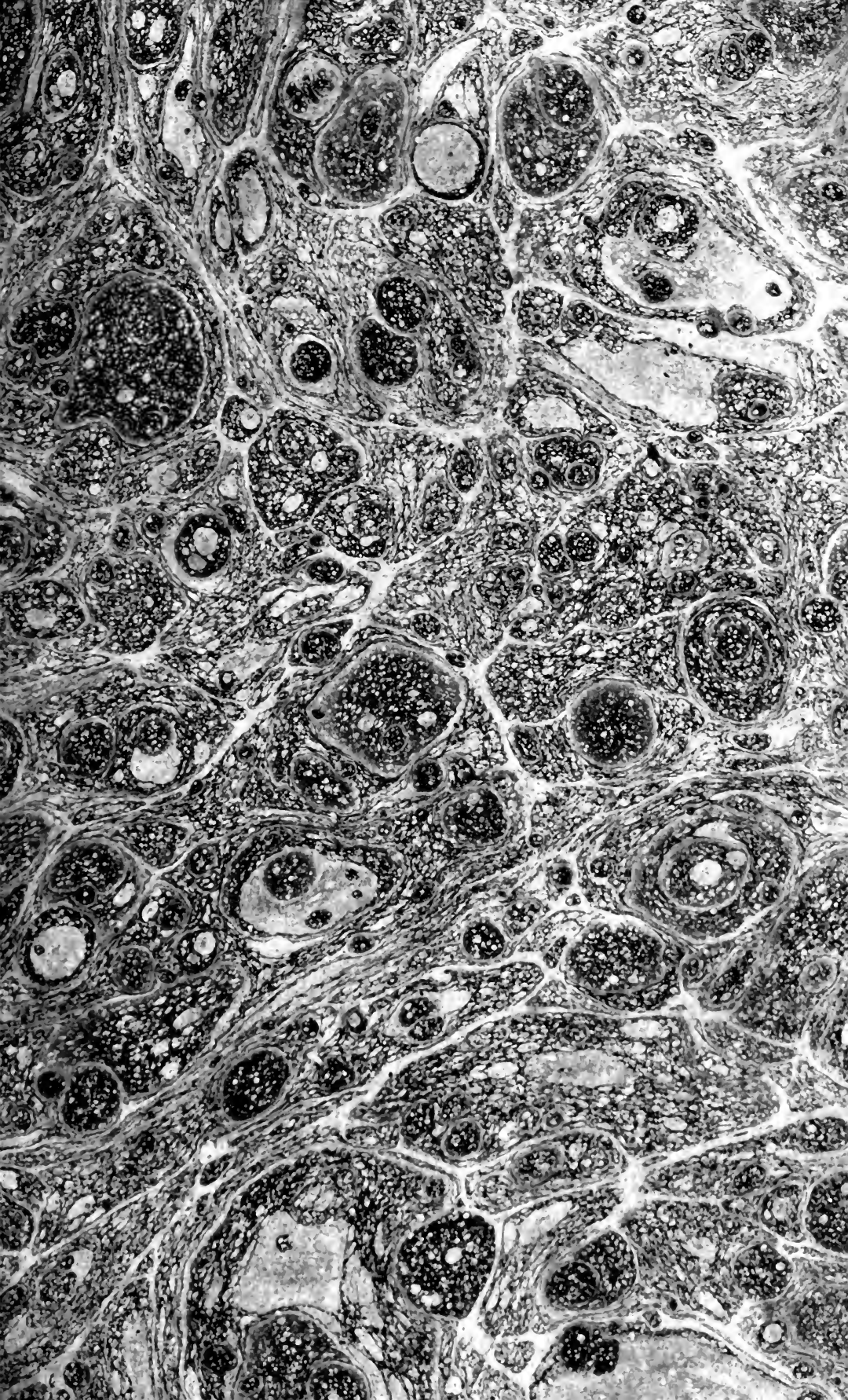
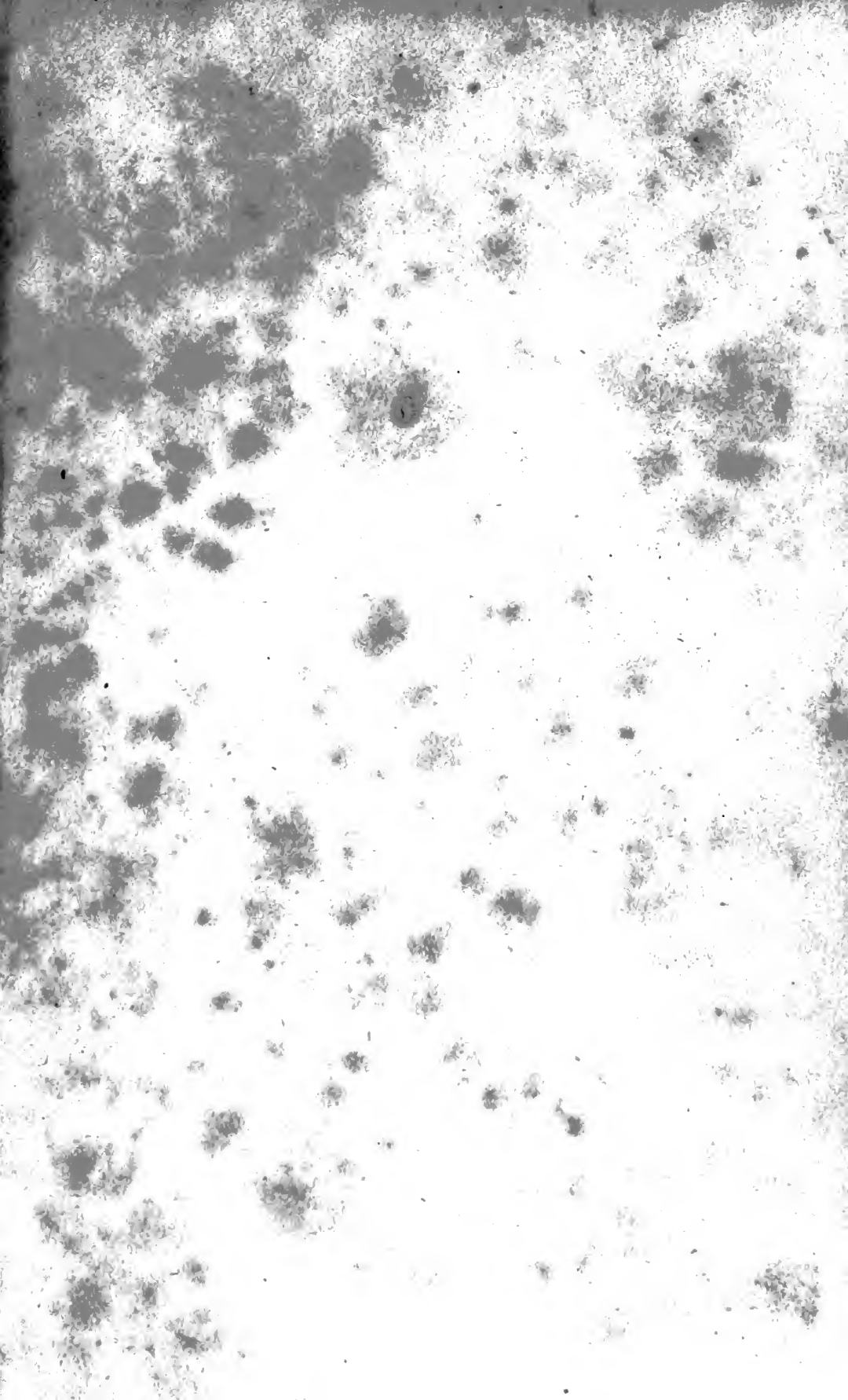




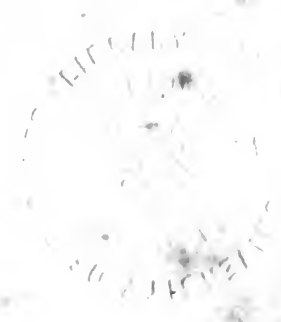


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NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 1 OF VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1815

[WHOLE NO. 183.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann.

The publication of this number, for want of paper, was delayed until the Friday after its date. Nothing but a spirit of prophecy could have foretold the misfortune; and money could not repair it—we were forced to bear it as well as we could. It is probably the last time that we shall be so circumstanced. It has deranged our affairs not a little.

Retrospect and Remarks.

The last six months is the proudest period in the history of the republic. The review presents us with a galaxy of glorious war deeds, terminating in an honorable peace, happily signed in the very arms of victory; a period without blot or blemish, save in the ill-timed meeting at *Hartford*: which, though it was disreputable to our country, reflected no credit on the enemy. What its *ulterior* object was, we are not assured of—though it appears to have been to have made a “separate peace.” But the project of the jacobins was looked into contempt by the people.

Success has crowned our arms in a wonderful manner. The eagle-banner, sustained by the hand of God, through hosts of heroes, triumphantly waved over *Champlain*, at *Plattsburg*, at *Baltimore*, at *Mobile*, and *New-Orleans*; and some signal victories were gained at sea—so that the war was finished in a blaze of glory, as though the Great Arbitrator of all things had decreed that the wisdom and fortitude of our government, and the desperately daring courage, invincible patience and ingenious qualities of our people, should be tried in a short contest, to secure future peace and establish our mild and benevolent institutions. Hail, holy freedom!—What though traitors within, and barbarians without, assailed thy banner,—they have retired before the nervous arm of thy sons, and left thy stars unsullied!

We had shewn to all the world our love of peace, and astonished all people with our forbearance. We have alike astonished it by a single-handed contest with a nation that has aspired to govern it, and demonstrated to mankind a capacity to acquire a skill in arms to conquer “the conquerors of the conquerors of all,” as Wellington’s *invincibles* were modestly stiled, to play on our fears. And that, although in the degrading language of a Mr. *Quincy*, formerly a member of congress, we could hardly be “kicked into war,”—yet, having entered into the strife, materials sprung forth to accomplish deeds that would have graced the fairest pages of *Greek* or *Roman* history. Fresh from the plough, our gallant

people rushed to the sea-board to meet the invader, and beat and discomfit the best proved veterans of the old world, provided with all the needful requisites for the fight, and led on by the ablest and most experienced generals. The battles on the *Niagara* frontier, where the regulars under *Brown*, *Scott*, *Gaines* and others, earned immortal wreaths of glory, in contending foot to foot and *bayonet* to *bayonet* with the chosen troops of *England*—and at *Orleans*, where the militia under high-souled *Jackson* and his great co adjutors, repulsed, with carnage dreadful to think of, the same valiant foe—have convinced all that our people do not wish peace because they are afraid of war! No—no. Nor shall the sublime actions of *Macomb* be forgotten—and history delight to tell how that with 3000 men, the half of them militia, hastily collected, he beat the governor general of the British possessions in North America, at the head of 15,000 veterans, forming together the best appointed and most powerful army ever collected in the new world—an army that was to have penetrated to *Albany*, to erect the royal standard and hold up a rallying point for traitors! Whatever may be the share of our disgrace for the capture of *Washington*, that of our late enemy, at *Plattsburg*, sponges off the stain, and leaves other victories, and especially the magnificent affair at *Orleans*, as clear gain in the account of honor. It is true, that, as to treason and traitorous proceedings, we have had ten thousand times as much as *England* had to bear against; but our resistance of it and them, adds to the general virtue—like that of gold made pure in the furnace, defying all corrosion.

Our little navy had advantages that the army did not possess—it had *experience*; and, from the first onset, was victorious. On the element where it was supposed it would become an easy prey, “the star spangled banner” floated triumphant. Our list of naval worthies extends just as far as our people had the opportunity to distinguish themselves. *Hull* led the way, and *Blakeley*, by a duplicate of victory, closed the career: but it was the singular good fortune of *Perry* and *Maedonough* to beat, in desperate fight, and capture superior British fleets. Such is the renown of our navy, that no commander of an American ship will dare to avoid a contest with any other not greatly his superior—the *flag is nailed to the mast*. Humanity will strike it only to a fearful odds. Let this spirit be cherished by a reasonable in-

crease of the navy—*national glory is national strength*. Our tars, with venturous hand, have snatched the trident, and will never yield it to an equal foe—and, with like daring, our soldiers have demolished the reputation of the British, acquired by a hundred battles, that “*nothing could withstand their bayonet*.”—The empty boast was incurred by *Brown and Scott*, at *Erie and Chippewa*.

Nor have our private armed vessels less sustained the honor of their country. Though it was so that they who could have done the most in this species of warfare, thought it more *moral and religious* to trade with and aid and comfort the enemy than pursue it, yet the spirit of the navy was so equally infused into the breasts of all our sea-faring men, that they “bearded” the “lion in his den;” and now hold many of the ports of *Great Britain and Ireland* in *actual blockade*. They have captured at least *two thousand* British ships, and were just getting into the best way of managing them. By the mastery of their seamanship, they laughed at pursuit; or, like the eagle of the *Alleganias*, pounced on their game. The force, power and effect of the class of vessels generally used as privateers began to be universally acknowledged; and the government lately took up a plan (which, I believe, I first recommended) for annoying the enemy by them. We had done enough for glory on the sea; and it was time to have entered the contest in a way by which we could have done our enemy the most harm, to bring about peace, and *secure it*.

But no sooner had we acquired the skill and experience necessary to give the war its full force, than the sword was returned to its scabbard. It was “not drawn without cause nor sheathed without honor,” and we hail returned peace with unspeakable joy. It best suits the genius of our people and the spirit of our government. The former have no fit offices to fill, nor can the latter have ambition, except to gain the good opinion of those with whom they must shortly mix, *in common life*; unexpensioned, except by the purity of their own hearts. The war has cost us many valuable lives, and much money. The first is beyond estimation, and irretrievable; but the second, a matter of no consequence; for we can pay all our debts in a few years with ease. *The revenue accruing for the year ending 1st of March next will probably amount to forty millions*, for the extra duties on foreign goods will last so long; and it is probable they will be, with some proper exceptions, generally continued—at least they ought. The resources of our country are immense; and it only wanted a bold and steady hand to bring them forth. The people talk much about the taxes—the whole levied are not equal to half the amount of the *tythes* paid by the people of *England* to their fox-hunting, card-playing

and luxurious priests of the *established church*! Are we to growl and grumble at this; and not to esteem the countless blessings we enjoy—not calculating that the cause that made these slight impositions necessary. REDEEMED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES? It we had not resisted—it we had longer tamely borne the lusts and ambition of *England*; we should have been the victim of her despotism, and have become her slave. So much were we engulfed in our love of gain, so much were we sold by our *trading men to Britain* and her politics—that, like the poor bird, beguiled by a serpent, we should, though, perhaps, with much fluttering and flouncing, have entered, of ourselves, the deadly jaws, wide extended to receive the glorious prey. But, thanks be to God, *the charm was broken*—the *basilisk* was seen in his true colors, and the almost-captivated republic escaped, to “bruise the serpent’s head.” This victory—this rescue from perdition, was worth the war, and our heroes died not in vain.—*They sealed the SAFETY of their country by their glorious deeds*.

We are free to confess we have been frequently pained by the proceedings of the thirteenth congress—but as it is now dead, let it rest in peace! Its *dilly dally* proceedings, much love of *speaking* and timidity of *acting*, should serve as a beacon to future legislatures. In the late proceedings of the house of representatives, on a *military peace establishment*, we see that that body was determined, to the last, to let the *minority* govern. It has been the constant policy and unwearied endeavor of the opposition, to lessen the glory of the *army*; and they would cap the whole by cutting down the peace establishment so low as to make an employment in it too contemptible for the high-souled men that now have command; and give it to weak and imbecile hands. What—in the present state of the world, are we instantly to cast off all the benefits acquired at so great an expence of lives and treasure?—to trample under foot the experience of *men and things* obtained at such immense cost? Nine tenths of our reverses, and, perhaps, a third of the whole expenditure of the war, arose from a want of *knowledge* of those, or in those, whose business it was to conduct or take a part in its concerns. We were ignorant how to manage any of its various and important branches; and, with the best materials to form an army and most abundant means to subsist one in the world, every thing was wretchedly bungled, *Pike’s* affairs excepted, for he was a *soldier*. In process of time, we had other *soldiers*—and the establishments we now have to provide for the comfort of the troops and supply them with all things necessary—to fight our battles, or administer to the relief of the sick and wounded, and *preserve the health of the men*, I ven-

ture to say would *re-transact* all that was done in the war, with *half* the cost of life and money, expended. The navy, it seems, is to be increased—this is well; I am sincerely pleased with the idea. But, in point of real *utility*, what has the navy done compared with the army, taking out the *lake battles*? It has added to the strength of the nation by the glory of its deeds—so has the navy. *Perry's* victory on Erie, or *Macdonough's* on Champlain, would have availed us little, but for the after-operations of *Harrison* and *Macomb*; and, by our army on the Canada frontier, we kept three times our own force employed, which otherwise would have been let loose on our *own shores*—so *everywhere all places available*. And, as to gallant actions—those on the *Niagara*, at *Orleans*, &c. will bear a comparison with any at sea; and they were of incalculably more importance. Let honor be given where honor is due. Without adverting to those of great names and high renown, let us take our fellow-townsmen, the modest *Towson*, as a case in point. Has he not done things that "*Hull*, *Jones* or *Decatur*" could do no more than emulate? His guns were, frequently, "muzzle to muzzle" with those of the enemy, and his desperate band grappled with the foe, and killed them with the rammers of their own guns! Had a naval officer done this, the world would have run wild with his praise. I think there is no one that has more freely contributed to extol our naval heroes than myself. Every incident belonging to their fame, has been carefully collected and preserved—I have let nothing escape a record that might rebound to their honor; and would resist, with all the force in my power, "the first dawning of an attempt" to deteriorate from the reputation they have so fairly won;—but I would also be just to the gallant spirits of the army, who have earned equal laurels, and not suffer myself to be *played upon* by those who hate it, because it has beaten the "invincibles" of Wellington, and gloriously maintained the honor of the United States, in contests where those persons *wished* defeat and disaster.

I would, therefore, hope that the peace establishment may be sufficiently large to preserve the *experience* derived in the war, and that we may not, by a false economy, contribute to future waste and disgrace, ten times more grievous than the expence of supporting it. At all events, let the affairs of Europe be settled before the proposed reduction is made to 6,000 men.

However great the sufferings of the war, we have great countervailing advantages, such as the acquirement of knowledge, renown, internal wealth and strength, and security; of which we design to take a future opportunity to speak—*proud in the belief that America now stands in the first rank of nations*; a rank that, granted at present, by courtesy, to

her gallantry, she will command a little while hence, through her increased population and multiplied resources of wealth and power.

Finances of New-York.

Brief abstract of the comptroller's report.

The funds of the state are stated at	\$4,244,688 26
During the last year, the funds have been augmented by various items to	\$334,167 34
And also suffered a diminution of	87,722 85
Leaving an actual increase of	\$246,444 49
The annual revenue to be derived from these funds, the present year, is estimated at	\$317,745 82
To which is added estimated receipts on account of principal of debts due the state, arrears of interest, of taxes, and of quit-rents,	125,000
Making the total estimated receipts	\$442,745 82
The ordinary expences of the current year, are estimated at	472,905 72
Leaving a deficit to be provided for of	\$30,159 99
The receipts at the treasury during the last year amounted to	\$1,336,218 34
Appropriations during the same period, to	1,310,912 11
	\$25,306 23
The debts due from the state, exclusive of unliquidated demands, are stated at	\$1,803,685 00
The school fund amounts to	861,457 89
This fund has been augmented during the year 1814,	90,380 01
And diminished	50,987 05
Actual augmentation	\$39,392 95
The revenue to be derived from this fund the current year, is estimated at	\$37,539 88
The fund for the promotion of literature is stated at	\$18,260 81

Provincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Quebec, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1815.—This day, at one o'clock, his excellency the governor in chief came down in state to the legislative council, and being seated on the throne with usual solemnities, the gentleman usher of the black rod was sent down to the assembly; to command the attendance of that house; and the members being come up, the hon. speaker of the legislative council signified his excellency's pleasure that they should return to the usual place of their sittings, and choose a fit person to be their speaker, and present him to his excellency on Tuesday, the 24th, at 1 o'clock.

Tuesday, Dec. 24.—His excellency being seated on the throne, and the assembly with Mr. Papineau; their speaker elect, being in attendance below bar; the honorable the speaker of the legislative council expressed his excellency's allowance of the choice of the house of assembly; and then his excellency was pleased to deliver the following gracious speech: Gentlemen of the legislative council,

Gentlemen of the house of assembly.

I have availed myself of an early period after the close of the active operations of the war; to surround you to the discharge of your legislative duties: I meet you in the full assurance that the deliberations in the first session of the present provincial parliament will be distinguished by principles of patriotic loyalty, and by a disposition to cordiality, concordance and mutual good will.

I have to call your attention to the renewal of those states, formed for the welfare of the people and the permanent security of the province, which are about to expire; and I indulge a confident expectation that in all the measures which shall be adopted by you, his royal highness the prince regent will receive fresh proofs of the high sense you entertain of the excellent constitution which his majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon this country.

His majesty's subjects have to lament his continuance of indisposition, with which the king has so long been afflicted; and our affectionate attachment to his majesty prompts us at this moment the more deeply to deplore a fatality which excludes our venerable monarch from the general exultation of his subjects, and of his allies.

The re-establishment of ancient thrones in their just rights, the subversion of the tyranny which had oppressed them, and the return of tranquility and order, to a world long disturbed, are subjects of sincere congratulation, and demand our gratitude to that Omnipotent Hand which alone could have wrought the consummation.

Peace, which has blessed the nations of Europe, has not yet extended her influence to the counsils of America. The high pretensions, and implacable dispositions of the government of the United States has disappointed the desire of his royal highness the prince regent, for an honorable termination to a war, which has assumed a particularly vindictive character. Individuals have thus been exposed to horrors unparalleled in the latter history of civilized warfare; but it is alone to be attributed to the repeated outrages of the enemy; which from the magnanimity of his majesty, and the consequent forbearance of his troops remained long unavenged by an offended people.

The proud capital at Washington, has however, as a just retribution, experienced a similar fate to that inflicted by an American force on the seat of government in Upper Canada. The operations contemplated on the shores of Lake Champlain, were completely frustrated by the failure of our naval means in the very onset of the enterprize.

The reinforcement I have received from his majesty's government, have enabled me to diminish the pressure of the war on the inhabitants of the province; but on all occasions, when I have called for their services, the alacrity, and zeal, with which they have been rendered, sufficiently testify their faithful, loyal and patriotic adherence to his majesty.

Notwithstanding a state of war, prosperity dwells among you. After a long and severe campaign, the American army has been compelled to surrender the partial advantages it had gained in the upper province, and you have been secured from aggression.

Gentlemen of the house of assembly,
I shall direct to be laid before you a statement of the provincial revenue of the crown, and of the expenditure during the last year.

The demands of the public service continuing various and large, I look to your liberality for continued exertions to meet them—for a renewal of a productive revenue bill, not established in the last session, and of such of the provisions of the army bill act as it shall be deemed expedient to adopt for the future.

I recommend also to your attention, the improvement of the communications in the province.

Gentlemen of the legislative council,
Gentlemen of the house of assembly,

To you the community look for example, I therefore trust that in all your proceedings, you will manifest that liberal confidence in his majesty's government, and unanimity among yourselves, which

is so essential to the public service, and without which your exertions, and my own, alike must necessarily diminish in influence and effect.

War Events.

Copy of a letter from commodore Patterson to the secretary of the navy.

New-Orleans, 27th January, 1815.

SIR—The enemy having retreated, as I had the honor to inform you by my letter of the 20th instant, I have the pleasing duty only left of reporting to you, that during the late most eventful struggle for the preservation of this important portion of the United States, I have received from all the officers whom I have the honor to command, every aid and support which could possibly be rendered; they have been exposed to extraordinary hardships, both by day and night, in this inclement season of the year, performing the most arduous duties on shore, out of the line of their profession, independent of their ordinary duties; and all has been borne and executed with a cheerfulness and alacrity that reflects upon them the highest credit; and that the unwearied exertions of the small naval force on this station, from the first appearance of the enemy, has contributed, in a great degree, to his expulsion, is freely acknowledged by the gallant general commanding the land forces, and will be, I trust, by all who have witnessed their endeavors to effect the end, which has so happily and with so little loss been accomplished. It affords me great pleasure to have in all cases co-operated with the army to the entire satisfaction of their commander.

Captain Henley merits my acknowledgments for his unremitting attention to the execution of the various duties committed to him, particularly the superintendance of the erection of two batteries on the bayou Saint John, and one opposite this city.—His gallant conduct on the night of the 23d ultimo, as already detailed, (the fire from the Carolina proving, as I have since learned, truly destructive to the enemy, and producing disorder and confusion in their troops, giving to our army a manifest advantage) and for the able assistance I received from him when serving at the marine battery erected by me on the right bank of the river, where he remained till the departure of the enemy.

To lieutenant Lewis Alexis, commanding the naval arsenal at this place, I am greatly indebted for his indefatigable exertions to furnish the various munitions, &c. which were constantly required for the navy, army and militia, and which were furnished with a promptitude and correctness that reflects upon him and those under his immediate command, as named in the accompanying copy of a letter from him, the greatest credit—his services and merit entitle him to the notice of the department.

Great credit is also due to lieutenant Charles C. B. Thompson for his great exertions in fitting his ship for service, with a crew obtained by coercion from the streets of the city, composed of all nations, (English excepted) two-thirds of whom could not speak or understand English, for the spirited fire supported by his ship on the 28th ult. and his continued endeavors to annoy the enemy when they approached within the range of his guns, his prompt execution of my orders, particularly in landing the guns from his ship, transporting them to my battery, and his attention in supplying the battery with ammunition from his ship, in whose magazine it was deposited. To the accompanying letter from

him, I beg leave to refer for a detailed account of the merits of his officers, all of whom merit the encomiums passed on them.

Lieutenant Ohio Norris, acting lieutenant Crawley, Messrs. E. Watkins and J. Pelott, midshipmen, and William Livingston, master's mate, who were stationed at heavy cannon in general Jackson's lines, and named in the letter which accompanies this, have, by their gallant conduct, reflected upon the navy great credit, and merited my highest approbation.

Acting lieutenant Thomas S. Cunningham, commanding gun-vessel No. 65, stationed at fort Saint Philip, solicited and obtained the command of two 32 pounders, which are mounted in the most exposed situation at that fort, being outside the walls, which he manned with his crew and rendered great service to the officer commanding at that post, during the heavy bombardment by the enemy from the 8th to the 17th instant.

Mr. Thomas Shields, purser of the station, and doctor Robert Morrell, attached to the marine corps, (who volunteered his services in any way they could be useful) and who were sent by me with a flag of truce to the enemy on the 20th ult. supported with becoming dignity their stations, and commanded from the enemy that respect which was due to them and their mission, during their detention by the enemy, prolonged beyond what I could have possibly expected, and have merited, in a special manner, my approbation. Of those officers and Mr. Richard Dealey, sailing-master, whose gallant conduct during their subsequent successful expedition, (a detailed account of which you will here-with receive) reflects upon them the greatest credit, and merits the particular notice of the department.

Doctor Lewis Heerman, hospital surgeon, who, with my sanction, volunteered his services to aid the hospital-surgeon of the army in the various duties devolving upon him, from the number of our own sick, and the wounded of the enemy, is thereby, and from the uniform attention to his professional duties, entitled to my acknowledgments, as are all the officers of the medical department. For the particulars of his services, I refer you to the letter to him, which you will herewith receive.

Mr. John K. Smith, navy-agent, has, by his unre-mitted attention to his department, the promptitude with which he has furnished articles for both the navy and army, and procuring me the funds that were necessary during this period of alarm and confusion, enabled me to carry on my operations in conjunction with the army against the enemy, and contributed to that success with which the arms of the United States have been crowned and will receive my warmest thanks. His services rendered in camp will be seen by the enclosed copy of a letter from the commanding general of the 19th instant.

To major Carmick, commanding the marine corps on this station, I am indebted, for the promptness with which my requisitions on him have been complied with, and the strong desire he has always manifested to further, as far as was in his power, my views.

Mr. R. D. Shepherd, who very handsomely volunteered his services to me, and acted as my aid-de-camp, rendered me very essential assistance by the uniform promptitude with which he bore and executed my various orders, merits my warmest acknowledgments.

Mr. J. B. Nevitt, of Natchez, formerly a lieutenant in the navy, who left his home and proffered to me his services, has rendered me important assistance from his practical knowledge, and which I acknowledge with much pleasure.

My petty officers, seamen and marines, performed their duties to my entire satisfaction.

I beg leave, sir, to solicit a confirmation of their present rank for the different officers named herein and in the accompanying letters, acting by appointment, as also for acting lieutenants Spedden and M'Keever, and to recommend them all as meriting, in a special manner, the notice of the department.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant.

DANIEL T. PATTERSON.

The hon. secretary of the navy,
Washington City.

Lieut. C. C. B. Thompson to com. Patterson.

U. S. ship Louisiana, January 18th, 1815.

Sir—I have heretofore been too much occupied by the most urgent duty, to pay to the officers whom you have done me the honor to place under my orders, the tribute due to their uncommon merit. I now seize the first moment which could be spared for the performance of that delicate duty, to recommend to your notice and patronage those by whose ability and constant exertions I have been enabled, under the most inauspicious circumstances, to accomplish the various services confided to me since the appearance of the enemy in this country. I will not trespass on your attention by adverting to the quality of the ship under my command; but will state as a fact, necessary to be known in order to form a just estimate of my officers, that two-thirds of the crew were pressed, under a law of the state, a few days before the enemy landed. Under these discouraging circumstances, we went into action on the 28th ult. and it is to the talents and undeviating attention of acting lieut. Archibald S. Campbell, supported by the activity and vigilance of the officers whom I shall hereafter name, that such a result was produced as I have already had the honor to communicate.

To lieut. Campbell, sailing-master Gates, midshipman Daily, and acting midshipman Phillebert, I cannot express my gratitude for their constant attention to duty and the cheerfulness with which they performed the most arduous service both on board and on shore, in assisting to construct and serve batteries. My warm thanks are likewise due to Dr. Marshall, for his diligence and good arrangement.

Mr. John Quinn, volunteer from the merchant navy, and Mr. Crosby, acting boatswain, and Mr. Smith, acting gunner, have performed much service. The acting midshipmen on board this ship deserve warrants. Wilson R. Ennis, acting clerk, volunteered several times to serve in the advance battery, under Mr. Phillebert. I cannot forbear expressing a belief that the conduct of my officers and men, while serving under your eye, excited your warmest approbation.

Accept, if you please, sir, the assurance of my high respect and regard,

CHS. C. B. THOMPSON.

Com. Daniel T. Patterson.

Major-general Andrew Jackson to com. Patterson.

Head-quarters, 7th military district, left bank of the river,
19th January, 1815.

Sir—The enemy having at length been compelled to retreat to their shipping, I feel it a duty to express to you my high sense of the meritorious conduct of your officers and seamen stationed on this bank of the river. Lieut. Norris, who commanded a twenty-four pounder, and lieut. Crawley, who commanded a thirty-two pounder, displayed, during the several engagements, the utmost skill and courage. They receive my warmest thanks and have merited the gratitude of their country.

And J. F. Pelott, midshipman, and William Livingston, master's mate, who served at those batte-

ries, have equally entitled themselves, by their good conduct, to my and their country's thanks.

I must avail myself of this occasion to express my sense of the obligations you and capt. Henley have rendered me under, by the active and important services you have rendered me since the opening of the campaign. To your well directed exertions from the other side of the river must be ascribed, in a great degree, that embarrassment of the enemy, which led to his ignominious flight. It has afforded me the highest satisfaction, commodore, that there should have existed, during the whole of this interesting crisis, so perfect a harmony between the land and naval forces, in which sentiment I am sensible you fully participate.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. gen. commanding.

Com. Patterson.

Same to the same.

Head-quarters 7th military district,
19th January, 1815.

Commodore Patterson. Sir—In my communication of this day I omitted to mention the satisfaction with which I have observed the zeal and diligence with which Mr. J. K. Smith, the navy agent, has performed all the duties of cooperation, that were entrusted to him, and as far as came under my observation, the ability with which he has done the duties of his station.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servt.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. gen. commanding.

Same to Dr. Heerman.

Head-quarters 7th military district,
27th January, 1815.

Sir—The very able manner in which you superintended the general hospital during the necessary absence of Dr. Kerr at camp, demands a return of my acknowledgments and thanks. To have tendered your services at so momentous a crisis, for so important a duty, is proof of the honorable and patriotic motives which govern you, and these feelings, exercised as they have been, will enable you to participate with great satisfaction in the general joy at the happy deliverance of our country from its invaders. To every man, whose exertions were employed in bringing about this glorious event, even mitigating the evils necessarily to be encountered on the way to its accomplishment, the gratitude of his country is due. What you have so justly merited you will certainly receive.

I am, most respectfully, your ob't. servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. gen. commanding.

Dr. Heerman.

BATTLES OF PLATTSBURG AND CHAMPLAIN.

British officials.

The following is well calculated to make us laugh. Poor sir George!—We should have pitied the old man, if his vanity had not induced him to date his letter *falsely*. He no more wrote it at "Plattsburg, state of New York, on the 11th September," than I did. It was not until 9 o'clock in the night of that day, that his guns were withdrawn, &c. and, it is very likely that, while all was confusion and retreat, he sat himself down to write a despatch to his government! Why this foolish falsehood?—*John Bull* must indeed be a mere "cull" to swallow such trash.

According to sir George's account, the British fleet on Champlain, carried ninety guns—Macdonough, who personally inspected all but the gallees, rates them at ninety-five—his own at eighty-six, in the whole. They had 30 long 24 pounders, we 14;

they 7 do. 18's, we 12; they 16 do 12's, we 12, &c. being every way our superior, except in gallant hearts. He also underrates our force 3 guns—but in his account of naval matters, the knight is tolerably correct.

Capt. *Pring's* detail of the affair on the lake is lengthy and doleful—but like the British despatches, generally, it is not true. He complains terribly of the want of "gun locks." How long has it been since they became so great a desideratum? I am not informed of the fact, but I rather doubt if Macdonough had any. It is certain that the crews of the British vessels were picked chosen men, and greatly superior in number to ours, as were they also in guns. They had 1050 men, we 820; they 95 guns, we 86; they 84 killed and 110 wounded, we 52 killed and 58 wounded.

