

ZANESVILLE, July 20.

Two fine companies of U. S. infantry, belonging to the 19th Reg't, marched from this place on Friday last, under command of captains Henry Northup and Alexander Hill. They will proceed to Cleveland, from whence they will embark for their ulterior destination.

We learn from Dr. John Hamm, Marshal for the district of Ohio, that he has received instructions to march the prisoners of war now at Chillicothe, to Cleveland, from whence they will be conveyed to Erie and delivered up in exchange. And that those prisoners who were closely confined as hostages, are to be placed on the ordinary footing of prisoners of war, and are also to be sent home. These movements we understand are predicated on a similar course pursued by the British government; from which we are induced to believe the retaliatory system will be abandoned or at least much reduced in its threatening aspect.

Chillicothe, July 19.

On Saturday evening last, all the troops encamped in this town and neighborhood, to the amount of about 3 or 400, took up their line of march for the north. The British prisoners left this place at the same time for the lines.

Frederonia, July 11.

By a letter from Detroit of the 10th inst., we learn that the expedition, destined for Mackinaw left that place on the 4th. The flower of the north-western army is along. A most desperate resistance is anticipated.

Dayton, July 11.

By an express from Greenville on the evening of the 6th inst. we are informed that all the regular forces from that place are to be immediately withdrawn, their services being thought no longer necessary. Two rifle companies are now on their march, intended as a guard to the public stores—all the other troops that have been called out are dismissed. The number of Indians there assembled, is supposed to be about five thousand, or more.

New-York, (noon) July 23.

On Thursday morning, off Watch-Hill, the privateer ULTOR, of Baltimore, from New Bedford, was attacked by one of the enemy's launches and a barge. The former made her escape, but the barge, with an officer, and 8 men, was captured. The officer was found dead, having been shot through the head. The corpse was landed at Stonington, and the prisoners were taken in the ULTOR to N. London.

Arrived, sloop Henrietta, prize to the privateer Gen. Armstrong, captured on the 16th inst. The Henrietta formerly belonged to N. York, and was lately a tender to the British squadron off Boston. When captured, she was bound to the Chesapeake, with provisions for the squadron there. Saw the Saturn and a frigate in the offing.

We learn from undoubted authority, that the London TIMES, from which our extracts were yesterday copied, is edited by Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning—the *outs* of the ministerial party; or what would be called in this country, *quids*. They have no influence with the present ministry in England, and would urge the adoption of any measure that would be likely to render them unpopular.

A. Y. Gaz.

Portland, July 21.

EASTPORT TAKEN.

By an arrival from Machias on Tuesday last, we have the capture of Eastport confirmed, as follows:

On Monday 11th inst. a British squadron under Com. Hardy, consisting of 2 ships, 4 brigs, and 2 schooners, made their appearance off Eastport, standing in under a press of sail with a fresh breeze, and in half an hour came too off the town, and sent in a flag with a demand to the officer of the fort to surrender—the reply is said to have been given, "that the fort should be defended against any force whatever"—that the British gave ten minutes for a reconsideration of that determination; the officer in the mean time ascertaining that the inhabitants were not disposed to contend against the British forces, ordered his flag to be struck, and his men, said to be about 70, with the U. S. property, were taken—private property, (very naturally) in this case, was untouched.

We are informed that 30 sail of vessels, of which the above squadron was part, sailed from Halifax a short time since; the remainder passed to the westward after parting with them.

E. Argus.

Boston, July 21.

EFFICIENT MILITIA.

Agreeably to the request of General Dearborn, made by virtue of authority derived from the national government, his Excellency Governor Strong has issued his General Orders, requiring to be detached from the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Divisions of Militia of this State, 200 artilleers, and 900 infantry, to be officered from the several divisions, in conformity with the present regulations of the War Department, and to remain in the service of the United States for three months, unless sooner discharged by the President. Major Gen. Crane will order his detachment from the 2nd brigade to assemble in Boston, under the command of the detached Captain, who will report himself to Major General Dearborn. Major General Hovey, will order his detachment to Salem, to report accordingly; Major General Varnum and Burbank, will order their detachments to Boston, under similar regulations; Major General Goodwin, will order his proportion of troops to Plymouth and Fairhaven; Brigadier General Richardson will order his detachment from the 12th division to Portland; Major General King will order the troops detached from his division to such posts as are occupied by the U. S. troops, within his division, and in such proportions as their relative importance, in his opinion demands, until the orders of General Dearborn shall otherwise direct; Gen. Blake, will order the detachment from his brigade to Castine, where it will receive further orders; General Brown will order his quota to Machias and there to receive further orders.

