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CONDITIONS.

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The paper will be discontinued until all arrearages have been paid. Those who do not direct their papers to be continued at the end of the year will be considered as engaged for the next year. Subscriptions will be received for a short time from the 1st of the month unless paid in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, will be inserted for 50 cents the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Advertisements coming from the country must be accompanied by the CASH, or they will not be inserted.

Letters to the Editors must be post-paid. Subscribers, whose papers are delivered by PRIVATE POST, will be charged as follows: Those living within 10 miles of this place, 25 cents; those over 10, and not exceeding 15 miles, 37 cents per annum.

From the Philadelphia Literary Register.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Gentleman qualified to make a lady happy, is willing to become a female protector, in the capacity of husband. The irksomeness of introduction, and the expense of courtship, will justify him in making this public address—I would make love and marry as a philosopher.

In every connection, EQUALITY is necessary to friendship; but in conjunction it is particularly so. Presuming that I am not deceived in calculating my own merit, I shall attempt to make it appear that I am entitled to a fortune of fifty thousand dollars.

The money expended on my education, if not nominally equal to that sum, is virtually so, reckoning the interest, simple and compound, and the specific value of my possessions. My stock is mental, and soul is preferable to body; spirit to matter; landed or unlanded stock is rude matter; but education is intellectual wealth. I have eminent talents, not my possessions, but myself.

Use you marry myself; because you cannot become one flesh with my money. I have converted cash into soul, because nothing but soul can attract and fix your esteem. I have bartered money for mind, for it is by the quantity of mind I shall be valued by you. I have exchanged worldly property for divine, because you are divine creatures. But if you are not pleased with spirit, I can produce matter—three thousand dollars a year my education procures me, which is the interest of fifty thousand dollars. If, therefore, I did possess fifty thousand, which I laid out in stock, still equal in value to that sum, and which now produces me annually the interest of fifty thousand, I have reason to expect a lady with an equal fortune.

Should any lady inclining to do me the honor, bring with her more than the foresaid sum, I will maintain the equilibrium by equalling the surplus in cash. I will dispense with twenty or thirty thousand, in consideration of accomplishments, and ten or fifteen more, if beauty offers.

A line addressed to D. M. and deposited in the letter-box of the Register, shall be attended to.

MARRIED—In Caswell County, N. C. on the 26th June, by the Rev. Barzillai Graves, Capt. William Graves, son of John Graves, Esq. to Miss Nancy Graves, daughter of Gen. Azariah Graves.

The Graves' tis said,
Will yield their dead,
When Gabriel's trumpet shakes the skies,
But if God please,
From Graves like these,
A dozen living folks may rise.

EFFECTS OF LOVE.
A musician, named Lareku, lately precipitated himself from a four pair of stairs window, at Paris, and was killed on the spot. The cause of this desperate act was excess of love for a young woman who was resolutely cruel. The scraper of catgut forgot the prudent reflection of the enamoured Damon.

"That a lover forsaken
A new love may get;
But a neck when once broken
Can never be set."

A Hamburg paper of the 26th of April, asserts, that the King of Denmark will not move any of his troops until he has received compensation for Norway. The same article adds, that it appears, at this moment, very difficult to satisfy him, because the Emperor of Russia has declared positively, that he would do no act which would displease Sweden, wishing to unite all his forces against Napoleon.

Dartmoor Massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 14.

We this day lay before the public documents lately received from England, relative to the killing and wounding of the American citizens imprisoned at Dartmoor.

PLYMOUTH, April 26, 1815.

We the undersigned commissioners, appointed on behalf of our respective governments, to enquire into and report upon, the unfortunate occurrence of the 6th April inst. at Dartmoor Prison; having carefully perused the proceedings of the several courts of inquiry instituted immediately after that event, by the orders of Admiral Sir J. T. Duckworth and Major General Brown, respectively, as well as the depositions taken at the coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the prisoners, who lost their lives upon that melancholy occasion: upon which inquest the jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide; proceeded immediately to the examination upon oath in the presence of one or more of the magistrates of the vicinity, of all the witnesses, both American and English, who offered themselves for that purpose; or who could be discovered as likely to afford any material information on the subject, as well those who had been previously examined before the coroner, as otherwise, to the number in the whole of about eighty. We further proceeded to a minute examination of the prisons, for the purpose of clearing up some points which upon the evidence alone were scarcely intelligible; obtaining from the prisoners and from the officers of the depot all the necessary assistance and explanation: and premising, that we have been from necessity compelled to draw many of our conclusions from statements and evidence highly contradictory we do now make upon the whole proceedings the following report:

During the period which has elapsed since the arrival in this country of the account of the ratification of the treaty of Ghent, an increased degree of restlessness and impatience of confinement appears to have prevailed amongst the American prisoners at Dartmoor, which, though not exhibited in the shape of any violent excesses, has been principally indicated by threats of breaking out if not soon released.

On the 4th of this month in particular, only two days previous to the events the subject of this inquiry, a large body of the prisoners rushed into the market square, from whence, by the regulations of the prison, they are excluded, demanding bread instead of biscuit, which had on that day been issued by the officers of the depot; their demands however having been then almost immediately complied with, they returned to their own yards, and the employment of force on that occasion became unnecessary.

On the evening of the 6th, about six o'clock, it was clearly proved to us, that a breach or hole had been made in one of the prison walls sufficient for a full sized man to pass, and that others had been commenced in the course of the day near the same spot, though never completed.

That a number of the prisoners were over the railing erected to prevent them from communicating with the centinels on the walls, which was of course forbidden by the regulations of the prison, and that in the space between the railing and those walls they were tearing up pieces of turf, and wantonly pelting each other in a noisy and disorderly manner.

That a much more considerable number of the prisoners were collected together at that time in one of their yards near the place where the breach was effected, and that although such collection of prisoners was not unusual at other times (the gambling tables being commonly kept in that part of the yard) yet, when connected with the circumstances of the breach, and the time of the day, which was after the hour the signal for the prisoners to retire to their respective prisons had ceased to sound, it became a natural and just ground of alarm to those who had charge of the depot.

It was also in evidence that in the building formerly the petty officers' prison, but now the guard barrack, which stands in the yard to which the hole in the wall would serve as a communication, a part of the arms of the guard who were off duty, were usually kept in the racks, and though there was no evidence that this was in any respect the motive which induced the prisoners to make the opening in the wall, or even that they were ever acquainted with the fact, it naturally became at least a further cause of suspicion and alarm, and an additional reason for precaution.

Upon these grounds Capt. Shortland

appears to us to have been justified in giving the order, which about the time he seems to have given, to sound the alarm bell, the usual signal for collecting the officers of the depot, and putting the military on the alert.

However reasonable and justifiable this was as a measure of precaution, the effects produced thereby in the prisons, but which could not have been intended, were most unfortunate, and deeply to be regretted. A considerable number of the prisoners in the yards where no disturbances existed before, and who were either already in their respective prisons, or quietly retiring as usual towards them, immediately upon the sound of the bell rushed back from curiosity (as it appears) towards the gates, where, by that time, the crowd had assembled, and many who were at the time absent from their yards were also, from the plan of the prison, compelled, in order to reach their own homes, to pass by the same spot, and thus that which was merely a measure of precaution, in its operation increased the evil it was intended to prevent.

Almost at the same instant that the alarm bell rang, (but whether before or subsequent is upon the evidence doubtful, though Capt. Shortland states it positively as one of his further reasons for causing it to ring) some one or more of the prisoners broke the iron chain, which was the only fastening of No. 1 gate, leading into the market square, by means of an iron bar; and a very considerable number of the prisoners immediately rushed towards that gate; and many of them began to press forwards as fast as the opening would permit into the square.

There was no direct proof before us of previous concert or preparation on the part of the prisoners, and no evidence of their intention or disposition to effect their escape on this occasion, excepting that which arose by inference from the whole of the above detailed circumstances connected together.

The natural and almost irresistible inference to be drawn, however, from the conduct of the prisoners by Capt. Shortland and the military was, that an intention on the part of the prisoners to escape was on the point of being carried into execution; and it was at least certain that they were by force passing beyond the limits prescribed to them at a time when they ought to have been quietly going in for the night. It was also in evidence that the outer gates of the market square were usually opened about this time to let the bread waggon pass and re-pass to the store, although at the period in question, they were in fact closed.

