645, 1 2 3 4 5
725, 13
756, 6 7 8
872, 13 14 15
898 8 9 10
973, 4 5 6 7 8 20 21
989, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18
19 20 21 22
991, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
995, 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18
1001, 4 5
S 1019, 1 2 4
1020, 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35
36 37 38
1021, 1
1022, 2
1023, 4 5 7 8 9 10
1024, 1 2 3 7
1038, 5 6 7 8 9 10
1045, 9 10 12
1046 2 14 15
1047, 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19
20
1048, 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23
1079, 2 4 7 8 9 12
1080, 1
1113, 1 2 3 4 5 6 *\$3457 12

*\$2182 30 of this amount (due from 1802 to 1809 inclusive) was heretofore distrained for, and an injunction obtained

in the Chancery Court of the District of Columbia to stop the sale, which injunction has not yet been removed.

Pateskie and Gardiner, sq. 231,
lots 2 24 27
296, 5 9 10 22
417, 11 18 27 35 39
499, 20 23 25
539, 13 14 21 22 \$33 60

George Pickett 319 2 3 4 5 16
345 2 3 4 16 15 60
Robert Pollard 378, 3 4 20 28
Jos. and Isaac Perkins 408, 1
533, 5 6 47 94

Walter Smith 348 2 5 6 15 60 51
Saml. Sterrett 291, 5 6 7
295, 1 2 6 8 21
411, 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14
15 17 19 20 21 23 25
26 28 29 30 31 32 33
34 35 36 37 38
499, 2 3 6 9 10 12 13 14 17
21
539, 1 2 3 5 6 10 12 15 16
17 18 20 23 24 25 26
27 28 \$203 66

Wm. O. Sprigg 489, pt. 7
pt. 503, \$12 60
Comfort Sands 368, 14 15
401, 3 4 12
424, 6 16
426 2 5 9
446 16
449, 4 9 10 11
450, 4 7 12
480, 7
482, 1 11 12
W 484, 1 3 4 5
513, 14 17
516, 16
523, 8
525 2 4
526 5
558, 5 7 \$35 74

Mr. Gies 38, 1 2
258, 4
378, 23
457, 3
490, 15 16 19 20 23
533 18 \$74 35

Anthony Van Mennick 458, 3
332, 12 13 16 \$21 12
Nicholas Young, whole of sqs.
353, 437, 391, 415, S415,
508 439, 709,
sq. 776, 1 2 9 10 11 12
777, 3 4 6
653, 12
808, whole
856, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 13 13
14

whole of sqs. N931, 932, 933
sq. 959, 7 8 9 10
1002, 1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14
1049, whole
1050 1 2 6
whole of sqs. 908, 909,
sq. 1009, 1 2 3 18 \$135 68

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms Cash.
E. MACDANIEL,
Col. 3d Ward.
Sept 17--w3m

NOTICE.
This is to give notice, that the Subscriber of Washington City, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington County, District of Columbia, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of ROBERT UNDERWOOD, late of said city, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, on or before the 30th April next--they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th da. of October, in the year 1812,
JOHN UNDERWOOD, Adm-
Oct 10--w3t

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT. AND DEFERRED STOCKS.
Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing interest from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly yearly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.
w. M.

RUNAWAY.
WAS committed to the Jail of Washington county, district of Columbia, on the 20th of September last, a Black Girl, who calls herself SARAH, and says she was sold by a Mr. George Hillary of Prince Georges county, Md. to a trader of Negroes, the name of whom she does not recollect, and from whom she made her escape. She is 5 feet 2 inches high, and slender made: her clothing hard to describe, being much worn. The owner is desired to come and prove her and take her away, or she will be sold for her jail fees and other expenses as the law directs.

C. TIPPET, Keeper of the jail
for W. Boyd, Marshal.
October 8--w3t

RICHARD DAVIS,

Sign of the Golden Sheaf, high street, Georgetown, three doors from the corner of Bridge st. HAS just received and has for sale, best superfine, fine and coarse, domestic and imported Cloths, Key-cymres, Stockinets, Flannels, Giensey Frocks, worsted Hose-cy, Cambric Muslins assorted colors Gords and Velvets, Indian Cottons domestic Fustians, 4-4th brown Linens, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention; and has as usual on hand an extensive assortment of ready made Gentlemen's Clothing and Clothing for Servants, and is constantly making and will make any description of Clothing for any gentleman from the best superfine down to the lowest grade of cloths our markets will afford, and pledges himself to give satisfaction to all who may be kind enough to give him a call.

In addition to the above he has Gentlemen's fine shoes, and a handsome assortment of Ladies and Misses Morocco.
October 1--w4t

MR. DUCHERRAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends opening a school at his house, in Jefferson street, next Tuesday, the 20th inst at three o'clock in the afternoon, where gentlemen will be taught the French language grammatically, and that he will continue every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the same time and place
Oct. 20--3t

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. DOVNE having taken that excellent three story brick house adjoining and in addition to the house she now occupies, is enabled to furnish genteel accommodations, and a separate table for ten or twelve members of Congress.

N. B. Has likewise four rooms which will suit a couple of families.
Oct. 20--4t

BOARDING.

Mrs. DINMORE having taken the house on the Pennsylvania Avenue, lately occupied by captain Speake, and having put the same in complete repair, and the chambers furnished with good bedding, will take ten or twelve members of Congress to board. The situation is convenient, being between the public offices and the capitol, making a pleasant walk to either.
Oct. 20--2w.

TO RENT.

A commodious two story Brick House, at present in the occupancy of Overton Carr, on the Virginia avenue. Possession may be had the first day of November next. For terms apply to
SAML. N. SMALLWOOD.
October 6--w3t

TRAVELLERS TAKE CARE.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
I had stolen from behind my carriage my trunk, between Alexandria and Occoquan mills, within twelve miles of the former and four of the latter; it was cut off a few minutes after the light of day disappeared last evening. The trunk contained a number of valuable papers, both of a public and private nature, a quantity of clothing, among which was a marine officer's full dress uniform, a pocket and memorandum book. The pocket book contained one hundred dollars in Virginia bank notes, also, a check drawn in my favor, from the Washington Bank, on the Bank of Petersburg, Virginia. The above reward will be paid for the detection of the villain and a restoration of the property, or, two hundred dollars will be given for the property alone, on application to Lt. Col. Wharton, of the city of Washington.
ALEXANDER SEVIER.
October 20 3t

APPLICATION being made to me, the

subscriber in the recess of Montgomery county court, as an Associate Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Zachariah Macubbin of Montgomery county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Zachariah Macubbin having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Zachariah Macubbin be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, weekly for three months successively before the first Monday in November next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Montgomery county court on the second Monday of November next to show cause, if any they have, why the said Zachariah Macubbin should not have the benefit of the sever. I acts as prayed.

Given under my hand this 24th of July 1812.
RICHARD H. HARWOOD.
True copy Upton Beall, Clk. M. C. C.
August 7--w3m.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

That well known HOTEL and extensive concern on Capitol Hill, lately occupied by S. Coolidge, fronting on the Capitol square and Maryland avenue.
For terms apply to Henry Jingle or Moses Phung.
Washington city, Sept. 22--wtf

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway, a dark Mulatto Man who calls himself JOHN HERBERT; he is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 31 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed were a flax linen shirt, a pair of tow linen pantaloons, a blue cloth hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing; he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, wears his hair plaited over his forehead and likewise tied behind, and says he belongs to a Mr. Josias Thompson of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff P. C. Co. Md.
August 27--w3t

TO THE
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Friends & Fellow-citizens,

The rapid approach of the election of Electors of a President & Vice-President of the United States, renders it the duty of the general committee of correspondence to make a final appeal to the good faith, public virtue, and political consistency of the democratic party of Pennsylvania. The appeal shall be short: we trust, that it will be effectual.

The nomination of the democratic party of the United States on this important occasion, presents JAMES MADISON as a candidate for the office of President, and ELBRIDGE GERRY as a candidate for the office of Vice-President. This nomination was openly, freely and deliberately, made or approved, by the republican delegates, from every state of the Union, with a single exception, who were assembled at Washington during the late session of Congress. It was made in the mode which has been long known, and uniformly practised, as the most comprehensive to embrace the sentiments, views and wishes of the whole union; and as the most efficient to secure harmony and co-operation, in the maintenance of the republican cause. It is also a mode which has been sanctioned by the acquiescence of the people, who were well aware of its adoption, before the late nomination; yet they never had, in any form, objected to its operation. It has been exercised in the present nomination of Mr. Madison and Mr. Gerry, with the concurrence and entire approbation of the democratic republicans, in every state, except one, and it has been expressly ratified and approved by the republican members of the Legislature of the states of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Virginia, New-Jersey, New-Hampshire, Kentucky, Ohio and Maryland.

Against this powerful and decisive display of political sentiment and opinion, the only dissenting portion of the republican family of the United States is to be found in the state of New-York. The secession is to be regretted, but neither to be feared nor indulged. It is too obvious for the reputation of New-York, that some of her prominent republicans have lost the awful remembrance of past suffering and suppressed the painful anticipations of future danger in the selfish solicitude to obtain, at the last as well as the present presidential election, the nomination of a candidate in her own favor. For this object, she announces to the world a determination, singly, and alone, to oppose, and, if possible, defeat the deliberate choice of every other state, in which a democratic majority prevails. In this pursuit she commits an outrage upon the principle and policy of all the states, but her conduct towards Pennsylvania in particular, has added insult to outrage. Not content with the promised aid of the self-created convention of federal gentlemen, recently convened in New-York; not content with the pledged co-operation of the self-delegated association of federalists which lately assembled at Carlisle; nor yet satisfied with the spontaneous devotion of "the British party in America to the specious pretences of her ambition," she has ventured to introduce her political missionaries, principally the officers of her government, into every county, in the vain hope to seduce, to alarm, or to corrupt the democracy of Pennsylvania from the path of honor and of duty. Let it, however, be distinctly and universally understood; let the approaching election incontrovertibly demonstrate that, whatever or wherever may be the guilty triumph of these unnatural alliances, of these nefarious efforts for the prostration of the republican, and the elevation of the federal party, the honest, enlightened and incorruptible democracy of Pennsylvania will never participate in the turpitude or in the shame of the transaction.

To the good faith, the political consistency, the public virtue of our respected fellow-citizens, we again appeal, when we ask, why should the deliberate, well-reflected upon nomination of Mr. Madison and Mr. Gerry, be revoked, cancelled and set aside by the democracy of Pennsylvania? Has the declaration of war furnished any ground for the change? The great body of the people of the United States, and the Legislature of every state, in which the democratic influence predominates, speaking in unison with almost every republican voice in Congress, have called aloud for war, as the only untried, the only remaining resource to vindicate the honor, and to assert the rights of the nation. Have the conduct and the events of the war shown that a change is necessary, proper or expedient? The war is just begun. While our national government preserves its republican form and spirit, there can be no accumulation of treasure, no enlistment of armies, no equipment of navies in the time of peace upon the speculation of war; and it is, perhaps, the concomitant inconvenience of the inestimable blessings of such a government, that its wars will always commence in a state comparatively unprepared for the supply, as well as for the discipline, of its public force. It is not the part of wisdom, or of candor, to shift the public plans from measure to measure, and the

public confidence from man to man, upon every vicissitude which the fortune of war may produce. If an unexpected disaster has occurred on the land, is it not converted into an advantage by the patriotic energy which has every where been excited, to redeem the pledge of national valor and virtue from the consequences of a cowardly, treacherous or treasonable surrender? If an invincible superiority of maritime force enables the enemy, at present, to prey upon our commerce, have we not exultingly seen, that, remove the disparity of numbers, & ship to ship, gun to gun and man to man, we may not only confidently cope with, but firmly expect to triumph over the tyrant of the ocean. It ought also to be remembered, on the one hand, that Congress could alone declare the war, and provide the means to wage it; while on the other hand to impute to Mr. Madison the failure of every military expedition, or the defection of every military chief, will be to place his popularity and fame upon a foundation on which no man of character would consent to have his own placed, and on which, fortunately for our country, neither during the revolutionary contest, nor afterwards, the popularity or fame of Washington were placed.

Will it be said, that the imperious consequences of the war, already suggest the expediency of a change in the nomination of Mr. Madison, with a view to promote the return of peace? The assertion fairly examined will prove to be unjust and fallacious. A state of war, indeed, will always, in some degree, be a state of suffering: but this effect must be compensated by a consideration of the motive, and of the object, for engaging in it. Is it in the sufferings of our farmers that we must trace the cause of change? Never did the abundant harvests of Pennsylvania find a quicker or a better market. Will the depression of commerce present the ground of change? Under the British orders in council, our commerce was annihilated except in those licensed channels through which it passes as freely and safely during the war, as it did during the peace; while the number of British captures has given us, for the first time, a consolation or indemnity for our losses, in the great value of prizes which have been, and, probably, will be captured from the enemy. In fine, do the complaints of the manufacturers or mechanics indicate the policy of a change in the nomination of Mr. Madison? Why, the war is the main spring of the hopes of every manufacturer and mechanic for property and wealth. Free them from the competition of British capitals in American markets; protect them at their homes from the incendiary agents of British establishments; and through the medium of their arts and industry, the second American war will bless our country with the means of perpetuating that independence which the first war so gloriously achieved. But if, to the farmer, the merchant and the manufacturer, peace is, as it ought to be, with every good citizen, a consummation devoutly to be wished; say, as every patriotic American will say, an honorable peace; and the best assurance for such a peace will be found in the nomination of Mr. Madison. His personal character—his public life—the enjoyment of honor and happiness in his own day; and the noble passion of a generous mind, to deserve the respect and gratitude of future times, all concur to present him to you as a negotiator for peace, not only the most able to conduct the negotiation, but the most interested in its success.

Here, fellow-citizens, we close our appeal to the good faith, the public virtue, the political consistency of the democracy of Pennsylvania, but it remains to recommend, with an earnestness and solicitude proportioned to the magnitude of the stake, the adoption of the most efficient measures to prepare and to conclude triumphantly, the business of the electoral election, which will be held throughout the state on the thirtieth day of this month (October.) You are now to maintain the republican institutions and character of our country, in opposition to a combination of the friends of an aspiring citizen, (Dewitt Clinton, who has deserted the democratic cause and party) with the federalists and the British party in America; acting upon the principles and plans of the years 1799 and 1800, as divulged by their agent, William Cobbett; and recently promulgated and sanctioned by the acts and proclamations of the government of Canada.

From the honor, principles and justice of every citizen named on the electoral ticket, by the convention at Lancaster, the democratic party would be entitled to expect a vote in favor of JAMES MADISON and ELBRIDGE GERRY, and it is with entire satisfaction the committee state that they have received from every district the firmest assurances that every elector on the republican ticket will vote for James Madison as President and Elbridge Gerry as Vice-President of the United States.

From the members of Congress, and the members of the state legislature, who concurred in the nomination of James Madison and Elbridge Gerry, the democratic party are entitled to expect a prompt and zealous exertion, to ensure the success of the electoral ticket.

From every independent, patriotic, incorruptible democrat, his brethren have a right to expect, & do expect, in the support of the nomination of JAMES MADISON and ELBRIDGE GERRY a display of good faith, public virtue and political consistency.

Under these auspicious expectations, and under the assurances we have received from every district of Pennsylvania, will the democratic party at this crisis, resolve, in defiance of internal & external enemies, to preserve the "Virtue, Liberty & Independence" of Pennsylvania, by the influence of their votes as well as by the force of their arms. We are, fellow-citizens, your sincere friends,

JACOB HOLTGATE,
JOHN BINNS,
JOHN GEYER,
JOHN PORTER.

Committee Room, Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1812.

From the New Hampshire Gazette.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

"I also will shew my opinion."—In designating the future chief magistrate of these United States, regard should be had to the circumstances under which the present came to that office, and the peculiar and trying situation in which he has been placed, both from the increasing aggravations of the outrages of the belligerents, and the apparently increasing attachment of a certain party among us, who make no mystery of their unalienable affection to the one now formally declared our enemy. Having witnessed the futility of negotiation, the voice of a large portion of those professedly the friends of the present administration, demanded a resort to the last alternative of injured nations. From the diminishing prospect of any arrangement, that should embrace the objects in discussion with G. Britain, the President recommended that the nation be put in "an armor & an attitude demanded by the crisis."—In pursuance of this recommendation, Congress made provision for the augmentation of the army (the navy also should have been included) and providing the munitions of war. In June, war was declared against G. Britain—From the actual situation of things, & the general knowledge of the result of all attempts to change it, for the better, it was hoped that foreign attachments and prejudices would subside, and the great mass of the people unite to support a struggle the most gross injustice had forced upon us. Contrary, however, to this reasonable expectation, party virulence diminished nought of its malignity—federal affection appeared not in the least weaned from mother England—they contended as earnestly for her right to monopolise the dominion of the seas, and exclaimed as vigorously against our own government for not succumbing to her inordinate ambition, for resisting her unjust, unwarrantable pretensions. As the situation of their only friend and last hope became more desperate, in equal proportion appeared the desperation of their means to succor her, and appal the national administration. It was expected this paricide attempt would have been met with unbroken front by those who had thus far pretended to be the friends of the existing administration.

What then must have been the surprise and regret of every patriotic, consistent Republican, to find a new enemy sprung up, and organizing under a name dear to Americans—to see a Clinton lend his influence to paralyze the national arm, and distract the public voice—seek to withdraw the public confidence from the men who had but followed the public spirit, as expressed from almost every section of the Union, in declaring war, and induce them to bestow it on him, with the deceptive promise that the national honor may be preserved and peace immediately restored. They do not pretend the war is unnecessary or impolitic—yet attempt to cover their designs with the pretence that it is premature—that a further time should have been allowed for preparation—As the war is declared, every patriot will co-operate with his influence to its vigorous prosecution, that it may have a speedy and honorable termination. Instead of this, these all-sufficient patriots are caballing for office, & proclaiming their exclusive pretensions to the confidence of the people.

We have never hesitated openly to avow our preference of Mr. Madison. We feel a solemn conviction that an exchange, at this moment would be attended with the most pernicious consequences—G. Britain would draw from it the rational conclusion, that so unpopular was the war with her that its declaration had produced the removal from power of those who had the temerity to withstand her innovations, and give them a bound which they should not pass—that their friends in this country increased in proportion to our difficulties, although arising from her war in disguise upon our commerce, her slaughter and impressment of our citizens, & her progressive encroachment upon our rights. If she finds those who have pretended to feel respect for our rights, & indignation at their violation, clamorous against those who would vindicate them in the only manner by which they can be any longer maintained, we may expect she will persevere in her monstrous pretensions, and can form no conjecture of the duration of the present conflict.—On the contrary, if Great Bri-

tain found the American people acting up to their professions, firmly uniting in supporting their government in the crisis demanding their utmost energy, we might rationally expect necessarily would compel her to return to a sense of justice, and respect for our rights. She knows that her adherents procured the war by their pertinacious adherence to her interests, inducing her to believe war would be undertaken by this government in no case whatever, she felt warranted in her encroachments, not heeding the result till the fatal die was cast. If now she finds government abandoned, she will then conclude the war cannot be maintained; that we must ultimately sue for peace on whatever terms she may dictate, and therefore will make no advances for a reconciliation. When too, she finds the man designed as the successor to Mr. Madison, supported by those who have been her fast friends in every exigency—who have declared she has done us no essential injury—who have declared her to be the world's last hope, the bulwark of our religion—the only barrier between us and subjugation to French despotism, will she not conclude the war is short of its object, and expect to see us on our knees, suing for forgiveness and restoration to favor?

But separate from all these reasons, one would imagine the republicans too well versed in the finess of federal electioneering to believe them sincere in their co-operation for the elevation of Mr. Clinton to the Presidency. Let federalists have one half the electors, and you will hear no more of De Witt Clinton than anathemas against him. Some, disdaining this hypocritical pretence of preference, have already nominated Rufus King—and he is the man of their choice. Mr. Clinton's friends will be woefully disappointed if they expect federal support, any longer than he is useful to them to divide the republican strength, as paving the way for their own ascension to power.

Such are our candid and honest views of the present contest between Mr. Madison and Mr. Clinton. We hope these remarks will be received in the candor with which they are written; then we are sure our momentary difference of opinion will not ultimately operate to the prejudice of the republican cause.

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Aurora, dated "Plattsburgh, 11th Oct. 1812.

"It is some weeks since we saw the snow cap hills of New Hampshire, but I did not expect we should so soon have it under our feet; a heavy snow storm commenced early this morning, and it continues to fall very fast; however it does not affect our Pennsylvania constitutions; the tents and marquees all around are pretty well covered with snow already, and there is no danger of the wind piercing beneath the selvidge. The troops here are in the most excellent spirits and health, and eager to enter upon a winter campaign.

It is not easy to ascertain the actual force of the United States, without access to the deputy adjutant-general's office—therefore I give only what is said in common conversation; on the east side of Lake Champlain there may be about two thousand five hundred militia, that is,

At Swanton	500
Burlington	2,000
West side militia	2,500
	1,400
United States' troops	3,900
	2,500
On the frontier west of the lake about 40 miles, militia	6,400
	1,200
At Greenbush about three thousand regulars	7,600
	3,000
	10,600

This omits all those on Lake Ontario south, as well as whatever may be on the line down the west side.

We her reports of the enemy's force also now and then; but you must perceive that if we can only guess at our own, that we must be very uncertain what's doing at the other side. Report says, however, that they have the following regulars—the 6th, 8th, 49th, 100th and 103d, each about a thousand strong—making

Prime troops	5,000
The Canada fencibles	700
Newfoundland fencibles	700
Glengary riflemen	600
	7,000

During the armistice the light troops attached to the 49th, were detached to Upper Canada; I believe they have not returned. The British 41st is in the upper country altogether. The Canadian militia will not be so quiet as in the revolution, as the British government has gained over all the priests, who are very active in the cause of church and king; and the impression made on the ignorant Canadians is very strong and full of prejudice against us.

Sir J. Johnson, whose family has been renowned as a leader of the Indians, has the charge of the whole of the Indian tribes of Lower Canada, and notwithstanding his advanced age, has been active among the savages, and expeditions may be expected from that quarter now winter has set in.

At the Isle aux Noix, which they have recently fortified, they have now a garrison of fifteen hundred men; that position commands the passage by the Sorrell.

At St. John's they have a garrison of five hundred men; and they have twelve gun-boats there on the stocks, besides having launched three or four already within a few months. One of our gun-boats, commanded by lieut. S. Smith, was lately upset near Cumberland head, and an elegant brass nine pounder lost; the vessel has been since raised, and is now undergoing repair.

With the exception of the eleventh regiment, the whole of the United States troops are excellently clad, the eleventh has not yet received its winter clothing; indeed they have had but an indifferent supply of summer clothing. I saw an extract from a New York paper, stating that one of the regiments now here had refused to march to Greenbush until paid off; I have spoken to some of the officers of that regiment, who treat it with the contempt that is due to calumny and falsehood wherever it originates; the inventors of such lies only speak what they would wish, they would see the swords of their fellow citizens turned upon their country, rather than upon the enemy. My own experience of facts and my knowledge of the gallant commander of the 15th, would sufficiently belie these rumors; the men of every corps have received their pay in due season, there may be a delay of a day or more during a shifting of quarters; but the district pay-master, Fakin, has had ample funds in his hands at all times, and if we have been a little clumsy in making out our vouchers and duplicates, it was what was to be expected and incidental to all new armies, and an undertaking to which men have not been accustomed. The 15th is proverbial for its good discipline, and wherever it is well endeavor to emulate for an honorable eminence in discipline, nor will they be behind, I am persuaded, in undergoing the duties of the field, when the shock of war comes."

From the Liverpool Advertiser of August 8.

After a long period of fearful suspense and anxious expectation, the dispute between this country and America has at length reached a crisis, of which we have long since expressed our apprehensions.

The President of the United States has issued a formal and unqualified declaration of war, without leaving any alternative to negotiation, or any opening to conciliation. The message of the President to Congress, preceding the discussions which ended in resolutions of hostility, has been published along with the declaration of war, and will be found in our last page. It is undoubtedly one of the ablest state papers which ever issued from the American government, and must be allowed by every person who is capable of exercising any candor on the subject, to make out a very strong case against this country. Some of the accusations against us are, of course, highly exaggerated, and others, perhaps, admit of a satisfactory answer; but till the other side is heard it leaves a most irresistible impression in favor of the American cause. Unless great allowance is made for the peculiar circumstances of the case, and a great latitude of conduct is granted to the peculiar emergencies of our situation, no reply to the charges against us has any chance of being heard. On the received principles of public law and international justice, we have no chance of justification.

It has now become a matter of anxious enquiry, what effect will be produced on the American councils, by a knowledge of our revocation of the restrictive decrees, which have produced all this mischief. Those who would never believe that America would be exasperated into spontaneous hostility, by any accumulation of grievances, now affect to think that all her warlike denunciations will end in nothing. The very first intelligence of our altered policy, they think, will as readily pacify her anger, as the sudden offer of a crust of bread will sometimes calm the rage of a provoked mastiff. This opinion, if it is not founded on very superficial reasoning, is at least authorized by no experience. We can derive no consolation from reflecting on the progress of the last quarrel which took place between this country and America. In a commercial Republic, the love of gain is a strong principle, but the national pride of rising greatness is often much stronger. We cannot forget the reasonings and the feelings which prevailed at the opening of the last American war; & we cannot contemplate without great dismay their extreme similarity to those which prevail at present. When the ministry of that time, by a transition which the proud usually experience when resolutely opposed, passed from the extreme of haughtiness to that of conciliation, every one must recollect the event. All the concessions which were then lavished on America, the smallest of which would have been sufficient to pacify her at an earlier period, were rejected with disdain when the sword was once drawn. After spending a hundred millions of

money, and a waste of human life which admits of no calculation, we were obliged to descend to conditions which America herself has not presumed to hope for in the beginning of the contest.



WASHINGTON CITY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS.

FOR CONGRESS.
Dauphin County.
James Whitehill 2636 John Gloninger 1462
Jacob Rucher 1949 Amos Slaymaker 766
The above, we believe, are all Republican, except Mr. Slaymaker.
John Smith is re-elected to Congress by a majority of 400 votes.

John Barker, Esq. is elected mayor of the city of Philadelphia, for the ensuing year.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS

Took place on Wednesday, the 14th inst. From Charleston district, Langdon Cheves is re-elected to Congress by a vote of two to one over his opponent. In the city of Charleston, the poll was

For Langdon Cheves	1199
John Rutledge	752

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman on lake Erie to the Editor, dated

Erie, Pa. Oct. 7, 1812.

