

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1814.

[No. 314.

BOSTON, March 23.

## Great News from France.

By the Rambler, Capt. Snow, in 34 days from Bordeaux, we have very late advices from France.

The allies were rapidly marching towards Paris. The light troops principally Cossacks, had penetrated to within 15 or 20 leagues of that city—The allied H. Q. were not far behind.

Bonaparte joined his army near Brienne the 26th Jan. Some sharp fighting ensued; the French official accounts are given this day. It will be seen, that on the 31 Feb. Bonaparte was at Troyes, many miles nearer Paris than Brienne.—The affair of Brienne was magnified in Paris to a great victory—But a letter from Bordeaux says—"The Emperor did not gain the victory as reported in the battle of the 29th, &c."

There is nothing from Italy, excepting a report from Bordeaux, that Murat, King of Naples, had made peace with the allies, on condition to be allowed to remain King for life, and after his death that the crown should revert to the House of Sicily.

The account that Soult had evacuated his encampment in Bayonne, after leaving a strong garrison in the citadel and down, is amply confirmed. Many of his troops had arrived in Paris, and other places, on their way to join the Emperor's army.

The most extraordinary fact is, that a Congress of the Belligerent Ministers, including Lord Castlereagh from England, had convened in Chatillon, in France, about 100 miles east of Paris—and where diplomatic ceremonies had passed; and some sort of negotiations said to be on the carpet. Our verbal advices are, that Russia and Prussia will not consent to a pacification until it is negotiated in Paris.

We have nothing new from Holland—it does not appear that Antwerp or the French fleet in the Texel, has fallen into the hands of the Allies.

The "muscadians" of Paris were strongly fortifying their city against an expected visit from their old friends the Cossacks.

Other verbal and epistolary news by the Rambler is that the greatest alarm existed in Paris and that many were moving their valuables—That there were reports of recent battles in which the allies were successful—That Denmark had joined the Allies—That the citadel of Bayonne had not surrendered—and that there had not been fighting near that place.

Mr. Press states it to have been reported at Bordeaux, that Hamburg had surrendered to the Swedish army.

A letter from an American public character in Paris, dated 25th January says. Expect our ministers in Russia will reach the United States before the Rambler."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

By the arrival of the Rambler, we have received a file of Bordeaux papers to the 10th of February, from which we have had such translations as time would permit. We have also been favored with extracts from private letters, which have been able to glean from these, as has from conversation with the passengers, we will endeavor to recapitulate.

The allies were advancing into France every direction, and had already approached within 60 miles of the capital. The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of Paris, and every exertion was making to fortify it. The Emperor had caused trenches to be dug around the city, and the beautiful groves in the vicinity to be cut down for pallisades.

He left the city himself on the 26th of January having appointed the Empress regent, and his brother Joseph his Lt. and charged him with the defence of the Metropolis. The official account of battles immediately after joining us we have published at length—withstanding his attempt to disguise truth, it is evident that he was worsted in every engagement—and such was the general opinion in Bordeaux—it is in that he has continued to retreat. Disaffection among the people was spreading. Placards had been put up in the streets at Bordeaux, denouncing the tyrant.

The levy en masse could not be carried into effect. The armies were scattered, and composed chiefly of raw recruits—it was said that the Cossacks had shewn themselves at Fontainblau, within 35 miles of Paris—it was reported too that Murat the King of Naples, had made his peace with the allies, and notwithstanding the statements in the papers, it was believed that Denmark had joined the common cause. A rumor was circulating that the Crown Prince had taken Hamburg. Numerous failures had taken place in Paris—And Bonaparte having taken all the specie from the vaults, the Bank had been obliged to stop payment. Stock which cost originally 1150 francs had fallen 480.

Bayonne had not been taken as late as the 10th of Feb. There had been some skirmishes between the armies but when the Rambler sailed Lord Wellington had made no decisive movement. His force was estimated at 100,000 men, Soult's army at about 30,000.

A negotiation for a general peace had commenced at Chatillon on the Seine. Mannheim was the place selected by Napoleon in Dec. to treat on the basis offered by the allies, as stated in the Note of the Baron de St. Aignan. It will be remembered that the Count de Fontanes complained in his speech of the 24th of Dec. that the allies had refused to adhere to these terms. It now appears that the seat, as well as the conditions of negotiation is changed. The Paris papers speak favorable as to its progress. This language may be politic.

We find in the Bordeaux-Indicateur, London dates to the 26th of Jan. but no article of News.

