

pects of a war between the United States and Great Britain, were, as captain C. acknowledged, his reasons for detaining her and sending her into Wingo Sound. During her detention at that place, the packets from England bringing no favorable prospects of the expected war, captain C. consented to the Concordia's proceeding on her voyage. On the Coast of Norway the Concordia was chased by a French Lugger for more than 6 hours, and escaped by superior sailing.

The same evening the Concordia fell in with a convoy of about 30 sail of merchantmen, under escort of two British gun brigs. The Commodore, Simmonds, in the brig Manly, boarded the Concordia, and affected great surprise at her daring to sail without convoy or licence, the want of which he thought sufficient grounds for detaining her and sending her into Sheerness, where, after a fortnight's detention, she was cleared, on paying captors costs.

FASHIONS.

PICTURE OF A BRITISH BEAUTY OF twenty-five, and a FRENCH BELLE AT THE same age.—The English woman must be en bonpoint at least an excess of plumpness have been admired in our fair, ever since a passion for feeding cattle has become the vogue with our Lords and Gentry. Not satisfied with this redundancy of bulk in her figure, she must increase it in certain parts, by compressions and bolstering. Her bosom, which nature planted at the bottom of her chest, must be puffed up by means of waddings and whalebone, to a station so near her chin, that in very full subjects, that feature is sometimes lost between the invading mounds. The stays (or coat of mail) must then be laced extremely tight to the waist, and over the lower part of the body. The whole person, excepting the bosom, arms, and legs, is thus put in a vice; and the consequence is, not only the shape is thrust out of its proper place, but the blood is thrown forcibly (and kept there) into the neck, face and arms. By this means all delicacy of form and color is destroyed; and were it not for the fine apparel of our ladies, we should be at a loss, on the first glance to decide by their redundancy and universal redness, whether they were nurses or cooks.

Over this strangely manufactured figure, a scanty petticoat, and a scanty gown is put.—The latter resembles a bolster slip more than a garment; and not content with the closeness of its adherence round the body, it is cut away at the breast and back, to show the bosom and shoulders naked; and the sleeves are snipped off, to make a similar exhibition of the red bursting arms. Could our graceful mothers of the last century behold their female descendants, they would suppose them ready prepared for washing, or being washed. In short, they look more like great hoydening school girls, in their frocks and blowed looks, than elegant women, accomplished to charm the hearts of taste and delicacy.

And what is very preposterous, these figures sewed up in their garments, like Egyptian mummies, or swaddled like babes unable to move, fancy that the grace of their proportions is displayed by such a dress. But, were they shaped like Venus herself, not one graceful line could be discovered under the cut of their petticoats. All is close, square, disgusting. It is the flowing drapery alone, which displays all the fine proportions of figure, all the grace of movement, all the elegance of air.

This idea, taken from the true Grecian school is the presiding principle of the present mode of female dress in France. The form of youthful beauty is expected to have slight and delicate contours; neither redundant nor spare, all is to be round, soft, gliding, and harmonious. A short corset, fitted exactly to the natural shape, without permitting any attempt to push the form out of its place, displays the whole of its elegance, with ease and modesty. The shape, and not the surface of the bosom is seen. A slight veil of lawn, lace, or muslin, hides it from the eye of man. Not more of the back is seen than what maidenly reserve and taste requires. The arms are covered to half way down the elbow; and the whole figure being left free from excessive ligatures and compressions, preserves its natural, soft and tender hue. You behold the lily and the rose blending in the face, the snowy bosom, and the white polished arms. The gown is fitted gracefully to the shape, and flowing from "the slender waist" in elegant folds, by an easy adaption of itself to the free limbs as the wearer walks or moves, shows the form in a thousand lovely turns and attitudes.

Such was the real Grecian mode; so was Aspasia and Sapho habited; and in like manner the beautiful women in France now adorn their persons. If they look like nymphs in such apparel, would our more lovely country women adopt it, they might be mistaken for angels.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted in any manner to the estate of George Slacum, deceased, are hereby required to come forward and make payment in sufficient time to prevent suits being commenced at the next court against all defaulters—as such a step will be unavoidable by the administratrix.

Jane H. Slacum.

October 11

ALEXANDRIA DAILY GAZETTE.

"TO SHEW THE VERY AGE AND BODY OF THE TIME HIS FORM AND PRESURE."

MONDAY MORNING, November 4.

