From the former, we have extracted as much as the limits of our Paper will admit. We understand a London Paper of the 28th October, was brought by the Chauncey, and is now in this City. Its contents have not transpired.

The *Times* of the 27th Oct. with its accustomed acrimony towards this country, observes, that the "speculators in American produce begin to find their pacific rumors from Ghent no longer effectual, that the prospect in that quarter is far from favorable, and that the next card these speculators have to play will be the President's Message."

London, Sept. 30.

The following was posted at Lloyd's this morning:

"*Paris, Sept.* 25. The True-Blooded Yankee, American Privateer, has been completely refitted for sea, manned with a crew of 200 men, and sailed from Brest the 21st inst. supposed for the purpose of cruizing in the British Channel. Her orders are to sink, burn and destroy, and not to capture with the intention of carrying into port."

October 14.

Extract of a letter from St. Michael's, dated Sept. 26.

"The Amelia schr. privateer, landed, on the 19th inst. at Graciosa, 32 British masters and seamen, of vessels she had captured.—The brig Indian Lass was chased into Graciosa a few days ago by two American privateers, one of which narrowly escaped capture by the Pique frigate, which anchored here for supplies on the 23d inst. on her return to Barbadoes."

Detachments of the 6th and 57th regiments, and of the Royal Staff Corps, are ordered to embark immediately at Portsmouth, for N. America.

A dismounted squadron of the 14th Light Dragoons, are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service.

The 1st battalion of the 7th foot, have embarked at Portsmouth from America, and a detachment of the 85th foot, is likewise ordered on the same service.

October 19.

The object of Mr. Crocker's journey to Paris, is said to be to collect, by order of the Admiralty and the cabinet, information respecting the facts that have been alledged in relation to the facilities improperly granted to American privateers in the ports of France; to make representations or remonstrances to the French government, according to the nature of the cases which upon a strict examination shall be found to have actually occurred—and to make with it such an arrangement as may prevent any dispute from arising between the two countries and their sovereigns.

October 20.

American 6 per cents. have fallen from 80 to 63, English stock 3 per cent. Consols 66 7-8, do. reduced 64 1-2. Omnium 2 1-4 discount.

Deal, Oct. 12.

Came down from the river, the Mermaid, with American prisoners of war, bound to Plymouth.

October 21.

Dispatches for Lord Gambier and the other commissioners at Ghent, were sent on the evening of the 18th, from the office of the Secretary of State.

Maj. Gen. the hon. E. M. Pakenham is, we understand, appointed to succeed the late lamented Gen. Ross, in the command which he held in our American Army.—This gallant officer is brother in law of the Duke of Wellington, and brother of the Earl of Longford. He was Adjutant-General of the British Army in the late war in the Peninsula, and is an officer of distinguished merit.

Several millions of buck-shot are shipping at Portsmouth, in the Leonidas frigate, Capt. W. King, for America. This description of shot has been in common use with the Americans in the present war, and the mangling wounds they inflict are found (when not attended with death) so to protract the recovery of our soldiers that their services are lost to the army for a considerable time. The formation of the weapon is—a large shot at the bottom of the cartridge, resting upon three small ones; and these four are fired off with the usual quantity of powder. The Americans always use them in wild-fowl shooting, which amusement being universally practised by them from their earliest years, makes them the expert and dangerous rifle troops they are. England has to mourn the loss of a Ross by such hands—the fellow fired at him from behind some brush-wood.