Sir George Prevost's account of his defeat before Plattsburg.

He therein refers to his returns of the loss sustained by the left division of the army in its advance on Plattsburg, which does not appear to have been published.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing-street, Nov. 29.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been received from lieutenant general sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state:

Head quarters, Plattsburg,

State of New-York, Sept. 11, 1814.

MY LORD—Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the Garonne, I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the river Richelieu to the St. Lawrence; and in forming them into a division, under the command of major-general de Rottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect his royal highness the prince regent's commands, which had been conveyed to me by your lordship in your dispatch of the third of June last. As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the river Chazy, at Champlain, a position I immediately seized, and occupied in force on the 3d inst. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the enemy.

On the morning of the 11th, our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Cumberland head with the main land steering for Plattsburg bay. I immediately ordered that part of the brigade under major-general Robinson, which had been brought forward, consisting of four light infantry companies, 3d battalion 27th and 76th regiments, and major general Powers' brigade, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 1st battalion 27th and 58th regiments to force the ford of the Saranac, and advance, provided with scaling ladders, to escalade the enemy's works on the heights—this force was placed under the command of maj. gen. Robinson. The batteries opened the fire the instant the ships engaged.

It is now, with deep concern, I inform your lordship, that, notwithstanding the intrepid valor with which captain Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were not long afterwards blasted, by a combination as it appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which na-

* It appears, however, by the libel of the *Confiance*, published by the marshal of New-York, that Macdonough found thirty-seven "gun-locks" on board that vessel—so that only two of her guns wanted them.

val warfare is peculiarly exposed. Scarcely had his majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the Confidence and Linnæ; and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked-for event depriving me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable, I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to the attack because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered no advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them.

On the 5th, it halted within eight miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstructions in the road, from the felling of trees, and the removal of bridges. The next day, the division moved up in Plattsburg, in two columns, on parallel roads; the right column led by major-general Power's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry, and a demi brigade, under major-general Robinson; the left by major-general Bunsen's brigade. The enemy's militia, supported by his regulars, attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburg. This rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the enemy at Dead creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gun boats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed, an inconvenience soon surmounted. Here I found the enemy in the occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south branch of the Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts and other field works, and block-houses armed with heavy ordnance, with their flotilla (the Saratoga, 26 guns; Surprise, 20 guns; Thunderer, 16 guns; Peble, 7 guns; 10 gun-boats, 14 guns) at anchor out of gun-shot from the shore, consisting of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop, and 10 gun-boats. I immediately communicated the circumstance to captain Downie, who had been recently appointed to command the vessels on Lake Champlain, consisting of a ship, a brig, 2 sloops, and 12 gun-boats, (the Confidence, 36 guns; Linnæ, 18 guns; Broke, 10 guns; Shannon, 10 guns; 12 gun-boats, 16 guns) and requested his co-operation; and in the mean time batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear.

I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage, with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent in the rear, in order that the troops may be sent to Chazy tomorrow, and on the following day to Champlain, where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the enemy propose making of the naval ascendancy they have acquired on Lake Champlain. I have the honor to transmit herewith returns of the loss sustained by the left division of the army in its advance to Plattsburg, and in forcing a passage across the river Saranac. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

Right honorable Earl Bathurst.

Admiralty office, November 26.

Copy of a letter from commodore sir J. L. Yeo, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the lakes of Canada to J. W. Croker, esq. dated on board his majesty's ship St. Lawrence, at Kingston, 24th September, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit, for the infor-

mation of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of a letter from captain Pring, late commander of his majesty's brig Linnæ. It appears to me, and I have good reason to believe, that captain Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state to meet the enemy. I am also of opinion, that there was not the least necessity for our squadron giving the enemy such decided advantage, by going into their bay to engage them; even had they been successful, it would not in the least have assisted the troops in storming the batteries; whereas, had our troops taken their batteries first, it would have obliged the enemy's squadron to quit the bay, and given ours a fair chance.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES LUCAS YEO.

Commodore and commander in chief.

CAPT. PRING'S DISPATCH.

U. S. ship Saratoga, Plattsburg bay, Lake Champlain,

September 12, 1814.

Sir—The painful task of making you acquainted with the circumstances attending the capture of his majesty's squadron, yesterday, by that of the Americans, under commodore Macdonough, it grieves me to state, becomes my duty to perform, from the ever-to-be-remembered loss of that worthy and gallant officer, captain Downie, who unfortunately fell early in the action.

In consequence of the early application of his excellency sir George Prevost for the co-operation of the naval force on this lake to attack that of the enemy, who were placed for the support of their works at Plattsburg, which it proposed should be stormed by the troops, at the same moment the naval action should commence in the bay, every possible exertion was used to accelerate the arrangement of the new ship, that the military movements might not be postponed at such an advanced season of the year, longer than was absolutely necessary. On the 3d inst. I was directed to proceed in command of the flotilla of gun-boats to protect the left flank of our army advancing towards Plattsburg; and on the following day after taking possession and pulling the militia of Isle la Motte, I caused a battery of three long eighteen pounder guns to be constructed for the support of our position abreast of Little Chazy, where the supplies for the army were ordered to be landed.

The fleet came up on the 8th inst. but for want of stores for 11th at daylight, we weighed, and at seven were in full view of the enemy's fleet, consisting of a ship, brig, schooner, and one sloop, moored in line, abreast of their encampment, with a division of five gun-boats on each flank; at 4 minutes past seven, after the equipment of the guns, could not move forward until the officers commanding vessels and the flotilla had received their final instructions as to the plan of attack, we made sail in order of battle. Capt. Downie had determined on laying his ship athwart-head of the enemy's fire-steam line, Mr. Ghee of the Chub to support me in the Linnæ, in engaging the brig to the right, and lieutenant Hacks of the Finch, with the flotilla of gun-boats, to attack the schooner and sloop on the left of the enemy's line.

At 8 the enemy's gun-boats and smaller vessels commenced a heavy and galling fire on our line; at 1 minute after 8, the Confidence having two anchors shot away from her larboard bow, and the wind backing, was obliged to anchor (though not in the situation proposed) within two cables length of her adversary; the Linnæ and Chub soon afterwards took their allotted stations, something short of that distance, when the crews on both sides cheered and commenced a spirited and close action; a short time however, deprived me of the valuable services of lieutenant Mr. Ghee, who, from having his cables, bowsprit and main-mast shot away, drifted within the enemy's line, and was obliged to surrender.

From the light air and smoothness of the water the fire on each side proved very destructive from the commencement of the engagement, and with the exception of that of the brig, that of the enemy appeared united against the Confidence. After two hours severe conflict with our opponent, she cut her cable, run down, and took shelter between the ship and schooner, which enabled us to direct our fire against the division of the enemy's gun-boats and ship, which had so long annoyed us during our close engagement with the brig, without any resistance on our part; at this time the fire of the enemy's ship slackened considerably, having several of her guns dismounted, when she cut her cable and wind-her larboard broad-side to bear on the Confidence, who, in vain, endeavored to effect the same operation; at 33 minutes after 10 I was much distressed to observe that the Confidence struck her colors. The whole attention of the enemy's force then became directed towards the Linnæ; the shattered and disabled state of the masts, sails rigging and yards, precluded the most distant hope of being able to effect an escape by cutting her cable; the result of doing so, must in a few minutes have been her drifting alongside the enemy's vessels close under our lee; but in the hope the flotilla of gun-boats, who had abandoned the object assigned them, would perceive our wants and come to our assistance, which would afford a reasonable prospect of being towed clear, I determined to resist the then destructive cannonading of the whole of the enemy's fleet, and at the same time dispatched lieutenant H. Drew to ascertain the state of the Confidence. At forty-five minutes after ten I was apprized of the loss she had sustained by the death of her brave commander (whose merit it would be presumption in me to extol) as well as the great slaughter which had taken place on board; and observing from the manoeuvres of the

boats that I could enjoy no farther expectations of relief, the situation of my gallant comrades who had so nobly fought, and were now fast falling by my side, demanded the surrender of his majesty's brig entrusted to my command, to prevent a useless waste of valuable lives, and at the request of the surviving officers and men, I gave the painful order for the colors to be struck.

Lieutenant Hicks, of the Frigate, had the mortification to strike on a reef of rocks, to the eastward of Crab Island, about the middle of the evening, which prevented his rendering that assistance to the squadron, that might, from an officer of such ability, have been expected.

The misfortune which this day befell us by capture, will, I trust, apologize for the lengthy detail which in justice to the sufferers, I have deemed necessary to give of the particulars which led to it; and when it is taken into consideration that the Confidence was sixteen days before on the stocks, with an organized crew, composed of a vast draft of men who had recently arrived from different ships at Quebec, many of whom only joined the squadron a few days before, and were totally unknown either to the officers or to each other, with the want of gun locks, as well as other necessary appointments not to be presented in this country, I trust you will be satisfied of the decided advantage of force, we possessed, exclusive of their great superiority in point of force, a comparative station in [the account of the British force has not been transmitted] of which I have the honor to annex. It now becomes the most pleasing part of my duty to notice to you the determined skill and bravery of the officers and men in this unequal contest; but it grieves me to state that the loss sustained in maintaining it has been so great—that of the enemy, I understand, amounts to something more than the same number.

The first style in which Captain Downie conducted the squadron into action and a most glorious fire, without returning a shot, until secured, reflects the greatest credit to his memory, for his judgment and coolness, as also our lieutenant M Gilce and Hicks for so strictly attending to his example and instructions; their own accounts of the capture of their respective vessels, as well as that of lieutenant Robinson, who succeeded to the command of the Confidence, will, I feel assured, do ample justice to the merits of the officers and men serving under their immediate command; but I cannot omit noticing the individual conduct of lieutenants Robertson, Creswick and Hornby, and Mr. Bryden, master; for their particular exertion in endeavoring to bring the Confidence's starboard side to bear on the enemy, after most of their guns were dismounted on the other.

It is impossible for me to express to you my admiration of the officers and crew serving under my personal orders; their coolness and steadiness, the effect of which was proved by their irresistible fire directed towards the brig opposed to us, claims my warmest acknowledgments, but more particularly for preserving the same so long after the whole strength of the enemy had been directed against the Lunet alone. My first lieutenant, Mr. Wm. Drew, whose merits I have before had the honor to report to you, behaved on this occasion in the most exemplary manner.

By the death of Mr. Paul, acting second lieutenant, the service has been deprived of a most valuable and brave officer; he fell early in the action. Great credit is due to Mr. Gilce, purser, for voluntarily serving his services on deck; to Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, for the skill he evinced in performing some amputations required at the moment, as well as his great attention to the wound-during the action, at the close of which the water was nearly a foot above the low deck; from the number of shot which struck her between wind and water. I have to regret the loss of the boatswain, Mr. Jackson, who was killed a few minutes before the action terminated. The assistance I received from Mr. Muckle, the gunner, and also from Mr. Clark, master's mate, Messrs. Towke and Sinclair, midshipmen, the latter of whom was wounded in the head, and Mr. Guy, my clerk, will, I hope, recommend them, as well as the whole of my gallant little crew to your notice. I have much satisfaction in making you acquainted with the humane treatment the wounded have received from commodore McDonough; they were immediately removed to his own hospital on Crab Island, and were furnished with every requisite. His generous and polite attention also, to myself, officers and men, will ever be gratefully remembered. I have, &c. DAN. PRING.

Copy of a letter from commodore Decatur to the secretary of the navy, dated

H. B. M. ship Endymion, at sea, January 18, 1815.

Sir—The painful duty of detailing to you the particular causes which preceded and led to the capture of the late United States' frigate President by a squadron of his Britannic majesty's ships, (as per margin) has devolved upon me. In my communication of the 14th, I made known to you my intention of proceeding to sea on that evening. Owing to some mistake of the pilots, the ship in going out grounded on the bar, where she continued to strike heavily for an hour and a half; although she had broken several of her rudder braces and had received such other material injury as to render her return into port desirable, I was unable to do so from the strong westerly

wind which was then blowing. It being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the bar before the tide fell; in this we succeeded by 10 o'clock, when we shaped our course along the shore of Long Island for 50 miles, and then steered S. E. by E. At 5 o'clock, three ships were discovered ahead; we immediately hauled up the ship and passed 2 miles to the northward of them. At day-light, we discovered four ships in chase, one on each quarter; and two astern, the leading ship of the enemy, a razee—she commenced a fire upon us, but without effect. At meridian, the wind became light and baffling; we had increased our distance from the razee, but the next ship astern, which was also a large ship, had gained and continued to gain upon us considerably; we immediately occupied all hands to lighten ship, by starting water, cutting away the anchors, throwing overboard provisions, cables, spare spars, boats, and every article that could be got at, keeping the sails wet from the royals down. At 3, we had the wind quite light; the enemy who had now been joined by a brig, had a strong breeze and were coming up with us rapidly. The Endymion (mounting 50 guns, 24 pounders on the main deck) had now approached us within gun-shot, and had commenced a fire with her bow guns, which we returned from our stern. At 5 o'clock, she had obtained a position on our starboard quarter, within half point blank shot, on which neither our stern nor quarter guns would bear; we were now steering E. by N. the wind N. W. I remained with her in this position for half an hour, in the hope that she would close with us on our broadside, in which case I had prepared my crew to board, but from his continuing to yaw his ship to maintain his position, it became evident that to close was not his intention. Every fire now cut some of our sails or rigging. To have continued our course under these circumstances, would have been placing it in his power to cripple us, without being subject to injury himself, and to have hauled up more to the northward to bring our stern guns to bear, would have exposed us to his raking fire. It was now dusk, when I determined to alter my course south, for the purpose of bringing the enemy abeam, and although their ships astern were drawing up fast, I felt satisfied I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat before they could come up, and was not without hopes, if the night proved dark, (of which there was every appearance) that I might still be enabled to effect my escape. Our opponent kept off at the same instant we did, and our fire commenced at the same time. We continued engaged steering south with steering sails set two hours and a half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her. Previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there

were intervals of minutes, when the ships were broadside and broadside, in which she did not fire a gun. At this period (half past 8 o'clock) although dark; the other ships of the squadron were in sight and almost within gun-shot. We were of course compelled to abandon her. In resuming our former course for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist—but such was his state, though we were thus exposed and within range of his guns for half an hour, that he did not avail himself of this favorable opportunity of raking us. We continued this course until 11 o'clock, when two fresh ships of the enemy (the Pomona and Tenedos) had come up.—The Pomona had opened her fire on the larboard bow, within musket shot; the other about two cables' length astern, taking a raking position on our quarter; and the rest (with the exception of the Endymion) within gun-shot. Thus situated, with about one fifth of my crew killed and wounded, my ship crippled, and a more than four-fold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender.

It is with emotions of pride I bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man. I had the honor to command on this occasion, and I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten a force equal to themselves, in the presence and almost under the guns of so vastly a superior force, when, too, it was almost self evident, that whatever their exertions might be, they must ultimately be captured, will be taken as evidence of what they would have performed, had the force opposed to them been in any degree equal.

It is with extreme pain I have to inform you that Lieut. Babbit, Hamilton and Howell fell in the action. They have left no officers of superior merit behind them.

If, sir, the issue of this affair had been fortunate, I should have felt it my duty to have recommended to your attention lieutenants Shubrick and Gallagher. They maintained throughout the day the reputation they had acquired in former actions.

Lieut. Twigg, of the marines, displayed great zeal, his men were well supplied and their fire incomparable, so long as the enemy continued within musket range.

Midshipman Randolph, who had charge of the fore-castle division, managed it to my entire satisfaction.

From Mr Robinson, who was serving as a volunteer, I received several aids, particularly after I was deprived of the services of the master, and severe loss I had sustained in my officers on the quarter-deck.

Of our loss in killed and wounded, I am unable at present to give you a correct statement; the attention of the surgeon being so entirely occupied with the wounded that he

was unable to make out a correct return when I left the President, nor shall I be able to make it until our arrival in port, we having parted company with the squadron yesterday. The enclosed list, with the exception I fear of its being short of the number, will be found correct.

For twenty-four hours after the action it was nearly calm, and the squadron were occupied in repairing the crippled ships. Such of the crew of the President as were not badly wounded, were put on board the different ships; myself and a part of my crew were put on board this ship. On the 17th we had a gale from the eastward, when this ship lost her bowsprit, fore and main-masts and mizen top-mast, all of which were badly wounded, and was in consequence of her disabled condition, obliged to throw overboard all her upper deck guns; her loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. I have not been able to ascertain the extent. Ten were buried after I came on board, (36 hours after the action); the badly wounded, such as are obliged to keep their cots, occupy the starboard side of the gun deck from the cabin-bulk-head to the main mast. From the crippled state of the President's spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts, and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board.

It is due to captain Hope to state, that every attention has been paid by him to myself and officers that have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, sir, your obedient servant.

STEPHEN DECATUR.

*The hon. Gen. W. Crowninshield,
Secretary of the Navy.*

British squadron referred to in the letter, — Majestic, razeed; Endymion; Pomona; Tenedos; Dispatch, (brig.)

List of killed and wounded on board the United States' frigate President. — KILLED. — Lieutenants F. H. Babbit, A. Hamilton, E. F. Howell, Henry Hill, Samuel Gaines, Samuel De Caster, Chas. Conway, Wm. Smith 3d, Wm. Keeler, Jas. Chapman, Geo. W. Swift, Francis Denby, Edward James, Anna Peabody, Wm. Barrett, Chas. Pratt, Thos. Kelley, And. Seaton, Wm. Moore, Aaron Lynn.

WOUNDED. — Boiling-master Rogers, Mr. Robinson, midshipmen Dale and Brewster, master's mate Parker, Jos. Fitch, Jno. Godfrey, Jas. Nickerson, Wm. Nisbet, Jno. Butler, Wm. Rogers, Alexander Gordon, John Linscott, David Jacob, James Hill, John Regan, John Melville, Saml. Turner, Thos. Goss, Th. Lamphiere, Ml. Madder, Ralph Ashwood, Thos. Davis, John Moran, Jas. C. Nicholson, Saml. Davis, Hans. Harvey, Alex. Murray, Stephen Hainwood, Wm. Hill, Wm. Edgell, Jas. Mathews, Stewart Griffin, John Kenning, John Perry, Jos. Lutter, Jno. Peterson, John Haynes, Nathaniel Dutton, John Meigs, Nathl. Rufins, Wm. Egan, Adam Dyer, Frs. Joseph, George Coleman, Rhoads Rhoads, Wm. Smyth, Jacob Darling, John Gore, Jas. Anderson, Wm. Davidson, Jos. Tuck, John Ryan, Wm. Williams, Thos. Coleman.

From Montreal and Quebec papers.

By a correspondent at the north we have been favored with the "Montreal Herald" of the 4th inst. containing Quebec dates to the 1st.

Intelligence of the check given to the British arms at New-Orleans, in the action of the 23d of December, and of the capture of the U. S. frigate President, had just reached Montreal. The editor of the Herald, republishes a brief statement of both events, from the New-York and Boston papers; and on the capture of our frigate, he thus in the fulness of exultation, tauntingly remarks: [Cont. Advt.

THE PRESIDENT.

"This 74 in disguise, it seems sailed from New York on the 14th ultimo, as chief of a squadron; the whole but herself, however, consisted of only heavy corvettes, 3 in number: next day, they fell in with a detachment of his majesty's squadron, one of them an *on-racee*; the rest three frigates. The *Endymion* being the best sailer, after a considerable length of chase, brought the enemy to action, and after 4 1-2 hours fighting, crippled and compelled him to surrender, we believe, without any assistance from the rest of the detachment; the story of the broadsides from the *Pomone*, remains to be proved; we will not give credit to it, until we see capt. Hope's official letter, and we are confident in belief, that the *Endymion* would have done the business if entirely left to herself. This is strongly corroborated by the accounts before us, from an American officer belonging to the *President*.

The Yankee account is really ludicrous.—The *President* it seems was almost *water tossed by an excess of crew, without sea legs*. Even *Decatur* himself is stated to have been in a *reeching mood*; what mean subterfuges! If this ship had been long at sea, and met when her crew had been reduced a little, then what apologies about honor, bravery, &c. But why prolong remarks? These republicans will never be satisfied, happen what will. If *Decatur* had escaped, he would have affirmed, but from some untoward circumstance, that the whole of his majesty's squadron, would have been carried *right into* New York.

"Now, about the consequences of this paltry capture (as regards naval glory there is nothing to boast) they are probably of great importance. Perhaps the *President* was ordered to India or to the Pacific ocean, whither she would have committed great spoiliations on our commerce. In the latter region we have no force to oppose a vessel, to our shame be it said, and in the former, where our strength is very great, much damage might have, nevertheless, been done, on account of her superior equipment, and advantage in sailing; we have no ship in India which could come near her in chase. But something has been gained of no minor importance in the capture of this sea-monster; and this is in ascertaining her size, weight of metal and number of crew. Our *purblind* lords of the admiralty knew nothing of these profound secrets. It will now be the duty of admiral Cochrane to inform them, and of captain Hope to see into the accuracy of the statement. The Yankees have a lame *President* on shore; had a crippled one on the ocean, now lost to them by the valor of a British frigate; their Constitution is also afloat; if she should be captured, what will become of the *Union*!! Who knows but the *President* may, before long, sink the *Constitution*.—The *President* on shore is laboring hard to accomplish his views; we hope the name-sakes will both succeed. We beg pardon of the *Harford convention men* about their naval disgrace; of their political insignificance, Madison's rod has also convinced them."

ARRIVAL OF COMMODORE DECATUR.

The gallant commodore, with two or three other officers, arrived at New London on the 22d ult. in the *Narcissus* frigate, from Bermuda. He was received with all the applause due to a *conqueror*, as, indeed, he really was. But there was one thing done by the people that we cannot commend; for they fixed ropes to his carriage and drew it about the town to his lodgings, amidst the huzzas of the multitude—this is a vulgar *English* custom, "more honored in the breach than the observance." The hero, however, was sensibly affected by the enthusiasm of the people, and attempted to address them,

but they were too full of tumultuous joy to let him be heard. He arrived at New-York on the 26th.

The official account of the capture of the *President* is inserted below. It seems that the *Endymion* was completely beaten, though our tars fought under the *certainty* that they must fall a prey to the squadron. It will not be pretended that the *Endymion* was inferior to the *President*, and therefore we claim a second and more glorious victory for *Decatur* and his crew. He struck his flag to the *Pomone* and *Tenedos*, but delivered his sword to the captain of the *Majestic* raze, the commander of the *sq. ad-ron*; thus settling, to the satisfaction of the most fastidious, the *manner* of his capture.

In the gale that came on the day after the battle, the *President* lost all her masts and the *Endymion* her fore and main masts—the former arrived at Bermuda on the 28th and the former on the 25th of January. The people there expressed great exultation at the capture of our frigate—until they learned the truth of the matter. It was not known that the brig *Macedonian*, which sailed in company with the *President*, was captured, as has been stated.

We understand (says the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser) the citizens of New London celebrated the return of peace, on Wednesday evening, by a brilliant illumination of the city, and an elegant ball. What added much to the joyous occasion, commodore *Decatur* had that day arrived, and we hear attended the ball. We understand also, that admiral *Hotlam*, and most of the officers of the British squadron had been invited and would attend.

From Bermuda. From the Royal Gazette. A apology. An incorrect statement of the capture of the frigate *PRESIDENT*, having been published in the Bermuda Gazette of the 1st inst, the following was issued in a hand bill the next day:

Royal Gazette office, Bermuda, Fe. 2, 1815.

"The editor of the Royal Gazette having learned from authority, that the statement published in the Gazette of yesterday was incorrect, take the earliest opportunity of thus contradicting the detail therein given; assuring that to wound the feelings of a brave enemy, is as far from being the wish of the officers of the British navy, as it is foreign from his intentions."

☞ We have not seen the article alluded to, for which the above is the *amende honorable*.

From the London Gazette, Seember 30.

Colonial department, Downing street, September 30.

Captain Jervois, aid-de-camp's general Drummond, arrived this morning with a dispatch from Sir G. Prevost, bart. of which the following is an extract:

Head quarters, Montreal, August 5.

I have the satisfaction in transmitting to your lordship, lieutenant-general Drummond's detail of the distinguished exertion of that division of the army near the falls of Niagara, on the 25th of last month, when the skill of his majesty's generals, and the valor and discipline his troops were eminently conspicuous; and I believe to join the lieutenant general in humbly soliciting his royal highness the prince regent's gracious consideration of the meritorious services of the officers particularized in this report.

This despatch will be delivered to your lordship by captain Jervois aid-de-camp to lieutenant-general Drummond having shared in the events of the 25th, he can satisfy your lordship's enquiries respecting them and he is well calculated, from his local knowledge, to give your lordship information upon the state of the upper province.

Head quarters, Upper Canada, near Niagara Falls, July 27.

SIR—J embarked on board his majesty's schooner

Netley, at York, on Sunday evening, 24th inst. and reached Niagara at day break the following morning. Finding from lieutenant colonel Tucker, that major general Riall was understood to be moving towards the falls of Niagara, to support the advance of his divisions, which he had pushed on to that place on the preceding evening, I ordered lieutenant-colonel Morrison, with the 89th regiment and a detachment of the royal and king's, drawn from forts George and Mississaga, to proceed to the same point in order that, with the united force, I might act against the enemy (posted at Street's Creek, with his advance at Chippewa) on my arrival, if it should be found expedient. I ordered lieutenant-colonel Tucker, at the same time, to proceed up the right bank of the river with 300 of the 41st, and about 200 of the royal Scots, and a body of Indian warriors, supported (on the river) by a party of armed seamen, under captain Dobbs, of the royal navy. The object of this movement was to disperse or capture a body of the enemy which was encamped at Lewiston. Some unavoidable delay having occurred in the march of the troops up the right bank, the enemy had moved off previous to lieutenant-colonel Tucker's arrival. I have to express myself satisfied with the exertions of that officer.

Having refreshed the troops at Queenston, and having brought across the 41st royals and Indians, I sent back the 41st and 100th regiments to form the garrisons of the forts George, Mississaga and Niagara, under lieutenant-colonel Tucker, and moved with the 89th and detachments of the royals and king's and light company of the 41st, in all about 800 men, to join major general Riall's division at the falls.

When arrived within a few miles of that position, I met a report from major general Riall, that the enemy was advancing in great force. I immediately pushed on and joined the head of lieutenant-colonel Morrison's column, just as it reached the road leading towards the Beaver Dam, over the summit of the hill to Lundy's lane; instead of the whole of major-general Riall's division, which I expected to have found occupying this position, I found it almost in the occupation of the enemy, whose columns were within 600 yards of the top of the hill, and the surrounding woods filled with his light troops. The advance of major-general Riall's division, consisting of the Glengary light infantry and incorporated militia, having commenced their retreat upon fort George, I countermanded those corps and formed the 89th regiment and royal Scots detachments and 41st light companies in the rear of the hill, their left resting on the great road; my two 24 pounder brass field guns a little advanced in front of the centre on the summit of the hill; the Glengary light infantry on the right, the battalion of incorporated militia and the detachment of the king's regiment on the left of the great road, the squadron of the 19th light dragoons in the rear of the left on the road. I had scarcely completed this formation when the whole front was warmly and closely engaged. The enemy's principal efforts were directed against our left and centre. After repeated attacks, the troops on the left were partially forced back, and the enemy gained a momentary possession of the road. This gave him, however, no material advantage, as the troops which had been forced back formed in the rear of the 89th regiment fronting the road, and securing the flank. It was during this short interval that major general Riall, having received a severe wound, was intercepted as he was passing to the rear, by a part of the enemy's cavalry, and made prisoner. In the centre, the repeated and determined attacks of the enemy were met by the 89th re-

giment, the detachment of the royal and king's and the light company of the 41st regiment, with the most perfect steadiness and intrepid gallantry, and the enemy was constantly repulsed with very heavy loss. Of so determined a manner were these attacks directed against our guns, that our artillerymen were bayoneted by the enemy in the act of loading, and the muzzles of the enemy's guns were advanced within a few yards of ours. The darkness of the night, during this extraordinary conflict, occasioned several uncommon incidents; our troops having for a moment been pushed back, some of our guns remained for a few moments in the hands of the enemy; they were, however, not only quickly recovered, but the two pieces, a six pounder and a five and a half inch howitzer, which the enemy had brought up, were captured by us, together with the several tumbrils, and in limbering up our guns at one period, one of the enemy's 6 pounders was put, by mistake, upon a limber of ours, and one of our 6 pounders limbered on one of his; by which means the pieces were exchanged; and thus, though we captured two of his guns, yet, as he obtained one of ours we have gained only one gun.

About nine o'clock (the action having commenced at six) there was a short intermission of firing, during which it appears the enemy was employed in bringing up the whole of his remaining force, and he shortly afterwards renewed his attack with fresh troops but was every where repulsed with equal gallantry and success. About this period the remainder of maj. gen. Riall's division which had been ordered to retire on the advance of the enemy, consisting of the 103d regt. under col. Scott; the head quarter division of the royal Scots; the head quarter division of the 8th or king's flank companies 104th, and some detachments of militia, under lieutenant col. Hamilton, inspecting field officer, joined the troops engaged, and I placed them in a second line, with the exception of the royal Scots, and flank companies 104th, with which I prolonged my front line on the right, where I was apprehensive of the enemy's out-flanking me. The enemy's efforts to carry the hill were continued until about midnight, when he had suffered so severely from the superior steadiness and discipline of his majesty's troops, that he gave up the contest and precipitately retreated to his camp beyond the Chippewa. On the following day he abandoned his camp, threw the greater part of his baggage, camp equipage and provisions into the Rapids; and having set fire to Street's mills and destroyed the bridge at Chippewa, continued his retreat in great disorder, towards fort Erie. My light troops, cavalry and indians are detached in pursuit, and to harass his retreat, which I doubt not he will continue until he reaches his own shore.

The loss sustained by the enemy in this severe action cannot be estimated at less than 1500 men, including several hundreds of prisoners left in our hands; his two commanding generals Brown and Scott, are said to be wounded, his whole force, (which has never been rated at less than 5000) having been engaged. Enclosed I have the honor to transmit a return of our loss, which has been very considerable. The number of troops under my command did not for the first three hours exceed 1600 men; the addition of the troops under col. Scott, did not increase it to more than 2800 of every description.

A very difficult, but at the same time a most gratifying duty remains, that of endeavoring to do justice to the merits of the officers and soldiers by whose valor and discipline this important success has been obtained. I was early in the action, deprived of the services of maj. gen. Riall, who I re-

gret to learn has suffered the amputation of his arm in the enemy's possession: his bravery, zeal and activity have always been conspicuous.

[Here follow the general's commendations of the various officers who distinguished themselves in the battle

This despatch will be delivered to you by captain Jervois, my aid-de-camp, who is fully competent to give your excellency every further information you may require.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) G. DRUMMOND, lieutenant general.

General total of killed, wounded, missing and prisoners.

1 captain, 3 subalterns, 1 deputy assist. adjt. gen. 4 sergts. 75 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant. gen. 1 major, 1 inspr. field officer, 1 deputy assistant qr. master general, 2 lieutenant. cols. 2 majors, 8 capt. 25 subalterns, 31 sergts. 5 drummers, 482 rank and file wounded; 1 capt. 5 subalterns, 2 qr. masters, 11 sergeants, 5 drummers, 171 rank and file missing; 1 aid de camp, 4 capt. 4 subalterns, 1 quarter master, 4 sergeants, 28 rank and file prisoners, 14 horses killed, 14 horses wounded, 12 horses missing.—Total killed 81—total wounded 550—total missing 193—total prisoners 42—grand total 878.

[The above partial account, as usual, swells the number of the Americans, and lessens the number of the English—gen. Drummond says, that our loss amounted to 1500; whereas gen. Brown, in his well-written account, states his total loss at only 689—See page 433, vol. VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ORDER.

Adjutant and inspector-general's office, 21st Feb. 1815.

No non-commissioned officer, musician or private enlisted to serve during the war will be allowed to leave his regiment, corps or detachment until he shall be mustered, inspected and paid

Arrangements have been made for paying and honorably discharging all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates who enlisted to serve during the war and have faithfully performed their duty accordingly.

All musters for payment of troops whose term has expired will be made up to the time of inspection for discharge.

Whenever a non-commissioned officer, musician or private is disabled by reason of wounds or otherwise, while in the service, in the discharge of duty, the inspector general, or officer doing that duty, will transmit to this office the original certificates with a copy of the discharge, that his papers may be filed and preserved to secure his rights in a future application for a pension.

By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER, Adj. & Ins. Gen.

SCRAPS, from late London papers. Admiral Cochrane had demanded a number of three deckers for the American station. The English state the loss of four of their store ships bound to Canada, two of them captured by our privateers.

The British excess of expenditures over their appropriations for the war, appears, by the statement of the marquis of Lansdown, formerly under the name of lord Henry Petty, chancellor of the exchequer, to have been thirty millions of pounds sterling, equal to one hundred and thirty three millions of dollars and one third; it is presumed for the year 1814.

Brussels, Dec. 28.—Letters from Ghent, state, that the English legation quits that city next week. It is believed that the American ministers will yet remain there a fortnight.

We learn from Amsterdam, that the expectation of a peace between the U. States and England, has

had the most happy effect upon the funds of the American loan, negotiated with the bankers Hope and Co. They had fallen in three months to 73. To-day they are up to 88; a point, to which they have not been for two years.

Madrid, Nov. 18. The whole nation is expecting the most happy result from the new administration. They speak of total dismissal of the privy council of the king, and particularly of M. Ostolaza, to whom is attributed all the rigorous measures which have been taken of late.

Ghent, Dec. 25. The arrival of a Courier from London, and of one from Mr. Crawford, American ambassador at Paris, produced several conferences, and without doubt contributed to accelerate the result of peace, which was signed yesterday in the forenoon. It is easy to perceive the joy and satisfaction of the people of this city. Accustomed to consider the Americans as almost erased from the list of nations, they have seen them at length take up and sustain the most noble attitude as an independent people, proud of its patriotism, its force and its ancient glory. No doubt the conditions of peace will be honorable to both parties. When ratified, it will contribute to add to the common prosperity of Belgium and Holland.

