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To all whom these presents may come, or in any wise concern:

Be it known and made manifest, That we the subscribers believing that an association for the purpose of raising a fund to assist the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants in the purchase and sale of such articles as they respectively raise, make, manufacture, or deal in, will materially tend to bring into active operation the resources of this fertile part of Virginia, and to encourage the spirit of improvement and enterprize in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, by affording to all such, occasional facilities in the prosecution of their business, as their circumstances may require, do hereby associate and form ourselves into a company to be called "*The Jefferson company of Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants*;" and do hereby agree, that the following articles of this our association, shall be fundamental ones, and that they shall not be altered, except by the consent of two thirds in number of the stockholders, who shall own at least three-fourths of the stock of said company.

Article 1st. The capital stock may consist of three hundred thousand dollars, in money of the United States of America, and shall be divided into six thousand shares of fifty dollars each; three thousand of which shares shall be offered for sale at such time and place as the managers herein after named, or a majority of them, may direct: *Provided*, that twenty days notice at least be given, in the paper printed in Charlestown, of the time and place when books will be opened for the purpose aforesaid. The amount of the shares subscribed for, shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers, into the hands of the managers herein after named, either in Gold or Silver, or in Notes of some one of the Banks of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, or the District of Columbia, in the following manner, to wit: dollars on each share shall be paid at the time of subscribing to these articles, and the next payment on each share shall be dollars: The time and place for making such payment to be made known by the managers, by giving at least twenty days notice, in the paper printed in Charles-Town: And the residue of the amount due on each share shall be paid in instalments as the managers herein after named, or their successors, shall, from time to time, require: provided, that no one instalment after the payment before mentioned shall exceed five dollars on each share; and at least thirty days notice shall be given, in the newspaper printed in Charles-Town, of the time when such instalment shall be required. The remaining three thousand shares shall be disposed of at such time and in such manner as the managers, for the time being, shall direct and appoint.

Article 2d. The following persons are hereby constituted and appointed managers of the said company and shall continue to direct the affairs of the said institution until their successors shall be duly elected as herein provided, viz.

Article 3d. Should any vacancy at any time happen in the board of managers, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the remaining managers, for the time being, shall elect a manager to fill such vacancy, until the next election: And on the first Monday in September next, and on the same day in every year succeeding, a general meeting of the stockholders shall be holden in the town of Charles-Town, for the purpose of electing thirteen managers for the ensuing year; and the said managers, thus elected, shall, at their first meeting, to be held on the first following Thursday after such election in each year, choose a President: *Provided*, that in case it should happen at any time, that an election of managers should not be made upon any day when, pursuant to these articles, it might to have been made, it shall be lawful on any day thereafter, to hold and make an election of managers, in such manner as the managers for the time being, or a majority of them, may direct and appoint.

Article 4th. No person shall be eligible as a manager unless he shall be a citizen of the United States, and a stockholder to the amount of at least fifty shares: And there shall always be eight at least of the managers residents of the county of Jefferson, and no director of any bank shall, at the same time, be a manager of this company.

Article 5th. Stockholders shall vote at all elections for managers by ballot only, either in person or by proxy; and the number of votes to which each shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold.

Article 6th. For the well ordering and conducting of elections, the managers shall, previously thereto, appoint three stockholders (not being managers) to be judges of the elections, who shall conduct and regulate the same. They shall determine whether the persons voted for are duly qualified to be elected managers, and after the conclusion of the ballot, shall decide and declare who are elected managers for the ensuing year.

Article 7th. The managers shall have power to appoint one or more clerks, and such other officers, as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the company, and allow to the president, clerks, and other officers, for their services, such compensation, and require from the clerks and others, such security, for their good behaviour, as they may think reasonable and proper. The managers and president, or any four managers, in the absence of the president, shall be competent to the renewal of paper previously discounted, and in all other cases a majority of the managers shall be required to transact any business of the association. In case of the sickness, or necessary absence of the President, his place may be supplied by any manager whom he, by writing under his hand, may appoint for that purpose, or in case of his not making such appointment, the board may appoint one of their number president to act during his absence, and the managers for the time being, shall always be competent to act until successors shall be duly elected. In case of the death, resignation, or removal of the president, the managers for the time being, shall appoint, from their number, one person to fill the vacancy, who shall hold the office during the remainder of the term for which his predecessor was elected.

Article 8th. The business of the company shall be transacted in some convenient place within the town of Charles-Town, or at any other place which may be appointed by two thirds of the managers.

Article 9th. The managers for the time being, or a majority of them, shall have power to make and prescribe such rules, regulations, bye-laws, and ordinances, as to them shall appear needful and proper, touching the management and disposition of the stock, property, estate, and effects of the said company, and touching the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks, and servants, employed therein, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of said company.

Article 10th. All bonds, bills, notes and every contract and engagement on behalf of the association for the payment of money, shall be signed by the president, and countersigned or attested by the chief clerk of the association, and the funds of the association shall in no case be held responsible for any contract or engagement whatever, unless the same shall be so signed, and countersigned, or attested, as aforesaid.

Article 11th. The books, papers, correspondence and funds of the association, shall at all times be subject to the inspection of the board of managers.

Article 12th. The stock of this association shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules as shall be instituted, in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the same; but no assignment or transfer shall be valid or effectual, until such assignment or transfer shall be entered or registered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the managers, nor shall any stockholder be capable of assigning or transferring his, her, or their stock in the said association, until all notes and debts of whatever nature, due, or that hereafter may become due to the said association from such stockholder; either as drawer or endorser of any note or bill, or otherwise, shall be first paid and discharged; and it is further expressly agreed and declared, that any stockholder who shall transfer, in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in this association to any other person or persons whatever, shall thereupon cease to be a member of this association; and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this association, shall thereupon become and be a member of this association, according to these articles.

Article 13th. It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared to be the object and intention of those who associate under the name and firm of "*The Jefferson Company of Farmers, Mechanics, and Merchants*," that the company (exclusive of dividends to be made in the manner herein after mentioned) shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the said company; and that no person who shall or may deal with this company, or to whom they shall or may become in any wise indebted, shall, on any pretence whatever, have recourse against the separate property of any present or future member of this company, or against their persons, except the officers and servants of said company, in regard to the faithful discharge of their respective duties in the conduct of their affairs and administration of the funds of said company; but all persons accepting any bond, bill, or note, or other contract of this company, signed by the president, and countersigned by the chief clerk of the company for the time being, or dealing with it in any other manner whatsoever, thereby respectively give credit to the said joint stock or property of the said company and thereby respectively disavow the having recourse on any pretence whatever, to the person or separate property of any present or future member of this company, excepting in the cases specially provided for in these articles: And all suits to be brought against this company, (if any shall be) shall be brought against the president for the time being: And in case of his death or removal from office, pending any such suit against him, measures shall be taken, at the expence of the company, for substituting his successor in office as a defendant, so that persons having demands upon the company may not be prejudiced or delayed by that event; or if the person suing shall go on against the person first named as defendant, (notwithstanding his death or removal from office) this company shall take no advantage, by writ of error or otherwise, of such proceedings on that account: And all recoveries had in manner aforesaid, shall be conclusive on the company, so far as to render the company's joint stock or property liable thereby, and no further: And the company shall immediately pay the amount of such recovery out of their joint stock, and no other.

Article 14th. It shall be the duty of the managers, as soon as they may deem it expedient, to declare a dividend of profits, and every half year thereafter shall make and declare such dividends of profits as they may deem proper. But no dividend shall be declared, except by a majority of all the managers. If any stockholder shall fail to pay up the several instalments upon his subscriptions as herein before directed, his interest, upon such instalment as he may have paid, shall cease, as to him, and remain for the use and benefit of the other members of this association.

Article 15th. If the managers of this company, shall, at any time, wilfully and knowingly make or declare any dividend which shall impair the said capital stock, all the managers present at the making or declaring of said dividend, and consenting thereto, shall be liable, in their individual capacities, to the company, for the amount or proportion of said capital stock, so divided by said managers; and each manager who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented to the making of said dividend, and shall be liable, in their individual capacities, to the company for the amount or proportion of said capital stock, so divided by the said managers, and each manager, who shall be present at the making or declaring such dividend, shall be deemed to have consented thereto; unless he shall immediately enter in writing, his dissent on the minutes of the proceedings of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders, that such dividend has been declared.

Article 16th. The managers named in the second article, and the president and managers hereafter to be appointed, from time to time, shall have power, for the use of said company, to purchase, erect or rent, such buildings as may be necessary; to borrow money whenever, in their opinion, the objects of association can be thereby promoted, and to give therefor, notes, bills, receipts or other evidences of debt; to loan the money of the company, on real or personal security, to such persons as they may think proper, in such manner and on such terms as in their opinion will best encourage the agricultural and manufacturing interests of this part of the country; and to loan to any stockholder on a pledge of stock of the said company, any sum not exceeding three fourths of the amount actually paid on the stock so pledged; *Provided*, that the whole amount of the debts which the company shall at any time owe, either by bond, bill, note, or other contract, ever and above the monies then actually deposited with the company, and in the hands of the clerk, shall not exceed three times the sum of the capital stock subscribed and actually paid to the managers: and in case of such excess, the president, managers, and chief clerk, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in their natural and private capacities; but this shall not be construed to exempt any real or personal estate, which the company may hold, from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess: But such of the said managers who may have been absent when such excess was contracted, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted, may respectively exonerate themselves, from being so liable, by giving immediate notice of the facts, and of their absence or dissent, to the stockholders, at their next general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

Article 17th. The President and managers shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders for purposes relative to the concerns of the company, giving at least thirty days notice in the newspaper printed in Charles-Town: A number of stockholders, not less than twenty, who, together, shall be proprietors of five hundred shares, shall have power to call a like general meeting, for the like purposes, giving the like notice.

Article 18th. The president and managers may apply, in behalf of the company, for an act of incorporation, and agree to such terms for the purpose of obtaining the same, as to them shall appear reasonable.

Article 19th. This association shall continue without limitation. But nevertheless the proprietors of two thirds of the capital stock of the company, may, by their concurrent votes at a general meeting, to be called for that purpose, dissolve the same at any period: *Provided*, that notice of such meeting and its objects, shall be published in two or more newspapers, printed nearest to the place, where the business of the company is transacted, for at least three months successively, previous to the time appointed for such meeting.

Article 20th. On the dissolution of this company, whenever the same shall be determined on, effectual measures shall be immediately taken by the president and managers then in office, for closing all the concerns of the company, and for dividing the capital and profits which may remain, among the stockholders, in proportion to their respective interests.

Pursuant to public notice, a number of citizens met at Fulton's Hotel on Saturday the 4th instant, when it was unanimously agreed that the gentlemen, whose names are under written, be appointed a committee to meet at Fulton's Hotel on Saturday the 18th instant, to inspect the aforesaid "articles of association," and adopt a substitute or make such alterations as may in their judgment seem proper, together with arrangements for carrying the same into effect.

John Dixon,	Smith Slaughter,
Nathaniel Craghill,	W. W. Lane,
David Humphreys,	Richard Baylor,
John Grove,	Z. Buckmaster,
M. Ranson,	William Tate,
Roger Humphreys,	Edmund Downey,
Samuel Russell,	Wm. Little,
John Yates,	Elijah Chamberlain,
Wm. P. Craghill,	Wm. Cameron,
A. Willett,	R. C. Lee,
P. Daugherty,	Wm. Grove,
R. Worthington,	Robert Avis.
Matthew Frame,	

Charles-Town, June 9.

COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of

GOODS,

bought at *depress'd* prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Banks were hard run for money—and just before the late general blockade—Since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Seaport Towns. Notwithstanding, all this, you will come quick shall positively have cheap goods.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 26, 1814.

N. B. A few barrels No. 1 New Herrings Baltimore Inspection.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm in Washington County, Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, on the 9th day of May last, a Dark Roan Mare, about 14 hands high, 7 years old last spring, her near fore foot white, a short switch tail, trots and paces; she is a little dish faced, if branded not recollected. Also, a young Bay Mare, two years old in April last, about fifteen and a half hands high, a large star in her forehead, and her two hind feet white, also a small white spot on the side of her off foot, near the hoof, a small feather across each jaw, a dark list along her back, docked, but not branded.—Whosoever takes up said estrays, so that the owner gets them again, shall have a reward of ten dollars, and if brought home all reasonable expences paid, by

BENJAMIN DUVAL.

June 9, 1814.

The Editor of the *Winchester Gazette*, is requested to insert the above three times and forward his account to this office for payment.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers will have a new CARDING MACHINE in operation by the 1st of June next, at their Mill on the Marsh Run, two miles from Shepherd's Town, on the road leading from thence to Martinsburgh, where wool will be carded with neatness and expedition—Persons coming from a distance can have their wool to take home with them, if they wish it. The wool must be well washed, and all the burs, sticks and tags taken off before it is sent to the Machine—likewise, no matted wool must be sent—the wool must be greased with about one pound of soft grease to ten pounds of wool. The owners must send a cloth large enough to wrap up the rolls in. Every attention will be paid to have the wool well carded.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
MARTIN BILLMIRE.

May 26.

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers inform the public that their CARDING MACHINE, at the Mill (formerly Seibert's) in Berkeley County, within one mile of Smithfield, on the road leading from Smithfield to Darkesville, is in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool. All wool sent to the machine must be well picked and cleaned, and one pound of clean grease sent for every ten pounds of wool. The machine will be attended by a person acquainted with the business, and those sending their wool may depend on having it well done.

SEIBERT & M'CREAY.

May 26. 4w*

Double Flint Glass,

JUST OPENED.

QUART, PINT, HALF PINT, GILL and HALF GILL, } TUMBLERS.
QUART, PINT and HALF PINT, } DECANTERS.

WINE GLASSES, BOWLS, PITCHERS, &c.

As they are scarce those that want had better apply immediately.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town. April 16, 1814.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE Partnership conducted in this place, between *James Brown & Thomas Brown*, under the firm of *James Brown, & Co.* having on the 17th inst. dissolved by agreement, all those indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to James Brown, who is authorised to settle all claims for or against the said concern.

JAMES BROWN,
THOMAS BROWN.

Shepherd's-Town, May 26, 1814.

THE business in future will be carried on at the old stand adjoining the Globe Tavern by

JAMES BROWN.

May 26.

☞ OBSERVE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ immediately,

Several Journeymen,

who are competent to carry on the CHAIR and SPINNING WHEEL Making Business, to whom will be given constant employ and the best wages

MATTHEW WILSON.

Charles-Town, May 12, 1814.

BARK WANTED.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR

Chesnut, Spanish, and Black Oak Bark,

delivered in Shepherd's-Town, (at Mr. John Kearsley's tan-yard) by John Jackson or the subscriber.

JOHN B. HENRY.

May 12, 1814.

Mr. John Taylor,

SIR—As you are not a resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and have no agent or attorney within the same, we hereby, and in this mode give you notice, that on Wednesday the 29th of June next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon, we shall proceed, at the Globe-Tavern, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas James, in Shepherd's-Town, in the said Commonwealth, under a commission *from the* Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, in the said Commonwealth, to take the depositions of Col. Joseph Swearingen, Joseph M'Murran, Daniel Buckles, George Reynolds, jun. Jesse Cook and William Taylor, whose depositions, when taken, we shall offer as testimony in the suit revived therein, in our names as complainants, and now depending, and in which you the said John Taylor, and the heirs and representatives of Lee Taylor, deceased, to wit, Fanny Taylor his widow, and John Marshall Taylor, Charles William Taylor, Rawleigh Colston Taylor, Howell Tapscott Taylor, and Allen Griffin Taylor, by the said Fanny, their mother and guardian, ad Litem, are Defendants.

JOHN HARSHA, and
CHRISTIAN HARSHA,
Executors of Isaac Harsha, deceased.

