

...the face of the country? The sovereigns declared that they only made their measures believe their words, since at the present moment, when the war is about to be finished, it is only about to commence. The present position of France is so much the more afflicting, as were war openly declared (which it is not) it is utterly impossible that she can suffer in a greater degree all its evils, and all its horrors. Every where, wherever the armies are (excepting the English) pillage, fire, rape, and murder, have been carried to their fullest extent; avarice and vengeance have left nothing for the officers and soldiers to desire.—To speak with freedom they exceed even the atrocities of which the French armies have been too often justly accused. The measures, however, alluded to in your Note, can have no other result, than to extend the limits of this devastation.—The armies spread themselves in our provinces, and all the horrors which we have depicted follow in their train.—Such are the sentiments of the King's Ministers on a new Decree, and their answer to the appeal which has been made to them.

They have the honor to subscribe themselves with the highest consideration.

**"TALLEYRAND,
"FOUCHE."**

New-York, Oct. 25.

By the ship United States. Captain Desobrecko, from Havre de Grace, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received Paris papers to the 5th of September.

The following are the passengers in this ship:—Count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, Madame Fossard, Edmund Le Grass and servant. Mr. and Madame Saran, Rev. Mr. Pennevre and son, Mr. and Madame Michavrot and daughter, Madame Fretagot and son, Messrs. Ryckman, Wilkes, St. John, Surville, Arnet, Krucker, Du Comma and Simonne.

A Paris Paper of the 4th of September merely observes, "It is reported that Lord Stewart has brought the ratification of the Treaty of Peace, by the Prince Regent."

Gen. Turcan has surrendered himself to the French government.

The ex-Marshal Moncey, had surrendered himself as a prisoner at Labbaye.

Marsal Ney, says the Paris Journal of the 4th ult. is to be tried by Marshals Jordan, Angerem, Massena, and Generals Maison, Vilatte and Claparede.

Many letters from the South of France say, that Gen. Clausel has been arrested at Thoulouse.

New-York, Oct. 25.

A gentleman recently returned from the northward informs the editors of the New-York Gazette, that a party has been sent from England to survey the Canadian Lakes, consisting of two Captains of the British navy, viz.—O'Conner and Owen; three Secretaries, several Lieutenants, Mipshipmen, Boatswains, &c. and were on board the frigate Wolfe a few days since on Lake Ontario, bound up, with their surveying instruments, &c.

Gen. Murray (a Wellington General) is to have 10,000 men under his orders, to be sent from England, in addition to those already in Canada. This is stated as a fact by the British officers in Canada, and several parts of the above detachments had already embarked for Quebec, and are now probably on their passage.

Seven thousand Scotch families were expected, the Crown lands having been given them. Several families had already arrived at Montreal from Scotland.

The British are about to build a strong fortification on the Isle of Noix, at the lower end of Lake Champlain; and have engaged several sloops to convey stone; as soon as the Lake opens in the spring.

New-York, Oct. 25.

Copy of a letter from the Governor of Kentucky to Capt. S. C. Reid, of the privateer General Armstrong, dated

Frankfort, (Ky.) May 8, 1815.

SIR—The return of peace, to our country, upon honorable terms, with a national character, exalted in an eminent degree, affords us leisure to review the various conflicts in which that character has been developed.

On the ocean where we had most to dread we have found a rich harvest of glory; and the American tars have secured to themselves the admiration of the world. To the officers and crews of our public vessels, much is due; and the nation through its public functionaries, and in other forms, has fully demonstrated its gratitude. We are not less indebted to the officers and crews of our private armed vessels—instances of talents, skill, discipline, and of a determined unconquerable bravery have been manifested by our privateersmen; when their situations might have presented to ordinary minds sufficient inducement for avoiding the contest, nothing but a generous & noble patriotism could have led to such deeds; I have no reason to be-

lieve that the nation at large is not fully impressed with the gratitude due to this class of our heroes. But I have regretted that there has been so few demonstrations of that sentiment; you will, therefore, although a stranger to you, permit me for myself, individually, and on behalf of the state over which I have the honor to preside, to assure you that the conduct of yourself, and of your officers and crew in the defence of the General Armstrong, in the port of Fayal, merits the first applause of the nation, and is duly appreciated by our citizens.