It appears that ever since the 26th Nov. the American commissioners have been persuaded that England would make peace.—Embarrassed in her finances, she had been compelled to make some great and mortifying avowals. The lenders or bankers to whom she had recourse, said—"you ask us again for three millions, but how will you pay us? You have contracted engagements with all the powers of Europe, which are ruining you; you have upon your shoulders this war with America, which is draining you, and which you notwithstanding refuse to put an end to."—A noble count interrupted them and protested the pacific sentiments of the Court of St. James. The bankers wanted some more positive assurances; and on the next day, we learned from the papers that the negotiations for peace were in a very favorable train. This manœuvre could not escape the sagacity of Mr. Gallatin and his colleagues.

Mr. Todd, one of the secretaries, and son-in-law of Mr. Madison, had invited some gentlemen of his country and some others, to partake with him of a liquor with which the Americans used to treat their friends on Christmas Day, and which is called egg-nog. At noon, while they were waiting for the egg-nog, engaged in pleasant conversation, suddenly the American beverage made its appearance, and Mr. Todd, said—"It is 12 o'clock; well, gentlemen; I announce to you that peace has been made and signed between America and England. Very soon Messrs. James Gallatin, Carroll, Hughes, and his excellency Mr. Clay, entered and confirmed the news. The writer of this considers it one of the most pleasant moments of his life, in having been a witness of the burst of joy to which this event gave rise. In a few minutes the exchange of the whole city were informed of it.

London, Dec. 19. A schism is said to exist in the cabinet as to the American war, and it is reported a change of ministry will take place.

General Kemp has come home to put ministers in possession of the actual state of Canadian affairs.

Orders have been sent to our fleet on the American coast to destroy every vessel that the capturing commander may not think worth sending into port.

CANADIAN PAPERS.—The Montreal Current and Herald of the 21st Feb. have been received at Plattsburg.—Remarking on the rumor of peace, the Herald says, "This war will not be of short duration

and could one but just suppose the rumored peace to be correct, we may pronounce it to be disgraceful to Britain. What Britain has yet done is insufficient to insure an honorable and lasting peace, before that can be effected torrents of blood must yet flow, both on sea and land.

On the Hartford convention the same paper has the following article—"In our preceding columns, we have given the proceedings of the Hartford convention at full length. To these are added, statements of the finances of the union, in the Boston Gazette, which we do not think worth room in our journal, as they are already pretty well known in Canada, in the abstract at least. The whole form a melancholy picture, and, demonstrate that war is an unnatural traffic for the United States. *Hucksters* are always averse to be principals in war; by what other term can the Americans be designated? The American merchants, after the French revolution, became sutlers to all the armies in Europe—the federalists were foremost in supplying the armies of Massena, Soult and Marmont, while they pronounced their master, Bonaparte, an usurper and an assassin, and Mr. Madison an abettor of that tyrant's crimes! Who will believe this? But it is a fact, that the very party who vilified Napoleon, fed his armies wherever they could. They are now the men who composed the convention at Hartford; the *Hucksters* in chief of the United States."

THE TREATY with Great Britain lately ratified, is merely a treaty of peace. It seems probable that another of commerce and navigation may also be formed.

PEACE. It is understood, (says the *Democratic Press* of Feb. 23) that in the evening of the day on which the news of the peace of Ghent was received at Paris, the theatres were uncommonly full. The audiences partook in our regaining peace with honor, by land and sea, and the theatres rang with the cry of "Vivent les Americains."—"God save the Americans."

The news of peace does appear to have been well received at *Castine*—smuggling is done. The British sloop of war *Mivorite* sailed for England on the 22d ult. with a ratified treaty.

THE USURPER. A London paper says—"Austria is confidently stated to be the power to which the decision of any difference in the American negotiation is to be referred."

MAJOR-GENERAL CARROL, famous in the defence of Orleans, was born near Pittsburg, Penn. He emigrated to Tennessee about three years since.

MASSACHUSETTS. The following decisions took place in the legislature of Massachusetts, during the war.

1. The senate resolved that a member of that body who was *disqualified* to hold his seat on account of his having taken an oath not to bear arms, &c. against the enemy.

2. The house of representatives resolved that a reverend member of their body was *disqualified* to hold his seat therein, because he had been appointed a chaplain in the army of the United States.

Posterity will do justice to these transactions.

COCKBURN. This cowardly vandal has maintained his character to the last—see "*negro stealing*." I can never make peace with this wretch.

NEGRO STEALING. After the news of peace had reached the infamous *Cockburn*, at Cumberland Island, the following deprecations were committed on *St. Simon's*, by the British. The respect ble editor of the *Savannah Republican* introduces the facts to the public by assuring us "that implicit reliance may be placed" on the statement below :

St. Simon's, February 13, 1815.

"As the only person, at present, capable of making a just representation of the losses sustained by the inhabitants of *St. Simon's*, I beg leave to state them to you, with a view that it may be presented to the proper department.

Major Butler, (*Hampton*) one hundred and fifty negroes; his dwelling house rifled; groceries and every other article removed to head quarters (*Cumberland*.)

James Hamilton will be ruined as to his negro property; his store pillaged; employed in ginnery the seed cotton; the whole of his packed cotton removed.

A. C. Wylly, forty negroes taken, with his cotton.

E. Matthews, twenty-six negroes and six bales of cotton.

J. H. Giekie, fifteen negroes, several bales of cotton.

John Couper, the number of negroes unknown.

In truth it is impossible to state circumstantially the loss which the unfortunate inhabitants have sustained: Cattle slaughtered in every direction; property of every description held in requisition or destroyed. My feelings prevent my adding to this hateful catalogue of woe."

HONORABLE. The legislature of Delaware have voted a sword and service of plate to commodore Macdonough; and requested the commodore and captain Jacob Jones to sit for their portraits.

NAVAL.

Charleston, Feb. 16. The flotilla of galleys and barges which sailed from this port on Friday evening last, under commodore Dent, captured at Bull's Bay, the schooner *Brent*, tender to the Severn (British) frigate, with two midshipmen and 13 men. The tender was aground, and some part of her crew escaped in a small boat. The two officers, in company with the commodore, reached town late on Tuesday night. The men arrived yesterday.

Late U. S. brig Argus. The following appears in a southern paper. An American official account of the action between the U. S. brig *Argus*, Captain ALEX, and the British sloop *Pelican*, has never yet been published. We have understood, and we believe from a correct source, that the most important facts relative to the capture of the *Argus* have never appeared before the public, because the senior officer of that vessel remains a prisoner of war in England. In the mean time we lay before our readers the following statement, which, we are credibly informed, is told by an officer of the *Argus*, now at (we believe) New-York :

After the battle had raged for some time and when it was momentarily expected, from her shattered situation, that the *Pelican* would surrender, the British frigate ———— hove in sight, close aboard—soon after, she commenced a heavy fire upon the *Argus*, who quitting the *Pelican*, engaged the frigate; but her crippled state precluded the possibility of contending with the least hope of escape—she accordingly surrendered to the frigate; and the surviving senior officer went on board of her, and presented his sword to the commanding officer, who said, "how dare you, sir, present your sword to me, when the *Pelican* had taken you?" The American lieutenant replied that "he did not expect such treatment from a British officer; rather than surrender his sword to an officer of the *Pelican*, he would throw it over board"—and accordingly did so. It was with difficulty that this officer afterwards procured his parole.

A cartel arrived at Norfolk on the 23d ult. from Plymouth, (Eng.) with 300 prisoners, consisting of the surviving officers and crew of the U. S. brig *Ar-*

gus, and part of the detachment of the U. States troops who were taken at the battle of Beaver Dam in June 1813.

The only army officers who have come home in the *Cartel*, are capt. M'Dowell, of the light artillery, and capt. M'Kenzie, of the infantry.

We shall now, probably, have an official account of the capture of the *Argus*; which we have reason to believe will turn out to have been an affair as glorious to our tars as any that has happened.

Thirteen American seamen were released from the British squadron off New London, sometime since, in consequence of the release of the 6 prisoners saved from the British sloop of war *Sylph*.

James T. Leonard, master and commander, in the U. S. navy, has been promoted to be a post captain.

The only news we have of the *Constitution* frigate is, that some short time since she put on board a neutral vessel the crew of an English ship that she had captured and burnt.

Several of our privateers have recently put into the ports of France, where they were well received. The *salute of the Surprise*, of Baltimore, was returned at Brest.

Com. Owen lately arrived at Halifax, and proceeded to Canada, to supercede sir James L. Yeo in the command of the lakes. Several large ships appeared to be about sailing from England for the American coast—as admiral *Cochrane* had requested some three deckers, probably with a view of making a demonstration on New York.

Extract of a letter from capt. John H. Dent, commanding naval officer at Charleston, South Carolina, to the secretary of the navy, dated February 18th 1815.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you, that my *Gig* returned to town last evening, having captured, after a long chase, the enemy's boat, that left the *Tender* after the surrender. They made a harbor during the gale near Bull's island. Much credit is due to midshipman Le Compte, and the six men forming the *Gig's* crew, for their exertions and perseverance during so long a chase and blowing so heavy.

CHRONICLE.

The *Independence 74*, at Boston, is ordered to be immediately equipped for sea—probably destined for the Mediterranean. It is said that the expedition for that sea, to settle affairs with *Algiers*, will consist of 2 *74's*, 6 frigates, 6 sloops of war, and several small vessels.

At a dinner in honor of Washington's birth day, at Philadelphia, the following toast was drank—

"The *Hartford* convention, the dignified apostles of the true political faith!"

Private letters from Ghent mention a report from St. Petersburg, that a new minister of princely rank, is about to be sent to this country from Russia.

We understand that Anthony St. John Baker, esq. will remain in the United States as charge des affaires of his Britannic majesty. [Nat. Intel.]

NATIONAL LOSS.—Robert Fulton died at New-York, after a short illness, a few days ago. If not the greatest, he was among the greatest mechanics of the age; and, by his inventions and genius, has added as much to the fame and happiness of his country as any other. We shall, with pleasure, insert a biographical notice of the illustrious dead. His decease is a public calamity.

After a second trial for a member of congress, from the sixth eastern district of Massachusetts, col. Conner, (rep.) was elected by a very handsome majority.

Outerbridge Horsey, esquire, is re-elected a senator of the United States, for Delaware, for six years from the 4th of March next.

The state of parties in the legislature of *New-York* is ascertained by the following vote for the members of the council of appointment: for the republican candidates, 64, 63, 62 and 62—for the four federal, 30, 30, 29 and 28.

Mr. Stanford (rep.) was elected on the 7th February, a senator of the United States from New-York, vice Mr. German (fed.) For Mr. Stanford 83—Mr. Emott 40.

JAMES J. WILSON, esq. (editor of the *Trenton True American*,) is elected a senator to congress by all the republican votes in the legislature of *New-Jersey*, six years from the 4th of March, in the room of Mr. Lambert, whose term has expired.

Maj. gen. Peter B. Porter, of the *New-York* militia, distinguished for his numerous services on the *Niagara* frontier, has been appointed secretary of state for the state of *New-York*.

Algiers. If the papers that have been laid before congress had not been called for in the manner and by the men they were, the following little article from a late London paper, might have given a very solemn shock to the feelings of those who thought, or pretended to think, so much about "*French influence*."

"The Dey of *Algiers* had declared war against Napoleon, and ordered his cruisers to capture all vessels sailing under his flag, and, if possible, to seize his person."

Price of stocks at London, December 28—Cons. Acc. 63 7 1-3 1 4—Reduced 66 1-2 1 4 1-8 6—Omnium par 3-4 3 8. dis.

The *Havanna* papers give notice of the appointment of persons to enforce the orders of the "*Holy inquisition*"—in that island. "*Holy!*"—well may the vulgar be blasphemers when the great dignitaries of the church and state thus prostitute a sacred quality to damnable purposes.

Scraps, from late English papers. In many parts of Germany, the robbers are so numerous, that detachments of the military have been sent out to guard the great roads.

It is said the French government has suspended the payment of Bonaparte's pension.

The crim. con. case of the earl of Rosebury, v. Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart. was closed on the 10th of December. The jury found a verdict of 15,000 pounds sterling.

A dreadful civil war prevails in *China*, with various success. The rebels are numerous and in great force.

The order to impress 10,000 seamen for the British navy, after it was known that peace was signed with the United States, has given rise to a belief that a new war in Europe was expected.

The republicans of Massachusetts have nominated Samuel Dexter and William Gray as their candidates for governor and lieutenant governor of that commonwealth.

It appears to be understood at *Madrid*, that the greater part of *Mexico* is lost to the "mother country." It is said that the late ministers of Ferdinand, who have disgraced themselves and the king by a disregard of the freedom and safety of the people of Spain, have been dismissed.

Poland seems the "bone of contention" among the folks at *Vienna*. Russia appears to be enforcing her claim to it by marching a large body of troops into the duchy of *Warsaw*.

The emperor of Austria has bestowed on the prince regent of England and his brother, Frederick

Guelf, the complimentary titles of field marshals in his army.

It was reported at Rome that a visit was expected there from the "august sovereigns" of Vienna—and it seems that splendid preparations were about to be made to receive them.

London, December 1. Within the last three days, a great American house has purchased upwards of two millions in the funds.

December 10. Louis XVIII has stated the debts incurred by him and other branches of his family, in foreign countries, at thirty millions of francs; the interests of which he first engages to pay out of his civil list, the principal to be afterwards incorporated in the French funds.

The pope is said to have acknowledged the king of Naples, whose sovereignty is now recognized by all the powers of the continent except France, which would of course prefer a Bourbon on the Neapolitan throne, as the most likely means of regaining her ascendancy in Italy.

The Diet at Christiania unanimously elected Charles XII. king of Norway, on the 4th ult. and proclaimed him the same day. The crown prince was present, and took the oath of fidelity to the new sovereign. Count d'Essen was invested with the dignity of Stadholder of Norway.

Sir H. Wellesley, our ambassador at Madrid, has obtained permission to retire from a situation which recent events have rendered irksome and disagreeable.

The prince regent's wife is on a visit to Naples, and receives great attention from Murat.

Dec. 19. The report now is that *Bonaparte* is to be removed to the Island of St. Helena.

A dreadful execution took place at Belgrade on the 29th and 30th October. Forty-two Servians were impaled and exposed to view at the Belgrade-gate. A few days after above 100 Servians were seized and carried to Belgrade, where they expected sentence of death. The Servians have, in consequence of these cruelties, risen upon their oppressors, numbers of whom have been cut off.

The Turks have impaled forty-two Christians in Servia, and a vast number in prison destined for the same fate. The grand seignor has seized upon the property (several millions) of Solomon Lipman Begemider, a most benevolent Jew, who fed 8,000 of his distressed nation in a time of scarcity. Throughout the whole Ottoman empire, the Jews and Christians forming a very large portion of the population, are treated with a degree of oppression beyond the conception of those who have not witnessed it.—Mahometan superstition is a cradle for the plague, as they scruple any act to counteract it. These are facts worthy the attention of Christendom, its princes and its press.

Manheim, Oct. 22. The prince Gustavus of Sweden, son of king Gustavus Adolphus, continues at Carlshole, where his mother attends to his education. His august aunt, the empress of Russia, interests herself warmly in his fate. It is supposed that his situation will come under discussion in the arrangements of Germany; he is surrounded by several Swedes, who display great attachment to him.

[If the rage for "restoration" maintains its late force, we look for the ejection of *Bernadotte*, from his "high estate" in Sweden, to which he was raised by "French influence," and shall not be sorry for it.]

Rome, October 13. Her majesty, the queen of Etruria, continues to receive the visits of the superior German officers. It has been remarked, that within these few days the relations of Charles IV: [of Spain] with the court of Vienna, have become more frequent.

French liberty of the press. We, the chancellor of France, having seen article second of the royal ordinance of October 23, 1814, which charges us with the execution of the law of the 21st of the same month, in respect to what relates to the publication of periodical journals and writings, have decreed as follows:

Art. I. No periodical journal or manuscript shall be published at Paris, reckoning from the 1st November, 1814, and in the departments reckoning from the 1st December following, unless it has obtained the authority prescribed by Art. 9 of the aforesaid law.

Art. II. This authority shall be granted and may be withdrawn, viz. For the daily journals at Paris, by the director general of the police; and for all other periodical journals and writings which shall be published in the kingdom, by the director general of the book selling trade.

Art. III. The director-general of police, and the director-general of the book-selling trade, shall respectively watch over the journals which they authorise.

Given at Paris, October 29, 1814.

(Signed)

D'AMBAY.

The Spanish king has granted liberty to the merchants of Cadiz to export to the colonies such of the English cotton goods as had actually been imported into that city up to the date of the receipt of his order, signed at Madrid, September 18, 1814, but forbids them to ask for a repetition of the favor.

Portsmouth, Dec. 20.—Arrived 2 ships from Rouen, France, with grain bound to London.

Manilla, Feb. 24, 1814.—Volcano of Albay (province of Cumarines) the most tremendous rupture commenced on the last day of January, and the lava, &c. continued to issue 10 days; five towns destroyed, and 1200 people perished.

From the *National Intelligencer*.—The following high appointments have been made by the president, with the advice of the senate, viz:

James Monroe, (late secretary of war) to be secretary of state of the United States.

John Quincy Adams, to be minister to Great Britain.

Albert Gallatin, to be minister to France, vice William Crawford, resigned.

James A. Bayard, to be minister to Russia, vice John Q. Adams.

Joseph Anderson, (now a senator from Tennessee) to be comptroller of the treasury, vice Ezekiel Bacon, resigned.

Charles J. Ingersoll, (now a representative in congress) to be attorney of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania, vice A. J. Dallas, resigned.

Captains John Rodgers, Isaac Hull and David Porter, to constitute a board of commissioners of the navy, under the act recently passed.

All the above nominations are said to have been unanimously confirmed, with the exception of two, to each of which there was one negative.

William H. Crawford, of Georgia, (late minister to France) is appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate, to be secretary of war, vice James Monroe, resigned.

Within a few days past, the following among other appointments have been made, by the president of the United States, with the consent of the senate:

Pulsar Skjopwith, to be consul for the United States at Paris.

J. R. Fenwick (late a colonel in the army) to be consul at Alicante.

William Dugton (late a colonel in the army) to be consul at L'Orient.

Daniel Strobel, of South Carolina, to be consul at Nantz.

William B. Barney, to be consul at Trieste.

Richard M. Hall, of Pennsylvania, to be consul at Barcelona.

James Murray (the former consul) consul at Liverpool.

We have a report from the southward, that the *Floridas* have been ceded to Great Britain. It seems as if it might be true.

There are several good reasons to believe that the U. S. brig *Syren* was captured off the Cape of Good Hope, by the British, instead of being taken by the Algerines, as was reported.

Proceedings of Congress.

In our next shall be inserted the usual detail of proceedings, closing the session. A good deal of business, has been done, adapting the affairs of the United States to a state of peace, except with *Algiers*, against which war is declared in due form—the documents and papers regarding it shall be inserted. In the house, a bill was passed to establish the peace military force at 6,000 men; the senate amended the bill so as to fix it 15,000—it was finally compromised at 10,000.

Senate of Maryland.

On motion of Mr. N. Williams, the following preamble and resolutions were read a first and second time, and *unanimously* assented to.

By the Senate, Jan. 30, 1815.

WHEREAS, at this momentous period, when our country is assailed by a powerful and vindictive enemy, who has associated to himself as fit allies, savage indians and ferocious blacks; and when seditious combinations and traitorous conventions are endeavoring to destroy the union, and to bring defeat on our arms—it becomes all faithful and patriotic citizens to manifest their devotion to the government of their choice, and their firm determination to support the administration, freely elected to conduct their public concerns.

The senate of Maryland, cherishing an ardent attachment to the free institutions of the republic; and feeling an unimpaired confidence in the integrity and ability of those, who, in times of extraordinary difficulty, have wisely administered the national affairs, deem the present a proper occasion for declaring their fidelity and adherence to the union, their support of its rights and honor, and their continued approbation of its government.

Therefore resolved, by the senate of Maryland, That we entertain an exalted opinion of the virtue and talents of the president of the United States; and should his able and zealous measures for the honor and prosperity of his country be crowned with deserved success, (as we firmly believe) his administration will unfold a triumphant era in the American history.

Resolved, That we view with detestation the machinations of disaffected citizens to weaken the union, distract the public councils, and embarrass military operations, whereby the enemy is encouraged in his depredations, and the evils of war are protracted.

Resolved, That the war in which our country is engaged was rendered just and necessary, in defence of rights essential to freemen, and which it would be disgraceful to abandon.

Resolved, That the terms of peace proposed by the British government to our commissioners at Ghent, are ignominious and humiliating, and excite our highest indignation, and that the war ought to be prosecuted with increased energy, until it can be terminated by an honorable peace, becoming a high-minded nation to accept.

Resolved, That the barbarous and vindictive modes of warfare, practised by the enemy, deserve the execration of all civilized nations, and are only worthy of the triple alliance of British, indians and blacks.

Resolved, That the brilliant victories, so splendidly achieved by our gallant army and navy, have humbled the pride of the enemy, exalted the character of the nation, and filled the world with admiration of their valor, enterprise and heroism.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

The resolves of the legislature of *Connecticut* for modelling the constitution of the United States, according to the notions of those who lately met in convention at *Hartford*, [See *WEEKLY REGISTER*, vol. VII, page 313] being laid before the legislature of *New-Jersey*, the following proceedings took place:

House of Assembly, February 10.

The committee to whom was referred the several propositions for the amendment of the constitution of the United States, adopted by the general assembly of *Connecticut*, and at their request communicated to his excellency the governor, to be laid before the legislature of this state for their approbation and adoption, beg leave to report, that they have been induced by the untoward circumstances of the times, and the general aspect of our political affairs, to consider the same, with a view rather to their general bearing, character and tendency, than to their several intrinsic merits. Under these impressions they are constrained to remark, that the leading purpose, the favorite master principle pervading all the propositions in question, is to reduce within a narrower sphere the power and influence of the general government, and thereby to weaken its arm, at a time when, above all others, it requires to be strengthened. Their obvious tendency also is, to throw amongst the states of the union the apple of discord—to increase those jealousies and suspicions, which have been already too far excited, and to give new life, activity and nurture to those seeds of dissension and disunion which have been recently sown with an unsparing hand by insidious combinations and associations, all of them professing to promote the general good, but acting in direct opposition to their professions. The committee feel themselves impelled, therefore, by the strongest obligations of patriotism and duty, to recommend to the house, that each and all of the before mentioned seven propositions of amendment be most promptly and unqualifiedly rejected.

By order of the committee.

JONA. DAYTON, chairman.

To which report the house of assembly agreed and thereupon,

Resolved, by the house of assembly of New-Jersey, That the before mentioned seven propositions of amendment of the constitution of the United States be and the same are hereby rejected.

[To the above is prefixed the resolutions as passed by *Connecticut*; but as they are exactly the same as recommended by the *Hartford convention*, we think it useless to insert them.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 2 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 184.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st. next door to the Merchants' Coffee House, at \$5 per ann.

Day of Thanksgiving.

By the president of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.—The senate and house of representatives of the United States have, by a joint resolution, signified their desire, that a day may be recommended, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, as a day of thanksgiving and of devout acknowledgments to Almighty God, for his great goodness, manifested in restoring to them the blessing of peace.

No people ought to feel greater obligations to celebrate the goodness of the Great Disposer of events, and of the destiny of nations, than the people of the United States. His kind Providence originally conducted them, to one of the best portions of the dwelling place, allowed for the great family of the human race. He protected and cherished them, under all the difficulties and trials to which they were exposed in their early days. Under his fostering care, their habits, their sentiments, and their pursuits, prepared them for a transition in due time for a state of independence and of self government. In the arduous struggle by which it was attained, they were distinguished by multiplied tokens of his benign interposition. During the interval which succeeded, he reared them into the strength, and endowed them with the resources, which, have enabled them to assert their national rights, and to enhance their national character, in another arduous conflict, which is now happily terminated, by a peace and reconciliation with those who have been our enemies. And to the same Divine Author of every good and perfect gift, we are indebted for all those privileges and advantages, religious as well as civil, which are so richly enjoyed in this favored land.

It is for blessings, such as these, and more especially for the restoration of the blessings of peace, that I now recommend that the second Thursday in April next be set apart, as a day on which the people of every religious denomination, may, in their solemn assemblies, unite their hearts and their voices, in a free-will offering to their Heavenly Benefactor, of their homage of thanksgiving, and of their songs of praise.

Given at the city of Washington on the fourth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

Treasury Report.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury to the committee of ways and means.

Treasury Department, Feb. 20, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 15th instant, which, in consequence of the termination of the war, requests, in behalf of the committee of ways and means, "a view of the probable receipts from imports and tonnage, during the year 1815, and any other information that may enable the committee to decide on the measures necessary to meet the unexpected and fortunate change, which peace must produce in the resources of the United States." It has hitherto been

my arduous and painful employment, to suggest to your consideration measures for relieving the embarrassments of the treasury, with a view to the expenditures of a protracted war. And you will readily believe, that on every account, personal as well as public, I join you most sincerely, in rejoicing at an event, which brings with it an immediate alleviation of the pressure upon this department, as well as a general assurance of national honor and prosperity.

The objects which claimed the attention of the committee, in my former communications, were, 1st, the state of the public credit; 2d, the state of the circulating medium; and, 3d, the ways and means to defray the various expences of the government.

1. The public credit was depressed during the war owing to several causes, that must now cease to operate. All the circumstances, internal and external, which were calculated to excite doubt as to the duration, or as to the issue, of the contest, in the minds of the cautious and timid, have passed away; and, in their place, the proofs of confidence begin already to appear, with practical advantage. While it was doubtful to what extent the public exigencies would require the aid of loans, those persons who retained the means of lending, either feared, or affected to fear, the eventual security of the government; and even the exemplary display of the national resources, which has been made during the present session of congress, for the benefit of the public creditors, was curtailed of its natural effect, in the resuscitation of public credit, by the countervailing influence of causes which it is unnecessary to specify. But when the whole amount of the public debt incurred during the war, is fixed and ascertained; when it is known, that ample provision is made for the punctual payment of the interest, and for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of the debt; and when, above all, it is seen, that congress is inflexible in its adherence to the faith and policy of the legislative pledges; the public credit of the United States will stand upon a basis the most durable and the most honorable.

2. The difficulties of the national circulating medium remain, however, to be encountered, under circumstances which the government cannot control. The effects of the peace will certainly restore a metallic medium; but until that result be produced, the only resource for all the pecuniary transactions of the treasury, as well as of individuals, will be the issues of treasury notes, and the notes of the state banks. If, indeed, the state banks were soon to resume their payments in specie; or if they were again to give credit and circulation to the notes of each other, throughout the United States; and if they were, moreover, able and willing to accommodate the fiscal views of the government, (which I do not permit myself for a moment to doubt), a total dependence upon those institutions, however impolitic in the abstract, would be practically safe and beneficial. But if, on the other hand, the notes of the state bank shall continue limited, in circulation and use, to the city, the town, or the state, in which they are issued, it must be obvious, that they cannot answer the purposes of a national medium; and that the receipt of such notes, in payments for du-

ties of import, or internal duties, will convert the public revenue, which is destined for general uses abroad, as well as at home, into a local fund that may not be wanted where it exists, and cannot be applied where it is wanted. It is, nevertheless, in the power of congress to obviate, in a considerable degree, this difficulty, by authorising the payment of a reasonable rate of exchange, upon the transfer of its revenue, from the places of collection and deposit, to the places of demand and employment; and I respectfully recommend the expedient to the consideration of the committee of ways and means.

The alternative, or concurrent resources of treasury notes, for a national circulating medium, has, on other occasions, been considered. The security of the government must always, upon every reasonable and candid estimate, be deemed superior to the security of any private corporation; and so far as treasury notes bear an interest and are receivable in the payment of duties and taxes, they are evidently more valuable than bank notes, which do not possess those characteristics. But the machinery of a bank is calculated to give an impulse and direction to its issues of paper, which cannot be imparted by the forms of the treasury, or any merely official institution, to the paper of the government. In the operations of a bank, too, the facilities of bank credits supply the place, in a very important degree, of the issues of notes; so that a bank loan of thirty millions of dollars, for instance, would, probably, require no greater issue, than six millions of dollars in notes. On the contrary, the whole amount of whatever sum is to be raised by an issue of treasury notes, must be actually sent, in the form of treasury notes, into the market, through the various channels of credit or demand. It is, however, to be admitted, that an issue of treasury notes not greatly exceeding, in amount, the demand created for them by the duties and taxes, for which they are receivable, can be annually sustained; but if the amount exceeds, or even equals, the amount of that demand, the revenue will generally be absorbed by the notes, before it reaches the treasury; the holder of the treasury notes being thus paid, in preference, and often to the exclusion of every other public creditor; and the other branches of the public service being thus deprived of the contemplated means for their support.

It is proper here to observe, that the actual issue of treasury notes on this day (including those due and unpaid, those which are daily becoming due, and those which have been ordered, but are not yet signed) amounts to the sum of \$18,637,436 80 cents, and the amount will be constantly augmenting. If, therefore, the revenue for the year 1815, enriched by the duty on imports, and by the other beneficial effects of the peace, should amount to \$20,000,000, it is still evident, that the whole of the revenue might be expended in the single purpose of paying the treasury note debt; leaving every other object of the government to be provided for by loans, or by new issues of treasury notes.

Having suggested the difficulty and the danger, I cannot presume to dwell upon any expedient for relief, which congress has already refused to adopt; but I take the liberty, with deference and respect, to renew the recommendation of the plan that was submitted to your consideration, in my letter of the 17th January last, under a belief, that, considering the outstanding amount of treasury notes, any new issue should be made to rest upon a basis, that will enable the government to employ it, both as a circulating medium, and as the means of raising money, in aid of the revenue. How far a power given to build the treasury notes, upon an advanced interest,

or to pass them in payment of taxes and duties, will be sufficient for the purposes contemplated, without providing other means of payment by regular instalments, I must submit to the judgment of the committee.

3. The ways and means to defray the various expences of the government, for 1815, will consist of the revenue which will be actually received at the treasury during that year. It is not intended on the one hand, to take into view the balances due upon the appropriations of preceding years; nor, on the other hand, to take into view the revenue which will accrue in the present year, but which will not be payable until the year 1816.

The direct amelioration of the resources of the country, in consequence of the peace, applies principally to the item of the duties on imports and tonnage. The effect, however, must be confined, with immaterial exceptions, for 1815, to two-thirds, or the eight concluding months, of the year. The West India trade will produce little, and the European trade nothing, by way of revenue, before the 1st of May next. Some outstanding adventures beyond the cape of Good Hope, will hardly be brought home, upon the intelligence of peace, before the present year has expired. Considering, therefore, that a credit of eight, ten, and twelve months, is allowed for the duties on merchandize imported from Europe; and that a credit of three and six months is allowed for the duties on merchandize imported from the West Indies; it is evident that whatever may be the amount accruing on merchandize imported from Europe for the year 1815, the actual receipts at the treasury cannot be great; that the whole of the duties accruing on merchandize imported from the West Indies before the 1st of July, will be actually received at the treasury in the year 1815; and that one moiety of the amount of the duties on merchandize imported from the West Indies, between the 1st of July and the 1st of October, will, also, be received at the treasury in the year 1815.

The average of the net revenue of the customs which accrued for the three years, 1806, 1807 and 1808, was more than 14,000,000 of dollars, for each year; and a similar average for the three succeeding years, 1809, 1810 and 1811, was about 9,000,000 of dollars, for each year. But the first period was one of uncommon commercial prosperity, when the United States were the only neutral nation, and cannot be taken as the basis of an estimate for the present time, when the other nations of the world are, also, at peace. The second period was embarrassed by commercial restrictions; but, probably, the effect of those embarrassments upon the revenue were counterbalanced by the advantages of our neutrality. It is thought, therefore, upon the whole, that in a state of general peace, the customs operating upon the single duties, would not have produced, before the American war, more than a sum between nine and ten millions of dollars annually. But the comparatively small quantity of foreign merchandize, at present in the American market, would, probably, give rise to an extraordinary amount of importations during the first year of peace, equal at least to the supply of two years; if the fact, that the double duties are limited in their continuance to a year after the termination of the war, did not operate as a check upon importations, beyond what may be requisite for the consumption of the current year. These counteracting causes may, therefore, be reasonably supposed to neutralize the force of each other, and, consequently, to refer and confine any estimate of the double duties upon merchandize, imported in the year 1815, to the amount of the importations for the consumption of a single year.

Under these views it is estimated, that the produce of the customs, during the first twelve months of peace, will amount, with double duties, to a sum between eighteen and twenty millions of dollars. Of that period ten months occur in the year 1815; but as the importations can only partially commence, for the space of two months, and cannot reach their average extent for three or four months; the fair proportion of time, to form the ground of an estimate, will be (as already suggested) eight months of the year 1815. Upon this scale of computation the product of the customs, which will accrue from the 1st of May to the 31st of December, 1815, will, probably, be 13,500,000 dollars; but there must be added to that sum, the estimated amount of customs accruing, independent of the effects produced by the peace, from the 1st of January to the 1st of May, to wit, 1,500,000 dollars; making the aggregate of the revenue of the customs, accruing in the year 1815, about 15,000,000 of dollars.

It remains, however, to present an estimate of the amount of the customs, which will not only accrue, but which will be actually received at the treasury, in the year 1815. The extent of the commerce, which is expected to be opened, and the effect of the credits which are allowed for the payment of duties, for the year 1815, have been already explained. The estimate, therefore, assumes the following form:

1. The total revenue of the customs, accruing in the year 1815, being, as above stated.	Dolls. 15,000,000
It is estimated that of that sum there will become payable and will actually be received into the treasury, in the year 1815, in the manner exhibited in the annexed schedule marked A, about	3,500,000
2. That on account of custom-house bonds, outstanding at the end of the year 1814, which, in the letter from this department, dated the 17th of January, 1815, was reserved to meet the unsatisfied appropriations of that year, there will be received during the year 1815, near	3,000,000
Making the total amount of the actual receipts into the treasury, from the customs, for the year 1815,	6,500,000

The ways and means of the treasury for 1815, provided and payable during the year, may now be presented in a view essentially different from that which was necessarily taken in the letter from this department, dated the 17th of January last, while contemplating a continuance of the war.