The American new frigate Java, of greater force than any yet sent to sea by them, (built for Com. Rodgers to command) was in the harbor of Baltimore when the attack was made. She could be seen from the mast-heads of our ships at the commencement, but the Americans hauled her up to the head of the harbor before the operations ceased.—Sir T. Hardy ran one of the bombs into a very advantageous position for burning the shipping; but as he could not have the support of other vessels, he was under the necessity of retiring.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal, Sept. 17.—My last letter to you was of date the 14th inst. I think, when I had the mortification to inform you of our fleet on Lake Champlain being entirely defeated and taken by the enemy at Plattsburg, about 70 miles from this place; and when we had an army of 14 to 15,000 regular and brave troops, who only wished to be allowed to storm the enemy's fort, and which every body says would easily have been accomplished, had any other person had the command than Sir G. Prevost; we have suffered more disgrace from the incapacity of this man than we will retrieve for months to come, let our exertions be ever so great. There were 6 of our officers killed on board of our vessels, & 20 made prisoners: & besides, we must have lost near 1,000 brave men in killed, wounded and prisoners. It will not surprize me if the expedition has cost about £.500.000. Report now says that Sir. G. Prevost is going up to Kingston to attack Sackett's Harbor, but I am sure that he will not be a welcome visitor in the Upper Province. The Jessee and Flora will probably carry to Britain the first account of our great misfortune at Plattsburgh.

The army retreated most precipitately, & are in general at the posts they occupied before the expedition took place, with the loss of about 150 deserters on the retreat taking place, besides a vast loss in provisions and munitions of war. The Wellingtonian soldiers say that the hunters and the hounds are capital, but that the hunters and the whipper-in are two —— fools; meaning, I consider, sir G. Prevost and his Adjutant-General, Major E. Baynes.

October 27.

Sir E. Pakenham takes his departure immediately for America, to assume the command in the room of the late Gen. Ross. The Statira frigate is preparing for the accommodation of the Lieut. Gen. and his suite.

Last night dispatches for N. America were sent from the Secretary of State's Office to Portsmouth, to be forwarded without delay.

A French paper states, under the head of Madrid, Sept. 20, that English troops are to occupy the Floridas and Louisiana, with the consent of the Spanish government; that 9000 troops under Gen. Murillo, were preparing at Cadiz to sail for America, and that they had obtained permission to land in the territory of the Brazils, for future operations against Buenos Ayres. The same article adds, that England had given the Spanish government $500,000 by way of subsidy.

The Moniteur of the 22d, after giving the Declaration of the Plenipotentiaries at Vienna, dated the 8th, which appeared in the Times of yesterday, adds the following observations:

"The above declaration, by explaining the motives which have occasioned the postponement of the opening of the Congress of Vienna, is the first pledge of the spirit of wisdom which will guide the labors of the assembled Plenipotentiaries. It is, indeed, by the maturity of Council; it is amidst the calm of the passions, that the tutelar authority of the principles of public law, invoked and recognised in the late Treaty of Paris, ought to be re-established.

"Thus, the just expectation of contemporaries will be fulfilled, and in the approaching negociations a result will be obtained conformable to what the law of nations and the universal law of justice prescribe to nations in their concerns with each other.

"At the epoch when the great Powers are leagued to re-introduce into the mutual relations of states, the respect to property and the security of thrones, no political transactions, except such as are invested with that equitable character, are to be expected.

"Europe already accepts this happy augury, and France, who is not jealous of any advantages which other states may reasonably hope for, aspires to nothing more than a just equilibrium. Possesing within herself all the elements of strength and prosperity, she seeks not for them beyond her limits; she does not listen to any insinuations tending to establish systems of mere convenience; but resuming the character to which the esteem and gratitude of Nations heretofore entitled her, she is ambitious of no other glory than that of which the guarantees rest on the alliance of power with moderation and justice. It is her wish to again become the prop of the weak, and the defender of the oppressed.

"France, in this disposition, will concur in the arrangements tending to consolidate a general peace; and the Sovereigns who have so nobly proclaimed the same principles, will consecrate with her that durable compact, which is to ensure the repose of the world."

FRENCH PAPERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Sitting of Oct. 17.

M. Bedoe brought up a report of the Central Committee, respecting the restitution of the property of Emigrants. After many remarks, he proposed the following as an amended project of law on the subject.

Art. 1. The civil death incurred by the laws on the emigration, is abolished.

II. Marriages contracted in foreign countries are valid.

III. Acts passed and rights acquired previous to the constitutional charter, founded on on the laws of Government, relative to the laws on emigration, are maintained.

IV. All property which has been confiscated on account of emigration, and has not been sold or incorporated with the property of the state, to be restored.

There are 13 other articles, but the amendments are merely verbal.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser, from French papers.

