

THE ADVERTISER.

WINCHESTER:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1814.

WM. T. BARRY, Esq. is chosen a senator to Congress from this state, in the place of Mr. Bibb, resigned.

We have received the proceedings of the Court Martial on the trial of Col. THOMAS D. OWINGS, of the 28th Regiment U. S. Infantry. Its length precluding its insertion in this day's paper, we have not deemed it proper to make any extracts therefrom until the whole can be laid before the public.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 12. The office of the Secretary of the Navy is yet vacant; and possibly may remain so until Congress determine on the proposition submitted to them by the late Secretary of the Navy, for the establishment of a Navy Board in aid of the Head of the Department. Meanwhile Benjamin Homans, Esq. Chief Clerk in the Department, acts as Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

Has passed the Senate of the United States. It will be read in the House of Representatives to day; and we hope its fate will be speedily decided, to relieve all important fiscal arrangements and pecuniary transactions from the suspense in which they are held during its pendency. We need not repeat, what we have so often said, that we hope it will become a law.

Dec. 15.

Levin Winder is re-elected Governor of the state of Maryland by the Legislature now in session, by a majority of 25 votes over Robert Bowie.

Brig. Gen. Gaines has given notice, under a General Order, of his relinquishing the command of the Philadelphia District, in consequence of orders he has received to repair to Louisiana.

The town of Monte Video in South America, was taken from the Royalists on the 23d of June. The fall of Monte Video is considered the death blow to the monarchical system in South America.

The abuse with which some of the London editors load the U. States on account of the war will not surprise our readers, when we inform them that in one Lloyd's Lists of September 23d, now in our possession, is an account of not less than 49 British vessels captured by our cruisers—some of them of immense value. Mer. Ad.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS.

The following paragraph is from a London paper of Sept. 15.

"We understand Mr. Walter Scott is now making a tour of the Harbours, on board a patent, attached to the commission for Northern Lights. Report says, this excursion is preparatory to the publication of a new poem from his celebrated pen."

We shrewdly suspect that John Bull is put to his wit's end, to extinguish the numerous Northern and Western Lights that have lately been seen on the shore of England, Ireland and Scotland. It is expected, that during the approaching winter, there will be seen no less than a thousand of these brilliant lights all along the shores of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. The poetic fancy of WALTER SCOTT, will have a fine scope for a wonderful display of his descriptive powers, by a poem in the heroic style describing the *Hornet*, *Wasp*, *Puccock*, *Sine Qua Non*, *Scourge*, *Grand Turk* & *Comet*, kindling up such new brilliant lights on the shores of England, as have never been heard or witnessed by John Bull or his British gudgeons in and about Lloyd's Coffee House.

N. B. Insurance on channel risks, will be from 25 to 30 per cent, all this winter. Mind this. John Bull may talk of his *sine qua non*—he will soon see ours in the chops of the British Channel. The American *Sine Qua Non* will kindle up such a blaze on the coast of Scotland, that *Sawney* may see how to grope his way in the dark, without candles, all this winter.—Then comes the *Comet*, to light poor oppressed *St. Patrick*, supperless, and *St. George* will have a *Hornet* and a *Wasp*, one stinging him behind and the other before, until he roars out as loud as his chained Lion in the tower, when he has nothing to eat. Remember, bye and bye we shall hear no more of John Bull's *sine qua non*—We shall soon have him on his marrow bones, and *Sawney* bowing very respectfully, to Mr. CLAY, the backwoodsman. We have no tender feelings for them; but poor oppressed *St. Patrick*, we have the warmest feeling of friendship, and regret for his sufferings.—*Boat. Yankee.*

The privateer Saucy Jack has arrived at Savannah; she has a cargo of dry goods on board worth 9000l. sterling, and a prize schooner below laden with rum, sugar and sugar, worth 36000, and expects daily at tender worth from five to six thousand dollars, and has brought in 21 prisoners.

PRIVATEER GEN ARMSTRONG.

Copy of a letter from our Consul at Fayal, to the Secretary of State.

FAYAL, 5th October, 1814.

SYR—I have the honor to state to you that a most outrageous violation of the neutrality of this port, in utter contempt of the laws of civilized nations, has recently been committed here, by the commanders of his Britannic Majesty's ships *Plantagenet*, *Rota* and *Carnation*, against the American private armed brig *General Armstrong*, Sam'l C. Reid commander, but I have great satisfaction in being able to add, that this occurrence terminated in one of the most brilliant actions on the part of Captain Reid, his brave officers and crew, that can be found on naval record.

