

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1815.

[No. 376.]

BOSTON, MAY 31.

We learn by the officers of the Constitution, that the United States' sloop of war Wasp, capt. Blake, and an American privateer, (probably the True Blooded Yankee) were blockaded in Pernambuco, (Brazil) the latter end of January last, by the British frigate Doris, 38, and a sloop of war. It affords us great pleasure thus to relieve the anxiety which has been long entertained respecting the safety of this interesting vessel, of which there has not before been any correct information since September last.

The U. States' brig "Boxer, alias Miami," capt. Porter, is nearly ready for sea at Chatham.

It is said the U. States' sloop of war Erie, capt. Ridgely, which arrived here yesterday from New York, is to take to the Texel our ambassador to Holland, and his suite.

The frigate Congress, capt. Morris, will, we believe, proceed with the Independence, com. Bainbridge, to the Mediterranean.

St. Louis, April 29.

Traitors.—The undernamed gentry were residents within this and the neighboring territories previous to the war, and always claimed the rights of citizens of the United States, but as soon as war was declared, they to a man took part against us, and were active agents in the British interest in different parts of the Indian country.

Robert Dickson, James Aird, Duncan Graham, Francois Boutillier, Edward La Gouthrie, Brigobis of the Prairie du Chein, Jacob Franks, the brothers Grignons of Greenbay, Joseph La Croix and Lassallier of Millwake, Joseph Bailly and his cousin Barrott of St. Joseph's, Mitchell La Croix, Louis Buisson, Louis Bennet, formerly of Peoria.

It is ascertained that in the unsuccessful attack made by the unfortunate Lieut. M'Nair, four men were killed. M'Nair was wounded and taken prisoner and conveyed two days on his march to Rock river, but being unable to travel was mahaiked. A man was taken up from the river at Carrondelet a few days ago was recognized to be one of the four missing of the name of Best.

By late news from Rock river, we learn that the Kickapoo have abandoned the British and demanded peace, agreeably to the treaty. It is further said, that the Sacs, Winabagoes, and Fallsavoians are determined to prosecute the war.

The late attack on the village of Cote Sans Dessein has not been as fatal as was represented by those who escaped the sanguinary affair. Four men were only killed; the inhabitants having taken refuge in the Block houses, were saved by the bold resistance they made to the repeated attacks of the savages. F. Courtole, Esq. was one of the victims, he was literally cut to pieces.

FULTON-THE FIRST.

New York, June 2.

Yesterday was a very auspicious day for the United States. The experiment of moving the new vessel of war by means of steam, has been made in a successful and highly satisfactory manner.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, the Fulton was propelled, by her own steam and machinery, from her moorings, at the wharf, near the Brooklyn ferry, on the east side of the city. HENRY RUTGERS, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, THOMAS MORRIS, and OLIVER WOLCOTT, esquires, the Commissioners of the navy department, were on board. Mr. Brown, the naval constructor, Mr. Stoudder, the engineer (the successor to Mr. Fulton) and capt. Smith the Inspector, were also in the vessel. A number of scientific and distinguished gentlemen gave their attendance. The wharves were crowded with citizens, anxious to know the result.

She proceeded majestically into the river, though a stiff breeze from the south blew directly ahead. She stemmed the current with perfect ease, as the tide ran a strong ebb. She sailed by the forts and saluted them with her 32 pound guns. Her speed was equal to the most sanguine expectation. She exhibited a novel and sublime spectacle to an admiring people. The intention of the commissioners being solely to try her engine, no use was made of her sails.

It is now ascertained, by actual experiment, that this grand invention, in war, and the arts, will realise all the hopes of its warmest friends. Our government may be proud that the trial has been made under their auspices.

Our enemies may tremble at the tremendous power thus arrayed against them. Every harbour in the United States has now the means of protecting itself against a stronger maritime force. All the ports of the weaker European nations may, henceforward, secure themselves against the attacks of foes, how formidable soever at sea.

After navigating the bay, and receiving a visit from the officers of the French ship of war, lying at her anchors, the steam frigate came to near the Powleshook ferry, about two o'clock, without having experienced a single unpleasant occurrence.

The only saddening subject of thought was, that the incomparable inventor could not have been present, to have witnessed this noble triumph of his genius and skill.

Millidgeville, March 24.

The British have not evacuated Florida. Col. Nicolls, who commands at Appalachicola, has addressed an insolent letter to the Agent for Indian affairs, stating that according to the treaty of peace he considers the territories of the Greeks to be as they stood before the war; and, arrogating to himself the entire control of the Indians, warns the citizens of the United States from entering the Greek territory, or holding any communication with the Indians. This is evidently done with the view of deterring the commissioners, who are about to enter on the execution of their duty, from running the boundary line as agreed on last summer between General Jackson and the friendly chiefs. Being guilty of a flagrant violation of the late treaty of peace, Col. Nicolls and his banditti should be instantly driven off at the point of the bayonet.

Notwithstanding the known perfidy of the British, we did not suppose they would so soon have endeavored to re-ignite the flames of Indian war. Every day's experience, however, confirms the belief that they regarded the late termination of hostilities as nothing more than a truce, a peace of necessity; and, but for the restoration of Bonaparte who will find them amply employed at home for some time to come, would have continued to violate our rights till we should have been again compelled to unsheathe the sword in their defence. It is fortunate a discretionary power was given to the President, of retaining the army according to his present organization until the next session of Congress, if he should conceive it prudent to do so. Orders have been issued from the War Department to the several commandants of posts to retain till further notice, all the troops except those whose term of service expired with the war.

A rupture between G. Britain and Spain is spoken of. The British officers at Appalachicola we are told make no secret of the determination of their government to occupy Florida in the course of the ensuing summer—"peaceably if they can—forcibly, if they must." Our government, deeply interested in such an event, should look to it in time. If Spain be disposed to part with Florida the U. Sought to possess it, cost what it may. It is essential to our western trade. At all events, it should not be suffered to pass into the hands of the British.

NORFOLK, June 2.—Yesterday the south wing of the Marine Hospital, Washington Post, caught fire by some accident, and was entirely consumed. Fortunately it rained very hard at intervals while it was on fire, which drenched the flames and prevented them from extending to the main building, which from its contiguity must otherwise have taken fire also. A large number of the citizens of Norfolk, with a laudable alacrity, hastened over to give their assistance, during a heavy shower of rain, but the watery element had kindly interfered and rendered their aid unnecessary. It is a little remarkable that the north wing of this building met a similar fate a few years ago.

The Negro fellow who murdered James Flood, the Constable, was yesterday tried by the Court of this borough, and sentenced to be hanged, on Friday the 14th day of next.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the people generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a very handsome assortment of GOODS, of the latest importation and fashion, suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell as low as any other in this valley—he deems it unnecessary to make any large or comment on them, as every person wishing to purchase will necessarily view them before hand, and will be enabled to judge of their cheapness, from their respective qualities and price.

CHARLES GIBBS.

Charlestown, June 9.

PRIME WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has on hand at his distillery near Smithfield, a quantity of excellent WHISKEY, distilled from sound grain, free of cockle seed, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

Election of Trustees. An election will be held at the court house in Charlestown, on Saturday the 17th inst. for the purpose of electing seven fit persons to act as Trustees of the said town. All persons entitled to a vote are requested to attend.

A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff.

June 8.

LEONARD SADDLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the

Wheel & Chair Making Business, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Brown, where he intends keeping Chairs, ornamented in the neatest manner, and to the satisfaction of all who may please to favor him with their custom. House Painting will be done at the shortest notice.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

Charlestown, May 18.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive wool at their CLOTH FACTORY, near Bruce's Mill, in Frederick County, Virginia, where the owners can have it manufactured into cloth, or carded into rolls at the customary prices. Those who wish to have their wool made into cloth will please to have it well washed on the Sloop, and carded by hand. The fleeces to be sent to the factory whole, in order that they may be so assorted by the manufacturers, as to make three qualities of cloth. For every pound of good clean wool, the owner shall receive one yard of full cloth—one third first quality, one third second quality, and one third third quality, at the following prices, viz.—one Dollar per yard for the first quality, seventy five cents per yard for the second quality, and fifty cents per yard for the third quality; and twelve and a half cents for grease for every nine pounds wool so manufactured.

Wool brought for carding must be well picked and washed clean; and for every ten pounds of wool one pound of good clean hogs fat must be brought.

Persons bringing cloth to full and dye, shall have it done in a workmanlike manner, according to directions (an indigo blue excepted) and at as short notice as possible. Those at a distance will please to leave their raw cloth at Mr. Isaac Lauck's store in Winchester, from whence it will be taken to the factory, and returned when finished; such as bring wool to be manufactured into cloth can have it also left at Mr. Lauck's store if required.

The subscribers having employed the first rate workmen to carry on every branch of Cloth manufacturing, and being perfectly conversant with every breadth, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to render complete satisfaction to all such as may please to favor them with their custom.

It is in—desired necessary here to notice that broad cloths must pay double the above prices, and will require double the quantity of materials of narrow cloths.

Blankets and flannels will also be manufactured at fair prices.

Such as have Merino wool to manufacture, may kind ourselves in the application at this factory, but the fleeces must not be broke or washed.

The subscribers will purchase wool as soon as they can ascertain what will be fair prices.

JOEL WALD.

CHRISTIAN HOLMES.

May 27—61.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself ROBERT CLARKE, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, very handsome, and well made—had on him a red waistcoat, blue cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pants—half worn, fur hat, had in his bundle one old brown cloth shoes.

Said negro says he is a free man, and was raised near Frederickburg. The owner, if any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

J. MCARTNEY, Jailor.

June 1.