1. The duties on imports and tonnage will, probably, produce a sum, inclusive of that receivable for duties which accrued prior to the present year of about	Dolls. 6,500,000
2. The direct tax, instead of a sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, will probably give to the treasury, in the year 1815, in consequence of the facilities of the peace, a sum of about	2,500,000
3. The internal duties, old and new, and postage, instead of a sum of 7,000,000 dollars, will probably give to the treasury, in the year 1815, in consequence of the facilities of the peace, a sum of about	3,000,000
4. The sales of the public lands will, probably, produce in the year 1815,	1,000,000
5. The amount of incidental receipts, from miscellaneous sources, will, probably, be about	200,000
	Dolls. 18,200,000

While the revenue is thus materially augmented, the charges upon the treasury will be considerably reduced. It is not in the power of this department, at the present time to advert to the estimates of the expenses of the peace establishment for the war and navy departments, but with the aid of the public credit, and the legislative sanction for the measures which will be proposed, it is believed that the treasury will be competent, in that respect, to meet the most liberal views of the government. Independent therefore, of the estimates of the war and navy departments, the charges on the treasury for the year 1815, will consist of the following items:

1. Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, as stated in the general estimates for one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.	Dolls. 1,979,280 29
2. The public debt will call for a sum of <i>dolls.</i> 14,723,808 58, to answer the following claims: For interest and reimbursement of the funded debt created before the war, (the amount of principal unredeemed on the 31st of December, 1814, being about 39,905,183 dollars, 60 cents) <i>dolls.</i> 3,452,775 46	
For interest of the funded debt created since the war, (the amount of principal on December 31st, 1814, being 48,580,512 26, to which little has been since added) about	Dolls. 3,000,000 00
For the principal and interest of treasury notes falling due in 1815, and the 1st of January, 1816, including 62,000 dollars of notes issued under the act of February 25th, 1813, falling due within this period,	<i>dolls.</i> 8,271,033 12
	14,723,808 58
	<i>dolls.</i> 18,703,097 97

It is to be observed; however, that the preceding estimate does not include a sum of 2,799,200 dollars, being the principal of the treasury notes, which became due in 1814, and remain unpaid; because the unexecuted authority to raise money by loan for that year, is sufficient to cover the amount, if a loan can now be obtained, independent of the custom-house debt, (3,000,000 of dollars) which accrued in 1814, but is payable in 1815; and which is now considered as part of the excess of \$3,975,909 83; stated in the letter of the 17th of January, 1815; for the purpose of being specifically transferred, in the present estimates, from the ways and means of last year to the credit of the ways and means for the present year.

Upon the whole, then, it appears that the revenue for the year 1815, will probably amount to 18,200,000 dollars; and that ways and means are now to be devised, to provide for the difference between that sum, and the aggregate amount of the demands for the service of the year 1815; which will be ascertained by adding the amount of the estimates for the peace establishment of the war and navy departments to the amount of the demands for the expenses of government, and the public debt, being, as above stated, the sum of \$18,703,097 97.

It only remains to suggest some additional measures, which appear to be required at this time for the support of the public credit; and the supply of the treasury.

1. It is respectfully suggested, that all the holders of treasury notes, issued or to be issued, under the authority of any existing law, should be allowed to fund them at an interest of seven per cent; and that interest be allowed on all treasury notes which have not been punctually paid; until the day of funding or of payment.

2. It is respectfully suggested that a new issue of treasury notes should be authorised upon the principle suggested in the letter from this department, dated the 17 of January, 1815.

3. It is respectfully suggested that a loan should be authorised to the amount necessary, upon a view of all the estimates; to complete the ways and means for the year 1815.

4. It is respectfully suggested; that the exportation of specie should be prohibited for a limited period.

I am, very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant;
A. J. BATHURST

J. W. EPPER, esq. chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Proceedings of Congress.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 24. A report was received from the secretary of the war department, shewing the expenditures on account of the national armories, and of the number and kind of arms manufactured and repaired at the same in the year 1814; which was read.

The bill to lay a duty on gold, silver and plated ware, and jewelry and paste work, was read a third time. A motion was made by Mr. Fromentin to postpone the further consideration of the bill to the second Monday in March next, which was decided as follows:

YE:—Messrs. Fromentin, Goldsborough, Gore, King, Lambert Smith, Tait, Wells—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Barry, Bibb, Brown, Chace, Coakitt, Gaillard, German, Giles, Liscock, Morrow, Roberts, Taylor, Thompson, Turner, Varina, Wharton.—18.

The bill was then passed.

The bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were read a third time and passed.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor to postpone to the 2d Monday in March the bill for laying a direct tax on the district of Columbia; which motion was decided as follows:

For the motion 6

Against it 20

The bill was then passed.

Progress was made with several other bills, &c.

Saturday, February 25. Among other business done to day, was the following:

The senate agreed to the modification reported by the committee of conference to the resolution respecting general Jackson.

They agreed to the joint resolution to request the president to set apart a day of thanksgiving for peace.

They agreed to the amendments made by the house to the bill repealing the act respecting the flotilla force.

They passed the bill making further provisions for completing the public buildings at West Point, &c. and the bill to continue in force, for a limited time, the bill establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.

They also passed the bill from the house to lay a direct tax on the district of Columbia.

Monday, February 27. Mr. Bibb, from the committee of foreign relations, who were instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law to release all or any claims of the United States to penalties or forfeitures under acts which have imposed prohibitions or temporary restrictions on commercial intercourse, and to discontinue prosecutions thereon, &c. reported the following resolution: "Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make such provision."

The bill to establish a system of navigation for the United States, was read a second time.

The bill to provide for ascertaining and surveying the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes; the bill for exploring the Chesapeake bay and its waters for the purposes therein mentioned, and

Several other bills of a less important nature were also passed. The following message was received from the president—

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

Peace having happily taken place between the United States and Great Britain, it is desirable to guard against accidents, which, during the periods of war in Europe, might tend to interrupt it; and it is believed, in particular, that the navigation of American vessels exclusively by American seamen,

either natives or such as are already naturalized, would not only conduce to the attainment of that object, but, also to increase the number of seamen, and consequently to render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, who might be recalled by their governments, under circumstances the most inconvenient to the United States. I recommend the subject therefore to the consideration of congress, and, in deciding upon it, I am persuaded, that they will sufficiently estimate the policy of manifesting to the world a desire, on all occasions, to cultivate harmony with other nations, by any reasonable accommodations, which do not impair the enjoyment of any of the essential rights of a free and independent people. The example on the part of the American government will merit, and may be expected to receive a reciprocal attention from all the friendly powers of Europe.

JAMES MADISON.

February 25, 1815.

The message was read and committed in each house

Tuesday, February 28.—Mr. Giles, from the committee on military affairs; made a report on the subject of the difference of opinion existing between the executive authority of the United States, and the authorities of some of the individual states, respecting the relative powers of the general and state governments over the militia; and the report was read; and ordered to be printed.

[This report, on a highly interesting subject, shall be published hereafter.]

Mr. Bibb, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of the 25th inst. (see above) made the following report:

That they fully accord in the policy recommended, of avoiding, by prudent regulations, the occurrence of circumstances which may disturb a liberal intercourse with foreign nations. They are, moreover persuaded, that the navigation of American vessels, exclusively by American seamen, either natives, or such as are already naturalized, would not only have the tendency to render our commerce and navigation independent of the service of foreigners, but that it would be calculated to remove the pretext under which the American navigation has heretofore been interrupted.

But, while the committee consider the subject of the president's message highly important, they regret that the session of congress is so near its close, that questions affecting the foreign as well as the domestic policy of the nation cannot now receive the deliberate and full examination to which they are entitled.

The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution: Resolved, That the further consideration of the message be postponed until the next session of congress.

The following resolutions, reported by Mr. Tait, from the naval committee, were read and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be requested to report to the senate, in the first week of the next session, a system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy of the United States.

Resolved, That the said secretary report as aforesaid the expenditures and contracts which have been made under the third section of the act of the 30th March, 1812.

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy report, as aforesaid, what measures have been taken to carry into execution the laws respecting navy hospitals.

Resolved, That the said secretary report, as aforesaid, what measures have been taken for the execution of the eleventh section of the act of the 3d of March, 1813, entitled, "An act supplementary to the act for increasing the navy."

Resolved, That the secretary lay before the senate at the commencement of the next session, a corrected register of the navy and marine corps.

Wednesday, March 1. The bill from the House to fix the military peace establishment, received its first and second reading, and was referred to the military committee.

Several other bills passed various stages of proceeding.

Thursday, March 2.—After amending the bill from the house to fix the military establishment, so as to retain fifteen instead of six thousand men, and amending it in other respects—

That bill was passed, and the concurrence of the house requested in the amendments.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 24. The following report, yesterday transmitted to the house by the president of the United States, was read:

"The acting secretary of state to whom was referred the resolutions of the house of representatives of the 15th inst. requesting the president of the United States to cause to be laid before the house such information as he shall deem necessary to be communicated, touching the state of relations existing between the United States and the Barbary Powers, has the honor to state, that, according to the latest accounts from Morocco, Tunis and Tripoli, our relations with those powers remained upon their former footing, nor is there any particular reason to believe that any change has since taken place.

It will appear by the documents accompanying the message of the president to congress on the 7th November, 1812, that the dey of Algiers had violently and without just cause, obliged the consul of the United States and all American citizens then in Algiers, to leave that place, in a manner highly offensive to their country and injurious to themselves, and in violation of the treaty then subsisting between the two nations. It appears, moreover, that he exacted from the consul, under pain of immediate imprisonment, a large sum of money, to which he had no claim but what originated in his own injustice.

These acts of violence and outrage have been followed by the capture of, at least, one American vessel, and by the seizure of an American citizen on board a neutral vessel. The unfortunate persons, thus captured, are yet held in captivity, with the exception of two of them, who have been ransomed. Every effort to obtain the release of the others has proved abortive; and there is some reason to believe that they are held by the dey as a means by which he calculates to extort from the United States a degrading treaty.

JAMES MONROE.

Department of state, February 20.

A number of bills from the senate were twice read—After some time the galleries were cleared, and the house sat with closed doors until 5 o'clock, when it adjourned.

Saturday, February 25 Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to prohibit the exportation of specie, gold or silver coin; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Eppes, from the same committee, reported a bill to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding dollars; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Pleasants, from the naval committee, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of the vessels captured on lake Champlain; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Pleasants, also from the naval committee, to whom was referred the bill for repealing certain acts relative to the flotilla service, reported an amendment thereto, the object of which was to authorize the president to cause to be sold such of the gun-boats now in service as he shall deem it unnecessary to retain. And, this amendment being agreed to, the bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was accordingly subsequently read a third time, passed, and the concurrence of the senate desired in the amendment.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

Ordered, That the digest of the manufactures of the United States made in pursuance of the order of this house under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, be distributed among the members of the house of representatives and senate of the United States, and among the executive authorities of the several states and territories.

A resolution for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for a meeting of the next congress (special session) was agreed to.

After some other business, not necessary at present to notice—

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, Mr. Macon in the chair.

After Mr. Troup had explained the views of the military committee, in regard to this bill, and the grounds on which they had proposed to fix the force of the peace establishment at 10,000 men—

Mr. D'sha moved to amend the bill by striking out ten and inserting six thousand as the remaining force.

This motion, as might be expected, gave rise to considerable debate.

The question of amendment, as postponed was carried in the affirmative, by the following vote:

For the amendment 69
Against it 50

The bill having been further amended, the committee rose at a late hour, and reported it to the house.

And the house adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 27. On motion of Mr. Yancey, the committee of claims were discharged from the further consideration of all the subjects which have been referred to them at the present session, yet unacted on.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill "to place more effectually in the state courts and district courts of the United States the jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned"—(in cases arising under the internal revenue laws)—which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Eppes, also from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the bill from the senate to repeal (in certain events) the discriminating duties now imposed on foreign tonnage, and on goods wares and merchandize, imported into the United States, reported the same without amendment, and moved that it pass to a third reading.

The matter was afterwards referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the committee, of foreign relations were discharged from the consideration of sundry papers which had been referred to them during the present session, which in consequence of peace, they had thought it unnecessary to act on.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

On the question to concur in reducing the force to be retained from ten to six thousand men, there arose an animated and deeply interesting debate, which continued to a late hour.

The speakers to day who favored the reduction to six thousand, were Messrs. Sheffey, Goldsborough, Pickering, Desha, Stockton, Macon, Farrow, Potter, King, Sharp, Jackson of Va. and Eppes; those who opposed it were Messrs. Hopkins of Ky. Forsyth, Fisk of Vt. Calhoun, Grosvenor, Gholson, Rhea, McKim, Wright, Cuthbert, Stuart and Hanson.

The debate was not limited to the subject, but extended over the whole field of our foreign relations, and embraced a discussion of the terms of the treaty.

The question on the reduction was at length decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Avery, Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, Bowen, Boyd, Bradbury, Brigham, Brown, Burwell, Caperton, Cannon, Champion, Cilly, Clopton, Cove, Crouch, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Pa. Desha, Ely, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Franklin, Gaston, Goddard, Goldsborough, Hale, Harris, Henderson, Hungerford, Hulbert, Jackson of R. I. Jackson of Va. Johnston of Ky. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Macon, Montgomery, Mosely, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickering, Piper, Pitkin, Potter, J. Ross, Roane, Ruggles, Schureman, Sharp, Sheffey, Sherwood Slaymaker, Stanford, Stockton, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Thompson, Van, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, Whit, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Mass.—75.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Harbour, Bard, Burnett, Bines, Buller, Calhoun, Comstock, Condit, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Dural, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Forsyth, Gholson, Goodwyn, Goussin, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hall Hanson, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hawkins, Hopkins of Ky. Hubbard, Humphreys, Irwin, Kerr, Kesdahl, Lefferts, Lowndes, McCoy, McKim, Moore, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Parler, Pickens, Pleasants, W. Reed, Ren of Pen, Rhen of N. Y. Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Smith of N. Y. Smith of Vir. Stuart, Tammahill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Wilson of Pa. Winter, Wright, Yancey—65.

So the force to be retained was reduced from ten to six thousand.

Mr. Cannon renewed the motion which he had

unsuccessfully made in committee of the whole, to strike out so much of the bill as allows a land bounty (in addition to the advance of pay) to such officers as shall be discharged. The motion was decided as follows.

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Baylies of Mass, Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Brigham, Caperton, Cannon, Champion, Gilley, Cox, Crawford, Culpeper, Ely, Farrow, Gaston, Geidies, Goldsborough, Hale, Hall, Henderson, Hulbert, Jackson of R. I. Kennedy, Kent, of N. Y., King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, Mosely, Oakley, Pickering, Piner, Pitkin, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Roggles, Schureman, Sheffey, Sherwood, Slaymaker, Stanford, Stockton, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass.—54.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Bowen, Butler, Calhoun, Clopton, Condit, Creighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Eppes, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y., Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Grosvenor, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawkins, Hopkins of Ky. Hubbard, Humphreys, Hungerford, Jackson of Virg. Johnson, Kent, of Md. Kerr, Ker-shaw, Lefferts, Lowndes, McCoy, Moore, Nelson, Newton, Orusby, Pleasants, Rea of Pen. Rich, Roane, Robertson, Sage, Sharp, Smith of Va. Troup, Udree, Wilson of Penn. Wood, Yancey—50.

So the land bounty was stricken out.

Mr. Cannon then moved to strike out the second section, which proposes to make a similar allowance to staff officers deranged in virtue of the act.

On this motion a warm debate commenced—

And the house adjourned, after a sitting of nearly seven hours.

Tuesday, Feb. 28. Various bills being read, &c. (to be noticed below.)

The galleries of the house were cleared and its doors closed, and remained so for more than four hours. When the doors were again open—

The house resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the military peace establishment—and after some time spent thereon, it was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, March 1.—Mr. Macon from the committee on public expenditures, made a report stating their inability to investigate the subject to their satisfaction, during the present session, the general business of which has been so urgent, and recommending the appointment of a committee on the subject, to sit during the recess.

Mr. Gaston submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved. That the post-master-general be directed to report to the next congress a plan for establishing, with the co-operation of the states, a national road from Maine to Georgia, and from Mil-ledgeville to New-Orleans, inclusive, passing through the city of Washington, and as far as may be practicable, through the seats of government, or principal towns in the Atlantic states.

A motion was made by Mr. Roza of Ten. to amend the same by adding to the end thereof the following: "And from the city of Washington to the respective seats of government of the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio."

This motion was negatived, and the resolution agreed to as originally proposed.

The bill from the senate to repeal certain acts therein mentioned (prohibitory and non-importation acts) having been reported by Mr. Forsyth, of the committee of foreign relations, without amendment, was ordered to a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. Forsyth also made the following report.

The committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States recommending the passage of a law to exclude foreign seamen from employment in American vessels, report, that the present session of congress necessarily terminating on the third day of March, there is not sufficient time to give this subject the deliberate examination its importance demands.—They therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved. That the further consideration of the message of the president of the United States respecting the exclusion of foreign seamen from employment in American vessels be postponed until next session of congress.

The report was read and concurred in.

The amendments of the senate to the bill supplementary to the act for the better organization of the courts of the U. States, were read and concurred in.

The bill from the senate to continue in force the act for establishing trading houses with the indian tribes, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill "regulating and defining the duties of the United States' judge for the Illinois territory," was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill "to fix the military peace establishment of the United States," was read a third time and passed; as also was the bill to vest more effectually in the state courts, and in the district courts of the United States, jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States; and the bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment (graduated by the peace establishment bill) were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The first of these bills was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate.

The bill concerning invalid pensioners, (the annual bill on the subject) passed through a committee of the whole, and, after occupying considerable time of the house on proposed amendments thereto, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the house adjourned.

Thursday, March 2. Mr. Eppes, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the enquiry into the expediency of making an appropriation for surveying the Creek lands designated in the resolution, reported "that no appropriation is necessary."

Mr. Eppes, from the same committee, laid before the house a letter addressed to him as chairman of the committee of ways and means, by the secretary of the treasury, submitting to their consideration a proposition to provide for paying the interest and gradually reducing the stock debt which has been created during the last war; which was ordered to be printed. [This report shall be given hereafter.]

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the committee of ways and means were discharged from the consideration of the several subjects referred to them during the session, and not yet acted on.

On motion of Mr. W. Reed, the committee of naval investigation was discharged from the investigation of matters referred to them; and they were referred to the board of navy commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Jackson of Va. the militia committee were discharged.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, during the year 1815; and the bill concerning invalid pensioners, were read a third time, passed and sent to the senate.

The house being in committee of the whole, on the bill authorizing a loan for the service of 1815—on the question to fill the blank for the amount of the loan,

Mr. Eppes expressed his regret that this bill had been delayed to so late a period of the session—a delay which had not arisen, however, from any neglect on the part of the committee of ways and means; but from the pressure of other business. The loan necessary for the present year, was for the purpose of redeeming treasury notes, charged on the sinking fund. Of these notes there would fall due, in the year 1815, eight millions and upwards, and in the month of March 1815, ten millions of dollars, being the whole amount now in circulation, viz. 18,452,000 dollars. The loan might be confined to the amount of notes payable within the present year, but as the notes due in 1815 may return to the treasury as a part of the receipts for the present year, being receivable in payment of all debts due the United States, it had been thought better to authorize the loan for the whole amount. He therefore moved to fill the blank with the sum of 18,452,000 dollars.

And the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, two new sections were added to the bill, one to authorize the secretary of the treasury to accept in payment of any loan such treasury notes as have been actually issued and are by law chargeable on the sinking fund; the other to enable the secretary of the treasury to cause to be paid interest on treasury notes which have fallen due and have not been paid for the want of funds, interest whereon has not of course since accrued.

The bill was reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and was subsequently read a third time, passed and sent to the senate.

The bill from the senate further supplementary to the act for the settlement of the Yazoo claims, passed through a committee of the whole, was ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time and passed.

The house then sat a short time in conclave, and, before the doors were opened, removed the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings. [Which related to a declaration of war against *Algiers*.]

The order of the day being called for on the bill from the senate to "authorize settlement and payment of certain claims for the services of the militia"—

Mr. Fisk of *Vt.* moved to postpone the consideration thereof indefinitely.

This motion gave rise to a very animated and rather acrimonious debate, embracing, beside the real question, the merits of the conduct of the governors of Massachusetts and Connecticut, their doctrines as to the militia, and the general conduct of the Eastern states opposed to the government. The debate lasted perhaps two hours; and the question on indefinite postponement being taken, was decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alton, Anderson, Avery, Barl, Barnett, Bines, Bowen, Brown, Calloun, Cannon, Comstock, Condict, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Desha, Duval, Fendley, Fisk of *N. Y.* Forsythe, Franklin, Gourdin, Griffin, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hubbard, Humphreys, Johnson, of *Ky.* Kent, of *Md.* Kerishaw, King of *N. C.* Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, Macou, McKim Moore, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Rea of *Penn.* Rhea of *Ten.* Rich, Ringgold, Roane, Robertson, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of *Penn.* Smith of *Vir.* Tamm, Taylor, Telfair, Troun, Udree, Williams, Wilson of *Pa.* Yancey.—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Baylies of *Mass.* Bigelow, Bradbury, Brigham, Burwell, Caperton, Champion, Cilley, Clopton, Cooper, Cox, Culp, Davison, Ely, Eppes, Farrow, Gaston, Gholson, Goldborough, Goodwyn, Grovesnor, Hale, Hanson, Hawes, Hopkins of *Ky.* Hungerford, Hulbert, Jackson of *R. I.* Jackson of *Va.* Kennedy, Kerr, King of *Mass.* Law, Lovett, McCoy, Montgomery, Mosely, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasant, Potter, J. Wood, W. Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Schureman, Sevier, Sheffield, Sherwood, Slaymaker, Stamford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Thompson, Vose, Ward of *Mass.* Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of *Mass.* Winter, Wright.—59.

The house then adjourned to meet at 6 o'clock this evening.

The house also passed a bill to increase the compensation of the secretary at arms of the senate, adding thereto an increase of the compensation to the sergeant at arms, and the door keeper and assistant door keeper of the house.

EVENING SITTING.

The bill to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding 18,452,800 dollars, was read a third time, passed and sent to the senate.

The amendment of the senate, to the bill to define the duties, and fix the compensation of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, were agreed to, ayes 75. It goes to leave undefined the compensation after the first of January next, fixing it up to that time only.

The bill from the senate, "further to provide for the collection of the duties on import and tonnage," was read a first and second time. [This bill contains a number of provisions, applicable to viola-

tions of the revenue law, resembling the provisions of the bill lately passed for preventing intercourse with the enemy.]

Mr. Fisk, of *Vt.* moved that the bill be read a third time.

Mr. Stockton moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

This motion gave rise to a warm debate, in the course of which Messrs. Stockton, Wm. Reed, Grovesnor and Sheffey, advocated the motion, and Messrs. Fisk of *Vt.* Rhea, Wright, Eppes, Alston and Newton opposed it.

At this stage of the debate—

On motion of Mr. Johnson of *Ky.* the bill was ordered to lie on the table, with a view to take up the bill fixing the military peace establishment.

The amendments of the senate to the bill from this house fixing the military peace establishment, were taken up.

The amendments to the first section of the bill proposes to strike out the word "peace," so as to fix the military establishment instead of "military peace establishment," as the bill now reads. The second amendment proposes to strike out *six* and insert *fifteen* in lieu thereof, so as to make the military establishment *fifteen* instead of *six* thousand men.

The question on the first amendment was decided as follows, by yeas and nays.

For the amendment	39
Against it	86

So the house refused to strike out the word *peace* as above stated.

The question on inserting the *fifteen* instead of *six* in the amount of the military establishment, was decided as follows:

For the amendment	13
Against it	100

So the house refused to agree to this amendment of the senate.

In like manner, they refused to agree to every one of the senate's amendments; among which was one to strike out the land donation to disbanded officers and soldiers.

And the house adjourned at a little before ten o'clock.

Friday, March 3. The main question on the bill for the security of the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, being put in consequence of a vote of the house for the "previous question" there being a disposition to *argue* it—it was passed to a third reading as follows:

YEAS—Alexander, Alton, Anderson, Avery, Barnett, Rowett, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calloun, Clendenin, Comstock, Condict, Crawford, Creighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davis of *Penn.* Desha, Duval, Eppes, Fisk of *Vt.* Fisk of *N. Y.* Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hubbard, Humphreys, Irwin, Johnson of *Va.* Kennedy, Kent of *Md.* Kerr, Kerishaw, Lefferts, Lyle, McCoy, McKim, Montgomery, Moore, Musfree, Ormsby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Rhea of *Ten.* Rich, Roane, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Smith of *Penn.* Smith of *Vir.* Strong, Tamm, Taylor, Troup, Udree, Wilson of *Penn.* Yancey.—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies of *Mass.* Bigelow, Bradbury, Brigham, Caperton, Cilley, Clopton, Cox, Culp, Davison, Ely, Farrow, Gaston, Griggs, Grovesnor, Hale, Hopkins of *Ky.* Hungerford, Hulbert, King of *Mass.* Law, Lovett, Mosely, Nelson, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, Wm. Reed, Ridgely, Ruggles, Schureman, Sheffield, Sherwood, Slaymaker, Smith of *N. Y.* Stamford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Vose, Ward of *Mass.* Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Winter.—46.

The bill was then read a third time.

Mr. King of *Mass.* moved to recommit the bill for amendment.—Negatived.

The bill was then passed, and returned to the senate.

The thanks of the house were then voted to the speaker, to which he made a very neat reply.

The bill to authorize the purchase of the vessels captured on lake Champlain, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed.

ed for a third reading; and was subsequently read a third time and passed.

The bill from the senate to repeal the discriminating duties on imports and tonnage, on condition that reciprocal measures are adopted by foreign governments, passed through a committee of the whole without debate, and was reported to the house, and was read a third time, passed by unanimous vote and returned to the senate.

The bill from the senate authorising an appropriation for completing the public buildings at West-Point for the military academy, being before a committee of the whole.

After some time the committee rose and reported the bill, and it finally passed.

The bill to alter the time for the next meeting of congress was indefinitely postponed—an extra session, therefore, is not provided for.

The bill to authorise the board of commissioners of the navy to appoint clerks, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was accordingly read a third time and passed.

The bill to provide for ascertaining and surveying the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes; the bill concerning the navy establishment; the bill for the relief of Charles Todd; the bill for the relief of the eastern branch bridge company, passed through committees of the whole, and were severally read a third time and passed.

Mr. Troup, from the committee of conference, made a report: whereupon,

After much debate, the question was taken on a compromise fixing the number of men to compose the army at 10,000, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Avery, Barnett, Bines, Bowen, Calhoun, Clendenin, Clouton, Conistock, Crawford, Crighton, Culpeper, Cuthbert, Duvall, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, of Va., Fisk of N. Y., Forsyth, Franklin, Ghoslin, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hall, Hawes, Hawkins, Hopkins of Ky., Hubbard, Humphreys, Jackson of Virg., Johnson of Ky., Kennedy, Kent of Md., Kerr, K. Shaw, King of N. C., Lefferts, Lowndes, Lyle, McCoy, Montgomery, Moore, Nelson, Newton, Pickens, Piper, Pleasant, Rhoads of Penn., Rich, Ringold, Roane, Robertson, Sage, Seybert, Smith of Penn., Smith of Va., Strong, Sturtey, Tannehill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Wilson of Penn., Winter, Yancey, —70.

NAYS—Messrs. Bastles of Mass., Bradbury, Brigham, Burwell, Caperton, Cannon, Cilley, Coxe, Daveyport, Disha, Ely, Farrow, Gaston, Geddes, Harris, Hungerford, King of Mass., Lovett, Macdon, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, John Reed, Ruggles, Schurman, Sharp, Shelby, Sherwood, Stanford, Stockton, Sturges, Taggart, Vose, Ward, of Mass., White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass.—38.

The house agreed that the reduction should take place on the 1st May instead of 1st April.

The house also agreed by the following vote, to strike out the donation of land to disbanded officers and soldiers:

For striking it out	57
Against it	55

And the house adjourned to 7 o'clock. The evening sitting, (says the National Intelligencer) of congress on Friday evening was principally occupied in both houses in debate, until the moment of adjournment. In the house of representatives particularly, one of those topics on which public sensibility has for two years been greatly excited, and which, at all times, is of the highest moment to the nation, whose existence almost during war is involved in it—we mean the question of the relative powers of the general and state governments in regard to the militia—became the subject of debate. It had been introduced on the preceding day by the bill from the senate providing for the settlement of claims for certain services of militia, which embraced the militia employed by the governor of Massachusetts on his own authority, after he had refused to call them out under the requisition of the United

States: it was on the same bill the debate was resumed on Friday last.

It was contended on the same hand, by Mr. Eppes, Mr. Hulbert and others, that all services rendered by the militia in defence of any portion of the union ought to be compensated, &c. and on the other, by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Sharp and others, that to appropriate money to pay the militia so called out by Massachusetts, would be to prostrate at the foot of the state government, one of the vital sovereign powers of the general government without which it has in fact no sovereignty or vitality.

The very broad ground opened by this bill, it may well be conceived, could not be traversed during the short time allowed by the lateness of the session: and the bill was laid over. The time was long enough, however, for each side to lay down its positions, and evince an obstinate determination to maintain them. The whole field will doubtless be fought over at the next session.

The vote in the senate on the compromise by which they were to recede from 15,000 to 10,000 men, was, after its being warmly opposed by Mr. Fromentin and Mr. Smith, and supported by Mr. Bibb, Mr. King and Mr. Giles, decided as follows:

For the compromise	15
Against it	8

Of the adjournment, the editors of the *National Intelligencer* observe—

After 11 o'clock last night, the two houses of congress separated, after having within the last ten days, but particularly on yesterday, gone through a great mass of public business. Much harmony has prevailed during the latter days of the session, and many measures have passed through the prevalence of a spirit of concession, which would otherwise have been rejected. A list of the acts, including every one, we believe, that has been passed, will be found in another part of the paper.

Relations with Algiers.

SKETCH OF SECRET PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 23.—The following confidential message was received from the president of the United States:

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

Congress will have seen, by the communication from the consul general of the United States at Algiers, laid before them on the 17th November, 1812, the hostile proceedings of the Dey against that functionary. These have been followed by acts of more overt and direct warfare against the citizens of the United States trading in the Mediterranean, some of whom are still detained in captivity, notwithstanding the attempts which have been made to ransom them, and are treated with the rigor usual on the coast of Barbary.

The considerations which rendered it unnecessary and unimportant to commence hostile operations on the part of the United States, being now terminated by the peace with Great Britain, which opens the prospect of an active and valuable trade of their citizens within the range of the Algerine cruizers, I recommend to congress the expediency of an act declaring the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Dey of Algiers; and of such provisions as may be requisite for a vigorous prosecution of it to a successful issue.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Feb. 23, 1815.

The message was read and referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Friday, Feb. 24.—The house being again in secret session—

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the message yesterday received from the president of the United States, reported a bill for the protection of the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Algerine cruizers; which was twice read.

Mr. Gaston moved to recommite the bill to the committee on foreign relations, with instructions to enquire into and report in detail the facts upon which the measures contemplated by the bill, is predicated. Whereupon,

Mr. Hall moved to postpone the bill indefinitely; which motion was decided in the negative by the following vote—

For the postponement	21
Against it	168

Mr. Hall then moved to strike out of Mr. Gaston's amendment the words "the committee of foreign relations," and insert in lieu thereof the words "a select committee."—Agreed to.

Mr. Hawkins then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Monday next.—Negatived.

The question on Mr. Gaston's motion as amended was then taken by yeas and nays, which stood as follows:

For the motion	79
Against it	42

So the bill was referred to a select committee. Messrs. Gaston, Forsyth, Ward of Mass. Grosvenor, Seybert, M'Kim and Newton.

Tuesday, Feb 28—Mr. Gaston, from the select committee to whom the above bill was referred, delivered in a detailed report on the subject, which was read.

The bill having been amended by prefixing a preamble—

A motion was made by Mr. Goldsborough to amend the bill in the second section by inserting, after the word "aforesaid" in the 4th line, "if the dey of Algiers shall not on demand by an accredited agent of the United States duly authorised for that purpose deliver up without delay all American citizens who may be detained by him as prisoners or slaves, and return to a state of amity with the United States by a treaty of peace." And the question on this motion was decided in the negative by the following vote:

For the amendment	47
Against it	92

Mr. Stanford moved to amend the bill so as to admit of prizes being brought into ports of the United States only; which motion was negatived.

The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed, was decided by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Harbour, Baylies, of Mass. Bins, Bowen, Bradbury, Burwell, Calhoun Cannon, Champion, Clopton, Condit, Cox, Creighton, Culpeper, Cutlbert, D-sha, Duval, Eppes, Farrow, Findley, Fisk, of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Forsyth, Franklin, Gaston, Gholson, Goodwin, Gourdin, Grovesnor, Hale, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Hawkins, Hopkins, of Ken. Hubbard, Humphreys, Hungerford, Hulbert, Irwin, Jackson, of Va. Johnson, of Ky. Kennedy, Kent, of N. Y. Kent, of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Killbourn, King, of N. C. L-ferts, Lowndes, Macon, M' Coy, Montgomery, Moore, Nelson, Newton, Oakley, Ormsby, Beckens, Pleasant, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Rea, of Pen. Rhca of T. Rich, Ringgold, Roane, Robertson, Ruggles, Sage, Schurman, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Sherry, Sherwood, Smith of N. Y. Smith, of Va. Stockton, Stuart, Tamm-hill, Taylor, Telfair, Troup, Tilden, Ward, of Mass. Wilson, of Pen. Winter, Vanancy.—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Bard, Bazelow, Brigham, Brown, Caperton, Call, Comstock, Crotch, Davenport, Davis, of Penn. Ely, Goldborough, Henderson, King, of Mass. Law, Lovett, Pearson, Pickering, P. R. Pitkin, Slavmaker, Smith, of Pen. Stanford, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Thompson, Vose, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mass.—32.

And the bill having been engrossed, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate by the hands of Mr. Gaston and Mr. Forsyth.