We understand that two persons who were passing the fort in Marblehead, on Tuesday evening last, were repeatedly hailed by the guard, but did not answer; when he fired, and shot one through the body; he was shot to be dying, when our informant left that place this morning.

Port of Boston, July 21.

A gentleman who left Edmundo, Cape Cod, on Tuesday, states, that he saw there the captain of a sloop, laden with oil, &c., which had been captured by the British frigates *Arctide* and *Endymion*, and was then going off to them with money to ransom his vessel.

The *Granicus*, a new frigate of 38 guns, has arrived at Quebec from England.

We understand that the British have landed near the Vineyard, and taken off a number of sheep. It is added that a demand for a large number of cattle and sheep has been made.

The sheep were taken by the *Endymion* & another frigate; & we understand were paid for on the owners going on board for indemnification.

HALIFAX, June 20.—Arr. Thursday, Spanish brig San Francisco de Paula, from Havana, bound to Boston, out 34 days; had been detained by the Niemen; on the 18th inst. was fallen in with by the American privateer Amelia, which took out the Niemen's officers and men, and put on board Capt. Vincent, and the crew of the schr. Union, fr. this port for the W. Indies, captured by her a few days before.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

A CHECK.

A gentleman who was attached to the militia under general Stewart, arrived in town yesterday and informed that on Sunday the British advanced with one schr. and a number of barges to Cedar-Point warehouse in Charles County, Md. and had commenced removing the tobacco, when they were attacked by a body of men under general Stewart with two six pounders and musketry, and repulsed after setting fire to the warehouse, without the loss of a man on our side. The enemy fired round shot, shells and rockets; but the militia soon found them not so terrible as they had at first supposed, and advanced boldly up to the shore, and made them retreat precipitately and leave their plunder behind. Our informant thinks the enemy suffered considerably, as they towed off the schooner, and some shot appeared to hit the barges. When they got to a frigate which was on the Kettle-Bottoms, they all proceeded down the river.

We hear that on the 25th inst. General Winder and his suite, with major Stewart of the 36th infantry, visited and surveyed Port Washington, and the contemplated works on the Warburton Hills covering that strong position and the river channel, leaving orders to stop all vessels passing it, &c. &c. They departed from thence early on the 26th for Port-Tobacco and consequently the lower shores of our river.

FROM THE ENEMY BELOW.

We have had, for two or three days past, reports as various as the features of those who circulate them, respecting the movements of the enemy. All that can be relied on is, that the vessels of the enemy have been pursuing their accustomed vocations of plunder and rapine on both sides of the Potomac. The militia, under Gen. Stuart, had a few long shots at them on Saturday or Sunday, and are supposed to have killed some men in the barges. The last exploit we heard of, was stealing 50 hds. of tobacco from a warehouse at the head of St. Clement's bay. We had authentic information last evening, that every vessel of the enemy had gone down the river below Blackstone's Island, probably in search of plunder elsewhere.

Nat. Int.

Norfolk, July 26.

A stranger on visiting this place and surveying the vast & extensive additional works lately erected in front of the town, would probably be astonished to hear that the whole was completed in somewhat less than a fortnight! yet such is the fact.—Since Gen. Porter has assumed the command of this post, he has been indefatigable in his exertions to place it in the best possible state of defence.—His zeal, indefatigable industry and talents, has, we think, effectually accomplished this desirable object.—We have no inclination to follow the "blue light" practice of enumerating the force and describing the fortifications which defend Norfolk, (ostensibly for the information of our readers, but really for the information of the enemy) and therefore excuse ourselves from entering into details.—The general impression is, that Norfolk is safe.

Adjutant General's Office, Norfolk, July 25, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Commanding General tenders his thanks to the Citizens of Norfolk for the aid which they have voluntarily rendered, in the erection of the fortifications; and is much pleased with the promise of a continuance of their services, until the works are completed, which will be effected in a few days.

By command.

Jas. BANKHEAD, Adj. Gen.

CHARLESTON, July 22.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amelia, to his friend in this city, dated Amelia, July 16.