More Cheap and New Goods.

JOHN CARLILE, HAS JUST RECEIVED, And now opening, a large assortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, CONSISTING OF British, German, East India and American Manufactures.

All his Foreign Goods are selected from the latest arrivals, and purchased to the best advantage. They will be sold very low for cash.

Near the Market House, Charlestown, May 25, 1815.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Luke Pennington, and next door to Mr. Nadenbousch's Store, enables them to carry on the Dressing business in a much larger scale than any other in the county. Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may wish, as they are determined to undersell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep on hand

Wagons of every description, Carriage ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds, Ditto wooden, Barshers, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks, Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lashing Hatchets, and Hammer.

Fire-Shovels and Tongs, Harness Traces, and Door Hinges, Shutter hinges, Springs and Hooks. Any other thing in their way, will be dispatched at the shortest notice.

JOHN G. UNSOLD.

Houses shodding done in the neatest manner.

N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

J. & G. U.

Shepherd's Town, April 20.

Carding Wool.

THE Subscriber has purchased new Cards this season and has had his Machines put in complete order, persons that send their wool in good order, and expect good rolls will not be disappointed, persons coming from a distance can have their wool carded to take home with them; he will continue to manufacture wool into cloth.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Bucklestown, May 11.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 8th of August last, from the undersigned, a likely mulatto fellow, a slave for life, named

PETER,

about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, straight and tolerably well proportioned, not quick in his motions, talks but little, his pronunciation somewhat thick, and his forehead short. He was raised near Fredericktown, in the state of Maryland, was owned some time by capt. Evan Nowland, from whom he was purchased about five years ago, by the undersigned, who has owned him since. He has been accustomed to keeping horses, to waiting and travelling with a single gentleman, and also to waiting in a house. He can dress hair, put razors in a house. He may probably pass himself for a barber. The above reward will be given by the undersigned for said fellow, if secured in some jail, so that he may get him again, and all reasonable costs paid if delivered at this place.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL.

Nashville, (Ten.) April 2.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Negro Man, About 31 years of age, he is by trade a Tanner, has been working at that business for 12 or 13 years, and is at present engaged at it. Enquire of the Printer.

NEW STORE, IN CHARLES-TOWN.

Robert Worthington, HAS opened a store in Charlestown, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Wilson, and nearly opposite to Mr. Samuel Russell's saddle shop, where he intends constantly to keep for sale

On the most liberal terms, a general and extensive assortment of the most useful and fashionable articles, for the comfort of the town and neighborhood.

Charlestown, May 18.

Wm. HARPER, JUN. APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, VA.

Has just established a Drug Store in this place where he intends selling GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, SHOP FURNITURE, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS. With every other article that can be had, as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him. His stock will be increased in a few days.

May 11.

A Journeyman Millwright WANTED.

The subscriber will give constant employment and liberal wages to a Journeyman Millwright, who understands his business. He also wants two or three lads of respectable connections, apprentices to the Millwright business.

JACOB FISHER.

Charlestown, April 27.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned by Ferdinand Fairfax, bearing date upon the 31 day of August 1813, and of record in the office of the County Court of Jefferson County, Va. he will proceed to sell for ready money on the 21st day of June next, if full not upon the 21st day, a tract of land lying & being in the County, known by the name of the Shannon tract, containing by estimation one thousand and six hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and the same land having been conveyed to the undersigned in Trust for the solemnity of Chas. Gibbs. The sale will take place at eleven A.M. on the premises.

THOMAS GINGGS, Trustee.

May 4 1815.

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, enables them to carry on the Dressing business in a much larger scale than any other in the county. Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may wish, as they are determined to undersell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep on hand

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BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THIS 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 arrangements are made.

ADVERTISERS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and 21 cents for every subsequent week, 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 Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

ARTICLES.

Of Association of the Farmer's, Mechanic's & Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va.

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

BE IT KNOWN, and it is hereby proclaimed, that the Subscribers, associating together have formed a Company, or limited Partnership; and do mutually agree with each other, and hereby declare, that we do hereby agree to conduct the business of the Company under the name and style of the Farmer's, Mechanic's and Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Virginia, and conformably to the rules and regulations hereinafter specified, and we do covenant and agree with each other and declare, that we and all persons, who at any time hereafter may transact business with said Company shall be bound and concluded by these our fundamental articles of association.

Article 1.—The co-partnership shall be and continue for the term of twenty years, from and after the opening of the books of subscription, as hereinafter provided for, and the charter shall be subject to be renewed, or dissolved, at the option of the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the company may be their own right, at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any prior period. Provided that notice of such meeting and its object be published in a paper printed in the District of Columbia, once a week for six months previous thereto—and the President and directors of the company, as provided, are hereby authorized and it is hereinafter provided, that they may at any time apply for and accept from the Legislature of Virginia such charter as may be agreed upon by two-thirds of the whole number of directors, including the President.

Article 2.—The Capital stock of the company shall consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in money of the United States of America, to be divided into five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, two thousand of which shares to be offered for sale on the fourth of February in this month, on which day books of subscription will be opened at Robert Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, and the direction of the following thirteen gentlemen, to wit: Samuel Lee, John Dixon, R. C. Lee, Samuel Lee, and Thomas Johnston, Samuel Russell, Wm. Brown, Elizabeth Johnston, Wm. P. Craighill, Richard Williams, John Talbot, William Ranson, Robert Worthington, and Thomas H. Hammond.

In Shepherd's-Town, on the same day, under the direction of Daniel Moran, Thos. V. Swearingen, John T. Cooks, and John Biscoe, jr or any two of them.

In Smithfield, on the same day under the direction of R. E. Fry, M. Smith, and William P. Flood, or any two of them.

At Harper's Ferry, on the same day, under the direction of Robert Avis, Basil Williamson, and Thomas B. Evans, or any two of them.

The amount of the shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several respective subscribers into the hands of the Commissioners aforesaid, 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 manner following, to wit: Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on each share, to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the next payment to be Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, the time and place for making such payment to be made known by the President and Directors, appointed as is hereinafter provided, by giving at least ten days notice, in the paper printed in Charlestown, and the residue in such manner as may be required: Provided, that no one install more than five dollars on each share; and at least thirty days notice shall be given in the newspaper printed in Charlestown, of the time when such installment shall be required. The remaining share and shares shall be disposed of at such time and in such manner as the President and Directors shall direct, and a failure to pay any share, so to be required or demanded by the President and Directors as aforesaid, shall forfeit the share, and of all that shall be due on the company thereon, and such share shall be sold by the President and Directors for the benefit of the company—but there shall be no forfeiture of the payment of ten dollars on each share, but the amount of such share shall be credited to the stock of the subscriber, until all previous installments are paid up.

Article 3.—The co-partnership shall transact its business in the town of Charlestown, and shall commence its operation as soon after the date aforesaid as subscribed as circumstances shall permit.

Article 4.—The Commissioners aforesaid shall open their books at the office aforesaid respectively at 10 o'clock, A. M. and they shall continue open until 4 o'clock, P. M. and during the same hours shall receive successively—and if it should happen that more than the stipulated number of shares subscribed, then the Commissioners superintending the books in the town of Charlestown, shall apportion the shares among the subscribers by deducting from the highest subscription, until they are reduced to the proper number; but no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first or second day of opening the books, for more than one hundred shares—till after the commissioners appointed for the town of Charlestown, shall receive information received from the commissioners appointed at the other places, where books are directed to be opened, be satisfied that all the stock be not taken within the three days aforesaid, they may again open the books in Charlestown for one day only, and may permit any person or persons to subscribe for any number of shares until the whole number be taken up and no longer. The commissioners aforesaid, after having decided to whom the shares may belong, will issue receipts to the different stock holders, for the payments received of them at the time of subscribing, which receipts with the original subscription shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company.

Article 5.—The affairs of the company shall be conducted by thirteen Directors, the President to be chosen from among their number. Five directors shall be chosen by the stockholders, and the remainder of the Directors shall be chosen by the stockholders, and the Directors from and after the first Tuesday in Aug. next, shall hold their office for one year, and the Directors from and after that period shall be elected for one year by the stockholders at least, at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a Director if he should at any time cease to be a Stockholder to the same amount during the period for which he is elected, and no Director of any other bank shall at the same time be a Director of this bank. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, and the following proportions, that is to say: For one share and not more than two shares one vote; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten and not exceeding twenty, one vote; for every six shares above twenty and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every eight shares above thirty and not exceeding fifty, one vote; and for every ten shares above fifty and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote. But no person, corporation, or body politic shall be entitled, in his or her own right, or as proxy, to a greater number than thirty votes, and after the first election no share or shares shall confer the right of suffrage which shall not have been held at the election of the directors previous to the day of election. All stockholders may vote in elections on any other questions touching the bank by proxy.

Article 6.—The President and Directors are hereby fully empowered to make, revise, alter and amend all such rules, orders, bye laws or regulations for the government of the company, and they shall have full power to employ, and discharge, such officers, servants, and affairs, as they shall think proper, and they shall be authorized to execute all such business, and to use, employ, and dispose of the joint stock funds or property of the said company (subject to the restrictions herein after mentioned) as they may see expedient.

Article 7.—The duty of the commissioners appointed to superintend subscriptions shall cease and determine, when the directors are elected; and they shall as soon as said board of directors shall be organized, deliver over to them all the funds which may have been received for the subscription of stock, and all other moneys belonging to the company, and the President and Directors shall hold their offices 'till others are duly elected.

