

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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SPEECH

Of the Hon. Mr. HOLMES, in the Senate of Massachusetts, June 8, 1814, during the debate on the Answer to the Governor's Speech.

MR. PRESIDENT,

When I considered the pernicious and unprofitable measures adopted by the legislature last year, it was to have been expected that gentlemen would have taken a course somewhat different from that embraced in the answer to his excellency's address. Taught by the errors of the past, it was to be expected that they would have been careful of the future. Finding that they had neither provoked the people to opposition, driven the government from their ground, nor obtained the grace and favor of the enemy, it was reasonable to hope that gentlemen would have been cured of their frenzy—that his Excellency would have confined his observations to the business of the state, and that the answer of the Senate would have been of the same description. But we find that gentlemen are not yet discouraged. Though their inflammatory course was utterly disapproved by the people, still they persist. We have another manifesto to be published in British papers as evidence that Massachusetts has seceded from the Union;—and yet we find you, in this answer, boasting of the forbearance of the legislature of Massachusetts.—Forbearance Sir! What is this forbearance which you boast of? All that could be done was done to excite the people to opposition. Letters and emissaries were sent from this town to the remote parts of the State, informing the people that they were oppressed, urging them to get up meetings, and to pledge themselves to support the opposition which the legislature had projected. And what was the success? Some twenty or thirty towns, out of more than five hundred, and many of those totally disconnected with commerce were induced to complain. And how did you obtain even these? Sir, the people were imposed on. Even the poor fishermen were ashamed of the business, and signed a recantation.

This was the forbearance so full of merit! You forbore, to be sure, but it was because you were afraid to do otherwise. The last legislature missed their aim. The people were not satisfied with the embargo. It was a measure approved by both parties at the time. Speculators were purchasing provisions from the enemy; the country was about to be drained; this temporary check was salutary. But it disappointed two descriptions of people. The contractors because they could not get the money, and the British, because they could not get the provisions: and these were the authors of all the complaints.

But we find it again repeated, that the rulers of the nation have discovered an inveterate hostility to commerce. By this charge coming from this state, we should be led to conclude that Massachusetts was the grand mart of the trade of the world, and that Boston was the commercial centre. And we should further conclude, from the modest assurance of her merchants, that mercantile knowledge was exclusively confined to the people of Boston. Sir, it is with much diffidence, I confess, that I attempt a subject of which, if you take these gentlemen at their words, they are such complete masters. However, if these exclusive gentlemen will pardon me, I will call the attention of the Board to an importance of the different sections of the United States. If the Southern or middle divisions of the U. S. have an interest to destroy commerce, if they view New England as their competitor, there may be good ground for this charge. It will scarcely be believed that they will destroy commerce, when their manifest and immediate interest required its preservation; nor will I do for gentlemen to pretend that the rulers of the nation are opposed to the interest of the people in this thing. An administration, surely, which has discovered a uniform hostility to commerce for more than 12 years, must, it is presumed, act conformable to the wishes of the people who created them. The question returns, what are the interests of the southern and middle divisions of the United States, in regard to commerce? Let us look at their exports. I take the year 1805, because, if I remember rightly that year was peculiarly favorable to the New-England states. The exports from New England were about twenty-four millions; of the middle states, forty-nine millions; of the southern states, twenty-one millions. I give the millions entire, though there were fractions of a million to each division; the largest fraction if I mistake not, was in the southern division. But in this period, the exports of domestic goods and manufactures were, in the south, double those of the New-England states. What portion of these northern exports were the products of the southern and middle states, I leave to the merchants to determine. Further: in the year ending in September 1813, the exports from Maryland were double those from Massachusetts; and this too in time of war, when the Chesapeake was infested by the enemy, and Massachusetts was the object of special grace and favor.

In 1811, Baltimore exported about ten, and Boston eleven millions; perhaps three out of the eleven were brought coastwise from Baltimore;—yet Baltimore is inimical to commerce; a mere mob-town; and Boston is the prop of the commerce of the world. The backwoods state of Louisiana, this intruder into the Union, which does not contain 60 thousand inhabitants, during 1813, exported but one third less than Massachusetts; and if you take into consideration what is carried coastwise, this backwoods state exports more than Massachusetts.

This is not all. In the same period, Massachusetts was down to the sixth grade in point of commerce, while she stood the fourth in population. Sir, it is insufferable arrogance for this section of the Union to boast of their commerce. I am aware that gentlemen may attempt to get rid of this reasoning by recurring to the imports. But this will not avail them. What are the sources of importations? The products of your soil, the products of your waters, your manufactures, the labor of your seamen, the use of your vessels, and the speculations of your merchants. These, I believe are all the sources of importation. Money is a medium, but not a source of commerce. Without your products and your manufactures, of what avail are the rest?—You may, to be sure, let your ships and sailors to other nations, and the small

pittance of their earnings, may be converted into a return cargo, but this would be a mere trifle.—This is an imperfect view of your commercial importance. These are the men who are perpetually babbling of their commerce. A fine figure would the N. England states make in the commercial world, were they cut off from the southern market, or even upon a repeal of the tonnage duty. It is not long since your ships were neglected in the southern ports, while foreigners could obtain good freights and a profitable trade. If they punished you as you deserve, you would soon be in the same situation.

Let us look at another charge against the nation. The local aggrandizement of the south and west is to be effected at the expense of New England. This jealousy of others is a very natural weakness. When a man sees his neighbor growing rich faster than himself, he suspects that consequently he is growing poor—and the weak rulers of a state will indulge the same feelings. And yet, sir, I do not perceive any good reason why the south should be hostile to the commerce of New England. They do not want to be your carriers, for you have nothing to carry. They have cargoes and you have ships and sailors.—If you will conduct with civility, it will be for their interest to employ you. It is their interest and their wish to cultivate a spirit of commercial enterprise in New England—and why, sir, should the western people be your competitors in commercial prosperity? I very well remember that in 1803, the navigation of the Mississippi was of such importance to the people who inhabited the western waters, that it must be secured by a resort to force. Because Spain had withheld from us the right of deposit at New Orleans, the present peace party called out for war. Their dear brethren of the west were to be deprived of their commerce, so lucrative, so important to the nation, and so essential to their existence. We heard nothing then of the anti-commercial spirit of these people; they must have commerce; war, immediate, energetic, decisive war was inevitable. It was even disgraceful to wait the issue of a pending negotiation. I remember a Mr. Ross of Pennsylvania, a Mr. Morris of New York, and if I do not much mistake, a certain honorable Senator from Massachusetts, felt so much sympathy for the western people, that they were willing to spill the blood, even of New England, to preserve their commerce. Louisiana must be ours; she who is now an intruder, must be forced into the family against her will. Our national honor had been insulted, and national honor was national independence, and one could not exist without the other.

Now, sir, those very commercial people are all at once determined to crush New England by a destruction of commerce. Truly, sir, we indulge in very childish jealousies. Massachusetts is forever exciting some groundless suspicions. I remember that not long since a resolution was offered to Congress by a Mr. Jackson of Virginia, for altering the Constitution so as to authorize Congress to lay an export duty: Massachusetts took the alarm, and resolved that the object was to destroy the New England commerce, and make her tributary to the southern states! When these same southern states furnished five dollars for exportation where New England furnishes one.—But we are told, and I admit with some truth, that the influence of the northern states is annihilated. But how? Are we not represented agreeably to the Constitution? Sir, our representation in the Senate and House is more than equal to our free population—we have not one-fourth of the free population, and yet we have ten Senators of thirty-six—and this excess will more than compensate for the loss by the slave representation in the House. It is capable of demonstration. Why is your influence destroyed? It is your wayward, contracted inconsistent policy, which has done this; your groundless complaints against the administration of the general government; your attempting to excite local jealousies and animosities; your pertinacious adherence to the enemies of your country, have brought your state into that disrepute and contempt of which she now complains. Massachusetts has been, and of right ought to be a powerful and influential member of the Union—but this influence is destroyed. The disgraceful proceedings of last winter roused the people in the neighboring states. New York, a state which you boasted would join the cabal, rose, and in the majesty of her strength hurled defiance in your teeth; and instead of discovering our errors and our follies, and profiting by them, we are now publishing to England other evidence of our disposition to secede; and probably Admiral Cochrane will, in consequence, issue another proclamation to the oppressed people of Massachusetts, to abandon their tyrannical government and come and partake the sweets of monarchy. We are here, and probably he has some agent or representative not far off, he would discover in you a total disrepute and contempt for republican institutions. He would hear gentlemen openly express their preference for the government of Great Britain monarchy and all; and he would from motives of compassion, to be sure, relieve them from the burdens, turmoils and cabals of democracy. I do not hesitate to express my belief that this proclamation, this invitation to revolt, was issued in consequence of the complaints of a restless, ambitious and daring faction among us. And, sir, we have enjoyed the honorable distinction of being the object of the enemy's grace and forbearance; and consequently, we have excited the suspicions and detestation of the friends of our country. No wonder, sir, our influence is annihilated—it ought to be. The people have discovered, that you, who boast of all the commerce, talents, integrity, and patriotism, have none of either to spare. The proceedings of last winter are viewed with detestation and abhorrence. Massachusetts is become a bye-word, and is despised by her own political friends. It is perceived that we are ready to barter away the essential rights of the people for profit. The gentleman from Suffolk (Mr. Thorndike) endeavored to prove the injustice of the war by a calculation of debt and credit. That gentleman professes to be a merchant, and he would settle the rights of the nation as he would the proceeds of a voyage. He says, if I understand him, that we have spilt more blood, or lost more men, in this war, than we should ever lose by impressment. And his inference would be, I suppose, that we should submit, if Great Britain, should, in time