May 26, 1814. 5w*

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from *Ferdinand de Fairfax*, dated the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of *Jefferson*, to William Byrd Page, and the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from said Fairfax to *John D. Orr*: The subscriber, being the surviving trustee named in the said deed, will offer for sale, by public auction, for ready money, on the premises, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, very valuable seats for water works, on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, with about 20 acres of land, adjacent to the upper end of a tract of land, also conveyed by said deed of trust, called Samuel Spencer's tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off or to be laid off, as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages—a considerable portion of which is rich low grounds, and very heavily timbered, and the seats for water works are supposed to be equal to almost any on the river.

A conveyance of all the right and title of said Ferdinando Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser.

JOHN M'PHERSON, *Trustee.*

May 5, 1814. t.d.s.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Viginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil; at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a threshing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

March 10, 1814. tf.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1814. [No. 326.

FOREIGN.

Continuation of News received in Boston, via Halifax.

DECREE OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

Thursday, April 14.—The Senate, deliberating on the Proposal of the Provisional Government, after having heard the report of a committee of seven members, decree as follow:

The Senate commits the provisional Government of France to his royal highness the Count d'Artois, under the title of Lieut. General of the Kingdom, until Louis Stanislau Xavier de France shall have accepted the Constitutional Charter.

The Senate resolves, that the decrees of this day, concerning the Provisional government of France, shall be presented this evening by the Senate in a body to his royal highness the Count d'Artois,

(Signed)
The PRINCE of BENEVENTE, *President.*
Count DE VALANCE, } *Secretaries.*
Count DE PASTORET, }

The Senate immediately proceeded to the Palace to present the Decree to Monsieur. They were presented by the Prince of Benevente, its President—who thus addressed his Royal Highness;

Monseigneur—The senate brings to your royal highness the offering of its most respectful submission.—it has invited the return of your august house to the throne of France. Too well instructed by the present and the past, it desires in common with the nation, forever to found the royal authority on a just division of power and public liberty, which are the only securities of the happiness and liberty of all.

Monseigneur—The senate in the moments of public joy, obliged to remain apparently more calm in the limits of its duties, is not less a partaker in the universal sentiments of the people.—Your royal highness will rend in our hearts through the reserve of our language—each of us, as a Frenchman, has joined in those feelings and profound emotions which have accompanied you, ever since your entrance into the capital of your ancestors, and which are still more lively under the roof of this palace, to which hope and joy are at length returned with a descendant of St. Louis and Henry IV.

For myself, my Lord, allow me to congratulate myself on being the organ of the senate, which has chosen me to be the interpreter of its sentiment to your royal highness.—The senate, knowing my attachment to its members has been pleased to reserve for me, a delightful and honorable moment. The most delightful in fact, are those in which we approach your royal highness, to renew to you the expressions of our respect and our love.

ANSWER OF THE COUNT D'ARTOIS.

"*Gentlemen*—I have acquainted myself with the Constitutional Act which recals to the Throne of France, the King, my august Brother. I have not received from him the power to accept the Constitution; but I know his sentiments and his principles, and I do not fear to be disavowed by him, when I assure you in his name, that he will admit the basis of it. The King, in declaring that he would maintain the actual form of government, has then acknowledged that the Monarchy ought be balanced by a Representative Government, divided into two Houses—these two Houses (Chambers) are the Senate and House of the Deputies of the Departments; that the taxes shall be freely granted by the representatives of the nation; public and private liberty secured, the freedom of the press respected, under the restrictions necessary for public order and tranquility; (the liberty of worship guaranteed—that property shall be inviolable and sacred, the Ministers responsible, liable to be accused and prosecuted by the Representatives of the Nation.

"That the Judges shall be for life, the Judicial power independent; no one being liable to be tried by any other than his natural Judges; that the public debts shall be guaranteed, the pensions, dignities, military honors, shall be preserved, as well as the new and ancient nobility, the Legion of Honor maintained; the King will fix its insignia; that every Frenchmen shall be capable of military and civil employments, that no individual can be called to account for his opinions and his votes, and that the sale of national estate shall be irrevocable.

"These, Gentlemen, are, it seems to me, the basis which are essential and necessary to insure all rights, trace all duties, secure the continuation of all existing institutions, (*assurer toutes les existences,*) and guarantee for future situation, (*notre avenir.*")

After this discourse, his Royal Highness added—"I thank you in the name of the King Brother, for the share you have had in the return of our legitimate Sovereign, and for having thus secured the happiness of France, for which the King and all his family are ready to sacrifice their blood.—There can be no longer any difference of sentiments among us; we must no more recall the past; we must from hence forward be a nation of brothers. During the time that I shall have the power in my hands, which time I hope will be very short, I shall employ all my efforts in laboring for the public happiness.

One of the members of the Senate crying out—he is a true descendant of Henry IV—

"His blood (said Monsieur) really flows in my veins—I should wish to have his talents, but I am sure of having his heart and his love for the French."

After the Senate had retired, the members of the Legislative Body who were in Paris, and such as have eagerly repaired hither, were admitted to an audience.

Mr. Felix Falcon, the Vice President, spoke as follows:—

"My Lord—The long misfortunes which have oppressed France have at last reached their period. The throne will now again be filled by the descendants of that good Henry whom the French people are proud and delighted to call their own; and the Legislative Body is happy in expressing this day to your Royal Highness, the joy and the hopes of the nation.

The deep wounds of our country cannot be healed but by the tutelary concurrence of the will of all. *No more divisions*, your Royal Highness has said at the first step you took into this capital; It was worthy of your Royal Highness to pronounce those sweet sounds, which have already re-echoed in every heart."

The Count d'Artois made an affectionate reply; and assured the Legislators that the King would soon arrive among them.—"I congratulate you, gentlemen, on your courageous resistance to tyranny, while there was still danger in it.—At present we are all Frenchmen"

The speech was followed by universal acclamations.—[*Moniteur, April* 14.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracted from the Register of the Conservative Senate of Wednesday, April 6.

The Conservative Senate deliberating upon the plan of the Constitution, presented to it by the Provisional Government, in execution of the Act of the Senate of the 1st inst.

After having heard the report of a special Commission of seven members decrees as follow:

Art. 1. The French Government is monarchical, and hereditary, from male to male, in order of primogeniture.

2. The French people call freely to the throne of France, Louis Stanislaus Xavier de France, brother of the last King, and after him the other Members of the House of Bourbon, in the ancient order.

3. The ancient Nobility resume their titles. The new preserve their's hereditarily, prerogatives. The king shall fix the decoration.

4. The executive power belongs to the King.

5. The King, the Senate, and the Legislative Body, concur in the making of laws; plans of laws, may be equally proposed in the Senate and in the Legislative Body. Those relating to contributions can only be proposed in the Legislative Body. The King can invite equally the two Bodies to occupy themselves upon objects which he deems proper. The sanction of the King is necessary for the completion of a law.

6. There are 150 Senators at least, and 200 at most. Their dignity is immoveable, and hereditary from male to male, in order of primogeniture. They are named by the king. The present Senators, with the exception of those who should renounce the quality of French citizens, are maintained and form part of this number. The actual endowment of the Senate and the Senatorships belong to them. The revenues are divided equally between them, and pass to their successors. In case of the death of a Senator without direct male posterity, his portion returns to the public treasure. The Senators who shall be named in future cannot partake of this endowment.

7. The Princes of the Royal Family, and the Princes of the blood are by right members of the Senate. The functions of a Senator cannot be exercised until the person has attained the age of 21.

8. The Senate decides the cases, in which the discussions of objects before them shall be public or secret.

9. Each department shall send to the Legislative Body the same number of Deputies it sent thither. The Deputies who sat in the Legislative Body, at the period of the last Sournment, shall continue to sit till they are replaced. All preserve their pay. In future they shall be chosen immediately by the Electoral Bodies, which are preserved, with the exception of the changes that may be made by a law in their organization. The duration of the functions of the Deputies to the Legislative Body is fixed at five years. The new Election shall take place for the session of 1816.

10. The Legislative Body shall assemble of right each year on the 1st of October. The King may convoke it extraordinarily; he may adjourn it; he may dissolve it; but in the latter case another Legislative body must be formed, in three months at least by the Electoral Colleges.

11. The Legislative Body has the right of discussion. The sittings are public unless in cases where it chooses, to form itself into a general committee.

12. The Senate, Legislative Body, Electoral Colleges and assemblies of cantons elect their President from among themselves.

13. No Members of the Senate, or Legislative Body, can be arrested without a previous authority from the Body to which he belongs. The trial of a member of the Senate or Legislative Body belongs exclusively to the Senate.

14. The Ministers may be members either of the Senate or Legislative Body.

15. Equality of proportion in the taxes is of right: no tax can be imposed or received unless it has been freely consented to by the Legislative Body and the Senate. The Land tax can only be established for a year. The budget of the year, and the accounts of the preceding year, are presented annually to the Legislative Body and the Senate, at the opening of the sitting of the Legislative

16. The law shall fix the mode and amount of the recruiting of the army.

17. The independence of the judicial power is guaranteed. No one can be removed from his natural Judges. The institution of Juries is preserved, as well as the publicity of trial in criminal matters. The penalty of confiscation of of goods is abolished. The king has the right of pardoning.

18. The courts and ordinary tribunals existing at present are preserved; their number cannot be diminished or increased, but in virtue of a law. The Judges are for life and irremovable, except the Justices of the Peace and the Judges of Commerce. The commissions and extraordinary tribunals are suppressed and cannot be re-established.

19. The Court of cassation, the Courts of Appeal, and the Tribunals of the first instance propose to the King three candidates for each place of Judge vacant in their body. The King chooses one of the three. The King names the First Presidents and the Public Ministry of the Courts and of the Tribunal.

20. The military on service, the officers and soldiers on half pay, the widows and pensioned officers, preserve their ranks, honors and pensions.

21. The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. All the Acts of the Government are signed by a Minister. The Ministers are responsible for all which those acts contain violatory of the laws, public and private liberty, and the rights of the citizens.

22. The freedom of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The ministers of worship are treated and protected alike.

23. The liberty of the press is entire, with the exception of the legal repression of offences which may result from the abuse of that liberty. The Senatorial Commissions of the liberty of the press and individual liberty are preserved.

24. The Public debt is guaranteed. The sales of the national domains are irrevocably maintained.

25. No Frenchman can be prosecuted for opinions or votes which he has given.

26. Every person has the right to address individual petitions to every constituted authority.

27. All Frenchmen are equally admissible to all civil and military employments.

28. All the laws existing at present remain in vigour, until they be legally repealed. The code of civil laws shall be entitled *Civil Code of the French.*

29. The present Constitution shall be submitted to the acceptance of the French people, in the form which shall be regulated.—Louis Stanislaus Xavier shall be proclaimed King of the French, as soon as he shall have signed & sworn, by an act stating, *I accept the constitution; I swear to observe it, and cause it to be observed.* This Oath shall be repeated in solemnity, when he shall receive the oath of fidelity of the French.

(Signed) Prince of Benevento, President; Counts de Valence & de Pastoret, Secretaries; the Prince Arch Treasurer; Counts Abrial, Barbe Marbois, Emery, Barthelemy, Baldersbuen, Buernouville, Cornet, Cathonara, Le Grand, Chasseloup, Chollet, Coland, Davoust, de Gregory, Decroly, Depere, Dembarrere, tatt Tracy, d'Haoville, d'Hedouville, Fabre, (de l'Aude,) Ferino, Dubois, Dubois, de Fontanes, Garat, Gregoire, Herwin de Nevelle, Jancourt, Klein, Journu, Aubert, Lambrecht, Lanjunais, Lojeas, Leburn de Rochemont, Lemerier, Meerman, de Lespenasse, de Mauthadon, Redon, Roger Ducos, Pere, Pascher, Porchero, de Rechebourg, de Ponte Coulant, Saur, Rigol, St. Martin, de Lamotte, Sainte, Suzame, Sieyes, Schimmilpennic, Van-de-Vaneegelder, Van de Pel, Venturi, Vaubis, Duc de Valmy, Villetarde, Vimar, Van Zasyle no van Nyevelt.

FROM LISBON.

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Amizade, in 55 days from Lisbon.

Sir Charles Stewart had left Lisbon for the Hague, being appointed British Ambasador near the court of Holland.

Lisbon papers to the 6th April were received at the exchange Coffee House.

PARIS, (FRANCE,) APRIL 9.

Acts of the Provisional Government.

French Officers and soldiers are invited to give their adherence.

All Conscripts are free to return home; and those who have not yet been carried from their homes, may remain there.

The National Guard to wear the White Cockade; which from this moment is the National Cockade, and the Rallying sign of the French.

Paris, April 10. Te Deum will be chaunted to-morrow on the place of Louis XVI, after which a salute of 100 cannon will be fired.

The Moniteur states that the Acts of Adherence are so many, that it cannot enumerate them, and adds emphatically, "*France is Unanimous.*"

It is said above *twelve hundred State Prisoners have been released in Paris*, &c.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

"Soldiers!—The Emperor Napoleon has abdicated the Throne, and is to retire to the island of Elba, with a pension of six millions.

"The Senate has adopted a Constitution which guarantees civil liberty, and ensures the rights of the Monarch.

"Louis Stanislaus, Xavier, brother of Louis XVI, is called to the throne by the wish of the French nation, and the army has manifested the same sentiment. The accession of Louis XVIII, is the guarantee of peace.

"At length, after so many glorious campaigns, so many fatigues, and honorable wounds, you are going to enjoy some repose.

"Louis XVIII is a Frenchman; he will not be a stranger to the glory, with which the armies have covered themselves. This Monarch will grant you the rewards, which you have merited by long services, your brilliant deeds and honorable wounds.

"Let us swear obedience and fidelity to Louis XVIII and let us display the white cockade as a sign of adhesion to an event, which stops the effusion of blood, gives us peace, and saves our country.

"This order shall be read by the Commanders of the different corps at the head of the troops.

(Signed) "JOURDAN,
The Marshal of the Empire, Commander-in-Chief of the 15th Division"

"*Head-quarters at Rouen, April* 8."

LONDON, (ENG) APRIL 15.

It is reported, that transports have been ordered to Bordeaux to carry 25,000 of Lord Wellington's army to America.

The celebrated Chateaubriand has published at Paris an article complimenting the allies, particularly the British, on the overthrow of the tyrant.

April 17.—It is said Government contemplates offering to the Spaniards from 20 to 25,000 troops to recover the Louisiana. Letters from thence say the inhabitants are discontented.

Cambaceres, Arch-Chancelier; Cambaceres, Archbishop of Rruen; the duke of Piacentia; the Duke of Massa; Marshal Oudinot; Count Segur; Gens. Maurice, Mathien, Mareau, Col. Merlin de Thoinville, Admiral William, &c. have declared for Louis.

April 19—Bergen-op Zoom, Antwerp, Ostend and Lisle, have declared for the Bourbons.

The Texel fleet is said to have surrendered.

Havre-de-Grace has declared for the Bourbons.

The French 84, Polonaise, was sent over for Louis the XVIII; but a British and Russian *fleet* will convey him to France.

30,000 stand of arms, we understand, are ordered to be sent to America.

Marshal Marmont, Duke of Raguse, was the first military man in command who declared for the restoration, and he negotiated for the safety and support of Bonaparte.

Lord Harrowby is to be the British Envoy to the General Congress of Europe about to be held. Afterwards he is to be ambassador to Louis XVIII.

Mr. Canning is to be first Lord of the Admiralty.

It is said Lord Wellington is to be one of the Commissioners for adjusting at Paris the affairs of Europe.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.

Last evening arrived at this port, the French national brig Olivier, in 45 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from the new government of France to the French minister near Washington, and also dispatches for our government. The captain informed us, that Napoleon Bonaparte had left France for a small island in the Mediterranean—that king Louis was expected in France in two or three days from London, when a congress was to held in Paris for a General Peace, at which all the European monarchs would attend—and that the American ambassadors had been invited—that a General Peace was confidently expected to be speedily made—and that the arrival at Gottenburg of the corvette John Adams, with Messrs. Clay and Russell, was known in France.