Article 8.—All bills, bonds, notes, and every contract and engagement on behalf of the company, for the payment of money, shall be signed by the President and commissioners, or by the Cashier of the company, and shall be payable to order at the Banking house in Charlestown, and the funds of the company shall in no case be liable for any contract or engagement whatsoever, unless the same shall be so signed, attested and executed.

Article 9.—The President and directors shall have power to appoint a Cashier and all other officers and servants for executing the business of the company, and to establish the compensation to be paid to the President, and all other officers and servants of the company, which, together with all other necessary expenses, shall be defrayed out of the funds of the company. They shall also have power to rent or purchase a Banking house for the use of the company in the most advantageous and convenient situation in Charlestown.

Article 10.—The President and Directors shall at all times have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the business of the company, giving at least six weeks notice of the time in the newspaper printed in Charlestown and stating, if safe and prudent the object of such meeting.

Article 11.—The stock of this company shall be assignable and transferable according to such rules and ordinances, in that behalf, by the President and directors, or by any stockholder, or other person or persons, who shall be duly registered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose by the cashier, nor shall any stockholder be liable for any debt or liability of his, her or their stock in the said company, than in as far as he, she or they shall be bound by all notes and debts, whatever nature, due, or to be due, that hereafter may become due to the said company from such stockholder, either as drawer or endorser of, or as party to, any bill, or otherwise, shall be a member of the company, and shall be bound as such member, in manner aforesaid, all his stock or shares in this company to any other person or persons whatever, shall thereupon cease to be a member of the company; and that any person or persons whatever who shall accept a transfer of any stock or share in this company, shall thereupon become and be a member of the same, according to these articles.

ducting from the highest subscription, until they are reduced to the proper number; but no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first or second day of opening the books, for more than one hundred shares—till after the commissioners appointed for the town of Charlestown, shall receive information received from the commissioners appointed at the other places, where books are directed to be opened, be satisfied that all the stock be not taken within the three days aforesaid, they may again open the books in Charlestown for one day only, and may permit any person or persons to subscribe for any number of shares until the whole number be taken up and no longer. The commissioners aforesaid, after having decided to whom the shares may belong, will issue receipts to the different stock holders, for the payments received of them at the time of subscribing, which receipts with the original subscription shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company.

Article 12.—It is hereby expressly and explicitly declared, that the joint stock or property of the company, exclusive of dividends to be made in manner hereinafter mentioned, shall alone be responsible for the debts and engagements of the company.

Article 13.—The first dividend of the profits of the company shall be declared by the President and Directors, at such time as they shall determine, so as not to exceed twelve months from the time the bank shall go into operation and all future dividends shall be declared by the President and Directors half yearly thereafter.

Article 14.—If any vacancy shall at any time happen among the Directors by death, resignation, or removal from the state, the residue of the directors for the time being shall elect a Director to fill the vacancy.

Article 15.—These articles of agreement shall be published in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charlestown, until the day on which the books are to be opened.

Article 16.—The company shall not purchase or hold any lands, tenements or other real estate, other than what may be necessary for the convenient transaction of its business, unless the same lands, tenements or other real estate shall be conveyed in trust or mortgaged to the company, or to the benefit by way of security in the course of business, giving at least thirty days notice in writing to the President and directors, and if they refused, the said number of stockholders shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least thirty days notice in writing, and at any time apply to the President and directors to call a general meeting, and if they refused, the said number of stockholders shall have power to call a general meeting of the stockholders, giving at least thirty days notice in writing, and at any time apply to the President and directors to call a general meeting, and if they refused, the said number of stockholders shall have

...marked with horrid wounds and
...of life—here above fifty were ex-
...expressing their anguish in half smothered
...complaints or audible groans. Our feel-
...ings can better be conceived than de-
...scribed.

"A committee of six was then appointed
...to take the depositions of those best
...acquainted with the facts relating to this
...affair, and make every proper arrange-
...ment for furnishing the coroner with the
...most material evidence. All these depo-
...sitions exactly agreed with the statement
...here given.

"In the afternoon an admiral arrived
...at the prison, attended by the captain of a
...sloop. After politely introducing
...themselves, they informed the prisoners
...that they came, sanctioned by the proper
...authority, to make inquiries into the past
...conduct of captain Shortland, during his
...agency, and promised that he should be
...strictly interrogated on the subject. They
...left us with many fair assurances that a
...strict regard and impartial investigation
...should take place with respect to his con-
...duct.

"One circumstance that occurred during
...the massacre ought not to be omitted.
...One of the soldiers that belonged to the
...same regiment that performed this work
...of blood, was lighting a lamp at the door
...of No. 3—[one of the prisons] when the
...carriage commenced, and, in the hurry
...to retreat, was forced inside among the
...wounded and exasperated prisoners. In
...the height of their resentment, the eye of
...vengeance was for a moment directed to
...the only enemy which chance had thus
...thrown in their power. It was but for a
...moment. The dignity of the American
...character was not to be sullied. To the
...astonishment of this affrighted soldier,
...who was every moment expecting to be
...immolated on the altar of revenge, as
...some atonement to the manes of our mur-
...dered countrymen, he received assurances
...of protection. "Americans never
...murder their prisoners: rest easy—
...Your life shall be preserved to distinguish
...between the humanity of a British soldier,
...and that of an American sailor." Accord-
...ingly, when the doors were opened to
...discharge the wounded, this man was
...delivered up to his astonished comrades,
...in perfect safety. This was a triumph
...of sentiment, that might have filled
...the British soldiers with admiration
...at its sublimity, and the deepest shame
...for their own littleness.

"On the eighth, the coroner's jury ar-
...rived, consisting of sixteen farmers, and
...commenced taking the different depositions
...of each party.—The evidence on the
...part of the keeper of the prison, consisted
...of the very soldiers who committed the
...murder by his orders. The verdict of
...the jury, to the dismay and astonishment
...of every unprejudiced man, was—'jus-
...tifiable homicide!!!'
...The following facts were fully and
...completely proved, on the part of the pris-
...oners, and comprise the substance of
...their evidence before the jury of inquest:
...viz:
...That the hole in the wall was un-
...known to more than three-fourths of
...those confined in the yard where it was
...made, and not a person belonging to No.
...1, 2, and 4, knew that such a thing was
...ever made or intended.
...That no kind of combination for the
...purpose of escape had ever existed or
...ever been thought of; and nothing had
...ever been said or done, directly or indi-
...rectly, to give color to such a charge or
...suspicion.
...That curiosity, and nothing else,
...urged them to the gate, and that this curi-
...osity was excited by the sudden ringing
...of the alarm bell.
...That the lock on the gate was broken
...by a man in a state of intoxication, and
...done without the knowledge of the pris-
...oners.
...That the few prisoners that were
...forced through the inner gate, could not
...resist the pressure of the crowd behind,
...who were pressing forward to learn the
...cause of the alarm.
...That no violence was offered by the
...prisoners; but every one commenced re-
...tiring, when they saw the troops advanc-
...ing.
...That captain Shortland took sole
...charge of the troops, and was heard to
...order them to fire.
...That the prisoners were all that
...while running before the soldiers to gain
...the inside of their prison.
...That the soldiers followed up the few
...last prisoners, and shot them as they
...were entering the door.
...That two men were actually killed
...inside the prison.
...That some few, who were unable to
...gain the inside of the prison, were delib-
...erately aimed at and shot by the soldiers
...from the ramparts, while striving to get in.
...That a subaltern officer, who assisted
...capt. S. was seen to be assisting in the kil-
...ing of a boy not more than 10 years old.

"That a prisoner applied to capt-
...Shortland to stop the horrid massacre, so
...the prisoners were retiring, but received
...in answer, "return, you d—d rascal!"
...And, lastly, that a singular circum-
...stance preceded the affair, that leaves no
...room for conjecture, but carries convic-
...tion at once to the mind, that the whole
...was a cool premeditated and deliberate
...murder; which circumstance is this:—
...Each prison contained four doors, which
...were always kept open, until the sound
...of a horn warned the prisoners to retire
...for the night, after which the doors were
...closed. But on this memorable even-
...ing, no horn had sounded, the prisoners
...were walking in the yard of their prisons,
...and yet the turnkeys had been in and lock-
...ed all the doors of each prison, save one.
...Thus the bloody wretch, who was meditat-
...ing his evening amusement, first gave
...orders to cut off their retreat, and then
...began his attack in front. Instead of
...four doors, the hunted wretches had all
...to fly to one—choaked the passage, and
...were slaughtered there. Others were
...hunted singly about the yard, and wan-
...tonly butchered by the bayonet or bullet.
...It was also proved, that capt. S. had hold
...of one of the muskets, in conjunction
...with a soldier, at the commencement of
...the firing.
...Mr. Beasley, the American agent,
...was immediately made acquainted with
...all the particulars herein stated, upon
...which an investigation of the subject took
...place at Plymouth, under the direction
...of Mr. B. attended by Mr. Williams and
...other agents, and further depositions
...were to be taken previous to the pris-
...oners leaving England," &c.

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...oners leaving England," &c.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE OFFEN- SIVE and DEFENSIVE.

Between Russia, Austria, Prus-
sia, and Great Britain.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided
Trinity:

Their Majesties the Emperor of all
the Russian, the Emperor of Austria, the
King of Prussia, and the King of the U-
nited Kingdom of Great Britain and Ire-
land considering the consequence which
the entrance of Bonaparte into France,
and the present situation of that kingdom,
may have with respect to the security of
Europe, have determined, in these
weighty circumstances, to carry into ef-
fect, the principles consecrated in the
treaty of Chaumont. They have there-
fore agreed, and by a solemn treaty, mu-
tually signed by each of the four powers,
to renew the engagement that they will
defend the so happily restored order of
things in Europe against all violation,
and to adopt the most effectual measures
for carrying this engagement into effect,
and also to give it that necessary exten-
sion which existing circumstances imperi-
ously demand.

