

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. VIII.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1815.

[No. 377.]

"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.—[*West. 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 SUBSCRIBERS are 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. 1 m.

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, May 25, 1815.

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 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 third quality, one third second quality, and one third first 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 acre 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 require.

The subscribers having employed the first rate workmen to carry on every branch of Cloth making, and being well prepared to receive 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 cloth 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 terms of application at the factory, but the fine fleeces 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, and a blue shirt, and had in his hands some old brown clothe 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 non-subscribers, 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 inhumanity 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 wreaked 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 *cuchot*, 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.

Sworn, Wm. B. Orne, Wm. Hubert, James Baggs, James Adams, Francis Joseph, John F. Trobridge, John Rust, 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. Neill, 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."

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 officer. 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

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

State of the Episcopal Church in VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, June 1, 1815. Agreeably to the Canon of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, requiring the Bishop of every Diocese, to deliver in a Report upon the state of the Church under his care; the following communication was made to the Convention by the Right Reverend Bishop Moore, at its late meeting, and unanimously ordered to be inserted on the Journal.

BRETHREN,

It becomes my duty, by virtue of the Canon of the General Convention, to lay before you a view of the State of the Church in this Diocese. As my residence in Virginia has been of short duration, it cannot be supposed that I could have possessed myself of information very general in its nature. The visitations, however, which I have made, though very circumscribed, have enabled me to form some view of the state of our Ecclesiastical concerns; and from that view, I think myself justified in drawing the most pleasing conclusions.

In every Parish which I have visited, I have discovered the most animated wish in the people, to repair the waste places of our Zion, and to restore the Church of their fathers to its primitive purity and excellence. I have found their minds alive to the truths of religion, and have discovered an attachment to our liturgy, exceeding my utmost expectations. I have witnessed a sensibility to divine things bordering on the Spirit of Gospel times. I have seen congregations, upon the mention of that Glory, which once irradiated with its beam the Church of Virginia, burst into tears, and by their holy emotions, perfectly electrify my mind.

The Apostolic rite of confirmation, which I have administered in several Parishes, was received by people of all ages, with the greatest joy, and a general principle of union and exertion, was upon these occasions, universally expressed. Parishes which have been destitute of ministerial aid for many years; which had slumbered until the warmest friends of the Church conceived it to have been the sleep of death, have, in two instances, been awakened from that state of torpor in which they were involved, and have arisen in all the vigor of perfect health. The younger Clergy of this Diocese, who, from their youth, and spiritual attainments, are well qualified for the glorious work, have exerted themselves in a manner deserving the most holy mention. They have carried the Standard of the Lord Jesus Christ, through a considerable portion of this Church; they have gone out in the high ways and hedges, preaching the truths of their Divine Master; and, by their holy conversation with the people, have adorned the Gospel of Christ. A number of their elder brethren, though prevented by age from using the same exertion, have laboured with fidelity, and contributed their best efforts to promote the work, which has been committed to their hands.

The Laitie have been equally assiduous in the discharge of that duty peculiar to their station—the duty of providing for the ministers of religion. May Heaven reward them for their labours of love; and may every cup of cold water which they have given to a disciple, in the name of a disciple, receive a disciple's reward.

The members of the Church in this city, Brethren, deserve my sincerest thanks, for the friendship, affection and indulgence, with which they have favored me; they have shewn, by their marked and continued tenderness towards me and my family, that they are alive to all the sensibilities which adorn our nature. I have found in them not only friends, but brothers and benefactors—they have met my necessities with a solicitude beyond my expectation; they have anticipated my every want; they have discharged the duty of the most affectionate children, towards their Spiritual Father.