"The most alarming news has reached us concerning the inhabitants of Cuba. Ferdinand VII. having refused to adopt the new Constitution the people of Spain rose against him. The army is in his favor. When this news reached the Havana, the people were exasperated with the King—every store in the place was shut up—mob collected every where, abusing Ferdinand and committing every species of depredation and plunder was the order of the day! The most alarming scene that could possibly be imagined, was witnessed. How this will terminate God only knows."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

By a gentleman from Amelia, who reached this city last evening we are informed that a brig arrived on Thursday the 14th inst., at Amelia Island, in 7 days passage from Havana. She brings the news that a packet had arrived from Cadiz the day before she sailed, with the official intelligence that Ferdinand the 7th refused to ratify the new Constitution of Spain, and had seized 50 of the influential members of the Cortes and imprisoned them, declaring to the Spanish people that he would reign free and independent, as his ancestors had done. Considerable agitation existed in Madrid.

We further understand, that the Governor of Saint Augustine had received official intelligence from the Governor General of Havana of the events in Spain, and was about abolishing the Constitution and adopting the old government.

Savannah Rep. July 19.

PORT OF NEWBORN, N. C. July 16.

At on Tuesday last, the British schr. *Liane*, prize to the *Snap Dragon*, with a full cargo of fish and oil, captured in lat. 42, 40, lon. 69, in company with another schr. with a similar cargo; both ordered for the U. States.—We understand that while off Bermuda, Capt. Graham of the *Snap Dragon*, sent a message to the Governor, declaring the Island in a state of rigid blockade!



Richmond, (Va.) Saturday, July 30.

VIRGINIANS!

Your State is invaded!—You are the sons of gallant Sires—You will fly to the call of your country. You will do everything in your power to repel the invader. You will carry the sword in one hand, and the torch in the other—an enemy who wars against the widow and the fatherless—who plunders without pity—who, sometimes in the weakness of his malignity, dares have recourse to lies, as pretence for his barbarities, which would stain upon your high and honorable reputation.—Remember the eyes of the world are now upon you. Virginia expects every man to do his duty.

The Governor of your State is taking every step in his power to clear your soil from the foot of the enemy. Promptitude and vigor are the Order of the Day.

We understand, that the Secretary of War has paid a proper tribute to the wisdom & promptitude displayed by the Governor of this State, by adopting the troops which the Governor had ordered into immediate service for the defence of this Commonwealth. They will of course be paid by the U. S.

OFFICIAL.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Richmond, July 23d, 1814.

SIR—Your letters of the 23d inst. (by Express), have been just received.—The commander in chief, receives me to assure you, that he feels great satisfaction in appreciating the zeal, activity and prudence which you manifested in the late invasion of Westmoreland.—You will present his thanks to the officers and men who repaired with such promptitude and alacrity to your assistance, as well as those of your own regiment. As the force which may probably be necessary to repel the enemy, will be considerable, the command has been assigned to Gen. Hungerford, by Orders of this date, the contents of which will be made known to you. Have the honor to be, &c.

Col. F. E. Parker, 11th Reg't, Westmoreland.

Extract of a letter from Gen. John P. Hungerford, to the Adjutant General, DATED Camp near Mattox, July 25th, 1814.

"I yesterday had the honor of receiving your letter of July 23d and the General Orders of the same date—placing the troops in service in the Northern Neck under my command. I cannot forbear to express the pleasure I feel at this call into service, and the cheerfulness with which I shall exert myself to comply with the wishes of the government."

"At the very moment that I received your communication, I was unofficially accompanying a detachment of militia under the command of Col. Smith of King George near the mouth of Mattox Creek, where 4 barges from the enemy's ship the Loire were approaching.—Upon the view of our forces they retired without doing any injury, except carrying off a negro who waded to them. The Loire then ascended the river as high as Rozier's Creek—but to-day about 10 o'clock she moved down to join the squadron which lies off the mouth of Nominny, consisting of Admiral Cockburn's ship the Albion 74, the Regulus 64, Captain Ramsey—and the Melpomene 32, Capt. Rowley, and many tenders. I learn that they have on board at least 1500 choice troops, eager for prey and active in desolation. You have heretofore I presume been informed of their recent landing at Nominny, and the track of ruin which they have left upon its shores as they retired."

Extract of a letter from Col. Parker, to the Adjutant General, WICOMICO CHURCH, July 24th.