"A day or two ago, a party of men from the state of Ohio, having occasion to go into the Peninsula (a point of land to the westward of the Sandusky Bay) for the purpose of bringing off the property of the exile inhabitants, fell in with a party of Indians, which they attacked, and after the attack their commanding officer retreated and left his subordinate officers not only to fight the battle but to get across the bay of Sandusky, as well as they could, without the use of boat or canoe, as he had taken all with him—and when the veterans had returned from the fight, they found they had not only to encounter the enemy but the prospect of starving, which was overcome by the bravery of two men swimming the bay—there has been but four men killed and three wounded—the Indians suffered a considerable loss—ten scalps being taken."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Breckenridge, Mr. JOHN MACDANIEL, Senr. to Mrs. ELIZABETH BEALL, all of this city.

THE NEW YORK COALITION.

We copy from a New York print of October 21, the following articles:

From the Statesman.

At a Convention of the Republican Committee, acting under the authority of the General Committee of Correspondence, appointed by the Republican Members of the Legislature of the State of New York, to promote the election of the Hon. De Witt Clinton to the Presidency of the United States at the ensuing election, held at the city of New York, the 19th day of October, 1812.

Whereas, a gross aspersion upon the political integrity of Mr. Clinton has appeared in "The National Intelligencer," and "Aurora," in the following publication:

[Here follows, at length, our article.]

The Committee pledge themselves that the above publication, so far as it relates to Mr. Clinton, is entirely false. We severally know Mr. Clinton, and declare, that his political sentiments are decidedly Republican.

*Wm. W. Gilbert, Tho. Adis Emmet,
Mat. B. Tallmadge, Benj. Ferris,
John M. Keason, Elbert Herrings,
Preserved Fish, Peter Wilson,
Gordon S. Mansford, Jno. H. Suckles,
Jacob de la Montague, Sam. Harris,
Richard Riker, Sam. A. Lawrence.*

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Sir—Arriving in town a paper is put in my hand, called the National Intelligencer, which contains the following article:

[Here follows the extract from the National Intelligencer, entitled "The New York Coalition."]

Although I am not a little surprised to see myself brought before the public in this new character, I should take no notice of it, were I alone concerned. As to the Caucus spoken of, and the part I am stated to have taken in it, the misrepresentations are not worth a denial, but as to the meeting said to have taken place between Mr. Clinton and a number of that Caucus, of whom I was one, it is so far from the truth, that from some time before the period alluded to, down to the present hour, I have never been in company with nor even seen Mr. Clinton.

I am, Sir,
Your Obedt. servant,
GOUV. MORRIS."

According to the intimation given in our last, having reflected on the statement signed by a person "called" Governor Morris, we admit that De Witt Clinton may not have made use of the words ascribed to him in the presence of Gouverneur Morris. But, if some deception, some gross equivocation, be not developed on the part of his officious defenders, we shall admit, with the frankness which becomes the Advocate of Truth and the Enemy of Fraud, that our informant has been egregiously imposed upon—and has placed us in a most unenviable predicament. We will only add at present, that the Committee of Clintonian Correspondence might have spared their trouble, or at least waited for a development of facts, before they plunged themselves to the falsity of our statement and the orthodoxy of Mr. Clinton's politics. *Audi alteram partem.* This matter shall not rest here.

Savannah, Oct. 8.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated October 3.

"Poor Capt. Williams is dead, and Colonel Neyman has had an engagement with the Indians, and killed fifteen, and lost only one man himself—he was on his march to their town; it happened in a pine barren, in the day time, and their numbers were stated to be about equal, but at night the Indians returned to the attack with their numbers doubled, but Colonel Newman had dispatched expresses to Col. Smith for a reinforcement—we have not yet heard of the result of the second attack.

"Col. Smith has retreated to the Block House on St. Johns.

"Yesterday an express arrived here with information that a thousand men are on their march from the upper counties to this place—God grant they may soon arrive."

Augusta, (Georgia) Oct. 9.

On Tuesday last a detachment of volunteers and drafted militia, under the command of capt. William Cumming of the Republican Volunteer Blues, marched from this place for Sandersville, where they are to join several other detachments and proceed to Point Petre, within four miles of the town of St. Mary's.

These men are a part of ten companies that are to take the field immediately, in consequence of an express received by brigadier general Flournoy from colonel Smith, commanding the regulars at St. Augustine. The purpose of this express states, that the Indians are becoming very troublesome in the neighborhood of his immediate station; that they are gathering in such numbers as to threaten the destruction of his army.

It is a further fact that orders are received in this place for a draft to be made of every third man in the country; and the same has been done throughout the state.

Hitherto Georgia has borne no material part of the burthen in the all-important contest now carrying on for the security of our common rights. However let the occasion but require the exertion of her physical prowess, and the world will see that there is a feeling within her bosom ready to mount upon the whirlwind and partake the storm.

New-York, October 21.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Canton, Allen, 34 days from Lisbon. By this arrival, we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington had left Madrid, with the 1st and 2d divisions of his army, to oppose the French General Marmont, whose force amounted to about 30,000 men, and who had proceeded from Burgos to Valladolid; and was reported to have reached Salamanca.

Marshal Soult was on his way to join King Joseph and General Suchet, in Valencia, whose joint force amounted to 60 or 70,000 men.

General Hill was marching to Madrid, to join the Grand Allied Army; and it was expected that a general battle would be fought in the neighborhood of Madrid in the course of 6 or 8 weeks.

Markets at Lisbon dull, particularly for corn.

Captain Allen has brought dispatches from Mr. Lear, late American Consul at Algiers, for government. Mr. Lear was at Gibraltar, and stated, that 18 Algerine Cruizers had put to sea, six of which were frigates of 44 guns; the remainder 36's and smaller vessels.

INTERESTING.

To the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.

Boston, October 18.

"Gentlemen—We have had no arrivals this day furnishing any thing of great importance.

"Commodore Rodgers's squadron has been spoken three days out; had met nothing.

"From the non-arrival of a ship which has been expected at this port for almost a fortnight from Halifax, we suspect an embargo there on carrels and licensed vessels which were coming to the United States; and we have had a report that an expedition was preparing.

"The report of the committee of the legislature made on Friday, recommending that the Electors of President and Vice-President be chosen in this state by a general ticket, was yesterday taken up in the Senate and negatived, 21 to 10. The majority are all democrats & the minority federalists."

IMPORTANT.

By the steam-boat which arrived yesterday, we received the following important handbill, from the Albany Gazette Office, dated Oct. 19th.

Copy of a handbill issued at the Geneva Gazette Office, Thursday Evening, Oct. 15.

INVASION OF CANADA.

S. D. Beckman, surgeon of the 13th regiment U. S. infantry, has just reached this village from Buffalo, which place he left on Tuesday last. He states that previous to his departure an Express arrived from Gen. Van Rensselaer, bringing intelligence that about 4000 troops, under his command, had crossed the river at Lewiston and at the headwinds 2 1/2 miles below, at 4 o'clock next morning; that the batteries on the mountain at Queenston and on the river below that place were taken possession of by our troops after a very severe con-

lict, and that about 1500 of the enemy were taken prisoners. The Express understood it to be the determination of our troops to make an immediate attack on Fort George, and as the cannonading had ceased previous to our informant's leaving Buffalo, it was supposed the Fort had surrendered. The troops at Buffalo were on the march towards Lewiston, doubtless with an intention to form a junction with the American troops at Queenston. Further particulars of this affair have not reached us.

BAD NEWS FROM THE FRONTIERS.

Repository Office.

Canandaigua, Oct. 15.

During the day we have been greatly agitated by reports of events said to be taking place on the Niagara frontiers, during the last few days. The editor has just seen a statement from under the hand of major gen. Hall, brought by a horseman directly from his quarters, and which the Gen. made for the purpose of correcting a false report which had got into circulation respecting an action fought at Queenston on the 13th inst. The General's statement is dated "Buffalo, Oct. 14, half past 1 o'clock, P. M." and says, "That on Tuesday morning (the 13th) about 1000 troops crossed the river, under the command of colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer; gen. William Wadsworth volunteered under him. In the action, colonel Van Rensselaer was wounded in the thigh, and brought off the field. Gen. Wadsworth was either killed or taken.

"The result of the action, from the most correct accounts, is, that the Americans had 400 killed, and 400 surrendered at discretion for want of ammunition."

Such is the substance of this unpleasant intelligence, as given by major gen. Hall, who had it from a creditable man, who was on the ground nearly all day.

P. S.—The person who brought the above belongs to capt. Stone's Bloomfield Light Horse, and was sent express by gen. Hall for a supply of ammunition, which there is said to be a want of on the lines. The barracks at Black Rock yesterday blew up, having in them a quantity of powder, which was set on fire by a bomb-shell from the British battery.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Alexandria, Louisiana, Sept. 6.

Two companies of the troops lately at Nacogdoches have been ordered on as far as Trinity, to possess themselves of and occupy that place until the arrival of the main force. From this place they will proceed with all possible dispatch to St. Antonio. The party increases every day—and the most sanguine hopes are entertained of complete success.

General Ryan's force in the vicinity of Mexico amounts to between 15 and 20,000 men—and it is supposed an attempt, if not already, will very soon be made on this last remaining prop of decayed monarchy in the west. Mexico taken, and the Republic triumphs!

A quantity of the wool taken from San Bruno, passed this place a few days since for Natchez. It is, we learn, to be exchanged for arms and other military stores, necessary to the more complete equipment and accommodation of the republican party.

Natchez, M. T. Sept. 23.

Thursday last the 17th inst. agreeably to general orders previously issued by the commander in chief, the respective corps of volunteer infantry and the drafted militia of this county, marched into Cantonment Washington, to be drilled and await the arrival of the other detachments from the rest of the counties, who are now on their march thither, and are daily arriving. It is expected that so soon as the whole requisition is made up and rendezvoused at the Cantonment, that they will be sent on a distant service; but not out of the territory unless an actual emergency calls for their immediate succor. The different corps of volunteer cavalry it is believed have not yet received their orders to repair to the place of rendezvous; but it is expected they will get them in the course of a day or two. Too much cannot be said in favor of the activity, zeal and vigilance displayed by the commanding officers, in disciplining, encouraging and ameliorating the condition of these men. The utmost harmony exists throughout the camp; and their only wish is, that they may soon be placed in a situation where they can have an opportunity of showing our enemies that they are brave and patriotic, and determined to defend to the last drop of their vital blood the liberties of our injured and dear country. We can venture to say, that the Ohio and Kentucky volunteers, who have so much distinguished themselves in defending our sacred rights, will not have eclipsed the Mississippi regiment when an occasion presents itself.

FROM HALIFAX, SEPT. 28.

"A squadron consisting of the St. Domingo, 74. Ad. WARREN; Poictiers 74; Africa 64; Junon 38 are fitting for an expedition, and are nearly ready. Destination, of course, unknown. An agent to regulate the exchange of prisoners of war is expected from the United States."

STATE OF ENGLAND

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in England, to a friend in this city, dated

LONDON AUGUST 12

"Permit me to say, in a few words, that language can give but an imperfect idea of the horrid state of this Island. Should we at home continue our war against old England, and support it with firm patriotic principles, in one twelve month she is ruined country. The want of provisions is really dreadful. Flour is up to 110s per bbl. The crops in the country have failed throughout, in consequence of the constant rains and cold. This day is as cold as a November day with us.

"There has been a great confusion here about American ships that have had permission to depart for America, with manufactured goods under British licences. Every possible means have been attempted by the government to lay hold of them, in order to hold the property until they could hear how the revocation of the orders in council would be received in America; but the licences having been granted prior to the receipt of the declaration of war, the government could find no pretext to stop the property, without forfeiting in some measure, the national character and honor. To day an order has, at length, been issued to permit them to proceed, I presume, from this circumstance, that the privy council and lord of the admiralty have made a compromise, as the latter gentleman claimed the vessels as a *droit* of admiralty. Many vessels that had sailed were brought back, but have to day received orders for departure.

"I hope soon to hear of some dashing exploit of our little but brave navy, and also, of our army in Canada. If we have not struck the blow ere this time, we ought to be sacrificed.

"The prevalent opinion here is, that upon the news of the revocation of the late orders in council, the U. S. government will relax in their war measures; but I am of opinion that when the President sees that those orders were not revoked in consequence of any remonstrance from our government, but from a representation of the horrid distress occasioned by those orders in the manufacturing districts, and the disposition throughout the island for rebellion, he will pay no attention to their professions. Now is the time to strike the blow, retrieve our lost character as a nation, and regain our rights so unjustly robbed from us. Notwithstanding this perfidious government is holding out a disposition to accommodate, she still captures our vessels and impresses our seamen. This day, the steward of the ship Swanwick, of Philadelphia, was impressed, after having exhibited his regular protection, which was torn before his face, and he dragged on board the Tender. Does not such oppression & villainy make the blood in the veins of every man boil, and call out for redress?"

"This we have it in our power to take, and now is the moment." *Whig.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Our subscribers are respectfully requested to forward to us, in the manner most convenient to them, the arrears and advance of payment on their respective subscriptions, and thereby save us the disagreeable alternative of suspending the transmission of our paper to them at this interesting period.

MASONS, ATTENTION.

A Funeral Masonic Procession will move from the Lodge Room of Washington Naval and Union Lodge on Sunday next at ten o'clock to Christ Church, where a sermon will be delivered by the Revd. Brother M. Cormick, in consequence of the death of the worthy and much esteemed Brother JOHN WILLIAMS, late a capt. in the Marine Corps, who fell by the hands of Savages and Negroes on the eleventh of Sept. 1812. All MASONS and friends of the deceased in Alexandria, Washington and Georgetown, are invited to attend.

Committee of Arrangement.

October 22—

20,000 Dollars!

The first drawn number on the next or 15th days drawing of the Vaccine Lottery will be entitled to one of the four capital prizes of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS which this splendid scheme contains.

To allow adventurers at much time as possible, to supply themselves with tickets, this important drawing will take place before next Tuesday week (3d November). The drawings however will afterwards be continued not less than three times each week, and will certainly be finished long before any of the other lotteries now drawing in this city.

THE VACCINE LOTTERY yet contains
4 prizes of 20,000 dollars
2 ——— 5,000 ———
8 ——— 1,000 ——— &c &c

Present price of tickets only ten dollars. Apply to SIMKINS & CALDWELL. Who have for sale a great variety of numbers in the Medical College & Susquehanna Canal Lotteries, both of which are now drawing in this city. Prizes in all the lotteries are taken for tickets the same as cash, or cash is given for prizes as soon as drawn. S & C keep back books of all the lotteries, and give correct information respecting them gratis to all persons interested.
Baltimore, Oct. 24—31.

A BALL.

Mr. GENERE has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Georgetown, and Washington City, that he will give a Ball on Wednesday, 28th inst. at Mr. Crawford's new assembly Room.

New cotillions will be introduced. Tickets of admittance to be had at Mr. Crawford's Bar room. Oct 24 2t.

DANCING SCHOOL.

Mr. GENERE has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will open on Monday, 2d day of November, over Doctor David O's Apothecary shop, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for young ladies. Days of tuition, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. October 24

TO LET.

A handsome well finished two story brick house, with suitable out-houses and garden, to accommodate a genteel small family. It is situated on 19th street west, (only two squares west of the War Department) at present in the occupation of Mr. John Haw. The terms can be known and possession had on the 1st of January, by application to

J. N. LENTHALL,

Oct. 24—2awif Near the premises.

A PLAIN COOK.

Any person having a clean cook they would hire or dispose of for a family residing in the city, will find a good situation for the servant, and a liberal price by immediate application.

For a Roman Catholic, or a woman from the country, something extra would be given. Enquire at this office Oct 24 3t.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS

With a genteel table for two families, may be had in a pleasant and healthy situation, near the President's House, if soon applied for. Enquire of the Printer Oct 24 3t

BOARDING & LODGING.

A few gentlemen may be accommodated with excellent boarding and lodging at Mrs. Odlin's, No. 6, in the Seven Buildings, Washington City Oct 24

FOR SALE.

A new erected Brick Dwelling House, situated in Bridge Street, near the Union Tavern, consisting of a large convenient store, about 24 feet front and 30 feet deep, a dry cellar under the same, well walled and paved, a parlor and chamber and two garrets.

Also a detached brick building in the paved yard, with a passage from the street, used as a kitchen, with a chamber and garret, as the whole were late in the occupation of Messrs. Mandeville and Canale, grocers.

Terms, approved endorsed notes, with interest. Apply to JOHN BRIDGES. Oct 24

MRS. MILLER

BEGS leave to acquaint the ladies of Washington and its vicinity, that she has taken the corner store of Mr. Van Ness's, adjoining his dwelling house near the Avenue, where she will this day open an elegant assortment of Paris and American made

MILLINERY

Of the newest fashions and latest importations to suit the season, consisting of bonnets and head dresses, and almost every other article to complete the lady's wardrobe. Ladies are requested to call and choose for themselves, there being too great a variety to summarize in a short advertisement. Among them are various colored crapes and silks suitable for dresses, & trimmings to imitate—every favor will be gratefully acknowledged and every order strictly attended to. She will maintain her study to please and accommodate those who favor her with their custom. Women acquainted with the business are engaged, who can be depended upon for neatness and despatch. October 24 3w

COLUMBIAN INN,

GEORGE TOWS,

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to that elegant and commodious four-story dwelling on Water street, near the ferry, where he has at considerable expence completely equipt himself for the entertainment of those who may please to favor him with their custom. The situation is healthy, convenient and agreeable; the house is large and in every respect well calculated for an inn; the rooms well finished, and furnished in a neat and comfortable style; the out buildings new and convenient. He flatters himself that in every respect his accommodations will be satisfactory. JOSEPH SEMMES. October 24—7t

NOTICE

A dividend and settlement of the personal estate of John Little late of Washington county, deceased, will be made on Tuesday the 4th of November next, under the direction of the Orphans Court, at the office of the Register of wills, between the hours of 10 and 12. Given under my hand, this 24th October, 1812. SAMUEL BROOK, Admr.

October 24—3t

FOR SALE,

8000 Acres first rate Land

In different tracts from 500 to 1000 acres each, lying on the Mississippi in the district of Baton Rouge, surveyed and patented in the years 1770 and 1772, and recorded in the name of the Subscriber.

ALSO,

700 acres in Randolph county, and 3000 acres in Harrison county, Virginia. 3400 acres in Kentucky.

For the above, property in this City will be taken in part payment; the residue in cash or good bonds. Particular information may be obtained on application to the subscriber. If by letter the postage must be paid.

OLIVER POLLOCK.

City of Washington, October 6—w1

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Partnership of Stettinius & Kneller has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm, and those that have claims against the same will please to settle with either of the subscribers.

SAM. STETTINIUS.

GEO. KNELLER.

Washington, August 25, 1812.

SAMUEL STETTINIUS

WILL in future carry on the business as usual in his old stand near the Centre Market, and GEORGE KNELLER is now making his arrangements to establish his business in the same line, which he will bring in operation in a few weeks, when both flatter themselves to accommodate most satisfactorily their friends and the public in general, whose liberal encouragement they likewise acknowledge most cordially and with the strongest sense of gratitude.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, esq deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday the 14th day of Nov. next that very valuable FARM in Montgomery Co, late the residence of the said deceased; containing about Seven hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres at least in wood and fine timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well for cultivation, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is as desirable a Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 18 miles from Georgetown and the city of Washington, 5 from Montgomery court house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property.

The terms of sale, which will be accommodating, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale.

THO. TURNER, } Executors.
SAML. TURNER, }

October 8—1s

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors,
S. ELIOT, Jr. Cashier.

Sept. 24—17N.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$8 50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9.

For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class.

Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria.

October 1

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

he subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of hatting and fuling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forswear all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB,
DANL. BUSSARD & Co
Georgetown, Aug. 13—

BLACK VARNISH

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID OTT, Washington city, Dr. ORT, & GEORGE BOHRA, Georgetown, and Richard Little, Alexandria.

Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and none heretofore offered to the public has been more highly valued than the *Shining Liquid Blacking*, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the *Shining Liquid Blacking* is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saline matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to sully its lustre, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever.

The BLACK VARNISH which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the inestimable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in a tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, & found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is *Water Proof*, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which this Varnish may be applied, together with its pliability, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.

Sold by DAVID OTT, & Co.
Pennsylvania avenue.

September 10—ta v&w&fN&w

JOSEPH WARD, TAYLOR,

Near the Navy Yard,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in his line, and from his professed knowledge of the business, hopes to share his part of the public patronage. Naval and military uniforms made up in the nicest and most fashionable manner, on the best terms.

N. B. He has on hand a small assortment of superfine cloths and casimires at the most reduced prices.

Oct. 15—

WASHINGTON BREWERY.

BOTTOM OF NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

The subscribers having commenced their season's brewing, have now ready for delivery a stock of MALT LIQUOR, of superior quality, fit for family use.

Orders received by Daniel Rapine, Capital Hill, and at the Brewery, where the public may be supplied with yeast and grains on Mondays and Thursdays.

J. W. COLLET, & Co.

October 15—1f.

JOHN WEIGHTMAN

Has just received, and is now opening at his store, on Pennsylvania Avenue,

Near Davis's Hotel,

A general assortment of FINE GOODS,

Amongst which are the following:

- Superfine cloths & se. Domestic Cotton
- cond do. Domestic superfine
- Flannels cloth and cassimeres
- Kersey Riblands
- Plains White and black silk
- Shirting Cotton gloves
- Irish linen Lace veils and necker-
- Cassimere and Gords chiefs
- Wasteating Cotton hose
- Ginghams Canton crapes of vari-
- Cambricks 4 & 6 4 ous colors
- Leis. Muslin Husbands cords and vel-
- Black Lustering vets
- Strawberr. Jaconet Muslin
- Shirtings Ladies and gentlemen's
- Plaids white & black silk hose

Which he offers for sale at the lowest prices for cash only. Oct. 20—9f.

PUBLIC SALE OF LOTS.

ON Friday the 23d inst at 1 o'clock P. M. agreeably to the Will of Mr. Joseph Carleton, late of Georgetown, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale at Shumway's tavern near the Navy Yard, the following valuable LOTS in the city of Washington, lying contiguous to the Navy Yard. The terms of sale are a credit of 6 and 12 months for the purchase money, the purchaser to grant notes, negotiable at any of the Banks of Washington or Georgetown, with approved endorser bearing interest from the day of sale; and when the whole money is paid, the subscriber will convey to the purchaser by a deed of bargain and sale, all the right and title to the premises which the deceased possessed, as authorised by the Will. The title papers, to be seen at the Counting Room of the subscriber in Georgetown, will shew that this title is perfectly good, viz.

In square No. 799 Lot No. 13

do.	821	1
do.	874	8
do.	878	21 22 23 24 25
do.	902	4
do.	949	15 20 21 22
do.	950	26 27 29
do.	994	1
do.	995	1 2 3 26 27 28
		29 30
do.	996	1 10
do.	1000	25 26 27
do.	577	the most northern half of lot No. 19

And the following which are Leased on Ground Rent:

In square No. 977, the most southern half of Lot No. 19.

do.	the most southern half of Lot No. 27, and Lots No. 18 and 24
In square No. 1001, Lot No. 12:	JOHN LAIRD, Executor of the Will of Joseph Carleton deceased. Georgetown October 8—1s

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Drown, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio.

DANIEL CALL, Executor of the last will and testament of Rob. Means, dec'd Richmond, July 19—1f

DUPORT'S BALL

WILL be on Friday next. Tickets for gentlemen one dollar. Ladies who are invited to the season balls in Washington and Georgetown, are respectfully invited to favor him with their company on that evening.

October 20

THE FREDERICK TOWN RACES

WILL commence on the 11th of November next, and continue four days. The purses are not yet divided, but they will be as good as any heretofore run for in that place.

Fredericktown, Oct. 14

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber of Fairfax district, South Carolina, near Wynnaborough, a Negro Man named TABLETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a awny complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Kubeau, a Pecheurman, again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fulcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1841. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him.

JOHN LOWRY, September 19—f

NOTICE.

REAL PROPERTY IMPROVED, In a desirable situation, in the city of Washington, will be exchanged for Negro Men, a customer to plantation work, and of good character. Enquire of the editors.

October 20 4w

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

The subscribers will please to take notice, pursuant to a resolution of the Directors, that on Wednesday, the Library will, during the winter, be opened from half past three to five P. M. and not from 12 to 2 as heretofore.

JONATHAN FINDLAY, Librarian. October 20

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROBE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 do. Match Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Flushing, 1 bale of Coating and Bocking Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drabs, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Cassimeres, Bedford & Princes Gords and Stockingnets, Molestrs, Floucentine and Satin Waistcoating, Swanskins and Swans down, lambs wool short and long Stockings of worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazetts, Calicoes and seceded Muslins, striped do. Cambrics and checks of every description. One bale of marble kersey, suitable for servants.

He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemen's, Misses and Childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes. All of the above articles will be sold low for cash. WM. O'BRIEN. N. B. I also carry on the Tailoring trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval BUTTRES. Three Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given. October 6—Jan

BANK OF COLUMBIA.

September 17, 1842.

THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst.

Wm. WHANN, Cashier. September 19—6w

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office.

THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.

JOHN MACLEOD. N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year. August 27—

TO RENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT Adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years. August 11—

A CLERK WANTED

In the Surveyor General's Office south of Tennessee. He must be well acquainted with Surveying, Drafting Bird eye Views of a country, Mapping, and writing with facility and neatness the ornamental hands for Maps. The necessary qualifications of diligence, accuracy, and good moral conduct will of course be requisite. The duties of the office will require his punctilious attention six hours in the day. The salary will be one thousand dollars a year, paid quarterly.

Application may be made in writing exhibiting specimens of the applicant's abilities in Drawing, Mapping and Writing, accompanied by respectable recommendations for correctness of moral character, and directed to the Surveyor's Office, Washington, on Mis. Ter. THOS. FREMAN. September 22—1m

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next.

First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats.

Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats.

Third day of Colts Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats.

The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted.

On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse is run for, there will be a Race by three years old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers.

Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate.

The Course will be in complete order. Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shown a Plat of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which Stands can be obtained.

N. B. The members of the club are requested to meet at the Union Tavern, on the Monday evening preceding the races. Sept. 17—2aw

Late Office of Discount and Deposit,

Washington, July 3, 1842. ALL persons holding the Notes of this Office are hereby notified to bring in the same for payment before the 1st of January 1843, as after that period the Notes of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches will be paid only at the Office of the Trustees in the city of Philadelphia; and those persons having balances to their credit are desired to draw for the same before the above period, after which they will not be paid by the Trustees in Philadelphia only.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier. July 4—1f

PRAYER BOOKS.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Has now on hand a large collection of PRAYER BOOKS of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings. Oct. 13

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday 13th November, at 4 o'clock, at McLeod's hotel, the whole of Sq. no. of 173, with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, a and THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, in sq. 113, taken as the property of James M. Langan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city. Terms of sale cash. JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Wm'd. October 13

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is One thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber.