Under these circumstances, and with these impressions necessarily operating upon his mind, and a knowledge that if the prisoners once penetrated through the square, the power of escape was almost to a certainty afforded to them, if they should be so disposed. Capt. Shortland in the first instance proceeded down the square towards the prisoners, having ordered a part of the different guards, to the number of about fifty only at first, (though they were increased afterwards) to follow him.—For some time both he and Dr. Margrath endeavored by quiet means and persuasions, to induce the prisoners to retire to their own yards, explaining to them the fatal consequences which must ensue if they refused, as the military would in that case be necessarily compelled to employ force. The guard was by this time formed in the rear of Capt. Shortland, about two thirds of the way down the square—the latter is about one hundred feet broad, and the guard extended nearly all across.—Capt. Shortland, finding that persuasion was all in vain, and that although some were induced by it to make an effort to retire, others pressed on in considerable numbers, at last ordered about 15 file of the guard, nearly in front of the gate which had been forced, to charge the prisoners back to their own yards.

The prisoners were in some places so near the military, that one of the soldiers states that he could not come fairly down to the charge; and the military were unwilling to act as against an enemy. Some of the prisoners also were unwilling and reluctant to retire, and some pushing and struggling ensued between the parties, arising partly from intention, but mainly from the pressure of those behind preventing those in front from getting back. After some little time, however, this charge appears to have been so far effective, and that with little or no injury to the prisoners, as to have driven them for the most part quite down out of the square, with the exception of a small number who continued their resistance about No. 1 gate.

A great crowd still remained collected after this in the passage between the

square and the prisoners' yards, and in the part of these yards in the vicinity of the gates. This assemblage still refused to withdraw, and according to most of the English witnesses, and some of the American, was making a noise, hallooing, insulting, and daring the military to fire, and according to the evidence of several of the soldiers, and several others, was pelting the military with large stones, by which some of them were actually struck. This circumstance is, however, denied by many of the American witnesses and some of the English, who, in the question put them, stated they saw no stones thrown previously to the firing, although their situation at the time was such as to enable them to see most of the other proceedings in the square.

Under these circumstances the firing commenced. With regard to any order having been given to fire, the evidence is very contradictory. Several of the Americans swear positively, that Capt. Shortland gave that order; but the manner in which, from the confusion of the moment, they describe this part of the transaction, is so different in its details, that it is very difficult to reconcile their testimony. Many of the soldiers and other English witnesses, heard the word given by some one, but not one of them can swear it was Capt. Shortland, or by any one in particular, and some, amongst whom is the officer commanding the guard, think, if Capt. Shortland had given such an order that they must have heard it, which they did not. In addition to this, Capt. Shortland denies the fact; and from the situation in which he appears to have been placed at the time, even according to the American witnesses, in front of the soldiers, it may appear somewhat improbable that he should have given such an order.

But, however, it may remain a matter of doubt whether the firing first began in the square by order, or was a spontaneous act of the soldiers themselves, it seemed clear that it was continued and renewed both there and elsewhere without orders; and that on the platforms, and in several places about the prison, it was certainly commenced without any authority.

The fact of an order having been given at first, provided the firing was under the existing circumstances, justifiable, does not appear very material in any other point of view than as shewing a want of self-possession and discipline in the troops, if they should have fired without orders.

With regard to the above most important consideration, of whether the firing was justifiable or not, we are of opinion, under all the circumstances of the case, from the apprehension which the soldiers might fairly entertain, owing to the numbers and conduct of the prisoners, that this firing to a certain extent was justifiable in a military point of view, in order to intimidate the prisoners, and compel them thereby to desist from all acts of violence, and to retire as they were ordered, from a situation in which the responsibility of the agents, and the military, could not permit them with safety to remain.

From the fact of the crowd being so close, and the firing at first being attended with very little injury, it appears probable that a large proportion of the muskets were, as stated by one or two of the witnesses, levelled over the heads of the prisoners; a circumstance in some respects to be lamented, as it induced them to cry out "blank cartridges," and merely irritated and encouraged them to renew their insults to the soldiery, which produced a repetition of the firing in a manner much more destructive.