A Paris paper of the 9th Feb. was received at Bordeaux, just as the Rambler was sailing. It contained nothing of importance, but the mention of dispatching of a Courier to England by Lord Castlereagh.

### EXTRACT OF LETTERS.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 9.

"It is said a large British fleet is at Passage, preparing to go on an expedition, the object of which is not known."

"Bank Stock on the 5th was down to 580."

"The Bordelais begin to tremble for fear the English may make another bold push and endeavor to come hither."

"I never saw the merchants so dejected as they are to day."

February 10.

"I regret that some delay should not have put it in my power to advise you of some amelioration in our political and commercial situation; instead of which we have to deplore daily increasing alarm, and an aggravation of the distress you witnessed previous to leaving this city.—The Emperor beat the enemy at St. Dizier on the 27th ult. and gained a victory over Blucher's army consisting of 40,000 men, at Brienna on the 29th ultimo, and on the thirtieth Blucher effected a junction with the army of the prince of Schwartzenburg, computed at 150,000, and the French troops in that quarter not amounting to more than 40,000 men, were compelled to retreat to Troyes, after some considerable loss."

"Paris is in great consternation, and I begin to entertain serious apprehensions for that rich, important and interesting city—three or four very numerous armies being now advancing towards it without the possibility of the French uniting one half their numbers. The Marauding Cossacks have already been within 12 or 15 leagues of the capital. The French, Russian and Prussian Negotiators met at Chatillon upon the Seine, on the 4th inst. and exchanged visits. You can easily imagine our anxiety to know the result of their conferences. I cannot but be afraid that the enemy will make great efforts to take Paris before they will make Peace. It is seriously to be apprehended, that these disastrous events may have a bad influence on our affairs in America; but thank God, we cannot fear that a haughty and insulting enemy will ever menace our capital."

It was reported there some days since that a large English fleet arrived at Port Passage in Spain, but its object is not yet ascertained—20,000 men having been withdrawn from that quarter, which even before did not consist of one half the forces opposed to them by Lord Wellington, I should not wonder if the latter

should make an attack. His inaction has astonished every body. With 60,000 English and Portuguese troops and many Spaniards, which, contrary to report, always continued with him, he has for a long time made no attempt on the French army of 50,000 men now reduced to 30,000!

"The times are pregnant with important events, and the first news you receive from this country after your arrival, must be peculiarly interesting."

Mr. Crawford writes to a gentleman in Bordeaux, under date of Jan. 25.

"I expect the Ministers of Russia will reach the U. S. before you."

January 26.

"There is no business doing here this moment—nothing will sell. The invasion of the country by the enemy in almost every direction has destroyed all confidence and ruined a great many rich and respectable houses in the capital and other places in this empire. The failures at Paris are numerous—there has been none here as yet."

### Translations from the Papers.

PARIS, Feb. 5, 1814.

On the morning of the 4th the Count de Stadion, Count Razumowsky, Lord Castlereagh, and Baron Humbolt, arrived at Chatillon, upon the Seine; where the Duke Vicenza (Caulincourt) had arrived. The first visit had taken place between them, and in the evening the first conferences were had.

### Congress of Belligerents.

Feb. 6—"Yesterday the Duke of Vicenza, (Caulincourt) gave a dinner to Lord Castlereagh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of England; to Lord Cathcart and Lord Aberdeen, Plenipotentiaries to the Congress for England; to Count Stadion, Plenipo. for Austria; to Count Razumowsky, Plenipo. for Russia; and to Count Rumbolt, Plenipo. for Prussia. The negotiations appear to go on with activity."—[Moniteur.

Feb. 9—"Yesterday a Courier from Lord Castlereagh passed through this city on his way from Chatillon, to London, having taken the route of Nantes, Paris and Orleans. In future all the couriers from the English Ministers at the Congress are to pass the same way, as being much the nearest."

PARIS, Feb. 3.

They write from Versailles that a division of the army of Spain [Soult's] arrived there this day; and that tomorrow and the day after they will be followed by a second and third.

Feb. 4—"It was reported here yesterday that an engagement had taken place at Brienne, the first of February; but we decline giving an account of it to our readers as we have not received the particulars."

We have seen this day a great number of military men who lately made a part of the army on the frontier of Spain. They will depart tomorrow for Champagne.

PARIS, Feb. 5.

The entrenchments which have been raised as the barriers of Paris, and this day completed. On the 23d ult. the Emperor and King issued the following patent, confirming the Regency of the Empire in her Majesty the Empress and Queen Maria Louisa.