Thursday, March 2.—The bill was returned from the senate, they having passed it without amendment. And

The injunction of secrecy was removed. *The following is the act as it passed both houses; and approved by the president:*

AN ACT for the protection of the commerce of the United States, against Algerine cruizers.

WHEREAS, the dey of Algiers, on the coast of Barbary, has commenced a predatory warfare against the United States —

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That it shall be lawful fully to equip, officer, man and employ such of the armed vessels of the United States as may be judged requisite by the president of the United States, for protecting effectually the commerce and seaman thereof on the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean and adjoining seas.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to instruct the commanders of the respective public vessels aforesaid, to subdue, seize and make prize of all vessels, goods and effects of or belonging to the dey of Algiers, or to his subjects, and to bring or send the same into port, to be proceeded against and distributed according to law; and, also to cause to be done all such other acts of precaution or hostility, as the state of war will justify, and may in his opinion require.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That on the application of the owners of private armed vessels of the United States, the president of the United States may grant them special commissions in the form which he shall direct under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when so commissioned, shall have the like authority for subduing, seizing, taking and bringing into port any Algerine vessel, goods or effects, as the beforementioned public armed vessels may by law have; and shall therein be subject to the instructions which may be given by the president of the United States for the regulation of their conduct; and their commissions shall be revocable at his pleasure: *Provided,* That before any commission shall be granted as aforesaid, the owner or owners of the vessel for which the same may be requested and the commander thereof for the time being, shall give bond to the United States, with at least two responsible sureties, not interested in such vessels, in the penal sum of seven thousand dollars, or if such vessel be provided with more than one hundred and fifty men, in the penal sum of fourteen thousand dollars, with condition for observing the treaties and laws of the United States, and the instructions which may be given as aforesaid, and also for satisfying all damages and injuries which shall be done contrary to the tenor thereof, by such commissioned vessel, and for the delivering up the commission when revoked by the president of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That any Algerine vessel, goods or effects, which may be so captured and brought into port, by any private armed vessel of the U. States, duly commissioned as aforesaid, may be adjudged good prize, and thereupon shall accrue to the owners, and officers, and men of the capturing vessel, and shall be distributed according to the agreement which shall have been made between them, or, in failure of such agreement, according to the discretion of the court having cognizance of the capture.

From the National Intelligencer of March 7.

THE ALGERINE WAR. It is probable that many of our readers may not bear in mind the facts on which the recent declaration of war against Algiers is pre-

dedicated. We have therefore obtained for their information the report made on the subject by Mr. Gaston of the house of representatives, chairman of the committee to whom the bill was recommitted in secret sitting. The documents accompanying the report, which are too long, and perhaps not proper for present publication, are so conclusive as to leave no doubt on the mind of any one who hears or reads them, of the impossibility of re-establishing peace with the dey of Algiers, unless by coercion, except under the most base and humiliating conditions. Our readers may judge of the inveterate hostility of that barbarian tyrant towards us, growing merely out of the most sordid cupidity and natural ferocity and cruelty of temper, by two or three facts, collected from a momentary glance at the documents accompanying the report of the committee.

A person was entrusted, as from the American merchants in Spain, with the task of endeavoring to procure the liberation of the eleven or twelve of our citizens captive in Algiers, for whom he was authorized to give a ransom not exceeding 3000 dollars per man. To every attempt, of this kind, the dey replied "that not for two millions of dollars would he sell his American slaves!"

In reply to an application, in the most confidential manner, to one of the dey's ministers, to know the terms which the dey expected to extort from the United States (by keeping our citizens slaves) in the event of a treaty with them, it appears, that "it was a settled point with the dey, from which he could by no means swerve, than in the first place, for the privilege of passing the straits of Gibraltar, two millions of dollars, would be required of the American government, and that THEN the stipulations of the late treaty might be renewed (the old tributary treaty) after paying up all arrears of tribute," &c. &c.

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THE REPORT.

The committee to whom has been referred the bill "for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers," with instructions to enquire and report in detail the facts upon which the measure contemplated by the bill is predicated, report,

That in the month of July, 1812, the dey of Algiers, taking offence, or pretending to take offence, at the quality and quantity of a shipment of military stores made by the United States in pursuance of the stipulation in the treaty of 1795, and refusing to receive the stores, extorted from the American consul-general at Algiers, by threats of personal imprisonment, and of reducing to slavery all Americans in his power, a sum of money claimed as the arrears of treaty stipulations, and denied by the United States to be due; and then compelled the consul and all citizens of the United States at Algiers abruptly to quit his dominions.

It further appears to the committee, that on the 25th of August following, the American brig Edwin of Salem, owned by Nathl. Silsbee of that place, while on a voyage from Malta to Gibraltar, was taken by an Algerine corsair, and carried into Algiers as prize. The commander of the brig, capt. George Cambell Smith, and the crew, ten in number, have ever since been detained in captivity, with the exception of two of them, whose release has been effected under circumstances not indicating any change of hostile temper on the part of the dey. It also appears, that a vessel, sailing under a Spanish flag has been condemned in Algiers as laying a false claim to that flag, and concealing her true character. In this vessel was taken a Mr. Pollard, who claims to be an American citizen, and is believed to be of Norfolk, Virginia, and who as an American citizen

is kept in captivity. The government, justly solicitous to relieve these unfortunate captives, caused an agent (whose connection with the government was not disclosed) to be sent to Algiers, with the means and with instructions to effect their ransom, if it could be done at a price not exceeding three thousand dollars per man. The effort did not succeed, because of the dey's avowed policy to increase the number of his American slaves in order to be able to compel a renewal of his treaty with the United States on terms suited to his rapacity. Capt. Smith, Mr. Pollard, and the master of the Edwin, are not confined nor kept at hard labor; but the rest of the captives are subjected to the well-known horrors of Algerine slavery. The committee have not been apprized of any other specific outrages upon the persons or property of American citizens besides those stated; and they apprehend that the fewness of these is attributable to the want of opportunity and not of inclination in the dey, to prey upon our commerce and to enslave our citizens. The war with Britain has hitherto shut the Mediterranean against American vessels, which it may be presumed will now shortly venture upon it.

The committee are all of opinion upon the evidence which has been laid before them, that the dey of Algiers considers his treaty with the United States as at an end, and is waging war against them. The evidence upon which this opinion is founded, and from which are extracted the facts above stated, accompanies this report, and with it is respectfully submitted.

A list of Acts

Passed by the thirteenth congress at their third session.

[Some of the most important of these acts will be speedily inserted, with an abstract of others.]

Resolutions expressive of the sense of congress of the gallant conduct of captain Thomas Macdonough, the officers, seamen, marines and infantry, serving as marines, on board the United States' squadron on lake Champlain.

Resolution expressive of the sense of congress relative to the victory of the Peacock, over the Enterprise.

Resolution empowering the joint library committee of congress to contract for the purchase of Mr. Jefferson's library.

An act farther to extend the right of suffrage and to increase the number of the members in the legislative council in the Mississippi territory.

Resolution expressive of the sense of congress relative to the capture of the British sloop Reindeer by the American sloop Wasp.

Resolutions expressive of the sense of congress of the gallantry and good conduct with which the reputation of the arms of the United States has been sustained by major-general Brown, major-general Scott, major-general Porter, major-general Gaines, major-general Macomb and brigadiers Ripley and Miller.

An act further to extend the time for locating Virginia military land warrants, and for returning the surveys thereon to the general land office.

An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars.

An act authorising the president of the United States to cause to be built or purchased the vessels therein described.

An act to authorise the publication of the laws of the United States within the territories of the United States.

An act for the relief of John Chesney, junior.

An act authorising the secretary of the treasury to appoint a clerk in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, with power to sign licenses.

An act for the relief of John Castille of the city of New-Orleans.

An act authorising the secretary of state during the continuation of the present war, to make an additional allowance to the owners and masters of vessels for bringing back to the United States destitute and distressed American seamen.

Resolution for furnishing the American Antiquarian society with a copy of the journals of congress and of the documents published under their order.

An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act laying duties on notes of banks, bankers and certain companies; on notes, bonds, and obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions.

An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

An act directing the staff officers of the army to comply with the requisitions of naval and marine officers, in certain cases.

- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on carriages and the harness used therefor.
- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors.
- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by duties on sales at auction, and on licenses to retail wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and for increasing the rates of postage.
- An act supplemental to the acts authorising a loan for the several sums of twenty-five millions of dollars, and three millions of dollars.
- An act giving further time to locate certain claims to lands, confirmed by an act of congress, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to lands in the district of Vincennes."
- An act for the relief of John C. Hurlbert, of Chatham, in the state of Connecticut.
- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States, and to provide for assessing and collecting the same.
- An act to provide for leasing certain lands reserved for the support of schools in the Mississippi territory.
- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches.
- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandize, manufactured within the United States.
- An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory.
- An act to authorise the president of the United States to accept the services of the state troops and of volunteers.
- An act for the relief of William Robinson and others.
- An act to authorise the purchase of the library of Thomas Jefferson, late president of the United States.
- An act for the relief of William Arnold.
- An act for the relief of James Brakely.
- An act for the relief of Farrington Barkelow, administrator of Mary Rappleyea.
- An act to prohibit intercourse with the enemy and for other purposes.
- An act, supplementary to the act, entitled "An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize, and for other purposes."
- An act attaching to the Canton district in the state of Ohio, the tract of land lying between the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, and the Connecticut western reserve.
- An act giving further time to the purchasers of public lands, to complete their payments.
- An act to extend the time of Oliver Evans's patent for his improvement on steam engines.
- An act concerning Western Jenkins and others.
- An act to alter and amend the several acts for establishing a navy department by adding thereto a board of commissioners.
- An act for the better regulation of the ordnance department.
- An act to amend the act laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandize.
- An act to authorise the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the United States.
- An act making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the public buildings within the city of Washington.
- An act for the relief of Benjamin Wells and others.
- An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland in the state of Maryland to the state of Ohio.
- An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
- An act for the relief of Joseph Perkins.
- An act for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri territory, who suffered by earthquakes.
- An act for the relief of Salsus, Son and company, merchants of the city of New York.
- An act for the relief of Isaac Smith and Hiram Caldwell.
- An act giving further time to complete the surveys and obtain the patents for lands located under Virginia resolution warrants.
- Resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and of New Orleans, during the late military operations before that city.
- Resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by congress of the gallantry and good conduct of commodore D. T. Patterson and major D. Carmick, and of the officers, seamen and marines, under their command, in the defence of New Orleans.
- An act for the relief of Henry Nimme.
- An act requiring the secretary of the senate and clerk of the house of representatives, in the congress of the United States, to give security for the faithful application and disbursement of the contingent funds of the senate and house of representatives.
- An act to authorise the issuing of treasury notes for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
- An act for the relief of Utah Coolidge and James Burnham.
- An act for the relief of Daniel Perine.
- An act for granting and securing to Anthony Shane the right of the United States to a tract of land in the state of Ohio.
- An act for the regulation of the courts of justice of Indiana.
- An act for the relief of Jacob Shinnick and Schultz and Vogel of Christian Chapman, and the legal representatives of John Caffey, deceased.
- An act for the relief of Joshua Sands.
- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver and plate ware, and jewelry, and paste-work, manufactured within the United States.
- An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying a direct tax upon the district of Columbia.
- An act for the relief of Edward Hallowell.
- An act in addition to the act regulating the post-office establishment.
- An act to amend and extend the provisions of the act of the 16th April, 1811, entitled "An act confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location.
- An act to repeal certain acts, concerning the flotilla service, and for other purposes.
- An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.
- Resolutions expressive of the thanks of congress to major-general Jackson, and the troops under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New-Orleans.
- An act to alter and establish certain post-roads.
- An act for the relief of Solomon Frazer, and the representatives of Charles Eccleston.
- An act concerning the college of Georgetown in the district of Columbia.
- An act for the relief of the heirs of James Hynum.
- An act for the relief of William H. Washington.
- An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a direct tax upon the United States and to provide for assessing and collecting the same," and the act entitled "An act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches.
- An act for the relief of the Anaosta Bridge Company.
- An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act for the better organization of the courts of the United States within the state of New-York.
- An act for the relief of James Savage and others.
- An act for the relief of Thomas Sprigg.
- An act for the relief of William P. Beamer, of the state of N. York.
- An act to continue in force for a limited time the act entitled "An act for the establishing trading houses with the indian tribes."
- An act to repeal certain acts therein mentioned.
- A resolution directing the manner of providing stationary and procuring the printing for the senate and house of representatives.
- An act making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
- An act for the protection of the commerce of the United States against the Algerine cruizers.
- An act to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the direct tax and internal duties, and for other purposes, connected with the collection thereof.
- An act regulating and defining the duties of the United States' judges, for the territory of Illinois.
- Resolution relative to the distribution of the laws of the U. States.
- An act authorising the discharge of Edward Martin from imprisonment.
- An act further supplementary to an act entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory.
- An act increasing the compensation allowed the sergeant at arms of the senate and house of representatives and of the door-keeper and assistant door-keeper of the senate and house of representatives.
- An act concerning invalid pensioners.
- An act for the relief of the Eastern Branch Bridge Company.
- An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes.
- An act authorising the board of naval commissioners to appoint clerks.
- An act making additional appropriations for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and fifteen.
- An act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions four hundred and fifty-two thousand eight hundred dollars.
- An act authorising the purchase of the vessels captured on lake Champlain.
- An act making further provisions for completing the public buildings at West Point, for the accommodation of the military academy.
- An act concerning the naval establishment.
- An act to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods, imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and of the United States.
- An act to vest more effectually in the state courts, and in the district courts of the United States the jurisdiction in the cases therein mentioned.
- An act making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1815.
- An act fixing the military peace establishment.
- An act for the relief of sundry persons in the service of the United States, in consequence of the destruction of their tools by fire at the navy yard.
- An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.
- An act to provide a library room and for transporting the library lately purchased.

War Events.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
24th February, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.—By "an act increasing the pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, and others of the army," &c. passed December 12, 1812, it is provided—"That from and after the thirty-first day of December, eighteen hundred and twelve, the monthly pay of non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, drivers, bombardiers, matrosses, sappers, miners, artificers, saddlers, farriers and blacksmiths, who have enlisted or shall hereafter enlist in the service of the United States, shall, during the continuance of the war between the United States of America and their territories, and the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, be as follows, to wit: to each sergeant-major and quarter-master sergeant, twelve dollars; to each sergeant and principal musician, eleven dollars; to each corporal, ten dollars; to each musician, nine dollars; to each private, driver, bombardier, matross, sapper and miner, eight dollars; to each artificer, saddler, farrier and blacksmith, not attached to the quarter-master general's and ordnance department, thirteen dollars."

The war no longer continuing to exist, the troops of the United States will hereafter be paid according to the following provisions of the act of March 16, 1802, viz:

"To each sergeant-major and quarter-master sergeant, nine dollars; to each sergeant, eight dollars; to each corporal, seven dollars; to each teacher of music, eight dollars; to each musician, six dollars; to each artificer, ten dollars; and to each private five dollars." By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER, *Adj. and Ins. Gen.*

EXCELLENT! We have heard much, especially in the jacobin papers, about the improvidence of government in failing to supply the Kentuckians who went to the rescue of New-Orleans, with arms, &c. on which the *Boston Patriot*, a day or two before the news of peace was received there, had the following quizzical advertisement—

"Wanted immediately—One thousand KENTUCKIANS, 'without flints, arms or ammunition,' to take Castine."

SMUGGLING.—Many articles are libelled in the *Plattsburg papers*, under the laws against smuggling, &c.

MAJ. GEN. BROWN. This distinguished character, on his way to the seat of government, was every where treated with the respect due to his great private worth and military qualities. His reputation is established in the opinion of all men, and he is, perhaps, the most *industrious* officer in the world. Major *Scott*, observed, that *Brown* "was always for treading on the heels or stamping upon the toes of the enemy."

At *Albany*, gen. *Brown* partook of a splendid entertainment given by gentlemen of all parties. Being called on, he gave the following magnanimous toast—

"The naval heroes of America.—No equal number of men ever done so much for any country."* At *New-York* he was presented with the freedom of the city in great style, and dined with the corporation.

* The following toast was given at *Albany* after he had retired—"Maj. gen. *Brown*—He planned, he executed, and he surprised, the heroes of Spain, Portugal, and France, at noon-day, on the memorable 18th of September."

MILITARY.

Captain *Jonathan Kearsley*, of the rifle corps, has been appointed an assistant adjutant general in the army of the United States, to rank as such from the 30th August, 1814, on which day, in a skirmish near fort Erie, he received a wound which has disabled him from further active service.

By the *Buffalo Gazette* of the 14th ult. it appears as if general *Drummond* had contemplated an expedition. It was understood that he had lately thrown a strong regiment into fort *Niagara*.

The militia of New-York state have been complimented in general orders, by the express command of the president, for the zeal, patriotism, and persevering firmness they have shown, during the late war.

Several British officers, among them major-general sir *George Murray*, with a few men, lately arrived at Halifax, to join the armies in Canada.

NAVAL.

Capture of the Syren. The following is from the *London Observer* of November 20.

"The *London Gazette* of the 19th, contains an account of the capture, after a chase of eleven hours, by H. M. ship *Medway*, captain *Brine*, on July 12, of the United States' brig of war *Syren*, of 16 guns, 137 men. During the chase the prize threw overboard all the guns, boats, anchors, cables and spars."

The President. A late New-York paper says—An officer late of the President frigate, stated to our informant, that when he got on board the *Endymion*, all the guns on the side with which she engaged the *President* were either dismantled or rendered useless, except two; and that he saw seventeen bodies thrown overboard the same evening. He also observed, that the *Endymion* was so much cut up and shattered, that she dropped astern of all the other ships.

The Constitution. We have a report, said to be brought from *Bermuda*, that this ship has captured another British frigate. We should readily believe this, if we only knew of her having had a chance to do it, for we should now consider it a matter of course.

Shipwreck of the Sylph.—By several gentlemen from the east-end of Long Island, in the stage, this morning, who reside near the scene of this melancholy event and were on the spot shortly after, we have obtained the following particulars of the uncommonly distressing occurrence:—

The *Sylph* is a British (ship) sloop of war, rated at 18 guns and carrying 22, and was commanded by captain *Dickens*, with a crew amounting, with himself and officers, to 117 souls, of whom 111 have perished. On Tuesday morning, the 17th January, at half past two o'clock, previous to the snow-storm, the weather being thick and night dark, the wind at N. E. standing to the northward under close reefed top-sails, she struck on Southampton bar, at Shinecock bay, or Canoe Place, five miles west of the town; and soon beat over and drove head on wards to within a few rods of the shore.

By day-light she was perceived by the inhabitants, and a number immediately collected and hastened to attempt the relief of the people. From the height of the surf and violence of the sea, however, as the storm approached and increased, it was impossible to get to the vessel. The crew were all safe, sixty of them in the tops and on the rigging, until half past eight o'clock, when the purser parted with the captain in the mizen top and came to the windward gunwale, which was then as high out of water as her tops. Directly after, a tremendous sea capsized the ship and broke her in two between the fore and main-masts; the fore part rolled over and lies keel upwards, and the after part split lengthwise, went to pieces and drifted to the leeward.

The crew being thus dashed into the sea, were chiefly drowned immediately. A few were seen on spars and pieces of the wreck and every exertion made by the spectators on the shore to save them. The purser, Mr. *William B. Parsons*, with two of the seamen, were taken off the spars about two o'clock in the afternoon and three more sailors, some time after, saved from the wreck by a boat. The next (Wednesday) morning the bodies of the second lieutenant and three seamen were found on shore at Southampton and buried, and sixteen others have drifted up with part of the wreck as far west as *Babylon*, near *Fire Island* inlet.

The snow came on about noon, and the storm raged with great violence through the day. The inhabitants of the neighborhood, however, in considerable numbers, repaired to the place and made the greatest efforts to relieve the unhappy sufferers to the extreme risk of the lives of a number of the citizens who distinguished themselves by their zeal and intrepidity on the occasion. Their humanity and exertions were gratefully acknowledged by Mr. *Parsons*,

the purser, in a letter to commodore Hotham, (of the *Superb*, off New-London) who returned a polite and friendly answer, and promised the release, if in his power, of a captured vessel and crew belonging to the place, for which purpose the flag that carried the letter was sent.

The men saved remain at Southampton prisoners of war. The wind and tide set almost directly along the coast, with a strong undertow off shore, or probably a much greater proportion of the crew would have survived.

The purser states that captain Dickens is a young gentleman of fortune lately married; and mentions that one of the saved seamen held a little son in his arms until he was chilled to death, when he dropt him overboard, and a number of other affecting incidents.

Further.—Our account of the loss of this vessel given on Wednesday last, was essentially correct. Yesterday Mr. William R. Parsons, the purser, with the five seamen saved, were brought up from Southampton, by lieutenant Jenkins, of the American troops stationed at Sag Harbor.

From Mr. Parsons we learn that the officers who drowned with the *Sylph* were:—George Dickens, esq. captain; C. D. Brown, first lieutenant; George Burt, second-lieutenant; J. Sutt, surgeon; William Mirlow, master; William Boyd, gunner; James Marshall, carpenter; Andrew McGregor, boatswain; Archibald Lundie, master's mate; James Service, midshipman; David Kingston, ditto; J. O'Halloran, ditto; T. E. Willoughby, supernumerary ditto; W. H. Fox, captain's clerk.—The above 14, with 97 seamen and marines, making 111 drowned.

The *Sylph* was a ship-sloop, of 390 tons, and 20 guns, (rated 18) viz. 16 carronades of 24lbs. two long 2 pounders, and two 12lb. carronades.

The humanity and kindness of the citizens of Southampton being handsomely acknowledged in the purser's account of the catastrophe to commodore Hotham, that officer wrote an answer to Mr. Parsons, from which the following is extracted:

"I beg you will acquaint the inhabitants of Southampton, that I am sensibly impressed with obligation for, and admiration of, their generous and humane treatment of you; which shall, at any time in my power, meet with the best return I can make them."

The crew of a vessel belonging to Sag Harbor (Southampton) and taken by a British cruiser in the sound, have since been searched for and set at liberty.

[N. Y. *Columbian*.

Extract of a letter from com. H. G. Campbell, commanding naval officer at Savannah, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Savannah, January 29th, 1815.

The enemy have evacuated St. Mary's and withdrawn to Cumberland island, after destroying the fort at Point Petre and blowing up the magazine.

Previous to their leaving St. Mary's, they primed the houses with tar, ready to fire them if molested in their retreat.

I regret to inform you, that the new barge *Scorpion* has fallen into their hands with her equipments, a correct return of which shall be forwarded for your information.

ANOTHER "BRITISH OFFICIAL"

The following article was mislaid, or it should have been inserted a long time ago. It caps the climax of folly and falsehood. Our frigates, *cockboats* before the war, things "with a piece of striped bunting at the mast head"—have been metamorphosed into 74's—while British ships carrying twenty heavy guns, are made out to be "gun boats."

The statement is essentially false in almost every particular. Our force was inferior to that of the enemy, instead of being "vastly superior"—we had only 54 guns, generally short pieces; the British had 63, generally long; and *Perry* stated he had reason to believe that the enemy's force exceeded his own by nearly "one hundred"—and he took as many prisoners as the whole amount of his own men.

It is a good story of there being "14,000 indians" with *Proctor's* army. So great a body never was collected in North America, that we have ever heard of. Nor is it true that the *Niagara* was "making away."

We are sorry that capt. *Barclay* has made these remarks necessary. We are jealous of the glory of our country, and cannot pass over an attempt to obscure the heroism of our people, from a man of his standing.

From a London paper.—NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—A court-martial was held at Portsmouth, on Friday, on board his majesty's ship *Gladiator*, for the trial of captain R. H. *Barclay* and his remaining officers

and men, for the loss of the squadron of British gun-boats on lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, in an action with the American flotilla, of vastly superior force. It appeared, from the public letters read to the court, that captain *Barclay's* situation was as singular as his gallantry and good conduct were conspicuous. He was appointed to command the squadron on lake Erie, immediately on the arrival of commodore sir *James Yeo* on lake Ontario. It had been offered to and refused by captain *Mulcaster* on account of the exceedingly bad equipment of the vessels. Captain *Barclay* joined his command with a lieutenant, a surgeon, and nineteen rejected seamen of the lake Ontario squadron, in June 1813, and immediately dispatched to sir *James Yeo* an account of the deplorable state of the vessels, and that they were then all blockaded in Amherstburg by the American flotilla, where general *Proctor's* army was stationed. Subsequently, about fifty seamen of the Dover troop ship joined him; but he had not more than one hundred and fifty British seamen distributed in his squadron, the remainder being Canadians and soldiers. The American force was double the amount of his in the number of ships and guns and there was no comparison in respect to the quality of the seamen. However, on the 9th of September he was compelled to sail from Amherstburg, to endeavor to open a communication with Long Point, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions and necessaries, both for his squadron and general *Proctor's* army; the winter was rapidly approaching—the navy had been for some time on short allowance—and the supplies by land were by no means equal to the consumption, particularly as there were fourteen thousand indians with the army, who could not brook any abridgment of their rations or indulgencies; indeed the very inhabitants of the neighboring settlements were feeding from the government stores. Under these pressing exigencies, with the advice of general *Proctor*, captain *Barclay* sailed; he hoped either to pass the American squadron, or so disable them as to effect his passage to Long Point. On the following morning he fell in with the enemy, and having the weather gage, bore down to commence the action—but, unfortunately the wind veered directly round, and brought our squadron to leeward. The commencement, however was propitious—the American commodore was obliged to leave his ship, which soon afterwards surrendered, and hoist his flag on board another of his squadron, which had not been engaged, and was making away—when unfortunately, the *Queen Charlotte* and *Detroit*, our two best ships, having had all their officers killed and wounded, fell on board of each other and were unable to clear—at the same time the greater number of their guns were dismounted, and the *Lady Prevost* had fallen to leeward having lost her rudder. The Americans, seeing this situation of our ships, renewed the action with the assistance of his gun-boats, by which the whole of our squadron was obliged to surrender. General *Proctor*, not being able to obtain the supplies, was under the necessity of making a retrograde movement, a circumstance which strongly evidenced the necessity there was for the attempt that was made. Commodore sir *James Yeo*, in his letter to admiral sir J. B. Warren, relating the event, states, that in his opinion, captain *Barclay* was wrong to sail from Amherstburg—and it was in consequence thereof the court-martial took place. The court pronounced the following sentence:—

"That the capture of his majesty's late squadron was caused by the very defective means captain *Barclay* possessed to equip them on lake Erie—the want of a sufficient number of able seamen, whom he had repeatedly and earnestly requested of sir

and men, for the loss of the squadron of British gun-boats on lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, in an action with the American flotilla, of vastly superior force. It appeared, from the public letters read to the court, that captain *Barclay's* situation was as singular as his gallantry and good conduct were conspicuous. He was appointed to command the squadron on lake Erie, immediately on the arrival of commodore sir *James Yeo* on lake Ontario. It had been offered to and refused by captain *Mulcaster* on account of the exceedingly bad equipment of the vessels. Captain *Barclay* joined his command with a lieutenant, a surgeon, and nineteen rejected seamen of the lake Ontario squadron, in June 1813, and immediately dispatched to sir *James Yeo* an account of the deplorable state of the vessels, and that they were then all blockaded in Amherstburg by the American flotilla, where general *Proctor's* army was stationed. Subsequently, about fifty seamen of the Dover troop ship joined him; but he had not more than one hundred and fifty British seamen distributed in his squadron, the remainder being Canadians and soldiers. The American force was double the amount of his in the number of ships and guns and there was no comparison in respect to the quality of the seamen. However, on the 9th of September he was compelled to sail from Amherstburg, to endeavor to open a communication with Long Point, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of provisions and necessaries, both for his squadron and general *Proctor's* army; the winter was rapidly approaching—the navy had been for some time on short allowance—and the supplies by land were by no means equal to the consumption, particularly as there were fourteen thousand indians with the army, who could not brook any abridgment of their rations or indulgencies; indeed the very inhabitants of the neighboring settlements were feeding from the government stores. Under these pressing exigencies, with the advice of general *Proctor*, captain *Barclay* sailed; he hoped either to pass the American squadron, or so disable them as to effect his passage to Long Point. On the following morning he fell in with the enemy, and having the weather gage, bore down to commence the action—but, unfortunately the wind veered directly round, and brought our squadron to leeward. The commencement, however was propitious—the American commodore was obliged to leave his ship, which soon afterwards surrendered, and hoist his flag on board another of his squadron, which had not been engaged, and was making away—when unfortunately, the *Queen Charlotte* and *Detroit*, our two best ships, having had all their officers killed and wounded, fell on board of each other and were unable to clear—at the same time the greater number of their guns were dismounted, and the *Lady Prevost* had fallen to leeward having lost her rudder. The Americans, seeing this situation of our ships, renewed the action with the assistance of his gun-boats, by which the whole of our squadron was obliged to surrender. General *Proctor*, not being able to obtain the supplies, was under the necessity of making a retrograde movement, a circumstance which strongly evidenced the necessity there was for the attempt that was made. Commodore sir *James Yeo*, in his letter to admiral sir J. B. Warren, relating the event, states, that in his opinion, captain *Barclay* was wrong to sail from Amherstburg—and it was in consequence thereof the court-martial took place. The court pronounced the following sentence:—

"That the capture of his majesty's late squadron was caused by the very defective means captain *Barclay* possessed to equip them on lake Erie—the want of a sufficient number of able seamen, whom he had repeatedly and earnestly requested of sir

James Yeo to be sent to him—the very great superiority of the enemy to the British squadron—and the unfortunate early fall of the superior officers, in the action: That it appeared that the greatest exertions had been made by captain Barclay, in equipping and getting into order the vessels under his command—that he was fully justified, under the existing circumstances, in bringing the enemy to action—that the judgment and gallantry of captain Barclay in taking the squadron into action, and during the contest were highly conspicuous, and entitled him to our highest praise—and that the whole of the officers and men of his majesty's late squadron conducted themselves in the most gallant manner—and did adjudge the said captain Robert Heriot Barclay, his surviving officers and men, to be most fully and *honorably acquitted*. Rear admiral Foot president."

Mr. Robertson's Remarks

On the resolutions expressive of the thanks of congress to major general Jackson, and the troops under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New-Orleans.

MR. SPEAKER—Representing alone on this floor an interesting part of our country, saved by heroism unmatched, from horrors which cannot be described, I shall be excused for expressing my admiration of general Jackson, his great achievements, and the splendid battles which we now commemorate.

Permit me too, sir, to avail myself of this occasion to pour forth the gratitude with which I am impressed, not only for the protection of Louisiana, but for the opportunity which has been afforded her citizens of displaying a zeal, a patriotism, and an unanimity, which command the applause of an admiring nation.

Scarce three months are past, since a mighty armada, with troops accustomed to victory, the well-fleshed myrmidions of sanguinary European wars, with others collected in the West-India islands, from their description intended to produce terror, led on by chiefs whose fame had filled the universe, directed its course across the Atlantic with a view to desolate a distant portion of our country. They calculated on an easy conquest; never were hopes more confident—never were hopes more effectually blasted.

Pursuing their insidious system, they issued proclamations and sent forth emissaries, to corrupt the unwary, and excite disaffection. They offered to those who should be weak enough to confide in their perfidious promises, protection and liberty under a British constitution. Insolent thought! To whom are those offers addressed? To Americans, who themselves, or whose fathers had once before chased them from their shores covered with disgrace and overwhelmed with dismay—to whom were they addressed? To the natives of Louisiana—to Frenchmen and their descendants. The English dared to speak to them of peace and fraternity, holding in their hand a sword reeking, as it had reeked for centuries, with the blood of Frenchmen.

Hasty levies of half-armed undisciplined militia from the interior of our vast continent, from the banks of the Tennessee, the Cumberland and the Ohio, traversing wide and trackless regions, precipitate themselves to the scene of conflict, resolute to defend their distant brethren from the dangers with which they were menaced. There the hardy sons of the west, with the yeomanry of the adjacent territory and the invaded state, with a handful of regulars and a few armed vessels, constituted that

force from which the tremendous armament of our enemy was to experience the most signal overthrow the world has ever witnessed. But Jackson was their leader, and though inexpert in scientific warfare, they were animated by something more valuable than discipline, more irresistible than all the energy which mere machinery can display; they were animated by patriotism: by that holy enthusiasm which surmounts all difficulties and points the way to triumph. Happy if a parallel to their conduct may be found, it must be looked for in the achievements of those who like themselves fought for the liberties of their country. History records, to the consolation of freemen, that the Poles, unarmed and ignorant of tactics, beat the veteran troops of Frederick and Catharine in many pitched battles, never less than three times their numbers—but their leader was Kosciusko. In the early stages of the revolution the peasantry of France under Castine and Dumourier, repulsed from their soil the disciplined thousands of the duke of Brunswick—but it was not the Poles, nor the Frenchmen, it was love of country—it was the *cause*.

Foiled in their attempt to disseminate distrust and treachery, they now prepared to take by force what fraud had failed to secure.

The defence of fort Bowyer, the battle of their hundred well manned barges, with five of our gun boats, were a fore-taste of what they were further to expect. But flushed with thoughts of the full fruition of their hopes, they pushed forward to seize the prize just presented to their grasp.—They passed unseen thro' narrow defiles and deep morasses; evaded the natural defence of the state, and found themselves quietly posted on the fertile banks of the Mississippi, in full view of the alluring metropolis of Louisiana, where they had been promised plunder without check and riot without restraint.

Among the wonderful occurrences of that eventful period, the simultaneous arrival at the same distant point of the brave defenders of their country and the daring invader, cannot be considered less miraculous. Confident in its strength and contemptuous of its foe, the veteran army was unprepared for the reception that awaited it—Suddenly and fiercely attacked, panic struck at the unlooked-for blow, they were defeated by half their number of raw American troops. This was conclusive.—Their subsequent conduct exhibited little else than a tissue of blunders and misfortunes, or of courageous efforts which recoiled with ruin on themselves.