The firing in the square having continued for some time, by which several of the prisoners sustained injuries, the greater part of them appear to have been running back with the utmost precipitation and confusion to their respective prisons, and the cause for further firing seems at this period to have ceased. It appears accordingly that Capt. Shortland was in the market square exerting himself and giving orders to that effect, and that Lieut. Fortye had succeeded in stopping the fire of his part of the guard.

Under these circumstances it is very difficult to find any justification for the further continuance and renewal of the firing which certainly took place both in the prison yards and elsewhere: though we have some evidence of subsequent provocation given to the military, and resistance to the turnkeys in shutting the prisons, and of stones being thrown out from within the prison doors.

The subsequent firing rather appears to have arisen from the state of individual irritation and exasperation on the part of the soldiers who followed the prisoners into their yards, and from the absence of nearly all the officers who might have restrained it; as well as

from the great difficulty of putting an end to a firing when once commenced under such circumstances. Captain Shortland was from this time busily occupied with the turnkeys in the square, receiving and taking care of the wounded. Ensign White remained with his guard at the breach, and Lieuts. Avellyne and Foyte, the only other subalterns known to have been present, continued in the square with the main bodies of the respective guards.

The time of the day, which was the officers' dinner hour, will in some measure extricate us from the prison whose presence was not indispensable there. And this circumstance which has been urged as an argument to prove the intention of the prisoners to take this opportunity to escape; tended to increase the confusion, and to prevent those great exertions being made which might perhaps have obviated a portion at least of the mischief which ensued.

At the same time that the firing was going on in the square, a cross fire was also kept up from several of the platforms on the walls round the prison where the centries stand, by straggling parties of soldiers who ran up there for that purpose. As far as this fire was directed to disperse the men assembled round the breach, for which purpose it was most effectual, it seems to stand upon the same ground as that in the first instance in the square. But that part which it is positively sworn was directed against straggling parties of prisoners running about the yards and endeavoring to enter in the few doors which the turnkeys, according to their usual practice, had left open, does seem as stated, to have been wholly without object or excuse; and to have been a wanton attack upon the lives of defenceless, and at that time unoffending individuals.

In the same, or even more severe terms, we must remark upon what was proved as to firing into the door ways of the prisons, more particularly into that of No. 3 prison, at a time when the men were in crowds at the entrance. From the position of the prison and of the door, and from the marks of the balls that were pointed out to us, as well as from the evidence, it was clear this firing must have proceeded from soldiers a very few feet from the door way; and altogether it was certainly sworn that the prisoners were at the time of part of the firing at least, continuing to insult and occasionally to throw stones at the soldiers, and that they were standing in the way of, and impeding the turnkey, who was there for the purpose of closing the door, yet still there was nothing stated which could in our view at all justify such excessively harsh and severe treatment of helpless and unarmed prisoners, when all idea of escape was at an end.

Under these impressions we used every endeavor to ascertain if there was the least prospect of indentifying any of the soldiers who had been guilty of the particular outrages here alluded to, or tracing any particular death at that time to the firing of any particular individual, but without success; and all hopes of bringing the offenders to punishment should seem to be at an end.

In conclusion, we, the undersigned, have only to add, that whilst we lament, as we do most deeply, the unfortunate transaction which has been the subject of this inquiry, we find ourselves totally unable to suggest any steps to be taken as to those parts of it which seem most to call for redress and punishment.

(Signed) CHAS. KING,
FRAS. SEYMOUR LARPENT.

PLYMOUTH, April 26th, 1815.

SIR—In pursuance of instructions received from Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, I have now the honor to transmit to you the report prepared by Mr. Larpent and myself on behalf of our respective governments, in relation to the unfortunate transaction at Dartmoor Prison of war, on the 6th of the present month. Considering it of much importance that the report, whatever it might be, should go forth under our joint signatures, I have foreborne to press some of the points which it involves, as far as otherwise I might have done, and it therefore may not be improper in this letter to enter into some little explanation of such parts of the report. Although it does appear that a part of the prisoners were on that evening in such a state, and under such circumstances, as to have justified, in the view which the commander of the depot could not but take of, the intervention of the military force, and even in a strict sense, the first use of fire arms, yet I cannot but express it as my settled opinion, that by conduct a little more temporising, this dreadful alternative of firing upon unarmed prisoners might have been avoided. Yet as this opinion has been the result of sub-