The Cardinal Maury has issued a mandate, ordering that public prayers be offered to Almighty God for the prosperity of his Majesty's arms, against the invasion of the French territory by the allied powers.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to the Editors of the Boston Chronicle, received yesterday by the Rambler.

BORDEAUX, January 29.

Lord Wellington has made but a progress of 5 leagues since he entered France in 6 months. He lost in the battle of the 14th December from 13 to 15,000 men, and since then has made no move whatever. His army lays in the vicinity of the Aisne, and his movements have been so slow, that Bayonne and the citadel opposite to it on the side the Aisne have been rendered impregnable. He suffers much for want of provisions, and his army is harassed continually by the Basque Gen Harepy, who has raised an army of volunteers among the Basque people, who are the best soldiers in France of 20,000 men. Soult is in so little fear of Wellington, that he has sent off 4000 horse and 12,000 foot from his army, to the north.—His lordship's career is at an end, and we are now in no fear of a visit from him here. Indeed it was never to be feared, from the great extent of the dreary heath and sands, which separates this city from Bayonne.

The Emperor left Paris on the 25th, to put himself at the head of the army in Champagne of 30,000 men. His artillery amounts to 1600 mouths of fire, with which he intends driving the allies out of France; and that a peace is now more probable to be made at Vienna than at Paris, is true. Large reinforcements are pouring into the low countries, which has stopped all progress of the allies in that quarter. If he defeats the allies what will be their situation in their retreat with 13 garrisoned fortresses in their rear, and an enraged populace to harass them?

The famous Lord Castlereagh has arrived at Frankfurt, on his way to Basle, the head quarters of the allies, and the duke of Vicenza, minister

of foreign affairs (Caulincourt) has been well received there—Peace is calculated on by the most intelligent.

The conscription of 1814 is completed. That of the months of 1802 to 1810 is also raised, and another in 1815 has just been called on. There are on average a furnish 30,000 men each—aid to this the remains of the army before, say 30,000—the national guard, and the volunteers, and lastly the levy en masse, and you will find that to conquer France is out of the question. Let us rather suppose that the emperor has used a ruse de guerre, to get the allies into France, when they inclined to come, that he might do their work for them to the best advantage; for the military men think none of those that had the audacity to cross the Rhine, will ever return from whence they came. Public spirit is now what it ought to be, and you may expect to find by the next arrivals that things have changed. We have several failures at Marseilles, Lyons, and Paris, and two or three are daily expected here, which, I fear will be severely felt in the United States. Colonial produce, cotton and potash, will not sell for the duties, money is so scarce, and these failures have thrown every thing into confusion. A prize to the battleship, of Ph. worth a million has arrived at Leghena, and our Consul left this place yesterday to take the charge of her. Six other prizes have been sent into the ports of Brittany. This court grants great indulgence to our prizes, and leaves the whole direction of them to the Consul of the U. States. Mr. Lee told me yesterday that he had no news of our affairs at Paris, but that every thing was to be expected from the talents, dignity and industry of our truly respectable Minister, Mr. Crawford.

### PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Detroit, March 6, 1814.

"I hinted to you in my last letter of a detachment of troops being sent from hence under the command of Captain HOLMES, to pursue some British troops that were on their retreat up the Thames. They were overtaken about 20 miles from the Delaware town; a skirmish ensued, which terminated in favor of our troops; upwards of seventy were taken prisoners, killed and wounded; the residue made a safe retreat. The British force was about 200; some of the prisoners state, that four companies of British troops, together with 300 Indians were on their march to attack Sandwich. If this account is correct we soon expect another engagement. Some days ago a Lieut. Jackson in the British service arrived here with a flag of truce, having dispatched from General Drummond, purporting an enquiry of Baubee's being taken prisoner. This is a mere sham. The officer is yet detained, and what route he will take next is as yet uncertain."

We learn from a credible source that the post of Sandwich, which it appears from the above letter is menaced with an attack, though we think such an event scarcely probable, is perfectly secure; the strength of its fortification and garrison being sufficient to resist any force which it is in the power of the enemy in that quarter to carry against it. Nat. Intel.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Decatur, to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship United States, New London, March 18th.

SIR—I have the honor to forward to you enclosed, a despatch, received by me from Capt. Cappel, the commanding officer of the British squadron before this port, written in reply to an application of mine, for the release of an American seaman detained against his will on board the frigate Statira.