At length the time arrived which was to witness the most extraordinary event recorded in military annals. On the 8th of January, a day destined to form an era in history, this army of invincibles, led on by gallant chiefs, advanced to the charge with firm step, according to methods most approved—trenches hastily thrown up, defended by what they considered a mob, a vagabond militia, promised an enterprise destitute alike of hazard and of honor.—They were met by an incessant and murderous discharge of musketry and artillery.—The whole line was a continued sheet of fire—intrépidity stood appalled; their general slain; the ditch filled; the field strewn with the dying and the dead; a miserable remnant of their thousands fled back to their entrenchments. The battle closed, a battle whose character, from the nature of the troops engaged and the disparity of loss, is the most wonderful, whose effects are as important as any that was ever fought—and now we are invited to the contemplation of a scene which reflects immortal honor on the inhabitants of New Orleans, and by contrast, eternal shame on the enemy;

The dead were interred, the agonies of the dying assuaged, the wounded relieved; that property which was to have been given up to plunder was willingly yielded to their wants, and the very individuals, the marked victims of their licentiousness, vied with each other in extending to them every proof of tenderness and humanity.

It was my intention, Mr. Speaker, to have adverted to the manner in which the English have carried on the war, particularly to his views in regard to New-Orleans, but peace is this moment announced; I do not wish to mar the feelings which belong to it; if I cannot forget their atrocities, I disdain to triumph over a disgraced and fallen foe. Whilst resuming my seat I take much satisfaction in doing justice to the indefatigable exertions of the secretary of war. From the time of his taking charge of that department, and of being apprised of the danger which threatened Louisiana, no efforts were spared, no applications unattended to which had for their object the protection of that state.

On the resolution expressive of the high sense entertained by congress of the patriotism and good conduct of the people of Louisiana and New Orleans,

Mr. Robertson said, he was prevented from taking any part in regard to them, by feelings, that would be properly appreciated. He would content himself with expressing the high sense he entertained of the very complimentary terms in which his constituents were mentioned. If suspicions had heretofore been indulged in, derogatory to the honor of Louisiana, they would no longer exist. If cold calculations had been made of her value and importance in the union, they would no more be heard.

Kentucky Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

And of the house of representatives,

By letters received a few days since from governor Claiborne, I am officially advised that the enemy have invaded the state of Louisiana, and are within a few miles of New-Orleans.

From the talents of the distinguished officer who commands in that district, and the gallantry of his troops, I entertain no fears for the safety of the place from the forces which are now before it. The information, however, received from various quarters, renders it highly probable that the enemy will direct the principal part of his disposable force against that country, and that it will become a principal theatre of war. His object is, no doubt, not only to occupy it during the war, but if practicable, permanently to hold it.

Should this be the case, it will be in his power entirely to shut up our commerce down the river, or to shackle it by restrictions and duties, little short of absolute prohibition: Its effects upon the western country, are too obvious to need comment.

A reliance must be had upon the militia of the Western country, to take the place of those now in arms, when their term of service expires: and the sooner a sufficient force is organized for that or any other object that may be found necessary, the better will the men be prepared for it—and the less time be consumed in their reaching the place of destination.

We have too deep an interest at stake, to rest our sole reliance upon the general government. A lengthy session of congress is drawing to a close, and no adequate provision has been made for raising forces for the defence of the country. Whilst they are disputing about the details of a bill, the time for acting may pass away, not again to return.

In this situation it would be a criminal neglect of duty, not to use the means in our own power.

I therefore recommend the immediate passage of a law for detailing and organizing *ten thousand men* from the militia of this state, to hold themselves in readiness to march when required; and to continue in service six months after arrival at the place of rendezvous:—

That provision be made by law for immediately procuring camp equipage for the accommodation of that number of troops; and boats, &c. for their transportation—and for furnishing the provision until they arrive at head quarters:—

That provision be made by law for officering and organizing any corps of volunteers, who may tender their services on this or any other occasion during the war.

I have a strong reliance on the justice of the general government; and that every necessary expence incurred in sending any reinforcement to general Jackson, will be repaid by the United States.

ISAAC SHELBY.

January 25th, 1815.

The committee to whom was referred the governor's message of the 25th inst. reported the following bill:

In the house of representatives, January 26, 1815.

A BILL to raise and organize a force for the service of the United States.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That the governor of this state be, and he is hereby empowered and authorised to organize and detach for immediate service, any number of militia of this state, not exceeding ten thousand, for any term of service not exceeding 6 months, from the time of service.

SECT. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the forces to be raised and organized under the act, shall be disposed of at the discretion of the governor, in the service of this state, and in the service of the United States, under the conditions and provisions herein made.

SECT. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That the governor, for the purpose of carrying into effect all the aforesaid provisions, and for procuring every thing necessary for the proper equipment of said detachment, and every thing requisite for their transportation to any place he may direct, if called into the service of the United States, such as boats, camp equipage, and articles necessary for transportation by land or water: and for provisions and maintenance, is hereby authorized to draw from the treasury of this state, any sum of money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; and to supply any deficiencies that may exist of monies in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, he is authorized to negotiate a loan from the bank of Kentucky, for any sum not exceeding _____ dollars, on the credit of this state, at an interest not exceeding 6 per centum per annum—to be reimbursed to the bank in two equal annual instalments. The sum hereby appropriated, shall be expended only in case of the said troops being called into the service of the United States; as hereby directed.

SECT. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That if any number of volunteers equal to the detail directed by this act, on any division, brigade, regiment or battalion, shall be tendered in lieu of drafts, the governor shall accept the same from said division, brigade, regiment or battalion, as their quota; and the said division, brigade, regiment or battalion, shall be discharged from the draft: And the governor shall organize and commission the officers necessary to command said volunteers, if the officers shall not be already commissioned: *Provided,* that no corps of volunteers shall be less in number than one full

company of militia, as organized by the laws of the United States.

SECT. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor forthwith, on the passage of this act, shall correspond with the war department; and as soon as he shall receive assurances that the said troops will be accepted and ordered into the service of the United States, will be assumed and discharged by the general government; he shall thereupon incur all the expences necessary to carry this act into effect, not exceeding the sums therein limited; and shall commence the detail hereby directed.

CHRONICLE.

Boston, March 4. We understand, that two powerful squadrons (to include the whole disposable force of the United States) are preparing for the Mediterranean, against the Algerines. The first division, it is reported, will consist of the light vessels purchased at New York by capt. Porter, the *Guerriere* and *Constellation* frigates, &c.

The frigates *United States* and *Macedonian* are fitting for sea at New London. The *Guerriere*, at Philadelphia, and *Constellation* at Norfolk, are ready for sea.

The following is given, we know not upon what authority, as the whole naval force of Algiers.

1 frigate of	50 guns	500 men
1 do.	46 do.	460
2 do	44 do.	450 each
1 do. new	38 do.	400
2 corvettes	24 each	500
1 do.	22	230
2 brigs	22 each	450
1 zebec	20	200
1 schooner	4	40
1 row galley		50
6 gun boats, sloop rigged, carrying one 24 pound and one 11 inch mortar each.		

The heaviest cannon on board the frigates are 18 pounders.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the National Intelligencer of March 13.
HIGHLY INTERESTING.

TO THE EDITORS.—*Fort Stoddart, Feb. 11.* I have only a moment to write, and should not write at all, but that times are become very critical here.

The British seem determined not to leave the Gulf of Mexico, without doing something. Capt. Percy, who commanded at the former attack on Mobile Point, was lately at the pass of Christiana, as I am told. He there observed, that they had been deceived in their first attack on fort Bowyer, but that they had now made such arrangements as would humble the Americans.

On Tuesday, 25 vessels anchored off Mobile Point, at the distance of 5 or 6 miles. Two or three appeared to be frigates. The greater part were brigs of war, as was supposed. There were also some large vessels, supposed to be transports. On Wednesday, nine transports were perceived to be landing their troops between the Point and Perdido. The fleet then amounted to 30. A schooner and seven barges entered the bay—the former by way of pass Horn, between Dauphine island and the shore west of the bay. Fort Bowyer at the point, is on the narrow neck of land which stretches out on the east side of the bay, and commands the only channel for large vessels. Some British troops have landed on Dauphine island. On Thursday a heavy firing commenced, it continued a great part of that

day, and the day following; and some guns were heard this morning.

We have about 400 men in fort Bowyer, but provisions are extremely scarce there, as well as through the whole of the Mobile country. Our troops in the fort have but about ten days supply. Some was sent down on Wednesday or Thursday, but it is feared it must have fallen into the enemy's hands. I fear our whole army and our whole population will suffer severely. The result on the Point is differently anticipated. I am told, the alarm at Mobile is not so great as it has been on many less occasions.

I confess I have my fears, though, as I never was at fort Bowyer, I cannot judge satisfactorily. The faithful and vigilant collector of Mobile has come up with his books and papers, and other public records.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.

P. S. I enclose a letter received this moment, from col. S. Smith, formerly a senator from Ohio.

Mobile, February 10, at night, 1-2 past seven.

My dear friend—Our little town is in arms, and 1200 militia and indians are under orders to embark with the first fair wind, to assist in the defence of the Point, which is attacked, and has been closely invested, with the most tremendous cannonade for 54 hours. Our ears are stunned with the report of an unceasing fire. The wind is ahead—our force cannot get there in time—the general says I must remain with him. I did want to go with Blue, so says passion—judgment says we are too late. All our town is in bustle—I write this in haste, and with the candle in one hand.

Yours, whether in life or death. Adieu,

JOHN SMITH.

REPORTED BATTLE.

Savannah, March 2. We have seen several gentlemen who arrived in town last evening from St. Mary's; and are informed by them that it was asserted there, that on Thursday last a squadron of British barges from Cumberland, containing about 300 seamen and marines, had gone up the St. Mary's river for the purpose of burning Clark's mills—that within a mile of the mills the enemy were met on the banks of the river by 18 or 20 patriots, and as many militia from colonel Scott's camp, who engaged the barges, drove them back, and are said to have killed and wounded upwards of one hundred of the enemy. The inhabitants of St. Mary's were much alarmed, fearing that the British would, in consequence of their defeat, burn the town. The commander of the squadron is said to have been killed—on the American side none killed or wounded.

[Letters received in this city yesterday from the southward, confirm the above, and add, that captain Jackson, of the *Lacedemonian* is supposed to be among the killed.]—*Charleston Gazette.*

Extraordinary Error.

In consequence, probably, of the mortifying derangement of business, occasioned by a want of paper, which compelled us to publish the two last numbers on an inferior quality, after waiting, in each case, until *patience* had exhausted itself—the following singular and unfortunate error occurred. The *folios* of the last number being the first of the volume, were run on from the last sheet of the seventh volume, beginning with "417" instead of *unit*. There is now no remedy but slightly to erase the false *folios* with a pen, and insert, 2, 3, 4, &c. to 16, in their place.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 3 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1815.

[WHOLE NO 185.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

Printed and published by H. NILES, South-st next door to the Merchant's Coffee House, at \$5 per ann.

Treasury Report

RESPECTING THE SINKING FUND.

Treasury Department, Feb. 24, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to submit to the consideration of the committee of ways and means, a proposition to provide for paying the interest, and gradually reducing the stock debt, which has been created during the late war. It was my intention to have accompanied this communication with tables, illustrating, in detail, the operation of the sinking fund, as well as the effect of the present proposition; but various causes render the performance of this task impracticable before the adjournment of congress; and I cannot do better, than to refer to the report which was made by the treasury department to the house of representatives on the 9th of April, 1808, exhibiting explanatory statements and notes of the public debt, its increase or decrease, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 1st of Jan. 1808. I shall, therefore, confine my views to, 1st, the general state of the public debt before the war; 2d, the general state of the public debt contracted since the war; and, 3d, the particular provision to be now made for the last description of the public debt.

1. On the 31st Dec. 1814, the amount of the public debt, created before the war, may be estimated at \$39,905,183 66, and it consisted of the following particulars:

I. Old 6 per ct. stock	
the nominal amount	
being	17,250,871 39
Of which there had	
been reimbursed	12,879,283 78
<hr/>	
Leaving due on the 31st December,	
1814	\$4,371,587 61

2. Deferred six per ct.	
stock, the nominal	
amount being	9,358,320 35
Of which there had	
been reimbursed	3,971,148 36

Leaving due on the 31 December,	
1814	5,387,171 99

3. 3 per cent stock	16,158,177 34
4. Exchanged six per cent stock under	
the act of 1812	2,984,746 72
5. Six per cent stock of 1796	80,000
6. Louisiana six per cent stock	10,923,500

Estimated amount of the whole of the	
public debt, contracted before the	
war, due on the 31st of December,	
1814	39,905,183 66

Upon the principles and estimate of the treasury report of the 9th of April, 1808, it was computed,

1. That on the 1st of Jan. 1808, the	
public debt amounted to	64,700,000
2. If, therefore, the amount of the public	
debt, computed to be due on the	
31st December, 1814, be deducted,	
to wit:	39,905,183 66

VOL. VIII.

The amount redeemed between the 1st of Jan. 1808, and the 31st of Dec. 1814, may be estimated at 24,794,816 34

The establishment of a sinking fund to redeem the principal of the public debt, was co-eval with the funding system of 1790; but the payment of the interest of the debt was not charged upon that fund until 1802. The amount of the public debt was increased, during several of the years that intervened between Jan. 1791, and Jan. 1803; and the sinking fund was enriched at various periods by the assignment of additional revenues. The acts of the 8th of May, 1792, the 3d of March, 1796, the 29th of April, 1802, and the 10th of Nov. 1803, form, however, the principal basis of the present sinking fund, providing for the annual payment of the interest, as well as for the gradual redemption of the debt.

Under the authority of these acts of congress, the sinking fund amounts to the sum of \$8,000,000 annually, which at this time is supplied from the following sources:

1. From the interest on such parts of the public debt as have been reimbursed, or paid off, and which, at present, amounts of the sum of	\$1,969,577 64
2. From the net proceeds of the sales of public lands, (exclusive of lands sold in the Mississippi territory, which, as yet, belong to the state of Georgia,) estimated annually at the sum of	800,000 00
3. From the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, to make the annual sum of 8,000,000 of dollars, estimated at about	5,230,422 36
<hr/>	
	\$8,000,000 00

II. On the 31st of December, 1814, the amount of the public debt, created since the war, (independent of temporary loans and issues of treasury notes) may be estimated at \$49,780 322 13

And it consisted of the following particulars:	
1. Six per cent. stock of 1812, (the eleven million loan)	7,710,000 00
2. Six per cent. stock of 1813, (the sixteen million loan)	18,109,377 51
3. Six per cent. stock of 1813, (the seven million five hundred thousand loan)	8,498,583 50
4. Six per cent. stock of 1814, (the loan of ten millions, part of the loan authorized for twenty-five millions)	9,919,476 25
5. Six per cent. stock of 1814, (the loan of six millions, part of the loan authorized for twenty-five millions)	4,342,875 00
<hr/>	
	48,580,312 26

But it is proper to bring into view here, the additional six per cent. stock, which will be created in consequence of contracts depending on the 31st of December, 1814 to be completed in 1815, to wit:

C

1. The committee of defence of Philadelphia contracted to loan 100,000 dollars, to fortify the island in the river Delaware, called the Pea-Patch, for 6 per cent. stock at par, which will be issued under the act of March, 1812, 100,000
2. The corporation of New-York contracted to advance money for fortifications, supplies, &c. at New-York, on the terms of the six million loan, and the amount being liquidated, six per cent. stock has been ordered for 1,100,009 87

1,200,009 87
\$49,780,322 13

There are, however, other contracts for loans, made through the medium of the war department, which have been recognized at the treasury, to be paid in six per cent. stock, but which have not been so liquidated, as to furnish a ground to estimate their amount.

The six per cent. stock, which was issued under the act of the 24th of March, 1814, amounting to 3,000,000 of dollars, and sent to Europe, has not been, and probably will not be sold. It is, therefore, omitted in the present estimates.

Besides the funded debt, above stated, there have been contracted debts to the amount of 19,002,800 dollars, upon temporary loans, and upon the issues of treasury notes, consisting of the following particulars :

1. Temporary loans have been obtained under the act of March, 1812, (of which the sum of 500,000 dollars became due in December, 1814, and remains unpaid; and of which 50,000 dollars will be payable in the year 1817) for 550,000 00
2. Treasury notes had been issued or ordered on the 20th February, 1815,
 - [1] Payable on or before the 1st January, 1815, due and unpaid principal 2,799,200
 - [2] Payable since the 1st January, 1815, due and unpaid 620,000
 - [3] Payable almost daily, from the 11th of March, to and including the 1st of January, 1816 7,227,280
 - [4] Payable from the 11th of January, to and including the 1st March, 1816, 7,806,320

18,552,800 00

Making floating public debt, in temporary loans and issues of treasury notes 19,002,800 00

To which add the amount of the funded debt 49,780,322 13

And the whole of the ascertained amount of debt created during the war, is the sum of \$68,783,122 13

The general claims for militia services and supplies, arising under the authority of the individual states, as well as of the United States, have been partially exhibited; but neither the principle of settlement, nor the amount of the claims, can at this time be stated.

III. In suggesting provisions to pay the interest and gradually to reduce the principal of the public debt, contracted since the declaration of war, the inconvenience which has been introduced, by making the payment of the principal and interest of the treasury notes, a charge upon the sinking fund, is greatly to be lamented. The treasury notes were in their design, and ought to be in their use, a species of circulating medium: but it is evident that a sinking fund of 8,000,000 of dollars could never supply the means of paying the prior claims, and also, of discharging punctually the whole of the principal as well as the interest of annual issues of treasury notes, amounting to eight or ten millions of dollars. It is indispensable, therefore, to the free and beneficial operation of the sinking fund, that it should be disengaged, as soon as possible, from this burden. The means of disengaging it are, 1st, by the payment of the treasury notes out of the current revenue; or, 2d, by funding them upon reasonable terms, under the act by which it is proposed to authorise a loan for the service of the year 1815—and these means, it is believed, will be effectual.

The sinking fund, being thus emancipated from the treasury note debt, would be sufficient in 1815 for the interest and reimbursement of the stock created before the war—for the interest of the stock created since the war; and for interest of the loan to be raised for the present year, either in money, or by converting the treasury note debt into stock debt.—Thus,

1. The sinking fund amounts to Dols. 8,000,000
2. Interest and reimbursement of stocks created before the war, will require a sum of 3,452,775 46
3. The interest on the stock created since the war (computed on the above sum of 49,780,322 13 dollars) and including 7,968,000 dollars, payable for annuities, will require a sum of 2,994,787 32
8. The interest on the loan for 1815 (computed to average a half year's interest on the sum of 11,500,000 dollars being the estimated amount of the treasury notes, which may be converted into stocks) will require a sum of 345,000
4. But there must be added, the interest and principal of the temporary loans due and unpaid which were obtained under the authority to borrow, granted by the act of the — March, 1812, amounting for 1815, to the sum of 533,000

7,325,562 78

And would leave a surplus of 674,437 22

It appears, on this view of the sinking fund (independent of the operation of the past year) that there will be a surplus of 674,437 22 dollars, to be further applied to the reduction of the principal both of the old and the new public debt. But this can only be now done by purchases in the market.

The proposition to be, at this time, submitted to the consideration of the committee of ways and means, in relation to the stock debt created since the war, involves the following points :

1. That provision be made for the payment or for the funding of the treasury note debt, so as to relieve the sinking fund from that charge.
2. That the sinking fund be applied in the first place, to the interest and reimbursement of the old six per cent. stock according to the existing laws.
3. That the sinking fund be applied, in the second place, to the payment of the principal and interest of the temporary loans, obtained under the act of March, 1812.

4. That the sinking fund be applied in the *third* place, to the payment of the interest accruing upon the stock debt created since the war.

5. That the annual surplus of the sinking fund, after satisfying the above objects, be applied to the purchase of the stock created since the war, and that the interest upon the stock annually purchased, be added, from time to time, to that appropriation for the purpose of making new purchases.

After the present year, there is reason to presume that the public revenue will considerably exceed the public expenditures, and consequently, that the necessity of borrowing will cease. At that period, a more satisfactory view may be taken of the subject, than can be taken while the amount of the public debt remains, in some measure, unascertained; the operation and product of the new taxes, as well as of the impost upon the revival of commerce, are conjectural, and the legislative intentions, respecting a peace establishment, have not been declared.

Since, therefore, the existing sinking fund (being relieved in the manner before intimated, from the incumbrance of the treasury note debt) is already charged with the payment of the interest of the stock created since the war, and will be sufficient for that purpose, besides paying the interest, and the annual reimbursement of the stock created before the war, I respectfully propose, that no further step be taken during the present session of congress, than to authorize the subscription of treasury notes to the loan which is now under legislative consideration, and to direct the surplus of the sinking fund to be applied to purchases of the stock created since the war, for the emolument of the fund. But it will be proper to confine the benefit of subscribing to the loan to such treasury notes only as have been, or may be, issued under the acts which render them a charge upon the sinking fund, namely, the acts of the 30th of June, 1812; of 25th February, 1813, and of the 4th of March, 1814, and the secretary of the treasury should be authorized to designate the notes to be received in subscription, from time to time, according to the date of the issues.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS.

J. W. Eppes, Esq. chairman

of the committee of ways and means.

Retaliating System, &c.

In Senate, March 3, 1815.

The committee on foreign relations, to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States on the 26th of September last, respecting the unauthorised mode of warfare adopted by the enemy, on the plea of retaliation, report—

That, although the war has happily terminated, they deem it important to rescue the American government from unworthy imputations, with which it has been assailed during its progress. They have, therefore, endeavored to ascertain, whether the destruction of York, in Upper Canada, and the other cases assumed by our late enemy, as authorising a departure from the settled rule of civilized warfare, were of a character to justify or extenuate their conduct.

The result of the inquiries of the committee, manifesting to the world, that the plea which has been advanced for the destruction of the American capital, and the plunder of private property is without foundation, will be found in the communications of the secretaries of the departments of war and navy, and of general Dearborn, commander of the American forces in the attack on York, herewith submitted.

Department of state, Feb. 28, 1815.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter, requesting, on behalf of the committee of foreign relations, any information which this department possesses, relative to the misconduct that has been imputed to the American troops in Upper Canada during the late war, and in reply I have the honor to state, that the charges appear to be confined to three. 1st. The alleged burning of York; 2d, the burning of Newark, and 3d, the burning of the Indian villages usually called the Moravian towns.

1st. The burning of York, or of any of its public edifices or of any of its private houses, has never been presented to the view of the American government by its own officers, as matter of information; and it never was exhibited by the British government, or any of its officers, as matter of complaint; until it was asserted in the address of the governor in chief to the provincial parliament of Canada, on the 24th of January, 1815, "that, as a just retribution, the proud capitol at Washington, has experienced a similar fate to that inflicted by an American force on the seat of government in Upper Canada." This assertion, having led to an inquiry, I am enabled, from official documents, and general information, to state the following facts of the case, for the information of the committee.

The town of York, in Upper Canada, was taken by the American army, under the command of general Dearborn, on the 27th of April, 1813, and it was evacuated on the succeeding 1st of May; although it was again visited for a day, by an American squadron, under the command of commodore Chauncey, on the 4th of August. At the time of the capture, the British troops, on their retreat, set fire to their magazine, and great injury was done by the explosion, to property, as well as to persons, within the range of its effects. At the time of the capture, as well as at the time of commodore Chauncey's visit, the public stores were seized, and the public store-houses were destroyed; but the destruction of public edifices for civil uses, or of private property, was not only unauthorised, but positively forbidden, by the American commanders; and, it is understood, that no private house was destroyed by the American troops. It has recently, however, appeared, that a public building, of little value, called the parliament house (not the government house) in which, it is said, that an American scalp was found, as a part of the decoration of the speaker's chair, had been burnt; whether it was so, and if it was, whether it was an accidental consequence of the confusion, in which the explosion of the magazine involved the town, or the unauthorised act of some exasperated individual, has not been ascertained. The silence of the military and civil officers of the provincial government of Canada, seems to indicate, that the transaction was not deemed, when it occurred, a cause, either for retaliation or reproach.

2d. The burning of Newark, adjacent to fort George, occurred on the 10th of December, 1813. The act was vindicated by the American general, as necessary to his military operations; but as soon as the American government heard of it, instructions, dated the 6th of January, 1814, were given by the department of war, to major-general Wilkinson, "to disavow the conduct of the officer who committed it, and to transmit to governor Prevost, a copy of the order, under the color of which that officer had acted." This disavowal was accordingly communicated, and on the 10th of February, 1814, governor Prevost answered, "that it had been with great satisfaction he had received the assurance, that the perpetration of the burning of the town of Newark, was both unauthorised by the American gov-

vernment, and abhorrent to every American feeling; that if any outrages had ensued, the wanton and unjustifiable destruction of Newark, passing the bounds of just retaliation, they were to be attributed to the influence of irritated passions, on the part of the unfortunate sufferers by that event, which, in a state of active warfare, it had not been possible altogether to restrain, and that it was as little congenial to the disposition of his majesty's government, as it was to that of the government of the United States, deliberately to adopt any plan of policy, which had for its object the devastation of private property."

But the disavowal of the American government was not the only expiation of the unauthorized offence committed by its officer; for the British government undertook itself, to redress the wrong. A few days after the burning of Newark the British and Indian troops crossed the Niagara for this purpose; they surprized and seized Fort Niagara; they burnt the villages of Lewistown, Manchester, Tuscarora, Buffalo, and Black Rock, desolating the whole of the Niagara frontier, and dispersing the inhabitants, in the extremity of the winter. Sir George Prevost himself, appears to have been satisfied with the vengeance that had been inflicted; and, in his proclamation of the 12th of January, 1814, he expressly declared, that for the burning of Newark, the opportunity of punishment had occurred; that a full measure of retaliation had taken place, and that it was not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare, so revolting to his own feelings, and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it." With his answer to major-general Wilkinson, which has been already noticed, he transmitted a copy of the proclamation, "as expressive of the determination as to his future line of conduct," and added, "that he was happy to learn, that there was no probability, that any measures, on the part of the American government, would oblige him to depart from it."

31. The places usually called the Moravian towns, were mere collections of Indian huts and cabins, on the river Retrench or Thames, not probably worth, on the whole, one thousand dollars. The Indians who inhabit them, among whom were some notoriously hostile to the United States, had made incursions the most cruel into their territory. When, therefore, the American army, under general Harrison, invaded Canada on the of 1813, the huts and cabins of the hostile Indians were destroyed. But this species of warfare has been invariably pursued, by every nation engaged in war with the Indians of the American continent. However it may be regretted on the score of humanity, it appears to be the necessary means of averting the still greater calamities of savage hostilities: and it is believed, that the occurrence would never have been made the subject of a charge against the American troops, if the fact had not been misrepresented or misunderstood. Many people at home, and most people abroad, have been led to suppose, that the Moravian towns were the peaceable settlements of a religious sect of Christians, and not the abode of a hostile tribe of savages. I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

The Honorable WILLIAM W. BIBB,

Chairman of the committee of foreign relations.

Navy department, February 18, 1815.

SIR—In compliance with the request of the committee of the senate, communicated to me by your note of the 14th current, I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, extracts from the letters of commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, on the subject of destroying the public store-houses

and stores at York, in Upper Canada, and which is all the information in this department on that subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. Wm. W. Bibb,

Chairman of a committee of the senate.

Extract of a letter from commodore Isaac Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated off York, U. C. April 20, 1813.

"The enemy set fire to some of his principal stores, containing large quantities of naval and military stores, as well as a large ship upon the stocks, nearly finished."

From the same to the same, dated off Niagara, August 4, 1813.

"In the evening of the 30th ultimo, we weighed and stood for York, arrived and anchored in that harbor, at about 3, P. M.; on the 31st ran the schooners into the upper harbor, landed the marines and soldiers, under the command of colonel Scott, without opposition; found several hundred barrels of flour and provisions in the public storehouses, five pieces of cannon, eleven boats, and a quantity of shot, shells, and other stores; all which was either destroyed or brought away. On the 1st instant, after having received on board all that the vessels could take, I directed the barracks and the public storehouses to be burned: we then re-embarked the men, and proceeded to this place, where I arrived yesterday."

Letter from general Henry Dearborn to the honorable Joseph B. Varnum, a member of the senate.

Boston, October 17, 1814.

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of the 11th inst. I assure you, in the most explicit manner, that no public or private buildings were burned or destroyed by the troops under my command, at York, in Upper Canada, excepting two block-houses, and one or two sheds belonging to the navy yard. I placed a strong guard in the town with positive orders to prevent any plunder or depredation on the inhabitants; and when leaving the place, a letter was received from judge Scott, chief justice of the superior court, in which he expressed his thanks for the humane treatment the inhabitants had experienced from our troops, and for my particular attention to the safety of their persons and property. A frigate, on the stocks, and a large storehouse, containing their naval stores, were set on fire by the enemy, subsequent to their offer of surrendering the troops and public property. Several of the most valuable public buildings, connected with their principal military positions, were destroyed by the explosion of their magazine, which proved so fatal to our troops; and although there were strong provocations for burning or destroying the town, nothing of the kind took place, more than I have already mentioned, either by the army or navy. Yours, with respectful esteem,

H. DEARBORN.

Honorable Joseph B. Varnum.

Navy of the United States.

The following official letter, being the first we have seen from the pen of the present secretary of the navy, and highly creditable to his judgment and abilities, was transmitted to the committee of ways and means. It is, we think, much to be regretted, that the lateness of the session prevented one of his suggestions from being acted on. Why not have admirals as well as generals? The encouragement and gradual increase of the navy is now a national sentiment. [Nat. Int.

Copy of a letter from the secretary of the navy to the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives.

Navy Department, February 28th, 1815.

SIR—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit an estimate of the expences of the navy, reduced to the demands of an establishment, accommodated to all the effects of the peace with Great Britain, but at the same time to provide for the protection of our commerce against the actual hostilities of the dey of Algiers.

An act that proposes the reduction of any part of the naval force, is naturally accompanied with a grateful recollection of the services which that force has rendered to the nation. In the first movements of the late war, the achievements of the navy excited admiration and confidence throughout the United States, shedding a lasting splendor upon the American arms. Victory has invariably been the result of our naval combats with an equal force; and even when the surrender to a superior force has proved unavoidable, it must be acknowledged by the world, that those who have gained the ship, have not always gained the glory of the battle.

Co-operating with their brave and patriotic brethren of the army, the officers and crews of the American vessels of war have greatly contributed to the honorable restoration of peace; and whatever may be the general policy of reducing the naval establishment, it must be universally a favorite object to secure for those meritorious citizens a participation in the blessings which they have conferred upon their country.

Permit me, sir, to take this opportunity of recommending to your attention the bill which has received the sanction of the senate, for creating the rank of admiral in our naval service. The measure is suited to the existing naval establishment, and appears to be necessary, not only as the means of furnishing commanders of proper rank for our squadrons, but as the means of bestowing professional distinction and reward upon the distinguished veterans of the navy. It has been seen and lamented, that for want of this grade of command, the gallantry of a subordinate officer could be rewarded by promotion, while his gallant superior officer must remain stationary.

The protection of commerce against the hostilities of the dey of Algiers will require that a strong squadron should be stationed, as soon as practicable, in the Mediterranean. The Algerine naval force is believed to consist of four frigates, four corvettes, four sloops of war, and twenty gun-boats; but these vessels will be covered and aided by the powerful batteries which defend the harbor of Algiers. To secure success in our operations, therefore, and to command the general respect of the Barbary powers, it is proposed, that the American squadron shall consist of two seventy-fours, six frigates, three sloops of war, and six or eight small armed vessels; and an estimate of the expence of the expedition accompanies this communication. If, however, congress should not contemplate a maritime war against Algiers, and should not be disposed to increase the naval establishment, a different course must be pursued. The three seventy-fours (of which two may be soon completed for sea, at a small additional expence) should be perfected in their guns and equipments, and laid up in ordinary so as to be ready for service upon the first emergency. Four frigates should always be manned and ready for sea; and should be deemed to be in actual service, together with four sloops of war, four small armed vessels (to be principally employed as dispatch vessels) and two gun-boats in each principal port.

The floilla may be discharged, and the gun-boats (with the exception provided for) and the barges may be generally laid up or sold, as the president shall deem most expedient.

The ships and vessels on the lakes, or on the stocks for the lake service, may also be laid up, or sold, as the president shall direct. But it is respectfully suggested, that no greater reduction of our naval establishment ought, at this time, to be made.

The destinies of the nation appear to be intimately connected with her maritime power and prosperity; and as the creation of a navy is not a work to be quickly performed, it seems necessary not only to cherish our existing resources, but to augment them gradually and steadily.

The purchase of timber, the casting of guns, and the collection of all the other materials for building and equipping vessels of war at safe and convenient places, are objects of the greatest importance; and the annual construction of at least one seventy-four and two frigates is recommended upon principles of economy as well as of policy. Smaller vessels of war can be built as the occasions occur, but these require time and care.

Contracts, for a supply of two hundred heavy cannon, to be delivered at New-York, Boston, or Portsmouth (which afford at all times an outlet on the ocean) might be advantageously formed.

To these general views, I beg leave to add, that an appropriation, for the purchase of the vessels captured by commodore Maclonough on lake Champlain is necessary; and, as the estimated value cannot now be ascertained, the appropriation may be made for such sum, as shall be settled and agreed upon, with the approbation of the president.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

(Signed) B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Hon. J. W. Eppes, chairman of the committee of ways and means, house of representatives.

United States' Loan.

Treasury Department, March 10, 1815.

In pursuance of powers, which have been duly vested in the secretary of the treasury, under an act of the congress of the United States, entitled "an act to authorise a loan for a sum not exceeding eighteen millions, four hundred and fifty-two thousand, eight hundred dollars," approved by the president of the United States on the 3d of March, current, proposals will be received by the secretary of the treasury from this time, until the first day of May next (unless the amount required should be previously subscribed) for a loan to the United States, of the sum of twelve millions of dollars, or any part thereof, on the following terms, and in the following manner:

1. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned; the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payments, not exceeding, for the whole, ninety days from the date of the subscription, and the banks into which the payments will be made.
2. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes, or in treasury notes actually issued before the 3d of March current, under the acts of congress, passed, respectively, the 30th of June, 1812, the 25th of February, 1813, and the 4th of March, 1814, at their par value, with the interest accrued thereon at the time of payment. The kind of payment intended to be made must be stated in the proposals; and where the terms of subscription are equal, a preference will be given to offers for paying treasury

notes, which have become due and remain unpaid, with an allowance of the interest upon such notes, as well since, as before they became due.