[Here follows the appointments, in the
usual form, of the different plenipotenti-
aries whose names are undersigned.—]
Art. 1. The high contracting Powers
solely engage to unite the re-
sources of their respective states, for the
maintenance of the treaty of Peace con-
cluded at Paris on the 30th of May 1814,
as that of the Congress at Vienna—
to carry into effect the dispositions contain-
ed in these treaties—inviolably to ob-
serve their ratified and subscribed agree-
ments, according to their full import—
to defend them against every attack, and
especially against the projects of Napo-
leon Bonaparte. Towards this end they
bind themselves, should the King of
France desire it, and in the spirit of the
Declaration issued on the 13th of March,
with common consent and mutual agree-
ment, to bring to justice all such as may
have already joined, or shall hereafter
join the party of Napoleon; in order to
compel him to relinquish his objects, and
rendered incapable in future of disturbing
the tranquillity of Europe and the general
peace, under the protection of which the
rights, the freedom, and independence of
nations have been established and secured.

II. Although so great and salutary an
object does not permit that the means
destined to its attainment should be lim-
ited, and although the High Contracting
Powers have resolved to devote to
this object all such resources as they can,
in their respective stations dispose of;
yet they have nevertheless agreed that
every one of them shall constantly have
in the field 150,000 men complete, of
whom at least one tenth shall be cav-
alry, with a proportionate artillery (not
reckoning garrisons) and to employ them
in active and united service against the
common enemy.

III. The High Contracting Parties so-
lemnly engage not to lay down their arms
but in agreement with each other, nor un-
til the object of the war assigned in the
first article of the present treaty shall

have been attained; nor until Bonaparte
shall be wholly and completely deprived
of the power of exciting disturbances, and
of being able to renew his attempts to ob-
tain the chief power in France.

IV. As the present treaty principally
relates to the present circumstances, the
engagements in the treaty of Chaumont,
and particularly that contained in the
16th article, shall again recover their full
force, as the present object shall be at-
tained.

V. Every thing relating to the com-
mand of the allied armies, the mainte-
nance of the same, &c. shall be regulated
by a special convention.

VI. The high contracting parties shall
have the right reciprocally to accredit
with the generals, commanders of armies,
Officers who shall be allowed the liberty
of corresponding with their govern-
ments in order to inform them of the mili-
tary events, and of all that relates to the
operations of the armies.

VII. As the engagements entered in-
to by the present treaty have for object
to maintain the general peace, the high con-
tracting powers agree to invite all the
powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. As the present treaty is simply
and solely entered into with a view to
support France and every other threaten-
ed country against the attempts of Nona-
parte and his adherents, his most christi-
an majesty shall be specially invited to
accede thereto; and in the event of his
majesty's claiming the force specified in
article 2, he shall make known what as-
sistance his circumstances enable him to
contribute towards the object of the pre-
sent treaty.

IX. The present treaty shall be ratif-
ied, and the ratification exchanged within
the period of one month, or sooner if pos-
sible.

In testimony whereof the respective
plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed
the same.

(L. S.) Count Rasumovsky,
(L. S.) Count Nesselrode,
(L. S.) Prince Metternich,
(L. S.) Baron Wessenberg,
(L. S.) Prince Hardenberg,
(L. S.) Baron Humboldt,
(L. S.) Wellington.

At Vienna, 25th of March, 1815.

Imperial decree of Proscription and Ban- ishment of the Bourbon Family.

NAPOLEON, emperor of the French,
having heard our ministers of state, we
have decreed and do decree as follows:

ART. 1. The laws of the national as-
semblies applicable to the family of the
Bourbons shall be executed according to
their form and tenor:

Those of the members of that family
who shall be found in the territory of the
empire, shall be delivered over to the
tribunals to be tried according to the said
laws.

2. Those who shall have accepted mini-
sterial functions under the government
of Louis Stanislas Xavier, count de
Lisle; those who shall have formed part
of his military or civil household, or of
those of the princes of his family, shall be
bound to remove thirty leagues from our
good city of Paris; the same to be done
with respect to the chiefs commanding
and the officers of bodies formed and
armed for the overthrow of the imperial
government, and with respect to all those
who formed part of the bands of Chou-
ans.

3. The Individuals comprised in the
preceding article shall be bound to take
the oath intended by the laws. In case
of refusal, they shall be subjected to the
superintendance of the high police; and
on the report of which shall be made to
us; such other measures as the safety of
the state shall require will be taken with
respect to them.

4. Our ministers are charged with the
execution of the present decree, which
shall be inserted in the bulletin of the
laws.

(Signed)
By the Emperor, the Minister Secretary
of State.
(Signed)
The duke of BASSANO.

LONDON, April 26.

We are extremely concerned to state
that advice has been received at the In-
dia house of the capture of the Claren-
don Indianan, just within time to avoid
restitution by the terms of the American
treaty. She is said to be worth 100,000.

French papers have been received in
Charleston by the Saucy Jack, Captain
Chazal, to the 25th April. The Editor
of the Southern Patriot, among other no-
tices of their contents, has the following:

By a tableau of a Levy of 3,130 Bat-
talions of National Guards, intended to
protect the frontiers against invasion, and
which gives to each battalion 720 men,

we are presented with the great total of
2,253,600 National Guards! These are
the militia of France.

The most tumultuous joy reigns in Po-
land, on the prospect of real deliverance.
Their assemblies and banquets always
terminate with the cries of "Vive Napo-
leon!! Vive les Français!!" The presence
of the Russians cannot check their
enthusiasm, and if Russia should go to
war with France, she will find it indis-
pensable to leave a large army in Poland
—as the emotions excited there on the
return of Bonaparte may probably lead to
a re-deliverance.

British vessels had again begun to vi-
sit the ports of France!

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

We have been favored by capt. Pickle,
(who arrived yesterday from Madeira),
with the following important official in-
formation, relative to the force and dis-
posals of the

ALGERINE SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 21 May,
1815.

"Letters from Cadiz of the 25th of Ap-
ril, mention that the Algerine squadron
has put to sea, consisting of 66 vessels
(of which we enclose particulars for your
inspection) but that nobody knows the
destination of this considerable force.—
Spain and this country are at peace with
these pirates, and America seems to be
the only probable object of this expedi-
tion, and we should hope the Americans
would give a good account of them."

LIST OF THE ALGERINE SQUADRON.

One frigate of 50 guns and 360 men;
1 of 48, 360; 2 of 44, 360, each; 1 cor-
vette of 28, 300; 1 of 30, 300; 1 of 25,
200; 2 of 24, 200, each; 1 of 14, 150;
2 brigs of 20, 180, each; 1 xebec of 18,
150; 1 schooner of 1, 20; 1 galley 3,
100; 10 gun boats of 2, 30 each; 30 do.
1, 25, each; 11 bombs, 1, 25, each;

TOTAL—4 frigates, 6 corvettes, 2
brigs, one xebec, 1 sch. 1 galley, 40 gun
boats, 11 bombs—463 guns—4745 men.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.
(COPY.)
Maderia, May 14, 1815.

To the hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield, Esq.
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

SIR—I have only time to transmit the
inclosed extract and list of the naval force
of Algiers, now at sea. I am of opinion
that their destination is Tunis, and that
they mean to co-operate with the malcon-
tents of that regency, in order to de-
throne the present bey, and subjugate his
country, as it is hardly to be supposed
that they mean to cruise in the Atlantic
with gun boats.—It is likewise probable
that they have been informed, that, dur-
ing the war with Tripoli, our vessels of
war, arrived in the Mediterranean either
singly or in small squadrons, and that
they have fitted out their whole force in
order to cruise for them, and will addre-
ss to engage them in detail. I hope,
however, that they will be disappointed,
and that our squadron may arrive altogeth-
er before they return to port. I am
under no apprehension for the result.

The number of men stated in the
above list is incorrect, as their large frig-
ates never have less than five hundred
men on board, such as they are, and the
other vessels in proportion. The bomb-
ards no doubt carries a mortar, besides
a gun, each, though not mentioned in the
inclosed list; and their sending bomb-
ards with their squadron, is, in my
opinion, a corroborating proof that they
are intended to bombard some of the
towns in the regency of Tunis, with
whom they are at war.

We have not heard of the arrival of the
Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean, nor
what are the intentions of Holland re-
lative to their affairs with Barbary.

I will forward an open copy of this and
the enclosed list, by every American ves-
sel which sails from this port, with direc-
tions to give a copy thereof to every ves-
sel they may fall in with, in hopes that it
may find its way to our squadron, should
they be at sea, before they approach the
straits of Gibraltar.

I have the honor, to subscribe myself,
with the most distinct respect, sir, your
most obedient servant,

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

HORRID MURDER.

St. Louis, May 22.—Major Nathan
Boon arrived in town last evening, and
brings the melancholy news, that on Sat-
urday morning last about fifteen Indians
approached the dwelling house of Mr.
Robert Ramsay, of Saint Charles county,
killed three of the children, and desper-
ately wounded him and his wife. And
horribly butchered. Mr. Ramsay lives

about two miles from the old Charette vil-
lage, in the heart of an important settle-
ment; and not more than sixty miles
east. One of the little children of the
family made his escape and sounded the
alarm. The neighbors, as soon as they
could, gave pursuit, but as yet nothing
has been heard from them.

