rity of the force of the enemy to the sh squadron—and the unfortunate ear all of the surerior officers in the action at it appeared that the greatest exer-ns had been made by capt. Barclay in sel-lipping and getting into order the vessels der his command der his command—that he was fully ustified, under the existing circumstances, in bringing the enemy to action—that the judgment and gallantry of capt. Barclay in taking his squadron into action, and daring the contest were highly conspicuous, and entitled him to the highest praise—and that the whole of the officers and men of his Majesty's late squadron, conducted themselves in the mrst gallant manner and did adjudge the said capt, Robert Heri. ot Barclay, his surviving officers and men, to be most fully and honorably acquitted.— Rear Admiral Foot, President." London Paper-

onip in company.

The plargaret, hence, for A frica, put into Cork 24th inst, She narrowly escaped a privateer off Younghall, which had taken and burnt a large W. India ship, with rum, &c. A sloop arrived at Cork 23d inst which had passed near 200 puncheons affoat, but

. Same

Sunday

made to

shewing

uty. deter

August 29.

ide fired into her on

American privateer, which

did not pick any of them up.

The depredations of the American privateers on the coast of Ireland and else where have produced so strong sensation at Lloyd's that it is difficult to get policies underwritten at any rate of premium.

POOLE, Aug. 11. Arrived last night from Cherbourg, the Lord Nelson cutter, Thomas Wills, master, having on board Mr and Mrs Hawker, and Mr Leech, and about 200 large stones with which this vessel was politely assailed on arriving in that port.

Mr Wills stood firmly to his helm within

ten yards of at least 800 Frenchmen, but was so severely wounded, that be was af-terwards confined under the care of a sur-

The Nelson being driven into Barfleur, was at first kindly treated, but afterwards assailed by about 150 of the rabble, princi-

pally women, of that pert.

It may perhaps be worthy of notice, that there is now in Cherbourg most cordially received, one of Bonaparte's Imperial Guards, on leave from Elba, to which place he will return at the expiration of his fur-

## NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A Gourt Martial was held at Portsmouth on Friday, on board H. M. ship G adiator, for the trial of captain R. H. Barclay, and his remaining officers and men, for the loss of the squadron of British gun boats on Lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, in an action with the American Rotilla, of vastly superior force. It appeared from the pub-lic letters read to the Court, that Captain Barclay's situation was as singular, as his gallantry and good conduct were conspicu-

He was appointed to command the squadron on Lake Erie, immediately on the ar rival of Commodore Sir James Yeo on Lake Ontario. It had been offered to, and refused by capt Mulcaster on account of the exceedingly bad equipments of the vessels. Capt Barclay joined his command with a Lieutenant, a Surgeon and 19 rejected seamen of the Lake Ontario squadron in Jane 1813, and immediately dispatched to Sir J. Yeo, an account of the deplorable state of the vessels, and that they were all blockaded in Amberstburg by the American flotilla, where General Proctor's army was station ed, Subsequent'y, about 50 seamen of the Do. ver troop ship, joined him, but then he had not more than 150 British seamen distribu-ted in his squadron, the remainder being Canadians and soldiers. The American force was double the amount of his in the number of ships and guns, and there was no compar ison in respect to the quality of the seamen However, on the 9th of September, he was compelled to sail from Amisersthurgh, to endeavor to open a communication with Long Point, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions and necessaries, both for squadron and Gen Proctor's army; the winter was rapidly approaching—the navy had benn for some time on short allowance and the supplies by land was by no means equal to the consumption, particularly as there were 14,000 Indians with the army, who would not brook any abridgement of their rations or indulgencies; indeed the very inhabitants of the neighboring settles ments were feeding from the government stores. Under these pressing exigencies, with the advice of General Proctor, Capt. Barclay sailed ; he hoped either to pass the American squadron, or so disable them as to effect his passing to Long Point. On the following morning he fell in with the enemy, and having the weatherguage, bore down to commence the action—but, unfortunately, the wind veered directly around, and brought our squadron to leeward. The commencer ment, however, was propitious—the American Commodore was obliged to leave his ship, which soon after surrendered, and hoist his flag on board another of his squadron, which had not been engaged, and was making away—when. unfortunately, the Queen Charlotte and Detroit, our. two best ships having had all their officers killed & wounded, having fell on board each other we unable to clear--at the same time the greater number of their guns were dismounted, and the Lady Prevost had fallen to leeward, having lost her rudder. The Americans seeing the situation of our vessels, renewed the action with the assistance of thier gun-boats, by which the whole of our squadron was obliged to surrender. General Proctor not being able to obtain the supplies, was under the necessity of making retrograde movements, a circumstance which strongly evinced the necessity there was for the attempt that was made, Com. Sir J. Yeo, in his letter to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, relating the event states, that in his opinion, Captain Barciay was wrong to sail from Amber thurg, and it was in consequence thereof the court martial tock place. The court pronounced the following sentence;