3. On the failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.

4. Scrip certificates will be issued by the cashiers of the banks into which the payments shall be made, to the corporations, or persons, making the payments; the cashiers will, also, endorse the payment of the successive instalments; the scrip certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the loan office of the state, in which the bank is situated, where the payments have been made.

5. For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly. The whole will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after twelve years from the last of December next; and the sinking fund is charged with the punctual payment of the interest, and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.

It is desirable, as far as the public interest will permit, to reduce the amount of the treasury note debt, and, particularly, the portion of it, which is due and unpaid; and, therefore, an early subscription is recommended to the holders of treasury notes. But, in order to save time and trouble, it may be proper to observe, that the terms of the proposals should bear some relation to the actual fair price of stocks, in the market of Philadelphia or New-York.

A commission of one fourth per cent. will be allowed to any person collecting subscriptions for the purpose of incorporating them in one proposal to the amount of 25,000 dollars or upwards provided such proposals shall be accepted.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the treasury.

War Events:

OR, THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS.

SEPARATION OF MAINE. The State of Massachusetts is composed of two distinct territories, commonly called "Massachusetts proper" and the "district of Maine." They are separated from each other by the state of *New-Hampshire*. The former contains about 40,000 square miles, and 229,000 inhabitants; the latter, 6,000 square miles, with a population, in 1810, of 472,000 souls.

It has long been a favorite idea with some to erect the *district* into a separate state. The general manners, habits and opinions of its population differ more, perhaps, from these of "Massachusetts proper" than those of any of the "New-England" states; and it also appears as if they were naturally divided from each other. During the fever of rebellion that recently raged at *Boston*, and reduced itself to the contempt it deserved in the famous meeting at *Hartford*, the citizens of *Maine* appeared prepared for the worst, and had determined that if "Massachusetts proper" lifted an arm against the *union*, or took any measures to effect a separation of the states, that they, also, would come forth, and by a convention establish a provisional government and support the *union*, and bring about a separation from *Massachusetts*. They, however, proposed to do the latter "peaceably if they could, violently if they must," and petitioned the legislature for liberty to form a free and independent state, according to the provisions of the constitution of the United States. On the

25th of February last the final question was decided in the senate of Massachusetts, as follows:

The committee of the senate to whom were referred the resolves on the subject of the separation of the district of *Maine*, and formation of a distinct government therein, reported, that it is not expedient to pass said resolves.

Upon the question of acceptance of the said report, the yeas and nays being required by one-fourth of the senate present, were taken as follows:

YEAS—Hon. Israel Thorndike, Lothrop Lewis, Francis Blake, Silas Holman, Daniel Sargent, Thomas Stephens, Joseph Whiton, Sylvester Brownell, Samuel Crocker, Jacob Abbot, Wolcott Hubbell, Wendell Davis, Wilkes Wood, Nathaniel Hooper, Benjamin Adams and Moses Smith, Esqrs.—17.

NAVS—Hon. John Howe, Mark L. Hill, Walter Folger, jr. Joseph Bemis, William Moody, John Holmes, Timothy Fuller, Martin Kinsley, Albion K. Parris and Daniel Kilham, Esqrs.—10.

So the report of the committee was accepted.

GEN. JACKSON. The senate of Massachusetts has passed a vote of approbation on the conduct of the "gen. Jackson and his brave companions," for the defence of Orleans. The resolution states that the holy men of the east are "impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to Almighty God, for his signal interposition in behalf of our country." &c. It is, however, prefaced by a preamble about the injustice of the war, &c. thereby making it out that God had taken part with the guilty and the like, in consequence of the preamble, the "republicans" of the senate voted against the resolution; and being joined by one other person who could not swallow the absurdity, the yeas and nays stood 15 and 15—and the preamble and resolve, together, were passed by the casting vote of the speaker. The minority of the senate have published an elegant address to gen. Jackson on this subject, setting forth their reasons for voting against the resolve as connected to the preamble, and complimenting the general, in unqualified terms, on the glory of his defence of Louisiana. The history of this proceeding is curious, and shall be preserved—with a synopsis of the debate thereon, &c.

Resolutions complimentary to the general and his companions in arms, were also introduced into the general assembly of *Rhode Island*; and referred to a committee to report at the next session.

The assurance and vanity of the full-blooded Englishman, have already shewn themselves in regard to the general, and he is claimed as a quondam subject of the *Guelphs*, born in the county of Devon, in England! A printer at New York has been silly enough to give currency to a ridiculous tale; got up by some Englishman to "ease down" his countrymen with the belief that Englishmen can only be beaten by Englishmen. The story will be ardently seized upon in England, and the prostitute press there will fasten the falsehood on credulous *John Bull*, for the double purpose of detracting from the glory due to America, and of consoling himself for the loss of six thousand men at *New Orleans*, with the proud belief that "British valor" only could have destroyed them!

Poor *John* is the most accommodating creature in the world! He believes any thing that it suits the views of such virtuous men as my lord *Castlereagh* to impress upon his mind. In the revolutionary war, after *Marquis Cornwallis* laid down his arms at *York*, it was thought convenient that he should imagine *Washington* was born in England—for, who but an Englishman should conquer so great a lord as the marquis?—and so *John* believed right firmly. A "state falsehood" of like nature and tendency, has

recently been extensively circulated and believed, as to our seamen. John was wonder-struck at our naval victories, and for his soul could not find out how they happened—until he was taught that the greater part of the crews of our vessels were Englishmen, who fought so desperately because “they had a halter round their neck”—that is, with a certain belief that they would be hung as traitors, if captured. This made the whole business very plain to John; and it was no longer a mystery that our ships should beat his!

The late bustle in London about the “miraculous conception” of *Joanna Southcott*, a poor wretch, now deceased, of whom we gave some account a little while since, shews the easy credulity of the English populace; and, when that ready acquiescence of mind is stimulated by national vanity, you may make them believe an union of church and state is indispensable to their happiness—that old George is wiser than Solomon, or the younger George more chaste than Diana—or any thing else that you please; the more absurd the better, especially if it contributes to their self-pride. This it was that delighted them with *Joanna*—to have a new *Messiah* born in England, would, indeed, have been a great thing!

As to general Jackson, he is a native of North Carolina.

FROM SAVANNAH. The volunteers and militia collected at Savannah for the defence of that city, were dismissed on the 10th inst. by order of general Floyd, of which the following is an extract—

“In discharging the troops the brigadier general cannot restrain the expression of his high approbation and admiration, of the orderly behavior and good conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, whom he has had the honor to command. A patient endurance of the privations incident to the field, obedience to orders, and rapid improvement in discipline, are strong evidences of a manly devotion to the government of their choice, and the land of their nativity.

“The return of an honorable peace has, however, arrested that laudable desire to emulate your brethren in arms, in the achievement of valorous deeds, and invites your return to the rural pursuits of domestic life, carrying with you a consciousness of having done all that your country required of you. That each of you may long continue to enjoy this inestimable blessing, and that the evening of your lives may be cheered by the pleasing reflection, that you have been the zealous and steady supporters of your country’s best interests, is the wish of

JOHN FLOYD,

Brigadier general commanding.

“THE GREAT LORD,” Lord Wellington, said publicly in Paris ten days before the treaty of peace reached there, that he expected orders from his government to proceed to America; and if so he should go. If he had done so, it would not have been improbable that the British house of commons, during the present month, might have voted a sum of money to erect a monument for him in *Westminster-Abbey*.—Our backwoods-men would have gloried at such a mark; and his “lordship” would have stood the less chance of escape, because, by his very name he might have expected to frighten our “rabble” militia of the west. They are a people not easily scared.

HARTFORD. It is stated that admiral Hotham expected to visit Hartford, but was ordered immediately to leave the coast with his squadron. Is Hartford, because the convention met there, to become the Mecca of Englishmen? If so, let the chair on which the president sat be preserved as a relic to be “kissed” by “illustrious” foreigners.

“WESTWARD,” A “New England Emigration So-

ciety” has been established in Boston, “for the purpose of promoting emigration to the western country.” The association is composed of a considerable number of persons of all parties, who are determined to establish a colony of their own, in that fairest section of our country.

We put this down among the “events of the war,” being satisfied that the outrageous proceedings lately had at Boston, &c. gave rise to it, as we have frequently hinted at. In the language of *Jonathan Russell*, “It is the pestilential atmosphere of British influence from which they flee.” And may they, in their new habitations, find that perfect ease, freedom, and real independence which was denied them in the places of their nativity.

OHIO. The “true blooded Yankees” of the state of Ohio, with patriotic liberality, and a due regard to economy, have again assumed the payment of that state’s quota of the direct tax.

THE OLD ARMY.—To repel a slanderous assertion as to the officers of the old army, a writer in the *Baltimore Patriot* mentions *Pike*, *Scott*, *Maconb*, *Guines* and *Miller* as having belonged to it. To which he might have added many of inferior grades, but equally distinguished, as opportunities offered—such as *Armistead*, of fort M’Henry; *Lawrence*, of Mobile, &c.

CURIOUSITY.—Among the queer things that occurred during the late war, it may be proper specially to call up the singular fact—that the governor of Rhode Island did actually order out and put upon duty an army of fifteen men, after having duly consulted on the matter with the “council-at-war,” “general Martin and Christopher Fowler, esq.” It was not, however, thought (in the language of the governor) that this guard was “capable of resisting an invading foe of any considerable magnitude.” See his message, Vol. IV. page 169.

EFFECTS OF PEACE.—An unfortunate man sometime since overset his sleigh, and died in consequence of the bruises he received from a cannon that he was carrying to a certain post in the north. This was charged to “Madison’s war.” The *Aurora* says—“several unfortunate accidents have occurred to the eastward, in firing salutes for “Madison’s peace”—more guns have been fired, and more men wounded, in Massachusetts, on these occasions, than during the whole of the war.

BROWNSVILLE BLUES.—Among those who devoted themselves to their country, the *Brownsville Blues* are entitled to at least as much distinction and regard as any. At the most gloomy period of the war, these mountain boys of *Pennsylvania*, nearly all unmarried men, and generally persons of ample fortunes or high expectations, organized themselves into a company, and elected for their captain *Valentine Geisy*, esq. after which they uniformed and equipped themselves at their own expence, and marched for the sea-board, to defend *Baltimore*, and the places adjacent. They were met on their route, and told they might return, the immediate necessity for them having passed over, &c. But they had prepared themselves for a “winter campaign,” and marched on and offered their services to the President, and were accepted. They remained at *Baltimore* and *Annapolis* until the 28th ult. when they were honorably discharged. These gentlemen and patriots will long be gratefully remembered by all who had an opportunity to admire their fine appearance as soldiers and good manners as men. They were about 100 strong, and a very handsome set of young fellows, full of life and spirit, wanting nothing but opportunity to earn the laurel.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.—The general assembly of *Rhode Island* has adjourned without even pass-

ing the amendments to the constitution, recommended by the "grand divan," lately convened at Hartford.

THE CAPITOL, &c. The president of the United States has appointed J. P. Van Ness, R. B. Lee, and T. Ruggles, esquires, a board of commissioners to superintend the rebuilding of the public edifices destroyed by the *British-Goths* last August in Washington city.

DESERPTION.—Eight soldiers were shot at Nashville, Ten. on the 17th February for desertion. A dreadful example, perhaps, appearing necessary by repeated offences of the kind, in consequence of the high bounty recently allowed to recruits.

APPROPRIATE NAME.—Among the appropriate names that were given to our fast-sailing vessels during the war, that of "*Catch-me-if-you-can*" is not the least remarkable. She appears to be a schooner of the "*Baltimore stamp*."

THE BOUNDARY.—From the *National Intelligencer*. The following is an abstract from a letter, written by a gentleman residing about eighteen miles from Eastport, and dated September 3, 1814.

"About eight years ago, having heard that the British claimed Moose Island, I read, with care, the 'boundaries' in our treaty of '83, which, after describing the lines, &c. says, 'together with all islands lying within 20 leagues, &c. except such islands as now are, or heretofore were, within the limits of Nova Scotia.' I then procured the *charter of Nova Scotia*, many years older than our treaty, which gives, after describing their western the same as our eastern boundary, 'all islands lying within six leagues of the main land, before described.' Now, Moose Island lies within five leagues of the main land either of St. Andrews or PELANG. From that time I have been fully convinced, that Moose Island never did belong to the United States, but was annexed to township, No. 8, by an uninformed American surveyor, who supposed, as many others did, that they were bounded by the ship channel, *which is not mentioned in the treaty*. I have frequently mentioned these facts to my friends at Eastport, but we always supposed the island would be ceded to the United States by some future treaty; perhaps in exchange for Grand Manon, which I think, by a fair construction of the treaty, belongs to the United States, and has been long under the jurisdiction of Nova Scotia, alias New Brunswick."

*Adj't. and inspector general's office,
February 27th, 1815.*

GENERAL ORDER. At the request of col. Charles G. Boerstler, of the 14th infantry, an enquiry has been instituted relative to his command of an expedition from fort George in the summer of 1813, and particularly of his conduct in the affair called the "battle of the Beaver Dams."

The court of enquiry have reported the following opinion, viz.

That the march of the detachment from fort George to the Beaver Dams, 23d and 24th June, 1813, under the command of lieutenant-col. Boerstler, was made in an orderly, vigilant and military manner.

That the personal department of lieutenant-col. Boerstler, in the action which followed, was that of a brave, zealous and deliberate officer, and the conduct of the regular officers and men under his command, was equally honorable to themselves and to their country:

That a retreat from the field after the force of the enemy had been ascertained, could not be justified on any military principle; and if attempted in column, must have exposed the men to certain death in their ranks, with very little means of resistance; if by dispersion, the immediate massacre of the wounded,

and the slaughter in detail of a multitude of exhausted and tired fugitives, must have been the inevitable consequence.

That the surrender was justified by existing circumstances, and that the misfortunes of the day is not to be ascribed to lieutenant-col. Boerstler, or the detachment under his command. And the court is unanimous in their expression of this opinion and for going, report of facts.

(Signed) JAS. P. PRESTON,
*President of the court of enquiry, and
colonel 22d infantry.*

Attest,

LEWIS B. WILLIS, *capt. 12th infantry,
and recorder of the court.*

The opinion of the court having been approved, colonel Boerstler will join his regiment, and honorably resume his command.

By order of the secretary of war,
D. PARKER,

Adj't. and inspector general.

GENERAL ORDER.—All clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, &c. which have been distributed for the recruiting service, will, as soon as practicable, be collected and transported to the nearest depot as established for the recruiting service, viz.

- No. 1. Springfield (Massachusetts) for New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.
2. Greenbush, (New York) for New-York and New-Jersey.
3. Carlisle (Pennsylvania) for Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.
4. Columbia (South Carolina) for North and South Carolina and Georgia.
5. Newport (Kentucky) for Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Michigan.
6. Washington (Mississippi territory) for Tennessee, Illinois and Missouri.
7. New Orleans for Louisiana.

Officers who have been superintending the recruiting for regiments and corps, are accountable for all supplies which have been furnished for that service, and will carry this arrangement into effect.

The commissary-general of purchases and supplies will have an agent, or storekeeper, at each of those places, to receipt for, and take charge of the public property. A duplicate receipt for all articles so delivered at the depot will forthwith be transmitted to the superintendent-general of military supplies, at this place, that the accounts of issues and expenditures may be correctly settled.

By order,

D. PARKER, *Adj't. & Insp. Gen.*

Williamsville, N. Y. Feb. 23. Major-gen. Stoving, the British commander on the Niagara frontier, has communicated to the commanding officer at Buffalo, that he had issued an order for the cessation of hostilities, and congratulates him on the event of peace between the two countries.

LETTER FROM PARIS.—Whether the opinion of the writer of the following article will be proved correct by facts developed, is doubtful: but they appear to be so well founded on the character of Great Britain, as exemplified in the acts of her statesmen, as to have excited an almost universal belief of their accuracy. It may come out, that the weak ministers of ungrateful Ferdinand, have made the assignment alluded to; and, if so, that the British would have held possession of Louisiana, if they could, *will not bear to be questioned*; and we should find hosts of persons in the United States to justify the deed. But the matter of dispute was gloriously settled by Jackson before it fairly arose, by an unheard of slaughter and defeat of the army sent out to sub-

serve the base purpose. When leisure permits, we intend to collect and publish a *diplomatic history* of the various cessions of Louisiana with remarks, to call up a blush (if such a thing be possible) on the cheek of the British party in the United States, who not only chime with the cabinet of St. James', but utter things that Castlereagh's modesty revolts at.

Extract of a letter from Paris of a late date.

"I congratulate you on the happy news of peace, which you will receive by the schooner Transit; and, however desirous all good men are to have the treaty ratified, some of our politicians here connected with England, express doubts whether the president will ratify it; and among other reasons advanced, they state that the title to Louisiana was not voluntarily assigned by Spain to the late emperor of France, and, consequently, he had no just right to convey it to the American government. It is whispered among the diplomatists at this court, that Spain has ceded East and West Florida and Louisiana to Great Britain, as a compensation for services rendered on the peninsula; and that the object of the great armada and expedition under sir E. Pakenham, was for a permanent possession of New Orleans, and then treat and amuse the United States with ulterior negotiations as to the legitimate title of Louisiana. Our politicians here pretend that the basis offered by the American commissioners to those of England was conformably to the peace of 1783; and that if each party shall restore to each other the conquests made during the present war, it was all that was contemplated, as the United States had no just title to Louisiana. You may judge, therefore, that the friends of America are very anxious to hear of the fate of the grand expedition against New Orleans. Should the English succeed, great apprehensions are entertained that their conduct will be so extravagant as to induce the president not to ratify the treaty; and this opinion is fortified from the expression among the English here, who say he will not ratify, and on that expectation great preparations are making in England, in order to send out ships and reinforcements for the American coast."

NEW LONDON, MARCH 3.—In no place has peace made so great a difference as in this, in some respects. Our markets are much raised by supplying the British fleet (openly) to the profit of the butchers, farmers, &c. by great injury of the poor, and our little city is enlivened by the number of officers from the ships gallanting and forming parties of pleasure and amusement continually about the neighborhood.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The marshal of this district received an order this morning, to send all the British prisoners in his care to Providence, (R. I.) where the cartels Perseverance and Analostan are fitting with all possible expedition to take them home, and return with American prisoners. [E. Post.

STATES QUO.—We understand, by advices from the frontiers, that the British are preparing to deliver up Michilimackinac, Niagara, and the part of Massachusetts, near Passamaquoddy, which they have some time occupied. A discretion is left, in the late law fixing the peace establishment, to the president, which leaves him the opportunity to retain any part of the troops, should any delay take place on the part of the British to give up the northern posts, as occurred after the peace of 1783.

[Aurora.

VESSELS FOR THE LAKES.—London, Dec. 3. In our last we noticed the death of Mr. Kemp, one of the few shipwrights who volunteered his services in Canada, during the last American war, we feel great pleasure in the prospect of those active measures be-

ing carried into effect (by means now taken,) which reflected such credit on the exertions and abilities of the officers then employed on the lakes. Mr. Kemp was not a little angry at frames of vessels being put up in this country, which he maintained, could not, without the greatest expence and difficulty, be carried over land or up the rapids; and boldly asserted, that he could build twenty vessels of the same description in that country for less expence than one could be sent from England. As a proof of the means afforded for ship building on the lakes, he instances the building of the Inflexible, by captain Schank, which was completed from her keel being laid to her sails being bent, manned and ready for sea, in 28 days; sailed on the 29th, to the astonishment of lord Dorchester, sir Charles Douglas, and thousands of spectators, and in five weeks and three days afterwards was the first vessel to bring the revolutionary fleet to action, one of which she sunk. As shipwrights are about to proceed again to that place, we hope to witness similar exertions and success.

Burning of Washington. In the British house of lords, in the debate on the address in answer to the speech, lord Grenville (the same lord Grenville who was formerly so odious to Americans as one of Mr. Pitt's cabinet) described the burning of the civil buildings at Washington, as an act of barbarous warfare, inconsistent with European manners.

From a Ghent paper of Dec. 25.—The arrival of a courier from London, and one from Mr. Crawford, American ambassador at Paris, produced several conferences, and without doubt contributed to accelerate the result of peace, which was signed yesterday in the afternoon. It is easy to perceive the joy and satisfaction of the people of this city. Accustomed to consider the Americans as almost erased from the list of nations, they have seen them at length take up and sustain the most noble attitude as an independent people, proud of its patriotism, its force and its ancient glory. No doubt the condition of the peace will be honorable to both parties. When ratified, it will contribute to add to the common prosperity of Belgium and Holland.

NEW-ORLEANS. "Your party rises as your country sinks," says the author of the "Olive Branch." The election for governor of Massachusetts is about to take place, and the jacobin editors of Boston are busily engaged in capturing New Orleans for the British, in a second attack made on the 24th of January!! We have newspapers from Orleans of February 11—the British had disappeared, and, we know, they were at Mobile at that time.

[The Boston editors had New Orleans dates of February 3—but, as the account of the capture of that city was brought to New London by a British officer, they charitably supposed the date (Jan. 24) was an "error of the press"—for they know a British officer cannot tell a falsehood!!—or retail a false report.

Frankfort, (Ky.) February 27.—We have seen a letter from major general Thomas Shelby, dated on the 10th at Orleans. He states that on the day previous general Jackson had received intelligence that the British had left Ship Island, and were doubtless gone home—[not home—but to Mobile.] He further states that his troops are very sickly, these being seven hundred on the sick list, one-third nearly of his whole command. They had the measles and mumps among them. Great hopes were entertained that they would soon be discharged.

Major Blue lately went on an expedition from Mobile against the Creek indians, and has returned with 170 Tallapoosa prisoners.

MILITARY.

Copy of a letter from brigadier general James Winchester to the secretary of war, dated

Mobile, 13th February, 1815.

Sir—On the 8th instant fort Bowyer, on Mobile Point, was invested by the forces of the enemy by land and water. The roaring of cannon commenced early in the morning, and continued, with short intervals, day and night, until the 11th, when the firing ceased until this morning, or was not heard, owing to a strong N. W. wind. At 9 o'clock this morning, the weather calm, a tremendous firing of artillery was again heard, and continued about one hour, then ceased, or could not be heard on account of the wind. I am uninformed as to the strength of the enemy, but it must be considerable. Near, or quite, 100 sail of vessels, of all sizes, were laying off Dolphin Island within sight of the fort. On this island the enemy has landed a large force, as well as on Mobile Point. I have thrown a detachment across the bay in order to effect a diversion of his forces. I know not the result yet, but have sanguine expectations I shall succeed. The garrison of fort Bowyer is composed of sterling materials, and will only be conquered by an overwhelming force.

Major general McIntosh has not yet arrived, but is expected in a few days; so is the enemy, for he can penetrate the Pass Heron with small vessels and boats and leave the fort in his rear. I am prepared for him. The troops I have the honor to command are in fine spirits, and full of military ardor.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient,

J. WINCHESTER, Brig. Gen.

Com. E. Sec. 7th Mil. Dis.

The honorable secretary of war.

The above is the latest information (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday last) we have from the Mobile, and was received last Saturday. We shall not hear from that quarter again probably for several days. The rumor published yesterday, as extracted from a private letter from Savannah,* there is some reason to fear may be true, as the fact of fort Bowyer (not, we think, Mobile) being taken, though it cannot have been taken, as is stated, by surprise; but, if taken, most likely by storm. The overwhelming naval force of the *pseudo* enemy at that point justifies us in the fears we entertain on the subject. The news of the peace probably reached Mobile about the 1st instant, and not before.

NAVAL.

☞ We have *yet* at sea, between fifty and sixty public and private armed vessels, besides letters of marque, carrying in the whole not less than 600 guns, with 6 or 7000 gallant fellows, and it is now more than a month since we had news of peace. The names of most of these vessels, and other particulars respecting them, shall be inserted in our next. Before they return, they will add greatly to our prize list, now more than 1500.

The United States' schooner Transit, with a copy of the treaty signed at Ghent, arrived at New-London on the 1st instant, after a very boisterous and tedious passage.

Six hundred carpenters at Sackett's Harbor, had made great progress in the building of a ship to carry 98 guns and another for 74, when the work

was arrested by the news of peace. These vessels would have been ready for service on the opening of the lake.

British seaman.—This unfortunate class of men are really to be pitied. If we have had sometimes to complain of their depredations, we have also found frequent occasion to extol that off-handed generosity which distinguishes the sailor; and they are the more worthy of commendation for this, because they are so cut off from an intercourse with *civil* society that it is not to be wondered at if they should forget what adorns it. It is however the uniform testimony of all who had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the British during the late war, that the seamen, compared with the soldiers, especially those who boasted of having belonged to Wellington's army, conducted themselves like angels; the latter being as fiends or brutes; appearing to have received the last *fruits* of uncivilization, by a series of barbarisms in Spain.

The British sailor is at all times liable to be impressed; and, being so, it is about as ten to one if he does not die in "his majesty's service." A seaman's life, exposed to all the vicissitudes of climate, to all sorts of danger, fatigue and disease; besides the chances of battle, cannot be averaged at more than from seven to ten years duration. I think it a fair calculation, that a crew kept constantly on ship-board, as many have been, will require a number of recruits equal to its original force, at least once in seven years. A few wear out twelve or twenty years and some, perhaps, a little longer. We have heard of several cases of impressed *Americans* being detained twelve or fourteen years, and one, I believe, as long as seventeen. Their chance of escape is very small. While in their own ports, they are kept on ship-board, and guarded like criminals; and, if in foreign countries they are ordered to land, are so guarded by the soldiers, that few get off. The doctrine, *divide et impera*, is no where so scrupulously attended to as on board a British vessel of war. The officers teach the sailors to hate the marines (or soldiers) and the marines to hate the sailors; contriving many unmanly things to keep up a constant excitement, so that they despise each other most cordially. *Here is the balance of power*—and the poor fellows, suffering their petty passions to govern, become subservient to their own degradation and slavery, which is also enforced by a vigor of discipline that few persons have an idea of. But there will be terrible work some day in the British fleets—it is impossible that this state of debasement can last for ever. If Bonaparte, for his *conscript*ions, deserved his fall, the British government alike merits it for their *impressions*; and those dear friends of freedom who rejoiced at the one, should also hold themselves prepared to make orations and give feasts in honor of the other. Let them be consistent.

We have been led to these remarks by observing the following—cases like which have been frequently mentioned in this work:

Thirteen seamen deserted from the barges which brought the British officers on shore on the 2nd of March, at New-London—in consequence, the admiral had ordered the boats of the squadron should not land again; and the elegant packet sloop Cordelia, captain Taber, had been chartered to bring the officers on shore when they wished to come and convey them back again.

A letter from Boston dated March 2, says—"A captain of one of the English transports from Castine, arrived in town this morning to procure English sailors to man his vessel, his original crew having deserted since the arrival there, which was at the time the troops were landed.

* SAVANNAH, March 5.—"I have advice from Amelia this evening, of Mobile being taken by the British by surprise. British officers reported at Amelia the arrival of an English frigate at Cumberland from Mobile, with the intelligence. Admiral Cochrane was expected daily with his fleet and troops at Cumberland.

Salem, March 3.—Last night, about half past nine o'clock, some British prisoners, confined here on board of the prison-ship, succeeded in cutting a hole through her bows, and eight precipitated through, directly under the fire of the guard on deck. Several muskets and pistols were discharged at them to no effect. They made their way over the ice in North River. The alarm bell being rung the citizens turned out in pursuit of them, when two of the number were secured in North Fields, about half a mile from the ship—the others have not been heard of. This is the third attempt they have made to escape since the news of the peace. *A number on board have declared their intention never to embark for England.*

Providence, (R. I.) March 11.—The cartels *Perseverance*, capt. *Dill*, and *Analoetan*, capt. *Smith*, are under sailing orders, and will proceed with all possible dispatch to Halifax. The former will take the British prisoners at Salem, and the latter those at this place. Repeated attempts to escape from the prison ship in our river, have compelled the Marshal to procure two of our gun vessels from Newport as guards boats, and no apprehensions need now be entertained by the inhabitants.

[Such is British freedom—such the loyalty of British tars—such the felicity of being under the government of the "fast anchored isle!" I am lost in astonishment at the eulogies on that terrible despotism. The very Turks exult at the prospect of "home and country"—the British sailor risks his life to escape a return to them! It has no parallel—it is an atrocity by itself that thus rends asunder all the ties of the heart to nation, kindred and friends! Vengeance will come, for God is just.]

THE WASP.—There is a report in a Bermuda paper that the *Castilian*, of 18 guns, was seen with the *Wasp* "in tow;" having captured her. Though we are without information from this interesting vessel for a considerable time, we venture to say, that this report is not true. The *Castilian* is only of the same force as the *Wasp*. The lieutenant of the *Severn* frigate (off Charleston) has stated that the *Wasp* was captured; but by a frigate. We fear it may be so.

THE ARGUS.—At length we have an official account of the capture of the United States' brig *Argus*. It appears, contrary to what was heretofore stated, that she was captured by one vessel of a superior force.

Copy of a letter from lieutenant Watson, 1st of the late United States' sloop Argus, to the secretary of the navy, dated

Norfolk, March 2d, 1815

Sir—Circumstances during my residence in England having heretofore prevented my attention to the painful duty which devolved on me by the death of my gallant commander, captain William H. Allen, of the late United States' brig *Argus*. I have now the honor to state for your information, that, having landed the minister plenipotentiary (Mr. Crawford) and suite at L'Orient, we proceeded on the cruise which had been directed by the department, and after capturing twenty vessels (a list of the names and other particulars of which I have the honor to enclose), being in lat 52, 15, north, long. 5, 50, west, on the 14th August, 1813, we discovered at 4 o'clock, A. M. a large brig of war standing down under a press of hail upon our weather quarter, the wind being at south, and the *Argus* close hauled on the starboard tack, we immediately prepared to receive her; and at 4 30, being unable to get the weather gage, we shortened sail and gave her opportu-

nity of closing. At 6, the brig having displayed English colors, we hoisted our flag, wore round, and gave her the larboard broadside (being at this time within grape distance) which was returned, and the action commenced within the range of musketry. At 6 4, captain Allen was wounded, and the enemy shot away our main braces, main spring stay, gaff, and trysailmast. At 6 8, captain Allen, being much exhausted by the loss of blood, was taken below. At 6 12, lost our spritsailyard and the principal part of the standing rigging on the larboard side of the foremast. At this time I received a wound on the head from a grape shot, which for a time rendered me incapable of attending to duty, and was carried below. I had, however, the satisfaction of recollecting on my recovery, that nothing which the most gallant exertions could effect would be left undone by lieutenant W. H. Allen, jun. who succeeded to the command of the deck. Lieutenant Allen reports, at 6 14, the enemy being in our weather quarter, edged off for the purpose of getting under our stern, but the *Argus* luffed close to with the maintopsail aback, and giving him a raking broadside frustrated his attempt. At 6 18, the enemy shot away our preventer main braces and maintopsail yard; and the *Argus* having lost the use of her aftersails, fell off before the wind, when the enemy succeeded in passing our stern, and ranged up on the starboard side. At 6 25, the wheel ropes and running rigging of every description being shot away, the *Argus* became unmanageable; and the enemy, not having sustained any apparent damage, had it completely in his power to choose a position, continued to play upon our starboard quarter, occasionally shifting his situation until 6 30, when I returned to the deck, the enemy being under our stern, within pistol shot, where he continued to rake us until 6 38, when we prepared to board, but, in consequence of our shattered condition, were unable to effect it; the enemy then passed our broadside and took a position on our starboard bow. From this time until 6 47, we were exposed to a cross or raking fire, without being able to oppose but little more than musketry to the broadside of the enemy, our guns being much disabled and seldom brought to bear. The *Argus* having now suffered much, in hull and rigging, as also in killed and wounded, among the former of whom (exclusive of our gallant captain) we have to lament the loss of two meritorious young officers in midshipmen Delphy and Edwards; and being exposed to a galling fire, which from the enemy's ability to manage his vessel, we could not avoid, I deemed it necessary to surrender, and was taken possession of by H. B. M. sloop the *Pelican*, of twenty-one carriage guns, viz. sixteen 32 pound carronades, four long 6's, and one 12lb. carronade. I hope this measure will meet your approbation, and that the result of this action, when the superior size and metal of our opponent, and the fatigue which the crew, &c. of the *Argus* underwent from a very rapid succession of captures is considered, will not be thought unworthy of the flag under which we serve.

I have the honor to enclose a list of the killed and wounded, and feel great satisfaction in reporting the general good conduct of the men and officers engaged on this occasion, and particularly the zeal and activity displayed by lieutenant Allen, who you will observe for a time commanded on deck.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. H. WATSON,

Late 1st Lieut. U. S. brig *Argus*.

Hon. B. W. CROWNSHIELD,
Secretary of the Navy.

Copy of a return of the killed and wounded on board the United States brig Argus, William H. Allen, esq. commander.

KILLED—Richard Delphy, midshipman; William W. Edwards, do.; Joshua Jones, seaman; William Finly, do.; William Knowlton, do.; George Gardner, do.

DIED OF THEIR WOUNDS.

William H. Allen, captain; James White, carpenter; Joseph Jourdan, boatswain's mate; Francis Eggart, seaman; Charles Buckster, do.

WOUNDED—William H. Watson, 1st lieutenant; Colin McLeod, boatswain; John Sniffer, carpenter's mate; John Young, quarter master; John Nugent, seaman; James Hall, do.; Joseph Allen, do.; John Faddon, do.; George Starbuck, do.; William Hoventon, do.; John Scott, 1st do.; John Scott, 2d do.

THE CHASSEUR. By a vessel lately arrived from the West Indies, we have the following article—

A fleet of five sail of English vessels, and two Dutch ships, had just arrived at Cape Henry; they were part of a fleet of ten sail under the convoy of a sloop of war, which was attacked by the privateer brig CHASSEUR, captain Boyle, of Baltimore. The above sloop of war would have been taken by the Chasseur, had not one of the convoy, a frigate built ship, engaged the privateer, which being mistaken by the Americans for a frigate, they gave up the contest.

Extract of a letter from commodore Stephen Decatur to the secretary of the navy, dated

New-York, March 6, 1815.