The American brig came to anchor in this port in the afternoon of the 26th of September, and at sun-set of the same day, the above named ships suddenly appeared in these roads; it being nearly calm in the port, was rather doubtful if the privateer could escape if she got under way, and relying on the justice and good faith of the British captains, it was deemed most prudent to remain at anchor. A little after dusk Captain Reid, seeing some suspicious movements on the part of the British, began to warp his vessel close under the guns of the castle, and while doing so, he was at about eight o'clock, P. M. approached by four boats from the ships filled with armed men. After hailing them repeatedly and warning them to keep off, he ordered his men to fire on them and killed and wounded several men. The boats returned the fire and killed one man and wounded the first Lieut. of the privateer, and returned to their ships, and as it was now light moonlight, it was plainly perceived from the brig as well as from the shore, that a formidable attack was premeditating. Soon after midnight, twelve or more large boats crowded with men from the ships and armed with cannonades, swivels and blunderbusses, small arms, &c. attacked the brig; a severe contest ensued which lasted about forty minutes, and ended in the total defeat and partial destruction of the boats, with a most unparalleled carnage on the part of the British. It is estimated by good judges that near four hundred men were in the boats when the attack commenced, and no doubt exists in the mind of the numerous spectators of the scene that more than half of them were killed or wounded; several boats were destroyed; two of them remained along side of the brig literally loaded with their own dead. From these two boats only seventeen reached the shore alive; most of them were severely wounded. The whole of the following day the British were occupied in burying their dead; among them were two lieuts. and one midshipman of the *Rota*—the first Lieut. of the *Plantagenet*, it is said, cannot survive his wounds, and many of the seamen who reached their ships were mortally wounded and have been dying daily. The British, mortified at this signal and unexpected defeat, endeavored to conceal the extent of the loss; they admit however that they lost in killed and who have died since the engagement, upwards of 120 of the flower of their officers and men. The captain of the *Rota* told me he lost 70 men from his ship.—Two days after this affair took place the British sloop of war *Thais* and *Calypto* came into port, when Captain Lloyd immediately took them into requisition to carry home the wounded officers and seamen—they have sailed for England, one on the 2d and the other on the 4th inst. each carried 25 badly wounded. Those who were slightly wounded, to the number, as I am informed, of about 30, remained on board of their respective ships, and sailed last evening for Jamaica. Strict orders were given that the sloops of war should take no letters whatever to England, and those orders were rigidly adhered to.

In face of the testimony of all Fayal and a number of respectable strangers who happened to be in this place at the moment, the British commander endeavors to throw the odium of this transaction on the American captain, Reid, alleging that he sent the boats merely to reconnoitre the brig, and without any hostile intentions; the pilots of the port did inform them of the privateer the moment they entered the port. To reconnoitre an enemy's vessel in a friendly port, at night, with four boats, carrying by the best accounts 120 men, is certainly a strange proceeding! The fact is, they expected, as the brig was warping in, that the Americans would not be prepared to receive them, and they had hopes of carrying her by a "coup de main."—If any thing could add to the baseness of this transaction on the part of the British commander, it is want of candor openly and boldly to avow the facts. In vain can he expect by such subterfuge to shield himself from the indignation of the world and the merited resentment of his own government and nation for this trampling on the sovereignty of their most ancient and faithful ally, and for the wanton sacrifice of British lives.

On the part of the Americans the loss was comparatively nothing; two killed and seven slightly wounded; of the slain we have to lament the loss of

the second Lieut. Mr. Alexander O. Williams of New-York, a brave and meritorious officer.

Among the wounded are Messrs. Worth and Johnson, first and third Lieutenants; capt. Reid was thus deprived, early in the action, of the services of all his lieutenants; but his cool and intrepid conduct secured him the victory.

On the morning of the 27th ult. one of the British ships placed herself near the shore and commenced a heavy cannonade on the privateer. Finding further resistance unavailing, capt. Reid ordered her to be abandoned after being partially destroyed, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy, who soon after sent their boats and set her on fire.

At 9 o'clock in the evening (soon after the first attack) I applied to the Governor requesting his Excellency to protect the privateer either by force or by such remonstrance to the commander of the squadron as would cause him to desist from any further attempt. The Governor indignantly at what had passed, but feeling himself totally unable with the slender means he possessed, to resist such a force, took the part of remonstrating, which he did in forcible but respectful terms. His letter to captain Lloyd had no other effect than to produce a menacing reply insulting in the highest degree. Nothing can exceed the indignation of the public authorities, as well as of all ranks and description of persons here, at this unprovoked enormity. Such was the rage of the British to destroy this vessel, that no regard was paid to the safety of the town; some of the inhabitants were wounded, and a number of houses were much damaged. The strongest representations on this subject are prepared by the Governor for his court.