The Olivier is under the white flag and the officers wear the white cockade on their hats.

We have read the Paris journals received by the Olivier, and have made from them the following abstract of the most interesting articles.

[*Nat Adv.*

Paris, April 20.

The allies ordered the irregulars (Cossacks) out of France. The late empress Maria Louisa was about to proceed to Vienna with her son (the late King of Rome.) The emperor of Russia was invited to a fete given by Marshal Ney, and accepted the invitation. Bonaparte has demanded a chymist, a botanist, and an astronomer to go with him into the island of Elba. It is not yet known who will have the romantic generosity to accompany him. He reads every morning the Paris newspapers, blames or approves the acts of the new government, and if any thing displeases him too much, breaks out into a furious storm of passion. He says that when he arrives in the island of Elba, he intends to be very busy—to write his own life—to develope circumstances and incidents known to himself only—and to characterise the great men of the present age.

The emperor Alexander has resolved to liberate all the French prisoners now in Russia.

Gen. Lefebre Desnouettes goes with Bonaparte to Elba, but has declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. The general of artillery Druot also accompanies him, and gen. Bertrand.

The judges of the different courts of justice at Paris have been admitted to an audience of *Monsieur*, who observed, that "Louis XVIII would not have desired to ascend the throne of his ancestors but with the unanimous consent of the French."

On the 4th April, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by Caulincourt, came to Paris from the H Q of the French army to bring proposals from Bonaparte to submit to the decision of the French Senate and people, and to abdicate in favor of his son.—This proposition was rejected.

It is said that Cardinal Fesch (uncle) and madam Bonaparte, (mother) of Napoleon, will retire into the Papal territories. Joseph and Jerome will go to America, and Louis to Switzerland.

The provisional government had published an address to the officers and soldiers of the army, declaring that their honours, rank, and pensions should be preserved, and ordered all prisoners of war in France of whatever nation, to be liberated.

The Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) had sent in his adhesion.

The emperor Alexander having visited the institute, M. Lacratel, the President, addressed him, to which the emperor replied—

"I have always admired the progress which the French have made in the sciences and letters. They have greatly contributed to spread throughout Europe the lights of knowledge. I do not impute to them the misfortunes which have desolated their country, and I take great interest in the re-establishment of their liberty. To be useful to mankind is the sole object of my pursuit, and no other motive has led me into France."

The Israelitish sauhedrim and the Protestant consistory had signified their adhesion.

Marshal Serrurier, (uncle to the French minister in this country) governor of the Invalids and Senator, concurred in the dethronement of Bonaparte.

On the 4th of April Bonaparte reviewed the troops at Fontainbleau, and the marshals and generals having learnt the revolution which had taken place at Paris, conferred together, and spoke so loud that Napoleon heard them. He affected, however, not to listen, and the review being ended, marshal Ney, entered the palace with him, and followed him to his cabinet. He asked him if he knew of the great revolution that had happened at Paris? Bonaparte answered that he knew nothing of it. Ney then handed him the Paris newspapers. He seemed to be reading them with attention, in order to gain time for an answer Marshal Lefebre entered, and said with an animated accent to the ci-devant emperor—"You are lost! you would not listen to the advice of your old servants; the Senate has pronounced your destination." These words made so awful an impression upon the man who was accustomed to regard himself as above all laws, that he burst into a flood of tears. After some moments of reflection, he wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Afterwards he proposed to march for Italy with the 20,000 men he had at Fontainbleau, and join Prince Eugene. He repeated several times—"If I arrive. I am certain of being acknowledged by all Italy." He again reviewed his troops and his countenance was pale and altered. He remained only eight or ten minutes upon parade, and having re-entered the palace, sent for the duke of Reggio, and asked him whether the troops would follow him? "No, Sir!" answered the Victor, "you have abdicated." To which Bonaparte replied, "Yes—but upon certain conditions."—Victor replied—"The soldiers will not understand such subtleties. They believe that you can no longer command them."

"Every thing is said, then, which can be said upon this project. Let us wait for news from Paris," said Bonaparte.

The marshals who had been sent to Paris, returned, and Ney entered the first.

"Have you succeeded?" asked Bonaparte.

"Partly sir," answered Ney. "But not as to the regency. Revolutions never go backwards. This has taken its course; it was too late; the Senate will to-morrow acknowledge the Bourbons."

"Where, then, am I to live with my family?"

"Where your majesty pleases: in the island of Elba, for example—and with a pension of six millions."

"Six millions that is a great deal, since I am now nothing but a soldier.—I see I must resign myself. I bid adieu to all my companions in arms." Having said this he was silent.

FROM THE FRONTIERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, SACKETT'S HARBOR, }
JUNE 1st, 1814. }

GENERAL ORDERS.

The brigadier general has the satisfaction to announce to the troops under his command, the defeat and capture of a British force consisting of 186 marines and sailors, with two gun boats and five barges, under the command of captain Popham of the Royal Navy, by a detachment of 120 riflemen and a few Oneida warriors, under the command of maj. Appling of the first U. S. rifle regiment.

Major Appling had been detached to protect the cannon and naval stores at Oswego, destined for commodore Chauncey's fleet. They were embarked on board a flotilla of boats, in charge of captain Woolsey of the Navy, and had arrived safely in Sandy creek. They were pursued by the enemy, who was gallantly met by the riflemen, and after an action of a few minutes beaten and taken without the loss of a man on our part—an Indian and one rifleman only wounded. The Oneida warriors were not in action until the enemy begun to retreat.

The riflemen were most judiciously posted along the bank, a short distance below captain Woolsey's boats, where the creek is narrow and shoal. Most of the men having been taken from the boats the enemy amused, perhaps, with the idea that even the sight of a British force had been sufficient to appal American riflemen, gave three cheers, at the prospect of the rich prize before him; his joy was of short duration, for at this moment the riflemen poured forth their deadly fire, which in about ten minutes terminated in his total defeat; leaving an officer and thirteen men killed, two officers and twenty-eight men wounded (the officers and many of the men dangerously) the residue consisting of ten officers and 133 men taken prisoners.

The greatest praise is due to Major Appling for the very judicious manner in which his gallant little corps was posted, as well as for the cool, deliberate valor displayed throughout the action, and his prompt exertions in arresting the tragic hand of his warriors so soon as the enemy had struck.

Major Appling speaks in the highest terms of the courage and good conduct of his officers and men. The officers were lieutenants M'Intosh, Colhoun, M'Farland, Armstrong and Smith, and ensign Austin. Capt Harris with his troop of dragoons, and captain Melvin with his two field pieces, had made a rapid march, and would in a few minutes have been ready to participate in the action had the enemy been able to make a stand.

(Signed,) E. P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor,
2d June, 1814.

SIR—Finding it a most difficult task to transport our heavy guns on by land, I determined to get them to Stoney Creek by water, when we should have only about three miles land carriage to transport them to Henderson's harbor, from which we could bring them to this place by water. I directed captain Woolsey to send all the stores except the heavy guns up to North Bay, and to place the guns in boats ready to move up or down the river, but to be ready to start at a moment's notice for Sandy Creek whenever the coast was clear of the enemy's gun-boats which hovered about the Creeks in Mexico Bay. On the evening of the 28th, capt. Woolsey started from Oswego with 18 boats, containing all our heavy guns, twelve cables, and a quantity of shot. Major Appling of the Rifle corps, accompanied the boats, with about 130 Riflemen. I had also engaged 180 Indians to traverse the shore for the purpose of protecting the boats if chased on shore or into any of the Creeks.—Capt. Woolsey proceeded unmolested to Sandy Creek, where he arrived at about noon on Sunday the 29th with one boat missing, containing one cable and two 24 pounders. As soon as I received information of the arrival of the boats at Sandy Creek, the General at my request dispatched two pieces of artillery and Capt. Harris's company of dragoons. Yesterday morning I ordered captain Smith with about 120 marines to Sandy Creek, and Gen. Gaines very politely offered an additional force of about 300 artillery and infantry, under command of that excellent officer, col. Mitchell, to the same place; but before this force could reach the creek, the enemy was discovered in chase of our look-out boats, and entered the creek a little after day-light; they landed and reconnoitred the shore—a part of their force marched up on each side of the creek, while their gun-boats ascended cautiously, occasionally firing into the woods. Major Appling disposed of his force in the most judicious manner, and permitted the enemy to approach within a few yards of his ambuscade, when the riflemen and Indians opened a most destructive fire upon the enemy, which obliged them to surrender in about ten minutes, with the loss of a number killed and wounded, and seven boats taken, three of which were gun boats, mounting 68, 24, 18 and 12 pounders, with some smaller guns.

The number of officers and men which the enemy entered the creek with, were about 200, but the number killed, wounded and taken prisoners I am still ignorant of, as no return has been made to me; amongst the prisoners, however, are two Post Captains, four Lieutenants, and two Lieutenants of Marines.

The conduct of Major Appling and the troops under his command, has been highly honorable, and they are entitled to my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and ability, with which they have defended the guns and stores for this station.

I have made arrangements for transporting the guns from Sandy Creek by land, which is about sixteen miles. I hope to have them all here before the 10th.

I enclose herewith, for your information, Capt. Woolsey's report of his proceedings.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon Wm Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from M. T. Woolsey, to Com. Chauncey.

Sackett's Harbor, 1st June.

SIR—I have already had the honor to inform you of the affair at Sandy Creek on the 30th ult. but for want of time at that juncture I had it not in my power to give you the particulars, and as the most of my communications since measures were adopted *for a push* from Oswego Falls to Sandy Creek, with the naval stores, have been made in great haste, I avail myself of a leisure moment to make a report in detail of my proceedings since that period. On the 17th, I dispatched Mr. Huginan to Mexico, to hire a number of ox teams and to engage a quantity of forage, &c. I also sent orders to Oswego falls to have an additional number of large wheels made for transporting the guns and cables *back* across the portage, and caused reports to be circulated in every direction that I had received your orders to send all the naval stores to Oneida Lake, with all possible expedition. On the morning of the 28th, when these reports were well in circulation, and when (as I have since heard from good authority) they had been faithfully detailed to sir James, I had the honor to receive, per express, your communication of the 27th, vesting in me discretionary powers. I immediately dispatched Mr. Dixon in the long gig, to reconnoitre the coast. I went with my officers to the Falls, to run the boats down over the rapids. At sun-set we arrived at Oswego with the boats (19 in number) loaded *in all* with 21 long 32 pounders, ten 24 pounders, three 42 do. (carronades) and 10 cables, besides some light articles, and distributed in the batteaux a guard of about 150 riflemen, under command of maj. Appling. Mr. Dixon having returned with a report of the coast being clear, we set off at dark, and arrived at Big Salmon River about sunrise on the 29th, with the loss of one boat having on board two 24 pounders and one cable. I cannot account for her having separated from us, as every possible exertion was made to keep the brigade as compact as possible.

At Big Salmon we met the Oneidas, whom I had dispatched the day previous, under the command of Lt. Hill of the Rifle Regiment. As soon as they had taken up their line of march along the shore to Big Sandy Creek, I started with all the boats and arrived at noon at our place of destination about 2 miles up the creek. In this laborious and hazardous duty I feel much indebted to Major Appling, his officers and men, for their exertions, having assisted my officers and seamen in rowing the boats without a moment's rest, 12 hours, and about half the time enveloped in darkness and deluged with rain—also to some of the principal inhabitants of the village of Oswego who volunteered their services as pilots. At 2 A. M. on the 30th, I received your letter of the 29th, 6 P. M. per express, and agreeably to the order contained therein, sent Lieut. Pierce to look out as far as Stony Point; about 5 o'clock he returned, having been pursued by a gun-boat and three barges. The best possible disposition was made of the Riflemen and Indians, about half a mile below our boats. About 8 A. M. a cannonading at long shot was commenced by the enemy, and believing (as I did) that no attempt would be made to land with their small force, I ordered Lieut. Pierce to proceed in erecting sheers and making preparations to unload the boats; and, as all the teams had retrograded in consequence of the cannonading, I sent in pursuit of them to return. About 9 o'clock capt. Harris with a squadron of dragoons, and captain Melvin with a company of Light Artillery and two six pounders, arrived. Capt. Harris, the commanding officer, agreed with me that this reinforcement should halt as the troops best calculated for a bush fight were already on the ground, where they could act to the greatest advantage, and that the enemy seeing a large reinforcement arrive, would most probably retreat. About 10, the enemy having landed and pushed up the Creek with three gunboats, 3 cutters and one gig—the Riflemen, under that excellent officer Maj. Appling, rose from their concealment, and after a smart fire of about 10 minutes, succeeded in capturing all the boats and their crews without one having escaped. At about 5 P. M. after having buried, with the honors of war, Mr. Hoare (a British midshipman) killed in the action, I was relieved by captain Ridgely, whom you did me the honor to send to Sandy Creek for that purpose. All the prisoners except the wounded, having been removed, and expecting another attack at night, I remained to assist captain Ridgeley in that event—but yesterday morning seeing nothing in the offing, I availed myself of my relief, and returned to this place. In performing, to the best of my abilities, the duty for which I was ordered *to Oswego Falls*, I have great satisfaction in acknowledging the unremited exertions of lieut. Pierce, Sailing-master Vaughan, and midshipmen Mackey, Hart and Caton; also to Major Appling, his officers and men, for their kind assistance in the same duty.

The report of killed, wounded and prisoners, and also the number and description of the captured boats, has been already remitted by capt. Ridgely and myself. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) M. T. WOOLSEY.

Com. Isaac Chauncey,
Com'g U. S. Forces on the Lakes.

BOSTON, JUNE 11.

From DETROIT.—Information to the 15th May has been received from Detroit. Captain Gratiot, of the *corps of* engineers, had ascended with a *detachment* to the upper end of lake St. Clair, (between lakes Erie and Huron) to build a fort in some favorable point for the purpose of cutting off the communications of the Indians with Mackana. It is thought the British are building boats on lake Simcoe. This lake is between Ontario and Huron, emptying into the latter. A gun boat with two six pounders and 30 men, has been sent from Detroit to lake Huron, to ascertain the enemy's strength and movements in that quarter. British deserters are daily arriving at Detroit—they state that the marine store house at Kingston, which contained the sails, rigging and equipments intended for the new British vessels, was recently burnt with all its contents. Of this fact there is no doubt. Five pieces of ordnance sunk in the river Thames, have been raised and sent to Detroit.

By a letter received in town from Buffaloe, dated May 31, it is ascertained that general Ripley's brigade is now stationed at that place. The 21st regiment is attached to his brigade, and is in a state of discipline never surpassed in our army.—There is not an officer sick, nor a single man in hospital belonging to this regiment. They are in perfect readiness for the field, and have only reported one death since February last.

The United States' troops have proceeded from Burlington to Plattsburg; and at the latter place they, with most of the troops previously there, have been ordered to proceed without delay, to Sackett's Harbor. [*Pat.*

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 23.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Francis Moore, *Mr. Samuel Strider*, to *Miss Ann Keyes*, both of this County.

The U. States' Sloop *Peacock*, Captain LEWIS WARRINGTON, went to sea from Savannah, on the morning of the 4th inst. on a cruize.

The U. S. frigate Congress has been dismantled at Portsmouth and hauled up the river and the guns landed for the protection of the place.

We understand the 74 lately completed in the navy-yard at Charlestown, will be launched on the 18th inst. May she move smoothly into her destined element and prove an overmatch for the "*Bulwark*."—She is to be called the INDEPENDENCE. [*Bos. Pat.*

PLATTSBURGH, JUNE 4.

R. PERRY, Esq. a brother to the Commodore, has joined the squadron under the command of Commodore Macdonough.

A number of deserters have come in from the enemy's post at La Cole, in the course of the last week.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from S. Williams, Esq. merchant, of London, dated April 13, to his correspondent in Newport.