Hiram Thayer, born in the town of Greenwich, in the county of Hampshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, was impressed into the naval service of G. Britain, in the month of August, 1803, and detained ever since. About 6 years ago, when the Statira was put in commission, he was transferred to her, and has been constantly on board her to this day.

I am informed, and in fact it was stated by Capt. Stackpole to Lt. Hamilton, who was charged with the flag, that the late General Lyman, our Consul at London, made application to the Lords Commissioners for the discharge of Thayer, but they were not satisfied with the evidence of his nativity.

John Thayer, the father of Hiram, assures me, that the certificate of the Selectmen, the Town Clerk, and the Minister of Greenwich, were forwarded some time ago to Mr. Mitchell, the resident agent for American prisoners of war at Halifax, but does not know the reason why he was not released then.

The son has written to his father and informed him that on his representing to Capt. Stackpole that he was an American citizen and would not fight against

his country, that Capt. Stackpole told him...

On Monday the 14th inst. John Thayer requested me to allow him a flag to go off to the enemy...

was said to be in the W. Indies—also, an American sloop of war.

P. S. Several of the passengers in the R. States arrived in town at 12 o'clock last night.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, MARCH 31.

In consequence of having to remove the printing office this week, we are under the necessity of issuing half a sheet only, to-day.

A number of advertisements are omitted, which shall appear in our next.

A destructive fire broke out in Norfolk on the 23d inst. The court house and about 20 houses were burnt down.

The senate have not yet taken up the joint resolution from the house on the subject of adjournment.

I am, sir, with the highest consideration, your most obedient and humble servant,

STEPHEN DECATUR.

CAPT. CAPEL'S LETTER REPRODUCED.

His B. M. Ship La Floque off N. London, 14th March, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, together with the certificates of exchange and discharge from Parole...

I regret that it is not in my power to comply with this request in ordering the son of Mr. John Thayer to be discharged from His Majesty's Ship Statura...

I am, sir, with great consideration and respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

THOMAS B. CAPEL, Captain,

Commanding His Britannic Majesty's squadron off New London.

To Com. DECATUR, commanding the U. S. Squadron, N. London.

New Bedford, March 15.

Arrived this evening, the Swedish schr. Carolina, Finley from St. Barts, which she left 23d Jan.

The Comet privateer, it was said, had taken 19 prizes since she left the United States. It was reported that she had manned out several previous to coming into Porto Rico...

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION, &c.

Yesterday arrived at Providence the cartel ship Rising States, from Barbadoes and St. Barts. Left the former 32 days ago, and the latter on the 1st inst.

"ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE."

Captain Talbot, of His Majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of His Majesty's ships off New London.

[Admiral Sir J. B. Warren.]

(COPY)

Bermuda, Feb. 17, 1814.

"The government of this island, as well as the commercial interests, experiencing considerable difficulties by the want of cash and Mr. Stewart, who was lately His Majesty's Consul at New-London, being now here, having offered to procure money from the United States, I am desirous, in order to aid the views of government, as well as to promote mercantile operations, as every facility should be given to the plans of the above-mentioned gentleman, in obtaining the supplies of cash he undertakes; and for this purpose, I have to request that, agreeably to his arrange-

ment, you will be pleased to receive on board His Majesty's ship, under your command, whatever sums of money may be carried alongside by persons whom he will engage; and that you will also forward the same by any of His Majesty's ships, from time to time, coming to this Island...

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN HORLACE WARREN. To Capt. Talbot, of His Majesty's ship Victorious; or the senior officer of His Majesty's ships off New London.

BRITISH GROANS.

A Kingston (Jamaica) paper of Feb. last, after giving a summary account of events in Europe the past year, ends in the following strain respecting this country.

Quitting Europe, where the British arms have recently shown with so pre-eminent a lustre, and directing our view to the transatlantic contest in which we are engaged, sorry are we to say, that, on this theatre, we meet with but little which is not calculated to excite regret and disappointment.

In the outset of this (to Great Britain) humiliating contest, no preparations, it would appear, were deemed necessary: the Americans, and their means of annoyance, were regarded with a blind and fatal contempt, and it was thought, that, terrified at the idea of a war with a powerful and warlike nation, capable by its naval power, of destroying their commerce, annihilating their infant navy, and of bombarding, and rendering defenceless, their maritime cities, they would require but little persuasion to induce them to listen to an accommodation.

But what has been the result of this overweening confidence, and consequent supineness, on the part of the British government? Our naval glory and reputation have suffered by the capture of our men of war—our commerce has sustained the most serious and severe loss—the coasts of our West India islands, but particularly Jamaica, have been infested by swarms of privateers, who have made numerous captures, and, with a daring audacity, encouraged by a knowledge of their defenceless state, threatened and blockaded, as it were, our very ports; our flourishes on the Lakes have been conquered, and the province of Canada invaded and partly overrun.