of peace, wantonly butcher a hundred Americans, and it would be likely to cost two hundred to punish her, we ought to pocket the outrage. This is the degrading course adopted by some of our commercial politicians. If we can make money, no matter how. Sell your fellow-citizens, sell your rights, your honor, your independence—any thing for the profit. Suppose the South and West should take you at your words: you say impressment is a British right, and ought not to be resisted; agreed. That no indemnification is due for the operations of her Orders in Council; very well. That free ships do not make free goods; no matter; let that go. That it is national law to prohibit neutral trade between an enemy's country and her colonies; very well. That the allegiance of a British subject is perpetual and unalienable—but that an American is not; we will not contend. Now, sir, I have heard every one of these concessions advocated at this board—and gentlemen would have no reason to complain if a peace is made upon their own terms; and if you wish it, the United States will abandon the tonnage duty and the fisheries. The South and West can as well buy British fish, and employ British ships, as to confine themselves to your custom. These concessions would not injure them—but how would you like them? And what encouragement have the people of the South and West to waste their blood and treasure for you, while you are cursing them for it?

The gentlemen in the next place tell us, that amidst all these oppressions and distresses, the people turned their eyes towards the State Legislature for relief.—This, sir, is amusing. The people turned their eyes towards you! No, sir, you turned your eyes towards them; but they refused to look towards you. They would not engage in the project—they were alarmed lest you should attempt, for them, a relief which they did not need. And after all your artificial excitements and theatrical exhibitions of distress, how many memorials did you get up? You got back with as good a grace as you could, and call it forbearance!

We are next brought to the war and its objects. We are told it is founded in falsehood. This, I confess, I do not understand. That it is unjust—this I do not understand. That its objects are the extension of territory by conquests, and aiding the tyrant of Europe. I am not much alarmed at these charges, for I think, if I mistake not, I have heard them before.

The objects of the war are, a release of our own citizens from confinement, an indemnity for past injuries, and a suitable pledge for future security. The war is not unjust; its objects are not conquest or aid to any tyrant. We want no more British subjects or refugees to be added to the nation; we have too many already; their deleterious influence has well nigh prostrated the liberties of our country. I know very well that the British are dangerous neighbors, and I regret as much as any one, that the line of 1783, gave them a territory which will give them not only an influence over the northern states, but will enable them to urge the Indians to barbarous massacre. I perceive that the northern states are embraced by British power. The ocean, you say, is her exclusive domain; she is on the east, the north and the west; and to increase the danger, she is in the midst of us. Her partisans are numerous and powerful. I think she will make peace—for she will see, that in a few short years, she can obtain that without fighting, which may now cost her a little blood. These ties of blood, and habits of friendship, which are not broken off in time of war, will do much to effect the future subjugation of this country to British dominion; and these dear friends of Britain, these boosters of British fraternity, have the presumption to charge the people of America with French influence, and with waging war to aid the tyrant who lately governed France. But had this tyrant been the ally of England, we should have heard nothing of French influence. Now that he is fallen, we hear gentlemen express a wonderful attachment to the French people and Talleyrand, because, forsooth, they are the friends of England. The French influence seems to have gotten on the other side of the house; but there is no danger that it will continue longer than France is ruled by British policy. This charge of French influence comes with an excellent grace from gentlemen who are the incessant advocates of British rights, the servile eulogists of British justice and British magnanimity. You, who are boasting of your ties of blood, and habits of friendship with the enemies of the nation, dare to charge that nation with French partialities. Sir, there are none of these partialities.—Had the secret connexion, which you affirm produced the war, existed, this very war would have divulged it. Not a French public ship has entered our ports, not a French officer has been appointed to the army, and our dispute with France remains in the same state of suspense as before; and yet those very men who stand on British ground, and have become the champions of British rights, and the apologists and justifiers of British wrongs, most arrogantly and insolently charge the government and people of America with French influence. Sir, it is an old artifice to become the accuser, in order to screen yourselves from the accusation. Look back upon Europe for twenty years past, and show me the nation which you have not alternately condemned and justified, as that nation has been the enemy or friend of England. The Russians, while fighting England, were barbarians; at the moment they are her ally, they are all at once the most civilized people upon earth.

The Hon. member from Suffolk, Mr. Thorndike, would send Mr. Madison to the Island of Elba; this would require a little more power than that gentleman and his friends possess; but this sentiment is worthy of that gentleman and his party. We have discovered his drift; out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. He probably finds that this business of election is unprofitable; that he and his party are continually subjected to discomfiture and defeat; that there is now no way to put down the present administration but in the way it was put down in France, by foreign force. Domestic force you have tried without success. If this project is original in the gentleman, it is proof of what his patriotism consists; if copied from British newspapers, it is proof of his fidelity to the British nation.—But, sir, I assure that gentleman, that the people of this country will not be intimidated by threats of this kind. Your foreign aid and domestic oppo-

sition united, can never destroy the American government.

But we are told, sir, that the manner of carrying on the war is evidence of its injustice. I confess, Sir, that this is to me a new and strange proposition. Suppose, Sir, that our operations by land had been, as you say, attended with disaster, defeat and disgrace, is this evidence that the war is unjust? Were our continued disasters and defeats, during the two first years of the revolutionary war, evidence of the injustice of our cause? Sir, it is not true that our operations by land have been so disgraceful as is pretended.—There have been instances of skill and valor, never surpassed by any troops in any country. I know very well, and I regret it, that our situation has been unfavorable to successful military enterprise. The cause is to be found, not in the want of native intelligence and bravery of our citizens, but the lack of experience, which thirty years of peace have rendered indispensable.

You had no officers and soldiers, because you had no wars; but we have already nearly surmounted the difficulty, and officers and soldiers will rise up out of the exigencies of the times.—But one part of our operations, must, I presume, be just, because it is successful. Our naval operations, whether on the ocean, where we received the injury, or on the Lakes, for the purpose of reducing the "unoffending" inhabitants of Canada are all right. Surely, gentlemen would not toast, feast and reward these conquerors of the Lake—they were murderers!

You are remarkably modest, notwithstanding you are wishing, hoping, praying and acting for our disasters, yet the moment we have a little success, you claim it as your own. The gentleman from Hampshire, Mr. Mills, who drew this answer, tells us that the navy is the offspring of a better policy, and insinuates that it was checked and discouraged in its origin by the Jeffersonian policy. This is not the fact. I have the law before me, and it is signed by John Adams, and was passed by the two houses, each having a majority of the pretended friends of the navy, by which many of our vessels were ordered to be sold, others to be laid up in ordinary, and six only retained in actual service as the peace establishment. The same gentleman tells you that the navy has preserved the drowning honor of the country. No such thing—our honor has never been drowning; though that gentleman and his friends have hung like a millstone about its neck, it is not, and I trust will not be drowned.

And how comes it, sir, that after twelve years of anti-naval, anti-commercial policy, we should, at the commencement of this war, have a navy better conditioned, officered and manned, than any navy in the world? The answer states that we have given this war a sanguinary character. Barbarity, sir, is not a trait in the American character. If we have been reduced to the painful necessity of retaliating the cruelties of the British, it has been with much reluctance and regret.—But gentlemen have no "bowels of compassion" for an American citizen.—They can weep for a Briton, administer comfort, throw open the prison doors, but have no charity to "begin at home." The barbarities at Havre-de-Grace and Hampton, and elsewhere, the confignations, murders, rapes, are looked on in the calm lights of mild philosophy. Britons may burn defenceless villages, murder unresisting citizens, wantonly abuse defenceless females, and defile a church in the name of the bulwark of our religion, and this is all well; but the moment a little retaliation is administered, gentlemen grow wonderfully compassionate, they weep, and in extreme anguish of soul, cry out, barbarity!