"There is every reason to expect a Peace with the United States in the course of the summer. A Peace in Europe is at hand, secured by the revolution which has just taken place in France."

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A general court martial was held on board the frigate United States, from the 15th of April to the 15th of May—Capt *Decatur* was President. Capt. *Jones*, Master commandant *Biddle*, and Lieutenants *Carter*, *Shubrick*, *Booth*, *Claxton*, *Connor*, *Gallagher* and *Sloat*, Members. *Thomas O Selfridge*, Esq Judge Advocate.

Lieut. *William S. Cox* was tried for cowardice, in deserting his station, disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, he was found "*not guilty*" of *cowardice* and *disobedience of orders*, but "*guilty*" of *neglect of duty*, in not doing his utmost to animate and encourage the men, on board the Chesapeake, in the action with the Shannon—Cashiered, and rendered forever incapable of serving in the navy.

Midshipman *James W Forest* was tried for cowardice and neglect of duty, and found "*not guilty*"—guilty of *drunkenness*, and cashiered, &c.

Acting Midshipman *Henry P. Fleighman* plead-ed *guilty* to a charge of imposition and unofficer like conduct, in changing his name to obtain parole. In consideration of youth, inexperience and former good conduct, sentence mitigated to a public reprimand.

William Brown, Bugle man, was found guilty of *cowardice*, in secreting himself under the long-boat, during the action with the Shannon, and being so affrighted as to be unable to sound his bugle. Sentenced to receive *three hundred lashes*, and be mulcted of all wages due and accruing during his period of service. Punishment mitigated by the President to one hundred lashes.

Joseph Russell, captain of the second gun, was tried for twice deserting his quarters; found *not guilty* of the charge, but a suggestion made of gross misconduct not embraced in the charge, and a recommendation to the Secretary to stop his wages, which had accrued or should accrue. The recommendation was complied with.

Peter Frost and *John Joyce*, seamen, were to have been tried; but not being within the jurisdiction of the court, being out of the United States—the court adjourned *sine die*.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

It is understood that Mr. Crawford, our minister at Paris, has written to our government very satisfactory accounts of the attention shewn him, and of the disposition manifested by the provisional government of France for the maintaining of the most friendly relations between the two countries.

It is also understood that the provisional government of France has made Serurier the organ of similar communications to the Department of State. That he has announced the change which has taken place in the French government, and expressed a desire that the new Sovereign might be recognized, and that due respect might be shewn to his flag, under which the national vessel, which brought the dispatches, sailed. From what we have been able to collect, the most satisfactory answers have been given on those points. We are happy therefore to state, that, so far from any ill consequences being likely to result from the late change in France, it is probable that the amicable relations between that country and the United States will be improved.

The new Sovereign had not arrived on the 20th of April, the date of these despatches. He was however daily expected, and there was much reason to believe that he would confirm the assurance which had been given, by the provisional government, of friendship for the U. States.

[*Nat. Int.*

BARNEY'S FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 13.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney to the Secretary of the Navy.

St. Leonard's Creek, June 11.

SIR—My last was on the 9th inst. On the evening of the 9th the enemy moved up with 20 barges, having received more force from the 74 at the mouth of the Patuxent. I met them, and after a short action drove them until dark, and returned to my anchorage. Yesterday they made a bold attempt, about 2 P. M. they moved up with 21 barges, one rocket barge, and two schooners in tow. On making their appearance, we went down on them; they kept up a smart fire for some time and seemed determined on something decisive. But they soon gave way and retreated, we pursued them down the creek. At the mouth lay the 18 gun schooner; she attempted to beat out, but our fire was so severe she run ashore at the entrance and was abandoned. We still pursued, until the Razee and brig opened upon us a brisk fire, which completely covered the schooner and the flying barges, &c. We must have done them considerable damage.

Extract of a letter from Joshua Barney, Esq commanding the U. S. flotilla in the Chesapeake. to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"ST. LEONARD'S CREEK, June 13 1814.

"I had the honor of addressing you on the 11th inst. giving a short detail of our action with the enemy on the 10th. By information, they suffered much. The large schooner was nearly destroyed, having several shot thro' her at the water's edge; her deck torn up, guns dismounted, and mainmast nearly cut off about halfway up, & rendered unserviceable. She was otherwise much cut; they ran her ashore to prevent her sinking. The Commodore's boat was cut in two; a shot went through the *rocket* boat; one of the small schooners carrying two 32 pounders had a shot which raked her from aft forward; the boats generally suffered, but I have not ascertained what loss they sustained in men.

Yesterday a gentleman of this County by the name of *Parron*, who lives at the mouth of the Creek, came up, and said that himself and brother had been *taken* and carried on board That he had been landed from the Commodore, to inform the inhabitants that if they remained at home *quietly*, they should not be molested, but if on landing he found their houses deserted he would burn them all, as he had done the house of a *Mr. Patterson*, and the Barn of *Mr. Skinner*. (our purser)—Saturday and yesterday the enemy were employed on the Patuxent river, in landing on the banks to plunder stock, &c it was on Saturday evening they burnt the property of Mr. Patterson & Skinner Mr *Parron* informs me that Commodore *Barrie* of the Dragon always commanded and is much disappointed at his defeats, for that he had wrote to Admiral *Cockburn* that if the Admiral would send him a frigate and brig he would most assuredly destroy the flotilla. The frigate is the *Acasta*, the brig the *Jasseur*. They left only 200 men, and one small boat on board the Dragon, at the mouth of the Patuxent, so that there must have been in the affair on Friday upwards of 800 men! they came with a *band of music playing*."

In addition to Com. Barney's letter, we learn from one of his officers, "that Com. Barrie's force consists of the Dragon 74, Acasta frigate, Jaseur brig, three schooners, rocket-boat, &c. He had pledged his word of honor, he would either capture or destroy the flotilla; we have seen he has failed, but to excuse himself he now says he did not expect to take us; he only wished to draw us down to the guns of the frigate and brig, the latter carrying 32 pounders, and the former probably the largest in the British navy; yet we were for near an hour within their reach and not a shot struck us.

"We are strengthening our position, have erected a small battery, and the mouth of this branch of the Creek being very narrow, we have obstructed its entrance so as to prevent any thing getting in without our consent; our guns all bear upon it at short canister distance or long musket shot, so that an assault by night, of no matter what force, will meet with defeat; in the day time they dare not look at us.

"Stuart had a fire or two at two boats yesterday but they were not disposed to remain; after night some of them returned and threw four shot at his quarters; whether injury was sustained or not we have not heard. Our galley which received a shot is repaired and ready for action, and we have repaired the barge injured by the bursting of her gun, and have given her a long 24 from the gunboat, so that she will be more formidable than ever. Com. *Barrie* has said he believed Com. *Barney* would fight, but his men would not; alas, how sadly was he mistaken!"—[*Balt Pat.*

ALEXANDRIA, June 13.

Ravages of the Enemy—By a gentleman direct from the neighborhood of Barney's flotilla and the British squadron, who arrived here last evening, we have the most distressing accounts of the situation of the inhabitants of that section of Maryland—A brig of twelve guns and fifteen barges were as high up the Patuxent on Thursday as Benedict. He states that a number of houses were burnt by them, and other enormities committed;—among those, were one belonging to Captain Mackall, and one to Mr Broom. On crossing the ferry at a place called Pig Point, yesterday morning, he distinctly saw the barges at Nottingham, and smoke issuing from a house which he was told belonged to Gen Bowie, and it is probable the whole village is burnt—A tobacco warehouse has been burnt by them on the St. Mary's side of the Patuxent, containing a quantity of tobacco. He represents the distress of the citizens as extreme—the woods and roads were crowded with women and children, flying in all directions from their homes. The British lay all the night before last at Lower Marlbro'. *Gazette.*

June 20.

Since our last we have received nothing official from commodore Barney. In the course of Friday and Saturday various accounts were received of the operations of the enemy in the Patuxent, some of them from persons from the vicinity of the scene of action. All the villages on the Patuxent were said to be in possession of the enemy or already destroyed by them. The situation of com. Barney was represented to be extremely critical Orders were issued on Friday for the cavalry of this town, and several companies of cavalry, artillery, and riflemen from other parts of the district to be ready to march at ten o'clock on Saturday morning—in the evening those orders were countermanded—Yesterday morning an express arrived from Washington ordering the Alexandria cavalry to be in Washington by 10 in the morning, they march from thence "to aid the people on the Patuxent." What the extent of their depredations is, we cannot ascertain with certainty, as the accounts are confused and contradictory. Certain it is that they have it in their power to destroy a vast amount of private property, and we very much fear they will exercise it.—Part of capt. Thornton's cavalry joined by several volunteers, assembled with promptitude and left this about 11 o'clock, in pursuance to orders.

[*Herald.*

FROM THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

Georgia Journal Office, }
Milledgeville, June 1, 1814 }

Should the following information prove true, nothing short of exterminating the hostile Indians will satisfy us. It is thought by some that arms have not been given to the "Red Clubs" as stated but to the "Seminolies," who have hitherto been neutral, for the purpose of driving the patriots out of East Florida. Be it as it may, we should be on our guard.—Spain is at best but a doubtful friend, and no one knows how soon she may be an open enemy.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to the Governor, dated

Creek Agency, 25th May.

"Mr. M'Girt, express from col. Milton, at Alabama heights, reports, that an express arrived there for general Pinckney, which he is the bearer of, expecting to see the general at Fort Jackson. The express stated that they had received certain accounts of an arrival from the Havanna, with the munitions of war for the "Red Clubs," and orders to supply them with provisions—that they were fully supplied with guns, ammunition, and provisions and that great numbers were assembled at Pensacola; and further, that orders had been received from gen. Flourney, to evacuate Mobile Point. It is eight days since he left the heights."

A letter has been received by the Executive from gen. Floyd, dated at his seat in Camden County, May 19, of which the following is an extract:

"Our situation at present is perplexing. We are continually tantalized by the enemy, without being able to obtain correct information of their intention or designs. To call the militia out in anticipation, would be productive of too much inconvenience at this particular season.—Their crops would sustain material injury; and in some instances be lost—to say nothing of what might turn out a needless expense to the state. Yet to remain unprepared until the necessity became manifest, would be risking still more serious consequences; for it would be impracticable on a sudden emergency to assemble the militia in time to repel the enemy—such is their scattered situation.

"I have just received a letter from col. Scott, who commands at St. Mary's, communicating a report, that two British ships were some days ago off St. Augustine Bar, with a number of ***** troops on board; and that communication has been had with the town by the British Officers, the object of which remains unknown. The report further states two British men of war to be off St. Mary's."

From the Augusta Chronicle, June 3.

THE CREEK WAR,

It appears, is not yet over. A gentleman straight from fort Hawkins informs us, that an express from general Graham reached Milledgeville on Friday morning last, bringing the information that the hostile Indians, (FIFTEEN HUNDRED strong) had returned to the Alabama and Talapoosa from Pensacola, with a supply of arms and ammunition, and were determined to renew the war. The stragglers who had hid themselves in the woods and swamps, daily increasing their force, and fears were entertained lest they should attack the North Carolina militia, who with a few from South Carolina, were the only force remaining in the nation.

MORE DEVASTATION.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Boston Gazette.

FAIRHAVEN, June 14.

Yesterday morning we were alarmed by the appearance of the British brig Nimrod, with seven barges with her, manned from the 74 now lying at the entrance of Quick's Hole—the brig was at day light about 4 miles from the garrison, the barges pulling towards her, having (as we supposed) during the night been within gun shot of the fort—about 9 o'clock, she bore up the bay, and as we supposed was bound into Rochester—we therefore with a party of men proceeded with a small cannon, to assist the citizens and prevent a landing but the brig had come to anchor and manned six barges with about 150 men and proceeded to *Wareham*, where they arrived at 12 o'clock, *and destroyed twelve or thirteen sail of vessels, among them a new ship and brig—they set fire to the Factory and left it soon, when the people collected and put it out*—they took 20 or 30 prisoners which they carried to the mouth of the river, and then released.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

From Sackett's Harbor.—By the steamboat Paragon, which arrived yesterday from Albany, we learn that the new frigate, *Mohawk*, was launched at Sackett's Harbor on Saturday last.

Extract of a letter dated on board U. S. ship Madison,

Sacket's Harbor, June 11.

"The British fleet have left us, and gone into Kingston, where we shall return their visit, I hope in a short time, in a manner they won't like. The Superior is now complete and ready for sea. She is one of the finest vessels I ever saw. This day our frigate of 54 guns will be launched. When she is ready we shall be complete, to look for Sir James, which will not be long, as her rigging and guns are all here. By the 10th of July, you may begin to look out for hard knocks from this quarter. Part of the crew of the frigate Congress have arrived here."

DIED, on Tuesday last, after a severe indisposition, Mr. MASON BENNETT, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

AGREEABLY to public notice in the Charles-Town and Martinsburgh papers, requesting a meeting of the Citizens of Jefferson county on the 11th inst. for the purpose of establishing a BIBLE SOCIETY in said county; a number of persons attended.

On motion, the Rev. LEWIS MAYER was appointed chairman, and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, secretary.

The Rev. JOHN MATTHEWS, from the committee appointed at a former meeting, reported the form of a constitution, which being read and maturely considered, was adopted, and is as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va.

1. This Society shall be denominated the BIBLE SOCIETY of Jefferson County, Virginia.

2. The Society is established for the purpose of distributing the Holy Scriptures to the poor of our own country, and to the Heathen.

3. When the Scriptures are distributed in the English Language, the version generally received in our country shall be used; when in other languages, the most approved translations shall be selected for that purpose: and in all cases they shall be without note or comment.

4. The business of this Society shall be transacted by fifteen managers, viz. a President, two vice Presidents, a corresponding Secretary, a recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine others, who shall be elected annually by the members of the society; and shall serve until the next election. A majority of the managers, being convened, shall constitute a board, and be authorized to act for the Society.

5. The managers shall meet on their own adjournments; and if the president and both the vice presidents shall be absent from such meeting, a president pro tempore shall be appointed by the managers who are present.

6. Vacancies occasioned by the death or resignation of any of the managers, shall be supplied by the remaining managers until the next regular election.

7. It shall be the duty of the managers to purchase and distribute the Scriptures, or otherwise appropriate the funds of this society, in the manner which they deem best calculated to answer the designs of this institution, and they shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and report to the society at its annual meeting. They may also, when they shall judge it expedient, appoint one, or more collectors.

8. Any person may become a member of this society by paying four dollars on admission, and engaging to pay three dollars annually, during their continuance in the society. Or the payment of forty dollars in advance shall constitute a person member for life. Donations, however, of any amount, will be gratefully received from any person.

9. There shall be held a general meeting of the society on the third Monday in May, in each year, in Shepherd's-Town and Charles-Town alternately, at such place as the managers may appoint.

10. At the request of any three managers, the president, or in case of his absence or disability, either of the vice presidents, shall be authorized to call a general meeting of the society at any time; of which meeting, at least three weeks previous notice shall be given, in newspapers printed in Charles-Town and Martinsburgh.

11. No officer of this society shall receive any pecuniary compensation for his services.

12. No member shall be entitled to more than one vote.

13. Alterations, not affecting the fundamental principles of this society, may be made in this constitution by two-thirds of the members.

Resolved, that the

Rev. Benjamin Boydstone,	Mr. John Yates,
Francis Moore,	Geo. Hite,
Celah Bunn,	Wm. Tate,
Thomas Keyes,	G. W. Humphreys,
Mr. John Downey,	Charles Gibbs,
David Humphreys,	Wm. Cameron,
John Davenport,	John Griggs,
David Moore,	Wm. P. Flood,
Beverly Whiting,	Wm. M'Pherson,
James Stubblefield,	Samuel B. Harris,
Abraham Shepherd, sen.	James Kearney,
Sebastian Eaty,	Michael Hensel,
Jacob Haines,	

together with the persons composing this meeting, be agents to obtain subscriptions to the above constitution.

