

the employment of Steam boats for purposes of public defence in harbors and waters of the United States. The following is a copy of a certificate from some of our most distinguished naval officers, which is so explicit in description and so conclusive in the judgment given on it, that no remarks of ours are necessary and could not add to the weight of the opinions given. We hope it will meet that attention where it should, to which its importance entitles it.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 3, 1814.
We, the undersigned, have this day examined the model and plans of a vessel of war, submitted to us by Robert Fulton, to carry twenty four guns, twenty four or thirty two pounders, and use her shot, to be propelled by steam at the speed of from four to five miles an hour, without the aid of wind or tide. The properties of which vessel are: That without masts or sails, she can move with sufficient speed—That her machinery being guarded, she cannot be crippled—That her sides are as thick as to be impenetrable to every kind of shot—And in a calm, or light breeze, she can take choice of position of its distance from an enemy. Considering the speed which the application of steam has already given to heavy floating bodies, we have full confidence, that should such a vessel move only four miles an hour, she could under the favorable circumstances which may always be gained over the enemy's vessels in our ports, harbors, bays and sounds, be rendered more formidable to an enemy than any kind of engine hitherto invented. And in such case she would be equal to the destruction of one or more seventy-fours, or of compelling it or them to depart from our waters. We therefore, give it as our decided opinion that it is among the best interests of the United States, to carry this plan into immediate execution.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR, J. JONES, J. BIDDLE.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1814.
We, the subscribers having examined the model of the above described vessel of war, to be propelled by steam, do fully concur in the above opinion of the practicability and utility of the same.

(Signed) SAM'L EVANS, O. H. PERRY, L. WARRINGTON, J. LEWIS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 24.
Sailed on Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, with a fair wind, the cartel ship Fair American, captain Adams, for Liverpool, carrying out Mr. Strong, consul for the United States at Gottenburg, and bearer of despatches for our minister at St. Petersburg.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.
By a letter received from Amsterdam, in this city, of which we give an extract below, it would appear that the Allies are already in Holland and the emancipation of the Dutch from French tyranny, may now be speedily expected.
Extract from a letter dated Amsterdam, 12th November.
Here is no occurrence of any importance—various reports circulate, and already the House and Employes, (the Custom house and its officers) have left the Hague, Leyden, and other places. Their departure has created much uneasiness. An army is assembled on this side the Yssel near Alkmaar and Deventer—the allies being in force near those places, according to reports generally spread.

The following are the names of the members of Congress who voted against Mr. Findley's motion of thanks to the late Speaker, Mr. Clay, viz. Messrs. Hanson, Grosvenor, Pickens, Davenport, Gaston, Lewis, Pearson, Pitkin and Sheffey.

Balt. Amer.
Traitors—actual and moral.—It is truly distressing to observe the prevalence of treasonable practices in the United States. We have, perhaps, more persons in this country so "well inclined" to the enemy than they think it no harm to "aid and comfort" him, in defiance of universal law, than all the world possesses. The derivation of treason has its origin in that warmth of feeling that too many of us have felt for every thing that is English; in that deep rooted British influence that pervades every section of the union—that found its way into all classes of society, and penetrated into the most secret recesses of the heart through mediums so subtle, and so multitudinous, that it was almost impossible for the most prudent to defend himself against it. In addition to these potent causes for disaffection and treason, men high in authority, assert, and "holy men give scripture" to prove, that England is the "bulwark" of religion, of liberty and law, &c. so strengthen and support our predilection in favor of an enemy richly deserving to be called barbarian for his murders and atrocities. British agents are still exhibited at New London—a traitorous intercourse is kept up with the shore—the prisoners confined in Worcester jail have escaped, no doubt by assistance from within—and fire was communicated to certain articles preparing for the United States' vessels at Portsmouth. But we shall manage these things better soon.

Sugars that sold in Boston, a few weeks since for \$50 per cwt. have been disposed of at 10 to 12 dollars.