The old story of cruelty to the Indians is again told. From the frequent expressions of tenderness of his excellency towards those children of the forest, one would suppose that we were connected with them also "by ties of blood, and habits of friendship." The honorable member from Suffolk (Mr. Thorndike) to prove incontrovertibly, that the United States wished to get away their lands, has told us a story, that while he was at Washington, a proposition was made by a member to establish a line of military posts; and when it was objected, that this would deprive them of their lands, this member said (either in or out of Congress) that this was what he wished. The hon. gentleman did not mention this member's name, so that he is in no danger of contradiction, but the proposition was not adopted. How wonderfully this gentleman has succeeded in his proof! You commiserate these Indians and charge the government with cruelty towards them. Here again is discovered the same indifference towards their measures. The Creeks had progressed in improvement, they had no cause of quarrel with us, they began the contest, and the first act of barbarity is unparalleled. Fort Mims was taken by assault, every man was inhumanly butchered, and to complete the scene of horror, they put the women and children into houses, set them on fire & performed a war dance round them, while these innocents were expiring in the flames. The gentlemen, however, have no tears to shed for these victims.—They can witness the flames, the blood, the shrieks, and groans, and hear the savage yell without one thrilling or even tender emotion. But when these ferocious, blood thirsty wretches are chastised for this atrocity, and do not receive the mercy which they have denied the innocent, and which they refuse to accept, what an infernal affection of compassion do we witness! Great God! are these men Americans?

The downfall of Bonaparte seems to give the gentlemen great joy and exultation. That Britain should rejoice at the downfall of her enemy, is not unnatural; that her friends in America should join in her joy, is nothing new. But whether a citizen of the United States, a friend to their prosperity and happiness, should rejoice at these events demands a doubt. That France should remain a principal power was not only for the safety of Europe, but America. It would have contributed much to the safety of the world could France and England have been balanced. But how stands the case now? France is a mere colony of England. The king acknowledges that he owes his crown to G. Britain. The balance of Europe is destroyed; Russia is exhausted; Austria and Prussia are drained; Spain is a desert; Holland a bankrupt; Sweden has enough to do to reduce the frozen regions of Norway to subjection; and Denmark may look for her maritime

power in British ports. If commercial men can see much consolation in all this I am not disposed to disturb their tranquillity.

Great Britain has now a large disposable force. Her army and navy must employ her. Her trade is blood, and this "forward people" must be reduced to an unconditional submission to the present state of Europe, what prevents Great Britain's taking this course? And I am not sure, sir, but many in the country are existing at the prospect. Men who are enemies of all revolutions; men who hope for a restoration of the ancient order of the globe, and who, finding that nothing but force can effect their object, may expect some foreign aid to overturn the government.—But this will not do. How does it happen, that this wretched administration still commands the confidence and support of the people? Whatever may be your opinion of the understanding of the multitude, you will not pretend that they are mere ciphers and cannot feel. You have not been wanting in exertion to mislead them. You have all the talents and property and morals and religion on your side; and with these you have compassed sea and land to make proselytes, and yet, strange to tell, the administration are growing popular. How is this to be accounted for? Upon your hypothesis, there is but one way, and that is this:—Bad as the administration and their friends are, you are so much worse, that the people will adhere to us, as the less of two evils. I ought to be the accused instead of the accuser. Your rash, intemperate, headlong measures, of late written, have awakened the people, and New York has taught you a lesson which you will long remember.

In this state of political depravity, you profess to be the disciples of Washington, while you despise his precepts, and you find that you are all gone out of his way.—Take not his name into your lips. Should he descend to the United States, purified (if purification was necessary) in the rich fountains of eternal love, he would weep over the follies and frailties of his children, who have wandered from his precepts. "The United States, he would say, was once my paradise, my garden, in which grew a flower, and that flower was Freedom. It sprung up by my planting, it grew by my culture. It flourished, it spread its beauty to the morning sun; and its fragrance was wafted on the breeze; it was hastening to a consummation of its perfection, but the cruel spoiler came; the fatal faction infused into it his poison, it dropped its lovely head; it withered, it died. This spot has no charms for me. Its gates which were mine, and its walls, which were strength, are broken down. "The stream is removed from its place by the falling of the wall, the whistle strikes there its lonely head, the moss whistles in the wind, the fox peeps out of his window, and the rank grass of the wall waves round his head." Such would be the effusion of a heart, overwhelmed with disappointment at a dereliction of patriotism. But, sir, amidst all this decay of republican feeling, and republican virtue in Massachusetts, I think I can discover some glimmering hope, that you will be brought back to revolutionary principles. Should we obtain peace, your opposition would be hopeless; if not, you would find it necessary to unite against the power of Great Britain. Sir, we shall not be slaves. The sun of patriotism will rise with healing in his wings and majesty in his beams, dispel the mists which surround us, warm and re-animate your country's friends, and scorch and consume the advocates of her foes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[From English papers, received at Boston, via Halifax.]

LONDON, MAY 11.

Entry of the King of France into his Capital.

On the 4th instant, His Majesty the King of France, set out from Orléans for Paris. He was accompanied by the members of the Council of State, and of the Ministerial Departments, the officers of his household, and a great number of Marshals and Generals. The road to Paris was thronged with spectators. The procession was very splendid; but we have no room to particularize. The keys of Paris were presented to his Majesty, on his arrival at the barrier, by the Baron de Chabral, with a suitable address. His Majesty replied in the following words:

"At length, said he, I behold myself in my good city of Paris, I feel with the most lively emotions, the testimonials of affection which are now offered to me.—Nothing could be more gratifying to me than to see restored the Statutes of my noble Ancestors, the recollection of which is so dear to me. I touch these keys, and I restore them to you, they cannot be in better hands, or confided to Magistrates more worthy of the charge."

The procession then proceeded to the cathedral, every part of which was filled. *Domine deus saluum regem et Te Deum* were then performed, many of the spectators joined in the service. As soon as it was concluded, the procession set out for the palace of the Tuilleries, where his Majesty arrived about six o'clock. The King, the Duchess d'Angouleme, and the Princess, shewed themselves several times in the balconies, in compliance to the wishes of the people. At night the whole city was superbly illuminated.—The exulting shouts of the crowd were incessant, and Paris described as having been for a long time, one vast promenade, delivered up to public satisfaction and joy.

Fontainebleau, April 21.

DEPARTURE OF BONAPARTE.

Bonaparte left this town yesterday, at 11 to the forenoon, and not on the 19th, as one of the journals had announced, followed by 14 carriages. His escort employed sixty post horses. The four Commissioners of the Allied Powers, who

accompanied him, were M. Souwarow, the Prussian General Kolhere, an English General, and another General, supposed to be an Austrian one. Four officers of his household, among whom was his baker, formed part of his suite. Few of the military departed with him; and even those who did, will, it is said, leave him, when he embarks.

The following are nearly the words which he addressed, on setting off, to the officers and subalterns of the old guard, who were still with him:

"I bid you farewell. During the twenty years we have acted together, I have always found you in the path of glory. All the powers of Europe have armed against me; a part of my Generals have betrayed their duty: France herself has betrayed it.

"With your assistance and that of the brave men who remained faithful to me, I have for three years preserved France from civil war.

"Be faithful to the new King whom France has chosen; be obedient to your Commanders, and do not abandon your dear country, which too long has suffered.

"Pity not my fate: I shall be happy when I know that you are so likewise.

"I might have died; nothing would have been more easy for me; but I still wish to pursue the path of glory. What we have done I will write.

"I cannot embrace you all; but I will embrace your General—Come, General.

"Let the Eagle be brought to me, that I may also embrace it. (On embracing it, he said) Ah, dear Eagle, may the kisses which I bestow on you resound to posterity! Adieu, my children, adieu my brave companions! Once more embrace me."

Then the staff, always accompanied by the four commissioners of the Allied Powers, formed a circle around him.

Bonaparte now got into the carriage.—At that moment he could not hide his confusion, and he dropped some tears. In going he called for Constant, his first valet de chambre; but the latter had concealed himself, probably in order that he might not have to follow Bonaparte, though he had on the preceding day received from him a present of 50,000 francs.

