

THE ADVERTISER.

WINCHESTER:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1814.

WHEN we reflect on the period of the world in which we live, we justly consider it the most eventful on record in the history of nations. From the rise of the first monarchy upon earth, nation has been dashing against nation in wild commotion like the raging billows of the sea. But those commotions were confined to the eastern continent, and even there they were much more partial than they, of late, have been. Europe, convulsed by despotism and war has been shaken from centre to circumference. But it is said that the earthquake of national commotion has ceased to agitate that part of the world, and the day of halcyon peace has dawned upon the eastern world.— This, however desirable to every lover of humanity, is not to be at present realized. When we wisely predict the duration of a superstructure, we predicate it upon the permanence of its foundation. We will not find the foundation of peace in Europe such as entitles it to the name of a lasting peace. It is true the mountains cease to tremble at the roar of cannon, the rivers and seas do not now groan beneath the weight of tall, conflicting navies, nor are her plains covered with contending armies; but the storm has, we believe, subsided only to increase its strength.—Having spent itself, it slumbers to awake to tenfold fury. But let the event of these things be what it may, the present state of our country is big with importance to every citizen. The powers of Europe have converged their energies, not to retain us in a state of vassalage, as Britain endeavored to do in the revolutionary war, but to aid her in reducing us to a colonial state. On the one hand are the hosts which the frozen north poured into France for its subjugation, united with the blood-thirsty plunderers of Spain. These have exchanged the Elbe, the Danube and the Rhine for the streams of the United States and the St. Lawrence. These troops are inured to hardship, well exercised in arms, and inflated with their recent victories in Europe. Such are the enemies with whom we have to contend. On the other hand are more than a million of men born on the soil of freedom, whose first breath was the air of liberty, long nurtured in the lap of prosperity, and by experience taught to appreciate their privileges. From this view of our present state we see a necessity for the most vigorous exertions. A temporizing spirit, a love of ease or a drowsy, torpid stupidity will never maintain our rights, will never retrieve our national honor, nor will it ever save our country from the yoke of despotism.— Our country is invaded and in a suffering state not only in its extreme members, but in its head, in its very vitals. Should all act the careless, (we was going to say) dastardly part of some upon whom much depended, we should in a short time not have to lament the fall of our capital only, but the political death, ruin and degradation of the whole country. It is however a comfort to the true friends of liberty that though the enemy have taken the city sacred to the memory of the great founder of our nation, and obtained Alexandria in disgraceful surrender, and gained besides some partial victories, all this is not a conquest of country, nor a subjugation to the yoke of a tyrant.— In honour the enemy have made a conquest—the American capital is fallen. This will look well in the page of a British newspaper—this will give the last finishing touch to the portrait of fallen greatness.—“How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished.” “Ye fields of Bladensburg let there be no rain on you nor dew; for there the shield of the mighty was vilely cast away.” It might indeed be asked where this disgrace must light—on whose head it will fall. In the eye of nations it will fall on the American people; but we trust that the citizens of America will proper not only the disgrace of such improper conduct, but the guilt upon those who deserve it. It is a matter of infinite moment that we know to whom we entrust the lives and liberties of men, and the honor and interest of the nation.

At a crisis like the present, let union of concert and of action be cherished. Let every arm be nerved for the defence of our country. Let every press be employed in rousing the slumbering energies of the nation. Our soil is INVADED. Let the people everywhere rise in their power and drive the invader from our shores.

We are glad to find from the certificates of the officers who commanded at Bladensburg, that the soldiers under their command fought with a gallantry becoming the American character.— The detail is too lengthy to be inserted at present.

By this morning's mail we received the official letters of Commodores Tingey and Rodgers, and Capt. Porter & Perry, which are much too lengthy for our present limits, but as they are important our readers will find them in our next.

Our latest accounts from Sackett's Harbor are up to the 29th ult. at which time considerable alarm was excited by the arrival of 300 boats of the enemy at Gravelly Point, about 20 miles from that place, down the St. Lawrence.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 15.
HUZZA FOR BALTIMORE!!
Copy of a letter from Maj. General Smith, of the Maryland Militia, to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, Hamstead Hill, Baltimore, 14th Sept. 1814. 10 A. M.

SIR—I have the honor of informing you, that the enemy, after an unsuccessful attempt both by land and water on this place, appear to be retiring.

We have a force hanging on their rear—I shall give you further particulars in the course of the day.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant

S. SMITH,
Maj. Gen. Com'g.

P. S. The enemy's vessels in the Patapsco are all under way going down the river. I have good reason to believe that General Ross is mortally wounded.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Acting Secretary of War.