Neutral.—Eight sail of Swedish [American owners] schooners were taken in with on the 20th Dec. from New Haven for Bermuda, laden with live stock and provisions!—But Congress has "destroyed" this "commerce." *Weekly Register.*

THE NEGOTIATION.
The papers teem with the opinions of individuals as to the probable result of the negotiation to be opened at Gottenburg. We would hope the best, but if any suppose peace will be made by a relinquishment of our claims for justice, they will be disappointed. The government will make any arrangement, on reciprocal principles, that shall secure to our citizens safety from manstealing and piracy—they have no enmity as to the forms by which these things may be guaranteed—but they must be guaranteed by the treaty to be ratified by Mr. Madison. Nor will any change in Europe alter the purposes of the President of the United States; we went to war for ourselves and will look only to ourselves—we have no concern about the "balance of power," and will not dabble in the politics of emperors and kings. But, if Great Britain is sincerely desirous of peace, we apprehend some plan may be fallen on to satisfy and secure the just claims of the parties. It was the decided opinion of Mr. Bayard, before he went to Russia, that with the candid and liberal instructions given to him and Mr. Gallatin, a peace would be made, if they were met by the British at St. Petersburg with a disposition to bring about an adjustment of differences on honorable terms. What effect the late British victories in Germany may have upon their cabinet is yet to be seen. Our *course is not changed*—We seek peace either by the "olive," or the "arrows."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.
Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Claxton to his father, dated Macedonia, New London, Jan. 19, 1814.

DEAR FATHER,—For the two last days we have been all anxiety; an American captain returned on parole from the Ramilies,

74, a few days since, and communicated to Commodore Decatur, a conversation he had with Captain Hardy, in which the latter said "that now that two frigates were off, of equal force to the United States and Macedonian, that he should have no objection to a meeting taking place, but that he could not allow the challenge to come from the English commanders." The hint was embraced in a moment, and Capt. Biddle dispatched with a challenge from our commanders. In the mean time every preparation was made, on our side, for an immediate engagement, which we all supposed no objection could be made to; the crew of both ships were called together, and addressed, by their commanders, who made known to them the substance of the business then on foot; they were answered by three hearty cheers.

Captain Jones concluded his short & pertinent address, in the following words spoken with great modesty, "My lads, our cruise will be short, and I trust, a very profitable one." Captain Biddle went on board the 74, a signal was immediately made for the two commanders of the English frigates, and they went on board Captain Hardy addressed them, "Gentlemen, here are two letters for you, it rests altogether with you to decide on the matter." Stackpole of the Statura, answered with the greatest affectation—"pon honor, sir, it is the most acceptable letter I ever received." The final answer was to be given yesterday. Capt. Biddle returned, and related the circumstance as I have mentioned.

For myself, I thought from the manner of Stackpole that he would be the first to flinch. I am not able to say that he did, it is enough, the captain of the Borer (sloop of war) came in yesterday and made known that they had declined meeting us.—This circumstance has made a vast deal of conversation here, much to the credit of our commanders; it will probably be distorted into a hundred different shapes before it is done with, I have therefore given you a correct though brief account of it. The Endymion, mounts the same weight of metal with the U. States & 3 or 4 guns more, and the Statura is superior to us by one or two guns. The disadvantage is very great with us, every soul calculated on taking her with ease. You see we must trust altogether to our heels.

Yours affectionately,
A. CLAXTON.

BRITISH CRUELTY.
The reader, who, after perusing the following very interesting extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, can restrain the expression of his indignation and horror, must be a stranger to the voice of humanity and his country. On the correctness of the statement the reader may place the utmost reliance, as it comes from one whose veracity is unimpeachable.

Wash. Gaz.
Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman who recently visited Halifax, to his friend in this city, dated Providence, R. I. Jan. 10, 1814.

"During my stay at Halifax I had no reason to complain of any severity extended to myself; on the contrary, I had the range of the place and Dartmouth; I passed my time among our officers and saw as many of the inhabitants of the village as I wished. You may suppose my time was spent agreeably, and that I had no care. I say my time was every day a source of pain to me to see so many of my countrymen in bondage and misery. I visited that detestable channel house, Melville prison, which has been the grave of so many of them. There are now 800 confined in it, in a space in which 200 could not live in any tolerable degree of comfort. The sad consequences of their crowded situation is filth, vermin, disease, death! Previous to my arrival, there had prevailed a malignant fever, which swept off a great number of those much to be pitied men, who died from their native home and kindred dear; it has ceased in a great degree. But there are now sixty who are in what is termed a Hospital, but which, with more propriety may be termed the "wards of death." It is immediately above the prison, and whatever passes from the lungs tainted with bad food and long confinement, is received and breathed by the sick. He who enters those dreary confines must expect, for death, for any who return from it are supposed to have a particular dispensation from God. I shall never forget my impressions on visiting this Golgotha of death, and the melancholy reflections it will leave on my mind will only cease when I hear of that prison being destroyed or abandoned.

