

THE ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA UNITED, THE LAND OF FREEDOM, THE CLIME OF PEACE AND THE GRAVE OF TYRANTS.

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THE ADVERTISER

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BY

MARTIN & PATTEN.

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CASH, or they will not be attended to.
All letters to the editors must be post
paid.

AGENCY.

Montgomery County—John Camp-
bell.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, OCT. 14.

There is no truth in the rumor of
Madame de Stael's having received
permission to retire to Switzerland, or,
in other words, of her having been or-
dered to withdraw from Paris. That
lady went some time ago to Copet, her
father's, Monsieur Neckar's estate, on
private business, or probably "pour la
belle saison." She has lately returned,
and resides within a mile or two of Pa-
ris, where her salon has become, as
heretofore the central point of the lit-
erary, political and fashionable world.
It would appear that she has taken un-
der her protection the United States
of America, as well as the House of
Bourbon—for lately, on hearing of the
capture of Washington, she pronoun-
ced an oration in favor of that govern-
ment, which, as it happened to be in
presence of our ambassador, seemed
to be a challenge to his grace to prove
that the sword is not his only weapon.
The Duke of Wellington did all that
Bonaparte himself could do—he sil-
enced her.

MUNICH, OCT. 15.

According to the assurance of two
Polish officers, who left Elba on the
11th Sept, and whose passports are
countersigned Porto Ferrajo, Sept 10,
Bonaparte seems to enjoy perfect
health. On the first of Sept, having
received dispatches from England, he
suddenly put a stop to the building of
his palace, which he had hitherto car-
ried on with great ardour. From ex-
pressions let fall by the English Gen-
eral Posser, and several Englishmen,
it is conjectured that he will be con-
veyed to England; this in some mea-
sure confirms the report that the future
residence of Napoleon will be defini-
tively fixed at the Congress at Vienna.
A great many English gentlemen go
to Elba to see him; he is treated by
them with the greatest attention and
respect.

If we may believe several reports
from Naples, measures are observed to
be taken there, quite privately, which
indicate political changes.—
Thus large quantities of valuables are
said to have been sent to London, &c.

BRIDGETOWN, (Barbadoes) Nov. 21.

His majesty's ship *Hermes*, C. W.
Percy, with a gun-brig and four small-
er vessels, have recently made an un-
successful attack upon Fort Bowyer,
at Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico, east
from New-Orleans. The *Hermes* an-
chored opposite the fort, and opened a
cannonade, which was returned by the
fort, and continued with much activity
for several hours, until at length the
cables of the *Hermes* were shot away,
and she drifted in a disabled state,
stern on shore, about 700 yards below
the fort, and in a short time blew up—
and out of 170 on board at the com-
mencement of the contest, captain Per-
cy, with 20 of his crew only, escaped the
explosion. The brig and the other
four vessels, after the disaster of their
commodore, made sail and went into
the gulf with a light breeze. Rein-
forcements were expected, and the at-
tack was to be renewed.

From the *Montreal Herald*, Dec. 17.

A series of the New York Mercan-
tile Advertiser to the 6th inst. was
politely sent us, from which we have
taken copious extracts; several of those
will be found interesting, particularly
the notes between the British and A-
merican plenipotentiaries at Ghent.—
These afford no prospect of peace
whatever. The British ministers evi-
dently appear not in a hurry to explain
their sentiments upon the ultimate
views of their government: hence the
embarrassment of the American nego-
ciators; they can only draw inferences;
conclusions are out of the question.—
According to the present state of Eu-
rope, the English commissioners act
wisely, in not being too frank with