I have admitted within the past year, as candidates for the Ministry, Mr. George H. Norton, Benjamin Allen, jun. Thomas G. Allen, and Samuel Low—I have licensed as Lay Readers, Mr. Benjamin Allen, Thomas Allen, Mr. Keith, and Thomas Henderson—I have admitted to the order of Deacon, Mr. Edward G. McGuire, and John P. Phillips, and to the order of the Priesthood, the Rev. William Hawley—I have held a confirmation in the Church of Alexandria, at which place upwards of fifty persons received that holy rite; I have held a confirmation in Fauquier, when upwards of sixty, and in Culpeper, when upwards of fifty received that rite—I have visited and consecrated the Church at Petersburg, under the directi-

on of the Rev. Mr. Symes; at which time upwards of twenty were confirmed—I have preached in Manchester twice, and in Hanover in three different places. Should my health be continued, Brethren, it is my intention to visit as many Parishes this Summer and Autumn, as my Parochial engagements will admit of, and shall thank the Convention, or the Standing Committee, to direct me to those parts of the diocese where my labors may be thought to promise the most benefit to the Church. My Brethren of the Clergy—The welfare & advancement of our Zion depends upon our joint and vigorous exertions. Great is the duty imposed upon us, and great is the responsibility of that character which we fill, as Ministers of the Gospel of Peace. If there ever was a period in which exertion was necessary; and if there ever was a period which bids fair to crown that exertion with success—this is the time. Though few in number, yet depending for support upon the promises of God, we may look for an abundant blessing upon our labors—Jehovah has promised to be with his Church to the end of the world and he will fulfil his declaration. The Parishes are invoking our aid—Oh! listen, I beseech you to their numerous entreaties—Be steadfast then; be unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, and your labor will not be in vain in the Lord.

Accident at West Point.

Extract of a letter dated "West Point, (N. Y.) May 30.—"Sir—I take the liberty of sending you the following account of the melancholy occurrence which took place here yesterday; you may rely on its correctness as I received some of the facts from the commanding officer of this place, and have shewn him a copy of this, he informed me it was correct and he could give me no further information relative to it.

"Yesterday as we were paying the last tribute of respect to our much lamented friend and Patron Brig. Gen. J. Williams, by a military procession and the firing of minute guns, one of them went off and wounded some of the Cadets, who were serving the cartridge, his hand was shattered so severely, that our Surgeon Dr. Samuel A. Walsh was under the disagreeable necessity of immediately amputating it, which he did in a very skillful and masterly manner; Mr. P. also received two flesh wounds in the shoulder from some fragments of the rammer, and was considerably burned in the face, breast and thigh; however he is at present considered by Dr. Walsh in a fair way of recovery. Mr. Leib received a slight contusion on the ankle from part of the sponge of the rammer, but has not the least appearance of danger though painful. Mr. J. Berriman was very slightly wounded in the breast by a splinter. Every possible precaution as is usually the case here is taken; the cartridges were flannel, the sponge wet, and the gun was elevated at least 20 degrees over the heads of those who were in the procession. It appears Mr. Paine must have drawn the rammer nearly out of the cannon, as it struck the ground immediately after leaving the piece, which accounts for the splinters scattering. No blame can possibly be attached to the young gentleman who attended vent, as he continued to hold his thumb on the touch-hole till the gun recoiled by which his thumb was injured from the forcing back of the gun, on account of the cartridge not being rammed home, and besides his thumb was burnt by the explosion. The Cadets are all however in a fair way of recovering. This is the first accident of the kind that has ever happened since the military academy has been established.

CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive wool at their CLOTH FACTORY, near Bruce 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 Sheep, and cleared of burrs and tags. 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 year 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 lye's fat must be brought. Such as bring cloth to full and dye, shall have it done in a workmanlike manner, according to directions (as indicated) but not 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 prepared to weave cloth of 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 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.

Hats and flannels will also be manufactured at fair prices.

Such as have Merino wool to manufacture, may know the terms on application at the 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.

J. W. WARD, CHRISTIAN HOLMES, May 27—61.

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, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS—With every other article in his line, as low 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.

governor of the Michigan territory) to inform them that the U. States was about to cause the boundary line to be run agreeably to treaty, they desired him, if he could, to point any chief or chiefs who signed that treaty, or had consented to the sale of that tract of country, to take them and make them go with the surveyors, if they dare, and shew the line; but that he (Mr. Woodbridge) might then take them and send them off, for those chiefs should never come to reside with them thereafter. It appears from the Indian agents or interpreters, & others who were at the treaty, that the principal Chiefs interested in that country, never did sign the treaty; and that the more inferior chiefs who did sign it, dare not acknowledge it at this day.