Mr. G. Budd is in close confinement on board the Malabar transport, with forty or fifty more offcers. His situation on board that vessel is an enviable one, when compared with that of his brother officers; he meets with the captain, who is an honor to human nature, and exerts his influence and personal exertions to relieve their wants. Mr. Budd is severely wounded in the action, and from loss of blood, has not, and perhaps never will again, enjoy a good state of health. He is an interesting and an agreeable young gentleman; he bears his confinement with fortitude and resignation, for he can suffer and be silent.

"And come it into, or come it fast,
"This death that comes at last."

His detention, I believe to arise from his intimate knowledge of the trade which has been carried on by men who have forsaken their country, their conscience and their God. He knows the principal traitors engaged in this iniquitous business, against whom he can bring proof that would bring them to condign punishment. Of the trade which has been carried on to Halifax from the Eastern States, I hardly know the extent, but it is a state to you that 10,000 barrels of flour were received at Halifax in one day, some time since, it will give you some idea of the necessity of putting a stop to it by an embargo. Nova Scotia is a desolate island waste, and as barren as the deserts of Arabia; at least whatever part I saw of it, it cannot support one of its population, consequently they would suffer severely for the want of our produce.

[Lt. Budd, above alluded to, it will be recollected, has just returned from Halifax in a cartel arrived at Boston.]

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 25.
Congress.—The house was yesterday engaged principally on the bill for prohibiting the ransoming of vessels from the enemy. Mr. Grosvenor and Pickens were the champions who opposed the bill with the most violence, particularly the latter, who scouted the idea of relying upon presidential information, for which he was called to order by Mr. Calhoun; he continued and turned his argument towards Mr. Jefferson recommending the first embargo, and recommending it for the protection of our seamen and then asserting to the British government that the French decrees were harmless as they had no capacity to enforce them, &c. &c.

Mr. Fisk of Vt. proceeded to remark on the morality of the position and explained that it was from the English orders in council that the embargo sprung, and that if the gentleman was so stupid in his conception as not to have discovered this, he was not at all surprised at the productions he had given birth to. The bill was still pending when our letter came away. The house passed the bill for prohibiting the bending of goods as now practised. The other business was merely local.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND.
MONDAY JANUARY 29, 1814.

It is with deep regret the Editor of this paper has understood, that "the Dream" published in the last Argus, has given offence to many of his friends in the General Assembly. The high respect the Editor has always felt for that Body, whose political sentiments are well known to be the same with his own, (as the manner in which the Argus has always been conducted sufficiently proves) together with his sincere gratitude for the favors it has conferred upon him, are sufficient pledges, that he could not have intended to insult, or hurt the feelings of any of its Members. He solemnly declares, that the piece in question, was inserted for the purpose of general moral instruction, and did not contain as he thought, either personality or slander (which are ever excluded from the columns of this paper) and without the least supposition of its having any improper tendency. The character of the gentleman who wrote it gives additional weight to this impression. The Editor hopes, therefore, that the purity of his motives will be duly appreciated; and that those who have considered him as capable of ingratitude, and malicious satire on the Legislature will acquit him of the charge.

The news from Europe is well calculated to awaken reflection. The artificial power of France has disappeared, for an instant, beneath the abilities and the superior means of Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, himself a Frenchman, and one of the children of the French revolution. But the real strength of France remains. Her science, her literature, her immense population, her vast wealth, the military ardor of her people, are still undiminished—Those who conceive that she is ruined, or that her chief is prostrate, are entirely mistaken—He still holds his position on the Elbe; and Daoust, with a large army, still occupies a considerable portion of the country beyond it. A new conscription, of from three to four hundred thousand men, will make the allies feel the precariousness of their position. These allies, united, in the first instance by a factious interest, have, in truth, very different views, and the moment of victory is, to them, a moment of the greatest peril. Great Britain herself, who, with her money, cemented this coalition, will, by her cupidity, break it to pieces. In the first hours of conquest she will press her claim of commercial monopoly, disgust her associates and create a rupture that will disorganize them. The defection of Bavaria opens new scenes and a new policy for France. We ought never to forget that the king of Bavaria, under the Austrian supremacy, means nothing more than an elector—Will Austria assure to him, in the resumption of the imperial dignity, his new title of royalty? May not Napoleon give up the interests of so treacherous a prince, and coalesce with Austria, on condition of the latter's relinquishing the friendship of the allies, to crush him? We are in war the public against a host of conclusions. The facility with which prices vary their connections, ought to admonish us not to confide in a supposed adherence of the allies to each other. The basis of their union is money—and that money is altogether a paper currency.