such an unprincipled set of men as
they have to deal with. The Ameri-
can commissioners, in their letter to
the Secretary of State, say as much as
that it will be impossible to treat
with Great Britain, until the Congress
of Vienna shall have decided upon the
fate of Europe. This is another piece
of republican impudence, and is built
on M. Talleyrand's note on the future
partition of Germany, Poland and Ita-
ly. Do the American swindlers at
Ghent imagine, that this note has any
reference to the United States, or even
to the laws of navigation? No, it only
relates to the equilibrium of Europe
and displays much good sense, inas-
much, as the end is to preserve the
weaker states from the grasp of the
stronger. The maritime code of Eu-
rope has long been fixed; America, in
their high pretensions, wishes that it
should; and the consequence may be,
that her shipping will be denied refuge
in all the ports and colonies belonging
to European nations; and heavy duties
exacted in the harbors of the mother
countries. It is the interest of all Eu-
rope to crush the naval prosperity of
the United States. Except in Russia,
the population goes rather beyond the
means of subsistence from the earth,
when the produce of the soil is inade-
quate, recourse to the ocean is indis-
pensable to command food. The chief
pillar of a state is agriculture, then
follow manufactures and navigation;
in those fields of industry, Europe can
maintain a third more of the human
race, than is now allotted to her. We
assert, that France and Britain could in
three years receive all the population
which is now scattered over North A-
merica, without causing great rise in
the price of food. The whole would
live cheaper than the citizens of the U.
States now do.

Russia could take four times the
number, without encumbrance, if we
do not take into account the turbulent
spirit of republicanism. As Europe
stands, she is no wise indebted to N.
America in any point of view. In
times of scarcity in England, America
never furnished corn for a week's sup-
ply in a year. If the U. States were
allowed to furnish the West Indies
with fish and lumber, it was the crime
of ministers, by licensing a trade which
was a direct robbery of British sub-
jects, taking millions out of the pockets
annually. In short, were the U.
States immediately devoted to en-
large the bed of the ocean, the catastro-
phe might be a benefit to the
eastern world. We speak strictly in
a political point of view; we would not
have the inhabitants involved in the ru-
in, otherwise we should be accused by
contemporaries of savage ferocity.

It would be asked, how is G. Brit-
ain to bring her remaining enemy to
terms of peace, consistent with the dig-
nity and maritime rights of the nation?
The answer is easy, and must be con-
vincing to the meanest capacity. Eng-
land must put forth her best energies on
the ocean, as well as on land. The A-
merican system is to destroy our trade,
by privateering. To chase such kind
of vessels is not worthy the attention of
our commissioned ships of war with-
out some remuneration greater than
the actual value of the prize. A sloop
of war may take a prize, which, when
sold, will not pay the costs of the court
of admiralty. This is the only reason
why our cruisers are so supine on the
ocean. But if government would grant
a premium of fifty guineas on each gun
captured, besides the proceeds of the
prize, the case would be altered, and
in all probability the privateers of the
enemy would disappear. This wants
no further illustration.

On the land the line of policy is e-
qually simple. To obtain an inland
boundary does not require conquest of
the extent required. Acquisitions on
the Atlantic coast, which may be held
at all times, can insure the requisition
of American usurpations in the back
settlements.

The Penobscot territory we have
got, and can hold, which is of primary
importance; worth fifty of Prairie du
Chien at this juncture. Newport in
Rhode Island may be taken, and so
may Long Island and New York. But
the best position, and perhaps the easi-
est to be held, is the peninsula be-
twixt the bays of Delaware and Ches-
apeake. This commands nearly the
whole coast of the southern states.—
New Orleans can be taken, and held
with a small garrison, because the peo-
ple are for us. With an army of 40
thousand men, Britain can do all that
is suggested and force the Americans
to conclude peace advantageously to
the empire, should the war last seven
years longer. We contend, that it is
on the coast where most can be done;
take bold stands there, and adequate
compensation will be made on the e-
vacuation of those places in the western
frontiers, to secure our Indian allies,

and a boundary on the borders of the
St. Lawrence.

We fear, that some of our readers
will think by these reflections, we ap-
prove of the conduct pursued at Sack-
ett's harbor and Plattsburg; but if any
such there be, they will have the can-
dor to imagine, that we do not wilfully
draw disgrace upon ourselves, to favor
*****. On this score we should
not like to be pointed at as a third per-
son in the American papers, federal
as well as democratic.