Bonaparte demanded 200 pieces of cannon to fortify his Isle, and an English frigate to protect him from the danger of the Corsairs. This was refused him. He himself overlooked the package of his effects. He had demanded 160 waggons to carry them.

PARIS, MAY 7.

A private letter from Avignon, dated 30th ult., contains a fact which deserves to be added to the particulars already published respecting Bonaparte's journey. Alarmed at the danger in which he was necessarily involved, he assumed the disguise we mentioned yesterday; but it was necessary to take farther precautions.—He would not remain in the carriage, and yet he could not be supposed to be absent from the party. He therefore conceived the idea of disguising one of his attendants named Vermet, who consented to take his place in the carriage, where he quietly heard all the imprecations intended for his master, poured forth against himself, and fortunately escaped with insults and curses.

A person from the south, who saw Bonaparte's escort changing horses, relates that it was a truly frightful spectacle.—The populace crowded round his carriage, and giving way to feelings of hatred and revenge, abused him in the grossest terms, threatened to put him to death, and would have seized his person; the armed force itself was not able to keep back the multitude.—At length one of the foreign Generals who accompanied him, harangued the mob, and said, "It was much better to let the tyrant live, because a single death would deliver him at once, whereas he must suffer a thousand from the recollection of his crimes." &c. &c. Meanwhile the horses were put to, and the carriage started. Bonaparte finding himself excited from this new danger, turned to the General and said to him, "General I thank you; I heard what you said; you spoke like an angel."

BONAPARTE.

Paris, April 29.—It appears that Bonaparte has been greatly alarmed at the different scenes which the just indignation of the inhabitants of the south has caused him to experience in several places.

On quitting Orgon, where he considered himself as lost, he took the resolution of changing his carriage, his name and his dress, in order to escape the danger which became him every moment more menacing; he has gained our port, and has arrived here in the

dress of an Austrian officer, enveloped in a Russian pelisse, and on his head a Prussian cap, ornamented with a large white cockade.—In this strange accoutrement it was impossible to discover him. Besides this, he had a long white beard, his eyes sunk, and a disturbed air; he was himself anxious to depart; he wished to make but one leap from the carriage to the frigate which was to transport him to the Isle of Elba. He finally embarked at Saint Raphael; but it is learned that the inhabitants of the Isle of Elba are not very eager to receive him. It is said that considerable fermentation prevails in the island upon the subject. The inhabitants still recollect that they were the first Islanders on the coast of Italy invaded by Bonaparte, and are unconscious of having given a reason of the unjust aggression.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Blockade of the ports of Norway, by Sweden.

The following letter has been posted at Lloyds:

Gottenburgh, April 11.—The Swedish Government has declared the ports of Norway under blockade, and has granted letters of marque against that country, of which I acquaint you, for the information of the subscribers to Lloyd's.

I am, sir, your obedient humble servant. (Signed) H. NEWMAN, vice consul.

British Blockade of the ports of Norway.

[From the Gazette of April 30, 1814.]

Foreign Office, April 29.—Earl Bathurst has this day notified, by command of the Prince Regent, the ministers of friendly powers, resident at this court, that the necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the ports of Norway, and that from this time, all the measures authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate said blockade.

RELATING TO AMERICA.

London, May 3.—It is said, that all the Powers have pledged themselves not to interfere in the dispute between this country and America. France is to subscribe the same pledge. Adieu therefore to the hopes of Messrs. Madison and Co. that they should induce some of the European Powers to take up their principle of free bottoms, and their new fangled notions of citizenship, &c.—[Courier.]

IMPORTANT.

Lord Gambier & Mr. Hamilton have, it is said, been appointed Commissioners, and that they are invested with full powers to negotiate a Treaty with the United States. It is believed, however, that they have instructions with the settlement of the line of boundary between the United States and Canada, which may make it necessary for the American Commissioners to apply to their government for fresh instructions.

Portsmouth, May 5.—The Thames, and sixteen sail of transports, are ordered to sail immediately for Bordeaux, to take troops for America. It is said that a grand naval review will take place at this port, on the expected visit of the Deliverers of Europe.—The Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and Marshal Blücher, who will make this proud arsenal a visit. His royal highness the Duke of Clarence will command.

May 7.—Com. Codrington is to hoist his broad pendant on Tuesday next, on board the New Castle of 50 guns, and to sail immediately after for the American station. The Dictator, Diadem, Thames and Wessex, armed en suite, with 70 sail of large transports, have sailed this week for Bordeaux, to take a part of Lord Wellington's army to the American shores.

The Vengeur 74, has taken out her lower deck guns, for the purpose of taking prisoners to Bordeaux—and it is supposed troops thence to America.

Falmouth, April 19.—A squadron of ships are ordered out to Halifax, to prepare with all despatch to join Sir A. Cochrane, under the immediate command of capt. Codrington who will hoist his broad pendant as commodore. A considerable number of troops are also under orders to be embarked, to assist in the reduction of the enemy's force on the Lakes in Canada.

Lord Wellington proceeds, as soon as affairs permit, to Madrid. Part of his army is already under orders for America.

Halifax, June 11.—By accounts bro't by the Packet, Mr. Madison may soon expect a British Land Force, not less than 15,000 on some part of his Coast, commanded by Sir Thomas Picton, whilst the army in Canada will be reinforced by a still greater number—whether any fo-

rein troops will be employed on this occasion is uncertain, as we do not see the necessity. The amount of the British army in December last was 239,431 Regulars which 31,082 were Cavalry—12,000 Spaniards will appear at nearly the same time in Florida, and if this does not sicken Mr. Madison and his accomplices, we shall have a better opinion of yankee prowess than any their former acts would justify.

We understand Sir Thomas Picton, K. B. comes out as a commander of the troops for the American Coast.

LATE FROM CANADA.

Boston, June 24.—We were last night favored with Quebec papers of the 16th inst. and Montreal of the 18th.—[Pol.]

QUEBEC, JUNE 16.

LAKE ONTARIO.

Captains Davis and Hickey, of the Royal Navy, have reached Kingston, with the reinforcements of Sailors and Artificers, from England. Com. Chauncey is making every effort to equip the Superior and another large ship, for service; and it is said that both will be ready in a fortnight. The Superior will mount 74 guns, although the Commander's report states her force at 64 guns!! This is "American candor."—Lake Ontario is likely to be soon the scene of much bloodshed, as our 50 gun ship* is equipped with all possible expedition, which will place Sir James Yeo in a situation to meet, although not on equal terms.

[It has been stated that this ship was to mount 80 or 90 guns.]

An account is just arrived stating that Sir James Yeo is considerably better than by the last reports.

No accounts has been received from Lieut. Col. M. Dowal, who marched for Michilimackinac.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The Bellerophon, 74, Admiral Keats, and other ships of war, with a fleet of 60 sail under convoy, for Newfoundland and Quebec, were parted with June 4. W. of the Banks, by the Sterling, earl in the St. Lawrence. The fleet left on May 2, and has on board the 93d regt, which, it is said, would disembark at Newfoundland, where the Bellerophon was bound.

The Sterling was boarded in the Gulf by the Gloucester, 74, and informed that that ship had under convoy 6 transports, and 1100 men for Quebec, from the West Indies, said to be the 90th regt.

MONTREAL, JUNE 13.

A number of reports have been in circulation for the past week, respecting the movements of the enemy on the frontier, near Lake Champlain. It is now said, they are in considerable force coming to Odolton, and that their whole fleets now near the lines so that the forces of that Lake are in sight of each other.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Major General Conran is to command a Brigade at Chambly, where six thousand men are collected under Generals De Rottemburg, Waterville & Vincent.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 27.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR.

The Steam-boat Car-of-Nepene, bro't news of importance from the Canadian Frontier. Our troops were concentrating at Buffalo. Com. Chauncey's squadron, at Sackett's Harbor, were waiting for seamen, who are on their way from Eastern ports. As soon as the seamen arrived, the squadron would sail.

The following was endorsed on a letter dated at the Harbor on the 21st instant:

"One of our gun-boats has just come in with a captain and 14 prisoners, taken on board a British gun-boat, with an 18 pounder.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army to the Editor of the Boston Patriot dated, "Sackett's Harbor, June 15.

"The new frigate launched here a few days since is called the MORAWK. She is a beautiful ship, and will probably rate a 44. She will be ready for a cruise in a short time. Capt. SMITH of the Congress, and his crew, are soon expected here to man her."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the army to the Editor of the Hecker American, dated, "Sackett's Harbor, June 15.