Why do the malignant spirits of opposition denounce Mr. Ingersoll? Because he is a rising genius. They envy him. The dignity, the logic, the learning, the moderation of Mr. Ingersoll, are calculated to inspire a respect for him among good men, and promise him a progress in politics and in society, which neither the low cunning of the Federal Republican, nor the studied invention of the honorable Mr. Stockton can impede.

The Federalists have been very animated against Napoleon on a former prospect of his establishing a universal dominion. They have been long crying out for a restoration of the balance of power on the continent of Europe.—Now, as they all-gate that Bonaparte's influence is at an end, had they not better be a little more consistent in their hatred of universal dominion, and employ themselves in an effort to restore the balance of power on the ocean? The only difficulty is, that such a course of conduct would touch the interests of Great Britain—which is a delicate point with the federalists.

The stories in circulation concerning a difference between Bonaparte and the French Senate, &c. is wholly untrue. A friend, who has seen a Paris paper of Nov. 15, assures us that the Senate, in an address to the emperor, spoke of him in terms of admiration and in a spirit of the greatest cordiality—to which he replied with energy and like a philosopher, but briefly, and signifying that France, under such trying circumstances, would be true to herself and to posterity.

To a Member of the House of Delegates from his friend in Gloucester, dated Friday night, 21st, Jan. 1814.

"I am just from the camp at New-Point Comfort, where our whole Regiment (with the exception of the company ordered to Norfolk) have been on guard for three or four days. The enemy have one 74 and two brigs, as near as they can well approach the Point; their ostensible object is water, which they appear busily engaged in taking off; but from deserters who have left them (one as late as last night) we have every reason to suppose that the scarcity of provisions, (and no other motive exist) will prompt them to depredate on the neighborhood. Our men have thrown up a small work on the main, opposite to their watering place, and this morning commenced a fire from one of the six pounders, which was returned by the enemy until from appearances, we hulled one of their barges and compelled them to desert the watering place with precipitation.

"The Colonel gave me reason to believe that an attempt would be made to repel them from the Island to-morrow, provided our men can meet with facilities of getting on the beach to-night. I was not a little pleased this morning to find two stout Black Fellows in camp; they in company with a British Sailor deserted last evening; having been on board for some time, and getting heartily tired, and anxious to return to their masters, they in company with an Irish sailor determined on returning home. They say they are owned by a Major Somerville of St. Mary's Maryland, the other by a Mr. Stowers of Westmoreland County Va. I consider this desertion a valuable occurrence for us, as they will give our negroes a correct account of their situation on board and make them better satisfied at home."

THE BRITISH REINFORCED.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Williamsburg, dated 24th Jan.
This morning we received information here that during the last evening and night the

news squadron (which before consisted of the Dragoon, 74 and two brigs off York river and two frigates off Lynhaven) was reinforced by eight or ten vessels of various sizes which are now off York river. This morning very early ten barges were seen in York river in its mouth going out and it is presumed that they had been higher up.—They want wood, water and provisions, and say they mean to have them. Our regiment has this day been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's warning in case they should land."

Extract of a letter to a Member of the Assembly, dated

YORK TOWN, Jan. 24.
I am accidentally here, and the inhabitants are seriously and (I think) justly alarmed. Two line of battle ships, one frigate and two brigs, with some smaller vessels are lying partly within the Spit, (the ships) two brigs, near New Point. This statement is made by Capt. Drake and Midshipman Gardiner, who have just returned from reconnoitering.—The inhabitants are moving their effects and some families quitting Town for security. All the families on Poquoson have removed to the interior mill, &c.

Departed this life at his residence in Louisiana county, on the 9th inst. Captain CHARLES YANCEY, in the 73d year of his age. This old gentleman though he neither possessed the advantages of education nor wealth in early life, yet by a strength and vigour of mind peculiar to himself, he acquired both in a degree which rendered him highly respectable as a man of general and useful information, and quite easy, and indeed affluent in his circumstances.