"SIR, I feel particular pleasure in being assured that the Commander in Chief is satisfied with my conduct & that of the troops under my command, on the late occasion. Those who retreat, seldom meet with justice ever, except from liberal and enlightened minds.—I trust I shall soon have an opportunity, to prove, that his undiminished confidence is not misplaced, and that with a little training we know how to attack, as well as defend."

"The base and unmanly conduct of the enemy, has united every one here, and called down upon them the curses of every honest man. Besides burning the houses I mentioned to you in my letter of the 22d, they took from every other within their reach every article they could carry away, destroyed what they could not, and broke the windows, doors, &c. and cut up the floors of the houses.—Add to this the wheat-stacks they burnt, the stock they killed, the tobacco and negroes they took away (of whom there were not less than 130), and you may well imagine the distress and ruin of the inhabitants on the Nominny. Some persons were left without one single dollar on earth."

"Some horses were carried away, & some wantonly shot. It is now very well ascertained that they had some cavalry."

"Mr. Spence a citizen of this county, was taken a prisoner from his house, and carried to their camp. He was told their force was greater than I made it, and that they intended to lay the country waste—that those who remained at home, would be treated well, and their property respected, but all who fled, or joined the militia, should become the peculiar objects of their vengeance. To several old negroes too, they stated, that they soon expected a much larger force, & that they would not leave one house standing in the Northern Neck, or one hostile fort. They told them moreover that they burnt Mrs. Thompson's houses, because she left them and because she placed poisoned spirit in her porch. The truth is, in her hurry to get away, she had left some spirit and water in her porch, of which General Hungerford and myself, and the troops who attended us, drank afterwards, and neglected to throw away. The savages seeing it, pretended to imagine we were as void of honor as they are, and seized it as a pretence to do what they would have done at all events. To repel this imputation and to supply Mr. Pierce with clothes, I sent early yesterday morning a flag aboard with the enclosed letter. Capt. Lomax has not returned."

"Yesterday morning early, a frigate and five or six tenders moved up the Potomac, and I instantly detached all the force I had collected near Westmoreland Ct. H. to Mattox Creek, expecting a landing.—To-day four barges came ashore there and landed, but on the approach of the troops immediately retired, and the frigate and tenders got under way up the river, I believe to create a diversion and draw our troops and attention from below. I this evening arrived at this place & am preparing, &c.—I hope, if they defer it a day or two, to give a good account of them."

I am engaged in throwing up redoubts, &c. There are two 74's, a frigate and several tenders now opposite Ragged Point. The brig has gone out—perhaps after the Patuxent squadron.

"Your most obedient," "RICH'D. E. PARKER. Lt. Col. commanding 11th Reg't."

Extract of a Letter from General John P. Hungerford to the Governor dated Camp at Yeocomico Church, Westmoreland, 27th July.

"The enemy was night before last increased by another ship supposed to be a transport; which came to, near the mouth of Yeocomico, below the rest of the squadron. On yesterday morning the enemy landed, as I understand, about 22 barges and 5 tenders of their men from the upper part of their squadron upon a place called the Narrows lying between the mouth of Lower Machadoc and Nominny. Their force landed was supposed to amount to about 1200 men. After remaining on shore some hours, plundering some of the farms, they retired to their ships; and soon after returned in the evening to the same point."

"I just learn that another sail has arrived, supposed to be a brig, which was dispatched from the fleet a few days ago, & I am told has the appearance of a troop vessel.—The force of the enemy consists much of light troops and flankers."

"Enclosed you have a copy of a correspondence between Col. Parker and Admiral Cockburn, previous to my taking command; and the report of the officer who bore the flag. I shall immediately constitute a Court of Enquiry, into the subject of the poisoned spirit, deeming it essential to the character of our arms, as well as our persons, to wash off completely so vile an imputation. And I shall feel too, a great satisfaction in disarming the spirit of devastation of its pretext—though I believe no pretext is wanted."

"To the Commander of His Britannic Majesty's forces in the Potomac."

"SIR, I have granted a flag at the request of the friends of Mr. Randall Pierce, a prisoner on board your squadron, conducted by Capt. Lomax, for the purpose of carrying him some necessities."

"Mr. Pearce neither belongs to the militia or regular army of the U. S. He had joined the small force opposed to your troops, probably with a view of taking part in the contest, if circumstances permitted. If this act makes him a Prisoner of War, could he not be paroled until his case could be represented to his Government, and an exchange effected?"

"Captain Lomax is also charged to make a communication on the subject of some private books and papers taken from a citizen of the county, who does not belong to the military, and did not unite with them. He accompanies the flag, to identify the books if they can be restored."