"That the capture of his Majesty's live squadron was caused by the very defective red some years since in the Island of Saint means Capt. Barclay possessed to equip Domingo. I have accounts from Carracas them on Lake Erie; the want of sufficient and Laguira to the 22d June. A youg Spa-

FROM A HALIFAX PAPER, American War. - Reflections bear with more than usual weight in thess eventful times, when every day brings intelligence of seme new disaster; and they are still more deeply impressed, when combined with such feelings as were excited by the mournful commons which considered to a maintained. ceremony which consigned to an untimely grave, the body of major general Ross—one of our best commanders: brave, active, en-terprising, and experienced; highly distin, guished among those heroes who effected the deliverance of Spain, and who first in spired that spirit which enabled the powers of Europe to break the shackles of almost universal slavery. An officer so much respected and beloved by the troops under his command, and so fully possessed of their confidence that no danger or difficulty could deter them from cheerfully following where he led the way. Is it possible to witness such a solemn scene; to see the silent tear steal down the manly check of his veteran brethren, and mark the general expressions. ons of unfeigned sorrow; without asking with anxious apprehension, whether the war forced upon us by America is entered into with means proportioned to its magnitude, and conducted with that ability and vigour which may lead us to hope it will be honorably and speedily terminated; It is painful to be convinced against our wishes; but no satisfactory answer can yet be given to the first question and recent events, added to preceding ones, oblige us to acknowledge, that where our greatest force is stationed

we have least reason to expect success It is unaccountable with what perverse infatuation our ministers at home ever have rejected, and still continue to reject, the proper means of acquiring a knowledge of the American character and country. They appear to be at this moment equally as igno rant of both, as at the commencement of the revolution. At that time, if the force sen over in small portions, with long intervals between, had been sent at first, with gene rais of acknowledged ability and experience zealous in the cause they undertook to serve, and prompt in execution; the revolt of hose colonies would never have ended in their complete separa ion and independence. And now that war is declared against us for the express purpose of forcing us to give up our dearest maritime rights, and began by the invasion of the Canadas; they, with such an example before their eyes, continue in the me course of feeble measures and petty efforts, following each other at such distan

ces of time as to destroy the efficacy of all.

Great Britain never was engaged in a was engaged in contest so warmly and generally approved by all classes of her subjects; at peace with all the world; beside, and in the possession of a larger disposable force than ever she had before; while the Americans are divided amon; themselves, distracted in their councils, inadequate in their resources; with an army comparatively small for their occasions, ill appointed and in general comparatively. occasions, ill appointed, and in general commanded by inexperienced and incompetent officers; and without a single ally to give them the least encouragement or support. done on our part? On the one side, it is true, that a navy is fitted out, of sufficient force to blockade the whole coast of the enemy, and has, generally speaking, effected e-very material purpose of blockade. But when anything of a more actively offensive nature is undertaken, a force is sent out not a fourth part sufficient to ensure success to any object of magnitude or impor-tance; and brave commanders and gallant troops are exposed to lose their lives, with-out benefit to their country. On the other side where we are most invulnerable, and where the greater number of troops are sent, the chief command is entrusted to a person of whom we never heard, till through the influence of interest he suddenly started up among us. It is not to be wondered at, that without ability or experience, success should be wanting, and that sore discomfi ture should result from miserable misman-