He for many years acted as presiding magistrate of the County Court of Louisiana with a degree of intelligence and assiduity seldom seen in a County Court magistrate. He was a kind and attentive husband and affectionate father and a humane master.—He has left the aged partner of his toils and labors in life—one daughter and a considerable number of grand children, to whom he was indeed a father, to mourn their irreparable loss.

On Saturday morning the 15th inst. at his Mills near this city, the Rev. JOHN TURNER. He was a soldier in the revolutionary war, & fought in many battles for the independence of his country. That independence he highly prized to his dying day, and often declared his willingness to hazard his life or its preservation.

He was an honest industrious citizen. Indeed, if he had any fault in this respect, it was that he was too industrious. He was a christian and a public advocate for the Christian Religion. But he is gone to sleep in the Silent Tomb till the great rising morning.

It is pleasing to reflect that Mr. Turner was resigned to the awful dispensation—mentioned the words of the Prophet, as addressed to him, "Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive and let thy widow trust in me;" and appointed a text for his funeral Sermon; which will be delivered in the Baptist Meeting House on next Sabbath, being the 30th inst.

RICHMOND, Jan. 27th, 1814.
In order to afford information to those persons who have heretofore purchased Lands under the grant of the Loyal Company as well as to those who may hereafter become purchasers, I am induced to publish the following extracts of a letter from Edmund Pendleton, the representative of the late Edmund Pendleton, sen. one of the original members of the said Company.

"The Loyal Company have not appointed an Agent to transact their business since the person of Capt. Francis Smith; an application was made, about three years ago, by Capt. Smith, to appoint a person by the name of Newill, Agent, which I absolutely refused to do, or ever would consent to appoint another, until the former ones, four in number, or the representatives of those who were dead, had settled their respective accounts as Agents for the Company, by some of whose hands large sums of money must have been collected and not accounted for. If Capt. Newill acts as an Agent, he has assumed that character without any authority from the Company."

The character of the Company has been very unimpaired by the purchases for the misconduct of their Agents, over whose transactions they had no supervision, and less control than they wished, or their accounts would have been settled long ago.

"Mr. Crockett will be so obliging of his return to the county of Wythe, to let it be known that Capt. Newill was not appointed an Agent for the Loyal Company; and that it has always been their desire and wish, that the purchasers of their Lands should not be put to any unnecessary trouble or expence about the payment of the money."

The original from whence the foregoing extracts are made, is now in my possession, and on application, may be seen by any person disposed to doubt their correctness.

JOSEPH CROCKETT.
Jan. 29. 2t.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday the first day of February next, will be sold, at public auction, before the door of the Bell Tavern, in the city of Richmond, From 15 to 20 likely Slaves,

belonging to the estate of Bowler Cocke, deceased, late of the county of Henrico, consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

These negroes are all young, and among them are several good house servants, washers, ironers, &c. and one good weaver. They will be sold on a credit of twelve months, and bonds with approved securities will be required of the purchasers; which bonds are to carry interest from the day of sale.

BOWLER F. COCKE, Ex'or of BOWLER COCKE, Deceased.
January 26, 1814. (1)

NOTICE.
BY virtue of a deed of trust made to the underscriber by Jesse Harris Walker, and duly recorded in the county court of Buckingham, for the purposes of securing the payment of a certain debt, &c. herein mentioned, will be exposed to sale, at public auction, for ready money, to answer the purposes of the said trust, on Saturday the 26th day of Feb. next, at the present place of residence of Mrs. Mary Walker, one Negro man named DICK, and one Negro Woman named AGGY. Such title as is conveyed to me by the trust, I shall convey to the purchaser.

NICHOLAS VANSTAVERNE.
January 15, 1814. 4w

TAKEN from a yellow man who calls himself William Dixon, a HUNDRED DOLLAR NOTE which the owner may have on applying at this office, and paying the price of this advertisement. (1m)

Silver-Plating & Wire-Fender MANUFACTORY.

WILL be furnished at short notice, STIRRUPS, IRONS, BRIDLE BITS, COACH HARNESS, LOCKS, &c. or any article of plating, of iron forged or of brass cast; also WIRE FENDERS, of the most elegant pattern, made to fancy and size. Wholesale purchasers can avail themselves of a great convenience, as the terms & quality will be as good as any regular establishment.