SAMUEL RIDGUT, Sec'y. October 2aw w

A GARDENER

Wants a situation, who understands the various branches of gardening to perfection; also the farming business; would engage as gardener or overseer, or both, if required. Any commands for him at Mr. Mein's Seedsman, High Street, Georgetown, will be attended to. October 20 3t

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.)

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.

1 Prize of 20,000 dollars	\$20,000
1 do. of 15,000	15,000
1 do. of 10,000	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
4 do. of 2,000	8,000
15 do. of 1,000	15,000
10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class,	8,500
20 do. of 500 dollars	10,000
30 do. of 100	3,000
50 do. of 50	2,500
2,500 do. of 12	30,000
8,050 do. of 10	80,500

10,684 \$212,500
14,316 Blanks—not 1 1-2 to a Prize.

25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day,	\$2,000
1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to	10
Next do. 2,000 do. do.	12
1st do. Ticket, 5th day	500
1st do. do. 10th day	1,000
1st do. do. 15th day	500
1st do. do. 20th day	2,000
1st do. do. 25th day	1,000
1st do. do. 28th & 29th days	500
1st do. do. 30th day	5,000
1st do. do. 31st, 32d,	} each 1,000
1st do. do. 33d, 34d,	
1st do. do. 35th, 37th,	} each 500
1st do. do. 38th, and	
1st do. do. 39th days	15,000
1st do. do. 42d & 44th days	1,000

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing.

First drawn Ticket, the 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent deduction.

Last drawn 300 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in Tickets in the third Class.

The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 19,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorser.

All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.

The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having completed the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.

GUALES SIMMS, President.
JOHN MASON }
JONAH THOMPSON } Directors
ELI WILLIAMS }
GEORGE PETER }

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria. September 24

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE,

BY M. CAREY Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union, A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, and a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States; Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1-2 coloured.

Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Miss Howard, Married Life, or Faults on all Sides, 2 vols. 25 cents in boards.

And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society. Oct. 13

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

MRS. HOPKINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a BOARDING SCHOOL there, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air salubrious, and the surrounding country beautiful.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS. Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane). Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain Sewing, Marking, Netting and various other fashionable Fancy Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance. Bed, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter's board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. Hopkins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgements to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, best minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.

Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance. Fredericktown, Sept. 10—1mI&UG

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the high Court of Chancery, will be sold at Mount Calvert, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the following property, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of seven hundred and sixty two pounds, nine shillings and six pence current money, with interest thereon from the 25th day of March, eighteen hundred and nine, and all costs of suit and other proceedings under this decree, to wit: twelve valuable negroes of various ages and sexes; twenty head of sheep, thirty head of hogs, a quantity of tobacco, and a variety of household furniture, also, a tract or parcel of land, called Beall's Gift, and part of another tract called Mount Calvert Manor, both tracts situate, lying and being in Prince George's County aforesaid. The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same, by the Chancellor. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee. October 17—w3c.

PROPOSALS

By CRAMER, SEAR and EICHBAUM, Pittsburgh, FOR PUBLISHING

VIEWS OF LOUISIANA.

BY H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, ESQUIRE

CONTAINING,

1. An introduction, giving a concise view of the discovery—first settlement, and a discussion of the boundaries of the province of Louisiana
2. The extent and importance of Louisiana—general observations on the Mississippi River
3. The territory of Louisiana: (Upper Louisiana) face of the country—change which a large portion of it has probably undergone—climate
4. Lakes and rivers
5. Its natural productions—animal, vegetable and mineral
6. Soil—climate—of the part of the territory including the settlements—town and villages
7. Political divisions—settlements—population—Indian purchases—Indians within the settlements
8. Lead-mines of St. Genevieve
9. Indian trade, for furs, &c.—of the Missouri and of the upper part of the Mississippi
10. Resources—in agriculture—trade and manufactures
11. Government—Territorial laws
12. Manners and customs of the inhabitants before the change of government—effect of this change—historical epocha.
13. A concise view of the Indian nations—peculiar customs and mode of living
14. A view of the country on the Columbia—from travellers since Lewis and Clark—probable intercourse with the East-Indies from that river
15. An essay on the antiquities of the valley of the Mississippi

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing, amongst other articles, a journal of a voyage, by the author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri:—and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earthquake.

In this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive, but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already

National Intelligencer.

[VOL. XII.] FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE No 1789

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The Editor of this paper, finding its extensive concerns too multifarious for the superintendance of any individual though possessed of more industry and assiduity than he can lay claim to, has taken into connection with him in business Mr. WILLIAM W. SEATON, late joint-conductor (with Mr. Joseph Gales, Senr.) of the Raleigh Register. This arrangement, whilst it will leave the Editor at liberty to devote more particular attention to the Congressional Reports and Editorial Department of the paper, will, he hopes, ensure greater correctness and better typographical execution than heretofore. His best exertions, at least, with the aid of the superior professional abilities of his partner, will not be wanting to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which this establishment has been honored by the Public before and since it has been under the conduct of its present proprietor.

From and after the first day of November next, the National Intelligencer will be conducted under the firm of GALES & SEATON. Letters and communications, addressed as heretofore to Joseph Gales Jun. or to Gales and Seaton, will receive a respectful attention.

CHARLES COUNTY COURT.

ON application to Charles County Court, by petition in writing of Stephen Sanger of Charles County, for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Stephen Sanger has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland. It is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Stephen Sanger, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for three months before the third Monday of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear before this court, at the court house, in Charles Town, on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Stephen Sanger should not have the benefit of the act of Assembly aforesaid as prayed.

Test, JOHN BARNES, Clk. October 22 w3m

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the eighth of October inst, a Negro man, who calls himself Nathan, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, had on when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, formerly a coat, with yellow buttons, and osenburgh shirt and trousers. He is straight and spare made, has three small scars on his forehead, and one on his left cheek-bone, right opposite his eye, which he says were occasioned by the flash of gun powder. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. John Benson, living on the Eastern shore, near Pocomoke river, by whom he was sold to a Mr. Christopher, from Georgia, some time in the month of August last, from whom he made his escape at the Blue Ridge Mountains. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

SOLOMON GROVES, Shff. of A. coun. Annapolis—Oct. 22—w8L

JOHN S. BRIDGES.

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER OF CORDIALS.

Opposite William Morgan's Grocery Store, Bridge Street, George Town.

Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he can supply them with Cakes of various descriptions, Confectionary, Fruits, Jellies and Cordials, and hopes, by a due attention to best qualities, and moderate charges, to receive a share of their patronage.

Oct. 22—

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Strayed or stolen from the city commons, a black horse, about nine years old, has three white saddle spots on his right and one on his left side, a small lump under his throat, near the roots of his tongue. Whoever will take up and return to the subscriber, the above described horse, shall be paid the above reward and no questions asked.

TOPPAN WEBSTER. October 22—

MISS NUTTING

Wishes to inform the Ladies of Washington and Georgetown, that she will open, this day, an assortment of MILLINERY at Mr. Felix's, opposite Davie's Hotel, where she intends carrying on the Millinery business. Also, the Pelisse, Corset and Fancy Dress Making.

October 22—St

FOR SALE OR TO LET

That well known HOTEL and extensive concern on Capitol Hill, lately occupied by S. Coolidge, from ing on the Capitol square and Maryland avenue.

For terms apply to Henry Ingle or Mosca Young. Washington city, Sept. 22—wtf

PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday the 17th December next at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof (not less than a lot) as will be necessary to satisfy the corporation of Washington City for taxes due thereon up to the year 1811 inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber, viz.

John Appleton, S. of sq. 505 whole D. C. sq. 608 Lot 10 61 10
610 10
634 5
664 6
702 20
Samuel Blodgett sq. 125 Lot 5
sq. 178 lots 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

183 18
192 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 19 20
207 1 2 3 4 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

238 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
263 23
275 3 4 5 6 7

N 278 whole
280 lots 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

306 1 2 11 12
313 7 8 9

N 337 whole
339 lots 1 7 8 9 10

N 396 whole
398 lots 1 2 3 8

422 2 3 4 5
446 8 9 10 11
488 12 13
489 16
510 4 10 11 12 13 15 17 1

550 2
551 8 9
552 23 24
S 667 12 13
668 23

337 03
Stuart Brown, sq. 256 part 3
sq. 378 lots 2 6 59 18

Baird and Ford, sq. 325 lots 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
sq. 328 whole

363 do
412 do
467 do
471 do

W 471 do
John Bassett, sq. 253 lot 23
sq. 321 lot 11

792 28 11
874 5 6 9

Jacob Cist, sq. 320 lot 3
sq. 533 lot 21

Wm. Campbell, sq. 101 lot 18
sq. 172 lot 9

465 whole
468 do
469 do
470 do
485 do
498 do

303 75
Wm. D. King's heirs, sq. 83 lot 4
sq. 124 lot 4

506 whole
S 506 do

80 27
James Fenwick, sq. 439 whole
Thomas Fenwick, whole of sqs. 497 503

548 E 548 E of B 648 E 549
sq. 631 13
667 3
672 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18 19 20 21 22 23

931 whole
1051 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
16 17 18 19

90 25
6 30
Robert Hay, sq. 288 6
John Johnson, sq. 254 18
Charles Johnson, sq. 378 16 17

18 32
Charles Lowndes, sq. 293 14 19 20
323 3 4 14

113 46
William Lorman, sq. 514 5 21 23
sq. 515 4 8 19 24 25 26

13 75
Owen M'Dermot Rowe, sq. 253 6
19 24

John Mason, sq. 254 3 4
sq. 294 4

407 1 2
408 9 10 11
489 3 4
701 3

71 89
Jacobus Merson, sq. 326 whole
sq. 410 whole

41 76
Morris & Nicholson's assignees, sq. 54 9
sq. 72 2 4 8 10 12 13 14 15 18

85 20 21 22
102 4 16 17 18
120 9 10 11

163 5 6 7 12 13 14
219 3 4 6 10 11
70 2 3 5

376 10 17 18
407 3 4 7 8 9 17 18
456 17 18
458 1 2 3
480 2 3 4

481 6 7 8
487 5 6 7 10
488 8 9 14
489 5 6 9 12

491 10 11 12 16 19 20 24
493 7 8
494 8 9 10

511 5 6 11 12 13 14 17 18 19
513 9 10 11 12 13 18 19 20 21
33 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 5

522 whole
523 1

531 3 4 8 11 12 13 14
551 6 7 10 11 12 19

552 25 26 27 28 29 30
553 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19 20

W 553 2
554 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21

557 1 2 31 32 33 34 35
777 1 2 10 11 12 13 14
778 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

779 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
780 1 2 3 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

682 1 5
1125 7 8 9 10
1126 part 6 7 8 9

1127 9 10 11
1128 3 4 5

1129 10 11 12 13
1132 3 4 5 6

1133 7 8 9
1134 3 4 5

1135 9 10 11
1136 3 4 5 6

1137 7 8 9 10
1138 3 4 5

1139 6 7 8
1140 3 4 5

81140 6 7 8 9
1141 3 4 5 6

1142 10 11 12
1143 5 4 5

1144 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
1146 9 10 11

729 78
John Mercer, sq. 85 lot 2

sq. 433 lots 1 6 7 8
456 12 13
493 6

39 65
Henry Massey sq. 452 1 2 3 4 10 11 11 60
Wm. Matthews sq. 488 2 3 10 42

Martin and Ward sq. 368 13 19 20 21
sq. 370 3 4

373 11
401 9
403 2

424 3 4 5
426 1 4 10
427 1 12

446 1 2
449 5 6 7 8
450 3

481 5
482 2 3 4
484 3 4 8

513 16 17
514 9 11 15
515 3 9 14 15 16 17 18

523 7
525 1 3
538 1

49 8
Oden & Burr's heirs sq. 318, 1 3 5 7
sq. 570, 1 3 5

572, 1
573, 2 4 6

573 40
John A. Oswald 456, part 7 5 46

Isaac Pollock 38, 19 20
256, pt 3

258, 17 28
288, 2 3
457, 2

533, 3 19 160 66

Pratt, Francis, and others, sq. 33,
lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

sq. 84, lot 1
145, 1 2 4 8

146 1 2 3
147 4

168, 9 10 11
258, 6 7 10 11 12 15 16

whole of sqs. 266, 268, 269,
sq. 293, 1 2 3 7 8 11 12 13

pt. 17 18
whole of sqs. 298, 299,
sq. 349, 1 2 6 8

whole of sq. 351, 354, 384, 385,
386, 387, 388, 434, 485,
436, 464,

sq. 500, 1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 31 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40
41 42 43

part of sqs. 502, 503,
sq. 504, whole

533, 13 15 16 17

whole of sq. 540, 541, 542, 543,
545 546, E 546 547, E 547,
549, 549 591, 592, 596,
W 604, W 606, 297 352,
473,

sq. 584, 1 2 3 4 21 22 23 24

whole of sqs. 588, E 590, 597,
sq. 630, 1 3 5

635, 1 2 3 5 6 9 19
638 1 2 3

639 1
640 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18

641, whole
642 1 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 19

643, 1 4 5 6 15

E 643, 2
S 643, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18

19 28
644, 1 5 7
W 645, 1 2 3 4 5

725 13
756, 6 7 8

872, 13 14 15
898, 8 9 10

973, 4 5 6 7 8 20 21
989, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
12 13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22
991, 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
995, 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
17 18

1001, 4 5
S 1019, 1 2 4

1020, 1 2 3 4 5 25 26 27 28
29 30 31 32 33 34 35

36 37 38

1021 1
1022 2

1023, 4 5 7 8 9 10
1024, 1 2 3 7

1038, 5 6 7 8 9 10
1045, 9 10 12

1046, 2 14 15
1047 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 19
20

1048, 7 8 9 15 16 17 18 19
20 21 22 23

1079, 2 4 7 8 9 12
1080 1

1113 1 2 3 4 5 6 *\$3457 12

*\$2182 30 of this amount (due from
1802 1809 inclusive) was heretofore
discharged for, and an injunction obtained
from the Chancery Court of the District
of Columbia to stop the sale, which in-
junction has not yet been removed.

Paleskie and Gardner, sq. 231,
lots 2 24 27

296, 5 9 10 22
417, 11 18 27 35 39

499, 20 23 25
539, 13 14 21 22

\$33 60
George Pickett 319 2 3 4 5 16

345, 2 3 4 16 15 60
Robert Pollard 378, 3 4 20 28

Jos. and Isaac Perkins 408 1
533, 5 6 47 94

Walter Smith 348 2 5 6 15 60 51
Saml. Stenett 231, 5 6 7

296, 1 2 6 8, 21
411, 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 13 14

15 17 19 20 21 23 25
26 28 29 30 31 32 33
34 35 36 37 38

499, 2 3 6 9 10 12 13 14 17
21

539, 1 2 3 5 6 10 12 15 16
17 18 20 23 24 25 26
27 28 \$203 66

Wm. O. Sprigg 489, pt. 7
p. 503, \$12 60

C. Miller Sands 366, 14 15
401, 3 4 12

424, 6 16
426 2 5 9
446 16

449 4 9 10 11
450, 4 7 12
480 7

482 1 11 12
W 484 1 3 4 5

513, 14 17
516 16

523 8
525 2 4
526 5

558 5 7 \$55 74
Mr. Goss 38, 1 2

258, 4
378 23

457 3
490 15 16 19 20 23

533 18 \$74 35
Anthony Van Mennick 458, 5

532, 12 13 16 \$21 12
Nicholas Young, whole of sqs.

353 437, 391, 415, S 415,
508 439 709,
sq. 776, 1 2 9 10 11 12

777, 3 4 6
653 12

808, whole
856, 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14

whole of sq. N 931 932, 933
sq. 959, 7 8 9 10

1002, 1 2 3 4 11 12 13 14
1049, whole
1050 1 2 6

whole of sqs. 908 909,
sq. 1009, 1 2 3 18 \$135 68

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Terms Cash.

E. MACDANIEL,
Col. 2d Ward.

Sept 17—w3m

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT. AND
DEFERRED STOCKS.

Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled
"An act authorizing a subscription for the old
six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing
for the exchange of the same," passed on the
5th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on
the first day of October next, at the Treasury,
and at the several loan offices, and will
continue open till the 17th day of March next,
for receiving subscriptions of the old six per
cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner pre-
scribed by the said act. New certificates,
bearing interest from the first day of the quar-
ter in which the subscription shall be made,
at the rate of six per centum per annum,
payable quarterly, for the unredeemed
amount of principal of the old six per cent.
and deferred stocks which may be subscribed,
will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan
offices respectively where the old stock sub-
scribed may at the time stand credited. The
new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure
of the United States at any time after the 31st
day of December, 1824; but no reimburse-
ment will be made except for the whole
amount of the stock standing at the time,
to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of
the Treasury or of the commissioners of loans
respectively, nor till after at least six months
previous public notice of such intended re-
imbursement.

Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.
w M.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. DOYNE having taken an excellent
three story brick house adjoining and in addi-
tion to the house she now occupies, is enabled
to furnish genteel accommodations, and a se-
parate table for ten or twelve members of Con-
gress.

N B Has likewise four rooms which will
suit a couple of families Oct. 20—w

BOARDING.

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Batavis, N. Y. Oct. 10.

AMERICAN GALLANTRY.

Yesterday morning, about an hour before day light, a heavy cannonading was heard in this village from the Niagara frontier, a distance of 40 miles. All were anxious to learn the cause and to know the result. About four o'clock, P. M. a gentleman arrived with the following highly interesting intelligence of the capture of two British vessels on Lake Erie; and we have delayed the publication of our paper until this morning, (Monday) to give the event of this hazardous enterprise, communicated to us by a gentleman who was at the Black Rock during the contest.

On the 8th inst. in the afternoon, two British armed vessels the Caledonia and Detroit (formerly the American brig Adams) arrived at Fort Erie from Malden, and anchored under the guns of the fort. Capt. Elliot, the naval commander on Lake Erie, immediately conceived the project of cutting these vessels out the harbor in the course of the succeeding night. Accordingly, the necessary arrangements having been made, about one hundred volunteers, consisting principally of sailors, under the command of captain Elliot, armed with sabres and pistols, embarked in two boats about midnight, and rowing into the lake above the vessels, drifted down with the current till they were hailed by a centinel from one of the vessels, when they sprang to their oars, and closing in upon the vessels, they boarded them, drove the British below the decks, cut the cables and towed them down the outlet of the lake.

The night being dark and cloudy the vessels ran aground, the Caledonia close into the ferry at Black Rock, and the Detroit on the upper end of Squaw Island near the middle of the Niagara river. In their passage down and while they lay aground the British opened their batteries upon them, and the Americans returned the fire from the Detroit; but finding they could not bring the guns to bear upon the enemy to advantage they left her.

About ten o'clock next morning a company of British regular troops from Fort Erie boarded the Detroit, with an intention to destroy the military stores with which she was principally laden; but they were dislodged by a detachment of volunteers, under the command of captain Cyrenus Chapin, who crossed over to Squaw Island for that purpose.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the British boarded the Detroit a second time, and were again dislodged. In this second attempt three of the British were taken prisoners, and a considerable number of them killed and wounded. During the principal part of the day the British kept up a heavy fire from their batteries upon the vessels for the purpose of destroying them, and to prevent them from falling into our hands.

The Caledonia however with her cargo of fur estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been secured by our people, who after removing the principal part of the military stores from the Detroit set her on fire and abandoned her.

In this gallant enterprise about fifty of the British were taken prisoners, and twenty-eight prisoners of the fourth regt. of Hull's army retaken. On our part our informant states 4 men were killed and seven wounded. One killed in boarding, and the other from the batteries on the British shore. Among the killed we have to lament the loss of the brave Major Cuyler, aid to general Hall, who fell on the first fire from the British batteries, and on Saturday last he was buried with the honors of war.

Advocate.

FROM THE NORTH-WESTERN ARMY.

Fort Defiance, Oct. 3, 1812.

The North-western Army under the command of general Winchester, marched from Fort Wayne on the 22d September, and pursued Wayne's route down the Miami, towards the old Fort Defiance, where it arrived on the 30th. During the latter part of the march we were frequently annoyed by the enemy. Our advanced party of spies fell in with a body of Indians, and a smart skirmish ensued, in which one of the spies was slightly wounded, and several of the enemy—the exact number could not be ascertained only from appearances, as the Indians, when ever it is practicable, carry off their dead. The day before, ensign Liggett of the regulars, with 4 men, were unfortunately surprised by this party of Indians, and scalped. The loss of ensign Liggett is much to be lamented, as he was a promising young officer, remarkable for his bravery and intrepidity. He had left the company of spies with his four companions, with a view to examine the country around Fort Defiance, and had advanced several miles ahead of the party, when they were killed. This annoyance from the enemy greatly retarded our movements, as it was impossible to ascertain to any degree their situation or force. In crossing the river, however, their whole movements were discovered. The British with their artillery from Detroit, and a large party of Indians, were progressing toward Fort Wayne. After engaging our spies, and annoying our advanced guard, they faced to the right, and retreated precipitately. Owing to the peculiar situation of the army, (being short of provisions) it was impossible by forced marches to intercept them—supplies have since reached the army.

Gov. Harrison returned to the army on the 2d October, and will again act as commander in chief, having received that appointment from the President of the U. S. Gen. Winchester will act as second in command. We are now flattered more than ever with a prospect of success—the campaign, I entertain not the least doubt, will produce incalculable benefit to the country, and terminate to the honor and glory

of the Kentuckians. The enemy has in every direction retreated before us, leaving an extensive territory to be occupied by our army—where a chain of fortified posts will be established, in order to facilitate the supplies necessary for a speedy conquest of Upper Canada. Very extensive arrangements have been made and are now making to accomplish that object.

Head-quarters will continue at this place for several days, until suitable fortifications, store-houses, &c. are erected. In the mean time the army will be augmented—and at the Rapids (56 miles below this place) the Virginia and Pennsylvania troops will join.

Names of persons killed.—Ensign Liggett, of the 7th regt. regulars.

Alexander McCoy, of Georgetown, Scott's regiment.

Wyatt Stepp, Guy Hinton, Wm. Bevis, Wm. Mitchell, all of Woodford—volunteers in capt. Virgil McCracken's company.

St. Louis, Lou. Oct. 3.

Since our last, the Governor has returned from the frontiers; we understand he has dispatched a body of two hundred mounted volunteers up the Illinois, in search of the Indians who have infested this neighborhood for some time. Abraham Keickley of St. Charles, was surprised by a small party of Indians, he was found scalped near one of the family forts. In our next we hope give to good news from our brave fellows now in full pursuit of the savages.

Charleston, October 15.

READ THIS—The three British briggs now off our port, are supposed to be from the New-Providence station—the two full rigged briggs are probably the Moselle and Sappho; the other an hermaphrodite, is supposed to be the Variable—They kept yesterday close in with the bar, and last evening had eight vessels in their possession; but as no communication has been had with any of them, it is not known, certainly, who the captured vessels are—They are supposed to be

A brig from a Northern port. Schr. Clifton, Davis, from Georgetown.

Schr. Rice-Bird, Hopkins, from Santee.

Schr. Factor, Darrell, hence for Georgetown.

Schr. Union, Barker, hence for New Haven.

Sloop Mary-Ann, Redfield, hence for New York.

A schooner unknown, and A fishing smack from this port.

The Clifton and Rice-Bird have on board nearly 600 barrels rice; the Factor, two or 3000 dollars worth of dry goods; the Union and Mary-Ann, cotton, &c.

Courier.

NOW, ATTEND TO THIS. Such Patriotic Citizens as are disposed to volunteer their services to go against the British briggs of war now off our bar, capturing our coasters and destroying our commerce, are requested to meet this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the United States' Coffee House, for the purpose of concerting measures for carrying into effect the object contemplated. It is already ascertained that a sufficient force of suitable vessels can be obtained for the purpose, and men only are wanting to bring those marauders into port.

SEVERE BATTLE.

The following accounts of a severe engagement have reached us through the medium of the Northern newspapers:

From the New-York Mercantile Advertiser of October 3.

The following important intelligence was received at this office yesterday, by the steam-boat:

From the Albany Gazette of Oct. 20.

The following is the most accurate account which we have been able to obtain of the late attack on the Heights at Queenstown by the American troops.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th instant, col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, at the head of 300 militia, and lieut. col. Christie, at the head of 300 regulars of the 13th regiment, embarked in boats to dislodge the British from the Heights of Queenstown. They crossed under cover of a battery of two 18 and two 6-pounders. Their movement was discovered almost at the instant of their departure from the American shore. The detachments landed under a heavy fire of artillery and musquetry. Col. Van Rensselaer received a wound thro' his right thigh soon after landing, but proceeded on until he received 2 other flesh wounds in his thigh and the calf of one of his legs, and a severe contusion on one of his heels, when he ordered the detachments to march on and storm the first battery, and was himself carried off the field. The orders for storming was gallantly executed, and a severe conflict ensued. Lieut. col. Christie received a wound in the hand, but got over the works: at this time both parties were reinforced—the enemy soon gave way, and fled in every direction. Maj. gen. Van Rensselaer crossed over to sustain the attack, and ascended the Heights of Queenstown, where he was attacked with great fury by several hundred Indians, who were, however, soon routed and driven into the woods. The reinforcements ordered over from the American side began to move tardily, and finally stopped. This induced the Major General to return in order to accelerate their movements—he mounted horse, and used every exertion in his power to urge on the reinforcements but in vain—whereupon the general, perceiving that a strong reinforcement was advancing to support the British, ordered a retreat; but be-

fore the order reached Brigadier General Wadsworth, the battle was renewed by the enemy with great vigor and increased numbers, which compelled the Americans, whose strength and ammunition were nearly exhausted by hard fighting for eleven hours, and with very little intermission, to give way. The number of killed is considerable on both sides, but the Americans have lost many prisoners, including about 60 officers, most of whom are wounded. Among the prisoners are Lieutenant Colonels Scott, Christie and Fenwick of the U. States troops, General Wadsworth and Colonel Stranahan of the militia. Major General Brock of the British, is among the slain, and his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded. The whole number of Americans said to have been engaged, is about 1600, of which 900 were regular troops and 700 militia.

On the 14th, an arrangement was made between Major General Van Rensselaer and General Scafe for the liberation of all the militia prisoners on parole, not to serve during the war.

Further particulars will be given as soon as they can be ascertained. It appears that our troops behaved valiantly, and were overcome by superior numbers, in consequence of the indisposition of a large body of militia to join in the conflict.

From the Albany Register Extra.

Tuesday, Oct. 20.

CONFIRMATION.