Resolved, that a general meeting of the subscribers, shall be held on the first Monday in August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Presbyterian meeting house in Shepherd's Town, for the purpose of choosing fifteen managers for said society.

Resolved, that the secretary of this meeting have fifty copies of the above constitution, together with the proceedings of this meeting, printed; and that there be annexed to the same, a suitable subscription, which he is directed to distribute to the agents; who are requested to attend with the same, at the meeting contemplated in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary.

LEWIS MAYER, Chairman,
ROBERT WORTHINGTON,
Secretary.

June 16.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Persons wishing to purchase, can be informed as to price &c. by enquiring of the printer of this paper.

June 23

☞ CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on two notes, given by the subscriber to Mathias Sly, one for four hundred dollars, which became due in October, 1812, the other for one hundred dollars due in April, 1813, as I am determined not to pay them again, unless compelled by law.

JOHN HALL.

June 23.

"Louis XVIII is a Frenchman; he will not be a stranger to the glory, with which the armies have covered themselves. This Monarch will grant you the rewards, which you have merited by long services, your brilliant deeds and honorable wounds.

"Let us swear obedience and fidelity to Louis XVIII. and let us display the white cockade as a sign of adhesion to an event, which stops the effusion of blood, gives us peace, and saves our country.

"This order shall be read by the Commanders of the different corps at the head of the troops.

(Signed) "JOURDAN,

The Marshal of the Empire, Commander-in-Chief of the 13th Division."

"*Head-quarters at Rouen, April 8.*"

LONDON, (ENG) APRIL 15.

It is reported, that transports have been ordered to Bordeaux to carry 25,000 of Lord Wellington's army to America.

The celebrated Chateaubriand has published at Paris an article complimenting the allies, particularly the British, on the overthrow of the tyrant.

April 17.—It is said Government contemplates offering to the Spaniards from 20 to 25,000 troops to recover the Louisiana. Letters from thence say the inhabitants are discontented.

Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor; Cambaceres, Archbishop of Rouen; the duke of Placentia; the Duke of Massa; Marshal Oudinot; Count Segur; Gens. Maurice, Mathieu, Moreau, Col. Merlin de Thionville, Admiral William, &c. have declared for Louis.

April 19—Bergen-op Zoom, Antwerp, Ostend and Lisle, have declared for the Bourbons.

The Texel fleet is said to have surrendered.

Havre-de-Grace has declared for the Bourbons.

The French 84, Polonaise, was sent over for Louis the XVIII; but a British and Russian *fleet* will convey him to France.

30,000 stand of arms, we understand, are ordered to be sent to America.

Marshal Marmont, Duke of Ragusa, was the first military man in command who declared for the restoration, and he negotiated for the safety and support of Bonaparte.

Lord Harrowby is to be the British Envoy to the General Congress of Europe about to be held. Afterwards he is to be ambassador to Louis XVIII.

Mr. Canning is to be first Lord of the Admiralty.

It is said Lord Wellington is to be one of the Commissioners for adjusting at Paris the affairs of Europe.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 10.

Last evening arrived at this port, the French national brig Olivier, in 45 days from L'Orient, with dispatches from the new government of France to the French minister near Washington, and also dispatches for our government. The captain informed us, that Napoleon Bonaparte had left France for a small island in the Mediterranean—that King Louis was expected in France in two or three days from London, when a congress was to be held in Paris for a General Peace, at which all the European monarchs would attend—and that the American ambassadors had been invited—that a General Peace was confidently expected to be speedily made—and that the arrival at Gottenburg of the corvette John Adams, with Messrs. Clay and Russell, was known in France.

The Olivier is under the white flag and the officers wear the white cockade on their hats.

We have read the Paris journals received by the Olivier, and have made from them the following abstract of the most interesting articles.

[*Nat Adv.*

Paris, April 20.

The allies ordered the irregulars (Cossacks) out of France. The late empress Maria Louisa was about to proceed to Vienna with her son (the late King of Rome.) The emperor of Russia was invited to a fete given by Marshal Ney, and accepted the invitation. Bonaparte has demanded a chymist, a botanist, and an astronomer to go with him into the island of Elba. It is not yet known who will have the romantic generosity to accompany him. He reads every morning the Paris newspapers, blames or approves the acts of the new government, and if any thing displeases him too much, breaks out into a furious storm of passion. He says that when he arrives in the island of Elba, he intends to be very busy—to write his own life—to develope circumstances and incidents known to himself only—and to characterise the great men of the present age.

The emperor Alexander has resolved to liberate all the French prisoners now in Russia.

Gen. Lefebre Desnouettes goes with Bonaparte to Elba, but has declared his adhesion to the Bourbons. The general of artillery Drucot also accompanies him, and gen Bertrand.

The judges of the different courts of justice at Paris have been admitted to an audience of *Monsieur*, who observed, that 'Louis XVIII would not have desired to ascend the throne of his ancestors but with the unanimous consent of the French."

On the 4th April, Marshals Ney and Macdonald, accompanied by Caulincourt, came to Paris from the H Q of the French army to bring proposals from Bonaparte to submit to the decision of the French Senate and people, and to abdicate in favor of his son.—This proposition was rejected.

It is said that Cardinal Fesch (uncle) and madam Bonaparte, (mother) of Napoleon, will retire into the Papal territories. Joseph and Jerome will go to America, and Louis to Switzerland.

The provisional government had published an address to the officers and soldiers of the army, declaring that their honours, rank, and pensions should be preserved, and ordered all prisoners of war in France of whatever nation, to be liberated.

The Prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) had sent in his adhesion.

The emperor Alexander having visited the institute, M. Lacratel, the President, addressed him, to which the emperor replied—

"I have always admired the progress which the French have made in the sciences and letters. They have greatly contributed to spread throughout Europe the lights of knowledge. I do not impute to them the misfortunes which have desolated their country, and I take great interest in the re-establishment of their liberty. To be useful to mankind is the sole object of my pursuit, and no other motive has led me into France."

The Israelitish sanhedrim and the Protestant consistory had signified their adhesion.

Marshal Serrurier, (uncle to the French minister in this country) governor of the Invalids and Senator, concurred in the dethronement of Bonaparte.

On the 4th of April Bonaparte reviewed the troops at Fontainbleau, and the marshals and generals having learnt the revolution which had taken place at Paris, conferred together, and spoke so loud that Napoleon heard them. He affected, however, not to listen, and the review being ended, marshal Ney, entered the palace with him, and followed him to his cabinet. He asked him if he knew of the great revolution that had happened at Paris? Bonaparte answered that he knew nothing of it. Ney then handed him the Paris newspapers. He seemed to be reading them with attention, in order to gain time for an answer. Marshal Lefebre entered, and said with an animated accent to the ci-devant emperor—"You are lost! you would not listen to the advice of your old servants; the Senate has pronounced your destruction." These words made so awful an impression upon the man who was accustomed to regard himself as above all laws, that he burst into a flood of tears. After some moments of reflection, he wrote an act of abdication in favor of his son. Afterwards he proposed to march for Italy with the 20,000 men he had at Fontainbleau, and join Prince Eugene. He repeated several times—"If I arrive, I am certain of being acknowledged by all Italy." He again reviewed his troops and his countenance was pale and altered. He remained only eight or ten minutes upon parade, and having re-entered the palace, sent for the duke of Reggio, and asked him whether the troops would follow him? "No, Sir!" answered the Victor, "you have abdicated." To which Bonaparte replied, "Yes—but upon certain conditions?"—Victor replied—"The soldiers will not understand such subtleties. They believe that you can no longer command them."

"Every thing is said, then, which can be said upon this project. Let us wait for news from Paris," said Bonaparte.

The marshals who had been sent to Paris, returned, and Ney entered the first.

"Have you succeeded?" asked Bonaparte.

"Partly sir," answered Ney. "But not as to the regency. Revolutions never go backwards. This has taken its course; it was too late; the Senate will to-morrow acknowledge the Bourbons."

"Where, then, am I to live with my family?"

"Where your majesty pleases: in the island of Elba, for example—and with a pension of six millions."

"Six millions! that is a great deal, since I am now nothing but a soldier.—I see I must resign myself. I bid adieu to all my companions in arms." Having said this he was silent.

FROM THE FRONTIERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, SACKETT'S HARBOR, JUNE 1st, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The brigadier general has the satisfaction to announce to the troops under his command, the defeat and capture of a British force consisting of 186 marines and sailors, with two gun boats and five barges, under the command of captain Popham of the Royal Navy, by a detachment of 120 riflemen and a few Oneida warriors, under the command of maj. Appling of the first U. S. rifle regiment.

Maj Appling had been detached to protect the cannon and naval stores at Oswego, destined for commodore Chauncey's fleet. They were embarked on board a flotilla of boats, in charge of captain Woolsey of the Navy, and had arrived safely in Sandy creek. They were pursued by the enemy, who was gallantly met by the rifle men, and after an action of a few minutes beaten and taken without the loss of a man on our part—an Indian and one rifleman only wounded. The Oneida warriors were not in action until the enemy begun to retreat.

The riflemen were most judiciously posted along the bank, a short distance below captain Woolsey's boats, where the creek is narrow and shoal. Most of the men having been taken from the boats the enemy amused, perhaps, with the idea that even the sight of a British force had been sufficient to appal American riflemen, gave three cheers, at the prospect of the rich prize before him; his joy was of short duration, for at this moment the riflemen poured forth their deadly fire, which in about ten minutes terminated in his total defeat, leaving an officer and thirteen men killed, two officers and twenty-eight men wounded (the officers and many of the men dangerously) the residue consisting of ten officers and 153 men taken prisoners.

The greatest praise is due to Major Appling for the very judicious manner in which his gallant little corps was posted, as well as for the cool, deliberate valor displayed throughout the action, and his prompt exertions in arresting the tragic hand of his warriors so soon as the enemy had struck.

Major Appling speaks in the highest terms of the courage and good conduct of his officers and men. The officers were lieutenants M'Intosh, Colhoun, M'Farland, Armstrong and Smith, and ensign Austin. Capt Harris with his troop of dragoons, and captain Melvin with his two field pieces, had made a rapid march, and would in a few minutes have been ready to participate in the action, had the enemy been able to make a stand.

(Signed,) E. P. GAINES,
Brig. Gen. Com'g.

Copy of a letter from Com. Chauncey to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. Ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, 2d June, 1814.

SIR—Finding it a most difficult task to transport our heavy guns on by land, I determined to get them to Stoney Creek by water, when we should have only about three miles land carriage to transport them to Henderson's harbor, from which we could bring them to this place by water. I directed captain Woolsey to send all the stores except the heavy guns up to North Bay, and to place the guns in boats ready to move up or down the river, but to be ready to start at a moment's notice for Sandy Creek whenever the coast was clear of the enemy's gun-boats which hovered about the Creeks in Mexico Bay. On the evening of the 28th, capt. Woolsey started from Oswego with 18 boats, containing all our heavy guns, twelve cables, and a quantity of shot. Major Appling of the Rifle corps, accompanied the boats, with about 130 Riflemen. I had also engaged 180 Indians to traverse the shore for the purpose of protecting the boats if chased on shore or into any of the Creeks.—Capt. Woolsey proceeded unmolested to Sandy Creek, where he arrived at about noon on Sunday the 29th with one boat missing, containing one cable and two 24 pounders. As soon as I received information of the arrival of the boats at Sandy Creek, the General at my request dispatched two pieces of artillery and Capt. Harris's company of dragoons. Yesterday morning I ordered captain Smith with about 120 marines to Sandy Creek, and Gen. Gaines very politely offered an additional force of about 300 artillery and infantry, under command of that excellent officer, col. Mitchell, to the same place; but before this force could reach the creek, the enemy was discovered in chase of our look-out boats, and entered the creek a little after day-light; they landed and reconnoitred the shore—a part of their force marched up on each side of the creek, while their gun-boats ascended cautiously, occasionally firing into the woods. Major Appling disposed of his force in the most judicious manner, and permitted the enemy to approach within a few yards of his ambuscade, when the riflemen and Indians opened a most destructive fire upon the enemy, which obliged them to surrender in about ten minutes, with the loss of a number killed and wounded, and seven boats taken, three of which were gun boats, mounting 68, 24, 18 and 12 pounders, with some smaller guns.

The number of officers and men which the enemy entered the creek with, were about 200, but the number killed, wounded and taken prisoners I am still ignorant of, as no return has been made to me; amongst the prisoners, however, ate two Post Captains, four Lieutenants, and two Lieutenants of Marines.

The conduct of Major Appling and the troops under his command, has been highly honorable, and they are entitled to my warm acknowledgments for the zeal and ability, with which they have defended the guns and stores for this station.

I have made arrangements for transporting the guns from Sandy Creek by land, which is about sixteen miles. I hope to have them all here before the 10th.

I enclose herewith, for your information, Capt. Woolsey's report of his proceedings.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

Hon Wm Jones,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from M. T. Woolsey, to Com. Chauncey.

Sackett's Harbor, 1st June.

SIR—I have already had the honor to inform you of the affair at Sandy Creek on the 30th ult. but for want of time at that juncture I had it not in my power to give you the particulars, and as the most of my communications since measures were adopted *for a push* from Oswego Falls to Sandy Creek, with the naval stores, have been made in great haste, I avail myself of a leisure moment to make a report in detail of my proceedings since that period. On the 17th, I dispatched Mr. Huginan to Mexico, to hire a number of ox teams and to engage a quantity of forage, &c. I also sent orders to Oswego falls to have an additional number of large wheels made for transporting the guns and cables *back* across the portage, and caused reports to be circulated in every direction that I had received your orders to send all the naval stores to Oneida Lake, with all possible expedition. On the morning of the 28th, when these reports were well in circulation, and when (as I have since heard from good authority) they had been faithfully detailed to sir James, I had the honor to receive, per express, your communication of the 27th, vesting in me discretionary powers. I immediately dispatched Mr. Dixon in the long gig, to reconnoitre the coast. I went with my officers to the Falls, to run the boats down over the rapids. At sun-set we arrived at Oswego with the boats (19 in number) loaded *in all* with 21 long 32 pounders, ten 24 pounders, three 42 do. (carronades) and 10 cables, besides some light articles, and distributed in the batteaux a guard of about 150 riflemen, under command of maj. Appling. Mr. Dixon having returned with a report of the coast being clear, we set off at dark, and arrived at Big Salmon River about sunrise on the 29th, with the loss of one boat having on board two 24 pounders and one cable. I cannot account for her having separated from us, as every possible exertion was made to keep the brigade as compact as possible.

At Big Salmon we met the Oneidas, whom I had dispatched the day previous, under the command of Lt. Hill of the Rifle Regiment. As soon as they had taken up their line of march along the shore to Big Sandy Creek, I started with all the boats and arrived at noon at our place of destination about 2 miles up the creek. In this laborious and hazardous duty I feel much indebted to Major Appling, his officers and men, for their exertions, having assisted my officers and seamen in rowing the boats without a moment's rest, 12 hours, and about half the time enveloped in darkness and deluged with rain—also to some of the principal inhabitants of the village of Oswego who volunteered their services as pilots. At 2 A. M. on the 30th, I received your letter of the 29th, 6 P. M. per express, and agreeably to the order contained therein, sent Lieut. Pierce to look out as far as Stony Point; about 5 o'clock he returned, having been pursued by a gun-boat and three barges. The best possible disposition was made of the Riflemen and Indians, about half a mile below our boats. About 8 A. M. a cannonading at long shot was commenced by the enemy, and believing (as I did) that no attempt would be made to land with their small force, I ordered Lieut. Pierce to proceed in erecting sheers and making preparations to unload the boats; and, as all the teams had retrograded in consequence of the cannonading, I sent in pursuit of them to return. About 9 o'clock capt. Harris with a squadron of dragoons, and captain Melvin with a company of Light Artillery and two six pounders, arrived. Capt. Harris, the commanding officer, agreed with me that this reinforcement should halt as the troops best calculated for a bush fight were already on the ground, where they could act to the greatest advantage, and that the enemy seeing a large reinforcement arrive, would most probably retreat. About 10, the enemy having landed and pushed up the Creek with three gunboats, 3 cutters and one gig—the Riflemen, under that excellent officer Maj. Appling, rose from their concealment, and after a smart fire of about 10 minutes, succeeded in capturing all the boats and their crews without one having escaped. At about 5 P. M. after having buried, with the honors of war, Mr. Hoare (a British midshipman) killed in the action, I was relieved by captain Ridgely, whom you did me the honor to send to Sandy Creek for that purpose. All the prisoners except the wounded, having been removed, and expecting another attack at night, I remained to assist captain Ridgeley in that event—but yesterday morning seeing nothing in the offing, I availed myself of my relief, and returned to this place. In performing, to the best of my abilities, the duty for which I was ordered to Oswego Falls, I have great satisfaction in acknowledging the unremited exertions of lieut. Pierce, Sailing-master Vaughan, and midshipmen Mackey, Hart and Caton; also to Major Appling, his officers and men, for their kind assistance in the same duty.