The Indians who have committed the
above atrocious murder, are no doubt
part of those hellish bands who redoub-
tably at Rock River; to whom a pipe has
been sent, and to whom a messenger is
now bound (Mr. Hays of Cahokia) to in-
duce them to a consummation of the
Ghent treaty.

It cannot for a moment be believed that
a treaty will bind these inhuman butch-
ers; nothing but exemplary chastisement
will reach them to respect our borders.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, JUNE 22.

Married, on Thursday, the 15th inst.
Mr. JOHN B. HENRY, to Miss NANCY
DOUGLASS, both of this county.

The statement of the horrible tragedy
at Dartmoor, which we publish to-day,
the correctness of which we presume can-
not be questioned, is calculated to wake
our indignation to the most cold blooded
torments. We most sincerely deplore an
occurrence which opens afresh the ill he-
laid wounds inflicted during the late war
common with every American—for
that American can look with indifference
on this heinous, murderous transaction?
—we regard it with a pained heart and a
sick head.

We have not yet seen any official ac-
count of this barbarous affair; but the
leader has sufficient before him to con-
vince him that it has not a parallel in his-
tory, except perhaps the indiscriminate
massacres of the dark ages, when fanati-
cism, armed with the torch and dagger,
rushed forward and butchered without
mercy its unresisting victims.

What reparation can ever be made for
his act we cannot see, unless by the deli-
very of the miscreant Shortland to suffer
our hands the punishment due to his
crime. This question however properly
belongs to our government, in whom we
have that confidence, that we doubt not
that they will take care that this injury
shall not remain unredressed.

[Nat. Intell.]

DIED, on the 27th inst. at Halifax C.
in Virginia, MATTHEW CLAY, a
representative Elect from Campbell dis-
trict, in that state, to the Congress. He
had been in previous Congresses a Repre-
sentative for perhaps fifteen years, and
was greatly esteemed for his unbending
republican principles, and his strict polit-
ical integrity.

On the evening of the 7th inst. at Fre-
dericktown, Gen. ROGER NELSON,
revolutionary hero, and long a distin-
guished member of Congress.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 10.

U. S. brig Fire fly, Rodgers on
com. Decatur's squadron, returned with
loss of masts, spars, &c. which she lost
a gale of wind.

June 12.

We are happy to state, that about 750
of our gallant tars arrived here on Sat-
urday, from Dartmoor Prison, via Ply-
mouth, England.

A gentleman who came passenger in
the James Monroe, informs us generally,
that Bonaparte had nearly completed the
consolidation of his army, amounting to
upwards of 300,000 men; and that he in-
tended to leave Paris the 4th or 5th of
May, to take command of them, in per-
son. He has no doubt that hostile opera-
tions would immediately commence. It
was believed his first object would be to
counteract and if possible to defeat lord
Wellington, whose force consisting of
Russians, Austrians, & British, amount-
ed to 130,000. Lord Wellington on the
24th April, died with the count de Lille
at Valenciennes, and afterwards
returned to Brussels.

In the English house of commons on
the 28th of April, Mr. Whitbread moved
for an address to the prince regent
against going to war with France on the
ground of any particular person being at
the head of the government of that coun-
try.—After debate the motion was nega-
tived. Yeas 72—Nays 273.

On the same day, Mr. W. moved,
"That a humble address be presented to
the prince regent, intreating that he
would be graciously pleased to take such
measures as would prevent that country
from being involved in a war with
France, upon the ground of the person

who may possess the executive govern-
ment thereof." The motion was se-
conded by Mr. Matthew Ridley, and very
ably supported—but the house, on the
question being taken, negatived it by a
majority of 201, 373 to 72.—Its principal
opposer was lord Castlereagh, who avow-
ed, that, although hostilities were direct-
ed against Bonaparte himself, the French
people would be exposed to their opera-
tion if they supported his usurpation.

A general officer arrived in London
on the 28th, with dispatches to govern-
ment from Louis XVIII. supposed to
contained his acceptance of the treaty of
the 25th March.

The gunpowder manufactories in Eng-
land, public & private, have been nearly
stripped of that article; and fresh con-
tracts have been entered into for im-
mediate supply.

PLATTSBURG, JUNE 3.

British deserters—Twenty two Brit-
ish soldiers reported at the Inspector
General's Office on Wednesday and
Thursday last. Three of them were mu-
sicians, and brought their instruments
with them. Numbers of deserters ar-
rive daily.

AT a meeting of a number of Farmer's and Me-
chanicks at Harper's Ferry, at the house of
Basil Williamson, on Monday the 19th inst.
of the month of May, the following articles
of a BANK, at Harper's Ferry, were
unanimously adopted, and ordered to be
carried into effect.

ARTICLES Of Association of the Far- mer's and Mechanick's Bank of Harper's Ferry.

To all to whom these presents shall come,
in any wise concern.

BE IT KNOWN and made manifest, that we
the subscribers associating together, have formed
a company, or limited partnership, and do mutu-
ally covenant and agree with each other, and
herby bind ourselves to conduct the business of
the company under the name and style of the *Far-
mer's and Mechanick's Bank of Harper's Ferry*, and
conformably to the rules & regulations hereinafter
specified—and we covenant and agree with each
other, that we will be each of us, and every one
of us, who at any time hereafter may trans-
act business with said company shall be bound
and concluded by these our fundamental articles
of association.

Article 1.—This co-partnership shall be and
continue in force for twenty years, from and
after the time the bank goes into operation, as is
hereafter provided, for, unless a charter shall be
sooner obtained for a greater or shorter time
of duration.—But the proprietors of two thirds
of the capital stock of the company may by their
concurring vote at a general meeting to be called
for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any
prior period: Provided that notice of such meet-
ing and its object be published in one or more
papers printed in the town of Charlestown, Win-
chester or Martinsburg, once a week for one
month previous to the meeting, and the President
and Directors—and the President and Directors
appointed as is hereinafter provided, are hereby
authorised at any time to apply for and accept
from the Legislature of Virginia, such charter as
may be agreed upon by two thirds of the whole
number of the subscribers, including the President
and Directors.

Article 2.—The capital stock of the company
may consist of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars,
to be divided into Five Thousand shares of one
hundred dollars each: one thousand of which
shares to be offered for sale on the 4th Monday
of each year, and the day of subscription
will be opened at the House of Basil Williams,
at Harper's Ferry, for the sale of five hundred
shares, under the direction of the following com-
missioners, Lloyd Basal, Roger Humphrey, Basil
Williamson, Robert Ays, John Steelwood, Philip
Snyder, John Strider and Amistral Beckham, or
any two of them. In Charles Town on the same
day, at the house of R. Fulton, for Two Hun-
dred and Fifty shares under the direction of Thomas
Giggs, Jr. Patrick Daugherty, Joseph W. Davis,
Richard Taylor, James Manning and George
W. Humphreys, or any two of them. In Ship-
her's Town on the same day, at the house of Thom-
as James, for two hundred & fifty shares, under
the direction of Thos. S. Bennett, John Baker, Ed-
ward Lucas, John B. Henry and Jesse Mar-
tindale, or any two of them. The books for sub-
scribing respectively to be opened at 10 o'clock,
A. M. and continue open until 4 o'clock, P. M.
of the same day, unless the amount should previ-
ously be subscribed, in either case the books at
Charlestown and Shipher's Town are to be fi-
nally closed, and the books at Harper's Ferry
shall be open until the whole amount of stock now
offered for sale is disposed of, at which time it is
to be closed, subject, however, to the order of
the President and Directors for the time being, as
herein after provided.—No person is to be per-
mitted on the first day the books are opened to
subscribe for more than Twenty Five shares, but
on the second day at Harper's Ferry, if the stock
should not previously be disposed of, there shall
be no limit—provided more stock should be sub-
scribed for on the first day of opening the books,
than there is for sale, in that case each subscriber
shall be reduced in proportion to the sum subscrib-
ed.

The amount of shares subscribed for shall be
paid for by the several and respective subscribers
into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, in
gold or silver, or in notes of some one of the
banks of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Dela-
ware or the District of Columbia, in the manner
following to wit: Ten dollars on each share at the
time of subscribing, ten dollars in thirty days
thereafter, ten dollars in sixty days thereafter,
ten dollars in ninety days thereafter, and ten dol-
lars in one hundred and twenty days thereafter.
Provided however, that the President and Direc-
tors may suspend the payment of one or more of
the instalments if in their opinion the exigencies
of the Bank do not require the whole amount to be
paid in as above stated. The time and place
for making such payments to be made known by
the President and Directors for the time being,
by giving at least twenty days notice in some news-
paper printed in Charlestown or Winchester, and
the residue of the stock to be paid in at such
time and in such manner as the President and Di-
rectors for the time being may order or require:

Provided, that no one instalment (after the pay-
ments before mentioned) shall be exacted of the com-
pany each share, and at least thirty days notice shall
be given in a newspaper printed in Charlestown or
Winchester, of the time and place when such in-
stalment shall be required.—A failure to make
punctual payment of the first instalment on any
share which the Directors shall by the Presi-
dent and Directors as aforesaid shall incur a for-
feiture of such share to the use of the company,
and of all that shall have been paid previously
thereon, and such share shall be sold by the
President and Directors for the benefit of the com-
pany, and the proceeds thereof, and no further, and
the payment of fifty Dollars on each share, but
the delinquent shall not be entitled to any divid-
end on his stock until all previous instalments
are paid up.

Article 3.—The co-partnership shall transact its
business at Harper's Ferry, in the state of Virginia,
or some place in the state of Maryland
within one mile of it; and shall commence its
operations as soon as the one thousand shares
beforementioned are sold, and other circumstances
will permit.