All those losses have not been owing to a want of promptness and intrepidity in our gallant sailors and soldiers, but by an unaccountable want of energy in the government, in the prosecution of this war, succeeded, we are sorry to add, by the feeble, half, and indecisive operations of our naval force on the American coasts during the most favorable periods of 1813.

Plattsburg March 12. It is with pleasure we inform our readers, that Gen. Wilkinson seems determined to destroy the traitorous intercourse kept up by men who call themselves Americans, with our enemies in Canada; small detachments have been tried without effect, and now strong ones are put in motion.

Col. Clark, marched the 8th instant, with Maj. Bayley, and a detachment of one thousand infantry, and one hundred mounted riflemen, all Green Mountain Boys, to take possession of the frontier, from the Lake east to Connecticut river; and on the 10th inst. another detachment of 300 privateers and sixty dragoons, marched under Major Forsythe, whose name carries terror to the enemy, to guard the lines west of the Lake.

We understand the orders of those officers are to make prisoner every British subject detected within the limits of the U. States, and to apprehend and deliver to the civil authority, for trial and punishment, every American citizen found in Canada.

FRANKLIN, Ten. March 9. We understand that Gen. Jackson has taken up the line of march from Fort Strother in search of the enemy, with a force of about 5000 troops; a force no doubt sufficient to cope with any force the enemy may have. From the movements of the enemy, we may expect to hear of a battle in the course of about two weeks favorable to the American arms.

Public Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence in Shepherd's-Town, on Monday 11th day of April, being Easter Monday, one excellent eight day Clock and case, an excellent riding gig and harness, two Stoves, Pot, Kettles, Tables, and perhaps Beds and Bedding, an excellent Cow that will give in a few days, a stock of excellent scalded muttons to enumerate. At the same time and place will be offered the House and Lot on the main street of said Town in which the Subscriber now resides, and an out Lot, under a good fence. Six months credit will be given for all sums above three dollars, except the House and Lot.

WILLIAM KAIN.

March 30.

Blank Attachments FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

SIX CENTS REWARD

For apprehending and bringing home Frederick T. Harrison, an apprentice to the Watch Making and Silver Smith Business, nineteen years of age, about five feet eight inches high, slender build, had on and took with him a dark blue coat, striped waistcoat, corded pantaloons, a cap that nearly new, two shirts, and a pair of blue-clothing. I gave the above described person a mission to go to Winchester, on particular business the 23d inst. he has not thought proper to return. I will therefore give the above reward for bringing him back again, but no thanks no charges.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Charles Town, March 30.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Election will be held at the Court House in Charles Town, on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing two fit persons to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next general Assembly of Virginia.

A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff, March 30.

ATTENTION!

THE company commanded by Capt. Tates, is ordered to parade at Bond's Mill, on the second Saturday in April next, precisely at 11 o'clock A. M.

March 31.

CANADA BLACK

WILL stand to cow & mare this season at the Avon Mills, from the first of April until the first of July next, at the low rate of Four Dollars per season, Two Dollars, cash, the single pair, and Six Dollars for insuring a foal—the money for the season to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal.

CANADA BLACK is rising five years old, full 16 hands high, has a star on his forehead, and well calculated for the harness. He was got by the celebrated horse Canada Black, that stood in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and his dam was an Esopus mare. A further account of his pedigree is deemed unnecessary, as his appearance will recommend him to all impartial judges. Good attendance will be given but no responsibility for accidents.

JACOB MUSSELMAN, Jefferson County, March 24.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his stud horse Orion, are requested to pay their respective accounts to Mr. Henry Hanks, in Charles Town, by the 15th of April next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an officer for collection without respect to persons.

SAMUEL FISHER, March 24.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town and its vicinity, that they have commenced the above business nearly opposite James S. Lane's store, where they intend carrying it on in all its various branches. Any person who may favor them with their custom, may depend on its being done in the best and most fashionable style.

GARR & HULL, Shepherd's-Town, March 24.