The report of killed, wounded and prisoners, and also the number and description of the captured boats, has been already remitted by capt. Ridgely and myself. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) M. T. WOOLSEY.

Com. Isaac Chauncey,
Com'g U. S. Forces on the Lakes.

BOSTON, JUNE 11.

From DETROIT.—Information to the 15th May has been received from Detroit. Captain Gratiot, of the corps of engineers, had ascended with a detachment to the upper end of lake St. Clair, (between lakes Eric and Huron) to build a fort in some favorable point for the purpose of cutting off the communications of the Indians with Mackana. It is thought the British are building boats on lake Simcoe. This lake is between Ontario and Huron, emptying into the latter. A gun boat with two six pounders and 30 men, has been sent from Detroit to lake Huron, to ascertain the enemy's strength and movements in that quarter. British deserters are daily arriving at Detroit—they state that the marine store house at Kingston, which contained the sails, rigging and equipments intended for the new British vessels, was recently burnt with all its contents. Of this fact there is no doubt. Five pieces of ordnance sunk in the river Thames, have been raised and sent to Detroit.

By a letter received in town from Buffaloe, dated May 31, it is ascertained that general Ripley's brigade is now stationed at that place. The 21st regiment is attached to his brigade, and is in a state of discipline never surpassed in our army.—There is not an officer sick, nor a single man in hospital belonging to this regiment. They are in perfect readiness for the field, and have only reported one death since February last.

The United States' troops have proceeded from Burlington to Plattsburg; and at the latter place they, with most of the troops previously there, have been ordered to proceed without delay, to Sackett's Harbor. [*Pat.*

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 23.

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Francis Moore, *Mr. Samuel Strider*, to *Miss Ann Keyes*, both of this County.

The U. States' Sloop *Peacock*, Captain LEWIS WARRINGTON, went to sea from Savannah, on the morning of the 4th inst. on a cruize.

The U. S. frigate Congress has been dismantled at Portsmouth and hauled up the river and the guns landed for the protection of the place.

We understand the 74 lately completed in the navy-yard at Charlestown, will be launched on the 18th inst. May she move smoothly into her destined element and prove an overmatch for the "*Bulwark*."—She is to be called the INDEPENDENCE. [*Hon. Pat.*

PLATTSBURGH, JUNE 4.

R. PERRY, Esq. a brother to the Commodore, has joined the squadron under the command of Commodore Macdonough.

A number of deserters have come in from the enemy's post at La Cole, in the course of the last week.

IMPORTANT!

Extract of a letter from S. Williams, Esq. merchant, of London, dated April 13, to his correspondent in Newport.

"There is every reason to expect a Peace with the United States in the course of the summer. A Peace in Europe is at hand, secured by the revolution which has just taken place in France."

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A general court martial was held on board the frigate United States, from the 15th of April to the 15th of May—Capt *Decatur* was President. Capt. *Jones*, Master commandant *Biddle*, and Lieutenants *Carter, Shubrick, Booth, Claxton, Conner, Gallagher* and *Stout*, Members. *Thomas Selfridge*, Esq Judge Advocate.

Lieut *William S. Cox* was tried for cowardice, deserting his station, disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, he was found "*not guilty*" of *cowardice* and *disobedience of orders*, but "*guilty*" of *neglect of duty*, in not doing his utmost to animate and encourage the men, on board the Chesapeake, in the action with the Shannon—Cashiered, and rendered forever incapable of serving in the navy.

Midshipman *James W Forest* was tried for cowardice and neglect of duty, and found "*not guilty*"—guilty of *drunkenness*, and cashiered, &c.

Acting Midshipman *Henry P. Fleighman* pleaded *guilty* to a charge of imposition and unofficer like conduct, in changing his name to obtain parole. In consideration of youth, inexperience and former good conduct, sentence mitigated to a public reprimand.

William Brown, Bugle man, was found guilty of *cowardice*, in secreting himself under the longboat, during the action with the Shannon, and being so affrighted as to be unable to sound his bugle. Sentenced to receive *three hundred lashes*, and be mulcted of all wages due and accruing during his period of service. Punishment mitigated by the President to one hundred lashes.

Joseph Russell, captain of the second gunn was tried for twice deserting his quarters; found *not guilty* of the charge, but a suggestion made of gross misconduct not embraced in the charge, and a recommendation to the Secretary to stop his wages, which had accrued or should accrue. The recommendation was complied with.

Peter Frost and *John Joyce*, seamen, were to have been tried; but not being within the jurisdiction of the court, being out of the United States—the court adjourned *sine die*.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

It is understood that Mr. Crawford, our minister at Paris, has written to our government very satisfactory accounts of the attention shewn him, and of the disposition manifested by the provisional government of France for the maintaining of the most friendly relations between the two countries.

It is also understood that the provisional government of France has made Serurier the organ of similar communications to the Department of State. That he has announced the change which has taken place in the French government, and expressed a desire that the new Sovereign might be recognized, and that due respect might be shewn to his flag, under which the national vessel, which brought the dispatches, sailed. From what we have been able to collect, the most satisfactory answers have been given on those points. We are happy therefore to state, that, so far from any ill consequences being likely to result from the late change in France, it is probable that the amicable relations between that country and the United States will be improved.

The new Sovereign had not arrived on the 20 h of April, the date of these despatches. He was however daily expected, and there was much reason to believe that he would confirm the assurance which had been given, by the provisional government, of friendship for the U. States.

[*Nat. Int.*

BARNEY'S FLOTILLA.

WASHINGTON CITY, JUNE 13.

Extract of a letter from Commodore Barney to the Secretary of the Navy.

St Leonard's Creek, June 11.

SIR—My last was on the 9th inst. On the evening of the 9th the enemy moved up with 20 barges, having received more force from the 74 at the mouth of the Patuxent. I met them, and after a short action drove them until dark, and returned to my anchorage. Yesterday they made a bold attempt, about 2 P. M. they moved up with 21 barges, one rocket barge, and two schooners in tow. On making their appearance, we went down on them; they kept up a smart fire for some time and seemed determined on something decisive. But they soon gave way and retreated, we pursued them down the creek. At the mouth lay the 18 gun schooner; she attempted to beat out, but one fire was so severe she run ashore at the entrance and was abandoned. We still pursued, until the Razee and brig opened upon us a brisk fire, which completely covered the schooner and the flying barges, &c. We must have done them considerable damage.

Extract of a letter from Joshua Barney, Esq commanding the U. S flotilla in the Chesapeake, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

"St. LEONARD'S CREEK, June 13 1814.

"I had the honor of addressing you on the 11th inst. giving a short detail of our action with the enemy on the 10th. By information, they suffered much. The large schooner was nearly destroyed, having several shot thro' her at the water's edge; her deck torn up, guns dismounted, and mainmast nearly cut off about half way up, & rendered unserviceable. She was otherwise much cut; they ran her ashore to prevent her sinking. The Commodore's boat was cut in two; a shot went through the *rocket* boat; one of the small schooners carrying two 32 pounders had a shot which raked her from aft forward; the boats generally suffered, but I have not ascertained what loss they sustained in men.

Yesterday a gentleman of this County by the name of *Parron*, who lives at the mouth of the Creek, came up, and said that himself and brother had been *taken* and carried on board the fleet; he had been landed from the Commodore, to inform the inhabitants that if they remained at home *quietly*, they should not be molested, but if on landing he found their houses deserted he would burn them all, as he had done the house of a *Mr. Patterson*, and the Barn of *Mr. Skinner*, (our pursuer)—Saturday and yesterday the enemy were employed on the Patuxent river, in landing on the banks to plunder stock, &c. it was on Saturday evening they burnt the property of Mr. Patterson & Skinner *Mr Parron* informs me that Commodore *Barrie* of the Dragon always commanded and is much disappointed at his defeats, for that he had wrote to Admiral *Cockburn* that if the Admiral would send him a frigate and brig he would most assuredly destroy the flotilla. The frigate is the *Acasta*, the brig the *Jaseur*. They left only 200 men, and one small boat on board the Dragon, at the mouth of the Patuxent, so that there must have been in the affair on Friday upwards of 800 men! they came with a *band of music playing!*"

In addition to Com. Barney's letter, we learn from one of his officers, "that Com. Barrie's force consists of the Dragon 74, Acasta frigate, Jaseur brig, three schooners, rocket-boat, &c. He had pledged his word of honor, he would either capture or destroy the flotilla; we have seen he has failed, but to excuse himself he now says he did not expect to take us; he only wished to draw us down to the guns of the frigate and brig, the latter carrying 32 pounders, and the former probably the largest in the British navy; yet we were for near an hour within their reach and not a shot struck us.

"We are strengthening our position, have erected a small battery, and the mouth of this branch of the Creek being very narrow, we have obstructed its entrance so as to prevent anything getting in without our consent; our guns all bear upon it at short canister distance or long musket shot, so that an assault by night, of no matter what force, will meet with defeat; in the day time they dare not look us in.

"Stuart had a fire or two at two boats yesterday but they were not disposed to remain; after night some of them returned and threw four shot at his quarters; whether injury was sustained or not we have not heard. Our galley which received a shot is repaired and ready for action, and we have repaired the barge injured by the bursting of her gun, and have given her a long 24 from the gunboat, so that she will be more formidable than ever. Com. *Barrie* has said he believed Com. *Barney* would fight, but his men would not; alas, how sadly was he mistaken!"—[*Balt Pat.*

ALEXANDRIA, June 13.

Ravages of the Enemy.—By a gentleman direct from the neighborhood of Barney's flotilla and the British squadron, who arrived here last evening, we have the most distressing accounts of the situation of the inhabitants of that section of Maryland—A brig of twelve guns and fifteen barges were as high up the Patuxent on Thursday as Benedict, he states that a number of houses were burnt by them, and other enormities committed;—among those, were one belonging to Captain Mackall, and one to Mr Broom. On crossing the ferry at a place called Pig Point, yesterday morning, he distinctly saw the barges at Nottingham, and smoke issuing from a house which he was told belonged to Gen Bowie, and it is probable the whole village is burnt—A tobacco warehouse has been burnt by them on the St. Mary's side of the Patuxent, containing a quantity of tobacco. He represents the distress of the citizens as extreme—the woods and roads were crowded with women and children, flying in all directions from their homes. The British lay all the night before last at Lower Marlboro'. *Gazette.*

June 20.

Since our last we have received nothing official from commodore Barney. In the course of Friday and Saturday various accounts were received of the operations of the enemy in the Patuxent, some of them from persons from the vicinity of the scene of action. All the villages on the Patuxent were said to be in possession of the enemy or already destroyed by them. The situation of com. Barney was represented to be extremely critical. Orders were issued on Friday for the cavalry of this town, and several companies of cavalry, artillery, and riflemen from other parts of the district to be ready to march at ten o'clock on Saturday morning—in the evening these orders were countermanded—Yesterday morning an express arrived from Washington ordering the Alexandria cavalry to be in Washington by 10 in the morning, they march from thence "to aid the people on the Patuxent." What the extent of their depredations is, we cannot ascertain with certainty, as the accounts are confused and contradictory. Certain it is that they have it in their power to destroy a vast amount of private property, and we very much fear they will exercise it.—Part of capt. Thornton's cavalry joined by several volunteers, assembled with promptitude and left this about 11 o'clock, in pursuance to orders. [*Herald.*

FROM THE SOUTHERN BORDER.

Georgia Journal Office,
Milledgeville, June 1, 1814

Should the following information prove true, nothing short of exterminating the hostile Indians will satisfy us. It is thought by some that arms have not been given to the "Red Clubs" as stated but to the "Seminolies," who have hitherto been neutral, for the purpose of driving the patriots out of East Florida. Be it as it may, we should be on our guard.—Spain is at best but a doubtful friend, and no one knows how soon she may be an open enemy.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins to the Governor, dated

Creek Agency, 25th May.

"Mr. M'Girt, express from col. Milton, at Alabama heights, reports, that an express arrived there for general Pinckney, which he is the bearer of, expecting to see the general at Fort Jackson. The express stated that they had received certain accounts of an arrival from the Havanna, with the munitions, of war for the "Red Clubs," and orders to supply them with provisions—that they were fully supplied with guns, ammunition, and provisions and that great numbers were assembled at Pensacola; and further, that orders had been received from gen. Flournoy, to evacuate Mobile Point. It is eight days since he left the heights."

A letter has been received by the Executive from gen. Floyd, dated at his seat in Camden County, May 19, of which the following is an extract:

"Our situation at present is perplexing. We are continually tantalized by the enemy, without being able to obtain correct information of their intention or designs. To call the militia out in anticipation, would be productive of too much inconvenience at this particular season.—Their crops would sustain material injury; and in some instances be lost—to say nothing of what might turn out a needless expense to the state. Yet to remain unprepared until the necessity became manifest, would be risking still more serious consequences; for it would be impracticable on a sudden emergency to assemble the militia in time to repel the enemy—such is their scattered situation.

"I have just received a letter from col. Scott, who commands at St. Mary's, communicating a report, that two British ships were some days ago off St. Augustine Bar, with a number of ***** troops on board; and that communication has been bad with the town by the British Officers, the object of which remains unknown. The report further states two British men of war to be off St. Mary's."

From the Augusta Chronicle, June 3.

THE CREEK WAR,

It appears, is not yet over. A gentleman straight from fort Hawkins informs us, that an express from general Graham reached Milledgeville on Friday morning last, bringing the information that the hostile Indians, (FIFTEEN HUNDRED strong) had returned to the Alabama and Talapoosa from Pensacola, with a supply of arms and ammunition, and were determined to renew the war. The stragglers who had hid themselves in the woods and swamps, daily increasing their force, and fears were entertained lest they should attack the North Carolina militia, who with a few from South Carolina, were the only force remaining in the nation.

MORE DEVASTATION.

Extract of a letter to the editors of the Boston Gazette.

FAIRHAVEN, June 14.

Yesterday morning we were alarmed by the appearance of the British brig Nimrod, with seven barges with her, manned from the 74 now lying at the entrance of Quick's Hole—the brig was at day light about 4 miles from the garrison, the barges pulling towards her, having (as we supposed) during the night been within gun shot of the fort—about 9 o'clock, she bore up the bay, and as we supposed was bound into Rochester—we therefore with a party of men proceeded with a small cannon, to assist the citizens and prevent a landing but the brig had come to anchor and manned six barges with about 150 men and proceeded to *Wareham*, where they arrived at 12 o'clock, *and destroyed twelve or thirteen sail of vessels, among them a new ship and brig—they set fire to the Factory and left it soon, when the people collected and put it out*—they took 20 or 30 prisoners which they carried to the mouth of the river, and then released.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

From Sackett's Harbor.—By the steamboat Paragon, which arrived yesterday from Albany, we learn that the new frigate, *Mohawk*, was launched at Sackett's Harbor on Saturday last.