"Mr. Spence, who was taken prisoner by your troops & released, represents, that Mrs. Thompson's house at Nominny ferry, [was burnt] because, as was alleged, poisoned spirit was left in the porch."

"The remainder of this letter was not forwarded to the Governor. It was omitted no doubt by mistake."

"Lt. Col. R. E. Parker."

"DEAR SIR,

"Your letter addressed to the Commander of His Britannic Majesty's forces in the Potomac, which I was ordered to carry, I delivered to Adm. Cockburn, whom I found to be the commander on board the Albion 74."

"The subject of the poisoned spirit was the first to which he directed his conversation, & it appeared to have made a considerable impression on his feelings. He remarked with much propriety on the horrors of such a mode of warfare, was glad to understand from you that you received it in the same light, and alluded to the suggestion in your communication, that I was possessed of facts which would repel the imputation. I remarked that the character of Virginians was a strong assurance that none of them could be found so base as to practise means so vile. That the particular facts which you had directed me to state to him, were.—That the spirit had been brought out by Mrs. Thompson for the refreshment of a Gentleman who had gone to her house upon the approach of the barges, of which he drank.—That when the forces landed, Mrs. Thompson hurried from her house leaving the spirit, glasses, &c. standing out.—That you and some other officers entered the house as she retired, meeting her at the gate, & discovered the liquor, of which you all partook.—That you continued there until the nearness of the forces rendered it unsafe longer to remain.—That upon retiring, some of the company, and I believe yourself, again drank.—That it was quite impossible, in the short interval between your leaving your house, and the arrival of the British at it, that any poison could have been infused in spirit. I learnt that the name of the person, charged with the fact, was an individual in your regiment, named John Crabbl. I told him you were not advised at the time you wrote your communication, who was the person charged.—That although not particularly instructed by you to say what course you would yet take, I felt no hesitation in saying, that as a Virginian, and an Officer, you would feel equally interested to institute a rigid examination into the affair—such as should be satisfactory to him and to the world.—He alluded to a similar occurrence in Maryland, as having excited a suspiciousness of such practices. I could not forbear remarking, that the honorable and prompt manner in which an individual had come forward on that occasion, to arrest the fatal effects, was a strong assurance of our abhorrence of the means, and that they would not be practised or countenanced. He had stated that the information had come from a prisoner, but could not tell of what description. I observed, that I had learnt on board the Albion, since my arrival, that a negro had given the information.—That it would be hard if credit were given to such testimony, to fix an imputation upon our people, which, for the honor of human nature, was almost incredible. That it was very probable that a slave in the bosoms of the enemies to his former masters; and that no suggestion would be more effectual than the one under consideration.—He said he knew not before that it was a prisoner of that description, and sent an officer to enquire in the ward-room, if it was known what prisoner had given the information.—The officer returned and said, that the officers stated, they received the information, or heard it as coming from a negro.—The conversation concluded upon that subject with my expressing my readiness and my wish, to receive a

ny information from him, which could aid in an investigation.—Mr. Pearce, he would not consent to liberate.

"A search was ordered through the fleet for the books, &c. which Mr. Douglas wanted."

"I am, sir, your obedient servant," "JOHN TAYLOR LOMAX."

His Britannic Majesty's ship Albion, in the Potomac, the 24th July, 1814.

"Lieut. Col. Parker, 11th Reg't of the U. S. Army."

"SIR, I am honoured with your letter of the 22d inst. by Capt. Lomax. Mr. Pearce having been taken in arms against us must of course be considered by me as a Prisoner of War, and detained as such until exchanged."

"I am most happy to learn by your letter, that you view the idea of poison having been left in the way of our people with the horror such an act ought to excite in every honorable breast."

"I have explained to Capt. Lomax the particulars respecting it, which were detailed to me, to enable you to make such further investigation, relative thereto, as you may deem proper."

"I have the honor to be, with high consideration, sir, your obedient humble servant," "G. COCKBURN."

HANOVER, May 6.—The Duke of Cambridge, it is said, is going back to England; and the Duke of Cumberland is coming here. Four volunteer regiments of hussars are forming here; two are complete.

The landwehr battalions are constantly exercised. It is said, that such as are inclined, are to be at liberty to join an expedition to America. (German Observer, May 15.)