Part of the business which those surveyors were directed to do, was to run the road from the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, to the western boundary of the Connecticut Reserve, and to lay out the land on each side of the same into sections, agreeably to the treaty of Brownstown, and the act of congress for that purpose. But as the surveyors were instructed to pursue the line run by the commissioners in the year 1812, and that line running different from the expectations of the Indians at the time they granted the road and lands adjacent, they forbid the laying out or surveying the lands on that line, alleging that it is not run agreeably to treaty, and that it runs through their territory in such course as to cut up their country, and incommode their settlements much to their prejudice, and therefore will not suffer it. But if it is run agreeably to their understanding of the treaty, at the time they gave the land (for it was a gift and not a sale) they were perfectly willing to permit the lands to be surveyed.

The Indians say that Lower Sandusky was to have been made a point, and that the original intention was to connect together the different tracts of land then belonging to the United States, and to make a road and form a settlement for the mutual convenience of the Indians and whites. The line as run by the commissioners in 1812, passes the Sandusky river several miles below Lower Sandusky, and would leave a fraction of land between the reserve at Lower Sandusky, and the lands which would adjoin the road, which appears to be a principal objection with the Indians.

TO FARMERS.

THE subscribers are 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 country. 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 country. They will constantly keep on hand.

- Waggon's every description, Carriage ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds, Ditto wooden, Barshaes, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks, Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lathing Hatchets, and Hammer's, 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. Horse shoing done in the neatest manner. JOHN & GEO. INSELD, 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 favor him with their custom. Hogue's painting will be done at the shortest notice. Charlestown, May 13. [5w.]

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 Impartation and fashion, suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell as low as any other person 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, Charlestown, June 8.

Three Dollars Reward.

A SHOT GUN was taken from the subscriber's shop, about three weeks ago, (supposed by mistake) The barrel is about 4 feet long, marked on the squares J. E. & J. Sheetz, joint stock the butt part newly stocked and checked—the lock marked F. Smith on the side. The above reward will be paid for return of said gun to the subscriber, and no questions asked. JACOB SHEETZ, Shepherd's Town, June 22.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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. Nadenboush's Store, and will be thankful for any orders in his line of business—the charges that work will be done with dispatch and in the neatest and best manner. Mactimbough, May 13, 1815. [4w.]

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a black mulatto man, who calls himself ROBERT CLARK, about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, very handsome and well made—had on when committed a drab cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pantaloons half worn, fine hat, had in his bundle 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. M. MARTINLY, Jailor. June 1.

GROUND PLAISTER.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand and intend keeping 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 Wharf. A. P. GOVER, Alexandria, May 22. 8w.

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.*]

PRIME WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has on hand at his distillery near Smith's, a quantity of excellent WHISKEY, distilled from sound grain, free of cork and dross, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms. CONRAD KOWNSLAR, June 8.—[3 w.]

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are 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 country. 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 country. They will constantly keep on hand.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent publication, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements. All communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid.

FROM SPAIN:

BOSTON, JUNE 20.—We were yesterday favored with a Cadiz paper containing the following Manifesto. Translated for the Boston Palladium. SPANISH MANIFESTO. Of the justice, importance and necessity that the King our Lord finds to oppose the aggression of the usurper BONAPARTE, to procure the repose of Europe, and protect the rights of humanity and religion, in alliance and union with the Sovereigns who signed at Vienna the declaration of the 13th March of the present year. BY T. F. KING.