We are happy to understand, that a
subscription is about to be opened in
this city, to raise a sum for the purpose
of erecting a monument to commemo-
rate the military glory of field marshal
the duke of Wellington.

On Monday next a grand dinner will
be given by the gentlemen of Montreal,
at Holme's Hotel, to Lieut. General
Drummond, and Commodore Sir J. L.
Yeo.

CRIMINAL INTERCOURSE

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in
Bangor, to his friend in Boston, da-
ted Dec. 15.

DEAR SIR—I am happy to inform
you, that a stop seems at present to be
put to the disgraceful practice of send-
ing on large droves of cattle from
this part of the country to the enemy
at Castine.—A drove of about forty
head, has lately been collected in the
town & vicinity of Fayette, in the coun-
ty of Kennebec, by a Mr. Underwood
—In the town of Hampden they were
seized by Mr. Hook, the Collector, and
drove into the town of Carmel, back
of this town, and put into the care and
keeping of a number of farmers in that
town and neighbourhood. On Satur-
day night of last week, being a very
dark night, a mob of about thirty, arm-
ed, as it is said, with swords, clubs &
pistols, and consisting of British agents
and contractors, with their subaltern
hiredlings from both sides of the river,
attempted to rescue the cattle from the
custody of the Collector, and to
forward them on to their friends and
employers.—They had so far succeed-
ed as to collect a part of the drove, and
had passed the river from the lower
part of this town over to Brewer, on
the ice; but in passing off, the ice gave
way, and gave this detachment of the
mob, together with the cattle, a very
handsome ducking! In the mean time,
the other party had been discovered by
a boy; who rallied five men, (one of
whom had a gun) who, finding that a
number of their own cattle had been
driven off among the rest, pursued, o-
vertook, and demanded their cattle;
but they were threatened with instant
death in case they attempted to retake
them.—A squabble then ensued, in
which an attempt was made to disarm
the man of his gun; but after having
wounded a number of them with his
bayonet, he beat them off; upon which,
one of the mob drew, or pretended to
draw his pistol, and threatened to fire;
when his antagonist discharged his
gun, the ball from which entered the
side of the face of the other, and came
out of his mouth, together with several
of his teeth! The mob then dis-
persed.—A few other people had by this
time collected who pursued the party
over the river, and brought back
their cattle; which, together with the
others, were returned back to their
former stanchels, where they will prob-
ably stand safe until the law has had
its effect both upon them and their
drivers!

This hasty sketch is taken from the
reports of the parties; and though it
is believed to be materially correct, it
may not be circumstantially so.—But
at any rate, although we may hereafter
save our beef, it is doubted by some
whether the mob will be able to save
their bacon!

Disappointment upon Disappointment.

Disappointment is the lot of all sub-
lunary affairs, and great folks and proj-
ects are as liable to its mortification
as the smaller fry and business of our
race. Instances as follow.

Sir George Prevost predicted that
the Yankee flag would be struck in 40
minutes, and held his watch to see
when the time expired. He was dis-
appointed. And immediately after the
surrender of the British fleet, upon in-
formation being brought to his quar-
ters that the woods were full of militia,
he declared that the federalists had de-
ceived him. [So much to their honor.]

The brave commodore Downie pre-
dicted the striking of the Yankee flag
in 20 minutes—the first broadside dis-
appointed him fatally.

The vessels from the Isle aux Noix
and St. John's brought English ladies
and gentlemen down to Cumberland
Head, with their glasses, to see the
Yankee fleet taken—they all went back
again disappointed.

The New-England delegates to the
convention made great calculation on

the aid and co-operation of New-York
to mature and execute their plans.—
The federalists, of this state are mate-
rially different from their namesakes
in the east, and the delegates say they
have totally disappointed them.

The Boston wise ones were confi-
dent of the union of New-Hampshire
and Vermont in the grand convention
scheme—but were sadly disappointed.