No one officer during the war has placed the American character in so proud a view.

The business of the attack in a neutral port, the overwhelming force of the assailants, the small prospect of success to yourself and crew, and the unparalleled disparity of loss, demonstrated a combination of talents, skill and heroism, seldom equalled, and never surpassed.

I trust our government will lose no time in demanding a fair remuneration of the vessel and her apparel, &c. and that it will be prosecuted with effect.

May you, your officers and crew, long live to enjoy the laurels you so nobly won.

I have the honor to be with high consideration of respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ISAAC SHELBY.

Capt. Saml. C. Reid, late commander of the U.S. privateer General Armstrong.

THE ANSWER.

New-York, Oct. 12 1815.

To his excellency Isaac Shelby, Gov. of the state of Kentucky.

DEAR SIR—Your highly esteemed favor of the 8th of May last, was handed me soon after my arrival at this port, and should have been acknowledged long ere this, had not the intervention of severe indisposition made it impracticable. However, I now improve the earliest moments of convalescence, to offer to your excellency, as well as the state over which you preside, my most sincere and unfeigned thanks for the high compliments you have been pleased to express in my favor, concerning the affair of the General Armstrong at Fayal.

Believe me, sir, nothing could be more pleasing, or give me greater satisfaction, than the acknowledged high approbation of my conduct, by so brave and patriotic a state (and its able and honorable commander) as the state of Kentucky.

Observing that there are parts of your excellency's letter, that relate to government and the navy, as well as to the officers and crew of the General Armstrong; (particularly the latter,) I have taken the liberty to publish it for their perusal; hoping at the same time, it may fully meet your excellency's approbation.

With great consideration and respect, I have the honor to remain, dear sir,

Your excellency's very obedient humble servant,
SAMUEL C. REID.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.

By the British schooner Mary Ann, Capt. Barton, arrived at this port yesterday, in eight days from Nassau, we received a file of the Bahama Royal Gazette to the 17th inst. inclusive.

By an extract of a letter from Carthage, so late as the 16th Sept. that important place had not surrendered to Morillo's army—indeed it had not been attacked. Martial law had been proclaimed, and every inhabitant of the city, foreigners as well as natives, were determined to resist to the last extremity in defence of the place, their liberties and their families. There are not a few enterprising brave Americans in that country—these will imitate the defenders of New-Orleans, and set examples for their adopted fellow citizens.

NASSAU, OCT. 4.

Extract of a letter from Carthage, dated 6th and 16th ult.

"It is inconceivable the enthusiasm with which not only our government is inspired, but also the mass of the people.

"The foreigners have resolved to resist rather than abandon the cause. Be assured that we will defend ourselves to the last—there cannot be a greater proof of the good dispositions adopted here, than my not sending my amiable wife to your Island, which it was in my power to have done.

"This afternoon at 4 o'clock, martial law was proclaimed: the enthusiasm has become universal; courriers have been despatched to all our important posts, with proclamations, and with arms, &c.

"The two brothers, Colonels Montillas, who started for the interior on a very important mission, have been recalled to the capital.

"I again repeat, the enthusiasm is so unbounded, that were Gen. Bolivar to present himself he would be received with open arms, as well as all those who lately left us. All now feel that they are brothers, combating in the same just cause, and that united we stand, divided we fall."

"Every individual who was in confinement, on account of the former civil dissensions, is now set at liberty.

THE ARMSTRONG PRIVATEER

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"Two native merchants have this day arrived from Mompoz; they report that the enemy attacked Brig. Gen. Palacos, who completely defeated them. Those merchants gave a donation to that army, 40,000 dollars.

"The utmost activity prevails in completing the fortifications of the Popa, which is to have a garrison of 8000 men.