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are sorry that it is not in our power to give place to several of July 6. relations and to some Ordinary Notices of more than ordinary length, which are now on hand, in consequence of the unusual interests which the times have assumed. No man more truly values the spirit which gave birth to these. Orations or has a greater respect for the interests of the dead—but the crisis is unusually important, and the articles which demand publication are numerous and important.

TO SUBSCRIBERS & others.—We fear that we have been important in our duty to our friends, who are in arrears to this office—but we beg them to remember that the numerous articles we have to purchase, are either Cash articles, or bought on "three days Grace"—We must ere their patience a little longer. In a few days we shall dispatch our collectors into the country; and we request our friends, to have regard to our peculiar situation. Can we say to the Bank, "CALL AGAIN?"

No Northern Mail had arrived when this paper was made-up for press.

BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.

Will sell, this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Coffee House, 25 Shares of Old Stock of the Bank of Virginia, the cash, in Lots of 5 Shares. Also 500 Shares in the Union Insurance Company of Norfolk.—On a credit of ninety days.

JAMES H. LYNCH.

July 30.

PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold at Public Auction on the premises, at 11 o'clock on Friday the 5th August, a

HOUSE AND LOT,

on 14th, between D and E street, fronting the old Capitol—also a Brick Warehouse, occupied by Mr. Thomas Wilson, on D street, in front of the Columbian Inn.

And at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, on the premises, lot No. 716 on D street, corner 1st street, and immediately south and adjoining Mr. Lipscomb's two half-acre lots in Rutheford's addition on E and D streets, forming half a square, the other half of which belongs to Nathaniel Shepard Esq.—Also, another lot, 130 by 238 feet, part of lots Nos. 578 and 597, lying on the Hall east of, & adjoining Mrs. Gamble's; this lot for beauty of situation and prospect, is not surpassed by any in the city—6, 12 and 18 months credit will be allowed the purchasers, and notes well approved endorser required, payable and negotiable in the Banks of Virginia in this city.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

July 30.

POSTPONEMENT.

The sale of Dry Goods advertised by us for Wednesday the 27th July, is postponed until Wednesday the 10th of August, when it will positively take place.

Moncure, Robinson & Pleasant.

July 30.

BY virtue of decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Fifth Circuit, and Virginia District, in the case of Means and others, devisees of Robert Means, dec'd, against the subscriber and others, will be sold on Wednesday the 3d day of next month, on the premises at public auction, a part of a

LOT AND TENEMENT

in the city of Richmond, now in the occupancy of John Parkhill, esq. upon a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the property, for securing the payments of the purchase money.

DANIEL CALL, only acting ex'or and devisee in trust of Robert Means, dec'd.

July 30.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on a credit of 12 months, at Powhatan court-house in the state of Virginia, on Wednesday the 17th day of August next, (that being Powhatan court day):

A undivided moiety of 500 acres of Land, belonging to the estate of Edmund Logwood, deceased, lying in the state of Kentucky and the county of Scott, on the waters of Raven creek, a south branch of Licking, patented in the name of Edmund Logwood, on the 2d July, 1798.

By the Executors of Edmund Logwood, dec'd.

July 15, 1814.

PURSUANT to an Order of the County Court of Powhatan, will be sold to the highest bidder, at Daniel Michem's tavern, in the aforesaid county, on Saturday the 27th day of August next—a Tract of Land belonging to the estate of Robert Jordan, dec'd, adjoining the lands of the said Daniel Michem, the heirs of Wm. Hopkins and others, containing between 150 and 200 acres; this land is now in the occupancy of Elender McGroder. Possession will be given at any time after the 25th of September, in order to sow wheat. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale.

By the Commissioners.

July 30.

LOST.

THE NOTES FOR FOURTEEN HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.

INSPECTED the 23rd day of March, 1812, at Block-oe Warehouse, in the name of Walter Coffey, agreeable to the following list: The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase of the same, and the finder on producing them, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars.

SAMUEL J. BLAIR.

No.	1328	1328	1329
	1329	1328	1370
	1330	1350	1390
	1331	1350	1394
	1332	1355	1480
	1333	1358	1480
	1334	1358	1480
Stem'd	1335	1358	1480
	1336	1358	1480
	1337	1358	1480
Stem'd	1338	1358	1480
Ditto	1339	1358	1480
	1340	1358	1480
Stem'd	1341	1358	1480

July 30.

A CARRIAGE

Enquire of A. J. A. from copies of War, for sale at