"John Bull appeared of this Harbor the day before yesterday, but soon went out of sight again. It is reported that six thousand men at Kingston are ready to embark for this place. If this news be true, and we have strong reasons to believe it, we shall have bloody times at this place. We are strongly fortified—and shall not surrender, without resistance, to any force they can bring against us.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JULY 7.

We have presented in this day's paper, in exclusion of much other interesting matter, the speech of the Hon. Mr. HOLMES in the Senate of Massachusetts. It is worthy the serious consideration of every candid and disinterested sentimentist of the finest eloquence and the purest patriotism.

The following extract from a letter received in this place, on an officer at Norfolk, under date of the 23d ult. will be interesting to our readers.

"Craney Island will, in a few days, be rendered impassable—about 200 men are daily employed upon the fortifications. The whole effective force, including regulars and militia, at this place, now amounts to about 5000.—Craney Island is garrisoned entirely by regulars. If the British look this place they will find warm work, and should they succeed in getting into Norfolk, they cannot hold it, without first taking fort Nelson, or Col. Freeman, with his 5000 troops, can sweep the whole country for three miles round."

On Friday last there was a meeting of sundry persons at Shepherd's-Town, ostensibly for the purpose of taking measures for the purpose of the World's Deliverance, by the dethronement of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbons. Preparatory to this meeting, an invitation appeared in the Martinsburgh Gazette, to all those who might be disposed to favour the meeting, in the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, in Virginia, and of Washington and Fennelick, in Maryland.—The aggregate population of these counties, it will be remembered, amounts to at least one hundred thousand. Accordingly, at one o'clock, P. M. an attempt was made to organize the meeting, when, not more than about ten persons had assembled! This was, indeed, a circumstance rather discouraging, and therefore the most benevolent and zealous members of the party were necessary to rally forth, and proceed from street to street, and house to house, in order to solicit the "swinish multitude" to attend and fill up the vacant ranks. After considerable exertions made in this way, the number was augmented, and about 3 o'clock, to between twenty and thirty.—The meeting was then formed with closed doors, and we are told that resolutions were adopted for "celebrating," &c. &c. on the 8th of the present month.

It affords us, however, real pleasure to state, that five of the most respectable federal gentlemen who attended this meeting, were said to be decidedly opposed to the mad projects of the party; and by taking that number from those in the majority, the ORTHODOX party will be reduced to about twenty. These twenty, then, for rather a few choice leaders, it is apprehended, will assume the tone and language of the majority of a distinct or section of country, which contains a population, as stated above, in order to make their fellow citizens at a distance may not be imposed on, by accounts which may be published in the factious prints, in relation to this meeting, we have thought it our duty to make the above statement. As soon as we shall hear what will be said by themselves on the subject, we shall be glad to make such further observations as truth and justice may require; as also, such animadversions and remarks on individual prominent characters, who attended this caucus, as may be deemed proper and necessary.

REMARKS.

As there are good reasons for believing that the "Correspondent of Timothy Pickering," who was introduced to the public in the year 1810, is the same "wonderful HERO," of whom such honorific mention is made in the Liberator, I have thought proper to request you to republish the subjoined extract from a Biographical Sketch of the Correspondent, which originally appeared in your paper of that year. This, whilst it does ample justice to the hero, will also do the achievements of our Hero, will (if he be the same) obviate mistakes, and save the modesty of the people of Shepherd's-Town, who, it is presumed, do not wish to have a reputation spread abroad for more Heroes of this sort than they may fairly claim.

THE EXTRACT.

"But Sir, (meaning the Hero) you are held up as a revolutionary officer who has lived to see the 'fruits of his toil & danger' cast to the mercy of a 'blind & infatuated party.' &c. For the benefit of those miserable fools of Baltimore, who edit the Federal-Republican, your excellency's career, throughout the whole year shall be faithfully detailed. In this neighborhood where you are well known, it would be altogether necessary to say some words on the subject; but in relation to Baltimore, I wish to say, that I have long known the extent of your talents and talents. I feel myself constrained to undertake the arduous task."

"Know then, Messrs. Pickering & Co. that this identical revolutionary officer, did commence his services before Boston, as was truly stated, but it is much to be regretted that the world has not also been informed when and how his 'toils and dangers' ended." He commenced his services under the friendly patronage of a real soldier and patriot, Col. Hugh Stephenson, who procured for him a lieutenant's commission. We know little of any exploits of his until the latter end of the year 1776, when he was (with the greater part of the regiment to which he belonged) taken prisoner by the enemy at the battle of Fort Mifflin. Most of his brethren who remained in captivity for 3 or 4 years, but it was not so with our hero. He was one of the favoured few who were liberated by the enemy; how, why, or wherefore, has never been explained. Whether he took a protection and swore allegiance to his B. M. we do not know. But we know that he is a devoted friend to royalty. We know that he has declared that the people of the States are not fit for a republican government; that a Monarchy is the only kind of government that will suit them. We know that he never performed, or encouraged others to perform any military services against the British after the year 1776. We know that he abandoned his rank in the Virginia line. We know that long before the close of the war his name was stricken off, and he was no longer considered as belonging to the army at all. In fine, we know that he deserted the service of his country in the time of her utmost extremity; that he remained at home and exercised himself by spreading the vitals of his bleeding country, and on helpless and distressed individuals, amongst whom we are compelled to mention (and with sorrow we do it) the wife and orphan of his friend and patron a hero named !!! Such are his toils and dangers!

the fruits of which he wishes now to gather by modestly claiming half pay during life: as if he had actually shed the blood of his country from the beginning to the end of the war! He assuredly "the estimate which such a man" places upon the character of his well tried fellow soldier and fellow patriot, is more precious than the applause of youthful forwardness." &c.—Indeed it is not his knowledge that Pickering and his correspondents are really and truly, every way worthy of each other."

COMMUNICATION.

At the request of a meeting of friends of America's Independence, held in Shepherd's-Town, on the 15th of June last, for the purpose of adopting measures for celebrating the Anniversary of our National Birthday, a very appropriate and impressive sermon was delivered on the FOURTH OF JULY, by the Reverend Mr. Matthews, to a large and respectable audience convened at the Brick Meeting House in that place.—It would be injustice to Mr. Matthews to attempt to compress the matter of his excellent discourse within the limits of a newspaper communication, to say nothing of the impracticability of clothing it in the same just and eloquent style.—It is hoped that Mr. Matthews may be prevailed upon by considerations of public utility, to commit his judicious reflections on the occasion to the press. They cannot fail to be eminently promotive of the Holy cause of Religion, as well as of Patriotism, Morality, and Social Order.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 28.

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

Philadelphia, June 25, 1814.

Sir—On Sunday last the British frigate Belvidera captured a small schooner belonging to Indian-river, about ten miles above Cape Henlopen; and after having her in possession 24 hours, she was ordered to be taken to the mouth of the river on the evening of the 23d inst. with about 30 officers and men, who are employed here in the equipment of the Guerriere, to join the flotilla, but received information that the Belvidera left the harbor on the 22d inst.

The flotilla is now as low down as Egg Island Flats, from which it came up to New Castle, only the day before the Belvidera came into the bay for the purpose of replenishing its provisions.

With great respect, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

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

Sunday 26th, June, 1814 10 A. M.

Sir—This morning at 4 A. M. a combined attack of artillery, marine corps and flotilla, was made upon the enemy's two frigates at the mouth of the creek. After two hours' engagement, they got under way and made sail down the river; they are now warping round Point Patience, and I am moving up the River with my flotilla. My loss is 12 midshipmen Asquith killed, and ten others killed and wounded.

Mr. Blake, the bearer of this, was a volunteer in my battery. He will give you every other information.

With respect, &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.

Hon. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

It is with great pleasure we announce that Commodore Barney has excited honorable notice, his late hazardous, or at least useless position in St. Leonard's creek, and has arrived at Benedict on the Patuxent. Messrs. Blake and Andrews, two young men who had volunteered their services, left the flotilla last evening.—They did not add any material facts to the information contained in Com. Barney's letter. The enemy's force consisted of one raze and a frigate.—Their loss cannot be calculated with any certainty, though it must have been very considerable before they would be compelled to retreat. One of their frigates was set on fire by the red-hot shot from Col. Wadsworth's 18 pounders, and which was not extinguished for some time. From the narrowness of the water, only the large barges of our flotilla could engage the enemy.

The troops from this district having relieved the upper shores of the Patuxent from the depredations of the enemy, and effected the object of their expedition Friday, they will, we understand, be ordered home on Friday next. [Lib.]

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

United States Ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, June 20, 1814.