Since this affair the commander, Lloyd, threatened to send on shore an armed force and arrest the privateer's crew, saying there were many Englishmen among them, and our poor fellows afraid of his vengeance have fled to the mountains several times, and have been harassed extremely. At length capt. Lloyd, fearful of losing more men if he put his threats in execution, adopted this stratagem: he addressed an official letter to the Governor, stating that in the American crew were two men who deserted from his squadron in America, and as they were guilty of high treason, he required them to be found and given up. Accordingly a force was sent into the country, and the American seamen were arrested and brought to town, and as they could not designate the said pretended deserters, all the seamen here passed an examination of the British officers, but no such persons were to be found among them. I was requested by the Governor and British Consul to attend this humiliating examination, as was also captain Reid; but we declined to sanction by our presence any such proceedings.

Capt. Reid has protested against the British commanders of the squadron for the unwarrantable destruction of his vessel in a neutral and friendly port, as also against the government of Portugal for their inability to protect him.

No doubt this government will feel themselves bound to make ample indemnification to the owners, officers and crew of this vessel, for the great loss they have severally sustained.

I shall as early as possible transmit a statement of this transaction to our Minister at Rio Janeiro for his government.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient serv't.
JOHN B. DABNEY.
To the Sec'y of State of the U. S.

The Enemy in the Rappahannock.

From the Richmond papers and other sources, we learn that a large British force, consisting of one 74. five frigates, and a number of schooners and barges, containing, it was estimated, about 2000 troops, suddenly entered the Rappahannock on the 30th ult. and ascended that river, as high as Tappahannock, where they anchored and fired some time upon the town. The latest information from thence states that the town was almost wholly destroyed, and that the enemy had advanced about five miles above Tappahannock. The purpose of the enemy appears to be, as heretofore, to steal Negroes, stock, tobacco, &c. plunder the houses within their reach, and burn what they cannot carry off. A considerable number of militia troops are in the vicinity, and others are hastening thither from various quarters—600 have marched from Richmond. A sufficient number we doubt not, have ere this reached the scene of action to repel the incendiaries. Major General Scott, passed through this City three days ago to Fort Washington, and has since, we learn, crossed the Potomac on his way to the Rappahannock.
N. Int.

THE ENEMY.

We learn that the enemy have descended the Rappahannock. Accounts from there state that their ascent up the river was marked by a conduct every way worthy of the infamous Cockburn, plundering and burning on both shores almost every thing within their reach. Their conduct at Tappahannock was scarcely exceeded at Hampton for its brutality and wanton destruction of property. They have laid in ashes the courthouse, prison, collector's office, clerk's office, and a large ware house, and scarcely a building escaped plunder or damage. It appears likewise, by letters published in the Alexandria Herald, that the negroes who joined the enemy were armed by them and turned into the town with license to commit any excess and, what we could not have believed if Cockburn himself, had he not shewn himself capable of any villainy, they broke into the family vault of Colonel Ritchie, and ransacked the ashes of the dead.—"Five coffins; says a letter, were opened, their escutcheons torn off and cast away and their mouldering contents mutilated and left exposed; the plea was the hope of plunder."

Cockburn returned.—A letter received in Batimore from Norfolk, dated the 3d inst. states—"That adm. Cockburn has arrived in the bay from Bermuda." Lieut. Hamerly who was captured in the Franklin tender, has returned and brings the information—and also, that on Tuesday last an expedition of barges, schooners, &c. was fitted out to proceed for Fredericksburg; under the immediate command of Cockburn, who proceeded in his own ship, but grounding at the entrance of the Rappahannock, he struck his flag and carried it on board of a sloop of war, and that the force consisted in all of about 1200 soldiers and marines.

He also states, that he read a Bermuda paper on board the *Dragon*, which was brought by Cockburn, which stated that 12,000 men had just arrived there from England and reported that lord Hill was expected.

Lieut. H. also states, that they were very silent indeed as to what had become of the force which left the Chesapeake in September last.—From what he could understand from the officers, he is of the opinion they have gone to Louisiana."—BALT. PAT.

NEW-ORLEANS, NOV. 4.

Some few days ago a British brig at Barrataria sent 18 of her men on shore for water. A scouting party of drafted militia, consisting of only nine men, was behind the bushes watching their motions. The eighteen were deliberately counted, when the commander of the militia said to his men, "Well, what will you do? There are only 2 to 1. We can take them, if you will.—Here's at 'em!" So at it they went, killed 2, and brought 16 to town yesterday, who are now in the fort.

Reward of an Intruder.