Extract of a letter dated on board U. S. ship Madison,

Sacket's Harbor, June 11.

"The British fleet have left us, and gone into Kingston, where we shall return their visit, I hope in a short time, in a manner they won't like. The Superior is now complete and ready for sea. She is one of the finest vessels I ever saw. This day our frigate of 54 guns will be launched. When she is ready we shall be complete, to look for Sir James, which will not be long, as her rigging and guns are all here. By the 10th of July, you may begin to look out for hard knocks from this quarter. Part of the crew of the frigate Congress have arrived here."

DIED, on Tuesday last, after a severe indisposition, Mr. MASON BENNETT, an old and respectable inhabitant of this county.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

AGREEABLY to public notice in the Charles-Town and Martinsburgh papers, requesting a meeting of the Citizens of Jefferson county on the 11th inst. for the purpose of establishing a BIBLE SOCIETY in said county; a number of persons attended.

On motion, the Rev. Lewis Mayer was appointed chairman, and Robert Worthington, secretary.

The Rev. John Matthews, from the committee appointed at a former meeting, reported the form of a constitution, which being read and maturely considered, was adopted, and is as follows:

CONSTITUTION OF THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, Va.

1. This Society shall be denominated the Bible Society of Jefferson County, Virginia.

2. The Society is established for the purpose of distributing the Holy Scriptures to the poor of our own country, and to the Heathen.

3. When the Scriptures are distributed in the English Language, the version generally received in our country shall be used; when in other languages, the most approved translations shall be selected for that purpose: and in all cases they shall be without note or comment.

4. The business of this Society shall be transacted by fifteen managers, viz. a President, two vice Presidents, a corresponding Secretary, a recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and nine others, who shall be elected annually by the members of the society; and shall serve until the next election. A majority of the managers, being convened, shall constitute a board, and be authorized to act for the Society.

5. The managers shall meet on their own adjournments; and if the president and both the vice presidents shall be absent from such meeting, a president pro tempore shall be appointed by the managers who are present.

6. Vacancies occasioned by the death or resignation of any of the managers, shall be supplied by the remaining managers until the next regular election.

7. It shall be the duty of the managers to purchase and distribute the Scriptures, or otherwise appropriate the funds of this society, in the manner which they deem best calculated to answer the designs of this institution, and they shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and report to the society at its annual meeting. They may also, when they shall judge it expedient, appoint one, or more collectors.

8. Any person may become a member of this society by paying four dollars on admission, and engaging to pay three dollars annually, during their continuance in the society. Or the payment of forty dollars in advance shall constitute a person member for life. Donations, however, of any amount, will be gratefully received from any person.

9. There shall be held a general meeting of the society on the third Monday in May, in each year, in Shepherd's-Town and Charles-Town alternately, at such place as the managers may appoint.

10. At the request of any three managers, the president, or in case of his absence or disability, either of the vice presidents, shall be authorized to call a general meeting of the society at any time; of which meeting, at least three weeks previous notice shall be given, in newspapers printed in Charles-Town and Martinsburgh.

11. No officer of this society shall receive any pecuniary compensation for his services.

12. No member shall be entitled to more than one vote.

13. Alterations, not affecting the fundamental principles of this society, may be made in this constitution by two-thirds of the members.

Resolved, that the

Rev. Benjamin Bradstone,	Mr. John Yates,
Francis Moore,	Geo. Hite,
Odiah Bann,	Wm. Tate,
Thomas Keyes,	G.W. Humphreys,
Mr. John Downey,	Charles Gibbs,
David Humphreys,	Wm. Cameron,
John Davenport,	John Griggs,
David Moore,	Wm. P. Flood,
Beverly Whiting,	Wm. M'Pherson,
James Stubblefield,	Samuel B. Harris,
Abraham Shepherd, sen.	James Kearney,
Sebastian Esty,	Michael Hensel,
Jacob Haines,	

together with the persons composing this meeting, be agents to obtain subscriptions to the above constitution.

Resolved, that a general meeting of the subscribers, shall be held on the first Monday in August next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. in the Presbyterian meeting house in Shepherd's Town, for the purpose of choosing fifteen managers for said society.

Resolved, that the secretary of this meeting have fifty copies of the above constitution, together with the proceedings of this meeting, printed; and that there be annexed to the same, a suitable subscription, which he is directed to distribute to the agents; who are requested to attend with the same, at the meeting contemplated in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary.

LEWIS MAYER, Chairman,
ROBERT WORTHINGTON, Secretary.

June 16.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl about sixteen or seventeen years of age. Persons wishing to purchase, can be informed as to price &c. by enquiring of the printer of this paper.

June 23

☞ CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on two notes, given by the subscriber to Mathias Sly, one for four hundred dollars, which became due in October, 1812, the other for one hundred dollars due in April, 1813, as I am determined not to pay them again, unless compelled by law.

JOHN HALL.

June 23.

WEEPING BEAUTY.

Extracted from Hog's Queen's Wake.

Is it a sprite that roams forlorn?
Or angel from the bowers of morn—
Come down, a tear of heaven to shed
In pity, o'er the valiant dead?

No vain, no fleeting phantom this!
No vision from the bowers of bliss!
Its radiant eye and stately tread,
Bespeak some beautious mountain maid;
No rose of Eden's bosom meek
Could match that maiden's moistened cheek,
No drifted wreath of morning snow,
The whiteness of her lofty brow;
Nor gem of India's purest dye,
The lustre of her eagle eye.

When beauty, Eden's bowers within,
First stretch'd the arm to deeds of sin;
When passion burned, and Prudence slept,
The pitying angels bent and wept.

But tears more soft were never shed,
No, not when angels bowed the head,
A sigh more mild did never breath,
O'er human nature whelmed in death,
Nor woe and dignity combine,
In face so lovely so benign.

The following is a copy of a Proclamation which has been much commented upon in the Southern Papers.

By the Honorable Sir ALEXANDER COCHRANE, *K. B. Vice Admiral of the Red, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels, upon the North American station, &c. &c. &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me, that many persons now resident in the UNITED STATES, have expressed a desire to withdraw therefrom, with a view of entering into His Majesty's service, or of being received as Free Settlers into some of His Majesty's Colonies.

This is therefore to give Notice, That all those who may be disposed to emigrate from the UNTED STATES, will with their Families, be received on board of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war, or at the military posts that may be established, upon or near the coast of the UNITED STATES, where they will have their choice of either entering into his majesty's sea or land forces, or of being sent as FREE settlers, to the British possessions in North America or the West Indies, where they will meet with all due encouragement.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, this 2d day of April, 1814.

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,
By command of the Vice Admiral,
WILLIAM BALHETCHET.

STEAM FRIGATES.

During the last winter, a number of gentlemen in New-York associated themselves under the title of Society for Coast and Harbor Defence. Their chief object was, to bring into operation a STEAM FRIGATE, in addition to the measures already adopted for annoying the enemy within our waters. A memorial to this effect was laid before the national government. After receiving the approbation of the executive, the proposal was sanctioned by an act of congress. In pursuance of the power given, and the appropriation made, the secretary of the navy has appointed the memorialists his agents, to superintend the construction of a *vessel of war to be propelled by steam,* with the requisite authority to make contracts, audit accounts, and draw for money. This honorable and confidential service has been accepted, and a sub-committee appointed to perform it in a prompt and efficient manner. We understand, that the agents are Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Thomas Morris, Henry Dearborn, and Samuel L. Mitchell. Messrs. Browne, are to be the naval constructors; and Mr. Fulton is the engineer for completing this grand design, originally conceived by himself.—[*Adv.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's farm in Washington County, Maryland, near Harper's Ferry, on the 9th day of May last, a Dark Roan Mare, about 14 hands high, 7 years old last spring, her near fore foot white, a short switch tail, trots and paces; she is a little dish faced, if branded not recollected. Also, a young Bay Mare, two years old in April last, about fifteen and a half hands high, a large star in her forehead, and her two hind feet white, also a small white spot on the side of her off foot, near the hoof, a small feather across each jaw, a dark list along her back, docked, but not branded.—Whosoever takes up said estrays, so that the owner gets them again, shall have a reward of ten dollars, and if brought home all reasonable expences paid, by

BENJAMIN DUVAL.

June 9, 1814.

The Editor of the *Winchester Gazette*, is requested to insert the above three times and forward his account to this office for payment.

Come and see!

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Marseilles Vesting, Cambrick Muslins, Calicoes, Irish Linens, Mens' and Womens' Silk and Cotton HOSE, } Home-made Tow and Flax Linen, Twilled Bags, Shoe Thread, FLAX, Spun Cotton Yarn of all numbers, Spining Cotton, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

1,000 Pieces India Muslins, of different qualities, 2,300 Gallons first quality Maryland WHISKEY, distilled by Andrew Binehart, of noted fame for making real good Whiskey, Old Madeira and Port Wine, with all other kinds of WINES and other LIQUORS, Rice, Groceries, Paints, Medicines, Oil and Dye Stuffs, Hard-Ware—Queens', Glass, China and Potters' Ware, &c. Soal and Upper Leather, Nice Skirting for Sadlers, Calf and Hogs' Skins, French and American Fair Tops, Boot Legs, Bar-Iron, Castings, Real Crowley Steel, *English Blistered* and Country ditto, Anvils and Vices, Jackscrews, Hoop Iron, Nails, &c.

The greater part of which were laid in before the declaration of war, and (whilst most articles are both *scarce* and *high* in the different sea port towns) ought to be an object to purchasers *far* and *near* to come and supply themselves with such articles as they may want, while they are yet to be had—For the immense high prices that are given for Goods in both Philadelphia and Baltimore, is a temptation to the subscriber to send a considerable part of his present stock there to sell.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

Double Flint Glass,

JUST OPENED.

QUART, PINT, HALF PINT, GILL and HALF GILL, } TUMBLERS.
QUART, PINT and HALF PINT, } DECANTERS.

WINE GLASSES, BOWLS, PITCHERS, &c.

As they are scarce those that want had better apply immediately.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town. April 16, 1814.

COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of

GOODS;

bought at *depress'd* prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Banks were hard run for money—and just before the late general blockade—Since which most foreign articles have again rapidly advanced in price in the Seaport Towns. Notwithstanding, all those who come quick shall positively have cheap goods.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 26, 1814.

N. B. A few barrels No. 1 New Herrings Baltimore Inspection.

Scythes and Sickles.

CRADLING SCYTHES, GRASS, ditto, } Crum Creek Whetstones.
GERMAN, ditto, ditto, RAKES, } Milan Whetstones.

High Long's (best warranted) SICKLES.

Old (Maryland) Whiskey,

by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon.

Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers,

Wooden, Stone, and Potter's Ware.

A FEW BUSHELS

Ground Allum & Fine Salt.

No. 1, Herrings,

MEN'S (wellmade) STRONG SHOES, &c. &c. With every other *useful* and *necessary* article for Harvest.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, June 9, 1814.

HARVEST.

Twenty barrels old Rye Whiskey.

RICE, MOLASSES, SCYTHES, and a few doz. Hugh Long's celebrated SICKLES, for sale.

Apply to

HUMPHREYS & KEYES.

Charles-Town, 6th June, 1814.

FOR SALE,

MILLS AND LAND,

desirably situated on the waters of Rappahannock, Virginia.

A Mill, situate on the north branch of Rappahannock river in the county of Culpepper, about 28 miles above Fredericksburg, running 2 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, with all necessary machinery, newly built and in an excellent wheat neighborhood, &c. &c. Adjoining this Mill are 400 acres of fine farming land, on which are a dwelling house and other houses. One other Mill situate on the south branch of Rappahannock, in Orange, about 30 miles above Fredericksburg, running 1 pair 6 feet burrs and 1 pair country stones, and a Saw Mill on the opposite side, in a rich country. Near these Mills are 450 acres of wood land—both of these situations are admirably calculated for cotton and wool manufactories, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy.

JOHN ALLCOCK.

Culpepper County, Va. June 9. [t. f.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received and just finished opening

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

FANCY GOODS;

Which have been lately purchased for cash in Philadelphia, and selected from the latest arrivals:—

CONSISTING IN PART, OF

ELEGANT damask SILK SHAWLS, Levantine Silks, Fancy Ribbons, Black and Changeable Lutestrings, White Sattin and Mantuas, Fine Linen Cambrick Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Split Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knotted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Bales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Slipes, Ladies' Morocco and Kid Slippers, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. all of which are now offered for sale on the most reasonable terms for Cash.

—SEASONED PLANK.

THEY HAVE ALSO ON HAND A QUANTITY OF GOOD AND WELL SEASONED

PINE PLANK.

—ALSO—

HOG SKINS, Bar-Iron and Castings, Jack screws, Smiths' Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Boot Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stirrup Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Linen, Twill'd Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

A quantity of Joiner's Planes, Rules, Squares and Plane Bitts.

The highest price in Cash is given for good Clean Flax-Seed.

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

Volunteer Rifle Company.

TO the Young Men of Jefferson County, the following is respectively submitted. Whereas the undersigned are about to attempt raising a volunteer corps of Rifle Men, to be composed of not less than sixty, nor more than one hundred men, the uniform of which is to be in every respect precisely that of the United States corps, of the same description; that this corps when raised, should be a respectable one, it is only necessary that it should be composed of honest men, of correct deportment and sober habits, (moreover, we have bye-laws which may be examined by any who are disposed to join a corps of this sort,) and as the most of us have to muster, our object is to raise a company of men, whose urbanity of manners and firmness of conduct, will render light & even pleasurable, duties, which otherwise would be irksome, if at all practicable.—There are many of this highly valuable and effective corps in all the neighbouring counties, and *why* should there not be one in Jefferson?

As some may be under the impression, that by joining this corps they will be called sooner into service, we state for the information of such, that this company, when raised, will be on the same footing with other light corps throughout the state.

BENJAMIN DAVENPORT,
JAMES L. RANSON,

N. B. There are two vacancies for subaltern officers. A meeting of all those who have, and those who are disposed to join this company, is requested in Charles-Town on the fourth Saturday in this month for the purpose of mustering.

Charles-Town, June 9, 1814.

Mr. John Taylor,

SIR—As you are not a resident of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and have no agent or attorney within the same, we hereby, and in this mode give you notice, that on Wednesday the 29th of June next, between the hours of ten in the forenoon and eight in the afternoon, we shall proceed, at the Globe Tavern, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas James, in Shepherd's-Town, in the said Commonwealth, under a commission from the Superior Court of Chancery, holden at Winchester, in the said Commonwealth, to take the depositions of Col. Joseph Swearingen, Joseph M'Murran, Daniel Buckles, George Reynolds, jun. Jacob Cook and William Taylor, whose depositions, when taken, we shall offer as testimony in the suit revived therein, in our names as complainants, and now depending, and in which you the said John Taylor, and the heirs and representatives of Levi Taylor, deceased, to wit, Fanny Taylor his widow, and John Marshall Taylor, Charles William Taylor, Rawleigh Colston Taylor, Howell Tapscott Taylor, and Allen Griffin Taylor, by the said Fanny Taylor, their mother and guardian, ad Litem, are Defendants.

JOHN HARSHA, and
CHRISTIAN HARSHA,
Executors of Isaac Harsha, deceased.

May 26, 1814. 5w*

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from *Ferdinande Fairfax*, dated the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to William Byrd Page, and the subscriber, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due from said Fairfax to *John D. Orr*: The subscriber, being the surviving trustee named in the said deed, will offer for sale, by public auction, for ready money, on the premises, on Thursday the 11th day of August next, very valuable seats for water works, on the Shenandoah River, in the county of Jefferson, with about 20 acres of land, adjacent to the upper end of a tract of land, also conveyed by said deed of trust, called Samuel Spencer's tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off or to be laid off, as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages—a considerable portion of which is rich low grounds, and very heavily timbered, and the seats for water works are supposed to be equal to almost any on the river.