"All the horses, cattle, &c. are daily entering the place from every part of the province.

There are no duties or custom house charges to be paid, in future, on the importation of provisions, rum and other liquors, coffee, sugar, &c. Fast sailing vessels can easily elude a Spanish blockade. Our state vessels, gunboats and launches, will be stationed opposite to Santo Domingo, to protect and facilitate the entry of foreign vessels. While we have provisions to exist on, never shall we capitulate on any terms, and when reduced to the last extremity, every precaution has been taken to blow up the place."

ANOTHER CREEK WAR.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) Oct. 31.

It is confidently expected that another war with the Creek Indians will shortly commence. It is reduced to a certainty, that they have embodied, with a determination to oppose the running of the boundary line agreeable to their treaty; and troops are ordered out to meet them. On Saturday last, Governor M'Ninn received orders from Major General Gaines to call out one thousand of the militia of this state as a component part of the force intended for the Creek nation.—A draft of two thousand of the Georgia militia, for the same purpose has, we understand, already taken place.—In addition to which, it is understood, two thousand United States' troops will be employed on the same service—a part of whom have already marched. The whole will be under the command of General Gaines.

We most sincerely hope, those misguided beings will see their error before it be too late; before the blow be struck which must inevitably prove the destruction of a great portion of their nation, if not their total annihilation. But if we must again go to war with them, let us make a last, a finishing stroke. As a nation left to themselves, we could sympathize for their situation, and leave them in the free and independent enjoyment of every privilege bottomed upon right and justice. But when they become the instrument of British villainy, we lose that sympathy, and would measure out that justice only which their baseness and perfidy can claim. If therefore, they oppose the prosecution of those measures necessary to the fulfillment of the solemn treaty which they have made, let them be punished—and let that punishment be commensurate with the enormity of their baseness.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Nashville, Oct. 29, 1815.

SIR—By a letter received from Major General Gaines, dated "Head Quarters, Eastern Section, Division of the South, 14th October, 1815," I am directed to cause one thousand militia of the state of Tennessee to be raised, organized, and held in readiness to rendezvous at South West Point, when ordered.

You will cause the commanders of the first and second divisions of the militia of this state, each to furnish five hundred men—to be armed with good rifles, and otherwise completely equipped, to serve a six month's tour of duty—although it is stated by General Gaines, that he feels fully persuaded the objects of the campaign will be accomplished in a much shorter period.

You will order that the troops be organized into companies, each to be commanded by one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, one ensign, one drummer, one fifer, six sergeants, five corporals, and ninety privates. The whole to compose one regiment.

You will detail the field officers of this regiment, by taking the commandant and first major from the second division, and the lieutenant colonel and second major from the first division.—Due regard must also be paid to the militia laws, in calling the captains and subaltern officers into service, in order that the oldest, who have not performed duty, shall be selected.

It must be distinctly understood, that each captain will, without delay, return a complete muster roll, noting the number of arms and accoutrements, to the end that muskets may be provided for all delinquents. Those returns must be forwarded to each major general of division, with the least possible delay, and by them transmitted in like manner to the adjutant general's office at this place.

I have it in command, to state, this regiment is to form a component part of an army designed to check the hostile views of the Creek Indians, in opposing the establishment of the boundary line called for in the late treaty.

The United States' quarter masters and contractors will furnish supplies in their respective departments.

Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH M'NINN.

Col. ANDREW HYNES,
Adj. Gen. Ten. Militia.

St. STEPHENS, Oct. 6, 1815.