Article 4.—The affairs of the company shall be
conducted by 13 Directors, the President to be
chosen from among their number. Four directors
& the President shall be competent to the renewal
of paper previously discounted, and in all other
cases a majority of the Directors shall be com-
petent to transact the business of the company in
case of the sickness or necessary absence of the
President, the board may appoint one of their
number to act as President protem. during his
absence only, and the Directors who are appoint-
ed at the first election, shall hold their offices until
the 28th inst. at the house of B. Williamson at
Harper's Ferry, shall hold their seats for one
year from the first day of August, and the Direc-
tors from and after that period shall be elected
for one year by the stockholders for the time
being, in the manner following, to wit: The Presi-
dent shall be a stockholder, and shall hold the
amount 10 shares at least at the time of his
election and shall cease to be a Director if he
should at any time cease to be a stockholder to
the same amount during the period for which he
is elected, and no Director of any other bank
shall at the same time be a Director of the com-
pany. The number of votes to which each stockholder
shall be entitled shall be according to the number
of shares he shall hold, and after the first elec-
tion no share or shares shall confer a right of suf-
frage until the next election. The Directors are em-
powered to sell, dispose of, and convey in such
manner as they may deem beneficial for the com-
pany, any such lands, tenements or other real es-
tate.

Article 5.—Any number of stockholders not less
than 25, may at any time for the purpose relative to the last
mentioned, at any time apply to the president & direc-
tors to call a general meeting, and if by them re-
fused, the said number of stockholders shall
have power to call a general meeting of the
stockholders, giving at least ten days notice in
any newspaper printed in Charlestown or Win-
chester, specifying in such notice the object of
such call.

Article 6.—The discount on all notes negoti-
able at this Bank shall be at the rate of six per
cent per annum and no more, and no more
than 25, may at any time for the purpose relative to the last
mentioned, at any time apply to the president & direc-
tors to call a general meeting, and if by them re-
fused, the said number of stockholders shall
have power to call a general meeting of the
stockholders, giving at least ten days notice in
any newspaper printed in Charlestown or Win-
chester, specifying in such notice the object of
such call.

Article 7.—The books, papers, correspondence
and funds of the company shall, at all times be
subject to the inspection of the Directors.

Article 8.—The President and Cashier shall
respectively give bond and security for the faith-
ful discharge of their duty. The President at the
sum of five thousand dollars, and the Cashier in
the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, and if
there should be other officers or servants in the
Bank, they shall also enter into bond and secu-
rity in such sums as the President and Directors
may prescribe.

Article 9.—It shall be the duty of the president
(in whose absence the directors shall appoint a
president pro tempore) to preside at the board of
directors, to vote on all questions, to minute the
proceedings of the board, to cause the orders
and resolutions of the board to be carried into ef-
fect, to sign all bonds, bills, notes or other en-
gagements which the board may from time to time
direct to be issued for the payment of money and
generally to superintend the affairs of this asso-
ciation.

Article 10.—If the Directors of this association
shall at any time wilfully and knowingly make
and declare any dividend which shall impair the
capital stock, or shall wilfully and knowingly vio-
late any of the foregoing fundamental articles of
this association, all the directors, president and
the making or declaring such dividends, or violating
such fundamental article or articles, and consent-
ing thereto, shall be liable in their individual ca-
pacities to the company for the amount or pro-
portion of said Capital Stock so divided, and also
for any injury or damage that may accrue in con-
sequence of any such violation aforesaid, and each
Director who shall be present shall be deemed to
have assented thereto unless he cause
his dissent to be entered on record.

"OLD IRONSIDES."

ANECDOTES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Cyane was first discovered at a distance of three or four leagues, the Levant, captain Douglass the senior officer being to leeward. The first signal from the Cyane was, that it was an American sloop of war—afterwards when they came within four miles of the Constitution, and the course was so altered that she discovered her broadside, she made a signal that it was a heavy American frigate, superior to one of them, inferior to both.—The signal from the Levant to her consort was to join company. The Constitution was not able to prevent their junction.—The action was invited on the part of the Constitution, by firing a signal shot across the bow of the Cyane.—The two ships cheered and fired their broadsides; after receiving both, she returned it, and such was the eagerness of the men to fire, that the whole broadside was fired when the word was given, at the same instant. In commencing the action there was perfect silence on board the Constitution—the cheers were returned, when the ship surrendered. The weight of shot fired by the British ships, was superior by about ninety pounds, taking the shot at their nominal weight, though it was found on weighing some of the English shot that came on board, that they weighed full 32 lbs. while the American of the same rate, only weigh 29 lbs; the action was so close that their cannonades had their full power. One of their shot came through the side of the ship, killed one, and wounded four men, and lodged in the galley; another killed two men in the waist, went through a boat in which two tigers were chained, and lodged in the head of a spar in the chains. In the action of the Guerriere, the Constitution was hulled three times, in that with the Java, four times, and in this engagement thirteen times. The British ships were fully officered and manned with picked men; and fired better than they have usually done in their engagements with our ships.

During the chase by sir George Collier's squadron when the Cyane was ordered to tack, all the three ships kept after the Constitution and Levant. After sufficient time had been allowed to the Cyane to make her escape, as none of the enemy pursued her, orders were given to the Levant to tack. The Leander, sir G. Collier, who was the most astir, then made signal to the Acasta to tack, and the Newcastle, lord G. Stewart, to continue the chase. The Acasta sailed faster than the Constitution, and was gaining on her, the Newcastle about the same rate of sailing, the latter fired several broadsides, but the shot fell short from one to two hundred yards. After the other ships tacked, the Newcastle made a signal that her foretop sail yard was sprung, and tacked also. The British officers on board, who had expressed the most perfect confidence that the Constitution would be taken in an hour, felt the greatest vexation and disappointment, which they expressed in very emphatic terms. The Levant ran into port so as to run her job-boat over the battery; the Acasta & Newcastle came in, and though her colors were hauled down, fired at her a number of times. They were obliged to hoist and lower the colors twice, yet not a gun was fired from the Levant. Lieutenant Ballard, who commanded, had ordered his men to lay on the decks, by which they all escaped injury, though considerable damage was done to the town. It seemed unnecessary for two heavy frigates to fire into one sloop of war, who neither did nor could make any resistance. After the escape of the Constitution from this squadron, till she arrived at the Brazils, the greatest watchfulness was necessary. With a very diminished crew she had on board 240 prisoners, and the number of British officers was more than double her own.

One or two more trifling anecdotes will perhaps be permitted. It is known that sailors are apt to be superstitious. Lieut. Hoffman had a fine terrier, who was a great favorite on board the ship. When he was transferred to the Cyane, he took the dog with him. At Porto Praya, the dog being much attached to Old Ironsides, jumped over to swim to her; a boat was lowered down from the Constitution to try to save him, but the poor animal was drowned. The sailors then said that they should have a fight or a run in 24 hours. The next morning the British squadron hove in sight. This is not likely to lessen their belief in omens. Having before mentioned the tigers, something may be related of them. They are two beautiful animals, young, and quite playful with the men, very tame and gentle, except when they are catting. They are excessively ferocious to all other ani-

mals except dogs, and this, owing to their having been suckled by a bitch.—One day when they were loose and running over the ship, one of them perceived a cat on the table round which the officers were sitting, he instantly jumped through the hatch on to the table, seized the cat, and sprung over her heads into the state room. Here he became so savage that there was no rescuing the cat, and poor puss was devoured. Another sprang upon an unlucky monkey on the quarter deck, and bore him off behind a gun, so ferocious, that no one could approach him; but having lowered down a slip noose through the splinter netting, he was caught by the neck and drawn up, still holding the monkey; at length, when nearly suffocated, one of the men got the monkey by the tail, and saved him from the grasp of his enemy.

At Maranham all the principal people asked leave to visit the Constitution—they had heard much of her and been told by the English that she was a ship of the line; they were requested to examine and count her guns, which they found to be 52, as she carries two less than her former cruise. The American character was most highly respected at Porto Rico, where a boat was sent in—the governor made the most earnest entreaties that the ship would come into port, that he might see her, and offered every sort of refreshment, and expressed the highest regard for our country. How much has our little navy done to elevate the character of the nation!

In a hurricane of wind, when the ship made much water, a petty officer called on Mr. Shubrick, who was the officer on deck, and said, sir, "the ship is a king!"—well, sir, said this cool and gallant officer, "as every thing in our power is made tight, we must patiently submit to the fate of sailors, and all of us sink, or swim together."

Five to one.—After the capture of the Cyane and Levant, and during the chase, it was observed by a sailor, that they were short handed; what do you mean, said his companion—it was once said, that an Englishman was equal to two French sailors; but a Yankee, has proved himself equal to five Englishmen, therefore we are doubly manned.

It is said, that when the officer from the British squadron which retook the Levant, went on board of her, he advanced briskly towards the quarter deck, and observed, that he presumed he had the proud satisfaction of receiving the sword of captain Blakely, commander of the American sloop of war Wasp—no sir, was the reply; but if there is any pride in the case, you have the honor of receiving the sword of lieutenant Ballard, first of the Constitution frigate, and now prize officer of his Britannic majesty's ship the Levant.

NAPOLÉON BONAPARTE.

In the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, written after his withdrawal to the island of Elba, just published from the third London edition, is found the following description of his person and mind: "As to his person, Bonaparte is of a small stature, but admirably proportioned. He is of a spare habit of body, yet robust, and calculated to undergo the greatest fatigues. His complexion, like that of all the males of southern climates, is olive; his chin prominent, the lower part of his face thin, his forehead square and projecting.