We hasten to present to the public the following letter, for a copy of which we are indebted to the politeness of the gentleman to whom it is addressed. In this we rejoice to say, there is something to flatter the pride of our country, to enliven the patriotism of the citizen, and excite the emulation of the soldier.

Head-Quarters, Lewiston, Oct. 15.

Your son, major Lush, was in the terrible battle of yesterday. He acted as Aid to col. Van Rensselaer, and proved his genuine stuff. As I had the honor to direct, the fire of the battery, which covered the landing, I had the best possible chance to see every thing—the fire of three batteries and a shower of musketry was poured upon the first 100 men who landed; of whom Stephen was one. He is now with us, well, but exhausted. The battle was long and severe. Col. Van Rensselaer had three shots through and through, and one severe contusion. Many are killed, many wounded on both sides. Brock has fallen, his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded. I am well, but exhausted.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN LOVETT,

Stephen Lush, Esq.

We have collected the following additional particulars from a source which may be relied on.

In the first place, gen. Van Rensselaer did not go rashly into battle, as some have supposed. His conduct was the result of deliberation, and perfectly justifiable, both in and out of battle.

At 4 o'clock in the morning of the 13th, 300 militia under the command of Col. Van Rensselaer, and a column of 500 regulars, under the command of Lt. Col. Christie, crossed the river to dislodge the enemy from the heights of Queenstown. They landed under cover of a battery of two eighteen pounders and two sixes, and encountered from the enemy the peltings of three batteries, and an incessant blaze of musketry. But Col. Van Rensselaer made good his landing in a perfect sheet of fire. He advanced bravely till he was shot twice through the same thigh, and through the leg, when he was obliged to stop; but with the utmost presence of mind directed his officers to rush forward and storm the first battery. It was gallantly done. Both parties reinforced fast, and every battery played its best. Lieut. Col. Christie got over, but wounded in the hand. The conflict became general over the heights.—A large body of them got behind a stone guard house, in which was mounted a pair of heavy ordnance. Two eighteen pounders were directed against it, which raked them severely; and at the eighth shot tumbled up a heap of men, and dismounted one gun. They fled behind Judge Hamilton's store-house; but our eighteens raked them from thence, & they fled. By this time about 10 o'clock, the enemy's fire, except one gun, out of reach, was silenced, & victory seemed complete. The general had passed over to the heights, but sent back to urge on the troops which were passing over to support the two columns. At this time, however, the enemy received a reinforcement of several hundreds of Chippaway Indians, and commenced an attack with great fury. The rifle and the bayonet had scarcely put them to route, and drove them to the woods, when they were joined by a large reinforcement of regulars from Fort George. They renewed the attack, and the conflict became tremendous. It lasted about half an hour, when our valiant Spartan band, who had waded through blood, anticipating victory, being exhausted in strength and ammunition, were obliged to yield the day. They had fought eleven hours without intermission. Many have fallen, many lie wounded; and the British have many prisoners, but on this head, we have not sufficient particulars to enter into details.

Col. Van Rensselaer's wounds are severe, but he is on the recovery. Brock, the British General, is certainly slain.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, October 22.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the army to the Editor, dated Camp at Greenbush, Oct. 20, 1812.

Enclosed is an extra Gazette with the partial particulars of the battle of Queenstown, the remaining particulars will, I expected, be received on to-morrow, and I shall endeavor to forward them in time for your next paper.

Among the prisoners taken by the enemy are Lieut. Col. Fenwick of the flying artillery (thrice wounded) Lieut. Col. Scott of the second regt. U. S. artillery, Lieut. Bayly of the 3d regiment of United States' artillery, Lieut. Col. Chrystie of the 13th infantry and Maj. Mulhaly of the 23d infantry.

Capt. Gibson of the flying artillery is either dead or prisoner. The enemy had nearly thrice our force; upwards of sixty officers are either killed or taken.

The battle would have terminated in our favor had the militia been up in support of their invading brethren in arms.

Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is about eight hundred. Never was there a greater effort of valor by Americans.

It is said that Col. Chrystie, with three hundred infantry drove at the point of the bayonet, several miles, between five and six hundred British of the Egyptian regiment (the 42).

All our men were raw and inexperienced and the victory is such as the enemy will weep over—BROCK is certainly dead.

Two hundred of the flying artillery will march on Thursday (Oct. 23) and we expect that the remainder of the regiment that is here (three hundred in number) will march in a very short time for Niagara; you may rely every information in my power shall be collected and forwarded for your paper which is highly esteemed here.

New-York, October 22.

BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN.

So many circumstantial rumors relating to this gallant but unfortunate affair are in circulation, that our wish to relieve the general anxiety is so much restrained by the uncertainty of the accounts, that we almost fear to repeat a single item. The number killed is supposed to be about 150. Lieut. col. Christie's little band, with the bayonet, routed the British 49th, at the head of which gen. Brock was killed.

The attack was said to have been predicated on the information of a deserter that gen. Brock had gone to the northward. A number of officers killed are mentioned, which we omit till more authentic particulars are received. It was a terrible day for the noble fellows who sustained it. A report that the militia would not cross to engage, is made on one hand and doubted on another. Two or three days (probably Sunday's steam-boat) will remove a load of anxiety on this highly interesting subject.

Columbian.

LATE MISSION TO DENMARK.

To his excellency, G. W. Erving, Esq. special minister of the United States of America, near H. M. the King of Denmark.

Sir,

We the undersigned, citizens of the United States now in Copenhagen, have learned with sincere regret that it is your excellency's intention, pursuant to instructions from our government, shortly to quit this city.

The successful termination of your arduous mission is, of itself, the best reward of that zeal, industry and perseverance by which it has been attained; we do not therefore, flatter ourselves that our testimony to your indefatigable efforts for the protection, of our interests, is in any degree, wanting to the complete gratification of your personal feelings as little do we presume to think that such testimony can tend to brighten the lustre of your services in the eyes of our government and country; but we consider all generous feelings highly honorable to those who possess them, and in this view, we owe to ourselves some expression of our gratitude to you. We do not assume to give any opinion on the labor and ability with which you have discussed many points of controversy, which from their nature, cannot be made public: we only mean to speak of the public and practical proofs of protection which we have all of us, in a greater or less degree, derived from your presence and exertions.

On your arrival here, the prejudices of the Danish people, and particularly of the tribunals charged with the decision of prize causes, had been taught to assimilate our persons and our property with those of their enemies; and there is no doubt that all the cases then pending were destined to be sacrificed to this undistinguished prejudice. From your first appearance among us, by the frank and manly manner in which you placed yourself at the head of our shepherdless flock, you gave us a name, and by the spirit of your early communications, which have since been made public by our government, you defined and asserted our rights and ensured to us that subsequent protection which was due to the fairness of our views and the neutrality of our commerce. Although the object of your mission was specially limited to reclamation in the matters of prize, we have found you ready to extend your friendly and zealous efforts to the protection of American interests in every form and on every occasion.

To this general expression of our sentiments, we can only add our most sincere wishes for your personal welfare and happiness, and assurances of the high respect with which,

We have the honor to be,

Your excellency's grateful

Fellow-citizens, and ob't serv'ts.

Nathaniel Jackson Joseph Brown
B. Hathaway Thos. Laing
Richard Law Anthony Moffat
William R. Russel Harry Peters
Samuel Somis Wm. Law,
Amos Dennis John Connell
R. J. Cleveland Peleg Congdon
Wm. Eveleth Adam Champion
Copenhagen, 12th May, 1812.

Copenhagen, May 17th, 1812.

GENTLEMEN,

Next to the satisfaction which I derive from the conscientious conviction of having, to the full extent of my faculties, discharged the important duties with which I have had the honor to be entrusted by our government, is that which is afforded by the approbation of honorable and liberal men, whose interests have been confided to my care, and whose situations have best qualified them to judge of my conduct.

I have received, therefore, with peculiar gratification, the testimony of my public services, which you have been pleased to offer.

An humble instrument in the hands of a government anxious to defend the rights and properties of its constituents from the time of my first arrival in Copenhagen I have pursued the course which it has appeared to me best compared with the intentions of that government, and which might most effectually extend the mantle of its protection, the sanction of its name and authority, so as to embrace all the fair interests of American citizens.

The success which has attended my efforts, and the liberal sense which you have expressed of them, will be amongst the most grateful recollections of my future life. I take leave of you, gentlemen, under impressions of respect and esteem strengthened by your candid and manly procedure, and beg leave to offer to each of you my sincerest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

Your obliged and ob't friend,

And fellow-citizen,

(Signed) G. W. IRVING.

From the (N. York) Military Monitor.

THE OBJECT.

What motive had England in forcing war on the United States, is a question in the mouth of every, even the most indifferent politician; and what motive could she have? say we, ranking ourselves with the unknown ones. Much as we condemn British policy in many respects, we could hitherto discern in the projects of England some object, the attainment of which would be to them worth risking the possible evil that might result from failure.

In all the tyrannies and injustices, duplicity and treachery practised towards Ireland, we saw an object—Ireland was to be made subservient to England—the Irish must not be manufacturers, lest it might lessen the profits of the British manufacturer—the Irish must not have trade, lest it might injure the British monopolist—the Irish must not have arms, lest they would use them for the benefit of Ireland—the Irish must not be educated, lest they might read the rights of Man—the Irish must not have a legislative parliament, lest their representatives should be too restless or uncomplying with the will of a British minister. All these advantages could not be acquired by British without tyranny and injustice to Ireland. Without tyranny, Ireland, the best prop of England, would assert her independence—without Ireland, England could not rule the seas. Here then was an object.

When England induced the Emperor of Germany to wage war against Louis the 16th and the French people soon after the French revolution, when England subsequent to the death of Louis took a direct part in the war against the French people, when she poured out her treasures to subsidize a great portion of that incongruous association of kings, princes and potentates which were allied for the destruction of the French people, there was an object—France was to be partitioned, and the Duke of York, second son of the British king, was to be crowned at Paris. This project, the execution of which proved impracticable, did then appear to many good politicians as very feasible.

When England carried her arms into Egypt, there was an object—Egypt was the high road to the British possessions in India, deprived of which Britain might possibly cease to exist as a nation—here then was an object, an object worth risking every thing for.

When England bombarded Copenhagen, there was an object. France, it could be then seen, was going to command the European continent, and England could not support her independence without the mastery of the seas; the possession or destruction of the Danish fleet seemed necessary to this end, and was of course the object of this project.

When England carried her arms into Spain and Portugal, there was an important object—the Peninsula had a long sea coast and a fleet, both of these in possession of France, and the maritime preponderance of England would be endangered.

The late war in Germany, by which the Emperor of Austria became a political cypher, and the present Russian war, by which another Emperor will probably be annihilated, had their objects. They both drew away the attention and resources of France from Spain and Portugal; and, although neither Germany nor Russia could procure advantages from these wars, yet England, the promoter of both, had an object, and one which was the most likely to rescue the Peninsula from the Bonaparte dynasty.

Were we to follow England through all her wars and projects, previous to that in which she is now engaged against America, we could discover always objects—objects the attainment of which was either probable or apparently possible.

But when we come to the present war against the United States, we become bewildered in thought, wrapped up in amazement: without a practicable object, without a possible advantage, without provocation on the part of the U. S. with every thing to lose and nothing to gain, England has waged war against the U. S.—against a government whose policy and interest was pacific. England was the first to transgress—England was the first to wage war for such must be the true construction of English conduct previous to that moment when America, having exhausted endurance and negotiation, had no resource against the multiplied and multiplying infractions of her sovereignty, the plundering of her property and the enslaving of her citizens except an appeal to arms.

We shall in a future number, perhaps our next, offer some observations on the unwisely, the extremely imprudent conduct of England towards the United States of America.

LIME.

200 barrels of Rhode Island and Thomastown LIME, just received and for sale by SAM'L N. SMALLWOOD, October 5—w3c.



WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27.

We publish to day such accounts as have reached us of a severe engagement between a detachment of the American and British forces, which took place at Queenstown, in Upper Canada on the 13th instant. The official accounts not having been received, and the newspaper accounts being deficient as to particulars, we cannot make up an opinion as to the propriety of invading the enemy's territory with so small a force as appears to have been employed. But we can at least say, the battle was well fought, and that the Americans stood their ground eleven hours against a much greater force of civilized and savage enemies before they yielded to the superiority of numbers; and then only from a failure of the militia, as it is said, to move to their assistance. The American raw troops, in contact with the British veterans, distinguished themselves by firmness and bravery. They have done honor to their country and themselves, and long will the enemy remember the heights of Queenstown, where fell their accomplished General Brock. In our next we shall doubtless be able to present more particular accounts, if not the official details of this action.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS. Westmoreland county. Republican. Federal. Findley 1260. Pollock 1116

NEW JERSEY ELECTION. In the late Election for Members of the Legislature of New Jersey, the Federalists have obtained a very small majority in both houses, notwithstanding that a large majority of the votes taken in the state were republican.

MARYLAND ELECTION. We have at last received the official returns from all the counties in this district, and with pleasure announce to our readers, that the Republican Candidate, Gen. SAMUEL RINGGOLD, is elected by a majority of four hundred and eighty votes. A majority of the freemen of this district are therefore in favor of war for our just rights. So says the Maryland Herald.

The delegation from Maryland in the Thirteenth Congress will therefore consist of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. Wright, Archer, McKim, Moore, Kent and Ringgold, Republican, and Messrs. Stuart, Goldsborough and Hanson, Federal—six to nine.

ARMY OF THE U STATES. The following Officers of the Old Army have received brevet commissions of one grade in advance of their present rank, under an act passed at the last session, authorizing the issuing of brevet commissions to all officers who shall have served for ten years in any one grade in the army:—

- Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, Col. Henry Burbeck, Lt. Col. Constant Freeman, Major Wm. MacRae, Captain Nicholas Freeman, Captain Lloyd Beall, Major Zebulon Pike, Captain John Whistler, Captain Hugh McCall.

General Wilkinson of course now ranks as Major-General by virtue of this promotion.

The Company of Volunteers from Petersburg, Virginia, composed of 102 citizens, under the command of Capt. Richard M' Rae, took up the line of march for Canada on Wednesday last.

We beg the attention of all honest men to the letter of Colonel Pike to the Editor of the Aurora (this day copied into our columns), developing the base frauds practised on the community to cheat them out of their votes at the late elections. We are particularly pleased that the intrepid Pike has condescended to notice the slander circulated against him, because we know the story was bandied about during the late election in some of the adjoining counties of Maryland, and by those too who ought to have known better than to circulate such counterfeits as the current coin of truth. The falsehood being now proved, they will no doubt be as industrious in spreading this refutation at the election about to take place, as they were in propagating the silly story at that which is past. Such frequent detections ought to place the people on their guard against these inventions, and induce them to be cautious in crediting the stories circulated at election times.

THE NEW YORK COALITION. Let it be remembered, and we beg of our readers not to forget, that by all the professed Republican presses which support the Anti-Republican Ticket for the Presidency of the United States, the allegation of a coalition between the

Non-descript and Federalists is pronounced a vile calumny, a monstrous slander, a base falsehood—and God knows what other hard names. Let it be borne in mind, that such an union or coalition, if proved, is admitted to be unjustifiable, and sufficient in itself to condemn the pretensions of the candidate held up by it. Let it not be forgotten that the Non-descripts themselves have affixed a character to such a coalition, that we should not have thought of attaching to it. We never said such a coalition was base, or vile, or horrible, or any thing else; we stated the facts, as reported to us, without comment—and the denial of Gouverneur Morris to the contrary notwithstanding, we yet expect to prove the material fact which we have alleged. But put that fact out of view; suppose we should not prove it,—does any one at this time of day doubt the fact that all Mr. Clintons hopes, that all his prospects of success, feasible indeed as they must be, are predicated on the knowledge that he will receive the support of the federal party? And is it to be supposed, that party will give their votes to a man who 5 years ago most explicitly and publicly stigmatised them as "desperate leaders of a profligate conspiracy against the good of our country," as actuated by "hellish principles," as "a faction acting in obedience to the nod of a foreign government"—that such a man, entertaining and expressing such opinions of the Federal party, will receive on a sudden their support for the highest office in the government, unless he has given some pledge of a change of sentiment? Will any man believe it? Did James Madison ever express himself in such language in relation to the Federal Party? Certainly not; and yet 'tis certain they betray nothing of that violent affection for him which they now display on all occasions for the "Peace Candidate," as they ostentatiously denominate Mr. Clinton. Men do not so readily embrace the interest of their enemies, as federalists now embrace the cause of Clinton. This gentleman will receive the support of the Federal Party, wherever such support is of any value to him; he is then the Federal Candidate. But, say certain of his friends, he is the New-York republican candidate; that is, the candidate of a few, a section of the party heretofore designated as Republican. Be it so; he is then the candidate of the Federalists and of a section, confess dly the minority, of the Republican party; he is the candidate of a coalition, most unnatural indeed, between the Federal party and the seceders from the Republican party in the U. States. Is not this the fact? It is not to be expected that we, who are not privy to the compact, should have it in our power to exhibit the articles of this new treaty of Friendship and Alliance; perhaps even they may not have been formally signed, sealed and delivered: we do not say, nor do we believe, they have. But we have no more doubt of the existence of such an alliance in spirit and fact, whether by ratified treaty or informal understanding, than we have that Dewitt Clinton lives, though we see him not; and that General Brock has fallen though we were not present at his death.

Since writing the above we have received the Aurora, containing a letter from Wm. Duane to the Editor of the New-York Statesman, from which we make the following opposite quotations:

"The statement which appeared in the National Intelligencer [respecting the New York Coalition], I published because I believed it; I published it, not because, as you insinuate, it came from a man whom, like me, you calumniate, because he will not be your instrument at the expense of his principles; I know the source from which the information has been derived; but you have overshot and missed your mark; the author is neither a native of New York nor Pennsylvania, and there that fact shall remain—I AM SATISFIED OF ITS TRUTH. I have seen nothing to weaken, but much to strengthen that belief since; it was the subject of conversation in this city for a week; and although you seem to have swallowed the bait which Gouverneur Morris has thrown out to the whales, my appetite is not so voracious as to take it in; if his publication has any intrinsic force at all, it amounts to corroboration, since he has neither refuted or denied the only important fact; and if he could have denied it, he need not have played at such shabby subterfuge, the mere trick of pettifoggery, by taking up an inconsequent circumstance, and leaving the fact alleged, and the only fact of consequence, totally out of sight; when such a course is pursued by so unprincipled a politician, it is impossible to draw any inference but one.

"My opinion is, that the Executive which declared the war, should be supported in the measures, and furnished with every means that the whole energy of the nation can call forth to bring it to a complete termination; that the elections should be conducted in such a way as to leave the enemy no pretence for saying there was a British party in America—that no differences should be countenanced which would lead the enemy to believe the people of this nation were divided on a question of public right or national independence—that it was the duty of every man to make sacrifices even of his fair pretensions, as well as of his ease and fortune to the maintenance of the national liberty and reputation. Under these impressions it was impossible for me to oppose the administration, especially when I saw those who supported Mr. Clinton at the most extravagant variance among themselves, and that there must be insincerity or treachery in one of the two classes of his advocates; in this body I saw a group more oddly assorted than the assemblage in the ark; and between whom I would require the revival of miracles to establish a consistency of opinion and political action; the avowed advocates of a dissolution of the Union—the open and unreserved enemies of the principles of representative government

—those who preferred war to the embargo, and who now call themselves the Friends of Peace—we see among them treason palmed and traitors of all denominations, received as allies; in short, the whole hypocrisy of the country from the high priest of the Sanhedrim to the lowest of the Scribes & Pharisees, the malcontents & discarded of all parties; all these unite in support of Mr. Clinton; and the arguments of Toryism (it is fashionable to call them arguments) Jefferson's political theories and Jefferson's economy, have been, like Jefferson's red breeches, after being worn threadbare by the Federalists for 14 years, now brought forward in support of Mr. Clinton—there is no niche that I would occupy in such an association!"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Chillicothe to a gentleman in this city, dated Oct. 16, 1812.

"The result of the Election in this state is not yet known as it respects all the candidates. Col. M'Arthur had an unanimous vote in all the townships in this district for Congress. Col. Dunlap is elected to the state Senate by a considerable majority. Judge Scott, it is supposed, is elected Governor.

The Clintonians are making the greatest exertions here.—their ticket, is published in the Supporter, will have the support of all the federalists in the state. They will not be able to succeed with all their exertions and intrigues. Mr. Madison will most assuredly have every vote in the state."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER, same place and date.

"The last accounts from the army which still remains at Fort Defiance, inform us, that they will be speedily joined by other detachments which are at other posts on the road and the whole will then immediately proceed to the rapids of Miami, where they will form a junction with the detachments from Pennsylvania and Virginia. General Harrison has been for three or four days at Franklinton, to which place he has come to direct the march of the detachments above mentioned, and to forward on the additional supplies for the army. Such of the mounted men as have returned speak highly of Harrison. The brigade from Virginia is expected to pass through this place in a day or two. Capt. Elliot's company of Regulars is full and will march in a few days."

EXTRACT OF ANOTHER LETTER TO THE SAME GENTLEMAN

dated Chillicothe, Oct. 16, 1812. "General Winchester was near Fort Defiance a few days since on his march down the river with an army sufficient to meet any force which can be brought against them on this side of Canada. Gen. Lewis will cross the Ohio river with the Virginia troops on Sunday."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA. Camp, near Plattsburg, 12th Oct. 1812.

STR.—However incomplete it may be with the character and profession of a soldier, to enter into the party politics of the day, yet when the honor of the government, the corps he commands, and his personal fame are wantonly attacked, and attempted to be sacrificed to satiate the malignant venom of party purposes, it becomes his duty as a man, a soldier, and a patriot, to come forward and boldly contradict the base calumniator. The following piece "from the Connecticut Herald" and re-published in the New York Herald of October 3d, is not only calculated to bring disrepute on the government, but to hold up our army as a mob wanting in discipline as well as patriotism. The piece alluded to is as follows, viz.

"The multiplied proof of folly or of madness or some worse cause, that have driven the nation into a ruinous offensive war, are accumulating with every day's experience. Barely to enumerate the evidence would occupy columns. Two or three facts of recent occurrence, which have come to my knowledge, are in point and worthy of record. It is then a fact (for I state it on the best authority) that either the national treasury is so miserably empty, or the proper department so deficient in duty, that the army under general Dearborn which has so long been idling away their time near Albany, was not only unpaid, but unprovided with the common necessaries of a camp, and when, a few days since, a part of these troops were ordered to the frontiers, one whole regiment (col. Pike's) absolutely refused, and deliberately stacked their arms, declaring they would not move until paid. In this refusal they were justified by the colonel, an old soldier, who admitted they ought not to march unless government would first pay the arrears due them.

"It fortunately happened that Mr. Secretary Gallatin, was then at Albany, and on learning the state of affairs at the encampment, he borrowed twenty thousand dollars from one of the banks, on his private credit, by which means the troops were paid, and cheerfully followed their commander."

In contradiction to this statement, it will be sufficient to give the following facts: That the regimental paymaster had in his hands, funds to pay the whole regiment up to the 31st. And within three days of the period when the troops moved, that three companies were paid previous to their march, and the balance so soon as the regiment halted, a sufficient time to give the officers an opportunity to adjust the rolls and prepare the accounts of the recruits.

Secondly—That those funds were received by the regimental paymaster, from the district paymaster Mr. Eakins, who was then at Albany, and not from Mr. Gallatin, who (it is believed) did not arrive till after the regiment moved from Greenbush. These facts can be corroborated by every officer of the 15th infantry, who one and all them the paragraph published in the Herald a base calumny, a direct attack on their honor as soldiers, and declare that the author, whoever he may be, has asserted gross untruths. As for myself, I have had the honor to serve in the army from the rank of volunteer to the station I now hold, during the administration of gen. Washington, Mr. Adams, Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Madison, and can affirm, that I have known some troops under the three first, to have been upwards of a year without a payment—and under the latter for eight months. This was owing to the dispersed state of our troops on the western frontiers. But never did I hear of a corps shewing a disposition to refuse to do their duty, because they had not received their pay—or do I believe the American army has been disgraced by an instance of the kind, since the revolutionary war. But ask any man of consideration, what time it requires to organize an army, or a corps of new recruits—it, owing to the want of a knowledge of the officers, to forms of returns, accounts, &c. will it not be some time before a new corps can be—as well equipped, or appear as much like soldiers, as an old one? Every soldier will reply, that it will require two years at least to teach both officers and men to reap the same benefit from the same supplies as old soldiers—and although at this time, the 15th regiment has been as regularly supplied as any other corps, with clothing, pay, arms and accoutrements, even to watch coats to protect the countenance against the winter storms—yet were there no old regiments, laying by their side, who had received the same supplies, they most indubitably would be better equipped and make them-

selves more comfortable, having the saving of two or more years' supplies on hand. But whether ill or well supplied, the soldiers and officers have too just a sense of the duty they owe their country and their own honor, ever to refuse to march against the enemy—and the colonel begs leave to assure the author of the above paragraph, that he hopes he will forbear any future attempt to injure his reputation by praising an action which, if true, must have forever tarnished the small claim he now has to a military character.

Z. M. PIKE, Colonel 15th U. S. Infantry.

Is it not a singular thing, that in a commonwealth professing the principle that the majority shall rule, the minority should be able partially to govern? The fact will be exhibited in Maryland next month. The federal minority of the people have a majority of delegates over the majority of the republican portion of the people. And let it be remembered in all that the federal delegates do, that they only speak the voice of the minority.

The De Witt Clintonians are very much against the Congressional Caucus; and for the best personal reason in the world—the Congressional caucus is against them.

A CARD. MR. GENERE'S BALL, Announced for Wednesday next, will be postponed until Thursday evening. Oct. 27—2t.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR. Just received, by B. C. Waightman, A map of the British possessions in North America, and A map of the Upper Territories of the U States—Price, plain, 50 cents; colored 62 1/2 cents each. Also, Duane's Military Library, 2 vols. price \$7 — and Book for Infantry, price \$1 25 — do. for Riflemen, price \$1 25 Melish's Map of the Seat of War, price \$1 The Absentee, a novel, by Miss Edgworth, 2 vols. \$1. October 27—3t.

NOTICE. ALL Ordinary or Tavern Keepers, retailers of wines and spirituous liquors, bawlers and pedlars, and owners of hackney carriages and billiard tables, are hereby notified, that their licences will expire on Monday next, and that the subscriber will attend at his office on that and the following day from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. and from 4 until 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of renewing the same. Wm. HEWITT, Reg. of Washington city. October 27—3t.

District of Columbia, Washington county, to wit In the case of James Sandford, an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Sandford, that on Tuesday the 31st of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. in the Court Room in the Capitol, the oath prescribed by the act of Congress, entitled "An act for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district of Columbia" will be administered to the said James Sandford, and a Trustee appointed, unless cause to the contrary be then and there shewn.