SIR—Knowing that the enemy was constantly receiving naval and military stores at Kingston by the St. Lawrence, I thought it might be practicable to surprise and capture a brigade of boats with stores on board, and either destroy or bring them off; for this purpose I directed Lieut. Gregory to take three gigs with only their crew and one settee in each boat, and proceed down the St. Lawrence, secrete himself on some of the islands and watch a favorable opportunity to surprise a brigade of loaded boats, and either bring them off or destroy them, as circumstances would point out.

Lieut. Gregory left here with his party on the evening of the 15th inst. and proceeded to the "Thousand Islands," where he hauled his boats on shore and concealed them; saw two brigades of boats pass, one up the river with troops, of course too strong for our little party—the other too the river, empty, and not worth taking.

Lieut. Gregory found the enemy had gun-boats stationed between Kingston and Prescott within about six miles of each other, and that they had a telegraph and look-out in almost every high island, so that they convey intelligence with great expedition.

Yesterday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, Lieut. Gregory finding himself discovered and a gun-boat close to him, he instantly formed the bold design to board her, which he did, and carried her without losing a man, one of the enemy

was badly wounded—he proved to be the five gunboat Black Snake or No. 9, and mounted one 18 pounder and manned with 18 men, chiefly royal marines, (a list of which is enclosed.) Lieut. Gregory manned his prize and proceeded up the St. Lawrence, but was soon discovered and pursued by a very large gun-boat mounting two heavy guns and rowed with upwards of forty oars which overhauled him fast—he kept possession of his prize until the enemy threw their shot over him, he then very reluctantly (but I think properly) took all his prisoners out and scuttled the gun-boat which sunk instantly, and escaped the enemy, although so heavily loaded. Lieut. Gregory arrived safe this morning with all his prisoners.

Permit me to recommend this gallant young officer to your notice and patronage; he is not surpassed by any of his grade, in zeal, intelligence and intrepidity. Sailing master V.ughan and Mr. Dixon, each commanding a gig under Lieut. Gregory, are entitled to my warm acknowledgments for their zeal and activity on all occasions to render service to their country, more particularly on the last expedition, when, from their knowledge of the river, they rendered the most important services by pointing out the proper channels to elude the pursuit of the enemy.

Will you be pleased to direct in what manner the prisoners are to be disposed of?

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCEY.

NEW YORK, JUNE 29.

By the Albany mail, we last night received the Burlington Centinel of Friday, containing the following article:—

"The army at Plattsburg has moved north as far as Chazy and Champlain. Colonel Forsythe with 60 men engaged the enemy's advanced picket of about 200 men. Our loss was 3 killed and 5 wounded; that of the enemy not known."

JAMES BROWN

Has just received, at the Corner Store, adjoining Mr. James's (Gibbs Tavern) Shepherd's-Town, in addition to his former stock on hand, many

VALUABLE ARTICLES

of present necessity, which on examination will be found under the late prices, and will be sold on fair terms.

June 30, 1814.

FOR A TERM.

THE Farm where Benjamin Thomas now lives, on Black Creek, adjoining Mr. Samuel Kennedy's and Abraham Snyder's farm and mills. There are two orchards on the place, a quantity of fine meadow, and very convenient buildings. The tenant may have the privilege of mowing the present crop of grass, and putting in a fall crop, in Martinsburgh, Berkeley County, or the subscriber, near Lee-Town.

RICHARD M'SHERRY.

July 7.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice PHYSIC in Jefferson County and its neighbourhood.—Those who may do him the favour to call on him for Medical aid will find him (for the present) at the residence of Daniel Bedinger, Esq. near Shepherd's-Town.

S. B. FOSTER.

July 7.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 30th June, 1814.

A. Samuel Avey.

B. Margaret Burkett.

C. Michael Decherd.

D. Hannah Fiser.

E. Susey Groves, John Gummer.

F. James Hendricks, Charles Hodges, (coach maker).

G. Peter Hoover.

H. Edward Jenkins.

I. George Miller.

J. Peter Oller, Elizabeth Price.

K. John Robinson.

L. Margaret Smith, Lieut. John Strother.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VII.]

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1814.

[No. 329.]

FROM THE ROGERSVILLE GAZETTE.

MAJOR GENERAL JACKSON.

Letter from a gentleman in this country to H. H.—Esq. of Virginia. May 1, 1814.

In my short excursion through this country, nothing has been so gratifying as the means it has afforded me of answering your last letter on the subject of Major General Jackson. You tell me that the "Bed-work, mappery, and closet war" of the north has lost all its importance, in comparison with the brilliant successes, and unparalleled achievements of the hero of Tennessee. And that a particular sketch of the person and character of a man, who has rendered such important services to his country, cannot but be highly interesting to the public. Partial, as I am, to his virtues, patriotism and military talents, I am unwilling to employ my pen in decorating his brow with laurels, however well earned, at the expense of his countrymen in the north. If they have not already achieved as much, they have promised more; and unless we deny them equal talents, we cannot doubt their performance. So that you see, gen. Jackson, in passing through my hands, will gain nothing by a comparison with his contemporaries.

The want of a personal acquaintance with him, will no doubt save the exposure of many foibles and many virtues; but he will not gain by a blind partiality to the one, or a malignant prejudice against the other. His fame is established on too firm a basis, to be affected by either, as long as virtuous actions, and military glory have any admirers.

The first time we see him in active life, is in the revolutionary war—through then only a youth, he fought and suffered in defence of those principles of liberty, which he has since maintained with the most patriotic zeal. He was taken prisoner by the British, and confined in Charleston a considerable time. After the close of the revolution, he came to the bar, where, for many years, he maintained a high rank both as a lawyer and a citizen. He has spent the last twenty years in Tennessee, where he has supported a character for integrity, and zeal for the welfare of his country, unimpaired even by malice. He has even occupied the first place in the estimation of his fellow citizens, and has been successively honored with their confidence, as an advocate at the bar, a judge, and as their representative in congress—the latter appointment he resigned in disgust, at the intrigues of the federalists during Mr. Adams's administration. Since then, he has lived as a private citizen, upon an independence sweetly earned by the honest pursuits of his profession at the bar—till the "blast of war was blown in to his ears," he relinquished the savory viands that smoked upon his table—the ease and tranquility of domestic life, and with two thousand volunteers whom he had inspired with a portion of his own patriotic zeal, offered his services to his country. His anxiety and vigilance on this occasion, and his devotion to the welfare of the volunteers under his command, are well known to the public. But it was not until the Creek Indians broke out into hostilities that threatened the destruction of the frontiers in their vicinity that general Jackson found an opportunity of signaling himself in the service of his country, by the wonderful display of his patriotism and military skill. Although laboring under the effects of a wound in his left arm, occasioned by the shot of a pistol, that deprived him of the use of it, and menaced his life; at the call of his country he put himself at the head of his troops, and under the pangs of disease, in the rigor of the season, and in the midst of privations, conducted them to victory and glory. He has destroyed forever the savage hostility of the Creeks, and given peace and security to the southern frontiers.

Gen. Jackson is now about 50 years old, his stature is about six feet, his person remarkably thin, and apparently incapable of enduring fatigue or labor. His manners are those of a polite scholar and an accomplished gentleman. Easy and independent in conversation, he communicates his sentiments with freedom, and listens to those of others with complacency. With his friends he is mild and gentle as the "smooth sea, when not a breath of air flies over its surface;" with his enemies, he is like the tempestuous ocean, tossing its billows into the clouds, and overwhelming every thing beneath. Possessing the most refined sense of honor and justice, he is a terror to every one who is destitute of them. But to the just and upright he is humane & considerate. Brave and magnanimous himself, there is nothing he so much admires as these estimable qualities in others. He is a

constant and zealous friend, but a most inflexible & irreconcilable enemy. From the native heart in his temper, he is often precipitate in his resentment, and rash in his determination; but, convinced of his error, he is easily swayed from his purpose, and changed in a moment from the raging lion, into the placid mildness of the lamb.

The victories obtained by this officer, are unparalleled in the history of Indian warfare. He seems to unite the boldness and stratagem of Wayne, with the prudence and sagacity of Washington—And certainly deserves to be ranked as the first military character in the United States.

From the Fredericktown Examiner.

BRITISH DESIGNS.

Few "intercepted letters" ever contained matter so important to the country as the following extract from a letter supposed to have been written by Lord Castlereagh to the earl of Liverpool, in March last, after the rupture of the negotiations at Chatillon, in France.