GHENT, Oct. 24.

The American ship Neptune is to sail from Antwerp this day or to-morrow, for Brest, at which place, happen what will, she is to wait for the American legation. This circumstance, added to the departure of a part of the furniture and other effects from the Hotel of the legation, to be embarked on board the same ship, has given room for various conjectures; but we can assert, that as yet there is no fear of a rupture of the negociations; on the contrary, the best understanding continues to reign between the repective plenipotentiaries; those of America, on their return from the tour they have made to several cities of this country, are invited for Wednesday to an entertainment at the house of the English ministers.

[The above is from the Brussels Oracle of October 26.]

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18.

It appears that the meeting at Vienna of the ministers of all the powers will not take place until an agreement be made respecting several great questions. It is believed that some of the obstacles in the way of that general meeting are already known. They are on the one hand the protest of Spain and Sicily against the presence of the King of Naples; and on the other, the desire manifested by Austria, that the King of Saxony should be heard and represented at the Congress. The latter monarch excites much interest. Another question occasions a division of sentiment. The young Prince Gustavus of Sweden has a powerful party, at the head of which we distinguish personages of the highest consideration. It is said that the Prince Royal of Sweden (Bernadotte) was never seriously expected here, where his presence would have recalled recollections unfavorable to his interest.—*Journal de Paris, Oct 28.*

VIENNA, Oct. 11.

Although the Congress is not to open until the 1st of Nov. there are every day conferences between the different plenipotentiaries of the allied powers, but nothing transpires as to the object of them, and all the conjectures to which they give rise are extremely hazardous.

As the English Parliament is to sit on the 10th of November, which renders the presence of Lord Castlereagh necessary at London, it is presumed that the principal conferences of the Congress will be terminated by that period.

Oct. 16.

Nothing transpires hitherto respecting the proceedings of the Congress, and we have nothing but vague reports which foreign gazettes afterwards publish as facts. What appears certain is that of the great questions that are to be agitated in it, not one is decided. The ministers of the four great powers, it is said, replied on the 7th to the note which had been sent to them on the 4th by the French legation. It is said that possession of the different parts of Germany, the fate of which has not yet been determined, will be definitively taken on the 1st of Nov.

The following extracts are made from the Courier of the 27th Oct.

On the 26th, (says the Courier) messengers arrived from Lord Castlereagh and from Ghent, with dispatches. The Courier also states, that "in consequence of the united opposition of G. Britain, Austria and France, to the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland, under a Russian Prince, Russia has abandoned that project."

The following information was received direct from Ghent, and obligingly communicated to the editor—Its authenticity may be relied on.

Our commissioners remained at Ghent on the first of November, nor did they intend returning to America this winter—the Neptune was to sail from Brest with dispatches, about the same time that the Chauncey left Ostend.

The different sovereigns who had visited Vienna to attend the opening of the Congress, had departed from that city, and their ministers were to proceed, to business in November.

A note of Talleyrand's was published in the Ghent paper, protesting against the assemblage of troops and against the partition of territory, proposed by Great Britain.

Balt. Fed. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

Columbia College.—At half past 11 yesterday morning, a fire broke out in Professor Adriance's Lecture Room. It was communicated from a Russian Stove; and we understand considerable damage was done to the building before the flames were entirely subdued.

Yesterday the colours on the forts at the Narrows and in this harbour, were hoisted at half mast, & half hour guns fired through the day, in respect to the memory of the late Vice President. *Col.*

The new fleet, authorized by Congress, will be at sea with the greatest expedition. Six vessels are engaged to be built in this city in sixty days; besides which a number are in active preparation, and will probably be ready in a week. Com. Porter is to have command of a squadron of these flying cruizers for 2 or 3 months voyage during the winter.

This forenoon arrived from Connecticut River, the fine new brig Hollkar, pierced for eighteen guns, and built by captain Churchill, in the yard from which he has formerly launched 2 other vessels of that name. *Ib.*

The London Statesman of the 28th September, says, "The gallant Sir P. Parker received his wound in the muscle, which vulgarly is called the *Pope's eye*, in the inside of the right thigh, and which is said to be always mortal. He felt the stroke, but with the most heroic spirit, he placed his hand on the wound, and cheered his men, calling on them to follow him. He ran forward a few steps, but in two minutes fell and expired." *N. Y. Gaz.*

Steel's List for Sept. 1, 1814.