It is a fact, that can readily be ascertained by those who will take the trouble to compare accounts that more, many more valuable officers and men have lost lives in Canada, (in proportion to the number employed and the enemy opposed, ) without effecting any thing of consequence, or making any desirable progress in the war; than the duke of Wellington lost in the emuncipation of Spain, and in accelerating the downfall of the tyrant of Eu-It is impossible to know this without emotions of sorrow and indignation; to know that our armies are frittered away our best officers killed, one after another, our soldiers cut up in detail ; and no compensation for our losses, no atonement for the sacrifices, a dismal gloom to look back at, and no cheering prospect before us-it is impossible to think of these things without execrating the cause or causes principal or subordinate; and without ar dently wishing those may be removed, from whose conduct there is every thing to fear, and no reason on which to ground he small

FROM THE SPANISH MAIN. Extract of a letter from a gentleman to his friend in Montreal, dated

" Barbadoes, July 21. " The Spanish Main is at present in a most eplorable state, & ere long they will witness there the same horrid scenes which occur-

is confirmed by some gentlemen who have arrived at St. Thomas's from Laguira. On the 15th June the Republican army of Monezu el, as they term themselves, under the com-mand of the Genls. in chief, Simon Bolivar and Santiago Marcina, were attacked near the town of Cura, by General Robes, who commands the Royalists or Spanish troops. At first the Revolutionists gained some partial advantage; their force consisted of three housand Infantry, and one thousand caralry, with ten pieces of cannon. That the Royalists had the same number of men but more than half that number were cavalry. Soon after the action commenced, (at 8 in the morning) a large party of cavalry from Barcelonia (Main) went over to the Royal-Barcelonia (Main) went over to the Royalsists, which caused a great reverse to the Revolutionists. Victory was soon declared in favor of the Royalists. They followed it up, putting every man to death they could lay hold of. The revolutionists lost nearly the whole of their army, all their artillery, baggage, &c. and about 8000 dollars in specie. Every General and all their officers were killed excepting Bolivar, who returned to Laguira with only 6 men. His Secretary was also taken by the name of Tubac, a young Spaniard of splendid talents. He was murdered in the most shocking manner—The Royalists when my informant left it were within 3 leagues of Caraccas, with an immense army. Caraccas, though a strong place could not hold out long; all the force that Bolivar could muster to defend Caraccas was 500 men, but he had not sufficient cas was 500 men, but he had not sufficient arms for them, not being able to collect more than 300 maskets: One reason given for the late successes which have attended the Royalists is the freeing of the slaves.— There is an army of blacks near Caraccas amounting to fifteen hundred men, and commanded by a black. Bolivar since his defeat has declared all his blacks free, the consequence will be, that after the Royalists have taken Caraccas and Laguira, the blacks will then turn upon the whites and destroy hem. Laguira is now blockaded by the Spaniards; they have three brigs and four schooners off there. People were moving off from Caraccas and Laguira as fast as they could. The Admiral on this station has despatched a frigate there for the protestion of the trade, and to bring off money individuals might have. Carthagena, and for several hundred miles from it, the people are in a state of revolution; the Royalists in that part of Main cannot make any stand against the Revolutionists or Insurgents as they are termed.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

We have received this morning from our correspondent at Burlington, Quebec and Montreal papers to the 13th of this month. They announce the arrival at the port of Quebec, from the 29th of October to the 19th of November, of 52 sail mostly square rigged vesseis from Europe. Ten of this number are merchant vessels with general cargoes, and the remainder on government account, with naval stores, provisions, milis tary clothing, and 1249 officers and men for the army, besides carpenters, and seamen for the lakes.

The Quebec Mercury is filled with extra vagant speculations on the subject of the Ghent negociation. The following is a specimen of the views and feelings of one of the

THE GHENT NEGOCIATIONS. In our last we had only time to say a few words on the subject of the negociations at Ghent, which we know not how to pass over without giving them some further can-sideration. In this we shall confine our-selves to what regards the Cauadas.

"While the U. States think that G. Bri-

tain has been unreasonable in her proposals, it appears that there are those in this country who are of opinion that she has not asked enough, particularly in not making ny proposal tending to the security in time of the war, of the navigation of the riv ver St. Lawrence, between Montreal and nessary to this seenrity, as well as to the preservation of the Canadas to Great B. the Americans should be compelled to abandon to the British Crown, the tract of territory, lying between Lakes Ontario, and Champlain; hisisting that an increase of American population, in that tract, will in time, become fatal to the hold of Great Britain on these colonies"

Extracts from the Montreal papers, fol low, by which it will be seen, that the transport ship Sovereign, with 239 souls on board, has been cast away on the island of St. Paul, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, and all perished except 37.