"In respect to his mind, he possesses uncommon attainments. He converses freely and without pedantry, on all subjects, and writes and speaks with fluency and eloquence. He is abstemious at his meals, and was never seen, in the slightest degree, intoxicated. He possesses many friends, but has no minions; and preserves an inviolable secrecy, by means of a rigorous silence, far better than other men do by a loquacious hypocrisy. It is remarkable that this man, though exposed to danger in so many battles, never received the slightest wound. It is a singular circumstance, that he should ascend and descend (and now it may be added, re-ascend) the throne without occasioning the loss of a single life."

What makes this publication the more valuable is, that though it is composed by an Englishman in London, it is divested of all the vulgar and nonsensical abuse that characterize most English and federal writers upon that wonderful man, and is certainly the most correct and impartial account of him that has yet been published in America.—[Boston Patriot.

The whole number of members in the English house of commons is 658; of these, 254 are elected by 5723 votes! no

one having so high a number as 300—and many less than 20! Fifty-six (near one-eleventh of the whole) are sent by 864 votes.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

Yesterday morning Mr. Cooper's horse Snap trotted a match against time of 17 miles in an hour, for one thousand dollars. It was performed on the Jamaica turnpike, out and back, in 58 minutes and 30 seconds. The bet was offered Mr. C. by some gentlemen from Newark, and by bets to a large amount were made by the sportsmen present. The horse was driven in a sulkey, by Mr. Post, a noted rider.—(Mr. C. has himself driven him 16 miles in less than 50 minutes, and offers the sum he has won, we understand, upon his trotting 18 in the hour. It is presumed to be the greatest feat of the kind ever known in this country.—N. Y. Col.

Wm. HARPER, JUN. APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, VA.

Has just established a Drug Store in this place where he intends selling GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, SHOP FURNITURE, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS.—With every other article in his line, as well as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the good quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him—His stock will be increased in a few days. May 11.

NEW STORE, IN CHARLES-TOWN.

Robert Worthington, HAS opened a store in Charles-town, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Wilson, and nearly opposite to Mr. Samuel Russell's saddler's shop, where he intends constantly to keep for sale

On the most liberal terms, a general and extensive assortment of the most useful and fashionable articles for the consumption of the town and neighborhood. Charles-town, May 16.

PRIME WHISKEY.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his distillery near Smithfield, a quantity of excellent WHISKY, distilled from sound grain, free of corkle acid, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. CONRAD KOWNSLAR, June 8.—[3 w.

To Farmers.

THE SUBSCRIBER is happy to acquaint their friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, enables them to carry on the Blacksmith business on a much larger scale than any other in the county. Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may want, as they are determined to undersell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep on hand

- Waggon's of every description, Car's, ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds, Ditto wooden, Harrows, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks, Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and Hammer, Five Shovels and Tongs, Harness Traces, and Door Hinges, Shutter linges, Springs and Hooks. Any other thing in their way, will be dispatched at the shortest notice. Horse shoeing done in the neatest manner.— JOHN & GEO. UNSELD, N. B. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. J. & G. U. Shepherd's Town, April 20.

LEONARD SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the

Wheel & Chair Making Business,

in the house now occupied by Mrs. Brown, where he intends keeping Chairs, ornamented in the neatest manner, and to the satisfaction of all who may please to purchase with their custom. House Painting will be done at the shortest notice. Charles-town, May 19. [5 w.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his old customers, and the people generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a very handsome assortment of GOODS, of the latest importation and fashion, suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell as low as any other in this valley—he deems it unnecessary to particularize or comment on them, as every person wishing to purchase will necessarily view them before hand, and will be enabled to judge of their cheapness, from their respective qualities and price. CHARLES GIBBS, Charles-town, June 8.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Man, About 31 years of age, he is by trade a Tanner—has been working at that business for 12 or 13 years, and is at present engaged at 12. Enquire of the Printer.

QUILLS WANTED.

A liberal price will be given for a quantity of country quills, at the printing office Charles-town.

More Cheap and New Goods.

JOHN CARLILE, HAS JUST RECEIVED, And now opening, a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, CONSISTING OF British, German, East India and American Manufactures.

All his Foreign Goods are selected from the latest arrivals, and purchased to the best advantage. They will be sold very low for cash. Near the Market House, Charles-town, July 25, 1815.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now ready to receive wool at their CLOTH FACTORY, near Bruce's Mill, in Frederick County, Virginia, where the owners can have it manufactured into cloth, or carded into rolls at the customary price. Those who wish to have their wool made into cloth will please to have it well washed on Sheep, and cleared of burrs and tags.—The wool may be so assorted by the manufacturers, as to make three qualities of cloth. For every pound of good clean wool, the owner shall receive one yard of full cloth—one third first quality, one third second quality, and one third third quality, at the following prices, viz.—one Dollar per yard for the first quality, seventy five cents per yard for the second quality, and fifty cents per yard for the third quality; and twelve and a half cents per gross for every nine pounds wool so manufactured.

Wool brought for carding must be well picked and washed clean; and for every ten pounds of wool one pound of good clean hog's fat must be brought.

Such as bring cloth to full and dye, shall have it done in the most expeditious manner, according to directions (an indigo blue excepted) and at a short notice as possible. Those at a distance will please to leave their raw cloth at Mr. Isaac Lauck's store in Winchester, from whence it will be taken to the factory and returned when finished; such as bring wool to be manufactured into cloth can have it also left at Mr. Lauck's if they so desire.

The subscribers having employed the first rate workmen to carry on every branch of Cloth making, and having been prepared to weave cloth of every breadth, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to render complete satisfaction in all such as may please to favor them with their custom.

It is deemed necessary here to notice, that broad cloths must pay double the above prices, and will require double the quantity of materials of narrow cloths.

Blue kets and flannels will also be manufactured at fair prices.

Such as have Merino wool to manufacture, may know the workman's application at the factory, but the fine sea must not be broke or washed.

The subscribers will purchase wool as soon as they can ascertain what will be fair prices. JOEL WARD, CHRISTIAN HOLMES, May 27—6t.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Luke Penney, and next door to Mr. Nadenobson's Store, and will be thankful for any orders in his line of business—he engages that work will be done with dispatch and in the neatest and best manner. Martinsburgh, May 18, 1815. [5c

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a dark middle man, who calls himself ROBERT CLARK, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, very handsome, and well made—had on when committed a dark cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pants, some old brown cloth clothes. Said negro says he is a free man, and was raised near Fredericksburg. The owner, if any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. J. MCARDNEY, Jailor, June 1.

GROUND PLAISTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and intend to keep a large and constant supply of GROUND PLAISTER for sale, at a reduced price, at the MILL on King Street, a few doors below the Union Bank, and at his Store on the Market. A. P. GOVER, Alexandria, May 22.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Fry, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to exhibit the same with proper vouchers, to the subscriber in Smithfield. HENRY SMITH, Adm'or, May 25.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, about 19 or 20 years of age. She is smart and active, and can do any kind of work, such as house work, or on a farm. Good paper will be taken in payment.—(Price \$350.) JAMES VERDIER, June 15.—[3 w.*

QUILLS WANTED.

A liberal price will be given for a quantity of country quills, at the printing office Charles-town.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year; one copy to be paid at the time of subscription; 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 for one dollar, 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 Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, June 10.

As I conceive it will be a gratification to the citizens of the United States to know the particulars of the distressing event which took place at Dartmouth prison on the 6th of April last, I send you a copy of the original report, made by the committee appointed by the prisoners to investigate the affair, and beg you will give it publication as early as possible. I am, sir, your obedient servant, HENRY ALLEN.

We, the undersigned, being each severally sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, for the investigation of the circumstances extending the late horrid massacre, and having heard the depositions of a great number of witnesses—from our own personal knowledge, and from the depositions given in as aforesaid,

Report as follows:

That on the 6th of April, about six o'clock in the evening when the prisoners were all quiet in their respective yards, it being about the usual time of turning in for the night, and the greater part of the prisoners being then in the prisons, the alarm bell was rung, and many of the prisoners run up to the market square to learn the occasion of the alarm. There were then drawn up in the square several hundred soldiers, with capt. Shortland [the agent] at their head, it was likewise observed at the same time, that additional numbers of soldiers were posting themselves on the walls round the prison yards. One of them observed to the prisoners that they had better go into the prisons, for they would be charged upon directly. This, of course, occasioned considerable alarm among them. In this moment of uncertainty, they were running in different directions enquiring the cause of the alarm—some toward their respective prisons and some toward the market square. When about one hundred were collected in the square, capt. Shortland ordered the soldiers to charge upon them, which order the soldiers were reluctant in obeying, as the prisoners were using no violence; but on the order being repeated, they made a charge, and the prisoners retreated out of the square into their prison yards, and shut the gates after them, capt. Shortland himself, opened the gates, and ordered the soldiers to fire in among the prisoners who were all retreating in different directions towards their respective prisons. It appears there was some hesitation in the minds of the officers, whether or not it was proper to fire upon the prisoners in that situation; on which Shortland seized a musket out of the hands of a soldier, which he fired. Immediately after, the fire became general, and many of the prisoners were either killed or wounded.—The remainder were endeavoring to get into the prisons, when going towards the lower doors, the soldiers on the walls commenced firing on them from that quarter which killed some and wounded others. After much difficulty, [all the doors being closed in the entrance, but one in each prison] the survivors succeeded in gaining the prisons; immediately after which, parties of soldiers came to the doors of Nos. 3 and 4 prisons, and fired several volleys into them through the windows and doors, which killed one man in each prison, and severely wounded others.