A gentleman of this city having received Steel's list of the above date, has politely favored the Editors of the New-York Gazette with the following statements of the force of the British Navy, their stations, &c.

North American Station.

Line	44 to 50	Frigs.	Sloops	Brigs	Schrs.	Total.
17	9	37	20	23	7	116
West-Indies.						
3	0	6	7	11	2	20
Jamaica.						
4	0	4	9	8	0	25
Total in Commission.						
102	20	145	96	74	58	

Cartel—The cartel ship Jenny, Captain Myers, has arrived in the offing from Dartmouth, (Eng.) which place she left on the 29th of Oct. and brings London dates to the 27th of that month, not so late by one day as were received by the schooner Chauncey.—Passengers, the Rev. Dr. Romayne and Lady, &c.—Also, 70 prisoners, principally belonging to the late American sloops of war Wasp and Frolick, and two of the Chesapeake's crew. The Spanish cartel ship St. Philip was to sail from Dartmouth, in 8 days after the Jenny, for Norfolk, with 300 prisoners, principally soldiers.

We learn verbally, by the Jenney, that the British merchants have determined not to permit their trade to cross the Irish Channel without convoy, in consequence of the great number of captures made in that quarter by the American privateers. *Mer. Adv.*

AMERICAN PRIVATEERS.

The private armed ship *America*, Cheever, mounting twenty-two guns, from Salem; and the private armed schooner *Macdonough*, Goodrich, from Boston, have both sailed on a cruize.

The private armed brigs *Warrior*, Champlain, mounting 21 guns; the *Arrow*, Conklin, mounting sixteen guns; and the schooner *Whig*, Captain Mix, all sailed from this port last week on a cruize. Several other privateers are fitting out at this Port, Boston, &c.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) Nov. 23.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A dispatch from Colonel Hawkins to the Governor by the last mail states, that the trails of several parties of hostile Indians have been recently seen near our frontier. It is not known with certainty what induced them to return without doing mischief. The most infamous attempts continue to be made by the British to incite the Indians against us. An hundred dollars are offered for every trader, cow buyer, or other American found in their country, and the like sum for captured negroes. Frustrated in their late attempts upon our frontier settlements, a new plan of operations is said to have been adopted by the Indians. It is, *to attack our convoys, and plunder the frontier below Fort Hawkins*, when our army shall have passed through to the aid of Gen. Jackson.

A grand council of the friendly Creeks was held a few days ago at Cowetau on the Chattahooche. All the chiefs on that river, and as far as Eufaulee, attended. Several talks from Col. Hawkins, and a letter from General Jackson being interpreted to them, the Little Prince, whose friendship has been for some time doubtful, rose and spoke as follows:—"You have now heard the talks—all who are not willing to protect their own nation will be considered as hostile to the United States—I have thrown away the Seminoles—we shall now have to go to war against them. I do not understand what your Cussetaus are about, or what you intend. You must say quickly what you mean to do—there is no time to be considering on it now—If you are for the British, say so."—The chiefs unanimously agreed to join the U. States, and make our enemy their enemy.

Lieut. Lewis writes from Fort Jackson on the 14th, that several British troops and most of the hostile Indians from Pensacola, had arrived at the junction of Flint and Chatahoochee rivers, with the view of building a Fort there. He also states that the enemy are ready to march against us at a short notice, and they have spies constantly out to report from time to time the strength of our garrisons. This latter fact is fully proved by the following incident:—Three Seminole Indians went a few days ago to Fort Lawrence and delivered themselves up saying they belonged to one of the parties lately on our frontier, and had been compelled to flee for safety in consequence of an affray with some British soldiers who were along. Suspecting their design, the commanding officer determined to send them to Fort Hawkins for further examination, and accordingly started them off with a guard of three men. The Indians were permitted to loiter along the road till night, when at a signal they rose on the guard, wounded one of them severely with a knife, and effected their escape.