In addition to the above, the Editors have the high satisfaction to state, that they have had the pleasure of conversing with a gentleman of respectability, who left Baltimore yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, who states that he saw the British vessels under way down the river at 9 o'clock. It was said and believed that the enemy's land force was retreating to North Point at the same time. That no general action had taken place; that in the skirmishing on Monday from North Point to Chincopin Hill the British Commander in Chief (Ross) was killed; that the British were yesterday entrenching themselves within a mile and a half of Chincopin Hill, which entrenchments were abandoned of their own accord last evening, and the British force was believed to be rapidly retreating this morning. The enemy had been bombarding the fort for four-and-twenty hours, without any other effect than two or three killed and wounded. Of our officers, the worthy Wm. Lowrey Donaldson is the only one known to be killed. General Ross is all the prisoners report, was killed on Tuesday, which has thrown the whole force of the enemy into confusion. The British loss on Tuesday's skirmishing is said to be from three to four hundred killed and wounded. *Ant Int.*

LATE AND IMPORTANT.

We stop the press at four o'clock in the morning to announce to our anxious readers the following highly interesting intelligence:

An Express to the Acting Secretary of War has just reached the city, and brings intelligence that a BATTLE took place on Tuesday between an advanced corps of our army under Gen. Stricker, consisting of four thousand men, and a part of the enemy's forces consisting of a much larger number. After sustaining the conflict with bravery for a considerable time against this superior force, our brave fellows were ordered to retire, which they did in good order, bringing off their artillery. The enemy, after occupying the battle ground, a short time, retired in great confusion, leaving his ammunition on it. General Winder, at the head of 5000 men, was in full pursuit.

The attack made on the Fort was also repelled most gallantly, and the enemy's vessels have retired down the river precipitately. Gen. Ross was mortally wounded in the attack, and the loss of the enemy is stated to be 400 killed, our own not exactly known. Their whole force was embarking with much precipitation, and will no doubt have a good account given of them by Gen. Winder.

THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Chillicothe, Sept. 17th, 1814.

Circumstances beyond my control, some of which it would be improper at this time to communicate, impose on me the painful duty of announcing that the Mounted Expedition, proposed to be carried on, by order of the President, against the hostile Indians, is abandoned. The information which was solicited from the War Department, in relation to the pay, credit for a tour of duty, &c. allowed to those who might serve on the expedition, has not been received.

To those patriotic citizens who have volunteered their services on the present occasion, I tender, on the part of the government, my sincere thanks; their zeal is worthy of the just cause in which we are engaged; they will consider themselves, together with such militia cavalry as may have been detached for the expedition, honorably dismissed; the preparations and arrangements ordered with a view to the prosecution of the expedition will therefore cease.

All Quarter-Masters and Contractors are hereby directed to furnish forage and rations to the troops on their return to their respective homes.

DUNCAN M'ARTHUR,
Brig. Gen. U. S. Army,
Com. 8th Military District.

CAPTURE OF CASTINE AND BELFAST.

Boston, Sept. 6.

A gentleman who arrived last night in the eastern stage, informs that he conversed with the late commanding officer of the Fort in Castine, and learned from him the following facts:

The garrison consisted of 28 men—on the approach of the enemy, they discharged their guns, blew up the fort and made their escape. The troops arrived at Castine were supposed to be as many as 2000. Six hundred had landed at Belfast, and taken possession of that place without resistance. A proclamation had been issued in the name of Sir John Sherbrooke, claiming all the territory east of the Penobscot, as a part of the Province of New-Brunswick—the troops are commanded by Gen. Grisworth. A ship, 2 brigs and 2 or 3 tenders, proceeded up the river towards Hampden, where the U. S. corvette Adams is lying, on Thursday night, as far as the tide would carry them, which was opposite Buckstown, and there anchored.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

By the eastern stage accounts are received that the enemy had fortified Castine, and intended to hold it; that they still occupied Belfast; that an attempt had been made to take Hampden, in which the enemy were repulsed, that they were warping their ships up the river, after the Adams; that Capt. Morris had landed all his guns, and was making the most active preparations for defence, and that it was supposed he would be successful.

It was expected an attempt would be made on Portland, and defensive preparations were making.

SEPTEMBER 8.

LOSS OF THE ADAMS.

By a gentleman who arrived last evening we learn that a body of British troops who had landed on this side of the Penobscot, proceeded to Hampden, at the same time that the vessels destined against the Adams advanced.—Capt. Morris finding the enemy too formidable to be resisted, prepared to blow up the Adams, and having sent all his men on shore, after some skirmishing had commenced with the enemy, set fire to the train, by which the ship was immediately blown up, and plunged into the river. He was last seen swimming to the eastern shore, which he undoubtedly reached.