"Nor is this, my lord, the only achievement of which we may justly boast. Indeed I was overjoyed when I had the honor of addressing you. The overthrow of plans already in a train of fulfilment, the breaking up the negotiations, with a fixed resolution of dethroning Napoleon, and setting a Bourbon on the throne, were enough to swell my heart with triumph—but a calculation of other consequences must equally elate the pride of British ministers. Unanimity in our cabinet will ensure them all."

"Napoleon out of the way—a thing understood—there remains little to resist us. For as to the Yankees, they are not yet a military people; though they may become so (as far as it is our interests to let them) under George IV. or perhaps during the regency. If W—'s army is inadequate, we may procure any number of Hessians and other mercenaries we please. Let a pretext should be wanting, we must make such demands of submission at G—g, as cannot be yielded.—Consider, my lord that country is half conquered already which is divided into factions. And, since Henry quitted you, gives even better encouragement. We lack nothing.—With money, as Caesar said, we can obtain men and with men we can get money. Let us immortalize our names—win what His Britannic Majesty was obliged to give away; conquer an empire in the West to balance our dominions in the East—hold the centre and wings, and poise the globe. We, who know how manageable all men are, whether kings and ministers, or subjects, we need despair of nothing. In this age, 'tis in vain for Whitbread and — to urge the immorality or injustice of our attempts. Had Alexander or Caesar or Tamerlane stupidly observed morality, I question whether history would record their names. The world is too old to be governed by such childish prattle. But show them the effects, and the greatest moralist among them will cry "hear him! hear him!"—Point to the genius of England supervising the globe, and regulating its political motions—show all nations dependent on our commerce and manufactures; governed by our arts, or intimidated by our arms,—say, by the very frown of an English king:—Hold up a chart with such delineations, and you'll be encored. I do not count on being with you, just waiting to reap what and where I have sowed; in short, I must see this Corsican laid in the earth. While he is above ground I look on all we have done as abortive."

Dependent on us even for their "bob tails."

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from Ferdinando 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 Z. 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. U.S. May 5, 1814.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

COME QUICK!

And you shall positively have CHEAP GOODS.

HAVING just returned from the eastward with a large assortment of

GOODS;

bought at reduced prices for cash, at the time that both the Speculators and Bankers were hunting 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 Herring's Baltimore Inspection.

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 Guilpepper, about 23 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 manufactures, always affording an abundance of water for any purpose—the terms will be made easy. JOHN ALCOCK. Culpepper County, Va. June 9, 1814. U.S.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, ss.

May Court, 1814.

John Ayer, Plaintiff,

John Talbot and William C. Bowler, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

The Defendant, Bowler, not having appeared, and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it 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 two notes, given by the subscriber to Elias Sly, one for four hundred dollars, which became due in October, 1812, the other for one hundred dollars due in October 1813, as I am determined not to pay them again, unless compelled by law. JOHN HALL. June 23.

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.

TO BE RENTED

FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT well known and long established Tavern stand, in Charles-Town, Jefferson County, belonging to the representatives of Thomas Pigg, deceased, and which has been for several years past in the occupancy of Mr. Robert Patton—possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, or to M. Hanson, Esq. of Charles-Town. JOSEPH HYNOR. February 24.

For Sale,

AT A CREDIT OF SIX MONTHS, On Saturday the 2d day of July, at the house of the subscriber, the following property, to wit: HORSES, COWS, and HOGS, grain in the ground, &c. &c. Dred hives, one Sycamore and Cradle, together with Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. the property of Jesse Blue, deceased. HENRY CONKLIN, Adm'r. ALL those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment; and all those having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them legally attested, so that provision may be made to discharge them. June 30. H. C.

For Sale,

A QUANTITY OF GOOD LIME, ALSO, PLANK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Apply to the subscriber at the Rocks' Mill. WM. M'ENDREE. Jefferson County, June 30.

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.

Seythes and Sickles.

GRADLING SEYTHES, } Crum Creek Whet-
GRASS, ditto, } stones,
GERMAN, ditto, } Milan Whetstones,
RAKES,
High Long's (best warranted) SICKLES,
by the barrel, half barrel, or gallon.

Old (Maryland) Whiskey, Bottles, Jugs, Pitchers, Wooden, Stone, and P. Pot's Ware. A FEW HUSBLES.

Ground Allum & Fine Salt.

No. 1, Herrings, MEN'S (well made) STRONG SHOES, &c. &c. With every other useful and necessary article for Harvest.

JAMES S. LANE. Shepherd's-Town, June 9, 1814.

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 Lutestring, White Satin and Marcella, Fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Fashionable Spitz Straw, Silk, and Cut Velvet Bonnets, Knitted Counterpanes very large and handsome, Cheap Irish Linens, Fancy Muslins of all kinds, Cheap Cambricks, Calicoes and Chintzes, 10 Hales of India Muslin, a large assortment of Men's and Boy's Shoes, 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, Smith's Vices, Nails, Philadelphia finished Calf Skins, Root Legs and Fair Tops, Plated Stearns Irons and Bridle Bits, Home-made Lard, Twilled Bags, Flax, &c. &c.

JOINER'S PLANES.

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

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

SELBY & SWEARINGEN.

Shepherd's Town, April 7.

HARVEST.

Twenty barrels old Rye Whiskey. RICE, MOLASSES, SEYTHES, and a few dozen Hugh Long's celebrated SICKLES, for sale.

Apply to HUMPHREYS & KEYSER. Charles-Town, 6th June, 1814.

THE subscribers have for sale, a quantity of

GOOD CLEAN FLAX.

ALSO,

GOOD CYDER VINEGAR.

M. WILSON, & SON. Charles-Town, June 16, 1814.

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.

FOR SALE,

A VERY VALUABLE FARM

In Jefferson County, Virginia, about three miles from Charles-town.

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, shelled all round, and a thirty feet square deep, and have never been well to fall, 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.

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.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

All letters addressed to the Editor must be put paid.

ALL persons indebted to the Editor of this paper, for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are requested to make immediate payment; as it is indispensably necessary that the terms should be punctually complied with, in his absence.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29.

Copy of a letter from col. Wadsworth to the secretary of war, dated

Camp near St. Leonard's, June 26.

SIR—We decided on attacking the enemy this morning at day break; after 2:1/2 or 3 hours cannonading he thought proper to retreat down the river, and com. Barney has taken advantage of his absence to pass his flotilla up the Patuxent. I was constrained to precipitate the attack before I was fully prepared, from the circumstance of all the enemy's small vessels having left the river. The ground I was obliged to occupy for a battery consisted of a high bluff point, having the Patuxent on the right and St. Leonard's Creek on the left, with which the communication was over a flat piece of ground, subject to be enfiladed from the Patuxent, and the hill on which the guns were to be placed liable to a reverse fire from the same quarter; therefore, in case of an attack the enemy might have rendered our situation very uncomfortable, by stationing a small vessel so as to command the low ground I speak of.

We committed a great many blunders during the action, or our success would probably have been more complete. I forbear to enter into minute particulars, lest I should cast an indirect censure on some officers, perhaps undeserved, for I must acknowledge I was so much engaged at the battery as to have but an indistinct knowledge of what passed elsewhere. But the fact is, the infantry and light artillery decided upon retreating without my orders, before they had lost a single man killed or wounded; and at the time too, when the enemy were manœuvring to the rear of our position with their barges. The consequence of this movement was very disadvantageous; the men at the guns perceiving the infantry retreating, and the enemy getting into the rear, their numbers began sensibly to diminish, and I was pretty soon left with only men enough to work one gun, which I was necessitated to turn to the rear for the sake of keeping the barges in check. Finally the few men that remained were so exhausted with fatigue, we found it impracticable to fire any more, and the limbers and horses which had been ordered down the hill, having disappeared and gone, I know not where; I found myself under the painful necessity of spiking the guns to prevent their being made use of by the enemy, should he get possession of them.

I must, in justice to the infantry, &c. knowledge, they did not take to flight, but quitted the ground in perfect order; after a while I was able to halt them and bring them back.—In the mean time the enemy were getting under weigh and retreating down the river—from the precipitancy of his retreat, I infer he must have suffered considerably. From some un- toward circumstances I had it in my power to observe the effect of each shot we fired, otherwise I think his destruction would have been complete.

Com. Barney furnished me with 20 excellent men from his flotilla to work the guns. By some mismanagement in loading with a hot shot, one poor fellow had his arms blown off, which is the only material accident we sustained. One of the enemy's rockets passed through an ammunition box, which had been injudiciously placed, and exploded it, which did some damage. An ammunition cart near it was covered with the fire, but for-

tunately did not explode. Some other trifling accidents were sustained.