The Session of Congress which commences this day, is very naturally looked to with the utmost anxiety in the present posture of affairs. The happiness, the welfare, the very existence of the nation, is intimately connected with the course which may be pursued by that body. Some of the leading democratic papers, with a modesty peculiar to themselves, have already decided in a very peremptory manner the policy that ought to be adopted: this is no other than an immediate Declaration of War against England. The Aurora, that well-known political organ, denounces all who shall dare to oppose such a measure.—The Baltimore Whig, the humble but steady imitator of Duane, follows his footsteps, and endeavors to exceed him, if possible, in virulence. His language is:—"We have arrived at that crisis when "putting off till tomorrow" will not answer—some change must take place, and what change can more effectually cement all parties than War.—Party distinctions would be lost in the national concern—Tories would be purged from the country." It is a mistake but too generally prevalent, that these and similar newspapers express the voice of the nation. The fact is, they are rather the GUIDES, than the ECHOES, of public opinion. Degraded indeed should we be, were it true, that one or two foreigners, who have contrived to get possession of printing-offices, should be the sole depositaries of the nation's will. And equally degrading would it be, for an American Congress to suffer itself to be dictated to and bullied by a handful of disorganizers,—men, who after having, for particular reasons, abandoned their native country, are using every exertion to bring about her destruction.

Unnatural as such conduct is, and opposed as it appears to every honorable feeling of the human heart, we should take little notice of it, did not these War-hawks endeavor to compel us to participate in their partricial barbarity. One of the motives for a war with England is avowed with great candor by the Whig in the above extract:—"Tories would be purged from the country." Who does the Whig mean by "Tories?" Why, some of the ornaments of this nation,—men, whose talents and virtues would adorn any country,—who were fighting the battles of liberty when their calumniators were probably cutting turf in the bogs of Ireland. The destruction of such men might be one of the first consequences of a war; at least those who are striving to promote a war, ardently hope that this would be the case. Let all who dare to differ from the ruling party be exterminated, and every thing would then go on smoothly in the way of Democracy, without a solitary voice being raised against any public measure, however ruinous. But we trust our country is too enlightened and too free to be prepared for such a state of things,—for the most odious of all despotisms—the tyranny of a mob.

What will be the policy pursued by Congress, we do not pretend to anticipate. A great deal depends of course upon the tone of the President's message. Should that be of a pacific tendency towards England, which we hope will be the case, in spite of the blustering of hot-headed partizans, we may soon expect more prosperous days. Should it be of a contrary nature, and Congress yield to its impulse, we may calculate on still more oppressive times, if not on desolation and ruin. But we indulge the expectation, that Mr. Madison knows his true and solid popularity is connected with his country's welfare; and further, that he himself must share in a general calamity,—for in the fury of a tempest, the most exalted are the most exposed.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank J. H. T. for his Communication: We think, however, he has subjected us to unnecessary trouble. He will understand this hint and make the proper use of it, should occasion require.

"Valence" is informed that the subject he has chosen for animadversion is one with which we have firmly determined not to interfere. We must therefore decline inserting his Essay.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

NASHVILLE, October 15.

A report has reached town, by a gentleman from Shelbyville, that a courier from Col. J. H. Daviess of Kentucky to the Gov. states he had a rencontre with the Indians on the Wabash. He commanded 800 dragoons, and on their approach, the Indians, 1500 strong, fired on him and killed 14 of his men.—A charge was immediately made on the Indians, and victory ensued, leaving 200 killed on the field of battle. The Indians fired but once and dispersed. This is the news, which we hope the mail papers will confirm.

Fredericktown, Maryland, October 26.

ROBBERY!—The boldest attempt at robbery we have known in this place for a long time, was made on the Winchester stage on Thursday morning last. The stage set off about three o'clock, and it is conjectured before it got out of town, two out of four trunks lashed on behind, were stolen. It being some time before day and the passengers quite unsuspecting of any thing of the kind, the robbery was not discovered until the stage had proceeded upwards of a mile, when the two remaining trunks, which were large, fell off in ascending a hill and gave the alarm. It was then discovered that the straps had been cut, and in hopes of meeting with the thief the passengers immediately returned but without finding either the thief or trunks.

The trunks we understand, belonged to two brothers, the Messrs. Humphreys of Harper's ferry, who had been below to purchase goods, and, except two bonds on some person in Philadelphia for near \$200 contained nothing but their clothing & invoices of goods. They were found in the course of the day in a lot in the skirts of the town, but rifled of their contents except the invoices, which, as the villains could make no use of, they left for their proper owners.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED
Ship Salus, Fisher, Newbury-Port—ballast to Lawrason & Fowle.
Brig Corporal Trim, Elwell, Gloucester—Salt and Plaister, to ditto.
Brig Abigail, Graves, Isle of May—Salt to ditto.
Brig Brazilian, Hodgkinson, Oporto—ballast and horns to M'Clean & Somers.
Schooner Mary, Hughes, St. Domingo—Mahogany & Dye Woods to the master.
Sloop Olive Branch, Redman, Baltimore—Winter-Goods for Merchants of the District.
Sloop Hero, Sampson, New-Bedford—Sundries to the master.