Col. Hawkins calculates on having in a few days an Indian force of seven or eight hundred, to act as exigencies may require. Capt. Barnard with 30 Uchees has been ordered to remain below & scout as a cover to our frontier. *Journal.*

General M'Intosh and Blackshear, with their suites, have arrived in town. The troops destined for Mobile are rapidly assembling at Fort Hawkins, and it is expected will march next week. Our best wishes go with them. *Ib.*

Charleston, Dec. 2.

LATEST FROM THE ENEMY ON THE SOUTHERN COAST.

Extract of a letter, dated at St. Simon's Island, Sunday, Nov. 27—4 o'clock, P. M.

"Whilst I write, the enemy are just making their way out of our Sound. There are now within sight 1 frigate, 1 brig and 1 schooner; the frigate standing in.—They sent in 7 barges this morning to St. Andrew's Sound, & two coasters were seen to go over the bar—the barges were seen no more; but about an hour and a half ago, a very heavy cannonading was heard towards Jekyl Creek, in about a S. W. direction from our light house, and also a constant firing of musketry.—I had just arrived on the beach to ascertain what the firing was, when five barges turned Jekyl S. Point. They have probably suffered a loss of 2 barges in the engagement, (with, I presume, the Gun-Boats, as a fleet was expected on every moment) as 7 were seen to enter St. Andrews, and but 5 came thro' our Sound to make their escape."

From the Vidette to Major Gooch, dated

Fox Hill, Dec. 4.

"A flag went up the Roads late last evening from the blockading squadron, for what purpose I am unable to inform you. Not long after she hove out of sight, there was a heavy firing of cannon and musquetry off Cape Henry, which continued for three quarters of an hour. I could see the flashes of the guns very plain from the beach. It is supposed to be a marauding party from the enemy, attempting to land for the purpose of robbing the hen-roosts on the Cape—but am in hopes, from the reception they met on the shore, that Mr. Bull had to chew his cud sweetened with disappointment."

ENQUIRER-OFFICE,

RICHMOND, [VA.] DECEMBER 8, 1814.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

The H. of D. have been several days in Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Committee of Finance—the most material features of which they had agreed to, such as the proposition to lay a tax on salt, coal, &c. The Committee have now risen & the House is considering their Report.—They have rejected the tax on *salt*. A special Committee has been appointed to confer with the two Banks as to a Loan for the service of the ensuing year. This Committee have not yet made a Report. We understand the scheme is to increase the capital of the Bank or Banks, say $500,000 or 1,000,000, according as both banks or one only comes into it—the same thing, if necessary, to be repeated the second year; no *bonus* to be asked, but the new stock to be sold for the benefit of the old stockholders—the subscriptions to be paid in the notes of the bank—thus the stream of circulation will be kept nearly the same; as fast as the notes are paid *in* to the Bank, they will be loaned *out* to the State; and thus no more paper will be kept afloat. The Banks have not yet, as we understand, officially passed upon the propositions.

The H. of D. have passed the bill authorising E. W. Trent to build a bridge from this city across the James River.

The Defence Bill rests upon the table.

It is difficult to say whether the enemy are most to be contemned for what they have done, or what they have not done.—What they have not done is as despicable in a military point of view, as what they have done is despicable in a moral sense. They flourish up our bays—they ascend the Rappahannock with a pompous force, and descend it without striking one blow, which can bear the name of a military achievement. They are able to do much mischief—they are afraid to run the risk, and they go off disgraced. They are buccaneers in their thirst of plunder, but without their audacity. Strip of any pretensions to military renown, but covered with the curses of the widow, the orphan and the poor, they skulk from point to point, and from village to village, the scorn of every soldier and the detestation of every honest man.

☞ A storm seems to be gathering in the W. Indies, to burst upon *N. Orleans.*—We have no doubt that Old Hickory (the intrepid Jackson) will give a good account of the assailants.—For the movements of the enemy towards the W. Indies, see our preceding columns.