In order to allay public anxiety which has been for some time on the tip-toe relative to the result of the talk lately held with the Creek Indians, at Fort Jackson, we have taken considerable pains to get the most authentic information on the subject. By gentlemen of undoubted veracity, immediately through the nation, and who arrived here last evening, we learn that the conference has certainly broken up, without effecting its object. That the Big Warrior and his party (who lately fought with the United States) together with the several tribes who had been at war against us have determined to oppose, to the extent of their means, the running of the line. The Big Warrior stated, that in either case, entire destruction to their nation was inevitable—that if they suffered the line to be run, their country would be too limited to subsist by hunting, that they had as well die by the sword as with famine—that his party had been promised pay as regular soldiers in the service of the United States—that their pay was now denied—and that they felt it a right, in consequence, to hold possession of their lands. The Indians were moving off from the road, and shewed evident signs of dissatisfaction, though no hostilities or depredations have been committed. It is understood that the 4th Regiment U. S. infantry complete, are on their march from (Geo.) to Fort Jackson, and that a draft from the militia had taken place, for the purpose of immediately penetrating into the nation. It is not presumed that hostilities will commence on the part of the Indians, until an attempt is made to run the line, which they intend to oppose, and that it is not their wish to go to war with us further than they conceive justice to themselves may require. We view it a matter of peculiar regret that these ill-fated beings in human shape, should be so perversely blind to their own interest, and to the evident dictates of justice, as to oppose the execution of a measure which they themselves had previously sanctioned by a solemn treaty. It will inevitably draw upon themselves a war of extermination and entire annihilation.

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| Arrow Root, | Caryophyll. Acid, |
| Aloes, | seed, Almonds, |
| Antimony, | Juniper, Ginnabar, |
| Aqua Fortis, | Cloves, Peppermint, |
| Quicksilver, | Spike, Oregano, |
| Juniper Berries, | Succini rect. Com. |
| Borax, | Sassafras, Vitriol. |
| Barbadoes Tar, | Opium, |
| Benzoin Flor, | Gss Cepia |
| Campbor, | Phosphorus, |
| Cantharides, | Pix Burgundy, |
| Caster Oil, | Precipitate, (red and |
| Lunar Caustic, | white) |
| Cera Alb. | Sarsaparilla |
| Calomel, | Colubne, |
| Coccollella, | Ilicii, |
| Coculus Indicus, | Valerian. |
| Cort peruv. flav it rub | Gentian, |
| Crem Tartar | Heilbore, |
| Crocus, | Scilla, |
| Carros Sublim, | Ictis, |
| Gum Elastic | S-neca |
| Flos Sulphur, | Succ Saturn, |
| Benzoin Chamomile | Sag, |
| Eng &c. | Sung Draconis, |
| Gums Assafoet Am- | Sapo Castil, |
| moniac, | Sperm-ceti, |
| Gum Arabic, | Sponge, |
| Benzoin, | Saffron, |
| Copal, | Fly Stone, |
| Guaiacum | Salt of Worwood, |
| Opium Tragacanth | Salts Hartshorne vol |
| Scammony | Glauber, |
| Galbanum | Sul Prunella |
| Shell Lac | Rochel's, |
| Semgal, | Epsom, |
| Glass of Antimony, | Matis, |
| Isinglass, | Tarter, |
| Ipecacuanha, | Li ion, &c. |
| Jalap, | Spirits of Turpentine, |
| Lac Sulph, | Hartshorne, |
| Lapis Calimir, | Sul Ammoniac, |
| Liquorice, | Nitri Dric |
| Laudanum, | Vitriol Dule, |
| Magnesia, | Vini Rect, |
| Manna, | Lavender, |
| Calomel | Tamarinds, |
| Musk, | Tapioca, |
| Mace, | Tartar Emetic |
| Nux Vomica, | Trusses |
| Nipple Glasses, | Uva Ursi |
| Verdigrease | Vitrum Antim |
| White, blue and Ro- | Venice Turpentine, |
| man Vitriol | |
- Also, an excellent assortment of such PATENT MEDICINES as are approved of and sanctioned by the faculty, viz.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Anderson's Pills | Turlington's Balsam |
| Hooper's Pills | Oil of Wormseed |
| Lee's Pills | Balsam Oil |
| Balsam of Honey | Balsam de Matha |
| Bateman's Drops | Emon Acid |
| British Oil | C. phalic Snuff |
| Worm Tea | Elix Proprietatis |
| Opodeldoc | Elix Peregoric |
| Godfrey's Cordial | Essence Peppermint |
| Stoughton's Bitters | |
- PAINTS.
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Red Lead | Ivory Black |
| White Lead dry and | Litharge |
| ground in oil | Patent Green |
| Spanish Brown | Prussian Blue &c. |
| Yellow Ochre | |
- DYE STUFFS.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Genuine Spanish An- | ents in cases |
| natto | Lacrets |
| Curcuma | Trocan Bullet For- |
| Red Sanders &c. | cases |
| | Cases of Teeth Draw- |
| | ers. |
- SHOP FURNITURE.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Species | Vials by the gross |
| Salt Mouths and Tinc- | Window Glass 3 by |
| tures from 4 oz. to | 10 and 10 by 12 |
| 6 quarts | |
- T. MOORE PARKE.
Mountsterling, Nov. 11