It likewise appears, that the preceding butchery was followed up with a disposition of peculiar inveteracy and barbarity. One man who was severely wounded in No. 7 prison yard, and being unable to make his way to the prison, was come up with by the soldiers, who he implored for mercy, but in vain, five of the hardened wretches immediately levelled their pieces at him, and shot him dead on the spot.

The soldiers who were posted on the walls manifested equal cruelty, by keeping up a constant fire upon every prisoner they could see in the yards endeavoring to get in the prison, when their numbers were very few, and when not the least shadow of resistance could be made or expected.—Several of them had got into No. 6 prison cook-house, which was pointed out by the soldiers on the walls, to those who were marching in from the square—they immediately went up and fired into the same which wounded several—one of the prisoners ran out with the intention of gaining his prison, but was killed before he reached the door.

On an impartial consideration, of all the circumstances of the case, we are induced to believe that it was a premeditated scheme in the mind of capt. Shortland, for reasons which we will now proceed to give—as an elucidation of its origin we will recur to an event which happened some days previous. Captain Shortland was at the same time absent at Plymouth, but before going he ordered the contractor or his clerk to serve out one pound of indifferant hard bread, instead of one pound and an half of soft bread, their usual allowance—this the prisoners refused to receive—they waited all day in expectation of their usual allowance being served out, but at sun set, finding this would not be the case, burst open the lower gates, and went to the store demanding to have their bread.

The officers of the garrison on being alarmed, and informed of these proceedings, observed that it was no more than right the prisoners should have their usual allowance, and strongly reprobated the conduct of captain Shortland in withholding it from them.—They were accordingly served with their bread, and quietly returned to their prison. This circumstance with the censures that were thrown on his conduct, reached the ears of Shortland on his return home, and he must then have determined on the diabolical plan of seizing the first slight pretext to turn in the military, to butcher the prisoners for the gratification of his malice and revenge. Unfortunately happened, that in the afternoon of the 6th of April, some boys who were playing ball in No. 7 yard, knocked their ball over into the barrack yard, and on the sentry in that yard refusing to throw it back to them, they picked a hole in the wall to get in after it.

This afforded Shortland his wished for pretext, and he took his measures accordingly; he had all the garrison drawn up to the military walk, additional numbers posted on the walls, and every thing ready prepared, before the alarm bell was rung; this he naturally concluded would draw the attention of a great number of prisoners toward the gates to learn the cause of the alarm while the turnkeys were dispatched into the yards, to lock all the doors but one of each to prevent the prisoners retreating out of the way before he had sufficiently weakened his vengeance.

What adds peculiar weight to the belief of its being a premeditated, determined massacre, are, First—The sanguinary disposition manifested, on every occasion by Shortland, he having, prior to this time, ordered the soldiers to fire into the prisons through the prison windows, upon unarmed prisoners asleep in their hammocks, on account of a light being seen in the prisons; which barbarous act was repeated several nights successively. That murder was not then committed, was owing to an overruling Providence; for the balls were picked up in the prison, where they passed thro' the hammocks of men then asleep in them. He having also ordered the soldiers to fire upon the prisoners in the yard of No. 7 prison, because they would not deliver up to him a man who had escaped from his crotch, which order the commanding officer of the soldiers refused to obey; and generally, he having seized on every slight pretext to injure the prisoners by stopping their marketting for ten days repeatedly, and once a third part of their provision for the same length of time.

Secondly—He having been heard to say, when the boys had picked the hole in the wall, and some time before the alarm bell rung, while all the prisoners were quiet as usual in their respective yards—"I'll fix the damned rascals directly."

Thirdly—His having all the soldiers on their posts, and the garrison fully prepared before the alarm bell rung. It could not then, of course, be rung to assemble the soldiers, but to alarm the prisoners, and create confusion among them."

Fourthly—The soldiers upon the wall previous to the alarm bell being rung informing the prisoners that they would be charged upon directly.

Fifthly—The turnkeys going into the yards and closing all the doors but one in each prison, while the attention of the prisoners was attracted by the alarm bell.—This was done about fifteen minutes sooner than usual, and without informing the prisoners it was time to shut up. It was ever the invariable practice of the turnkeys, from which they never deviated before that night, when coming into the yard to shut up, to hollow to the prisoners, so loud as to be heard throughout the yards, "turn in, turn in" on that night it was done so secretly, that no one man in a hundred knew they were shut; and in particular their shutting the door of No. 7 prison, which the prisoners usually go in and out at, [and which was formerly always closed last] and leaving one open in the other end of the prison, which was exposed to a cross fire from the soldiers on the walls, and which the prisoners had to pass in gaining the prisons.

It appears to us that the foregoing reasons sufficiently warrant the conclusions we have drawn therefrom. We likewise believe, from the depositions of men who were eye witness of a part of Shortland's conduct on the evening of the 6th of April, that he was intoxicated with liquor at the time; from his brutality in beating a prisoner then supporting another severely wounded, from the blackguard and abusive language he made use of, and from his having frequently been seen in the same state. His being drunk was of course the means of inflaming his bitter enmity against the prisoners, and no doubt was the cause of the indiscriminate butchery, and of no quarter being shewn.

We here solemnly aver, that there was no preconcerted plan to attempt breaking out. There cannot be produced the least shadow of a reason or inducement for that intention, that prisoners daily expecting to be released, and to embark on board carrels for their native country. And we likewise solemnly assert, that there was no intention of resisting, in any manner, the authority of this despot. N. B. Seven were killed, thirty dangerously wounded, and thirty slightly do. Total sixty seven killed and wounded. Signed, Wm. B. Orne, Wm. Hubert, James Baggs, James Adams, Francis Joseph, John F. Trobridge, John Russ, Henry Allen, Walker Cotton, Thomas B. Matt, Dartmouth Prison, April 7, 1815.

CREEK INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from Col. Hawkins, agent for Indian Affairs, to Col. Nicolls, commanding the British forces in the Floridas. Creek City, 19th March, 1815.

"I have received yours of the 17th, and cannot subscribe to your construction of the voluntary invitation sent by captain Henry, to the people of the Creek nation whose slaves were with you.—Your restriction leaves nothing for it to operate on, and he could not have so intended it. You will see in the first article of the treaty of peace, that provision is made against carrying away slaves and other private property, such as that in question.

"Being the medium of communication between your superior officers and you, on the restoration of peace, as well as the officer of the United States in this quarter charged with Indian affairs, I must and do protest against your carrying away any negroes belonging to Indians within the United States, or citizens thereof, and require that they be so left on your embarkation, as that their proper owners may get possession of them."

Copy of a letter from Col. Nicolls to Col. Hawkins, dated Appalachicola, 28th April. "Being absent from this post when your letter of the 19th ult. arrived, I take

this opportunity to answer it. On the subject of the negroes lately owned by citizens of the United States or Indians in hostility to the British forces, I have to acquaint you, that according to orders, I have sent them to the British colonies, where they are received as free settlers, and lands given to them. The newspaper now sent me is, I rather think, incorrect; at all events an American newspaper cannot be authority for a British copy. I herewith enclose you a copy of a part of the 9th article of the treaty of peace relative to the Indians in alliance with us, they have signed and accepted it as an independent people, solemnly protesting to suspend all hostilities against the inhabitants of the United States.—Within these few days I have had a complaint from the Seminole chief, Bow Legs. He states that a party of American horse had made an incursion into his town, killed one man, wounded another, and stole some of his cattle—also, that they have plundered some of his people on their peaceable way from St. Augustine. May I request of you to inquire into this affair, and cause justice to be done to the murderer, and have the cattle restored. I strictly promise you that for any mischief done by the Creeks under me, I shall do all in my power to punish the delinquents and have the property restored.

"The chiefs here have requested me further to declare to you (that in order to prevent any disagreeable circumstances from happening in future) they have come to a determination not to permit the least intercourse between their people and those of the United States. They have in consequence ordered them to cease all communication directly or indirectly with the territory or citizens of the United States—and they do take this public mode of warning the citizens of the United States, from entering their territory or communicating directly or indirectly with the Creek people. They also request that you will understand their territories to be as they stood in the year 1811. In my absence I have directed first Lieut. Wm. Hanley, the head interpreter, to communicate with you on any point relative to the Creeks; and I have given him my most positive orders, that he shall at all times do his best to keep peace and good neighborhood between the Creeks and your citizens.

I am sir, your very humble servant, EDWARD NICOLLS, Commanding the British forces in the Floridas. We, the undersigned, chiefs of Muscogee nation, declared by his Britannic majesty to be a free and independent people, do in the name of the said nation, agree to the 9th article of the treaty of peace between his Britannic majesty and the United States—and we do further declare, that we have given most strict and positive orders to all our people, that they desist from hostilities of every kind against the citizens or subjects of the U. States.

Given under our hands at the British-Fort on the Appalachicola, this 21 day of April, 1815. HEPOE HIL MICO, X. CAPPACHIMICO, X. HOPOY MECCO, X. Colonel Hawkins, in his reply to the above, denies the right of Col Nicolls or his three Indians, to concern with the government of the Creeks. It is within the knowledge of the agent, we are informed, that one of the chiefs who has signed the acceptance of the terms of peace, never resided in the United States, and that neither of the three was ever a member of the national, or constituted any part of the Creek government.

INDIAN WARS. Saint Louis, May 27. Col. Russel has politely favored me with the perusal of letters from Capt. Musick and Lt. Gray, of the Rangers, which give information that on Wednesday last (the 24th) a party of our men was attacked near fort Howard, by about 50 Indians—that the troops from the fort under Capt. Craig, immediately repaired to the scene of action and engaged the Indians; that shortly after Captain Musick joined in the affair—and a warm battle ensued. The numbers were about equal; but before the affair closed a party of the Indians entrenched themselves