Ordered, that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer before said 3d of November next. By order of the hon. Buckner Thruston, assistant judge of the circuit court of the district of Columbia. WM. BRENT, Clerk. October 27—3t.

MACHINE FOR SHEARING & LAYING THE KNAP OF CLOTH.

WHEREAS Lemuel Dickerman, of the state of New York, hath obtained from the government of the United States of America, letters Patent, in his own name, bearing date, the eighth day of July last, of a machine entitled, "for the shearing and laying the knap of cloth;" and whereas the said Lemuel Dickerman did, on the twenty fifth day of the same month, sell to the undersigned, residing in George Town, district of Columbia, the right of using and vending the said machine, within the states and territories, south of the state of Pennsylvania, inclusive, himself to use and vend the same in all other parts of the United States, to which purport an advertisement was then prepared, bearing the signatures of the said Dickerman and the undersigned, and delivered in the office of the National Intelligencer for immediate publication, which is lost, or mislaid, and of course not published. The undersigned, after an absence of considerable length from town, resumes, in the absence of said Dickerman, the intended publication, in substance, as near as his recollection serves. And informs the public, that the above mentioned very valuable machine may be had of the undersigned, residing in George Town, in the District of Columbia, for that part of the United States south of Pennsylvania, inclusive, and of Lemuel Dickerman, residing in the state of New York, in the town of Schaghticoke, for all other parts of the United States. This machine will work from one to six, or more shears, and lay the knap at the same motion, without the possibility of cutting or otherwise injuring the cloth, may be worked by hand or water, and will do the same work, in perhaps one-tenth the time that any other machine heretofore known will do. Mr. Dickerman has one in operation in the state of New York, which is much approved of by the best of judges, considering the great utility of this machine, the expense attending it will be but moderate. A complete machine, in miniature, can be seen with the undersigned. All persons are warned against using said machine, or otherwise interfering with said patent right, without the approbation of Mr. Dickerman or myself. Applications to either, if by letter, the postage must be paid.

HENRY KNOWLES. Georgetown, District of Columbia, October 23, 1812. O 27—

ONE DOLLAR REWARD. Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday the 24th inst. an apprentice boy named JOHN JOHNSON, about sixteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, fair complexion. This is to caution every person from employing or harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to prosecute such according to law. JESSE NOEL. October 27—3t.

FALL & WINTER GOODS. H. & A. CALLETT, have just received their fall and winter goods, (imported principally by the ship Aniversa at Baltimore) which with their extensive stock on hand, renders their present assortment very complete. They will continue to sell by wholesale or retail at the lowest prices, for cash. Georgetown, October 27—

TO SUBSCRIBERS. Our subscribers are respectfully requested to forward to us, in the manner most convenient to them, the arrears and advance of payment on their respective subscriptions, and thereby save us the disagreeable alternative of suspending the transmission of our paper to them at this interesting period.

SALE AT AUCTION. On Saturday, 31st inst. At the house of A. D. Hyatt, Pennsylvania avenue, Sundry articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Terms of sale, cash. To commence at 10 o'clock. N. L. QUEEN, Auctioneer. Oct. 27—3t.

SALE AT AUCTION. ON the premises, Saturday the 31st inst. one o'clock P. M. lot No. 4. in sq. No. 851, with the improvements of a two story brick house, well finished, with good cellar, four rooms, two garrets, kitchen above ground, with stable, &c. the situation is handsome and the terms very liberal. To be sold without reserve, by NICHOLS L. QUEEN, Auct. October 27—3t.

MRS. M. SWEENEY, AT HER OLD STAND, F STREET, HAS received a principal part of her Fall and Winter assortment of FAN Y GOODS, which with a further supply, (expected daily) she hopes will be worthy the attention of the Ladies of Washington and its vicinity. Mrs. S. continues the Millinery and Mantua-making business, and flatters herself that the patronage of her old customers will be continued to her. October 27.

THOS. MAIN BEING about to remove his Nursery to another station, proposes to sell off his present stock of grafted Fruit Trees at a low price. He will also have for sale at the approaching season and ensuing spring, a variety of ornamental Trees and Shrubs, among which are a few plants of the Beech with purple leaves, so different in the hue of its foliage from every other vegetable, and so highly characteristic of its color in its drooping sprays and the dark solemnity of its shade; also of that lively evergreen the Chinese Arbor Vitae, and the Pyracantha, so well adapted to form a compact and durable hedge, growing exuberantly even on a high and barren soil, and is, perhaps, the best suited for hedge and ditch, in this country, of any other known plant—seeds of which will also be for sale in Nov. Also, Early York Cabbage Seed, and plants at the proper season, &c. Apply at his shop, next door up from Doctor Magruder's, High street, Georgetown. Letters (post paid) will be duly attended to. Oct. 27—3t.

Great National Prints. HE late gallant action between the Constitution and Guerriere frigates has called forth the talents of eminent Artists in different parts of the Union, in order to gratify the feeling and just pride of the public, and to record as brilliant an action as is to be found in the annals of Naval history.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Being the first to issue proposals for the purpose of having two well-finished Pictures engraved—the one representing the most interesting scene during the action, and the other a Portrait of the gallant Captain. Since these proposals were published, others have appeared, and some Prints been published. T. W. FREEMAN has the satisfaction of informing his numerous subscribers, that so far from abating in ardor in prosecuting his original design, he has been enabled through the exertions of his friends, to procure the permission from the only person whose opportunities could put him in possession of original Pictures, painted for and connected with this interesting occasion; and he has been served and flattered by assurances of permission to copy them for the Engravings he now proposes.

The Portrait was painted by the celebrated STEWART, and four interesting Views of the action, taken at the time, by an eminent Italian Artist. In a few days the drawings will be ready for public inspection, at his store, No. 21, Chestnut street.

The most critical point of time in the action is that which is now in the hands of the Artist, for which the subscription list is nearly completed. At the request of many of his subscribers to his original plan, he is induced to lay before the public proposals for engraving the other three Marine Scenes of the action. The public may depend on exact and perfect resemblances of the ships. The drawing of the Guerriere was found on board that frigate, and has been obligingly handed over to the publisher by captain Hall. By the pressing solicitation of his friends, the publisher has been granted the use of the Paintings, and been furnished with such information, that it is with entire confidence he can assure his friends and the public, that though the publication of the work has been unavoidably delayed, the advantage derived will fully compensate the anxiety manifested, and the patronage granted by the public.

The following are his proposals for the set of five NATIONAL PRINTS Complete, in colors, size 24 inches by 18 inches each Marine Plate, \$45 Or each Print separate, in colors, 10 Five Prints, plain, 25 Or each print, plain, 6 To non-subscribers the price will be advanced.

[COPY RIGHT SECURED] N. B. FRAMES, of all descriptions, of the best workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms, will be furnished to subscribers. T. WILLIAM FREEMAN. Oct. 27—3t.

PENDLETON HERONIMUS BEING about to remove from Winchester to Georgetown, where he intends keeping Horses at Livery by the week, month or year he flatters himself (from the attention he intends bestowing on those committed to his care) to share a large portion of custom in his line. His stable is as good, if not superior, to any on the continent, and will contain fifty horses, which he means to keep well supplied with the best of Hay and Oats, and the essentials requisite for belonging to a good stable. It is situated on Beall street, near Mr. Holtzman's tavern. N. B. He will take a few general boarders, by the year or shorter time. Oct. 27—4w.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

WILL be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, esq. deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday the 14th day of Nov. next that very valuable FARM in Montgomery Co., late the residence of the said deceased, containing about Seven hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres at least in wood and fine timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well for cultivation, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is as desirable a Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 18 miles from Georgetown and the city of Washington, 5 from Montgomery court house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river.

A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property.

The terms of sale, which will be accommodating, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be known on the day of sale.

THO. TURNER, } Executors.
SAML. TURNER, }

October 8-15

BANK OF WASHINGTON.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.

By order of the President and Directors,
S. ELIOT, jr. Cashier.

Sept. 24-17N.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.

ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand DOLLARS.

Present price of Tickets \$8.50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9.

For Tickets apply to JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class.

Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria.

October 1

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.

he subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of hating and rolling, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool, for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forwarn all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.

ELKANAH COBB,
DANL. BUSSARD & Co
Georgetown, Aug. 13-

BLACK VARNISH

FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.

This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID OTT, Washington city, Dr. OTT, & GEORGE BOHNER, Georgetown, and Richard Little, Alexandria. Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and none heretofore offered to the public has been more highly valued than the *Shining Liquid Blacking*, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the *Shining Liquid Blacking* is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to sully its lustre, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever.

The BLACK VARNISH which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the inestimable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot, (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in a tub of warm water; at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, & found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is *Water Proof*, and therefore well calculated to preserve health by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which this Varnish may be applied, together with its pliability, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.

N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by DAVID OTT, & Co.
Pennsylvania avenue.
September 10-12a4w&N4w

JOSEPH WARD, TAYLOR,

Near the Navy Yard, Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in his line, and from his professed knowledge of the business, hopes to share his part of the public patronage. Naval and military uniforms made up in the nicest and most fashionable manner, on the best terms.

N. B. He has on hand a small assortment of superfine cloths and cassimeres at the most reduced prices.
Oct. 15-

WASHINGTON BREWERY.

BOTTOM OF NEW JERSEY AVENUE.

The subscribers having commenced their season's brewing, have now ready for delivery a stock of MALT LIQUOR, of superior quality, fit for family use.

Orders received by Daniel Rapine, Capitol Hill, and at the Brewery, where the public may be supplied with yeast and grains on Mondays and Thursdays.

J. W. COLLET, & Co.
October 15-tf.

JOHN WEIGHTMAN

Has just received, and is now opening at his store, on Pennsylvania Avenue,

Near Davis's Hotel,

A general assortment of FALL GOODS,

Amongst which are the following:

- Superfine cloths & se. Domestic Cotton
- cond do. Domestic superfine
- Flannels cloth and cassimeres
- Kersey Ribbands
- Plains White and black silk
- Shirting Cotton gloves
- Irish linen Lace veils and necker-
- Cassimere and Cords chiefs
- Waistcoating Cotton hose
- Ginghams Canton crapes of vari-
- Cambicks 4 & 6 4 ous colors
- Lees Muslin Hunters cords and vel-
- Black Lincasting yets
- Stockinet Jaconet Muslin
- Daper Ladies and gentlemen's
- Blankets white & black silk hose

Which he offers for sale at the lowest prices for CASH ONLY.
Oct. 20-9t

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO

AND KENTUCKY,
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dunn, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio.

DANIEL GALL, Executor of the last will and testament of Rob. Means, dec'd
Richmond, July 19-1f

THE FREDERICK TOWN RACES

WILL commence on the 11th of November next, and continue four days. The purses are not yet divided, but they will be as good as any heretofore run for in that place.
Fredericktown, Oct. 14-

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber of Fairfield district, South Carolina, near Winnsborough, a Negro Man named TARTLETON, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a tawny complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Rubeau, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fulcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him.
JOHN LOWRY.
September 29-1f

NOTICE.

REAL PROPERTY IMPROVED, In a desirable situation, in the city of Washington, will be exchanged for Negro Men, accustomed to plantation work, and of good character. Enquire of the editors.
October 20 4w

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.

The subscribers will please to take notice, pursuant to a resolution of the Directors, that on Wednesdays, the Library will, during the winter, be opened from half past three to five P. M. and not from 12 to 2 as heretofore.
JONATHAN S. FINDLAY, Librarian.
October 20

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS of superior quality, 2 do. Match Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Flushing, 1 bale of Coating and Hocking Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drabs, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Cassimeres, Bedford & Princes Cords and Stockingets, Molekin, Florentine and Satin Waistcoating, Swanskins and Swans down, lambs wool short and long Stockings & worsted do. Bombazine and Bombazetts, Calicoes and seeded Muslins, striped do. Cambrics and checks of every description.

One bale of maple kersey, suitable for servants.
He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemens, Misses and Childrens SHOES of all sorts and sizes.
All of the above articles will be sold low for cash.
W. M. O'BRIEN.

N. B. I also carry on the TAILORING trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the neatest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval BURNERS. Three Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given.
October 6-Jan

A BALL.

MR GENERES has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Georgetown, and Washington City, that he will have a Ball on Wednesday, 28th inst. at Mr. Crawford's new Assembly Room.

New cotillions will be introduced.
Tickets of admittance to be had at Mr. Crawford's Bar-room. Oct. 24.

DANCING SCHOOL.

MR GENERES has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will open on Monday, 2d day of November, over Doctor David Ott's Apothecary shop, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for young ladies. Days of tuition, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
October 24

TO LET.

A handsome well finished two story brick house, with suitable out-houses and garden, to accommodate a genteel small family. It is situated on 19th street west, (only two squares west of the War Department) at present in the occupation of Mr. John Haw. The terms can be known and possession had on the 1st of January, by application to
JANE LENTHAL,
Near the premises.
Oct. 24-2awf

FOR SALE,

3000 Acres first rate Land In different Tracts from 500 to 1000 acres each, lying on the Mississippi in the district of Baton Rouge, surveyed and patented in the years 1770 and 1772, and recorded in the name of the Subscriber.

ALSO, 7000 acres in Randolph county, and 3000 acres in Harrison county, Virginia. 3400 acres in Kentucky.

For the above, property in this City will be taken in part payment; the residue in cash or good bonds. Particular information may be obtained on application to the subscriber. If by letter the postage must be paid.
OLIVER POLLOCK.
City of Washington, October 6-wif

BANK OF COLUMBIA,

September 17, 1812.

THE President and Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half year ending the 20th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst.

W. M. WHANN, Cashier.
September 19-6w

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office.

THIS establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.
JOHN MACLEOD.

N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year.
August 27-

TO RENT OR LEASE,

THE SMALL

FRAME HOUSE AND LOT

Adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years.
August 11-

THE WASHINGTON JOCKEY CLUB RACES

Will commence on Tuesday the 27th day of October next.

First day's Purse, five hundred Dollars, four mile heats.

Second day's Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, three mile heats.

Third day or Colts Purse, two hundred and fifty Dollars, two mile heats.

The first and second days race, free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding, except that the winning Nag of the first day will not be permitted to start for the second day's Purse. The third day's Race free for Colts and Fillies only; the winners on the first and second days excepted.

On the first day of the Race, and immediately before the main Purse is run for, there will be a Race by three year old Colts and Fillies, for a sweepstake of one thousand Dollars; ten Subscribers.

Each day's Race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of the Club. The precise amount of the Purse cannot at this time be ascertained, because they will in part be made up from the tolls at the gate.

The Course will be in complete order.

Persons desirous of renting Booth Stands, either for the season or for a number of years, will make application at the Bar of the Union Tavern in Georgetown, where they will be shewn a Plat of the Booth Ground, and may know the terms on which Stands can be obtained.

THE STEWARDS.

N. B. The members of the club are requested to meet at the Union Tavern, on the Monday evening preceding the races.
Sept. 17-2aw

Late Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, July 3, 1812.

ALL persons holding the NOTES of this Office are hereby notified to bring in the same for payment before the 1st of January 1813, as after that period the Notes of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches will be paid only at the Office of the Trustees in the city of Philadelphia; and those persons having balances to their credit are desired to draw for the same before the above period, after which they will be paid by the Trustees in Philadelphia only.
JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier.
July 4-tf

PRAYER BOOKS.

JOSEPH MILLIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Has now on hand a large collection of PRAYER BOOKS

of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings.
Oct. 13

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold on Friday 13th November, at 4 o'clock, at M'Leod's Hotel, the whole of Sq. south of 173, with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, a and THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT,
In sq. 118, taken as the property of James M. Langan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city.
Terms of sale cash.
JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward.
October 13

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is One thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber.
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Sec'y.
October 2aww

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership of Stettinius & Kneller has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm, and those that have claims against the same will please to settle with either of the subscribers.
SAML. STETTINIUS.
GEO. KNELLER.
Washington, August 25 1812.

SAMUEL STETTINIUS

WILL in future carry on the business as usual at his old stand near the Centre Market, and GEORGE KNELLER is now making his arrangements to establish his Business in the same Line, which he will bring in operation in a few weeks, when both flatter themselves to accommodate most satisfactorily their friends and the public in general, whose liberal encouragement they herewith acknowledge most cordially and with the strongest sense of gratitude.

A PLAIN COOK.

Any person having a cleanly cook they would hire or dispose of for a family residing in the city, will find a good situation for the servant, and a liberal price by immediate application.
For a Roman Catholic, or a woman from the country, something extra would be given.
Enquire at this office. Oct. 24, 3f.

(THE DAY FIXED.)

POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.)

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.

1 Prize of 20,000 dollars	\$20,000
1 do. of 13,000	13,000
1 do. of 10,000	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
4 do. of 2,000	8,000
15 do. of 1,000	15,000
10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class,	3,500
20 do. of 500 dollars	10,000
30 do. of 100	3,000
50 do. of 50	2,500
2,500 do. of 12	30,000
8,050 do. of 10	80,500

10,684 \$212,500

14,316 Blanks—not 1-2 to a Prize.

25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn Ticket, 1st day,	\$2,000
1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to	10
Next do. 2,000 do. do.	12
1st do. Ticket, 5th day	500
1st do. do. 10th day	1,000
1st do. do. 15th day	500
1st do. do. 20th day	2,000
1st do. do. 25th day	1,000
1st do. do. 28th & 29th days	500
1st do. do. 30th day	5,000
1st do. do. 31st, 32d,	} each 1,000
1st do. do. 33d and 34th days	
1st do. do. 35th day	10,000
1st do. do. 36th, 37th,	} each 500
1st do. do. 38th, and 39th days	
1st do. do. 40th day	15,000
1st do. do. 42d & 44th days	1,000

500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing.

First drawn Ticket, the 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.

Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.

Last drawn 300 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in Tickets in the third Class.

The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.

Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorsers.

All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class, will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.

The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having completed the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promises a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.

CHALES SIMMS, President.
JOHN MASON
JONAH THOMPSON } Directors
ELI WILLIAMS
GEORGE PETER

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office; and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria.
September 24.

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE,

BY M. CAREY, Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union, A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, And a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States; Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1-2 coloured.

Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Miss Howard, Married Life, or Faults on all Sides, 2 vols. 225 cents in boards.

And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society. Oct. 13

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.

MRS. HOPKINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a BOARDING SCHOOL there, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air salubrious, and the surrounding country beautiful.

TERMS FOR BOARDERS.

Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane), Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain Sewing, Marking, Netting and various other fashionable Fancy Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance. Bed, Bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter's board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.

Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. Hopkins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgements to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, the most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.

Vacation ends on the 15th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance.
Fredericktown, Sept. 10-1m12UG

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Mount Calvert, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, the following property, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of seven hundred and sixty two pounds, nine shillings and six pence current money, with interest thereon from the 25th day of March, eighteen hundred and nine, and all costs of suit and other proceedings under this decree, to wit: twelve valuable negroes of various ages and sexes; twenty head of sheep, thirty head of hogs, a quantity of tobacco, and a variety of household furniture, also a tract or parcel of land, called Beall's Gift, and part of another tract called Mount Calvert Manor, both tracts situate, lying and being in Prince George's County aforesaid. The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same, by the Chancellor. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

TRUEMAN TYLER, Trustee.
October 17-w3f.

PROPOSALS

By CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh,

FOR PUBLISHING

VIEWS OF LOUISIANA.

BY H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, ESQUIRE

CONTAINING,

1. An introduction, giving a concise view of the discovery—first settlement, and a discussion of the boundaries of the province of Louisiana
2. The extent and importance of Louisiana—general observations on the Mississippi River
3. The territory of Louisiana: (Upper Louisiana) face of the country—change which a large portion of it has probably undergone—climate
4. Lakes and rivers
5. Its natural productions—animal, vegetable and mineral
6. Soil—climate—of the part of the territory including the settlements—town and villages
7. Political divisions—settlements—population—Indian purchases—Indians within the settlements
8. Seat of mines of St. Genevieve
9. Ind an trade, for furs, &c.—of the Missouri and of the upper part of the Mississippi
10. Resources—in agriculture—trade and manufactures
11. Government—Territorial laws
12. Manners and customs of the inhabitants before the change of government—effect of this change—historical epseha.
13. A concise view of the Indian nations—peculiar customs and mode of living
14. A view of the country on the Columbia—from travellers since Lewis and Clark—probable intercourse with the East-Indies from that river
15. An essay on the antiquities of the valley of the Mississippi

WITH AN APPENDIX,

Containing, amongst other articles, a journal of a voyage, by the author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri; and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earthquake.

In this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive, but it will be principally useful, as a compend, of such information, as may be desired by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Joseph Charles, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper,

National Intelligencer.

[Vol. XII.] FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1812.

PAID IN ADVANCE [No. 1791]

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.
The Editor of this paper, finding its extensive concerns too multifarious for the superintendance of any individual though possessed of more industry and assiduity than he can lay claim to, has taken into connection with him in business Mr. WILLIAM W. SEATON, late joint-conductor (with Mr. Joseph Gales, Senr.) of the Raleigh Register. This arrangement, whilst it will leave the Editor at liberty to devote more particular attention to the Congressional Reports and Editorial Department of the paper, will, he hopes, ensure greater correctness and better typographical execution than heretofore. His best exertions, at least, with the aid of the superior professional abilities of his partner, will not be wanting to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage with which this establishment has been honored by the Public before and since it has been under the conduct of its present proprietor.
From and after the first day of November next, the National Intelligencer will be conducted under the firm of GALE & SEATON. Letters and communications, addressed as heretofore to Joseph Gales Junr. or to Gales and Seaton, will receive a respectful attention.

WASHINGTON THEATRE.
GRAND AND NEW EXHIBITION.
Mr. and Mrs. DOMINICO, FROM SPAIN, Having never performed before in this city intend exhibiting on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the following feats:
DANCING, LEAPING & VAULTING ON THE TIGHT & SLACK ROPE.
Tight rope 7 feet high, and 50 in length
Slack rope 15 feet high.
Mr. DOMINICO respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Washington, Georgetown, and their vicinities, that every exertion shall be used to render his performance entertaining. Each evening's performance will consist of some new feats. Good Music will be provided.
TIGHT ROPE.
Mr. DOMINICO will commence with country dances on the tight rope in all their steps and attitudes. He will place a tumbler on the rope and stand on his head without assistance. He will perform an astonishing feat on the tight rope, by jumping over a ribbon, 5 feet high, lighting on the rope, followed with a great feat of balancing. He will dance with a tumbler on his forehead, one in each hand, and pass with them through the feet of a chair, and perform many other surprising feats.
SLACK ROPE.
The Slack Rope exercises will terminate by Mr. DOMINICO turning himself round with such velocity, that his names cannot be distinguished. On the slack rope he will go through several feats which he hopes will produce general satisfaction.
The doors will open at six performance a seven o'clock. Box one dollar, Pit 50 cents. Children half price. Oct. 29.

Great National Prints.
THE late gallant action between the Constitution and Guerriere frigates has called forth the talents of eminent Artists in different parts of the Union, in order to gratify the feeling and just pride of the public, and to record a brilliant action as is to be found in the annals of Naval History.
THE SUBSCRIBERS.
Being the first to issue proposals for the purpose of having two well finished Pictures engraved—the one representing the most interesting scene during the action, and the other a Portrait of the gallant Captain. Since these proposals were published, others have appeared, and some Prints been published.
T. W. FREEMAN has the satisfaction of informing his numerous subscribers, that so far from wanting to abandon prosecuting his original design, he has been enabled through the exertions of his friends, to procure the permission from the only person whose opportunities could put him in possession of original Pictures, painted for and connected with this interesting occasion; and he has been served and flattered by assurances of permission to copy them for the Engravings he now proposes.
The Portrait was painted by the celebrated STEWART, and four interesting Views of the Action, taken at the time, by an eminent Italian Artist.
In a few days the drawings will be ready for public inspection, at his store, No. 51, Chesnut street.
The most critical point of time in the action is that which is now in the hands of the Artist, for which the subscription list is nearly completed.
At the request of many of his subscribers to his original plan, he is induced to lay before the public proposals for engraving the other three Marine Scenes of the action.
The public may depend on exact and perfect representations of the ships. The drawing of the Guerriere was found on board that vessel, and has been obligingly handed over to the publisher by Captain Hull.
By the pressing solicitation of his friends, the publisher has been granted the use of the Paintings, and been furnished with such information, that it is with entire confidence he can assure his friends and the public, that though the publication of the work has been unavoidably delayed, the advantage derived will fully compensate the anxiety manifested, and the patronage granted by the public.
The following are his proposals for the set of five
NATIONAL PRINTS.
Complete, in colors, size 24 inches by 18 inches each Marine Plate, \$45
Or each Print separately, in colors, 10
Five Prints, plain, 25
Or each Print, plain, 6
To non-subscribers the price will be advanced.
[COPY RIGHT SECURED]
N. B. FREEMAN, of all descriptions, of the best workmanship, and on the most reasonable terms, will be furnished to subscribers.
T. WILLIAM FREEMAN.
Oct. 27-91.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.
Our subscribers are respectfully requested to forward to us, in the manner most convenient to them, the arrears and advance of payment on their respective subscriptions, and thereby save us the disagreeable alternative of suspending the transmission of our paper to them at this interesting period.

CONSTITUTION & GUERRIERE.
JAMES WEBSTER, OF PHILADELPHIA, Respectfully informs the citizens of Washington Georgetown and its vicinity, that he is publishing by subscription a superb print of the engagement between the American frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, and the British frigate Guerriere, Capt. Dacres, from an accurate painting by Mr. Thomas Birch, fellow of the societies of Fine Arts and Artists of the United States—this painting has been submitted to the public for inspection, and highly approved of by practical men and amateurs. J. W. intends shortly to visit Washington and Georgetown, with the painting for public inspection, when the conditions, &c. will be made known.
The proposed print will be engraved in the best style, by Mr. Tiebout—the plate will be twenty eight by twenty two inches.
Philadelphia, October 24—3

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
A gentleman wishes to rent one or two furnished rooms near the Capitol, during the session of Congress.
Apply to Mr. DUNN.
October 29

SALE OF CITY LOTS FOR TAXES.
Will be exposed at public sale, on the 15th day next, at the Council Chamber, the following property, or such part thereof, not less than a lot, as will be necessary to satisfy the Corporation of Washington City for Taxes due thereon up to the year 1811, inclusive, with costs and charges, unless previously paid to the subscriber.
JOHN QUEEN, Collector 4th Ward.