A conveyance of all the right and title of said Ferdinando Fairfax, vested in the subscriber, will be made to the purchaser.

JOHN M'PHERSON, *Trustee.*

May 5, 1814. t.d.s.

Stone Masons.

TEN or fifteen journeymen are wanted immediately, to whom good wages will be given and employment for the season. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va.

JOHN WILKINS.

April 14.

BOOKS.

PERSONS having BOOKS belonging to John Saunders, are *again* requested to return them; and by so doing they will confer a particular favor on the subscriber.

C. R. SAUNDERS.

Charles Town, June 16.

☞ OBSERVE.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ immediately,

Several Journeymen,

who are competent to carry on the CHAIR and SPINNING WHEEL Making Business, to whom will be given constant employ and the best wages

MATTHEW WILSON.

Charles Town, May 12, 1814.

BARK WANTED.

CASH WILL BE PAID FOR

Chesnut, Spanish, and Black Oak Bark,

delivered in Shepherd's-Town, (at Mr. John Kearsley's tan-yard) by John Jackson or the subscriber.

JOHN B. HENRY.

May 12, 1814.

THE subscribers have for sale, a quantity of

GOOD CLEAN FLAX.

ALSO,

GOOD CYDER VINEGAR.

M. WILSON, & SON.

Charles-Town, June 16, 1814.

FOR SALE,

A stout, healthy Negro Girl.

THE Subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 27th inst. (being court day,) before the door of R. Fulton, a stout, healthy NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age, well acquainted with washing, sowing, knitting, &c.

HENRY MILLER.

June 16.

Estray Cow.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an estray, a RED COW, with a white face, back and belly—not marked—has her horns bored—about nine years old; appraised to twelve dollars. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN GRIGGS.

June 16.

Wool Carding.

THE Subscribers will have a new *CARDING MACHINE* in operation by the 1st of June next, at their Mill on the Marsh Run, two miles from Shepherd's Town, on the road leading from thence to Martinsburgh, where wool will be carded with neatness and expedition—Persons coming from a distance can have their wool to take home with them, if they wish it. The wool must be well washed, and all the burs, sticks and tags taken off before it is sent to the Machine—likewise, no matted wool must be sent—the wool must be greased with about one pound of soft grease to ten pounds of wool. The owners must send a cloth large enough to wrap up the rolls in. Every attention will be paid to have the wool well carded.

JAMES CRAWFORD,
MARTIN BILLMIRE.

May 26.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Viginia, about three miles from Charlestown.

IT lies in that body of land known and commonly called the Rich Woods. This tract contains three hundred and twenty acres, and is inferior to none in the county as to fertility of soil; at least one third is in very valuable timber, the balance is cleared, and in good farming order, having at this time one hundred and twenty acres sown in clover. On the premises are a good barn thirty feet square, shedded all round, and a threshing floor thirty feet square, two excellent wells about thirty feet deep, and have never been known to fail, a good dwelling house, with stone chimney, and other convenient buildings—there is also a small apple and peach orchard. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber.

RICHARD BAYLOR.

March 10, 1814. tf.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss. May Court, 1814.

John Ager, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Talbot and William C Bowler, Deft's.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the Plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said Defendant, Bowler, do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the Court House of the said County.

A Copy, Teste.

GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

June 16, 1814.

☞ CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note for 33 dollars, given by the subscriber to Jacob Statten, as I am determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

JOHN H. CASSADAY.

June 2, 1814. 3w.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1814. [No. 327.

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 arrearages 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.*

From France.

[We have received the following extract of a letter from Paris, which, as its details are highly interesting, and seem to throw light upon the causes and effects of the late revolution in France, we have thought proper to lay before our readers. It will be found to realize, in a great degree, our speculations on this subject—especially as relates to the adjustment of continental affairs. As regards the rights and interests of the United States, it is well known, that our *fears* have always predominated over our *hopes* of any thing good resulting to us from the pacification of Europe.]—*Nat. Adv.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, received by the French national brig Olivier.

"You will have heard of the wonderful changes which have taken place here; nor will your astonishment be diminished by knowing that the *grand result* has been, in a great degree, the effect of accident.

Napoleon had made an attempt to carry the position at Bar Sur Aube, which was occupied by the main army of the allies. In this attempt he failed. His next endeavor was to turn this position, and attack their magazines—and if they purposed to fall back on his fortified places—reinforce his army with their garrisons, and then give another general battle: Marshal Marmont, in the mean time, covering and defending Paris. He had marched nearly a whole day in prosecution of this plan before the allies were apprised of his design. Some hesitation followed on their part, and more alarm, when, as reports says, Alexander suggested an immediate march upon Paris. The idea was adopted and executed—and, on the 30th of March, a battle was fought, which decided, at once, the fate of the city, and of the war. Marmont commanded on one side, and Schwartzenburg on the other. The firing began about four o'clock in the morning, and ended about the same hour in the afternoon, when Marmont entered into a convention to evacuate the city, and to carry with him his troops, baggage, artillery, &c. No capitulation was made for the city, either by Marmont or others—but all possible care was taken to preserve it. This battle was fought with great obstinacy on both sides, and with great loss to the allies, as they were obliged to carry many strong positions by assault. It is a most extraordinary fact, that Bonaparte was four days ignorant of the movement of the allies from Bar Sur Aube to Paris. This lost time he endeavored to retrieve by forced marches, and had actually reached Fontainbleau when the allies had carried the capital. If Marmont had been able to hold Paris, as he had believed he was, for four days, or even for two, Bonaparte would have been upon the rear of the allies—and no doubt, still emperor. The events which followed the capture of the city, made his continuance, as such, impossible. On the 31st, the Emperor of Russia, King of Prussia, &c. entered Paris. The former rode directly to Talleyrand's Hotel, where he remains with his minister, count Nesselrode. On the evening of the same day Talleyrand convened the Senate. A constitutional act, as called here, was drawn up, and a provisional government declared, consisting of Talleyrand, Jaucourt, Montesquieu, and Dalberg. At a subsequent session Napoleon was deposed, on the ground of his having violated the constitution, and the army and nation invited to unite in approving this act. So soon as these acts of the Senate were made known to the army, corps after corps declared against the Emperor, until he was actually left without other troops than the old guards, and a few general officers. He then abdicated in favor of the King of Rome, his son—but the abdication in that form was not accepted. He now negociated for his own safety and maintenance; and in doing so, has become contemptible to all parties.

The constitutional act, mentioned above, of which the enclosed is a copy, was adopted by the Senate, and is made the *basis* of the restoration of the Bourbons. If Louis accepts and adheres honestly and fully, all will be well—that is, all will be quiet. If he does not accept, look for more storms. The emperor of Russia and his army will not leave France till this business is settled, nor, perhaps, till he sees the army of Lord Wellington out of France. The French authority, at this moment, vests in Talleyrand; he has made the ministry, which consists of Laforest, Malonet, Louis, Dupont, (the gen.) and other tools of his. Arrangements, with regard to Napoleon, Maria Louisa, and their son, have been made; the first goes to the island of Elba, which he has *in full sovereignty*, with a pension; the second returns to her father; and the third retains his title for life, with the Dutchess of Parma and Placentia in perpetuity; Murat keeps Naples; Beauharnois is to have the Dutchy of Frankfort; and old Josephine (his mother) the title of Dutchess of Navarre. Other great arrangements have been made: Antwerp is to be a free town; Belgium divided between France and Holland; Poland in its old extent, revived as a kingdom, and to have Alexander as their King; Sardinia to be given to the King of Sicily in lieu of Naples; Savoy to be added to France in lieu of the part of Belgium added to Holland; the kingdom of Italy to be kept entire, and to receive the Emperor of Austria as its King, &c.

And what, you will ask, in this disposition of principalities and powers, becomes of the United States—her claims—her rights—her doctrines? Will she be invited to the general congress? I answer—her claims on France are in *statu quo*. Nothing has been done by Mr. Crawford; and what can be effected with the new government is problematical.—Our rights and doctrines must be defended by *ourselves*. They excite no interest here or elsewhere in Europe; and, finally, you will NOT be invited to the general Congress. Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin will cross over from Holland to England in the first week of this month (April.) No minister to Gottenburg was appointed by the British government on the 1st inst. Messrs. Russell and Clay have got to Sweden."

REASONS FOR THE DETHRONEMENT OF BONAPARTE.

Extract from the Register of the Conservative Senate, sitting of April 3d, under the Presidency of the Senator Count Barthelemy.

The sitting which had been adjourned was resumed at 4 o'clock, when the Senator Court Lambrecht read the revised and adopted plan of the Decree which passed in the sitting of yesterday. It is in the following terms:

The Conservative Senate considering, that in a constitutional Monarchy, the Monarch exists only in virtue of the constitution or social compact.

That Napoleon Bonaparte, during a certain period of firm and prudent government, afforded to the nation reasons to calculate for the future on acts of wisdom and justice; but afterwards that he violated the compact which united him to the French people, particularly in levying imposts and taxes otherwise than in virtue of the law, against the express tenor of the oath which he had taken on his ascending the throne, conformable to article 53 of the act of the constitution, of the 28th Floreal, year 12;

That he completed their attack on the rights of the people, even by adjourning without necessity the legislative body, and causing to be suppressed as criminal a report of that body, the title of which and its share in the national representation he disputed;

That he undertook a series of wars in violation of art. 50 of the constitution of the 22d Frumaire, year 8, which purports that Declarations of War should be proposed, debated, decreed and promulgated in the same manner as laws;

That he issued unconstitutionally several Decrees inflicting the punishment of death; particularly the two decrees of the 5th of March last, tending to cause to be considered as national a war which would not have taken place but for the interest of his boundless ambition;

That he violated the commercial laws by his Decrees respecting the Prisoners of State;

That he annulled the responsibility of the Ministers, confounded authorities, and destroyed the independence of judicial bodies.

Considering that the liberty of the press, established and consecrated as one of the rights of the nation, has been constantly subjected to the arbitrary control of the Police, and at the same time he has always made use of the press to fill France and Europe with misrepresentations, false maxims, doctrines favorable to despotism, and insults on foreign governments;

That acts and reports heard by the Senate have undergone alterations in the publication.

Considering, that instead of reigning, according to the terms of his oath, with a sole view to the interest and happiness, and the glory of the French people, Napoleon completed the misfortunes of his country, by his refusal to treat on conditions which the national interest required him to accept, and which did not compromise the French honor.

By the abuse which he made of all the means entrusted to him in men and money;

By the abandonment of the wounded without dressing, without assistance, and without subsistence;

By various measures, the consequences of which were the ruin of the towns, the depopulation of the country, famine and contagious diseases.

Considering that for all these causes, the imperial government established by the Senatus Consultum of the 28th Floreal, year 12, has ceased to exist, and that the wish manifested by all France calls for an order of things, the first restoration of which should be the restoration of general peace, and which should also be the era of a solemn reconciliation of all the States of the great European family.

Article 1—That Napoleon Bonaparte has forfeited the throne, and the hereditary established in his family is abolished.

2d—The French people and the army are absolved from their oath of fidelity towards Napoleon Bonaparte.

3d—The present decree shall be transmitted by a Message to the Provisional Government of France, conveyed forthwith to all the Departments and the Armies, and immediately proclaimed in all the quarters of the capital.

[A similar resolution was, on the same day, adopted by the Legislative Body.]

TRANSLATIONS,

From the Moniteur (the French official paper) for the Washington City Gazette.

Copy of the guarantee demanded and granted to the Duke of Ragusa.

Art. 1. I, Charles Prince of Schwartzenburg, &c. do guarantee to all the French troops, who, in consequence of the decree of the senate of 2d April have quitted the standard of Napoleon Bonaparte, that they may freely retire into Normandy, with their arms, baggage, and munitions, and with the same military honours which the allied troops owe to each other.

Art. 2d. That if, in consequence of this movement, the events of war should cast into the hands of the allied powers the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, his life and liberty shall be guaranteed; and he shall be allowed a portion of territory in a country marked out by the allied powers and the French government.

On April 5, the troops under the command of the Duke, amounting to 12,000, left their encampment on their return to Versailles.

Copy of a letter from Marshal Ney to his serene highness the Prince of Benevente.

Monseigneur—I yesterday repaired to Paris with the Marshal Duke of Tarentum and the duke of Vicence, as ministers plenipotentiary with the Emperor Alexander. An unexpected event having all at once stopt the negociations, which, however, appeared to promise the happiest results. I saw then that in order to prevent the frightful calamities of a civil war, nothing remained for France but to embrace the cause of our ancient kings: and hence, penetrated with these sentiments, I returned this evening to the Emperor Napoleon to manifest to him the wish of the nation.

The Emperor, convinced of the critical situation in which he had placed France, and of the impossibility of saving himself, appeared to be resigned, and *consented to an entire abdication of the throne, without any restriction*; and tomorrow I expect he will himself remit the formal and authentic act.

(Signed) Marshal NEY.

Fontainbleau, April 5.

PARIS, APRIL 16.

The following is the reply of Lord Castlereagh to some one who boasted of the magnanimity of the Emperor Alexander towards France—"His Majesty has had the precedence in generosity over us, but England will not be behind him." He said also, upon the political situation of Europe, "The Nations of Europe have proved their courage sufficiently—they must now contend only who shall be the most generous and moderate."

BRILLIANT AFFAIR.

BOSTON, JUNE 15.

The conduct and intrepidity of captain ALLEN, in defending his schooner, and capturing a twelve oared barge from the British brig *Bream*, in Dyer's Bay, in the District of Maine, is deserving of the highest encomium. Several statements have been published, but none of them sufficiently correct to do justice to the gallant capt. ALLEN and his brave crew. We now have it in our power to give a circumstantial and correct account of the whole of that affair. It will be found highly honorable to the brave fellows who so heroically defended their little sch'r, and followed up their victory by capturing the enemy's barge, with all her armament and crew, killed, wounded and prisoners. The letter written by the commander of the *Bream* to captain ALLEN, shows that those who have the courage to face the enemy, and resist them, have the best claim to their politeness.—Those who meet them boldly, are treated with respect, and in place of being insulting foes, they become perfectly pliable and courtly. Let our coasting captains imitate the conduct of capt. ALLEN, and the enemy's barges will be careful how they approach them.—[*Bost. Pat.*

THE NARRATIVE.

Captain ALLEN, of the schooner *William & John*, of Sedgwick, Maine, was bound to Boston with a cargo of lumber. On the 20th May, the British schooner *Bream* discovered her, and gave chase. Capt. Allen put into *Bowhare*, in *Dyer's Bay*. He soon discovered the Bream's barge approaching. After she had got within 50 yards, captain A. hailed the barge, but received no answer. He then hailed again. They answered, it was no matter what boat it was. Capt. A. then ordered them to keep off, upon which they asked him if it was an English sch'r. Capt. A. answered No. They then asked what schooner it was. Capt. A. replied, the William & John, of Sedgwick; and seeing them still paddling towards him, called out to them to *keep off*.—Two of the men in the barge then *crowed*, and one of the marines swung his match to touch the swivel in her bow. Captain A. then ordered his men to fire, one after the other, and take good aim. Four of his men fired their pieces; the captain reserving his fire for fear of the others not doing execution. One of the marines discharged a musket at capt. Allen; and about the same moment the midshipman seeing capt. Allen have his musket presented at his breast, swung his hat, and said "*I'll give up to you.*"—Capt. Allen then said, "*Keep off, next time.*" "*I will,*" said the midshipman, and began to row off. "*Come on board.* (said capt. Allen,) *or I will put every man of you to instant death.*" The midshipman answered, "*I will, as quick as possible.*"—The barge then came close alongside, having two killed, two wounded and three others on board. They attempted to come on board the schooner altogether. Capt. A. told them to come on board one by one, but first to hand up all the arms, and the muskets butt-end foremost,