We commenced in the night an epaulement to cover our guns; but the work progressed so little, from the shortness of time, I did not think it best to occupy it. We retreated our guns so as barely to allow the muzzle to peep over the hill. This brought us on descending ground in a ploughed cornfield. The recoil of the gun downward every time it was fired gave us excessive labor to bring it up to its position. In other respects it answered admirably. The enemy found it impossible to hit either the guns or men.

Every shot aimed by them either fell short and struck the bank, or flew clear over. Towards the close of the firing, the enemy adopted the method of using small charges of powder, which first threw his shot over the hill, probably firing from his cannonades—but the effect was not more decisive.

To prevent the enemy taking alarm in the night from our movements, we were necessitated to halt our ammunition wagons and carts above a quarter of a mile from the battery, and pass all the stores, even the barrels of which our furnace was constructed, that distance by hand. This fatigued the men excessively. I felt certain, if the enemy should open upon us even a random fire, it would be impossible to get any thing done for the confusion it would create.

I ought to mention, that the situation in which the infantry and light artillery were placed, was a trying one for new raised troops. Most of the shot which missed the battery, fell among them. I had anticipated that disadvantage, but it was unavoidable. It was indispensable to have them covered by some rising ground from the waters of the Patuxent, and the position chosen was the only one compatible with that view, and the design I had in posting them to protect the rear of our battery.

The battalion of the 38th regt. joined us but last evening, after a hard day's march, and were immediately marched to the ground. Some of their men were completely exhausted, and the whole excessively fatigued and half famished.

Com. Barney's flotilla was at hand, ready to open upon the enemy the moment a favorable opportunity should offer. He commenced firing soon after us, and drew off that of the enemy for a while. I have not seen him since the action, but understand he lost several men killed and wounded.

I hope, on the whole, taking into consideration our not being fully prepared, the excessive fatigue the men had undergone, and that we have attained the object in view, which was the release of com. Barney's flotilla, the affair will not reflect dishonor on the troops.

I have the honor to be, &c. DECIUS WADSWORTH. Gen. John Armstrong, Secretary of War.

Extract of a letter from one of the officers in the detachment of U. States troops under Major Keyser, dated St. Leonard's, 27th ult.

"We arrived at this place from Baltimore on Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, at night after a forced march of about forty miles that day. This forced march was in consequence of being informed that an attack was to be made on the enemy on Sunday morning, at day light, and we were anxious to participate in the action. On our arrival, Major Keyser reported himself and the troops; and received orders to join, immediately, the 30th regiment, with which he complied. He was notified that the troops would march at twelve o'clock. Our men, though very much fatigued, never murmured, but cheerfully obeyed. They had no rest since the morning, and I do assure you, were not in a state fit for a field of action, from the fatigue of the march, and the want of provisions and water.

"This part of the country is the poorest place I was ever in, for there is scarcely a branch or a spring to be found, and as to accommodation for officers or men, it is entirely out of the question, and scarcely a ration to be got for the soldiers. The line of march was taken up just after twelve, and at day light we were on the field of action, after a march of 7 miles."

[Here the writer gives an account of the action which we have before published, and then proceeds.]

"The enemy never landed, but came close in under the battery; (too far off for small arms) the Infantry therefore could not take a part to the action, and were only a target for the enemy to shoot at, consequently the infantry retired from the field in perfect order, not thinking it either prudent or brave to contend in such an unequal contest. All our men behaved with coolness and subordination, and I have no doubt, under different auspices, would have contended successfully with the foe." [Balt. Pat.]

ATTACKS AT THE EASTWARD.

BOSTON, JUNE 28.

Extract of a letter from Thomaston, (St. George's River, Penobscot Bay,) June 23.

"I am sorry to inform you I had a vessel with lime taken last evening, by six barges in this river. They also took three others and burnt one. They came up within 50 rods of my store. Their object was to burn the store, (which had 178 hds. of rum, and the cargo of the brig Conway, and all the prize ships,) together with all the shipping lying at the wharf. The barges took possession of the fort, destroyed all the powder and spiked the guns.

"We expect them up to night, to attempt the destruction of the store, vessels, &c. We are all ordered out, and I shall take my musket in about 20 minutes, and be out all night—all the coasters have gone up the river, and the inhabitants of the neighboring towns are in arms."

Extract of another letter from Thomaston, June 24.

"We are all under arms here—There are two or three large ships lying off this river. Their barges came up last Tuesday night, and took the fort, spiked the cannon, cut the carriages to pieces, took all the powder and burnt it, and burnt captain Andrew Robinson's new sloop, and carried away captain Lewis's sloop, captain Mathew Robinson's sloop and captain Soward's. They were all loaded, and lay in Broad Cove. The barges came up as far as Watson's Point, (within a quarter of a mile of Mrs. Knox's house.) The weather being very foggy prevented their doing any further damage. One of their tenders was up Gig river last Tuesday, sounding out the channel. I immediately ordered out the company at the Gig, and lieutenant Coombs ordered all of his company out which was in that place and Ash point, and we have kept guard ever since. Capt. Coombs took part of his company to Lermond's Cove. We placed a small guard down the river, at the narrowest passage, and the main guard on the wharf. We shall make the best defence possible."

PLATTSBURG, JUNE 25.

A SKIRMISH.

On Tuesday last, Col. Forsythe, with a detachment of about sixty Riflemen, passed into Odelltown—as far as capt. Odell's. He tarried there a short time, when a party of the enemy were discovered endeavoring to gain his rear—the riflemen immediately retreated, when another party of the enemy were discovered on the opposite side of the road, attempting to form a junction with the party first discovered, and enclose a detachment under col. Forsythe.—The riflemen, however, made good their retreat. The col. retired to the house of Mr. Hamilton, about half a mile this side of the lines, where he determined to make a stand.—The enemy, about two hundred in number, were in close pursuit—they killed two of the riflemen near the house, and a platoon came up and discharged their pieces at col. Forsythe, while sitting upon his horse, in the road. But so spirited a fire was kept up from the house that the enemy were very soon compelled to retire.

We had two killed and three wounded. The enemy must have lost many more—deserters who have come in since the affair, state that they had three killed and five wounded—and had 120 men engaged.

It is stated, that while on the retreat, Lieut. Hamilton, of the rifle corps, being almost exhausted with fatigue, sat down to rest himself, when he discovered an Indian, who had outstripped his companions, advancing towards him with his

FROM CANADA.

We were last evening favored with Quebec Papers of the 23d ult. and Montreal papers of the 25th.—[Palladium.]

Quebec, June 19.—The 90th Regt. expected here in the course of to-morrow, consists of 1402 souls—but only six sick. Col. McNair states that he can bring into the field 1030 bayonets.

Mr. Ainslie, a passenger in the fleet, states, that Col. Grant, and the remainder of the 70th Regt. about 400 fine fellows, are at No. 6.

June 23.—The 90th Regt. excepting a few invalids, is gone up the river in the transports. The wind being now fair, they will reach Montreal to day.

We may daily expect to hear of the arrival of the British troops from France on the coast of America.

At the latest dates from Lake Ontario, the British squadron had again sailed from Kingston. The American squadron had not then made its appearance on the Lake.

Admiral Sir ISAAC COFFIN arrived at Quebec on the 20th, in the ship Ewretts, which left England May 2. [It is probable he is to command the Ontario squadron, in the room of Com. Yeo, who may be second in command, or be transferred to the fleet on Lake Champlain.]

The Gloucester, 74, which brought the 90th regt. from Grenada, did not come up to town, but has proceeded for Barbadoes, to take the trade for Great Britain.

Quebec, June 16, to 22.—Ar. 21 vessels from England, and 8 from Grenada. The former sailed under convoy of the Bellerophon, and the latter of the Gloucester.—181 officers and men of the 8th, 13th, and 70th regts. came in the Duke of Bedford, fr. London; 222 of the 70th in the Lord Wellington, from Portsmouth; and 4 officers and 77 men of the royal regt. of miners and sappers, in the Bellfield, from London.

Montreal, June 25.—It is said, that a few days since some skirmishing took place between the out posts near Odelltown, and that a gun boat has been taken by the Americans on Lake Champlain.

On Wednesday last, several enterprising Gentlemen of this city, put on foot a proposal for building a Steam-boat, of fifty horse power, with accommodations, &c. in proportion, which is estimated will cost 6000l.—Every share was taken up in the course of eight hours. We believe the principal subscribers were stimulated by the advantages of receiving goods after their arrival at Quebec without delay; and by this means guard in future against the disadvantages which the Commercial part of the Community have laboured under for the month past on account of the contrary winds.