Thomas Brown, sq 825 lots 16 9	4 84
Zachariah Berry, sq 847 lots 18 19 20	7 80
William Babbay, sq 978 half lot 1	1 80
Joseph Bull, sq 988	3 34
Alexander Beterman, sq 878 25 feet front	2 20
Carroll & Prout, sq. 882 lots 6 to 18	73 26
David Crawford's heirs, sq 849 lots 1 0 7	40 93
James Carlton, sq 949 lot 19	62
Jasper Cope, sq 974 3000 square feet	1 20
William Cooper, sq 1043 lot 5	4 95
William Clark, sq 996	123
Barnard Elliott's heirs, sq 864 lot 2 3 4 8 9 sq 1067 lot 3	1 66
Evan Evans, sq 1020 lot 12 13	
1045 13	
1047 6	
1123 7	7 78
Lewis Farrington, sq 879 lot 1	5 70
John Fryc, sq 919 lots 1 to 14 sq 938 lots 1 to 12	
938 13 to 16	
986 3 4 5 13 to 18	
1042 11 to 19	72 85
1066 5 to 12	26 81
Thomas T. Gant, sq 1023 lots 13 14	26 81
Charles Gemmers, sq 1114	3
Barnard Hart, sq 963 lots 3 4 5 6 7 11	2 26
12 13	6 39
Henry Howard, sq 983 lots 3 14	9 30
Nathaniel Ingraham, sq 1047 lots 21 to 25	9 30
Adam Lynn, sq 1023 lot 6	6 18
sq 1123 6	10 2
John M'Call, sq 978 lot 14 15	
Merry Moscrop, sq 928 lots 3 7 9 sq 1010 lots 12 15	
1027 13 to 16	
1030 6 to 12	
1034 5	
1036 14	
1055 1 2 11 12 13	
1057 7 8	
1058 13 14	
1093 1 2 3 4 17 to 24	
1113 9 10	
1119 5	4 4
John M'Elwee, sq 1020 lots 6 to 11	6 10
Sarah Maibby, sq 1020 lots 19 20	1 50
Morris Nicholson & Prout, sq 1149 lots 1 2	34
Richard Parrott, sq 874 lot 10	1 52
Edward Perry, sq 1143 lot 3 sq 1149 lot 4	
509 12	2 28
Prout, King & Carroll, sq 977 lots 3 4 5 7 to 16	108 51
David Slater, sq 810 lots 11 12 sq 904 lot 4	
928 5	
975 4	
978 3	
708 10	51 85
Thomas Slater, sq 845 lot 5	60
Math Stockwell's heirs—sq 845 lot 8 9 & half of ten	4 86
Wm. Sanford—sq 1125, lot No. 8	4 09
Hy. Slater, sq 876 lot No. 6	9 54
Am Slater, sq 904 lot No. 5	6 51
Sarah Slater, sq 904 lot No. 6	9 50
Francis Stans, sq 1043 lot No 33	0 34
And. Smith, sq 1045 lot No 1 sq 1077 do. No. 6 7 20 21	34 35
Richard Thomas, sq 846 lot No 1 2 15 16 569 do. do. 18 19 20	
17 1 2 17	
142 11	33 57
Elizabeth Thompson, sq 1067 lot 9	1 89
Bensan White, sq 825, 18 feet front	2 66
George Walker, sq. 834 from lot No. 13 to 17 inclusive	
Do. sq. 855 do do from 10 to 12	
836 2 15 16	
857 4	
861	
864 1 11	
893	
895 1 10 to 16 inclusive	
896 5 6	
913	
917	
918 1 2	
917 South lot 2	
920 do. 10 to 13 inclusive	
934	
939 do. 1 2 3 10 to 20 inc.	
940 1 to 8 inclusive	
943 do.	
960 3 to 7 inclusive	
961 1 2	
962 do.	

964 3 to 20 inclusive	
965 1 to 14 inc.	
966	
967 1 2 5	
968 1 to 14	
984 3	
985 3 to 7 & from 13 to 16 inclusive	
986 6 7	
990 17 to 23 inc.	
1009 8 to 12	
1010 3 to 7	
1011 5 to ten	
1012 1	
1013 1	
1014 6 to 10	
1015 5 to 16 & from 25 to 28 inclusive	
1015 south of	
1015 east of	1 2
1017 north of	
1017 5 to 18 inc.	
1018 12 to 17	
1019 5	
1025 east of	7 8
1035 8 9 10	
1036 7 8 9	
1038 1 to 4 and from 11 to 14 inc.	
1039 4 5 7	
1039 south of	1
1040 2 to 5	
1041 5 to 9 & from 15 to 17	
1042 7 to 10 & from 20 to 23	
1042 east	
1043 11 to 22 & from 27 to 32	
1044 1	
1045 13 to 15	
1046 1 18	
1047 14 to 18	
1060 8	
1061 11 to 16	
1062 1 to 4 and from 12 to 14	
1062 south of	
1063 5 to 10 & from 13 to 18	
1064 1	
1067 7 8	
1076 3 to 7	
1078 7	
1079 south east	
1080 2	313 35
Walker & Wheeler, sq 1023 east No. 1 5 6	45 91
Elizabeth Wheeler, sq 1067 south, 225 feet front	23 22
James Walker, Jr. sq. 863 lot No. 1 2	
890 1	
891 1	
1019 4	
1063 north east of lots 1 2 3 4	
1065 2 4	
1067 1 2 & from 15 to 18	
1077 1 2 3 24	
1078 5 6	94 00
Wm. Wilson, sq. 864 lot No. 10	
1048 10 to 14	23 46
Charles Weighman's heirs—sq. 1117 Lot 9	1 20
Wm. & Jas. Willink	
966 3 4 5 9	
942 1 5	
987 1 2 3 & 9 10 11 12 13	
20 21 22	1 90
John Ward, square 996	11 12
1020 14 to 18	
1023 1 2 3 11 12	32 24
Benjamin Young's heirs—sq 848 lot sq 329 sq 413	
355 354	
389 390	
602 lot No. 6	159 84
Wm. Yeaton, sq 902 22 feet front	3 74
Abraham Young's heirs—sq 939 lot No. 2 5 6	
932 1 2 4 5 6 8 10 11 12	
933 1 to 7	
944 1	
1009 1 2 3 18	
1027 1 to 12 & from 17 to 22	
1027 south of	
1028 1 to 9 & from 11 to 22	
1030 1 to 5 & from 13 to 20	
1031 6 to 10	
1032 1 3 4	
1033 1 2 3 8 9 13	
1013 North 1 to 6	
1034 5 to 9	
1035 South 1 2 3	
1035 5 6 7 11	
1035 3 4 15 16	
1033 1 to 14	
1054 1 to 16	
1953 3 to 10	
1057 5 6 & from ten to 13	
1068 2	
1082 1 2 & from 12 to 17, 19	
1083 2 & from 8 to 12	
1083 3 to 11	
1094 5 to 14	
1095 4 to 13	
1096 3 4 & from 14 to 19	
1107 5 to 16	
1108 4 to 13	
1109 5 to 15	
1110 5 to 14	
1111 5 to 14	
1112 7 8 9	
1118 3 to 8	
1119 3 4 6 7 8 9	
1120 3 to 8	
1121 5 to 8	
1122 3 to 8	33 59
William Young, sq. 1039 lots 4 to 8	
1060 1 2 3	
1071 13 14 15	
1090 15 to 19	
1096 1 2 20	
1100 4 to 32	
1104 9 to 11	
1105 4 5 7 9 13	
1106 9 15 21	
1117 4 6	22 41
Mordeica Young	
sq. 1059 Lot No. South of 1 2 3	
1074 1 2 3 14 15 16 17 18 20	
1084 6 7 8 11	
1087 1 6 7 8 9	
1090 1 2 3 20 21 22	
1092 1 4	
1104 6 7 8	
1106 6 13 19	
1114 6	
1116 14	
1117 7 8	
1123 2	24 77
Mary Young of Wm. Sq 1071 Lot 1 2 3 12	

1095 1 9 11 12	
1075 4 to 9	
1076 1	
1085 9	
1086 4 8 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	
1090 4 to 9	
1091 4 5	
1114 1 to 4	
1115 8 10	
1116 2 7 16	
1130 2	\$22 58

Ann Young—
Square 1075 lot No. 15 to 19
1085 4 to 10
1088 1 to 5
1092 3 to 8
1097 8 to 13
1104 5 12
1105 6
1106 1 8 17 22
1113 East
1114 4 5
1123 1 9 11 12
\$24 33

October 3—w3m
The Laws of the District of Columbia authorize ALIENS to purchase and hold *Real Property* and every species of *Real Estate* in the city and county of Washington in said District.

TO LET.
A handsome well finished two story brick house, with suitable out-houses and garden, to accommodate a genteel small family. It is situated on 19th street west (only two squares west of the War Department) at present in the occupation of Mr. John Haw. The terms can be known and possession had on the 1st of January, by application to
JANK LENTHALL,
Oct. 24—Satwf Near the premises.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.
THE Visitors and Governors of Saint John's College, wish to engage a PRINCIPAL for the said Seminary, whose province will be to teach the higher Latin and Greek Classics, and those branches of Science usually taught in other American Colleges. The salary is One Thousand Dollars per annum, payable quarterly. Any gentleman desirous of accepting the said appointment will be pleased to apply to the subscriber
SAMUEL RIDOUT, Secy.
October 24—w3m

PRAYER BOOKS.
JOSEPH M'ELIGAN, Bookseller, Georgetown, Has now on hand a large collection of PRAYER BOOKS of various sizes, in elegant red, green, and black bindings; also a great variety in plain bindings.
Oct. 13

TO RENT OR LEASE,
THE SMALL FRAME HOUSE AND LOT Adjacent to the house of Elias B. Caldwell, esq. on Pennsylvania avenue. For terms apply to Mr. Caldwell, who will rent or lease the house for a term of years.
August 11—

A TEACHER WANTED.
ONE who can come well recommended, for society and attention, and who is capable of teaching Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, the English Grammar, and the Mathematics, will meet with encouragement by applying to Wm. BREWER, a few miles below the mouth of Monocacy, in Montgomery county Maryland.
October 6—w3m

A TEACHER.
A single gentleman, properly qualified to instruct youth in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Practical Mathematics, Geography, English Grammar and composition, would be glad to take charge of a school the ensuing year, in a genteel and healthful neighborhood. He is provided with the necessary recommendations. A letter to A. B. Dumrires, Virginia, will receive prompt attention.
October 17—w3m

FREDERICK-TOWN SEMINARY, MARYLAND.
MRS. HOPKINS (late of Philadelphia) respectfully informs her friends and the Parents and Guardians of Children in general, that in compliance with the earnest wishes of several of the most respectable families in Fredericktown, she has been induced to open a BOARDING SCHOOL there, for the education of Young Ladies. The house engaged for the purpose is remarkably spacious and well situated; the air salubrious, and the surrounding country beautiful.
TERMS FOR BOARDERS
Young Ladies are boarded and instructed in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, (with the use of the Globes and Maps) ancient and modern History, (sacred and profane), Chronology, Drawing and Painting (in transparent water colors) Embroidery, Tambour, plain Sewing, Making, Netting and various other fashionable fancy Works, at the rate of Two Hundred Dollars per annum, and Ten Dollars entrance, Bed, bedding and Washing paid for separately, or provided by the Parents. Music, Dancing and the foreign Languages, are charged separately. The amount of one quarter board and tuition to be always paid in advance, and three months notice to be given previous to the removal of a Pupil, as the number of Boarders is limited.
Highly sensible of the distinguished patronage she has experienced since her residence in Maryland, Mrs. Hopkins respectfully presents her grateful acknowledgements to her friends and to the parents and guardians of those children confided to her care, and assures them, that to merit a continuance of their flattering confidence by the most uniform, the most minute attention to the health, morals and improvement of the Pupils, must constitute no inconsiderable portion of her happiness.
Vacation ends on the 13th inst. Pupils for the present vacancies engaged to commence at the expiration of Vacation will be admitted without entrance.
Fredericktown, Sept. 10—1m12UG

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

PROPOSALS
By CRAMER, SPEAR and EICHBAUM, Publishers, FOR PUBLISHING VIEWS OF LOUISIANA.

BY H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, ESQUIRE
CONTAINING,
1. An introduction, giving a concise view of the discovery—first settlement, and a discussion of the boundaries of the province of Louisiana
2. The extent and importance of Louisiana—general observations on the Mississippi River
3. The territory of Louisiana: (Upper Louisiana) face of the country—change which a large portion of it has probably undergone—climate
4. Lakes and rivers
5. Its natural productions—animal, vegetable and mineral
6. Soil—climate—of the part of the territory including the settlements—towns and villages
7. Political divisions—settlements—population—Indian purchases—Indians within the settlements
8. Lead-mines of St. Genevieve
9. Indian trade, for furs, &c.—of the Missouri and of the upper part of the Mississippi
10. Resources—in agriculture—trade and manufactures
11. Government—Territorial laws
12. Manners and customs of the inhabitants before the change of government—effect of this change—historical epocha
13. A concise view of the Indian nations—peculiar customs and mode of living
14. A view of the country on the Columbia—from travellers since Lewis and Clark—probable intercourse with the East-Indies from that river
15. An essay on the antiquities of the valley of the Mississippi

WITH AN APPENDIX,
Containing amongst other articles, a journal of a voyage, by the author, of near two thousand miles up the Missouri—and a collection of interesting facts relative to the late Earthquake.
In this work, there will be much to gratify the curious and inquisitive, but it will be principally useful, as a compendium, of such information, as may be desired by those who are disposed to emigrate. It is the result of observations made by the author, within the last two years, during which time he had occasion to traverse the most interesting parts both of Upper and Lower Louisiana. A considerable part of what has been put into our hands, by him, has already appeared in eleven numbers, under the head of "Sketches of Louisiana," in the Louisiana Gazette, published by Joseph Charles, St. Louis: and notwithstanding the limited circulation, and remoteness of this paper, such of the numbers, as caught the public eye, owing to the interesting nature of the subject, were received with approbation. The writer's object appears to have been to condense in a narrow compass, much useful and interesting information. The publication of a part of this description, in the country described, necessarily gave rise to useful corrections, and led to the discovery of facts not generally known: in this way, giving a stamp of authenticity, which it could not otherwise so well obtain.
CONDITIONS.
The work to contain from three to four hundred pages, octavo: Price \$2 in boards; neatly bound \$2 50 cents, to be paid on delivery.
A copy gratis for every ten subscribers.
The work will be put to press in the winter of 1812-13, and be ready for delivery in the spring following.
October 17—w3m

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be sold at Mount Calvert, about five miles from Upper Marlborough, in Prince George's county, on Monday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not, the next day thereafter, the following property, or so much thereof as will raise the sum of seven hundred and sixty two pounds, nine shillings and six pence current money, with interest thereon from the 25th day of March, eighteen hundred and nine, and all costs of suit and other proceedings under this decree, to wit: twelve valuable negroes of various ages and sexes; twenty head of sheep, thirty head of hogs, a quantity of tobacco, and a variety of household furniture, also, a tract or parcel of land, called Beall's GR, and part of another tract called Mount Calvert Manor, both tracts situate, lying and being in Prince George's County aforesaid. The terms of sale are, cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the same, by the Chancellor. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.
TRUBMAN HILLER, Trustee.
October 17—w3m

SNUFF & TOBACCO WARE HOUSE.
P. L. DUPORT,
At his Snuff and Tobacco Ware-House, Bridge Street, near the Union Tavern, Georgetown, Has just received a fresh supply of Louisiana's Maccuba in pound and half pound bottles
50 Bidders Garrett's Ecote's Snuff, from 4 to 8 lbs. each
50 Bottles do. do. do.
50 do Leiper's do. do. do.
50 Bidders do do do do.
A large supply of different kinds of Rappae 50,000 Country Segars, best quality Fresh Tongva and Family Beeps.
Also,
A variety of real Roman John Strings, of superior quality, that will raise three notes higher than concert pitch.
Georgetown, Oct. 1—w3m

PENDLETON RECONIMUS
BEING about to remove from Winchester to Georgetown, where he intends keeping Horseracing at Livery by the week, month or year, he flatters himself (from the attention he intends bestowing on those committed to his care) to have a large portion of custom in his line. His stable is as good, if not superior, to any on the continent, and will contain fifty horses, which he means to keep well supplied with the best of Hay and Oats, and the essential requisites of belonging to a good stable. It is situate on Beall Street, near Mr. Holloman's Tavern.
N. B. He will take a few General Drafts by the year or shorter time.
Oct. 27—w3m

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Several newspapers having published statements of the votes that will be given at the coming Presidential Election; we have been urged, particularly by our distant subscribers, to publish our calculation. We comply; assuring our readers that in the statement we offer we publish truly and sincerely our opinion without any view to influence or mislead.

We put the votes Democratic, Federal and doubtful: Mr. Madison will have all the "Democratic;" who will have the others neither we, nor any body else, can tell. The federalists are undetermined. They are fairly marshalled and well drilled, and will all be given to the same candidates. We adhere to an opinion long since published, that the federal votes are in the market and will be given either to a uniform thorough-going federalist or De Witt Clinton, as circumstances shall determine "after the election." The resolutions of the federal caucus at New York and Carlisle, not to announce any candidate but to bestir themselves every where in opposition to Mr. Madison, and their secret circular letter which we published, all go to prove that their object is to harass and annoy the administration, and that they know not for whom they will vote until they have ascertained how many votes they can command and whether Mr. Clinton can command any.

Table with columns: Demo., Fed., Doubtful. Lists votes for various states like New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, etc.

The states in statu, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio, elect by General Ticket. The States in SMALL CAPITALS, Vermont, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, North and South Carolina and Georgia by the legislature.

The states in CAPITALS, Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky, by districts.

The other states, Massachusetts and Louisiana, have not determined in what manner their electors shall be chosen.

It is presumed the Electors in Louisiana will be chosen by the legislature; be the manner of choosing what it may, its votes will be for Mr. Madison. It is the opinion of the best informed politicians in Massachusetts, that if the Senate and House of Representatives agree as to the mode of choosing, that the mode will be such as to give one half of the votes for Mr. Madison and leave one half federal.

We have put the votes of New York doubtful, for the reasons which follow. The legislature are to elect the electors, by a joint ballot. In the legislature in joint meeting there is a democratic majority of 5. It is believed that a majority of the democratic members are in favor of Mr. De Witt Clinton, but that there is a respectable minority of them who prefer Mr. Madison. If, when they meet in caucus to determine upon electors, Mr. Clinton's friends should insist upon a ticket composed of men disposed to vote for him as president, there is reason to presume that the friends of Mr. Madison will refuse to support it, and thus Mr. Clinton's democratic friends would be a minority in the legislature and the federalists a majority, able and, doubtless, willing to elect an electoral ticket of men of their own party. If they should do so, as Mr. C. will not have a democratic vote in any other state, it will result that all the electors in the United States opposed to Mr. Madison's re-election will be wholly federal; and as Mr. C. can bring no strength, not a vote to swell their numbers, they can have no temptation to vote for him, and will, therefore, in all probability, vote for a federal candidate for the presidency as well as the vice-presidency, and Mr. De Witt Clinton, after all the management, the travelling committees, the expenses incurred and the promises lavished, will not have a vote in the United States. This would be a singular, a salutary, and by no means an improbable result.

New Jersey, by a law now in force, is to elect by a general ticket, but as the federalists have got a small majority in the state legislature, and they meet three days before the election by general ticket is to take place, there is some apprehension entertained that they will desperately attempt to wrest the right from the people and usurp it themselves, altho' the law now in force has been in part acted upon by both parties throughout the state, and although it be impossible to repeal and promulgate the repeal before the people, by general ticket, will have elected the Electors. It is for these reasons, and not that we have any doubt of a republican majority in Jersey, that we put the votes of that state among the doubtful ones.

Admitting all that federalism can hope for, from violence and corruption, and thus giving it all the doubtful votes 59, together with the 20 federal votes, still they will have but 79 votes and Mr. Madison 139; leaving him a clear majority of 60 votes. This is cold comfort for federalism and the British party, but we believe it to be true, therefore we publish it, and not with any view to influence the election or to induce betting. We request our readers to preserve this statement and mark how very near it will be to the actual vote.

From Niles's Weekly Register.

NEW YORK PRIVATEERS.

We are indebted for the following List to the N York Columbian. These vessels, with 2 or 3 not yet complete, have been fitted out from that port since the commencement of the present war. The term Long Tom is familiarly applied to any long piece of cannon, without regard to its size in other respects; they are generally mounted on a swivel in the midship of a vessel; but some have one on each side. The majority of the guns on board our privateers, in general, are of the kind called carronades or cannonades. Only one has been taken, and her exploits are famous.— See Prize Lists.

Table with columns: Privateers, Captains, L. Tom guns, men. Lists names like Teazer, Paul Jones, Marengo, Eagle, Rosamond, etc.

BALTIMORE PRIVATEERS.

Table with columns: Schooners, Captains, Long Tom guns, Metal. Lists names like Rossie, Comet, Dolphin, etc.

In addition to the privateers, there are, at sea, 25 fast sailing letter of marque schooners, carrying from 6 to 10 guns each, and from 30 to 50 men, besides officers.

Building and fitting out, to large schooners on the pilot-boat construction; 3 of which are from 330 to 350 tons burthen—length of keel from 90 to 94 feet—length on deck from 110 to 115 feet—they are perhaps the largest vessels ever built of this description. By turning to the table, vol. 2, p. 394, an interesting comparison may be made.

Baltimore has sent to sea since the declaration of war, 42 armed vessels, carrying about 330 guns, and from 2800 to 3000 men.

It is worthy of remark, that not one of our privateers have yet been even in danger of being captured, though frequently chased by British vessels of war.

FROM THE WAR. NAVAL AND MARINE MEMORANDA. OCTOBER 4, 1812.

ARRIVED. At New York, privateer schr. Marengo, from a cruise, with her 6th prize, the British brig Concord, of London, from Tenerife, laden with wine; four other of her prizes arrived safe, and another, the brig Lord Sheffield, she burnt, after taking out whatever was valuable. British schr. Adela, laden with sugar, prize to the Rosamond of this port. The Adela was under Spanish colors, but a British register was found in a double-bottomed lantern. Privateer Teazer, from Portland. British frigate Juno, from Halifax, with dispatches 1 and also, the British packet Swiftsure, 46 days from England, including ten days from Halifax, with two mails and dispatches for the Secretary of State. American brig Havana Packet, from Gibraltar, with thirty thousand dollars in specie. Cartel brig Isabella, capt. Zull in seven days from St. Croix. Captain Z. informs that provisions were very scarce. Flour \$32, corn meal and lumber equally high.

We further learn by captain Z. and his passengers, that at Barbadoes, flour was 40 dolls.

At St. Thomas, 50 to 52 dolls. and at Tortola, 35 dollars, and very scarce in all the above islands, and the inhabitants almost in a state of starvation.

We also learn, that a British homeward bound fleet of merchantmen, were to rendezvous at St. Thomas on the 18th of October, at which island were two brigs of war badly manned, as was the case with all the British ships of war in the West Indies, and the crews sickly.

At Philadelphia, Spanish brig San Antonio, from Guernsey, prize to the Marengo, of New York, captured on suspicion of her being British property.

At Boston, cartel Pawn, from Halifax, with 506 prisoners—spoke at the mouth of the harbor, going in, ship Amazon, of Baltimore, a prize.

Capt. Handley, and part of his crew, late of the ship Nabby, of Wiscasset, have arrived at Boston. The Nabby was twenty days out of Bonavista, when she foundered at sea, Aug. 25, lat. 25, long. 59—previous to her foundering, she experienced a severe gale from N. E. to S. E. and lost her topmasts and chief mate, Nehemiah Harding, the captain and crew consisting of 9 persons, took to their boat, with only ten gallons of water, and one small bag of bread, and stood for Porto Rico, where they arrived after nine days' suffering. She was owned by Moses Charlton, Esq. of Wiscasset.

At Charleston, privateer schooner Rosamond, Captain Campan, belonging to New York, from a cruise. Aug 21, captured British brig Roebuck, captain Valpey, from St. Bartholomew, for Jersey, cargo, rum. 22d, lat. 37, 42, lon. 65, 19, was chased by a British gun-brig—hove on board six carronades, twelve pounders, anchor and cable, boats, and started a number casks of water. Sept. 14, lat. 19, 37, long. 61, 24, was chased by a British two decker—out sailed her very easy. 17, in sight of Martinique, captured British schr. Adela, captain Galloway, from Martinique, bound to Halifax. 24, in sight of Laguna, on Spanish Maine, was chased by a British frigate, who fired from forty to fifty shot at us, some going over and others falling short of us. In firing our stern chaser, a 9 pounder, it burst & shattered the legs of John Yangor and John Lewis so bad, that the former died immediately after—the latter now lies dangerously ill—also, wounded a number of the crew severely. Seventeenth, captured British schooner Antelope, captain De-pool, of Curacao, from St. Thomas bound to Curacao.

At Lynn, British ship Favorite, Byass, of Liverpool, ballasted with grindstones and whetstones, armed with two guns; and British brig Sir John Moore, of Dublin, with 6 puncheons of rum and 82 chairs, 177 tons burthen, both prizes to the privateer Industry, Mudge, of Lynn, 4 guns and 55 men.

At Philadelphia, British schooner Single Cap. prize to the privateer Matilda, Philadelphia. SAILED.

From New-London, privateer Tartar, of New-York, on a cruise; also, privateer Joel Barlow, of New-London, on a cruise.

From Philadelphia, privateer Revenge on a cruise.

NEW ORDER IN COUNCIL.

A merchant in New Bedford, has received a letter from his correspondents in Liverpool, (Messrs. Cropper, Benson and Co.) dated Aug. 22, informing, that on application to Messrs. Thomas Dickson and Co. London, for advice respecting the disposal of his ship and cargo, they received for answer the following, as the substance of an Order in Council, passed Aug. eleven, but which they observed had not been gazetted.

"Goods on board American vessels laden in British ports, or consigned to British ports, to be delivered to laders or consignees, on affidavit made in Court of Admiralty, that such goods are not American property; and on bail being given to pay freight into court and to answer any proceedings which may be commenced in court within three months.

"American vessels destined to any port of this country, and brought into any other British port, to be removed to destined port at the risk of consignees of cargo, and to deliver their cargoes as above.

"No American property now in litigation, to be restored; no proceeds of property already restored, shall be to be paid to claimant, but shall be paid into court until further orders.

"All freight due to Americans, to be paid into court, except when bail is given as above."