☞ A very interesting letter from the Adjutant-General of this State—and the tributes of respect which have been paid to General Chamberlayne, and the Manchester Cavalry—to be found on our last page.

☞ *DIRK FOUND—Apply here.*

IN compliance with the will of Joseph Brand, dec'd, will be sold, on a credit of 12 months,

A TRACT OF LAND,

containing by survey 620½ acres, lying on the north side of the Rivanna River, and about a mile below the town of Milton—also ten or twelve

LIKELY NEGROES,

on the same credit.—The sale will commence on the 20th of December next, on the premises, and continue from day to day until completed.—Bonds with approved security will be required, and interest from the date, if not punctually paid for, the purchase of the negroes, & a Deed of Trust on the land, in addition to personal security, will be required of the purchaser.

All persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Brand, dec'd, are required to come forward and make immediate payment, and those who have claims against the said Estate, are requested to settle their accounts and receive payment.

WM. D. MERIWETHER, JAMES LINDSAY, } Ex'rs.

December 8. tds

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON Monday the 12th inst. will be sold, positively, without reserve, at our Dry Good Auction Room, nearly opposite the Merchants' Coffee House,

A large and valuable assortment of *DRY GOODS* viz:—3 bales India Goods, Bofta's, 2 do. rose blankets 1 case Manchestry cords and velvets, 1 bale checks, 8 bales Kendal cottons best manufacture, a large quantity of best quality Saddlery, worsted hosiery, linen cambricks and linens, cloths and cassimeres, coating, linen diaper table cloths, &c. Also, an assortment of cut goods, viz: handkerchiefs, muslin shawls, red spotted linen handkfs. mulmul, plain muslin, tambouried do. lawn blankets and a great variety of other articles. The public are assured that every article will be sold positively without reserve.

Terms at the sale—which will commence at Ten o'clock.

Moncure, Robinson & Pleasants.

Richmond, Dec. 8. tds

CHARLES SOUTHGATE

HAVING now declined teaching Music, has laid by, as low as the times would allow, and will sell accordingly—

Sattins, Levantines, Sarsnets and Persians, of various colors,
Linen and cotton cambrics, do.
Merino, silk, cashmire, cloth and cotton shawls,
Silk, cotton and worsted stockings,
Buckskin, beaver, kid and silk gloves,
Linen and cotton shirtings and sheetings,
Russia diaper and fine table linen,
Blankets and furniture calico,
Vesting, corduroy, pelisse cloths, flannel and napped cottons,
Sewing silk, thread, cotton balls, worsted bindings, tapes and bobbins,
Tortoise shell, ivory and horn combs,
Tooth, hair and comb brushes,
Scissars, thimbles, pins and needles,
Military sashes, feathers and buttons,
Plain coat and vest buttons, both plated & hard metal,
Silk umbrellas ——*To which Notice,*

MARY SOUTHGATE

Begs leave to add her thanks to the public for past favors, and respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond and Manchester, as well as her country customers—that (excepting a box of Straw Bonnets which may be expected shortly), she has now received the whole of her late purchases in Philadelphia and Baltimore, comprising every fashionable article in the Millinery Line, which she also will sell as low as the times will allow. Dec 8 4t

MEDICINES

and

SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have just added to their stock, a general and well selected supply of drugs, medicines, surgeon's instruments, &c. &c. Among which are the following medicines, &c.

Calomel, Jalap
Ipecac, rhubarb
Cantharides, camphor
Magnesia, liquorice
Sal-petre, alum
Brimstone, emery
Flowers sulphur
Aqua fortis
Oil vitriol
Quick silver,
Reeve's water colors,
Toy do.
Camel's hair pencils
Tooth and shaving brushes.
Clearcoal dentifrice
Transparent rose,
Windsor & Castile soap
Ink-powder
Sealing wax and wafers
Gold and silver leaf
Marble and wedgewood mortars, &c. &c. &c.

Surgeon's Instruments.

Trepanning
Amputating
Pocket setts
Teeth extracting (Fox's)
Spring and thumb lancets.

Glass Furniture, &c.