The enemy with an overwhelming force approached Hampden on Saturday night. A battle was fought which lasted half an hour. The greatest alarm prevailed at Portland. 2000 militia were to march in there this day.—The public mail is not allowed by the enemy to pass over the Penobscot.

Copy of a letter from Captain Charles Morris to the Secretary of the Navy. HAMPDEN, (D. MAINE,) AUG. 22 1814
U. S. Ship Adams.

SIR—After leaving Savannah we proceeded to the northward of the Matanilla Reef, where we remained waiting for the Jamaica convoy till the 22d of May, when we learned from a neutral vessel they had passed us the preceding night. We then made sail to the northward, and on the 24th got sight of the convoy, from which we were chased by two ships of war; saw them again the next morning, but the weather being pleasant and the wind fair, they kept in very close order, and their conveying force being too strong for us to injure them, except in case of separation, we bore up to the eastward, intending to cruise upon the banks. On the 9th June met with islands of ice and very thick weather in lat. 41, 40—the fog continuing for several days, and the thermometer indicating the vicinity of ice very frequently, we stood to the southward and eastward until we were clear of it. June 24th, in lat. 46, captured and destroyed the British brig Hunter, 10 guns, 20 men, with a cargo of fish from Newfoundland to Corunna. June 28th, in lat. 48, captured and destroyed the British brig Mary from France to Newfoundland with salt. On the 3d July made the Blasquit Islands, on the west coast of Ireland; on the 4th chased two vessels into the mouth of the Shannon, but the wind being strong from the westward and a heavy sea, we were obliged to haul off the bay; stood to the northward, and cruised off Broadhaven till the 9th, but the weather was so thick that we saw not a single vessel; we then returned to the southward and eastward. In lat. 49, long. 10, while in chase of a large merchant ship discovered a frigate under our lee bow from which we were obliged to tack, she continued in chase of us through the day, and by her superior sailing had closed nearly within gun shot by sunset; at 8 P. M. cut away our anchors and hove two boat guns overboard, it falling calm during the night, got our boats ahead to tow, by day light had left the frigate five miles astern; the chase was however continued till ten o'clock the next night, when by altering our course we lost sight of her. Returning again to the southward on the morning of the 19th in lat. 49, 20, discovered a frigate under our lee bow, tacked and made sail from him; two hours after discovered another ship of war on our weather beam in chase of us, by noon we

lost sight of the first in the haze, the other continued the chase at about 4 miles distance, till the evening of the 20th, when in lat. 36 we lost sight of him by changing our course. Altho' every possible precaution had been taken to guard against the scurvy, we had nothing sufficiently powerful to counteract the effect of continued wet, foggy and cold weather which had prevailed for fifty days, so many of the men were now afflicted with it, and their number so rapidly increasing as to render our immediate return to port indispensable; every diligence was accordingly used in getting to the westward keeping in the track of the Newfoundland trade. July 28th, captured and destroyed English schooner Favorite with salt for Newfoundland. August 7th, captured the British ship Paris, from Quebec to London, with a cargo of lumber and a few skins, took out a part of the skins and destroyed her. On the 16th August, captured and destroyed the English schooner Maria, with a cargo of lumber from St. Andrews, N. B. bound to Newfoundland. At 4 A. M. on the 17th August the weather being very thick and foggy, the ship ran on shore upon the Isle of Haute, but after landing the sick, prisoners, & a few stores we succeeded in getting her off and bringing her to this place. The extent of the injury she has received cannot yet be ascertained, but it is feared she will require considerable repairs, as she makes about nine feet water an hour. Our sick have not yet joined us, but are comfortably situated at Camden under charge of the Purser and Surgeon's mate.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. MORRIS.
Hon. Secretary of the Navy,
Washington.

IMPORTANT!

Clarion Office, Nashville,
September 9th, 1814.

This morning an express arrived at the Governor's Office, with the following important information, which we lose no time in laying before the public.

Head-Qrs. 7th Military District,
Mobile, August 27th 1814.

SIR—By an express sent from Pensacola, as well as from Antonio Callina, a citizen of that place, who left there yesterday at 12 o'clock, bringing with him the pass of Col. Nicholas, the British officer commanding there for his protection, I have received information which may be implicitly relied on, that three British vessels, the Hermes, the Orpheus and Carivan, arrived at Pensacola on the 25th inst. and on yesterday disembarked an immense quantity of arms, munitions of war, ammunition and provisions—and marched into the Spanish fort between 2 and 300 troops. That 13 sail of the line with a large number of transports are daily expected at that place with 10,000 troops.