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to my custody as a runaway, on the eighth of October inst a Negro man, who calls himself Nathan, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight inches high, of a dark complexion, had on when he was committed, a blue broad cloth jacket, formerly a coat, with yellow buttons, and osenburgh shirt and trousers. He is straight and spare made, has three small scars on his forehead, and one on his left cheek-bone, right opposite his eye, which he says were occasioned by the flash of gunpowder. He says he formerly belonged to a Mr. John Benson, living on the East-shore near Pocomoke river, by whom he was sold to a Mr. Christopher, from Georgia, some time in the month of August last, from whom he made his escape at the Blue Ridge Mountains. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, and other expenses, according to law.

SOLOMON GROVES, Shif. of A. Court. Annapolis—Oct. 22—w8t.

CHARLES COUNTY COURT.

AUGUST TERM, 1812. ON application to Charles County Court, by petition in writing of Stephen Sanger of Charles County, for the benefit of the act of Assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, one thousand eight hundred and five, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned therein, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the court being satisfied by competent testimony that the said Stephen Sanger has resided two years immediately preceding the time of his application in the state of Maryland it is thereupon ordered and adjudged that the said Stephen Sanger, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer once a week for three months before the third Monday of March next, give notice to his creditors to appear before this court, at the court house, in Charles Town on the third Monday of March next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to show cause, if any they have, why the said Stephen Sanger should not have the benefit of the act of Assembly aforesaid as prayed.

Test, JOHN BARNES, Clk. October 22 w3m.

PORT TOBACCO RACES.

The Jockey Club Purse, Two Hundred Dollars, will be run for over the Port Tobacco course, on Tuesday the 3d day of November next; heats four miles each. On Wednesday the 4th, a Purse of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be run for; heats two miles each. Sept. 24—LAWNS.



The Congress of the U. States meet in this city on Monday next, pursuant to law. Several of the members have already arrived here, among whom we have seen Messrs. Varnum, Cutts, Gaillard, Robinson, and Worthington, of the Senate, and Messrs. Harper, Cutts, Turner, Champion, Mostly, Fitch, Wright, Dawson, Newton, and Grundy, of the House of Representatives.

The Republicans of Massachusetts have announced twenty-two gentlemen as candidates for Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States, in pursuance of the late decision of the Legislature of that state, to chuse them by certain districts. The names of JOHN ADAMS, late President of the U. States, and William Gray, late Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, stand conspicuous on the list.

The President has been pleased to confer the brevet rank of Major on Captain Z. TAYLOR, of the 7th regt. of Infantry, for his gallant defence of Fort Harrison.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION RETURNS. FOR CONGRESS.

Table with columns: Counties, Tannehill, Woods, Wilson. Lists Allegheny, Beaver, Butler, etc.

Totals 1419 1162 374. Mr. Tannehill, republican, is elected.

Washington County.

Table with columns: Republican, Aaron Lyte, Joseph Pentecost, Wm. Findley, Thos. Pollock, Mr. Findley re-elected, John Smilie, Thos. Meason.

Abner Lacoek is re-elected.

The Editor of the Baltimore Federal Gazette, with a simplicity which we should suppose ought to have been corrected by former experience, has suffered himself again to be sported with by some correspondent at Washington, and put in circulation a story, some wag has imposed on him, about the capture of Niagara. It is needless to say the story is untrue—and it is astonishing to us how any man could for a moment believe that news so interesting should first have reached Baltimore via Washington.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Pass Christian, dated Sept. 23d, to his friend in this city.

"As disease and death had commenced the most formidable ravages in our ranks, upon the Mississippi, our General removed us, most wisely in my opinion, to this place, about the beginning of August; and we are regaining our health again so rapidly that I have no doubt our little band, in the course of 3 or 4 weeks, will be fit for any service the government may find it necessary to order them upon. The superior salubrity of this position over the shores of the Mississippi has already been most strikingly evinced. Our worthy General has never yet been able to visit us, but we expect him daily. He has found it necessary to remain in New Orleans to counteract the machinations of a combination of Burrites, French partizans, and Spanish dependants, with a nest of wretches from our own country, who are straining every nerve to paralyze his efforts for the public good; but I feel confident that by his energies, talents and patriotism, they will find themselves completely foiled."

To the Editor.

NAVY-YARD AT WASHINGTON. The importance of this growing establishment to our infant navy is but little known, and owing to an ungenerous and illiberal jealousy, every effort is made to detract from it and exalt and magnify the dispatch that our vessels meet with in their equipment at other places. It will scarcely be credited by those who are prejudiced against this Navy-yard, or whose interest it may be to keep down its growth, that since the 4th day of April last the following important services have been rendered: The Constitution frigate, of glorious memory, arrived at the Navy-yard for repair; she required a general, I might almost say a thorough, repair in her hull, but the shortness of time would not admit this being done; nevertheless she received considerable repairs in her hull, a new foremast, bowsprit, many new yards, her held cleared, and the ship hove out both sides, her copper repaired and bottom cleansed, her rigging taken into the loft, overhauled and refitted; new sails of every description, and a general supply of ammunition in store. She left this as well finished as a ship could be, before the middle of

June. At the same time the repairs of the frigate Constellation progressed. The cutter Viper was hauled upon the wharf, rebuilt and launched, and left the Navy-yard to seek the foes of our country and serve as a tender on the Norfolk station. On the same ways from which this cutter was launched about the middle of June, the frigate Adams was hauled up. Without remitting in the repairs of the Constellation, which is now ready to drop down, and will be ready for sea as soon as her crew can be obtained, have the repairs of the Adams progressed to the astonishment of all who beheld her. This ship has been cut open and lengthened fifteen feet in her extreme breadth, and with the additional beam given to her will become a famous cruiser. It is gratifying to the friends of the Navy-yard that the gallant Morris is to command her. From appearances it is confidently believed that she will be ready for sea by the middle of December. What at other places would have partly retarded the equipment of the ships above mentioned, has not been noticed—it is hardly worth mentioning in the annals of this Yard. Nine gun-boats, (each carrying an 18-pound cannon and two carronades) that had been lying on the stocks in an unfinished state, about the first of August were ordered to be ready. It has been done, and at this moment the last boat is about to leave the yard, better equipped and found than any boats the service can boast. Indeed, sir, it is preposterous to compare this establishment with any other on the continent, after the length of time that government have been collecting the best of workmen in every branch of mechanism, the erection of the most extensive work shops & buildings for the preservation of materials, magazines, deposits of seasoned timber and every preparation for ship-building, it is but a poor compliment to say that the officers of every rank in the navy allow that the work done at this is of a character altogether superior to what is done at other places.

VIINDEX.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE. Ipsi sibi somnia fingunt. VING.

I have thought with much seriousness on the present situation of our country, and after the most mature reflection, my conclusion has been, that her future interests and well-being depend on Mr. Madison's re-election. Much has been said every way Mr. Madison, whose long tried virtues and superiority of intellect have recommended him to all men devoted to the welfare of their country, is lightly spoken of: attempts are making to undervalue political abilities which have always been deemed, in times "that tried men's souls," competent to every emergency, whilst Mr. Clinton is exhibited as the man on whose abilities and skill alone depend peace and union. These efforts, wild and romantic as they are, were anticipated. All men who have paid any attention to the deep plots of ambitious and aspiring parties, know with what readiness such can impeach the most deserving, in order thereby to raise into public esteem the person they may have chosen as their leader. But this method can succeed only under certain doubtful circumstances. Mr. Madison is known too well, and has been known too long, to suffer loss in a comparison with any man who could be persuaded to oppose him. "But Mr. Madison," say his opponents, "has plunged us into a war, and our object is peace." A more popular pretext, perhaps, could not be selected. But why is it that men who boast their attachment to peace, and who tell the world that their views are such as will be promotive of it, pursue the very course that must necessarily retard the approach of that desirable period? Is there a man of reflection in the community but sees that all this violent struggle for the presidency, introduced by the friends of Mr. Clinton, tends so much to satisfy our enemy that a war cannot be supported? Nay, do they not avow the war to be the cause of their opposition? And will not an unwillingness to yield her system of oppression to our just and long reiterated demands be lengthened in proportion as the belief of this fact is confirmed? Nothing seems to me more reasonable. Then if this consequence follow, are Mr. Clinton and his friends using such means as will conduce to the end which freely avowed they have in view?

But, say these gentlemen, "our words are to be known after Mr. Clinton is made President." Men who have reason, and are at the trouble to exercise it, will very naturally be led to enquire how, or by what means, is this promised peace to be obtained? Do the friends of Mr. Clinton suppose him possessed of peculiar influence over the councils of Great-Britain? Has he any new system of remonstrance, or any untried means for negotiation? This can hardly be imagined. And until the American people are convinced of these facts it cannot be supposed that they will impose upon themselves a belief so strange! Or if Mr. Clinton intends to recommend "an immediate cessation of hostilities," and patch up a peace upon such terms as may comport with the interests of Great-Britain, at the expense of our rights, (and such an one could have been had long since) it is not presumable that any American would be obliged to him for the favor.

How, then, is this event, so very desirable, to be brought about? It cannot be believed it will grow out of any disposition for that state of things on the part of Mr. Clinton, that Mr. Madison has not: For we have had the peaceful disposition of the latter, and his willingness to bless us with its milder influence, proven to us. How did he seize the first offer in the case of Eskiue? Then did his just praise resound, and then were we triumphantly told that these same offers had been long before made to Mr. Jefferson, whose love of France had kept him from accepting them. By what magic is it that Mr. Madison has been bereft of this love of peace? Can he have undergone any physical or moral change? Can he have forgotten the general joy on that occasion? And has he resolved rather to excite the rancorous feelings of a part of this large community, than to hush into silence every clamor? Would not the pleasure alone, independent of his amor patrie, of being relieved from the anxious cares, the deep and painful exercises of mind, inseparable from his station under such circumstances, be cause sufficient to be at peace, if peace could be had on honorable and just terms? And where is the man who feels like an American, but would "frown indignantly" upon him, or upon any other President who would have a peace upon any other?

What will he say, what has already been the calculations of Great-Britain, witnessing, as she does, that a war, founded in justice, and not until the whole round of remonstrance had been faithfully run, is met at its onset by a force comprising men who have heretofore professed themselves feelingly alive to her system of wrongs? Does she not feel inspired when backed by such aid? Are not her reasonings in future times already anticipated? Will she not say—*"Let us proclaim that power is right; let us capture, condemn, and plunder; let us act the part which shall best conduce to our interests, and plead necessity in the case. Remonstrances will be made, and in our turn we will proclaim through our ministers a willingness to negotiate; and after having thus acted till war is declared, we shall have its operations retarded by the influence of our friends there, of whose good will we have had ample proof."* Or should the then president be obnoxious on account of his wisdom and integrity, and because of his being deeply versed in their machinations, and able to expose their iniquitous & wily conduct; who may be respiced on an honorable peace, or a just war, they may go further and say—*"We will press a war upon that people, and then we shall be rid of their president."*

Think you, ye free born sons of America—sons, whose fathers bled in a former contest with this same aspiring foe; and think you, ye suffering remains of suffering families, whose habitations have been converted into slaughter houses by the savage allies of magnanimous Britain; and ye men of hoary years and calmer reason, think you, I say, that these or similar reasons have not been resorted to as the main props that support her in the present contest? Could she have hope sufficient to buoy up her spirits one hour longer did she behold this mighty nation "breasted to the shock," resolved to oppose as with the arm of one man her system of oppression and violence?

How men can suffer their ambition and love of office so far to blind their judgment and withhold their reason, may to cover up, if they can, distinguish their love of country, is a mystery, the solution of which must be left to their consciences when in the order of time they are brought to reflect on the train of dire evils in the spread of which they have been but too successfully engaged!

And what has our worthy president done, that attempts involving all this evil to our beloved country should be made drive him from the station he now holds—a station to which his integrity and wisdom justly entitle him? Are we not his children? Did he not as a faithful guardian contend for our rights when we were young? Are not these remonstrances in our behalf preserved for our inspection, as well as for the inspection of future generations? And can there be any thing detected in all he ever wrote, that would prove him either inadequate to manage our concerns, or indifferent to our interests? No—not one thing. Then hail, ye illustrious monuments of his time! more durable are ye than marble or brass—lasting are ye as Liberty; and when this temple shall be destroyed, a sight of you in ruins will inspire the solitary beholder with reverence for your poster! Then of Madison be it for ever said—
Mancipium domino et regi. Non.
AMERICANGS.

CAPT. DACRES' TRIAL
From the Nova Scotia Royal Gazette, printed at Halifax, Oct. 7.

On Friday last, a Court Martial was held on board H. M. S. Africa, for the trial of captain Dacres, the surviving officers and crew of his Majesty's late ship Guerriere, for the surrender of that ship to the U. S. F. Constitution, on the 19th Aug. Vice Admiral Sawyer, president; captains Sir J. P. Beresford, P. B. V. Broke, J. Bussard, and C. G. Milne, members. After mature considera-

tion the court came to the following opinion:

"That the surrender of the Guerriere was proper in order to preserve the lives of her valuable remaining crew; and, that her being in that lamentable situation, was from the accident of her masts going, which was occasioned more by their defective state, than from the fire of the enemy, though so greatly superior in guns and men. The Court do therefore unanimously and honorably acquit capt. Dacres, the officers and ship's company of his Majesty's late ship Guerriere, and they are hereby honorably acquitted accordingly.

"The court at the same time feel themselves called upon to express the high sense they entertain of the exemplary conduct of the ship's company in general, when prisoners, but more particularly of those who withstood the attempts made to shake their loyalty by offering them high bribes to enter into the land & sea services of the enemy, and they will represent their merits to the commander in chief."

From the above sentence we collect three things, viz. 1st. That the Guerriere was beaten more on account of the defective state of her masts, than the fire of the enemy. 2d. That her antagonist was of force greatly superior. 3rd. That after the ship's company of the Guerriere were prisoners "high bribes" were offered to induce them to enter into the enemy's (American) service.

On the 1st of these allegations it is to be remarked, that if the masts of the Guerriere were in reality defective, it was the duty of captain Dacres to have gone into port to have them repaired instead of challenging and roving about in quest of battle with an American frigate of equal force, which he must have known (if he possessed common sense) he would find, if he found her, well prepared in every respect.

Instead then of honorable acquittal on account of the unsound state of his masts, if the court had not been more intent on cloaking British disgrace than forming a just judgment, they would have sentenced captain Dacres to be cashiered for his negligence & rashness.

2d. As to the superiority of the Constitution, 44 guns, it is clear from the above challenge that captain Dacres thought the Guerriere her equal in that respect, and that he had no misgivings as to his own prowess compared with the commanders of our large frigates is equally to be concluded, because his challenge is a general one, and he knew that we had not one which rates above the frigate President, which appears from his challenge to have been the first object of his Quixotic behavior.

3d. The sentence of the court bestows high commendations on the crew of the Guerriere for having resisted the temptation of high bribes to enter the service of the enemy (the American service). Had this been true, well might that court have been proud of the fact, that honesty, which for ages has been banished from the councils of Great Britain, was still to be found amongst British sailors; but even in this particular (however consoling to British feelings) the sentence falls as to the fact, and for these reasons—the Constitution went out with her full complement. In the action with the Guerriere she lost only in killed and wounded 14. She, like all our ships, was manned only by citizens, according to standing orders from government. The trifling loss she thus sustains did not render recruits necessary, but if it had been otherwise captain Hull would not have violated his orders by taking British subjects on board, and especially those whom he had so easily beaten. On the whole, this suggestion of the court is so pitiful that none but the most illiberal would either make or believe it. **RULE BRITANNIA.**

Correct copy of Capt. Dacres' challenge, as endorsed, in his land writing, on the register of the brig John Adams, arrived in New York, which register is now in this city:

"The Guerriere, 44 guns, 300 men, will be happy to see the President, Commodore Rodgers, outside the Hook, or any other of the large frigates, to have a sociable tete-a-tete."

DIED.
On the 27th inst. and in the 41st year of his age, Wm. James, Esq. for many years a principal clerk in the Treasury Department. Perhaps no death has occurred in this place more deeply regretted than that of Mr. James. His conscientious attention to his official duties, it is believed, hastened the progress of that complaint, a consumption of the lungs, which terminated in his dissolution. He was an upright and useful citizen, a steady friend, and tenderly affectionate as a husband and a father. He sustained his affliction without a murmur, and we trust his "hope" of heaven was that which "masked not ashamed."

ASSIZE OF BREAD.
The average cash price of Superfine Flour in Washington county is ascertained to be from \$10 50 to \$11.

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the City Council of Washington regulating the weight and quality of bread, the weight of loaves for the ensuing month must be

Single loaf 12 oz.
Double loaf 24 oz.
By order of the Mayor and City Council.
Wm. HEWITT, Reg.

October 31.

TO BE LET
The pleasant House and situation at the mouth of the Tiber. Possession to be given on the first of the approaching November, if applied for before that day.

Also, several Squares and Lots of ground, enclosed or not enclosed. Apply to
JOHN P. VAN NESS.
Oct. 31—

A STRAY HORSE.
Came to the L'very Stable of the subscriber, on the 28th inst. in the morning, a small bay horse, about 13 hands high, with a blaze face, 4 white feet, with a saddle and bridle on—The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JOHN GARNES,
New Jersey Avenue.
Oct. 31—

"It is rather surprising," says the Virginia Argus, "that the Clintonians do not urge Mr. Madison's expulsion from office upon very obvious grounds, and by an argument which would gain credit with every body, to wit:—
"Mr. Madison ought not to be re-elected, because Mr. Clinton wants to be President."

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
October 13, 1812.

We the representatives of the people of Vermont believing, that in times like those in which we now live, it is both proper and necessary that our sentiments should be known, not only to our constituents, but to our sister states, and to the general government, do hereby adopt the following

RESOLUTION.
Resolved, That the constituted authorities of our country having declared war between the United States and G. Britain, and her dependencies, it is our duty as citizens to support the measure; otherwise we should identify ourselves with the enemy, with no other distinction than that of locality. We therefore, pledge ourselves to each other, and to our government, that, with our individual exertions, our examples and influence, we will support our government and country in the present contest, and rely on the great Arbitrer of events for a favorable result.

Savannah, October 19.
A gentleman just arrived in town from St. Mary's, informs that col. Newman, and his brave associates, in the second attack from the Indians in Florida, met them like soldiers—the Indians would not form to give battle, but chose to shelter themselves behind trees, and had, from their superior numbers, completely succeeded in surrounding col. N. who adopted their plan of warfare, and defeated them with the loss of 60 or 70 in killed and wounded. His loss, and the time of the attack, was not known when our informant left the place—who further states, that the Indians fled with the utmost precipitancy, and in all directions. The reinforcement of 1000 men from the up country, had not arrived previous to the battle.

Neither the force of the col. or the Indians were ascertained.

Charleston, October 20.
At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Charleston, held at the Exchange on Saturday evening last, the 17th inst. it was resolved unanimously, that a committee be appointed to open a subscription, for the purpose of purchasing and equipping two twenty-gun ships, for the defence of the harbor of Charleston.

Newbern, (N. C.) October 17.
Sailed from this port yesterday morning on a cruise, the privateer schooner Snap-Drum, burthen 147 tons, mounting six 6-pounders and one long nine, and 100 men, Edward Pasteur master.

Richmond, October 26.
The citizens of this place gave a public entertainment to their brethren, the Petersburg volunteers, on Saturday last. Upwards of six hundred sat down to dinner, at which col. Barbour, the governor, presided.

Pittsburg, Pa. October 21.
The detachment of militia, of 2000 men, which has been in camp in the neighborhood of this place, for some time past, marched (with the exception of one battalion, which is left as a guard for the artillery destined to follow the detachment) yesterday morning, for Wooster, in the state of Ohio.

New York, Oct. 27.
The steam boat has just arrived [half past 12] from Albany. Capt. Ogilvie of the regulars, who was taken prisoner at Queenstown, is a passenger. He was paroled, and left there the 18th. He says, that about 60 Americans were killed—160 wounded—700 prisoners—total 920; which was the whole who went over to fight the British, and would have succeeded, if they had been reinforced.
"Gen. Brock and his Aid, are killed Capt. C. was at their funeral. Loss of the British, not known—or their number engaged."

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JOHN GARNES,
New Jersey Avenue.
Oct. 31—

TO RENT.
A commodious two story Brick House, at present in the occupancy of Overton Carr on the Virginia Avenue. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to
SAML. N. SMALLWOOD.
Oct. 31—2w1m

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.
THOS. W. PAIRO, F STREET.
Has just opened a general assortment of D-Y GOODS and HARDWARE, which he will sell very reasonable for cash, and to his punctual customers, on a short credit, wholesale and retail. He has
Superfine and second Florentine and mola-cloths
Cassimeres, Bedford Silk and cotton suspender-cords
Streckinets, flannels
Elegant veatings, ker. Madras & silk shawls, says, Bandannoes
Coatings and flusings
Silk, cotton and worst- ed hosiery
India and British Mus- lins
Cambrics and Jaconets
Jesh & German lincens
Shirting muslins, calli- coes
Very handsome Ging- hams
Silk and cotton Um- brellas
Whips and cowskins
Table cloths and dis- pers
Red tickings
Home-made cloths
Spanish segars of su- perior quality,
Long and short kid gloves, &c. &c.

Also the following **HARDWARE:**
Locks, hinges and va- rious other building furniture.
Carpenters and sadlers tools
Shoemakers & smiths do.
Kitchen furniture
Fenders, a diron
Shovels and tongs
Plated & brass candle- sticks
Tea trays, snufflers
Tea and coffee urns
Castors, bell pullies
Sawd-boxes, scissors
Knives and forks
Cotton and wool cards
Coffee mills sadirons
Bread & fruit baskets
Watch seals and keys
Plated & common sad- lery
Fine and common ra- zors & shaving tools
Silver and brass dim- mers
Spiris, spectacles
Best Whitechapel nec- dles
Powder plates
Door rappers, coffee mills
Cross cut saws
White-wash Brushes
Paint and shoe do.
Tortoise shell & other combs, &c.
October 31—6t

NEW STORE.
HERFORD and STEPHENS, at their Gro- cery store, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in front of the Brewery of the former, have ready for sale on as low terms as any in the district, a well chosen assortment of wines and foreign and domestic spirituous liquors, sugars, teas and the usual articles in the grocery business. Their rectified spirits of old rye whiskey is well calculated to shew the degree of perfection to which the distilling of grain in this country has been carried to.
Whiskey by the barrel, warranted sound and well flavored, can always be had at their store, at the market price.
N. B. WANTED—Three Black Men, to work as laborers in the brewery.
October 31—6t

KERSEYS & CASSINETS.
Domestic kerseys are acknowledged to be better calculated for service than the imported, and are in every respect as good for servants' clothing: they will be sold as low by the piece or at retail.
Cassinets are a substitute for Cassimeres, serge, plains, &c. and are lower priced. In addition to the articles above, we have received a supply of

DOMESTIC INDIA, ENGLISH, BLENCIE, and GERMAN DRY GOODS,
Constituting a very general assortment, if not a complete one, of each description, which we offer for sale at wholesale or retail.
MORGAN and BURGESS,
Corner of Jefferson and Bridge streets, Georgetown, October 31

JUST RECEIVED,
At Dupont's Snuff and Tobacco Warehouse, Bridge street, nearly opposite the Union Tavern, an elegant assortment of

COUNTING HOUSE PEN- KNIVES:
A Quantity of JEWELRY, of various kinds; DICE, Playing and Military VISITING CARDS; likewise, some handsome SNUFF BOXES, and fresh TONQUA BRANS. He has for sale, as usual, a large quantity of SNUFF and TOBACCO. Amongst which is some first quality Ladies Twist.
Oct. 31—3t

FOR SALE,
A NEAT LIGHT & NEW CARRIAGE,
With Harness, and a pair of young, well Broke Horses, sold for want of a driver.
Price 900 dolla cash, or 500 for the horses, and 400 for carriage and harness. Apply at Cook's stable, near the Treasury office.
October 31—2t

FOR SALE,
8000 Acres first rate Land
In different Tracts from 500 to 1000 acres each, lying on the Mississippi in the district of Baton Rouge, surveyed and patented in the years 1770 and 1772, and recorded in the name of the Subscriber.
ALSO,
7000 acres in Randolph county, and 3000 acres in Harrison county, Virginia. 3400 acres in Kentucky.
For the above, property in this City will be taken in part payment; the residue in cash or good bonds. Particular information may be obtained on application to the subscriber. If by letter the postage must be paid.
OLIVER POLLOCK,
City of Washington, October 6—wtf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE Partnership of Stettinius & Kneller has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the Firm, and those that have claims against the same will please to settle with either of the subscribers.
SAML. STETTINIUS,
GEO. KNELLER,
Washington, August 25, 1812.

SAMUEL STETTINIUS
WILL in future carry on the business as usual at his old stand near the Centre Market, and GEORGE KNELLER is now making his arrangements to establish his Business in the same Line, which he will bring in operation in a few weeks, when both flatter themselves to accommodate most satisfactorily their friends and the public in general, whose liberal encouragement they herewith acknowledge most cordially and with the strongest sense of gratitude.
August 25—3t4wtf

FOR SALE OR TO LET
That well known
HOTEL
and extensive concern on Capitol Hill, lately occupied by S. Coolidge, from its on the Capitol square and Maryland avenue.
For terms apply to Henry Ingle or Messrs King.
Washington city, Sept. 22—wtf

Union Bank of Georgetown,
September 29, 1812.
The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months on the stock in this bank, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their representatives, on or after Thursday next the first of October.
By order, D ENGLISH, Cashier.
Oct. 1—3t4wtf

Anne Arundel county, ss.
APPLICATION being made to me, the undersigned, in the excess of Montgomery county court, as an Associate Judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition in writing of Zachariah Macubin of Montgomery county, praying for the benefit of the act for the relief of "sundry insolvent debtors and the supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them being annexed to his petition, and the said Zachariah Macubin having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for two years immediately preceding the time of his application, having also stated that he is now in confinement for debt, and praying to be discharged therefrom; I do therefore order and adjudge that the said Zachariah Macubin be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the National Intelligencer, weekly or three months successively before the first Monday in November next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Montgomery county court on the second Monday of November next to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Zachariah Macubin should not have the benefit of the severl acts as prayed.
Given under my hand this 24th of July 1812.
RICHARD H. HARWOOD,
True copy—Upton Beall, Clk. M. C. C.
August 7—w3m.