20 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS some villain or villain entered the subscribers nursery, near Charlestown, some time last week, and stole therefrom a number of valuable young fruit trees, and also conspired his injury to the nursery, by knocking down the new gates—I hereby offer a reward of twenty dollars to any person who will give me information so that the perpetrator or perpetrators may be brought to punishment. All persons are hereby cautioned against going through or creating the enclosure of the nursery abovementioned on any pretence whatever, as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. And I will also give a reward of five dollars to any person who will give me information of such trespassers having been committed.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, March 24.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN up by the Subscriber, living in Smith field, Jefferson County, Va. on the first inst. a Stray Mare, mixed with some white hair, a star in her forehead, and white on the nose—no other mark perceptible—supposed to be 6 years old. Appraised to 25 Dollars.

LUCAS S. GIBBS, March 24.

FOR SALE,

Two likely negro women, From 16 to 20 years of age, accustomed to house work—they are healthy and sound. For terms apply to the subscriber near the burnt Mill Jefferson County.

JOHN PERRY, March 24.

Rifle and Rock Powder, Wrought and Cut Nails,

For sale at the subscribers store in Charles-Town.

JOHN CARLISLE, March 3.

25 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, a bound boy, to the Weaving Business, named GEORGE ANKREM—he is about 5 feet 5 inches high, short curly hair, of a redish complexion, his clothing when he went away was a green pair of pantaloons, mixed frock coat, fine hat, and fine shoes. The above reward will be paid to any one that takes up the said runaway, but no thanks or charges.

ARTHUR RUSSELL, March 17.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.—Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All letters addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Creighton, commanding the U. S. Brig Rattlesnake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

WILMINGTON, N. C. March 9th, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to announce to you the arrival of the U. S. Brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, under my command, after a cruise of eight weeks. The Enterprize joined me yesterday, having separated on the 25th ult. to avoid capture, both vessels being closely pursued by a frigate or raze.

By the enclosed report from Lieut. Renshaw, you will perceive the chase continued 70 hours, during which time it was under the necessity of lightening his vessel by throwing overboard his guns, cutting away his anchors, and starting his waters. This is the third time we have been chased by superior force, and in every instance the good fortune of the Enterprize has been wonderfully manifested.

In obedience to your instructions of the 2d of January, after leaving the U. States, I passed to the eastward of Bermuda, and having reached the latitude of 18 deg. 56 min. N. and long. 63 deg. 28 min. W. I bore up, and on the 29th Jan. made the Island of Anegada and Virgin Gorda, thence by St. Thomas down the north sides of Porto Rico and St. Domingo, through the windward passage, along the north side of Jamaica, round the west end of Cuba, through the Florida passage, and so to this place.

In the windward passage we were chased by a frigate and narrowly escaped capture. For the preservation of one and perhaps both vessels, I was under the necessity of separating, but was joined again by the Enterprize off Cape Antonio on the 14th February, conformably to previous arrangement.

On the 10th of February we were again chased by a line of battle ship, but outstripped her with great ease. The same vessel, which we learnt to be the Bedford, 74, pursued the Enterprize, when on her way to join me off Cape Antonio, for nine hours; the latter escaped by a maneuver at night.

I should have continued to cruise on the ground you recommended, but was continually taken from the station by vessels it became my duty to pursue, as well as the prospect of falling in with a convoy that had passed the Havana about eight or ten days previous to my appearing off that place.

I have the honor to enclose you a list of vessels captured and spoken during the cruise; among the former you will perceive the private armed schooner Mars, of 15 guns, and 75 men. This capture afforded me the most satisfaction, as she belonged to that nest of pirates commonly called Providence privateers. She is a fine vessel built in Baltimore, and well calculated for public service, should government require a vessel of her class.—Another privateer was in company with her, but night had so far advanced it was impossible for me to prevent her escape.

The Mars having taken us at first for English brigs, between 20 and 30 of her men took to her boats and landed on the Florida shore to avoid impressment; notwithstanding she ranged up along side of the Enterprize with tompons out and raising her guns. Lieut. Renshaw ignorant of the circumstance of any of her men having left her, gave her a broadside, which killed two and wounded two others of her crew. Lieut. Renshaw's conduct was perfectly correct; it was the indolent and ridiculous parade of the commander of the privateer that