E. Post.

QUEBEC, Nov. 8. Loss of the Transport Sovereign. Loss of the Transfort Sovereign.

The transport ship Sovereign, bound from England to Quebec, was wrecked on the 18th of October last, on the Island of St. Paul, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence. She had on board nine officers, and 186 soldiers of the 49th, 58th and 31st regiments; two serjeants, 21 women and children; in all, including the captain, mate, and 19 seemen forming a total of 330 mate, and 19 seemen forming a total of 330 mate, and 19 seamen, forming a total of 239 persons. Only 37 lives were saved.

The Sovereign was sailing at the rate of 7 miles an hour; and it being about 7 o'clock in the evening, the rock on which she split was not observed above three minutes before she struck. The survivors were taken off the island. and two days after by the Champion, and arrived here the 3d inst. They had saved but a small quantity of provisions, and could not have subsisted very long. Lieutenant Rolle of the 58th regiment, is the only officer saved, tagether with two sorge ants, 24 rank and file, and ten seamen.

DOMESTIC.

MOVEMENT OF THE ENEMY. Extract of a letter, dated

Youn, Nov. 25. Yesterday morning about nine o'clock a fishing boat was chased by a very large launch and a barge, under the guns of this place. The launch came within seven miles, and the barge just without cannon shot distance; they came

NEW-YORK, Nov. 23. Yesterday morning the steam vessel Fulton the First, was moved from the wharf of Messra Brown's, in the East River, to the works of Mr. Fulton on the North River, to receive her squadron was caused by the very defective red some years since in the Island of Saint machinery, which operation was performed by means Capt. Barclay possessed to equip Domingo. I have accounts from Carracas fastening the steamboat Car of Neptune to her them on Lake Erie; the want of sufficient and Laguira to the 22d June. A youg Spatiarboard, and the steamboat Fulton to the star number of able seamen, whom he had resolved has just arrived from theore, who has board side. Both engines being put in motion

& Searnettly requested Sir of James theen residing there some time, and gives me [ at the same time, they towed her through the be sent to him—the 'very great su- | the following information, which intelligence | water from 3 1-2 to 4 miles on hour. Considerwater from 3 1-2 to 4 miles on hour. Lons der-ing the power which the two steamhouts con-sume in driving themselves, there could not be sume in driving themselves, there could not be more than the power of 55 or 40 hors a applied to drive the steam vossel. But as her seam engine will possess a power equal to 100 hor sea there cannot now be a doubt, the she will run from 4 to 5 miles an hour when finished—stem any of our tides, and take any position in a calm. Every thing thus far favors the best hones which have been entertained at the income. hopes which have '-en entertained of this invention.

COMMUNICATION. The inhabitants of Believille, N. J. on the return of Major General Macomb to his lamily, received him in a manner the most gratifying and complimentary; as a testimony of their spirit and patriotism, they fired a national salute and illuminated the village, national salute and illuminated the village, and part cularly the fence in front of the General's house. The General care forward and courteously acknowledged the compliment, in a style highly interesting and impressive, taking the villagers cordially by the hand, and passing those civities for which all men who are not above their situations are remarkable and which so eminently distinguish the gentleman and the parameter of the state of the second of the sec nently distinguish the gentleman and the pa-triot, In return the General ordered his e-legant Band of Music to play hall Columbia and other national airs. Never on the re turn of any hero to the peaceful bosom his family was evinced so universal a scene of sincere joy and heartfelt satisfaction.

VIRGINIA ARGUS.

N. Y. Paper

Michmond.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1814.

From the Albany Register, of Nov. 18. Extract of a letter to the Editor, from genteman of rank in the army—dated, " Camp, Plattsburgh, Nov. 9th, 1814.

"I send you enclosed a copy of a correspondence between Colonel Smith, of the 29th regiment, and Major General Macomb, when the latter received his brevet promo-tion, which I intended to have communica-ted to you sometime since. It will show you in what estimation he is held by the infan-

try at this post.

"I bave nothing of importance to communicate. Reports say, that the enemy are about 8,000 strong between this and Montreal, and that they are preparing for a winter campaign?