CLEARED
Ship Marmion, Davis, Lisbon—by Lawrason & Fowle.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.
CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for 50
4 pound loaf 25
2 pound loaf 13
1 pound loaf 6 1/2
JAMES HARRISS, C. M.
November 4.

PALMER'S PACKET,

WILL SAIL FOR
NORFOLK,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.
November 4. 3t

Bank of Potomac,

2d November, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of four per cent on the capital stock, for the last six months, has been declared, and will be paid them or their representatives, on Tuesday next the 5th instant.

By order of the Board,
C. Page, Cashier.

November 4 3taw3w

JUST ARRIVED,

AND FOR SALE
On board the Sloop HERO, lying at Gover's Wharf,
20 barrels Talbot Sweet Apples,
9 ditto Cranberries.
4 barrels Glauber Salts.
Apply to the Captain on board.
November 2. d3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber is about to leave this place in a few days, for a short period.

William H. Parry.

October 31. 3t

PAPER HANGINGS.

A handsome assortment of the most fashionable Patterns—just received, for sale by
James Kennedy, sen.
November 4 eo3w

PRINTING,

IN ALL ITS VARIETY,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

And other valuable BOOKS, lately received, for sale by JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

—Among which are the following:—
SCOTT'S Theological Works, 5 vols.
Hurd, Newton and Taber, on the Prophecies.
Gisborne, on the Duties of Men in Society, 2 vols.
Sermons, by Watts, Davies, Saurin, Paley &c.
The Remains of Henry Kirke White, consisting of Essays, Letters, and Poems, with Memoirs of their amiable Author.
Dr. Parr's London Medical Dictionary, latest edition, improved from Motherby, with elegant Engravings, 2 vols.
Hume's History of England, with Smollett's and Bissett's continuation, in plain, and elegant bindings.
Dr. Russell's History of Ancient and Modern Europe, with a 6th or Supplementary Volume, by Dr. Coote, down to 1802.
Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, 8 vols.
Murphy's Tacitus, 4 vols.
Hampton's Polybius, 3 vols.
Goldsmith's History of Greece and Rome, 4 vols. elegant.
Edwards's History of the West-Indies, with Atlas, 4 vols.
Rollins's Ancient History, London Edition, elegant, with Maps.
The Works of St. Pierre, 3 vols. do.
Humboldt's New Spain, 2 vols.
Depon's Caraccas, 3 vols.
Molina's Chili, 2 vols.
Elegant Extracts, in prose and verse.
Shakespear's Works, with Notes of all the Commentators, 17 vols.
Malthus on Population, 2 vols.
Bristed's Resources of the British Empire.
Domestic Encyclopædia, 5 vols.
The British Cicero, 3 vols.
Chapman's Select Speeches, forensic and parliamentary, 5 vols.
Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, elegant, uniform addition.
Dr. Ramsay's Life of Washington, addressed to the Youth of the U. S. new edition.
The Magdalen Church Yard, containing an interesting account of Occurrences during the French Revolution, 2 vols.
Self Control, a much admired Novel, 2 v.
Missionary do.
Anne, of Brittany, do.
Cottage Dialogues among the Irish Peasantry.
Edgeworth's Tales of Fashionable Life, 2 vols.
Opie's Tales, 2 vols.
Elegant miniature edition of Walter Scott's Poems, Virgil, Horace, Pope, Milton, Young, Thomson, Cowper, Gilblas, Don Quixotte, &c.
ALSO,
The most approved Greek and Latin Classics, English School Books, and a good assortment of Stationary Articles.
Zovember 2. eo3w

FOR FREIGHT,

The SHIP
MANDARIN,
Elisha Dunbar, jun. Master;
Burthen about 3800 barrels, in complete order for the reception of a cargo.

ALSO,
The Ship Ocean,
William Adams, Master;
Burthen about 3300 barrels, nearly a new vessel, in complete order.

ALSO,
The Brig Abigail,
William Graves, Master;
Burthen 3200 barrels, is a first rate vessel, has performed but one voyage.

ALSO,
For Sale or Freight,
The Brig LLOYD,
Burthen 220 tons, copper fastened, one year and half old, is in every respect a first rate vessel.

ALSO,
THE CARGO OF THE
BRIG LLOYD
CONSISTING OF
2000 bushels LISBON SALT.

ALSO,
The Schooner
Three Brothers,
Capt. Gilbert;
Carries 700 barrels, will take freight to any port on the continent.

Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle,
Who have for Sale,
The Cargo of brig Abigail, being 2500 bushels white Isle May Salt—70 tons Plaister Paris.

ALSO
Cargo of brig Corporal Trim, Captain Elwell—of 70 tons Plaister Paris—1500 bushels Lisbon Salt.

AND,
Landing from the ship Huntress, Captain Nicholls,
20 hogsheads } N. E. Rum,
30 barrels }
November 2 d