The Havana papers received there state, that 14 sail of the line had arrived at Bermuda. It is earnestly reported in Pensacola, that the Emperor of Russia has offered his Britannic Majesty 50,000 of his best troops for the conquest of Louisiana, and that the Mobile Territory will fall a prey to the enemy before the expiration of the month. Sir J. Traubridge and Capt. Pigeon are the Naval commanders. Spain is said by a secret treaty to have ceded Pensacola to Great Britain.

You will immediately perceive the necessity of being on the alert, and take time by the forelock:—I have therefore to request that you will, without delay, cause to be organized, equipped and brought to head-quarters, the whole of the militia of your state, agreeably to the requisition of the war department of the 4th of July last; Colonel Robert Butler, my Adjutant General is now in your state and has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for transporting provisions and bringing to Head Quarters these troops, as well as to prescribe their route. You will have them furnished with all the arms within your reach. Those who cannot be furnished, will receive them here, but reliance must not be had on that if to be avoided.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
His Excellency,
Willie Blount, S. T.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has lately left our troops garrisoned in the Creek nation—he states they are healthy, and well fed. The item of information brought by him is a little unexpected—he states numbers of the Indians who attended the treaty at Fort Jackson, and for some time drew rations at our garrisons have recently departed towards Pensacola, & little doubt was entertained in camp, but that they would again raise the hatchet.

Since he left the garrisons he has doubts whether some attempts will not be made by some of the detachment to get a discharge at the end of 3 months, from their being mustered into service.

Nashville Clarion.

New London, Aug. 31.
On Thursday last, a midshipman and 5 seamen landed at Gull Island, from the Superb, leaving their arms on board. While the others were amusing themselves, cooking fish, two of the seamen, Daniel Holt, of this town, and Uriah Atkins, of Penobscot, jumped into the boat and proceeded for the mouth of this harbor, where they arrived in safety about dark. Immediately 4 citizens started in a whale boat for the Island, and brought off Mr. Morsan the midshipman and two seamen, the other could not be found. Atkins was pressed 4 years ago, and Holt nearly 2 years.

DOCTORS

Barbee, Mills and Taita-ferro,

HAVE entered into copartnership in the practice of MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

They have on hand a complete assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, which they offer for sale on good terms in their apothecary way.

N. B. All those in arrears are requested to call and pay their respective accounts.

Winchester, Sept. 23.

8

William & Mathew Y. Alexander,

HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock, a complete and splendid assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and approaching season, which they will sell low for cash.

All those who are indebted to the subscribers are politely solicited to make payment, as we are in great want of money.

Winchester, Sept. 23.

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NOTICE.

THE firm of BROWNING & CO. being dissolved this day by mutual consent, those indebted to said firm will do well to call and settle their respective accounts.

BROWNING & CO.

Sept. 23, 1814.

8

N. B. The subscriber having purchased Samuel Poston's goods in addition to his former stock, which he is disposed to sell low for Cash, Linen, Feathers, Linsey, &c. at his former stand.

E. G. BROWNING.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold out his Goods, wishes all those indebted to him to come forward and settle accounts, as he intends closing his business as soon as possible.

SAMUEL POSTON.

Sept 23.

8

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM my farm near Winchester, a blind MARE, a bay five feet high, very fat when lost, and much marked with the collar. Any person giving information, or delivering said mare will be reasonably rewarded by the subscriber.

B. HARRISON.

Winchester, Sept. 23.

8-3w*

500 Dollars Reward.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
August 29, 1814.

I WILL give FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who will apprehend DANIEL S. McNEAL, and deliver him to the custody of the Sheriff of the county of Warren, in the state of Kentucky. The said McNeal has been employed by the Postmaster in the Post Office at Bowling Green, Ky.—in which situation he is charged with having robbed several mails of an enormous amount of monies and bills of exchange. He is about 16 years of age, of fair complexion, sensible and ingenious. Of his apprehension and delivery to custody, notice is desired to be immediately given to me.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Junr.,
Postmaster Gen. U. S.

Cheap Land.

I HAVE a small FARM for sale about one mile and a quarter from Winchester.

Also—A likely NEGRO BOY.
THOMAS PICKETT.
Aug. 26 4-4w

To Rent,

A SMALL BUILDING, lately occupied as the office of the Winchester Advertiser, Inquire at this office. Aug 25.

Wanted Immediately,

At the Office of the Winchester Advertiser two or three Boys, who can come well recommended, as apprentices to the printing business.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late BENJAMIN DOGGETT, deceased, are requested without delay to make payment, and all those having any demands against said estate will bring them forward for adjustment.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Admr.

JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.