The Avon sloop of war, lately sunk by the *Wasp*, is the same vessel which came into the Delaware in the year 1810, in defiance of the law prohibiting British vessels of war from our waters; in contempt of this prohibition, she paraded off this borough for several days. Retribution has at length overtaken this vessel, and like the *Guerriere*, she has paid with her carcass an expiatory atonement for British insolence. The Avon was a sloop of war of the heaviest class, mounting 18 thirty-two pound cannonades, besides bow and stern guns, about 500 tons burthen and commanded when off here by Captain Frazer.—*Del. Watchman.*

Hartford, Cont. Dec. 6.

The melancholy tidings of the decease of our late Vice-President GERRY, was received in this city by the friends of the general government, with mingled emotions of sorrow and regret. As a demonstration of which, all the bells in the city were tolled, the flag of the Union hoisted half mast, and a band of music with muffled drums, marched through the streets, playing solemn and appropriate airs.

The private armed schooner Maccdonian arrived at Portsmouth, N. H. 2d inst. from a cruise of 21 days. She has captured five vessels.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to lay additional duties on sales at auction, postage on letters, and retailer's licences.

The Senate re-considered its vote to amend the whiskey tax bill by striking out the section allowing distillers to sell any quantity of liquor not less than one gallon; and having determined to insist thereon, and request a conference on the same with the House, Messrs. Taylor, King and Bledsoe were appointed managers thereof on the part of the Senate.

Mr. King gave notice that he should tomorrow ask leave to bring in a bill for allowing to the widow of the late Vice-President his salary for the remainder of the term for which he was elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14.

MILITIA DRAFT.

The bill from the Senate to call upon the several states and territories for their respective quotas of 80,430 militia for the defence of the frontiers against invasion, was read a third time and passed.

ST. DOMINGO.

By the Express, capt. Taylor, the editors of the New-York Gazette, have received Jamaica papers to the 29th of October. They state that a Treaty of Peace has been signed between Christophe and Petion, by which they mutually agree to surrender St. Domingo to the French government; and all the property, except that occupied by General officers, to be given up to their respective owners.

Flour at Gonaives, was 40 dollars a barrel, none having been received from the U. S. for two months.

LINDSAY & BUSH

INFORM their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and elegant assortment of

NEW GOODS,

which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or Tobacco. Produce will be taken in exchange, viz. Tow, six and seven hundred Linnen, and Tallow.

Also the highest price in cash will be given for a few hogsheads of Tobacco.

Boonsborough, Dec. 20.

The subscriber earnestly solicits all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts by payment or note by the 15th January next, which he hopes will be punctually attended to.

N. L. LINDSAY.

Dec 24

21-6w

Lost,

ON the 27th of November last, a new Saddle and a plated kirk Bridle—also a Shirt, Overalls, workman's Apron and a wallet of Clothes. Any person who may find the above articles and will leave them at Col. Martin's tavern in Winchester, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

BENJAMIN RANKINS.

Dec 24

21-1w*

Found,

ABOUT one mile and a half from Winchester, on the great road leading from this place to the Iron Works, a lady's outside dress of Stuff, and a pair of kid skin Gloves. The owner can have them by paying for this advertisement. Apply to Samuel Morton, in the vicinity.

Dec 24

21-3w

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to public sale on the 30th inst. at the farm of the subscriber, living on the waters of four mile Creek, Clark county, the following property, viz.:

Horses, Cattle, Hogs, household & kitchen Furniture. Twelve months credit will be given by the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Due attendance will be given by

EDWARD KINDRED.

Dec 24

Sheep for sale.

HAVE thirty SHEEP for sale at my house on the head waters of Boon's Creek, Clarke County.

JACOB FISHBACK.

Dec 17

21-3w

FOR SALE,

A SMALL FARM, containing sixty-one acres, well improved, situated on the road leading from Winchester to Estill Court House, and three miles from the former place. For further particulars enquire of ROBERT GRIFFING, Esq. in Winchester, or the subscriber in Versailles.

MARTHA THOMAS.

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE subscriber will give the highest price in Cash for FLAXSEED, delivered at his house on main street, the house formerly occupied by Benj. Webb, hatter.

ALEXANDER MERRILL.

Dec 24

21-1f

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received from New-York and Philadelphia an additional assortment of

GOODS,

which they will dispose of on a small advance for cash.

We wish to purchase twenty tons of HEMP, delivered at the rope walk in Winchester, on or before the 1st day of March next, for which cash will be given.

We likewise wish to purchase Tobacco, Bacon, Lard and Tow Linnen.

C. K. DUNCAN & CO.

Dec 24

21-2m

Take Notice,

THAT NATHAN MARTIN has pleaded the gambling act for a sum under 25 dollars, which was borrowed of me at the gambling table.

JAMES KEAS.

Dec 24

21-4w*