Camp, Plattsburgh, Oct. 23, 1814. SIR,

The officers of infantry have heard with the highest satisfaction, that your country has so far done justice to your merito rious services for your gallant defence o this place, as to premote you to the Brevet rank of Major General. They have desir-ed me to offer you their sincere congratulations on this event, and request that you will appoint a time when it will be convenient for you to receive their personal felicitations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
With the highest respect and esteem,
Your obedient servant.

(Sigued)

Colonel 23th Reg't, General MACOMB.

Head Quarters,

M. SMITH,

Plattsburg, Oct. 21, 1814 The expression of satisfaction made

by the officers of the infantry, on my pre-ferment to the Brevet Rank of Major General, is received with the liveliest emotion— and shall be happy to see the officers at Head Quarters, between the hours of twelve and one to-morrow. I beg you will tender to them my sincere acknowledgments for their congratulations; and accept yourself the assurance of the high consideration and esteem with which

I am, Sir, Your most obd't serv,t (Signed)

ALEX, MACOMB, Col. M. Smith, 29th Regiment, Commanding the Infantry.

Bonaparte has issued a gold coimage from his Mat in Elba, amounting to about thirty seven pounds. On one side of these new Napoleons is his Profile, and on the other an Eagle, with its head under its wing. [London paper.

Napoleon has chosen for his arms a bee and a sleeping eagle.

By the Governor of the Commanwealth of A PROCLAMATION.

MEREAS it has been represented to the Executive by the Deputy Sheriff of Hanover county, that Larkin Cottrell, who had been remanded to the jail of the said county to undergo a further trial for maliciously shooting Alexander Smith, bearing dispatches to the Executive from the theatre of invasion, has broken and made his escape from the said jail. I do therefore, with the advice of the Council I do therefore, with the advice of the Council of State, hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons, who shall apprehend and safely lodge within any jail of this commonwealth, the said Larkin Cottrell; and I do moreover require all officers, civil and military, and exhort the good people of this commonwealth, to use their best endeavers to arrest the said Larkin Cottrel, so that he may be dealt with as the law directs.

Given under my hand as Gev-

Given under my hand as Gev vernor and under the Seal of the Commonwealth at Hichmond, this 26th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and four-teen, and of the Common-

wealth the thirty ninth.

JAMES BARBOUR.

N. B. Larkin Cottrell is about 5 feet 8 inches high; he has a full light eye, and rather a down look; light hair, inclinable to curl very much; he has a thin visage, sallow complexion, very talkative when in company, a great mechanica genius, and by profession a mill-wright-born and raised in King William County, Virginiafrom a brig wa ch is now lying at anchor in the his family reside in Hanover, at the mill pur mouth of fork River.

(Seal.)

FARMERS BANK OF VIRCINIA.

A general meeting of the Stockholders, for the purpose of electing Directors for the Insti-tution, will be held at the Bank on Tuesday the 3d of January next.

WM. NECKERVIS, Cashier.

November 30. ewidin EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER, respectfully inpening a SCHOOL the ensuing year at hal pening a SCHOOL the ensuing year at hall own place in Caroline Compty, near Oxford, where he will seach the following branches of learning: the English, Latin and Greek Languages: Writing, Arithmetic, English Composition at a Geography. The fees for tuited will be opened on the 15th January 100, and december of the 15th of the number following, deducting the month of lane for vectsion. The subscriber has at a considerable expense formished. her has at a considerable expense furnished himself with large and commodious hou. ses for the accommodation of his school, and also for Boarders; his price for Boarde lodging and washing inclusive, will be eighty dollars for the term. The fees for Board and tuition will be required in advance; half at the time the pu, it enters the school, and the remaining half at the expiration of the month of May. Gentlemen pa romizing the month of May. Gentlemen parronizing the school are particularly invited to visit it, that they may ascertain whether the pupils make a satisfactory progress. The subscribers place of residence (which will be hereafter known by the name of LITTLE YALE is pleasantly situated and remarkably retired. Tt is, therefore, recommended to youth as a place where they can acquire a classical education, exempt from the bustle and interruption, to which the present times are especially subject.

RUFUS CHANDLER, A. M.

November 50, 1814. (w3tp)

November 50, 1814. (watp)

Land for Sale.