caused this unnecessary bloodshed. At the same time the Mars struck, we took possession of the schooner Eliza, from Nassau, New-Providence, bound to Pensacola, laden with salt. In passing the prize I hailed Lieutenant Gamble, who had her in charge, and directed him to scuttle the vessel and out away her masts, take to the boat he had along side and join the Enterprize then in pistol shot of him. The wind and current having set us close in with the Florida shore, I was under the necessity of working to windward, and directed the Enterprize to do the same as soon as possible. A light was shown from the Rattlesnake, rockets thrown and false fires occasionally burnt during the night to point out our situation to the other vessels. At 2 A. M. the Enterprize joined me and at day light the Mars, but from the extreme darkness of the night the Eliza was lost sight of about 8 in the evening and has not been seen since: all the following day was spent in search of her, but without success. At noon by observation I found we had drifted a degree and a half to the northward of the place where we made the capture. From the state of the weather immediately after I spoke the Eliza it became necessary for all the other vessels to work off shore, and Lieut. Gamble must have been sensible of the necessity of doing the same with the vessel under his charge; and as he had six men and plenty of water and provisions I hourly look for him at this place, or expect to hear of his arrival at Savannah. After removing the prisoners from the Mars, I intended to have turned to windward again and remain a few days off the Cat Keys; but at 4 P. M. discovered a ship which we gave chase to, and which ultimately led us through the passage. It being now out of my power to get to windward, I shaped a course to the northward and eastward with a strong gale from the southward and westward, in hopes of meeting with some straggling vessels of the convoy, and having proceeded as far in this direction as I thought my instructions would authorize, without seeing a single sail, I altered my course to the westward.

The Rattlesnake has been under her topsails the greater part of the cruise, except when in chase, or avoiding superior force.

Lieut. Renshaw has rendered me every assistance, and has discharged his duty with zeal and ability. The Enterprize is as gallant a little vessel as ever floated—at the same time one of the dulliest in point of sailing; she has escaped capture to be sure, but altogether by good fortune and the great exertions of my officers and men. I assure you, sir, she has caused me much anxiety and uneasiness from that particular alone. On board both brigs are about 70 prisoners, among them is a midshipman and nine men belonging to the frigate Belvidera. The Rattlesnake will require some repairs, but all I believe can be done by our own carpenters; her mainmast head is badly sprung, and will have to be fished, and the upper part of her stem has worked loose in consequence of the shortness of the scarf, and the very careless manner in which it was bolted; but rest assured, sir, she shall be ready for sea with all possible despatch.

I am happy to add the officers and men of both brigs have enjoyed the highest health; not a single death having taken place on board either vessel. I regret being obliged to return so soon, but as it became necessary I trust it will meet your approbation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, your obedient and very humble servant,

JNO. O. CREIGHTON.

Hon. WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Renshaw, commanding the U. S. Brig Enterprize, to Lieut. Creighton, dated

U. S. Brig Enterprize, Cape Fear River, N. C. 7th March, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to acquaint you with the arrival at this anchorage of the United States brig Enterprize under my command. The enemy's frigate that caused the separation of the two brigs Rattlesnake and Enterprize, on the morning of the 25th ultimo, continued in chase of the latter vessel for upwards of 70 hours; during which time she was repeatedly within 2 1/2 miles; and on the

morning of the 27th in a calm, observed The enemy making preparations for the hoisting out of her boats. To a light breeze springing up at this time from the S. W. which brought the Enterprize to windward, alone in to be attributed our escape of this day; the frigate being with in gun shot at the time. In the early part of the chase, by the advice and wishes of all my officers, as the only alternative left us, the sheet anchor and 15 of our guns were thrown overboard to lighten the brig. Be assured sir, that this painful measure was not resorted to, until almost every prospect of escape had left us, and the evident benefits arising from what little we had lightened her by the pumping out of the salt water. In the chase I made the private signal of the day, as also No. 828 from signal book, to the stranger, which were not answered.

I have the honor to be most respectfully sir, your obedient servant.

JAMES RENSHAW.

Lieut. JOHN O. CREIGHTON, Commanding U. S. Brig Rattlesnake.

Continuation of Foreign News, received by the Rambler.

PARIS, January 25.

His majesty is to breakfast at Chateau Thierry and arrive this evening at Chalons sur-Marne. The camp which had been formed at Nogent sur-Seine raised the 18th, and carried forward to Arcis sur-Aube, where it still continued the 21st; it was rumored that his majesty had arrived there with a considerable corps of troops, and it was believed, that they were going to march immediately to meet the enemy. All the troops were in the highest spirits. We are assured that his excellency the duke of Bassano is to set out this evening to join his majesty at his head quarters.

JANUARY 26.

The London papers received this morning in Paris, announce that the negotiations between Denmark and Sweden are broken off; that the armistice had been denounced, and that hostilities were renewed on the 6th of Jan.

FEBRUARY 3.

They write from Versailles that a division of the army of Spain (Soult's) arrived there this morning; and that to-morrow and the day after, they will be followed by a second and third.