Hands and materials have been procured at considerable expence, under the hope of success.

SULLIVAN & MURDAGH.
Richmond, (on Church Hill)
January 12, 1814. w4t

C. TERRELL & L. ATKINSON, intend to continue their School the ensuing year, in the house which they at present occupy, viz. the one fronting the Governor's and adjoining Southgate's.

The plan pursued in their Seminary, embraces the several branches of a liberal education.

The Latin and Greek languages are taught by L. Atkinson, who has a separate apartment for the purpose.

The English language, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of the Globes, History, Belles Lettres, Philosophy, Mathematics and the French language, are taught by C. Terrell. Both Teachers unite in the exercise of their influence and authority, for the preservation of good order in the Seminary, and for the moral and intellectual improvement of the student—and they spare no pains necessary for establishing him in the rudiments of learning, considering this the best means or facilitating his future progress.

They have it in mind to propose to the other Teachers of this city to join them in associating their schools twice a year at the Capitol, for the purpose of having their similar classes in each publicly examined together; hoping by this means, to excite and call into full operation, the generous and noble emulation of youth, which in no other manner can be properly aroused, or so well directed. They think that a plan of this kind, judiciously arranged, would tend, in an eminent degree, to render Richmond the Athens of America.

The terms are \$1 entrance for fuel, and \$40 the term for tuition, to be paid quarterly in advance; or \$12 the quarter for any portion of time less than the term. Several boys can be admitted into the School immediately. C Terrell will have it in his power to accommodate the same number of boys with board and washing, that he has with him at present, and on the same terms, viz. \$120 the term.

Nov. 19. wtf

New Books,

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY SAN'S PLEASANTS, RICHMOND.

Owen on Spiritual-Mindedness.
Jenks's Devotions.
Davies's Sermons.

Guide to Christ, &c. compiled for the help of Young Ministers, by S. Stoddard.
Ainsworth's Dictionary.

Johnson's Dictionary in Miniature.
Advice to the Officers of the Army, &c.
Rokeby, a poem. By Walter Scott.

Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary.
Sketches of Intellectual Education, & Hints on Domestic Economy, addressed to Mothers—By Mrs. Grant.

Influence of Literature upon Society—By Madame De Staël-Holstein—with a memoir of the Life and Writings of the Author.
Watts's Sermons—A new edition—2 volumes Octavo.

Ramsay's History of the American Revolution—a new edition.
An Academy for Grown Horsemen; containing the completest instructions for Walking, Trotting, Cantering, Galloping, Stumbling, & Tumbling—By Geoffrey Gambado, Esq. Riding-Master, Master of the Horse, and Grand Equerry to the Doge of Venice—Illustrated with 12 Engravures.

History of the Discovery of America; of the landing of our forefathers at Plymouth, and of their most remarkable Engagements with the Indians, in N. England, from their first landing in 1620, until the final subjugation of the natives in 1679.—To which is added, the Defeat of Gen. Braddock, Harnam, and St. Clair, by the Indians at the Westward, &c.—Also the official account of the late Defeat of the Indians on the Washash, by Gov. Harrison. By Henry Trumbull.

Marian, a novel, in two volumes.
Calamities of authors, including some enquiries respecting their moral and literary characters. Santo Sebastian, or the Young Protector. Good Men of Modern Date.

Things by their right names.
Rejected Addresses, or the new Teatrum Poetarum.

The Highlanders, and other poems.
Foster's Essays.

Magdalen, or the Penitent of Godstow, The Loyalist, an Historical Novel.
The Twin Sisters, or the advantages of Religion.

THE British System of Education: being a complete Epitome of the Improvements and inventions practiced by Joseph Lancaster, to which is added, a report of the trustees of the Lancaster School at George-Town, Col.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

Robertson's Works, in 8 vols. containing the Histories of Scotland; Charles fifth; America and India, \$20

Agricultural Museum designed to be a repository of valuable information to the Farmer and Manufacturer; published in George-Town Col.

The Improvement of the Mind: containing variety of remarks and rules for the attainment and communication of useful knowledge in Religion, the Sciences, and in common Law, by Isaac Watts, D. D. \$1.

Practical Piety: or the influence of the religion of the heart on the conduct of the life, by Hannah Moore, \$1.