Tincture and spice bottles
Vials, assorted sizes
Nipple shells
Breast pipes, &c.
Paints, oil, spirits turpentine, varnish, putty, &c.

They are in daily expectation of Hardham's Moccoubau and Rappee snuff, white lead, ground in oil, and a general and extensive variety of brushes.

PHILIP DEVAL, JR. & Co.

At the sign of the golden mortar, main street.

December 8. 2w

SPRING-HILL ACADEMY,

NEAR GORDONSVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY.

THE subscriber will continue to instruct males and females in separate apartments, in those branches of learning usually taught at public institutions.

His terms for board, tuition and washing (boarders finding their own bedding and candles,) will be $60 per session, or five months, payable in advance. For tuition alone, $15. Corn and good pork will be received in payment for the first session, at their current prices, of those who may not find it convenient to pay money. The winter vacation will take place the 15th of December, and the session commence on the 15th of January.

Every attention will be paid to the morals of youth, and assistance afforded to further their progress in learning.

JAMES G. WADDELL.

Dec 6. 1m

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD,

WITH all reasonable expences, shall be paid to the person who may apprehend and deliver to me at my plantation in Henrico county, about two miles below the New Bridges, or secure for me in the city of Richmond, a negro man named *Manuel*, and a negro woman named *Sucky*—the former belonging to me, the latter my neighbor, William Harwood.

Manuel is about twenty-four years of age, about five feet four or five inches high, broad shouldered and well formed. His face is short, flat and broad, his mouth wide, his eye intelligent, and his voice soft. He has on his forehead just below the hair, a red flesh colored spot, which looks like a mole, but was occasioned, I understand, by a blow recently given by one of his fellow servants. The mark will probably remain after the skin has regained its natural color. He carried with him some old clothes, of which I recollect a blue jacket only, and a new suit which he had never worn at home. The new suit consisted of a coat of homespun, the fitting of black and white wool, with white metal buttons, the waistcoat of blue serge, with black horn buttons; the pantaloons of white serge, with buttons like those on the coat. I will pay 25 dollars and all expences if he alone is apprehended.

Sucky is a short negro woman, about thirty-eight years of age. She is the wife of Manuel, went off with him, and is probably with him at this moment. She has, I understand, a bushy head and a thin face, a good deal compressed towards the chin. She has lost the teeth both above and below, that are immediately behind the front teeth, and has a scar, made by her husband, on her right arm. She had a black bonnet, black shawl & a cotton gown striped with blue. I will give $15, if she alone is apprehended.

Manuel came from Northumberland last spring—Sucky was born and raised in this neighborhood. She has many acquaintances in Richmond and Manchester, and in the counties between my plantation and Richmond. Manuel, it is said, has been anxious to get to Norfolk, but it is probable that he and his wife are both within ten miles of this place.

GEO. HAY.

Ashfield, Henrico County, December 8. } 4w

50 DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my rendezvous at Petersburg, on the 29th November, a recruit of the 36th U. S. infantry, by the name of John Wright; says he was born in Wales, and by profession a cabinet maker, but from appearance I should judge him to be a sailor, aged 30 years—he is 5 feet 9 inches high, of a light complexion, blue eyes and light hair, rather of a sandy hue, no visible flesh marks that I know of, except his under lip projects considerably beyond his upper, occasioned, perhaps, by the pressure of the glass, as he is remarkably fond of grog. Had on when he deserted, a chip hat, such as sailors generally wear, an old grey coat with the tail bobbed, a coarse ruffle shirt, check cotton trousers, coarse woolen socks, and leather shoes—Since deserted, I have understood that he enlisted two or three times previous to his enlisting with me. It is more than probable that he has made towards Norfolk, and that he will attempt to impose himself on the government again—for which I hope the public will make every exertion to apprehend and deliver him to Capt. Hugh W. Dencale, at Richmond, or any other officer in the U. S. army—By so doing, they will benefit their country and receive a reward of fifty dollars.

JOHN CRUNOTT, Lieut. 36th reg. U. S. Inf.

December 8. 3tp

☞ The Editor of the Norfolk Herald is requested to insert the above, and present his account to C. P. Nelson, Norfolk.