FEBRUARY 4.

It was reported here yesterday, that an engagement had taken place at Brienne the 1st of Feb. but we decline giving an account of it to our readers as we have not received the particulars.

WE HAVE SEEN THIS DAY, a great number of military men who lately made a part of the army on the frontier of Spain. They will depart to-morrow for Champsign.

The army continues to manoeuvre, and to second with an unexampled zeal the movements conceived and ordered by his majesty to profit by the first successes gained by our arms. It has marched to form a junction at Arcis upon the Aube, with the troops placed in that position under the orders of the marshal the duke of Treviso. During these operations, we see reinforcements destined to rejoin the army, arrive and depart every day.—Yesterday the first division of infantry of the troops which were expected from Spain had arrived at Versailles. The second division is but a day's march behind. The third is near the second.—Beside this beautiful reserve of infantry, the division of cavalry commanded by general Greilhrad, advances by forced marches. It is at this moment upon the Loire, and takes the same direction as the divisions of infantry.

From the other side, regiments come from Catalonia, enter successively, every day into Lyons—and augment the corps d'armee already considerable, within the walls of that city, and will soon be in a state to assist, in an advantageous manner, in the measures of general defence, which are wonderfully developed to our sight.

A traveller who has passed Burgundy, through almost its whole length, and who has just arrived at Paris, has given us details of the manner in which that beautiful and unhappy province is now treated by the enemy.

They have laid waste Bresson, and the environs of Macon and Chalons. They follow the same course in the Cote-D'Or.

They demand, without distinction, contributions from towns and villages.—They have demanded two millions from the single town of Dijon.

They arrived at Semur the 25th. They quartered upon the inhabitants, and indulged in every excess. With sabre and pistol in hand, they compelled the housekeepers to give them whatever they wished. They even made it a crime not to understand German. They committed excesses against the municipal corps; and even struck many of its members. They have pillaged many houses of the most distinguished men. The damage is estimated at more than 100,000 crowns. They finished by laying a heavy contribution, and set out on the 27th for Mouchard.

Their entrance into this little town has been signalled by insults to the proprietors, and a great part of the inhabitants. They went into the house of madame de Buffon, a grand daughter of the celebrated Buffon. It was there that the great man composed his immortal works. It was his happiness to embellish the place of his retreat. The gardens were curious, and eagerly visited by strangers. The plantations were admirable; but the enemy have overwhelmed the whole.—Finally, after having done all the mischief that was in their power, they approached Troyes. We believe that here they have terminated their movement, having been apprised that the emperor had quitted Paris to put himself at the head of the army.

NOTE.

The Paris Monitor of the 20th of Jan. contains copies of the correspondence which had taken place between the minister of France and the prince Metternich in regard to the negotiation which it seems is since commenced.

The following note of the Baron de Saint-Aignan, under date of the 9th November, states the basis proposed by the allies, to which Napoleon acceded.

NOTE.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 9, 1813.

M. de Count de Metternich informs me, that the circumstances which have brought me to the head quarters of the emperor of Austria render it proper to make me the medium of reporting to his majesty the emperor the answer to his proposition made through the Count de Merfeldt. M. the Count de Metternich, and M. the Count de Neessrode, have requested me to say:

That the coalesced powers were bound to each other by indissoluble ties, in which their force consisted, and from which they would never sever.

That the reciprocal engagements which they had contracted precluded them from making any peace other than a general peace:

That at the time of the congress at Prague an expectation of a continental peace was indulged inasmuch as circumstances did not allow time to make arrangements for a more comprehensive treaty, but since that the intentions of all the allied powers, as well as those of England, are known; and it is now useless to think of an armistice or of a negotiation which has not for its first principle a general peace: That the allied sovereigns were unanimously agreed, (unanimement d'accord) that France ought to preserve its power and its preponderance in its integrity, (dans son integrite) confining itself within its natural boundaries, which are the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees.

That the principle of the independence of Germany was a condition sine qua non; that, therefore, France must renounce, not merely the influence which a powerful state may obtain over one of inferior force, but every claim to sovereignty over Germany; that, besides it was conformable to the position which his majesty had himself laid down in saying that it was proper that great powers should be separated by states less formidable.

That on the side of the Pyrenees, the independence of Spain, and the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty, were equally a condition sine qua non.

That Austria should have a frontier in Italy, which might be settled by negotiation; that the boundaries of Piedmont must be a subject of discussion, as well as the general state of Italy; it being all the while understood that this country as well as Germany should be governed in a