One of the best Kings that France has had, Louis the 16th, was the victim that the cabal of cruel regicides sacrificed to their ambition, to the astonishment and terror of the world, and to the greatest affliction of France, who saw the series of Sovereigns of the Bourbon dynasty cut off; of those Sovereigns that history presents to us with the surnames of pious, just, much beloved, and fathers of their people; of those Sovereigns, who knew the responsibility of their situations, and were conspicuous for attention and love of their people; of those Sovereigns, in short, who, placing their glory in the felicity of their states, raised their Kingdom from the grade of a power of the second order to the distinguished rank of dominant in Europe. The stroke of a fatal execution cut the thread of the life of Louis 16; his royal virtues forsaking France, sought an asylum in the heart of Louis the 18th; and that unhappy Kingdom, was from that instant, the bloody theatre of anarchy and factions. These, though varied in different forms, all agreed in the system of sacrificing the public prosperity to their own preservation; and succeeding each other brought forth the tyranny of Bonaparte, and concentrated, in his hands, the arbitrary power exercised until then by many.

By means of seduction, fraud and force, this Spring of parties was proclaimed Emperor by the French people; and being favored by the fortune of war, he obtained the acknowledgment of Sovereigns by the different states of Europe, who had neither the power to alter the eternal principles of justice, nor the duty of maintaining them to the extreme of hazarding their independence, and preservation of their subjects, the first governments. Spain taught them all the art to put an end to the disturber of the world; and by her example, after stifling private rivalships, the powers succeeded to reunite themselves against the common enemy, and formed the most just alliance, to restore to France her legitimate and desired Sovereign, and banish from her throne the sacrilegious intruder. He, fertile in arts, no ways scrupulous in the choice of means, and accustomed to characterize as treaties, agreements made with fraud and violence, he pretended to dispel the storm by negotiating with me at Valency, and the fruit of his artifice was the humiliation of seeing them frustrated. Could the perfidious think that it was in his power to deceive twice, or that I could harbor in my heart the idea of purchasing my liberty at the cost of the safety of my people, and at the expense of the tranquility of Europe?

Heaven could not but favor the enterprise of her ancient Sovereigns, so much distinguished for morality; and all began to breathe with freedom when they saw their rights recognised in the treaty of Paris. What are the titles on which Bonaparte founds his right to the crown of France, and his pretensions to recover it, supported by the demoralised part of the nation, but mounted with the tears and sorrow of the most sound portion, who sigh to live under the auspices of the just and clement Louis the 18th?

As soon as by the efforts of the faithful and brave of Spain, in union with the other powers, the chains that confined me in Valency were broken, I came out of that residence to place myself in the midst of subjects a father in the bosom of his family. To the satisfaction, Spaniards, seeing myself among you, was united the firm purpose and sweet hope of repairing, by a long peace, the havoc of the most desolating and bloody war.—Nothing affected me but the difficulty of the undertaking. War had depopulated the Provinces, converted into wastes the most fertile lands, obstructed our commerce, enfeebled the arts, corrupted morals, impaired religion, and enervated the laws. How many important and worthy objects to occupy the attention of a Sovereign who was not born for himself, but to labor for the happiness of the people that Divine Providence had committed to his care and vigilance! In what a short time the work of many centuries is destroyed, and how many difficulties does its repair offer! I expected to conquer them all by perseverance, by permanent peace, and by the exertions of a paternal government protected by Providence; but this, in its high and inscrutable designs, has permitted Bonaparte to return and disturb Europe, and declare himself her enemy, violating the conditions of the treaty of Paris. Thus the war, prepared by him, will justify the conduct of Cabinets and exempt their alliances from all responsibility.

The good and advantage of France and of the general tranquility were the object of the transactions of the allies; for this purpose they restored the despoiled dynasty to its throne, placed on it the just, the desired by his people, the conciliating & pacific Louis the 18th, and delivered the world from a conqueror who, knowing no other glory than that of war, ruined France in order to carry desolation to the nations that he wished to subdue.