And the New-England federalists,
who have thought and expected so
much from the Convention, when they
see the doings at the end of their ses-
sion, will be very much ashamed and
disappointed.—Or we shall be disap-
pointed in our expectations.—Colum.

NEW-ORLEANS,

The capital of Louisiana state, is
situated directly on the bank of the
Mississippi, 105 miles, according to
Hutchins, from the mouth of the riv-
er, (later accounts say 95,) and 18
miles from the lower part of a bend in
the course of the river, called the Eng-
lish Turn, where the bend is so great
that vessels cannot pass with the same
wind that conducted them to it. Lat.
30 2 N. 89 53 W. It generally takes
7 or 8 days, and sometimes, 2 or 3
weeks, for vessels to sail from the Ba-
lize to New-Orleans, a distance of 105
miles. A bar at the principal entrance
of the Mississippi, renders it extreme-
ly hazardous for vessels of more than
13 feet draught of water to attempt to
pass. On the mouth of the river on the
Louisiana side is a blockhouse, for-
merly garrisoned and called fort Ba-
lize, now merely a residence of Pilots.
There is a road, which is very good for
travelling on horseback, and passable
for light carriages from the English
Turn, as far as Natchez, by the bank
of the river. The country is entirely
uncultivated and marshy, as far as fort
Piacamina, 30 miles from the mouth
of the river. After passing that fort,
the country assumes a more improved
appearance, and within 30 or 40 miles
of the town, the banks of the river are
thickly settled, and many very large
and expensive sugar works are seen
in passing up the river. Real estate
is extremely valuable in New-Orleans,
and rents are something higher than
in any part of the United States. The
side next the river is open and secur-
ed from inundations of the river, by a
raised bank generally called the levee,
which extends from the English Turn,
to the settlements of the Germans, a
distance of 50 miles. The river be-
gins to rise about the 1st of March,
and to fall about the 1st of June. The
perpendicular rise at Natchez is said
to be 60 feet. N. East of the town are
large marshes occasioned principal-
ly by a gradual descent from the bank
of the river, to the back of the town.
There is a communication from Lake
Pontchartrain to the town by means of
the bayou or Creek St. John, which
runs from the lake a course of 6 miles
till it goes within 2 miles of the town.
A bar at the entrance of this Creek
prevents vessels of more than 3 or 4
feet draught of water from entering;
but numbers of small craft from Pen-
sacola and the adjacent country bring
their tar, lime, &c. to market by
means of this communication.

Extract of a letter from John Sibley,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs in
Louisiana, to his correspondent in
this city, dated Nov. 27, 1814.

"Indians from the Missouri, have
been among the Indians of Red River,
and south of it, with British medals,
flags, talks and tokens."

[This shows the extent and ubiquity
of the intrigues of our hated enemy a-
gainst the United States. The same
system of espionage for which she has
been proverbial in Europe, she is prac-
tising, on a smaller scale, indeed,
throughout every wandering tribe of
savages on our borders. Our rulers
ought to be, and no doubt are, on the
alert to countervail such practices.]

HARRISBURG, Dec. 24.

Bank Notes Swallowed.—On Thurs-
day last, a young man who calls him-
self Thomas Watkin Means, alias
Thomas Tomkins Means, a native of
Philadelphia County, bricklayer, was
pursued to this borough on suspicion
of stealing a number of bank notes
from Mr. Eichelberger, Innkeeper of
York County. While in the act of
searching the culprit, he very dexter-
ously swallowed three of the bills
amounting to 28 dollars. A dose of
two of tartar emetic; however, being
administered, by way of endorsement,
in a little while this new banker dis-
counted the bills by the new process of
incorporation. The banker (through
the interference of a magistrate) will
for a while hold his office in Walnut-
street, in the stone building, vulgarly
called the Stone Jug.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT,

ABSALOM,

And about five-and-twenty men."