EXCHANGE OF OLD SIX PER CENT. AND DEFERRED STOCKS.
Pursuant to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorizing a subscription for the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, and providing for the exchange of the same," passed on the 6th day of July, 1812, books will be opened on the first day of October next, at the Treasury, and at the several Loan offices, and will continue open till the 17th day of March next, for receiving subscriptions of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks, in the manner prescribed by the said act. New certificates, bearing in great from the first day of the quarter in which the subscription shall be made, at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, for the unredeemed amount of principal of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks which may be subscribed, will be issued at the Treasury or at the Loan offices respectively where the old stock subscribed may at the time stand credited. The new stock will be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after the 31st day of December, 1824; but no reimbursement will be made except for the whole amount of the stock standing at the time, to the credit of any proprietor, on the books of the Treasury or of the commissioners of loans respectively, nor till after at least six months previous public notice of such intended reimbursement.
Treasury Department, Sept. 10, 1812.
Wm.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold on Monday, October 26th at 4 o'clock P. M. at McLod's Hotel, part of Lot 3 in Square 141, with the improvements, taken as the property of Smith, Calhoun, & Co.
A two story brick Dwelling House on Lot 6, in Square 141; taken as the property of James M'Kim.
Part of Lot 13 in Square 119, with the improvements; taken as the property of James Welch.
The above property is sold for taxes due the corporation of Washington city.
Terms of sale, cash.
JOS. BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward.
September 26—w5t

A PROFESSOR WANTED.
THE ACADEMY of STEVENSBURG being without a Professor for the ensuing year, I am authorised by the Trustees to make that fact known. As respects local and geographical advantages, there is, perhaps, no place more eligible for a Seminary. It is situated about an equal distance from the water and the mountain; elevated and healthy, near the centre of a populous and wealthy county, and between two others equally so. A complete knowledge of Classical learning, Mathematics, use of the Globes, Geography, &c. are amongst the duties expected from the Professor.
Any gentleman disposed to offer his services as Professor will be pleased to address me on the subject by letter directed to this place.
P. HANSBROUGH, Jun. President.
Stevensburg, Virg. Sept. 19—1m

FULLING MILL.
THE subscribers are erecting a Fulling Mill and enlarging their Bleaching Factory, at the Point Mills, about 12 miles from Georgetown and 5 from Bladensburg, which will be in operation in October, where FULLING and BLEACHING will be executed with neatness and dispatch, in its various branches, and cash given for Wool. Customers that find it more convenient to deliver and receive their articles in Georgetown will call at the Store of Renner and Bussard, who will give cash or Blankets for Wool.
ELKANAH COBB
DANL BUSSARD and Co.
September 3—6w

ADVERTISEMENT.
WAS committed to the jail of Frederick county Maryland, as a runaway, a dark Mulatto Man who calls himself JOHN HERBERT; he is 5 feet 7 3/4 inches high, about 21 years of age, stout and well made; his clothing when committed, were a flax linen shirt, a pair of tow linen pantaloons, a blue cloth hat, a blue cloth roundabout, and a pair of fine leather shoes; he likewise had a bundle containing sundry clothing; he has a scar near his right eye, and one on the right side of his chin, which he had plaited over his forehead and likewise had behind, and says he belongs to a Mr. Josias Thompson of Georgetown, in the district of Columbia. The owner is hereby requested to come and release him, otherwise he will be sold for his prison fees as the law directs.
EZRA MANTZ, Sheriff Frederick County, Md.
August 27—w8t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.
Will be sold in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of SAMUEL TURNER, esq. deceased, at Public Sale on the premises on Saturday the 13th day of Nov. next, that very valuable FARM in Montgomery Co., late the residence of the said deceased, containing about Seven hundred acres of Land, three hundred acres at least in wood and fine timber; the residue under good enclosures and every acre arable; lays level and remarkably well cultivated, and may be made very rich in a few years by the use of plaster and clover; in fact, it is as desirable a Farm as any in the county of its size, and may be very conveniently divided to accommodate purchasers; it lies about 13 miles from Georgetown and the city of Washington, 5 from Montgomery court house, and within 3 miles of the Potomac river.
A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that those inclined to purchase will view the property.
The terms of sale, which will be accommodated, may be known by applying to the subscribers living in Georgetown, district of Columbia, or will be made known on the day of sale.
THO. TURNER, } Executors.
SAML. TURNER, }

BANK OF WASHINGTON.
A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders in the Bank of Washington, will be held at Tomlinson's Hotel on Saturday the 7th of Nov. next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of considering the expediency of petitioning Congress for an augmentation of the Capital of said Bank.
By order of the President and Directors,
S. ELIOT, Jr. Cashier.
Sept. 24—7N.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS.
ON THE 17TH OF NOVEMBER, The first drawn Ticket in the Second Class of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery (which will commence on Tuesday the 17th day of November) will be entitled to two thousand Dollars.
Present price of Tickets \$8 50, but will shortly be advanced to \$9.
For Tickets apply to JAZZAR MILLIGAN, Georgetown, who sold a great part of the capital Prizes in the First Class.
Tickets may also be had of W. COOPER, Washington, and R. GRAY, Alexandria, October 1.

BLANKET MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers have erected a manufactory of Blankets in Georgetown, on the principle of knitting and felting, and have obtained the patent right according to law. They will furnish at a short notice a quantity of blankets, and will receive wool for which they will pay cash, or exchange blankets at the store of Renner and Bussard. They forward all persons from using or vending said principles, without having obtained a patent right from them.
ELKANAH COBB,
BANK BUSHARD & Co
Georgetown, Aug. 13.

BLACK VARNISH FOR BOOTS AND SHOES.
This elegant preparation may be had at the Drug Stores of DAVID OTT, Washington city, Dr. OTT, & GEORGE BONAUM, Georgetown, and Richard Little, Alexandria.
Great improvements have been made in the article of Blacking for Boots and Shoes, and none heretofore offered to the public has been more highly valued than the *Shining Liquid Blacking*, although its properties were not such as to exclude the idea of a more useful preparation. It is generally admitted that the *Shining Liquid Blacking* is susceptible of a fine gloss; but in consequence of the saccharine matter it contains, attracts immense swarms of flies during the summer season; the least dampness is sufficient to sully its lustre, and in wet weather is of little or no advantage whatever.
The *BLACK VARNISH* which is at present offered to the public, is a preparation which unites in itself the inestimable qualities of usefulness, beauty, and elegance. Experiments were made to ascertain its power in resisting water, by immersing a boot (on which the varnish had been several times applied) in tub of warm water, at the expiration of 2 days the boot was examined, and found not to have sustained the least injury either in its appearance on the external surface, or the admission of water through the pores of the leather; consequently this preparation is *Water Proof*, and therefore well calculated to preserve a boot by keeping the feet warm and dry. The brilliancy of gloss, and the facility with which the Varnish may be applied, together with its pliability, elasticity and durability, encourages the inventor to anticipate the most favorable results.
N. B. Directions accompany each bottle.
Sold by DAVID OTT, & Co.,
Pennsylvania avenue.
September 10—24 7N.

JOSEPH WARD, TAILOR.
Near the City Park.
Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has commenced business in his line, and from his professional knowledge of the business, hopes to share his part of the public patronage. Naval and military uniforms made up in the nicest and most fashionable manner, on the best terms.
N. B. He has on hand a small assortment of super fine cloths and cassimeres at the most reduced prices.
Oct. 15—

WASHINGTON BREWERY.
BOTTOM OF NEW JERSEY AVENUE.
The subscribers having commenced their season's brewing, have now ready for delivery a stock of *MALT LIQUOR*, of superior quality, fit for family use.
Orders received by Daniel Papine, Capitol Hill, and at the Brewery, where the public may be supplied with yeast and grains on Mondays and Thursdays.
J. W. COLLET, & Co.
October 15—11

JOHN WEIGHTMAN
Has just received, and is now opening at his store, on Pennsylvania Avenue, Near Davis's Hotel,
A general assortment of **HALL GOODS**, Amongst which are the following:
Superfine cloths &c. Domestic Cotton and do. Hosiery, superfine Flannels, cloths and cassimeres, Kerseys, Ribbands, Plaids, White and black silk Shirting Cotton, Irish linen, Cassimeres and Cords, Watercoting, Canton crapes of various colors, Leghorn, Hunters cords and velvets, Black Lustering Stockinet, Daper, Ladies and gentlemen's white & black silk hose.
Which he offers for sale at the lowest prices for cash only.
Oct. 20—91

LANDS IN THE STATE OF OHIO AND KENTUCKY, FOR SALE.
BY virtue of the last Will and Testament of Robert Means, deceased, the subscriber offers for sale, all the Lands of the Testator in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. As there is a large quantity of these Lands, and the quality in general good, they are well worth the attention of all persons desirous of purchasing Lands in those parts of the country. The tracts are of various sizes, and consequently calculated to suit purchasers of all descriptions. Further information respecting the said Lands may be obtained from Mr. Walter Dunn, residing in or near the town of Chillicothe in the state of Ohio.
DANIEL CALL, Executor of the last will and testament of Rob. Means, dec'd
Richmond, July 19—11

THE FREDERICK TOWN RACES.
WILL commence on the 11th of November next, and continue four days. The purses are not yet divided, but they will be as good as any heretofore run for it, that place.
Fredericktown, Oct. 14—

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber of Fairfield district, South Carolina, near Winnsborough, a Negro Man named T. RILEY, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, rather of a slender make, somewhat of a heavy complexion, clean, well made, broad shoulders and of a pleasant countenance, 22 or 23 years of age. Shortly after he ran away, he called himself Wallace. He was by a Mr. Fowler raised in Chesterfield county, near Manchester state of Virginia; he was again the property of a Mr. Rutland, a Frenchman; again the property of a Mr. Wm. Fulcher, of the city of Richmond, of whom he was purchased and brought to South Carolina. The above slave left the subscriber the 26th of June 1811. It is probable he is harbored in the vicinity of Richmond or on the river, as he followed boating some part of his time before he left that state. The above reward will be given to any person who may lodge the said Negro in any jail, so that the owner obtains him.
JOHN LOWRY,
September 19—11

NOTICE.
REAL PROPERTY IMPROVED.
In a desirable situation, in the city of Washington, will be exchanged for Negro Men, accustomed to plantation work, and of good character. Enquire of the editors.
October 20—4w

WASHINGTON LIBRARY.
The subscribers will please to take notice, pursuant to a resolution of the Directors, that on Wednesdays the Library will, during the winter, be opened from half past three to five P. M. and not from 12 to 2 as heretofore.
JONATHAN S. FINDLAY, Librarian.
October 20—

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public that in addition to his former Stock of Goods, he has received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria, a fresh supply for sale at his STORE, near the Navy Yard, of the following articles, viz. 2 bales of ROSE BLANKETS, of superior quality, 2 do. March Coats, Blankets and some DOMESTIC BLANKETS, 1 bale of FLANNELS, and 1 bale of Flushing, 1 bale of Coatings and Hocking Bazes, 1 bale of Forest Cloths, drals, blues and mixtures, 1 bale of superfine Cloths well assorted, 1 bale of Sacking Cloths and an elegant assortment of Double Milled drabs, blue Cloths and mixture Casimeres, Bedford & Princes Coats and Stockings, Mole-skin, Florentine and Satin Waistcoats, new neckties and Scarves, down, lamb wool shawls and long stockings, worsted do. Bombazines and Bombazettes, Calicoes and seeded Muslins, striped do. Cambrics and checks of every description.
One bale of marine kersey, suitable for servants.
He has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and childrens SHIRTS of all sorts and sizes.
All of the above articles will be sold low for cash.
Wm. O'BRIEN.
N. B. I also carry on the TAILORING trade in all its various branches. Military and Navy Uniforms made up in the nicest and most fashionable style and at the shortest notice. I also have on hand, best quality of Naval BURNERS. Three Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom constant employment will be given.
October 6—11an

MR. GENERE'S BALL.
Announced for Wednesday next, will be postponed until Thursday evening.
New cotillions will be introduced.
Tickets of admittance to be had at Mr. Crawford's Ball room.
Oct. 24 2t.

DANCING SCHOOL.
MR. GENERE as the teacher of instruction the Ladies and Gentlemen of Washington and its vicinity, that his Dancing School will open on Monday, 21 day of November, over Doctor David D. S. Apotheary shop, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for young ladies. Days of tuition, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
October 4—

BOARDING & LODGING.
A few gentlemen may be accommodated with excellent boarding and lodging at Mrs. Odlin's, No. 6, in the Seven Buildings, Washington City.
Oct. 24—

FOR SALE.
A new erected brick Dwelling House, situated in Bridge Street, near the Union Tavern, consisting of a large convenient store, about 24 feet front and 30 feet deep, a dry cellar under the same, well walled and paved, parlor and chamber and two garrets.
Also a detached brick building in the paved yard, with a passage from the street, used as a kitchen, with a chamber and garret, so the whole were late in the occupation of Messrs. Mandeville and Collins, grocers.
Terms, approved endorsed notes, with interest.
Apply to
JOHN BRIDGES,
October 24—

CONFECTIONER AND DISTILLER OF CORDIALS.
Opposite William Morgan's Grocery Store, Bridge Street, George Town,
Respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he can supply them with Cakes of various descriptions, Confectionary, Fruits, Jellies and Cordials, and hopes, by a due attention to best qualities, and moderate charges, to receive a share of their patronage.
Oct. 22—

BANK OF COLUMBIA.
September 17, 1812.
THE President and Directors having this day declared a Dividend for the half year ending the 30th inst. at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, the same will be payable to the Stockholders or their representatives on or after Monday the 21st inst.
Wm. WHANN, Cashier.
September 19—6w

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
The Subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has THIS DAY opened the Washington Hotel, on the Pennsylvania Avenue near the Treasury Office.
This establishment has been considerably enlarged, altered and improved, and furnished with an entire new set of Beds and Furniture, a general and choice assortment of Wines and Liquors has been laid in; the table will always be supplied with the best Viands that can be procured, and from a studious desire to please, he hopes to merit a share of public custom.
JOHN MACLEOD.
N. B. A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding, by the month or year.
August 27—

Late Office of Discount and Deposit, Washington, July 2, 1812.
ALL persons holding the NOTES of this Office are hereby notified to bring in the same for payment before the 1st of January 1813, as after that period the Notes of the late Bank of the United States and its Branches will be paid only at the Office of the Trustees in the city of Philadelphia; and those persons having balances to their credit are desired to draw for the same before the above period, after which they will be paid by the Trustees in Philadelphia only.
JAMES DAVIDSON, Cashier.
July 4—11

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold on Friday 13th November, at 4 o'clock, at Leod's Hotel, the whole of Sq. south of 175 with the improvements, taken as the property of David Burns's Heirs, and a THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, in sq. 118, taken as the property of James M. Langan. The above property is sold for taxes due the Corporation of Washington city.
Terms of sale cash.
JOSEPH BRUMLEY, Col. 1st Ward.
October 13—

A PLAIN COOK.
Any person having a cleanly cook, who would hire or dispose of for a family residing in the city, will find a good situation for the servant, and a liberal price by immediate application.
For a Roman Catholic, or a woman from the country, something extra would be given.
Enquire at this office.
Oct. 24 3t.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS.
With a general table for two families, may be had in a pleasant and healthy situation, near the President's House, if soon applied for.
Enquire of the Printer.
Oct. 24 3t.

MRS. MILLER.
BEGS leave to a quon of the ladies of Washington and its vicinity, that she has taken the corner store of Mr. Van Ness's, adjoining his dwelling house near the Avenue, where she will this day open an elegant assortment of Paris and American made.
MILLINERY
Of the newest fashions and latest importations, to suit the season, consisting of bonnets and head dresses, and almost every other article to complete the lady's wardrobe. Ladies are requested to call and choose for themselves, there being too great a variety to enumerate in a short advertisement. Among them are various colored crapes and silks, suitable for dresses, and trimmings to imitate—every favor will be gratefully acknowledged and every order strictly attended to. She will make it her business to please and accommodate those who are engaged in business, and despatch.
Oct. 24 3w

FOR SHERRING & LAYING THE KNIP OF CLOTH.
WHEREAS Lemuel Dickerman, of the state of New York, hath obtained from the government of the United States of America, letters Patent, in his own name, bearing date, the eighth day of July last, of a machine entitled, "for the shearing and laying the nap of cloth;" and whereas the said Lemuel Dickerman did, on the twenty fifth day of the same month, sell to the undersigned, residing in George Town, district of Columbia, the right of using and vending the said machine, within the states and territories, south of the state of Pennsylvania, inclusive, and of Lemuel Dickerman, residing in the state of New York, in the town of Schaghticoke, for all other parts of the United States. This machine will work from one to six, or more shears, and say the nap at the same motion, without the possibility of cutting or otherwise injuring the cloth, may be worked by hand or water, and will do the same work, in perhaps one-tenth the time that any other machine heretofore known will do. Mr. Dickerman has one in operation in the state of New York, which is much approved of by the best judges, considering the great utility of this machine, the expense attending it will be but moderate. A complete machine in miniature, can be seen with the undersigned. All persons are warned against using said machine, or otherwise interfering with said patent right, without the approbation of Mr. Dickerman or myself. Applications to either, if by letter, the postage must be paid.
HENRY KNOWLES,
Georgetown, District of Columbia,
October 23, 1812. O. 27—

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Saturday the 24th inst. an apprentice boy named JOHN JOHNSON, about sixteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, fair complexion. This is to caution every person from employing or harboring said apprentice, as I am determined to prosecute such according to law.
JILSON NDEL.
October 27—3t

(THE DAY FIXED.)
POTOMAC & SHENANDOAH NAVIGATION LOTTERY.
Drawing will positively commence on Tuesday, the 17th November.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
SCHEME OF A LOTTERY
For improving the Navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.
Second Class of 25,000 Tickets.
1 Prize of 20,000 dollars \$20,000
1 do. of 15,000 15,000
1 do. of 10,000 10,000
2 do. of 5,000 10,000
4 do. of 2,000 8,000
15 do. of 1,000 15,000
10 do. of 100 Tickets in this Class, 8,500
20 do. of 500 dollars 10,000
30 do. of 400 3,000
50 do. of 50 2,500
2,500 do. of 12 30,000
8,050 do. of 10 80,500
10,684 \$212,500
14,316 Blanks—not 1-2 to a Prize.
25,000 Tickets at \$8 50 \$212,500

Stationary Prizes.
1st drawn Ticket, 1st day, \$2,000
1st do. 5,000 Blanks, each entitled to 10
Next do. 2,000 do. do. 12
1st do. Ticket, 5th day, 500
1st do. do. 10th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 15th day, 500
1st do. do. 20th day, 2,000
1st do. do. 25th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 28th & 29th days, each 500
1st do. do. 30th day, 5,000
1st do. do. 31st, 32d, and 33d days, each 1,000
1st do. do. 35th day, 10,000
1st do. do. 36th, 37th, 38th, and 39th days, each 500
1st do. do. 40th day, 15,000
1st do. do. 42d & 44th days, each 1,000
500 Tickets to be considered one day's drawing.

First drawn Ticket, the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th and 27th days, (the Tickets constituting prizes excepted) each entitled to 100 Tickets in this Class.
Prizes payable 60 days after the drawing is completed, subject to 15 per cent. deduction.
Last drawn 300 Tickets each day from the 41st to the 50th day inclusive, entitled to \$10, payable in 10 tickets in the third Class.
The Tickets constituting Prizes in this Class, to consist of the numbers from 10,001 to 11,000 inclusive; each hundred to be one Prize, the lowest hundred for the 16th day, the next lowest for the 17th day, and so on until the 10 Prizes are drawn.
Purchasers of 100 Tickets, or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after the drawing of this Class, for notes with approved endorsers.
All Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the Lottery.

Each Prize of 10 dollars drawn in the First Class, will be received in payment of Tickets in this Class, at eight dollars and fifty cents.
The Managers of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery having completed the drawing of the First Class, they trust to the satisfaction of all concerned, which has given a stimulus to the improvement of the navigation of those rivers, that promote a speedy completion of that useful work; offer this scheme to the public under a well founded expectation that it will meet with their approbation and support, particularly of all immediately interested in making those rivers navigable at all seasons.
CHALES SIMMS, President,
JOHN MASON
JONAH THOMPSON } Directors
ELI WILLIAMS
GEORGE PETER

Tickets for sale at the Managers' office, and by Joseph Milligan, Georgetown; W. Cooper, Washington; and R. Gray, Alexandria.
September 4—

JUST PUBLISHED & FOR SALE,
BY M. CAREY Philadelphia, and for sale by the principal Booksellers throughout the Union, A Map of Upper and Lower Canada, and a Map of Michigan and the other territories of the United States;
Price of each, fifty cents plain, and 62 1-2 coloured.
Also, just published, an elegant novel, by Mrs. Howard, Married Life, or Faults on all Sides, 2 vols. 225 cents in boards.
And, price three dollars in boards, Sketches, Historical and descriptive, of Louisiana, by Major Amos Stoddard, Member of the U. S. M. P. S. and of the New York Historical Society.
Oct. 13—

BOARDING HOUSE.
Mrs. DOWNE having taken that excellent three story brick house adjoining and in addition to the house she now occupies, is enabled to furnish general accommodations, and a separate table for ten or twelve members of Congress.
N. B. Has likewise four rooms which will suit a couple of families.
Oct. 20—11

BOARDING.
Mrs. DINMORE having taken the house on the Pennsylvania Avenue, lately occupied by Captain Speake, and having put the same in complete repair, and the chambers furnished with good bedding, will take ten or twelve members of Congress to board. The situation is convenient, being between the public offices and the capitol, making a pleasant walk to either.
Oct. 20—2w

NOTICE.
A dividend and settlement of the personal estate of John Little late of Washington county, deceased, will be made on Tuesday the 4th of November next, under the direction of the Orphans Court, at the office of the Register of wills, between the hours of 10 and 12.
Given under my hand, this 24th October, 1812.
SAMUEL BROOK, Adm'r.
October 24—3t

COLUMBIAN INN.
Georgetown, District of Columbia.
THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to inform his friends and the public that he has removed to that elegant and commodious four story dwelling on Water street, near the ferry, where he has at considerable expense completely repaired himself for the entertainment of those who may please to favor him with their custom. The situation is healthy, convenient and agreeable; the house is large and in every respect well calculated for business; the rooms well finished, and furnished in a neat and comfortable style; the out buildings new and convenient. He flatters himself that in every respect his accommodations will be satisfactory.
JOSEPH SEMMES,
October 24—7t

20,000 Dollars!!
The first drawn number on the next or 15th day of drawing of the Vaccine Lottery will be entitled to one of the four capital prizes of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS which this splendid scheme contains.
To allow adventurers as much time as possible, to supply themselves with tickets, this important drawing will not take place before next Tuesday week (3d November). The drawings however will afterwards be continued not less than three times each week, and will certainly be finished long before any of the other lotteries now drawing in this city.
THE VACCINE LOTTERY yet contains 4 prizes of 20,000 dollars
2 ——— 5,000 ———
8 ——— 1,000 ——— &c. &c.
Present price of tickets only ten dollars.
Apply to SIMKINS & CALDWELL, Who have for sale a great variety of numbers in the Medical College & Georgetown Canal Lotteries, both of which are now drawing in this city. Prizes in all the lotteries are to be for tickets the same as cash, or cash is given for prizes as soon as drawn. S. & C. keep check books of all the lotteries, and give correct information respecting them gratis to all persons interested.
Baltimore, Oct. 24—4t.

MAPS OF THE SEAT OF WAR.
Just received, by R. C. Weightman, A man of the British possessions in North America, and
A map of the Upper Territories of the U. States—Price, plain, 50 cents; colored 62 1-2 cents each.
Also,
Duane's Military Library, 2 vols. price \$7
— Hand Book for Infantry, price \$1 25.
— do. for Engineers, price \$2 25.
Meish's Map of the Seat of War, price \$1.
The Absentee, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth, 2 vols. \$2.
October 27—3t.

NOTICE.
ALL Ordinary or Tavern Keepers, retailers of wine and spirituous liquors, hawkers and pedlars, and owners of hackney carriages and billiard tables, are hereby notified, that their licenses will expire on Monday next, and that the subscribers will attend at his office on that and the following day from 9 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M. and from 4 until 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of renewing the same.
Wm. HEWITT, Reg.
of Washington city.
October 27—3t.

Distress of Columbia, Washington county, 10 wt.
In the case of James Sandford, an insolvent debtor confined in the prison of Washington county for debt—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Sandford, that on Tuesday the third of November next, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. in the Court Room in the Capitol, the said James Sandford, and a Trustee appointed, unless cause to the contrary be then and there shown.
Ordered, that this notice be published three times in the National Intelligencer before said 3d of November next.
By order of the hon. Buckner Thruston, assessor of the circuit court of the district of Columbia.
WM. BRENNY, Clerk.
October 27—3t.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.
H. & A. CALLETT, have just received their fall and winter goods, (imported principally by the ship *Minerva* at Baltimore) which with their extensive stock on hand, renders their present assortment very complete. They will continue to sell by wholesale or retail at the lowest prices, for cash.
Georgetown, October 27—

MRS. M. SWEENEY,
AT HER OLD STAND, F STREET,
HAS received a principal part of her Fall and Winter assortment of FANCY GOODS, which, with a further supply, (expected daily) she hopes will be worthy the attention of the Ladies of Washington and its vicinity.
Mrs. S. continues the Millinery and Mantua-making business, and flatters herself that the patronage of her old customers will be continued to her.
October 27—

SALE AT AUCTION.
On Saturday, 31st inst.
At the house of A. D. Hyatt, Pennsylvania Avenue,
Sundry articles of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE.
Terms of sale, cash. To commence at 10 o'clock.
N. L. QUEEN, Auctioneer.
Oct. 27—3t.

SALE AT AUCTION.
ON the premises, Saturday the 31st instant, one 6000 ft. M. No. 4, in sq. No. 931, with the improvements of a two story brick House, well finished, with good cellars, four rooms, two garrets, kitchen above ground, washhouse, &c. the situation is handsome and the terms very liberal. To be sold without reserve, by
NICHOLS, L. QUEEN, Auct.
October 27—3t.

THOS. MAIN
BEING about to remove his Nursery to another station, proposes to sell off his present stock of grafted Fruit Trees at a low price. He will also have for sale at the approach of season and ensuing spring, a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs, among which are a few plants of the Beech with purple leaves, so different in the hue of its foliage from every other vegetable, and so highly characteristic of sorrow in its drooping sprays and the dark solemnity of its shade; also of that truly evergreen the Chinese Arbor Vitae, and the *Lyranthus* h. so well adapted to form a compact and durable hedge, growing exuberantly even on a high and bare soil, and in portage, the best suited for hedge and ditch in this country, of any other known plant; seeds of which will also be for sale in Nov. Also, Early York Cabbage Seed, and plants of the proper season, &c.
Apply at his shop, next door up from Doctor Magdon's, H. H. street, Georgetown. Letters post paid will be duly attended to.
Oct. 27—11

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
Stolen or taken from the city commons, a black horse, about five years old, has three white saddle spots on his right side, and one on his left side, a small lump under his throat, near the roots of his tongue. Whoever will take up and return to the subscriber, the above described horse, shall be paid the above reward and no questions asked.
TOPPAN WELSHER,
October 22—