The war which the aggression of Bonaparte has provoked, it is not only justified by the obligation that every Sovereign is under to support his guarantees and confederations, but also the sacred duties that the institution of Sovereignities upon them. War is a pernicious evil; no government ought to undertake it but to redeem the people from calamities greater than those of war itself. This is the case, Spaniards, in which we are. Bonaparte, after his aggression against France and her legitimate Sovereign, and having violated the treaty that he acceded to, maintains that he has injured no person, that he has recovered his legitimate rights, that the Sovereigns cannot call them in question, and that he wishes to live in peace with all. It is not peace that the invader wishes; he only wishes to see himself freed from foreign inquietudes, in order to employ the armed part of the French nation against the greater and more sound but disarmed portion of it.—To ward off all kinds of attack, he wishes the powers to believe that he is going to labor for the peace and prosperity of Europe; as if she could have forgotten that since he took the reigns of government, terrible wars have been constantly renewed, and the springs of public prosperity have been exhausted in all the countries that submitted to his influence; or as if Europe could fall into the absurdity of imagining that Bonaparte is capable of divesting himself of his invariably observed maxims.

Spain does not want to learn lessons of any one; she has them sufficiently instructive in her fatal errors. She has been afflicted by Bonaparte with two kinds of war; he waged it until 1808 against her dignity, her treasures, her fleets and her armies, rendering them subservient to his designs: this was called by this exterminating ally, Amity.—And in order that no person should rely on his pledges of gratitude, he practised the same year at Bayonne the machinations well known to the public; afterwards, to the end of supporting the most atrocious deed of perfidy and violence, he spread desolation and havoc over the provinces of that nation, and treated her as a freehold, which an owner may dispose in favor of whom he pleases, subject to the conditions of his will. Bonaparte has not belied himself; he signals his new era by sacrificing to his vanity the lawful and idolized Sovereign of France,

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and the liberty of that nation, putting himself at the head of a faction interested in continuing the misery of humanity. Bonaparte from the capital of France, tells all the nations, do not believe me, you have treated in former perfidations for your most precious interests, & your most sacred obligations to procure the tranquility of our people; but you have been disappointed. Bonaparte, from the seat of the French throne, tells the Sovereigns, you acknowledged formerly my usurped rights against your own convictions, and permitted me to set among you, and the result was no other than to feed my vanity and ambition. Bonaparte, in fine, says to the world, all these courtesies have been despised by a faithless and lawless man, who finds no medium between his extermination and the wretchedness of the human race.

In such circumstances no one can hesitate in forming his resolution: All Europe has taken the most safe, advantageous and honorable course. Distrust among the powers have disappeared; their interests are already associated by the common danger. Russia will not be the passive spectator of the reverse of Austria. Austria will not view with indifference the fate of Prussia. Russia will not permit that the southern part of Europe should be distributed in hereditaments to nourish crowned slaves. England will persist that the rash Bonaparte shall not again appear on the stage of Sovereigns, who dared to give laws to the seas, when all the ships of France were chained in her ports; and, finally, the Sovereigns, well persuaded that generosity is not a corrective for minds of a certain temper, will not lend an ear but to the dictates of justice and the public safety, which are the supreme law of governments.

This is, Spaniards, a war ordained by law; it is innocent and perfectly just, because it is calculated for the good of the people and security of Sovereigns, called by Providence and by the fundamental laws to govern them. It is also prudent because the means taken and continued to be taken by the Combined Powers to re-conquer the peace of Europe, are conformable to the gravity and importance of the enterprise; and above all it is necessary, because nations like individuals, cannot neglect the law of preservation or self-defence against the disturber of the tranquility of the world.

THE NECESSITY OF WAR DOES NOT ARISE FROM THIS PRINCIPLE ALONE; YOU HAVE ANOTHER MOTIVE MORE IMPERIOUS, SPANIARDS, FOR COMBATING THE AUTHOR WHO FORMED THE IMPIOUS PLAN OF RUINING THE WORK OF THE MESSIAH, AND OF DESTROYING IN THREE OR FOUR YEARS what he called, in his instructions to Cervelloni, the edifice of deceit and prejudices. It is Bonaparte, who, not content to be the source of calamities, wishes that they should be borne without christian support, without consolation, without hope of a better fate, in short without the aid of the tender, kind and compassionate Catholic Religion.—Such dogmas as condemn the right of force, the only one that Napoleon acknowledges, are not pleasing to him; dogmas which inculcate justice and equity, cannot suite the usurper of thrones, cannot be fitting to him in short, who maintains that the names of just, equitable and virtuous belong exclusively to conquerors.