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| Calomel, | Colubne, |
| Coccollella, | Ilicii, |
| Coculus Indicus, | Valerian. |
| Cort peruv. flav it rub | Gentian, |
| Crem Tartar | Heilbore, |
| Crocus, | Scilla, |
| Carros Sublim, | Ictis, |
| Gum Elastic | S-neca |
| Flos Sulphur, | Succ Saturn, |
| Benzoin Chamomile | Sag, |
| Eng &c. | Sung Draconis, |
| Gums Assafoet Am- | Sapo Castil, |
| moniac, | Sperm-ceti, |
| Gum Arabic, | Sponge, |
| Benzoin, | Saffron, |
| Copal, | Fly Stone, |
| Guaiacum | Salt of Worwood, |
| Opium Tragacanth | Salts Hartshorne vol |
| Scammony | Glauber, |
| Galbanum | Sul Prunella |
| Shell Lac | Rochel's, |
| Semgal, | Epsom, |
| Glass of Antimony, | Matis, |
| Isinglass, | Tarter, |
| Ipecacuanha, | Li ion, &c. |
| Jalap, | Spirits of Turpentine, |
| Lac Sulph, | Hartshorne, |
| Lapis Calimir, | Sul Ammoniac, |
| Liquorice, | Nitri Dric |
| Laudanum, | Vitriol Dule, |
| Magnesia, | Vini Rect, |
| Manna, | Lavender, |
| Calomel | Tamarinds, |
| Musk, | Tapioca, |
| Mace, | Tartar Emetic |
| Nux Vomica, | Trusses |
| Nipple Glasses, | Uva Ursi |
| Verdigrease | Vitrum Antim |
| White, blue and Ro- | Venice Turpentine, |
| man Vitriol | |
- Also, an excellent assortment of such PATENT MEDICINES as are approved of and sanctioned by the faculty, viz.
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| Anderson's Pills | Turlington's Balsam |
| Hooper's Pills | Oil of Wormseed |
| Lee's Pills | Balsam Oil |
| Balsam of Honey | Balsam de Matha |
| Bateman's Drops | Emon Acid |
| British Oil | C. phalic Snuff |
| Worm Tea | Elix Proprietatis |
| Opodeldoc | Elix Peregoric |
| Godfrey's Cordial | Essence Peppermint |
| Stoughton's Bitters | |
- PAINTS.
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Red Lead | Ivory Black |
| White Lead dry and | Litharge |
| ground in oil | Patent Green |
| Spanish Brown | Prussian Blue &c. |
| Yellow Ochre | |
- DYE STUFFS.
- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| Genuine Spanish An- | ents in cases |
| natto | Lacrets |
| Curcuma | Trocan Bullet For- |
| Red Sanders &c. | cases |
| | Cases of Teeth Draw- |
| | ers. |
- SHOP FURNITURE.
- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Species | Vials by the gross |
| Salt Mouths and Tinc- | Window Glass 3 by |
| tures from 4 oz. to | 10 and 10 by 12 |
| 6 quarts | |
- T. MOORE PARKE.
Mountsterling, Nov. 11