I will sell 500 acres of land-that part of my tract whereon I now reaide, lying on both sides of the country road leading from the Buckingham road near major Henry Flood's to Diuguids Ville, about four miles from the former and 7 miles from the latter place, 18 miles mer and 7 miles from the latter place, 18 miles west of Buckingham court house and 30 cast of Lynchburgh. This land is well adapted to the culture of corn, wheat and tobacco, well watered and heavily timbered; about 150 acres cleared, the most of which is fresh and under excellent fencing, in an agreeable neighborhood and delightfully situated, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the Amherst Blue Ridge and Allegham Mountains. I have no hesitation in saying that this is one of herst Blue Ridge and Alleghany Mountains. I have no hesitation in saying that this is one of the most desirable seats in all the upper country and is exceedingly healthy. The improvements on the land cannot be put there for less than \$5.500, consisting of a wood dwelling house 49 by 18 feet, 2 fire places and passage below stairs; the same above; handsomely painted inside and out—kitchen, smoke house, dairy, &c. a well constructed store house 28 by 16 feet, a cellar the full size of the house and a fire place in the same, and many other outa fire place in the same, and many other out-houses useful on all farms. One acre of land well paled for a garden, and yard same size also paled and an excellent well of water in the also paled and an excellent well of water in the yard; and within one mile of a good Grist & Saw Mill. Knowing those who may wish to purchase such property with first view the same, I deem any further description unnecessary. I shall remain in Richmond so long as the Legislature continues in session. Any gentleman who may wish an interview with me on this subject will find me at the Eagle Tavern. The terms of Sale will then be made known.

W. FLOOD

Buckingham, Nov. 25th, 1814. N. B. A handsome young apple orchard, consisting of 120 trees of excellent fruit, comprising pare of the above land.

In pursuance of a decree of the County Court of Buckingham, will be sold, on the premises, to the higest bidder, on Friday the twenty third day of December next, the tract of land in said county, whereon Robert Smith, deceased, resided, bounded by the lands of Smith Payne, Thomas Baker, and others, and about three miles from the town of New Canton—it contains about one hundred and fifty acres. contains about one hundred and fifty acres.
Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, by Smith Payne and others,
COMMISSIONERS.

6th Nov. 1814

Messrs James Dennison and John Pritchett, Administrators of Wm. Dennison, dec'd. GENTLEMEN-

You will take notice that I shall on Tuesday the twenty seventh of December next at the Tavern of John Rives in the town of Hicks's-ford in Greensville county and State of Virgis nia proceed, to take the depositions of Alexander Madill, John Fisher, William W. Williams and Valound Wasne, and venture these these der Madil, John Fisher, William W. Williams and Edmund Mason, and perhaps others, to be read in evidence in a suit depending in the High Court of Chancery, wherein I am Plaintiff, and you the said James Dennison and John Pritchett as Administrators of William Dennison de-ceased, are defendants, when and where you you may attend if you please.

I am yours, &c. GEORGE WOODLEY. Greensville, 20th Nov 1814.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY Virtue of a deed of trust executed by John Marshall, of Amelia County the 19th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, to myself and Peatherston C. Smith, for certain purposes therein mentioned— I shall on the 17th day of D-cember next, as surviving Trustee, proceed to sell at Perkinson-ville in said county to the highest bldder for ready money, a Tract of Land,

Supposed to contain one hundred acres; lying on the waters of South Buckskin in the county of Amelia, and bounded by the lands of Patrick Jones, the estate of said John Marshall, James Stott, Mrs. Harvie and myself, it being part of the Land on which the said John Marshall re-

THOMAS WORSHAM.

Amelia, Nov. 12, 1814.

TO RENT.

A Three Story Fire Proof Brick House; Situated on E Street, opposite the Bell Ta-vern, and Law occupied by J and S. Cosby, one among the best stands for a Grocery Store, and possession to be given the 8th of next month. Inquire of James Lownes, or in his absence of Caleb Lownes.

Two other Brick Dwellings in the Pulling Garden. Inquire of James Lownes, or in his absence of Caleb Lownes who lives near the 11th Month 19th, 1814

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS PROM THE Richmond Manufactory. Are sed by WHILIAM AND REOL

October 29.

sided.