Justice, Spaniards, prudence, the law of self-defence, and religion, ordain this war, to redeem France and her throne from the yoke of oppression under which they groan, and to conquer the tranquility and peace of the world. The counsels of ambition have not had the least influence in so upright a decision. France shall not be dismembered in her military posts or provinces.

Her limits shall be sacredly respected; and in order that the auxiliary armies may not set their feet within them, France wants no other impulse than to reflect on the outrage inflicted on her national dignity in making her an object of the sport and mockery of factions; that a nation begins to be a slave as soon as she loses the dynasty established by her fundamental laws; and that to see, with careless indifference, the change of a king, the father of his people, for a Monster who feeds on human blood, is the basest of degradation.

I am sensible of the authority that it is mine to declare and make war. I am sure

that my subjects will repose in the confidence that a King, who founds his felicity on that of his people, cannot undertake a war without the regret of seeing himself under the necessity of defending them. But I have wished to call to my assistance the force of conviction, in order to merit the reputation of just, in the opinion of nations, to strengthen the valor of my troops, stimulate the generosity of all in the privations of this calamity, and in order that the war being sanctified, all may hope for the assistance of the disposer of victories.

In my Royal Palace of Madrid, the 2d of May, 1815.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

Countersigned, PEDRO CEVALLOS.

RISE OF LAKE ERIE.

Extract of a letter from Chagrin River, Ohio, dated June 3.

"Having noticed in several of your papers, remarks on the rise of Lake Erie, I will trouble you with a word or two.—The rise of the lake is truly extraordinary; but that this is to be accounted for, by the agency of subterraneous fires, is still more wonderful. Pamice Stones, (as one of our neighbors says,) have been found near the head of Lake Ontario, and that the waters of the Upper Lakes were once discharged into the Mississippi; to both of which statements, I disagree; because, first, there is not the least appearance of any eruptions in the neighborhood of the lakes, as the surface of the earth preserves that placidity of youth, which old convulsive eruptions deface; and 2d, if those great waters ever run to the south, there would have been a channel, which has never been discovered; besides, the height of land between the Ohio and the margin of the lake, is uniformly 200 feet; and, when we view the ancient appearance of the falls of Niagara, it is hardly possible that the waters of these lakes should ever have passed to the south. Would the water prefer climbing 200 feet, or falling 150?

It may be expected that I will assign a cause. I have lived on Chagrin River 5 years, and have been a constant observer of the climate and seasons—the two first were extremely dry, the three last very wet; so that the water fallen during the last three years, is in proportion to the two first, as five to two; when we consider the space, on which the water falls that supplies the lakes, to be double of that which they occupy, we may therefore infer that six inches of water on that space, when collected on the lakes, would raise them more than 12; (and I have always noticed that water did not evaporate so fast in cloudy weather as in fair;) and, if we admit, that the water contained in Lake Erie, be more than can be discharged by the Niagara in four years, which cannot be well disputed, it will be inferred, that by reason of a series of wet seasons, the lake will have risen, and the water remain to be evaporated, or discharged by the Niagara."

Buffalo Gazette.

FROM THE CAYUGA PATRIOT.

The rise of the water on this lake begins to excite discussion. One attributes its rise to the improvement of the lands on its margin; another to the approach of subterranean fires, and a third to the humidity of the atmosphere. Besides, we have heard this phenomenon ascribed to the melting of the snow to the north of the great lakes. The first and last of these opinions are visionary. Because the improvement of the lands bordering on the lake would tend to increase the evaporation and consequently diminish the quantum rolled into the lake from its tributary streams: as to the melting of the snows to the north of the lakes, that circumstance could produce no unusual effect, from the nearness to the lakes of the dividing ridge, which separates the waters of Hudson bay from those of the St. Lawrence.

That the waters not only of lake Erie but of Huron and Michigan having risen within the