A country correspondent in whom
we place much confidence, has com-
municated to us a singular circum-
stance which occurred the last "Lord's
Day." The gentlemen of the Con-
vention went to the same place of wor-
ship, and appeared very solemn and
devout. It appeared that they did not
altogether like our good Minister's
prayer. But this might have passed
off without any great expression of un-
easiness, had it not been for the por-
tion of scripture which our parson had
selected to read. It was the eighth
chapter of *Ezekiel*, or *Ezekiel's* vision
of jealousy, and the chambers of im-
agery, in which chapter are to be found
these memorable passages, viz:

Verse 7. "And he brought me to
the door of the Court, (house) and
when I looked, behold a hole in the
wall.

8. Then said he unto me, Son of
man, dig now in the wall: and when I
had dug, behold a door.

9. And he said unto me, go in, and
behold the wicked abominations that
they do here.

10. So I went in and saw, and behold
every form of creeping things, and a-
bominable beasts, and all the idols of
the house of Israel, pourtrayed upon
the wall round about.

11. And there stood before them sev-
enty men of the ancients of the house
of Israel, and, in the midst of them,
stood Jaazaniah the son of Shaphan,
and every man a censer in hand, and a
thick cloud of incense went up

12. Then said he unto me, Son of
man, hast thou seen what the ancients
of the house of Israel do in the dark,
every man in the chambers, of his im-
agery. For they say, The Lord seeth us
not, the Lord hath forsaken the earth.

13. He said also unto me, turn thee
yet again, and thou shalt see greater
abominations that they do.

14. Then he brought me the door
of the gate of the Lord's house, which
was towards the north, and behold
there sat women weeping for Tamuz.

15. Then said he unto me, hast thou
seen this, O son of man? Turn thee
yet again, and thou shalt see greater
abominations than these.

16. And he brought me to the inner
court of the Lord's house, and behold,
at the door of the temple of the Lord,
between the porch and the altar there
were about FIVE-AND-TWENTY MEN,
with their backs towards the temple of
the Lord, and their faces towards the
East; and they worshipped the sun
towards the East.

17. Then said he unto me, hast thou
seen this, O son of man? Is it a slight
thing to the house of Judah, that they
commit the abominations which they
commit here? For they have filled
the land with violence and have return-
ed to provoke me to anger: and lo!
they put the branch to their nose.

18. Therefore will I also deal in fu-
ry: mine eye shall not spare, neither
will I have pity, and though they cry
in mine ears with a loud voice, yet will
I not hear them."

While this portion of Scripture was
reading, there was a gentle agitation,
or buz through the whole house, and
all eyes seemed to be turned on the
FIVE-AND-TWENTY MEN, with their
backs turned towards the temple of
the Lord, and their faces towards the
East. When they came out into the
street, Harry said to Tim, this is ve-
ry queer! I do not believe there is a-
ny such thing in the Bible. Ask some
of the Connecticut members if this old
man has not been quizzing of us.—
They assured him that it was even so,
with about five and twenty men with
their backs towards the temple of the
Lord!

In the afternoon, neither Harry nor
Tim nor the Rhode-Island members
seemed disposed to go again to meet-
ing: one of them said he had letters to
write home. But uncle George hear-
ing this, took them aside and said,
gentlemen, this must not be, you will
spoil all if you stay at home, for you
well know that it was agreed to mix
religion in this business, and that the
Connecticut gentlemen would consid-
er them as heathens. Besides, it is a
part of the definition of a New-Eng-
land man, that he is "a go-to-meeting
animal," and they agreed to follow his
prudent advice; but what was their as-
tonishment when the Parson read in the
afternoon, the XV chapter of Samuel
as follows:

1st. And it came to pass after this,
(the base conduct of Joab and widow),
that ABSALOM prepared his chariots,
and horses, and fifty men to run before
him.

2d. And ABSALOM rose up early, and
stood beside the way of the gate; and
it was so that when any man that had a
controversy came to the king for judg-