"In my official letter of the 13th January, I omitted to state, that a considerable number of my killed and wounded was from the fire of the Pomone, and that the Endymion had on board, in addition to her own crew, one lieutenant, one master's mate and 50 seamen belonging to the Saturn, and when the action ceased, was left motionless and unmanageable until she bent new sails, rove new rigging and fished her spars, nor did she join the squadron until six hours after the action, and three hours after the surrender of the President. My sword was delivered to captain Hays, of the Majestic, the senior officer of the squadron, on his quarter deck, which he with great politeness immediately returned. I have the honor to enclose you my parole, by which you will perceive the British admit that the President was captured by the squadron. I should have deemed it unnecessary to have drawn your attention to this document, had not the fact been stated differently by the Bermuda Gazette on our arrival there, which statement, however, the editor was compelled to retract through the interference of the governor and some of the British officers of the squadron.

"The great assiduity of Dr. Trevett, and surgeon's mates Dix and Wickes, to the wounded, merit the highest approbation. The only officer badly wounded is midshipmen Richard Dile, who lost a leg, a circumstance to be particularly regretted, as he is a young man possessed of every quality to make a distinguished officer."

The following is, we presume, the article alluded to by the gallant commodore in the preceding—and for which the *amende honorable* was made.

From the Bermuda Royal Gazette Extra.

THURSDAY, January 26.

We have been politely favored with the following statement, which we hasten to present our readers.

At 7 in the morning of the 15th January, the U. States' frigate President, was discovered nearly within gun shot of the Majestic steering to the eastward under a press of sail. The squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Endymion, Pomone and Tenedos, gave chase; the Endymion passed the

squadron and gained fast on the chase; about half past 2 the squadron was eight or nine miles astern, when the President commenced firing her stern guns. The President used every exertion to escape, by wetting her sails, throwing overboard boats, spars, provisions, &c. to lighten her, but the superior sailing of the Endymion being evident, and that she gained rapidly on the President, an action became unavoidable. The President made an attempt to cross the Endymion's bow, and gave a raking broadside; this manœuvre was defeated by the Endymion putting up her helm nearly at the same moment, and thereby brought the two ships on a parallel line of sailing. The action then commenced (at half past 5) at about musket shot, and continued until 8 o'clock, when the President ceased firing and shewed a light; she then shot a little ahead; Endymion turned hands up, bent new courses, repaired other damages, and was soon again in nearly her former position, when the Pomone and Tenedos came up and their boats took possession; the whole of the Endymion's boats having been destroyed.

On boarding the President the loss was found to be upwards of 100 killed and wounded, of a complement of 525 men; the first, third and fourth lieuts, and six midshipmen were killed, commodore Decatur and the sailing master wounded, and the ship completely riddled in her hull, and the masts badly wounded.

Endymion's loss was 11 killed and 15 wounded—not an officer of the number. The principal damage she sustained was in her sails and rigging.

The day after the action, a dreadful gale commenced from the N. E.—The squadron separated in the night, and between 12 and 1 the Endymion's main and foremast went by the board, in consequence of the rigging, where it had been knotted giving way; notwithstanding this disaster, by the exertions of her officers and crew, the wreck was soon cleared, and in the course of the day, altho' in a tremendous sea, in the gulf stream, and in a continued gale of wind, she was completely masted and rigged, and proceeded for Bermuda. On her voyage she experienced a gale more severe than the former one, which lasted three days.

The action was chiefly within pistol shot, and many of the Endymion's shot went thro' both sides of the President; which was not the case in a single instance on board of the Endymion.

"We cannot conclude without expressing our admiration of the superior conduct of captain Hope, his officers and ship's company, not only during but subsequent to the action; by their valor they have proved that whenever the enemy may be opposed by any of our ships of similar weight of metal, although far inferior in number of guns, the latter must be successful; and convinced the world, that a British frigate of the same class as the Endymion, when well manned, is a match for any one deck ship in the universe; and the extraordinary circumstance of turning the hands up to bend sails immediately after the conclusion of so severe an action, is in itself a higher panegyric on their coolness and discipline than language can express.

[The above is full enough of falsehood to rank as a "British official."]

Further particulars of the capture of the late United States' frigate President.—From a Norwich, Conn. paper.

The first accounts of the capture of the President, were substantially correct. She first saw the British ships at day light, directly astern of her, and knowing them of course to be enemies, crowded all sail to escape—but owing to the misfortune which she sustained the night before of beating on the bar off

New-York, being deeply laden with water and provisions for a long cruise, and not having her proper trim, the enemy's leading ship the *Endymion* succeeded in getting along side of her, and brought her to action about sunset. Both ships were under a press of sail. The *Endymion* was disabled and silenced; and the President, when she finally struck to the Pomone and Tenedos, was carrying royal studding sails, still endeavoring to effect her escape.

Remaining two hours on the bar was the primary cause of the loss of this noble ship—for had she passed over without difficulty she would have been out of sight of the British ships before day light.

The President, after her capture, lost all her masts by the board in a violent gale of wind, and arrived at Bermuda, under jury masts on the 28th January—just a fortnight from the date of her sailing from New-York. The *Endymion* arrived two days before, with the loss of her fore and main masts (*considerably above deck by wounds*) and bowsprit. Her officers ungenerously represented that the President had been fairly captured by the *Endymion* alone—which caused great exultation and rejoicing at Bermuda. This, however, was of short duration. The truth, though slow, at length prevailed—and it was finally admitted, that although an American frigate had struck her colors, it was to the fearful odds of four to one.

The killed and mortally wounded on board the President was 22, wounded and recovering, about 40.

The *Endymion's* loss, according to the report of the British officers, was 11 killed and 14 wounded.

The brave commodore received a severe contusion on the breast which knocked him down—and we understand he has not yet entirely recovered from the effects of it.

The lamented lieutenant Babbit, first of the President, was from Brookfield, Massachusetts. He was mortally wounded early in the action by a round shot in the thigh, which shattered it so dreadfully that he expired in about an hour. He was in his 25th year, and was justly esteemed one of the best officers in the service.

Lieut. Hamilton (4th) served on the gun deck, and was instantaneously killed towards the close of the action, by a 24lb shot, which struck him in the abdomen, and cut him in pieces. He was the son of Paul Hamilton, esq. of South Carolina, late secretary of the navy, and was a youth of such gentlemanly deportment and amiable manners, as to win and retain the esteem of all who knew him. He was a great favorite in the navy—and will be long affectionately remembered by many, both in and out of the service. Mr. Hamilton was a midshipman on board the United States, when that ship took the *Macedonian*, and was the officer who had the honor of bearing her colors to the city of Washington.

Lieut. Howell (5th) lost his life by a splinter, which struck him on the head and fractured his skull. He was from New-Jersey—and was, like Hamilton, a most excellent and exemplary youth.

We understand that in this trying engagement, the crew of the President behaved most nobly. The marines in particular, under lieut. Twiggs, acquitted themselves with the highest honor.

BRITISH FRIGATE *ENDYMION*. From the *Aurora*. When the British squadron (among which was the above vessel) was chasing commodore Decatur, he says, speaking of the *Endymion*, which had got within gun shot, that

"I felt satisfied that I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat, before they (meaning the rest of the squadron) could come up."

Greatness of soul prompted this expression—this

great expression. Point out to me, if you can, Mr. Printer, such noble language from any British commander, during the American war.

This very expression will confound the *naval understanding* of Great Britain. Indeed—this is absolutely a new language! and none but an American hero could have conceived it.

Speaking of a British frigate of equal, if not superior force, he talks—yes, he talks as if it was nothing to beat one! And what stamps the wonder on this new language, he did

"Throw her out of the combat before the rest of the squadron could come up."

For what, let me ask, was "the rest of the squadron coming up?" Why to help! Aye, to help! And must, then, a British frigate have help to fight an American one of equal force?—Europe look to this.

Was ever such an idea elicited by a French, Spanish, or any other naval commander? No. Well then, what will Europe say to this? Won't it say America has astounded us. This "throwing out of combat," has really astounded us. There is something new in this expression, that raises the imagination and puzzles us almost as much as the act itself.

Mr. Editor, I hope some more able writer will take up the subject; in the mean time I'll bid you good bye—with once more saying *England look about herself*.

Reading, Pennsylvania, March 8.

A letter from *New London* to the editor of the *New York Columbian*, says,—*"I saw two American seamen, apparently candid and intelligent men, who were landed on Saturday evening, from the razez, on board of which they had been six weeks prisoners. They said that upwards of one hundred men were sent from the Saturn to the Endymion to assist in fighting the President, and that when the remains of them returned, they were received with huzzas for taking the frigate, although she was two leagues distant from the Endymion when she struck—yet the English crews pretended to believe the President surrendered to the frigate."*

Recapture. The following appears in a *Boston* paper, said to have been received from a Mr. Leeds, lately released from the Saturn razez, off New-London. The Saturn, on the 26th January, recaptured a brig, prize to the Lawrence of Baltimore. The brig, when captured by the Lawrence, had a prize-master, mate and three Frenchmen (part of the crew of the Lawrence) put on board. Shortly after, the Frenchmen, assisted by the former captain, retook the brig: in doing which they killed the prize-master's mate and one man. After having possession of her three days, they gave her up again to the Americans. One of them, (a mulatto) however, refused to submit and jumped overboard. Every effort was made to save him, but without effect. The other two are now on board the Saturn. The brig was afterwards recaptured as before stated.

The British force before *New London*, March 4, was one 74, one razez, three frigates, one sloop of war and three brigs. It was understood that admiral Hotham had received orders to leave the station immediately.

Legislature of Connecticut.

An act to secure the rights of parents, masters and Guardians.

§1. Be it declared and enacted by the governor and council and house of representatives in general court assembled, That the power assumed by congress of removing the legal disabilities of minors to make

contracts, and investing them with that capacity in order to enable them to enlist at pleasure into the army of the United States and thereby annul the most important relations in society, is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the United States, and an unauthorised interference with the laws and rights of this state.

§2. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person knowing any one to be a minor, shall persuade him to depart from this state, with intent to enlist into the army of the United States without the consent of his parent, guardian and master, on conviction thereof before the supreme court shall be sentenced to pay to the treasury of this state a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

§3. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person knowing any one to be a minor, shall enlist him or cause him to be enlisted into the army of the United States without the consent of his parent, guardian and master, and such minor shall within one month after such enlistment be removed out of this state, so that the remedy by writ of habeas corpus before the judicial tribunals of this state cannot be had, the person so enlisting such minor or causing him to be enlisted, on conviction thereof before the superior court shall be sentenced to pay to the treasury of this state a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

§4. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person shall publish, issue forth or fix up any written or printed card, advertisement, notification, or other instrument, wherein or whereby a minor is specially invited or encouraged to enlist into the army of the United States, without the consent of his parent, guardian or master, or shall knowingly suffer any such card, advertisement, notification, or other instrument to be fixed up in his or her house, store or shop, or upon any part thereof, such person on conviction before the county court, for the county in which the offence shall be committed, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, into the treasury of such county, or to be imprisoned not exceeding three months.

§5. *Be it further enacted*, That all breaches of this act shall be prosecuted and sued for, by information; and it shall be the duty of the states' attorneys in their respective counties, and of all other informing officers to prosecute to effect all breaches of this act.

*General assembly, special session,
January 1815.*

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

JOHN C. SMITH, *Governor.*

Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

☞ The legislature of Massachusetts also passed an act somewhat similar to the preceding.

An act to provide for issuing the writ of Habeas Corpus.

§1. *Be it enacted by the governor and council and house of representatives, in general court assembled*, That any judge of the superior court, or the court of common pleas when in session, or the chief justice thereof, when the said court is not in session, is hereby authorised to issue the writ of habeas corpus, and proceed thereon according to law; and when any trial thereon shall be before a single judge, the court fee shall be two dollars, and when before any court in session, there shall be paid no court fee.

§2. *Be it further enacted*, That any court or judge, having power to issue a writ of habeas corpus, shall do the same upon a proper affidavit made by any person, in which he or she shall allege that they verily believe the person on whose account they pray

for such writ is illegally confined or deprived of his personal liberty.

§3. *Be it further enacted*, That any officer or other proper person, to whom any writ of habeas corpus, may be directed to serve and return, shall receive and make due service of the same, by putting into the hands of the person who has the custody of the body of the person directed to be brought up on said writ, a true and attested copy of the same, and make immediate return of said writ with his doings thereon, on pain of forfeiting to and for the use of the person so held in custody, fifty dollars.

§4. *Be it further enacted*, That if any person having the custody of the body of the person of any one directed to be brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, duly served, shall fail or neglect to bring up the body according to the command in the writ, or shall refuse to accept the copy offered in service of the same, or shall in any way fraudulently avoid bringing up the body according to the command in said writ, or having brought up the body, shall neglect or refuse to make a return of the cause of detaining such person, so held in custody, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of court, and be punished accordingly; and also forfeit and pay to the person, so held in custody, two hundred dollars.

§5. *Be it further enacted*, That any court or judge before whom a writ of habeas corpus may be returned for trial, shall examine the truth and sufficiency of the return, and speedily do, what to law and justice may appertain in the premises.

*General assembly, special session,
January, 1815.*

SYLVANUS BACKUS, *Speaker of the
House of Representatives.*

JOHN COTTON SMITH, *Governor.*

Attest, THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*

[The legislature of Connecticut before it ended its special session, passed a vote of approbation on the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, and, to shew the love of the people for "steady habits," they adopted all the changes of the constitution of the United States recommended by that most miserable assemblage; which, with its proceedings, is consigned to the execration of the world.]

We may be add to the preceding laws, a vote of the town of Hartford. The people of that peaceable place passed a law wherein it was enacted—that each and every person (except members of the governors guards and the militia) carrying a flag or colors, drumming or playing on any martial instrument within certain limits, which include all the populous parts, and almost the whole area of the city, shall forfeit and pay each the sum of thirty-four dollars for each offence; and also prescribing, under severe penalties, where rendezvous or recruiting offices shall not be opened.

The United States' officers had determined to treat this law with the contempt it so richly deserved—but the intervention of peace prevented the consummation of the folly of the fools (or something worse) who made it.]

Major-General Jackson.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Some notice of the life and character of general Jackson will be desirable at this time to the readers of your columns—The distinguished post he at present occupies, the honorable manner in which he has brought the Creek war to a termination, the unexampled enthusiasm which he has instilled into his army in defence of the nation—and the confidence which he has every where obtained, through this vast country, has excited much curiosity on

the part of the public, to become more intimately acquainted with him. The writer of the Crisis will gratefully as far as in his power this anxiety for information concerning a man whose life will constitute, and has constituted already, an important epoch, in the history of our country. General Andrew Jackson was, as I am told, born in North-Carolina, where he received a liberal education, and at an early age commenced the practice of the law. He was esteemed eminent in his profession—His speeches at the bar were always considered nervous and admired for the perspicuity of the style; he was pointed out to me, in Knoxville, as an elegant scholar. In early life he was poor, his industry soon made him rich—generous and brave in his disposition, he was esteemed by all who knew him—and his influence soon became extensive; he was elected a member of the Tennessee convention, and had a large share in the formation of the constitution of that state. On the admission of Tennessee into the union as a sister state, he was elected to the house of representatives, from which he was subsequently transferred by the legislature of Tennessee to the senate of the United States. This last station he occupied until he was appointed a judge of the supreme court of law and equity of Tennessee, which last named office he held for several years. On giving up this appointment which he filled with honor to himself and advantage to his country—he turned his attention to the military art and soon rose to the rank of major-general of militia—In the capacity of an officer at the head of an army, comment is unnecessary; he has appeared and yet appears covered with glory—the laurels with which he has decked his country's standard will bloom for ages. His person remains to be noticed. He is tall, thin and spare, but muscular and hardy, with an eye quick and penetrating—I have frequently seen Gen. Jackson, such was the impression his appearance made in my mind, that I have said to myself he is a man of iron—Adversity can make no impression on a bosom braced by such decision and firmness as is visible in his face and manners. Let not the reader conclude from this that he is haughty, distant and imperious—quite the contrary. It is true he sports not with the feelings of others—and no one is permitted to wound his with impunity; but then he is gay, communicative and liberal, and the more you know him, the more you admire and indeed love him. To be a patriot, a soldier and a gentleman, is sufficient to secure the inviolable friendship of this highly distinguished citizen. To the poor he is liberal, to the unfortunate charitable, to the humblest private he is mild and tender, to the base and disaffected to his country stern and unbending and yet just. He is now about fifty-five, but he has a juvenility of appearance that would make him ten years younger. The general is married, but has no children. If in the field and at the head of armies in battles we admire the dauntless soldier; we love the man who at home, and in retirement, is hospitable and friendly, and in this particular the general is pre-eminently conspicuous.

AUTHOR OF THE CRISIS.

☞ General Coffee is a native of Nottoway county, Virginia.

CHRONICLE.

An intelligent passenger in the Transit, very politely furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following observations relative to the situation of the European powers, viz.

"That the congress of Vienna was still in existence, though it was believed there was no harmony in the views of the great powers composing it. It is un-

derstood that Russia insists on the restoration of Poland under her exclusive auspices. Prussia does not oppose this measure, but insists on the entire acquisition of Saxony. Austria and England indirectly oppose these views, and act in concert. The movements of the former indicate a determination to retain under her dominion the late kingdom of Italy, and the provinces lately pertaining to the French empire in that country, and the Illyria, Dalmatia, &c.; while the latter is employing all her influence in the consolidation of the military strength of North Germany, Holland and Belgium; with the same views both these powers seem desirous to cultivate the best understanding with the king of Naples, whose military establishment is reported to surpass 80,000 men, and to be on the best footing of organization and equipment.

"The unsettled state of public affairs in France; her deranged finances; the general discontent of the military; and the imbecility of the actual government of that country, have prostrated all her influence in the great political concerns of Europe: under such circumstances, all the talents and intrigue of her minister Talleyrand, cannot raise her above a secondary consideration at Vienna. The illustrious exile of Elba continues to excite the interest and speculation of all Europe.

"It would be difficult to describe the interest which the continent of Europe has taken in the events which have happened in America during the last year.—Long accustomed to receive all their impressions of America, and all their accounts of the events of the war, immediately from England—the glorious affair of Chippewa, of Niagara falls, of fort Erie, of Lake Champlain, and the retreat of governor Prevost from the "new line of demarcation," all of which were correctly reported and understood in Europe, opened their eyes, and the people of the continent were no less amazed than delighted at the gallantry and skill displayed by American commanders and American soldiers. The names of our naval and military heroes are in the mouths of every one. From regarding us as a people about to be conquered by the enormous undivided power of Great Britain, the news from America began to be looked for with anxiety.

"Victories gained by Americans were reviewed as events of course, and their sympathies and admiration were completely enlisted in our behalf. The American name stands high in the estimation of every country not immediately connected with Great Britain, and in France especially, where, (notwithstanding her claims of gratitude on that redeemed people, for so long maintaining, and at last restoring to them their beloved Louis) to be known as an American is sufficient to ensure a stranger the courtesy, and even the caresses of every part of the community."

John Ferguson, esq. has been appointed mayor of the city of New York, in place of Dewitt Clinton, esq. removed. The mayorship of New York is, perhaps, the most lucrative office in the United States. The salary of the president is higher, to be sure, than the perquisites of the mayorship has ever amounted to (said to have been as high as \$20,000 per annum) but when the difference of the establishments which must be kept is considered, the latter will certainly appear much the most lucrative. In fact, the president's salary is really too little to pay the expenses he must incur from his official situation, if he lives like a gentleman. It is believed that the four presidents we have had, all plain and very moderate men taken together, have not supported their household with the salaries allowed them—which is not equal to the amount frequently given in England, in similar offices, to purchase a peer in parliament.

The following U. S. vessels are now in port—Independence, 74; Washington, 74; United States, 44; Guerriere, 44; Java, 44; Macedonian, 38; Congress, 36; Constellation, 36; John Adams, 24; Alert, 20; Erie, 18; Ontario, 18; Epervier 18; ———, 18; Rattlesnake, 14; Borer, Alligator, Nonsuch and Ferret schooners of 8 guns each; with a large number of gun-boats, &c. To the above may be added, the light vessels lately purchased by government, for flying cruizers.

New-York, Feb. 27.—Com. Porter's squadron of 5 sail, viz. the *Spitfire, Firefly, Flambeau, Spark* and *Torch*, brigs and large scairs completely equipped in the American style, are nearly ready for sea at the navy-yard, and will probably sail the moment the limitation by treaty permits them to proceed.

The first squadron. The *Constellation* is hourly expected here from Norfolk, and the *Guerriere* soon from Philadelphia; and the whole squadron sails from this port for the Mediterranean. The second squadron will rendezvous and sail from Boston. They are to carry the *ransom* and *tribute* money to Algiers!—*Columbian*.

The frigate Macedonian is now warping down the river, to New London, together with the *United States*, to prepare for sea. Several officers from the British squadron; have been on board of them since the peace. The British squadron are under sailing orders.—*ib.*

"The backwoods"—An association has been recently formed, to raise 300,000, to build a bridge across the Ohio river.

The *Supreme Court* of the United States adjourned on Saturday last, after having cleared the docket of about sixty cases, some of them of great importance.

The whole number of houses destroyed in Moscow was 6352—of which 4428 have been rebuilt, with modern improvements.

The Bible society of St. Petersburg, has printed within the last two years, 38,700 bibles in seven languages; and the committee 31,500, in four languages. The paper alone cost 90,000 rouble.

The members of the legislature of New York, have resolved to wear crape 30 days, in testimony of respect for the memory of Robert Fulton, Esq. Also, the members of the society "for the promotion of the useful arts."

St. Lewis, Jan. 28. Immense bodies of floating ice have cut off all communication with the east side of the river.

The weather has been peculiarly cold for the last week, the mercury in the thermometer fell below Zero, and we have heard of several persons being frost bitten.

A case of a distressing nature occurred near camp. The child of Mr. Downs about two years old, strayed from home on Friday the 25th inst. and was not found until next morning, frozen and dead.

Albany, March 7.—The weather, for several days, has been uncommonly mild for the season; the snow has principally disappeared from the neighboring fields; the ice has broken up in most of the small streams; and yesterday morning it began to move in the Hudson opposite this city. A small sloop, belonging to Mr. John Reckhouse, was literally crushed to atoms by the force of the ice pressing her against the docks; two or three others were crushed or sunk, and several other sloops, and the docks, were materially injured. The body of a man, who from his dress appeared to be a dragoon, was driven on shore, apparently drowned some weeks since.

With the great body of ice, several boats, scows and sloops passed the city.

Spain.—The royal paper currency of Spain is at a

depreciation of 63 per cent. and few or no purchases made at that—fears are entertained that many of the wealthy merchants of that kingdom are about to emigrate to the "transatlantic United States of the *Hispano Americanas*." ¶ We are much at a loss for certain intelligence of the present state of the Spanish provinces in America—but it seems agreed in Spain that all, or nearly all of them, have effected their independence. We hope it is so.

Naples.—A late London paper says—"Murat is recognized king of Naples by all the European powers, except France and Sicily. The pope has also sanctioned the title. His title is now Joachim I. king of Naples. He, on his first coronation, called himself king of the two Sicilies.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The United States schooner *Alligator*, sailing master Ashbridge, arrived here on Saturday evening, in three days from Cumberland Island, where she had been with a despatch from major-general Pinckney, announcing to admiral Cockburn the cessation of hostilities.

Admiral Cockburn had received no despatches direct from his government on the subject of peace, and intimated that he should retain his position on Cumberland; until he received official advices of the ratification of the treaty.

By this arrival we have a confirmation of the news from Savannah, of the British having been defeated in a predatory expedition up the river St. Mary's. They acknowledge a loss of about 90 in killed and wounded. One midshipman died of his wounds, and was buried on Wednesday last on Cumberland. The captain of a bomb ship, and the captain of the *Primrose* brig; were both badly wounded.

SHARP SHOOTING.—Previous to the examination of those of the dead who fell in the affair of the 8th near New-Orleans, it is said two or three of the riflemen claimed the honor of shooting lieutenant-colonel Rennie, the brave but unfortunate Briton.—Mr. Weathers said "if he is not shot in the left eye, I shall not claim the *merit*—if he is; I shall." On examination, it was found the ball had perforated the head a little below the left eye.

¶ As with the happy result of things at *New-Orleans* all are acquainted, we have postponed several articles of interest, relating to transactions there, to make room for the documents and dispose of a variety of scraps, which appear in the present number. The public mind is directed to *Mobile*, as the last land operations of the war have happened there, and the issue is yet unknown. It is true, we never will believe what we do not wish, if it be possible, consistent with probability, to avoid it, and we may sometimes have appeared too sanguine in our hopes of glory for the heroes of the army and navy, and our country—but firmly trust from the little that has transpired of the state of things at *Mobile*, that there also shall victory crown our arms. To which every American will say Amen—as a finisher of the war. We had desired that the effusion of blood might have stopped with the defeat at *Orleans*; but if the British, like a tall bully attacking a man at his house-door and being heartily thrashed, shall vent his rage or expect to gain honor by assailing one of his children on the retreat, we wish, most sincerely, he may meet a vastly improved *second edition* of disaster and disgrace. And, as to *Mobile*, we are exceedingly anxious that that place shall not fall into their hands.—It is the most distant of all things from our thoughts that it will; but, let our words be marked—if it does, the *British* will hold it, as they intended to have held *New Orleans*, had they got it.

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[WHOLE NO. 186.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit—VIRGIL.

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☞ We shall speedily lay before our readers the most powerful state paper (if it may so be called) they ever read. It is entitled "*An exposition of the causes and character of the [late] war with Great Britain,*" and was designed to have been published by government as a "full and final appeal to the American people," had the war continued. It is, possibly, the ablest production of its kind that the world has seen, supported by numerous references to indisputable documents and facts—and means should be taken (though the war has ceased) to place it in the hands of every man in the United States, to repel the slanders of the enemies of the republic "with authority," and support the high ground obtained by the valor and firmness of our people and government, in the trying times that have passed. It is of great length; but, by means of a supplement, we hope to prevent a division of it.

The article from the famed pen of *William Cobbett*, that appears in the present number, should have a serious perusal. It shows us, in contrast, a great variety of most interesting facts, and is calculated to excite the best feelings in the mind of an American. If the people will read such expositions, we have no apprehension that they will ever be prepared to accept the "*monarchy and all*" of *England*, as a member of the senate of *Massachusetts* said that he was. We also give notice, that we design to publish many of *Cobbett's* recent essays on American affairs, by supplements or some other means.

William Cobbett.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, NOVEMBER 19.

LETTER A.

To a correspondent in America, on the expences, the taxes, &c. of Great Britain, compared with those of America.

Batley, England, November 15, 1814.

DEAR SIR—Your request would, long ago, have been attended to, if I had had more leisure for the task. For your valuable information, relative to your agriculture, your flocks, and your manufactures, I am much obliged to you; and if the two countries were at peace, you should receive all the useful information which it is in my power to give you upon several heads, which I shall not touch upon in a letter passing through the press, but which, I hope, the restoration of harmony between our two countries, may in a year or two, at most, make it convenient for me to communicate to you through the ordinary channel of the post.

You wish to know what is the amount of the annual expences of our government; what is the amount of the taxes paid to the government; what is the amount of our poor rates; what is the amount of our tithes; and you wish me to shew the comparison between these and the expences and taxes in America. You also wish to have my account of the state of the people here; or, in plainer terms, you wish to know, how we stand as to mode of living, and as to crimes and punishments, compared with the people of your republic.

To perform this task as it ought to be performed, is, I am afraid, beyond my power. I do, indeed, know more about these matters than many of my

neighbors; but I cannot hope to discharge the task to your satisfaction, who are so accurate in all your statements and calculations, and who, with all your indulgence in other respects, are not to be satisfied, unless you find others as accurate as yourself. Nevertheless, I will do all that I am able to do in return for the very valuable information, which I owe solely to your attentive kindness, and which serves me as a guide through those numerous errors, with regard to your country, thro' which I see others of my countrymen continually falling.

I am happy that you have not called upon me for opinions; that you have not called upon me for conclusions; drawn from premises that I am to state; that you confine your request to an account of mere facts; that you have not wished to expose me to the mortification of seeing the effort of my facts destroyed, or perverted, by the superior talents of those, who might, with merciless hands, lay foul of my feeble attempts at an application of these facts to the sustaining of any political theory. It is, I perfectly agree with you, the best and fairest way, in such a case, to content myself with bare facts, leaving the reader, whether public or private, to draw his own conclusions; because the points of controversy, if any arise, can be at once decided; and, because that reader, who is not competent to draw just conclusions from facts clearly stated, is not worth the attention of the writer, and is of little more consequence in society than a worm or a fly.

In speaking of the expences of our government, I must confine myself to the annual expences, and, in this case, to the last year's expences; that is to say, the year which ended on the 5th Jan. 1814. As, in the comparative part of my statement, I must speak of dollars on your side, and of pounds sterling on our side, I will, for the sake of easier assimilation, take the dollar at five shillings, instead of four shillings and six pence, which is its real sterling value. But the state of our paper currency will fully justify this advance; and, in deed it would justify a further advance. This, however, is not material enough to induce to enter into any labor'd calculations on the subject; especially, as it is contended here by a great majority of the government financiers, that our paper has undergone no depreciation at all.

To begin, then, with the expences of our government, in *Great Britain* only, for the year ending on the 5th of January, 1814, the total sum expended was 113,968,610*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* I speak from documents laid before the house of commons, and therefore I run no risk of error or of contradiction. This was the total sum, exclusive of the expenditure belonging to Ireland. To go into a detail, as to the several particulars, would fill five or six numbers of my REGISTER; but the great heads of the expenditure it may be worth your while to know. These were as follow:

Charges on account of the national debt for the year,	L. 41,897,315 17 5 3 4
Civil list,	1,028,000 0 0
Courts of justice, mint, salaries and allowances, bounties,	234,917 19 7 1-2
Allowance to members of the royal family, pensions &c.	332,412 7 4 1-4
Civil list of Scotland	11,176 4 8 1-4
Other bounties and pensions, and militia and deserters' warrants,	391,450 1 11 3 4
Navy,	21,916,624 9 4 1-4
	Carried over—

Ordnaunce,	3,494,527	11	11
Army,	29,469,520	10	3
Remittances to other countries, Hanover, Austria, Prussia, and nine other powers,	15,994,832	14	1
Miscellaneous services at home and abroad,	4,070,549	18	41-2
	1:8,72,813	15	1:1-2
Deduct sums for Ireland, &c.	4,901,02	18	3
Total expenditure of Great Britain,	L. 113,963,61	16	10:1-2

Now, as to the comparison between the expenditure of this government and of yours, I must speak of the latest period of which I have any knowledge of your expenditures; and though you are in a state of war and of unprecedented expence, you must bear in mind that we are in a state of war also. I find an account of your expenditure in Mr. Madison's speech of the 20th of Sept. 1814, which, by the bye, many persons here think will be his *last*, except that which the Times newspaper supposes he will make at his exit from the world. Mr. Madison speaks thus on the subject of your finances:—"The monies received into the treasury, during the nine months ending the 30th of June last, amounted to 32 millions of dollars, of which 11 millions were the proceeds of the public revenue, and the remainder derived from loans. The disbursements for public expenditures during the same period, exceed 34 millions of dollars, and left in the treasury on the 1st of July near five millions of dollars."

Taking your expenditure, without fractions, then it would be for the last year \$47,550,000, while ours was \$45,874,443. So that our expenditure, exclusive of poor rates, tythes, and county and corporation government, is more than *nine times* as great as yours. The population of the two countries, leaving out our paupers, is, as I shall shew, by and bye, nearly equal, the greater population being, however, I believe, on your side. The paupers must be left out, as you will perceive, because it is impossible that they can contribute, in any way whatever, towards the means of meeting this expenditure.

But expenditure is of little importance when compared to receipts, or taxes. Here it is that we touch close upon men's pockets. The means of expending consists in part of loans. These loans may, or may not, ever be paid off. You may, perhaps, pay them off by lands; we may pay them off by some yet unknown means. What we have to look at, in the most attentive manner, therefore, is the amount of the taxes; because this is what the people really pay.

The amount of our taxes, paid into the treasury, during the last year, was £74,027,583 17s. 8 3/4d. We are very precise in the keeping of our accounts. According to Mr. Madison's statement, in his speech, the money paid into your treasury, during the last year, was \$14,550,000. In dollars our taxes amounted to 296,116,335; which is rather more than *twenty times* the amount of your year's taxes. But you must bear in mind that there is a considerable difference between the amount collected, and the amount paid into our treasury.

Among other deductions from this latter sum there was the sum of £3,504,938 14s. 5d. deducted from the gross receipt, or collection, for the purpose of paying the "charges of management;" that is to say, for the purpose of paying the persons employed in the assessing, the supervising, the surveying, the inspecting, the collecting, the receiving, the transmitting, &c. of money paid into the treasury. Now, £3,504,938 14s. 5d. is \$14,019,754. So that the bare ex- pence of the getting together of our taxes amounts, you see, to very nearly as much as the whole of your taxes raised upon you; that is to say, if Mr. Madison's statement be correct. And suppose

each of these persons, one with the other, to receive £50, or 200 dollars a year, here are wages for 70,098 men constantly employed in the business of the taxes; while, suppose you to pay your tax gatherers at the same rate, you have only 2,504 persons constantly employed in this way.

The poor-rates form another item of English taxation, in addition to the above; and a very important item it is now become. If you do not know the nature of this tax and of its application, it may be necessary to state, that this is a tax levied upon all householders and landholders, for the support of such persons as are too poor to support themselves. It is assessed and collected by persons appointed by the taxed people in each parish, called *overseers of the poor*—but, before they can proceed to collect any rate, they must have the approbation of a justice of the peace, who is as they all are, appointed by the crown. In the distribution of this money, the overseers are again liable to the control of the justices of the peace; for they may, upon the application of any pauper, order, without appeal, the overseers to relieve the said pauper, in any manner that they please. This, therefore, is a tax not paid into the treasury, but disposable under the jurisdiction, and at the discretion of his majesty's justices of the peace. The office of overseer is performed without any pay. It is a duty or service, which every taxed householder is liable to be compelled to execute.

Now, then, as to the amount of this tax, which you will observe, forms an addition to that of the taxes already noticed, it was, in the year 1803, when the report was laid before parliament, £5,348,205. For the last year I have only computation to guide; but, that assures me, that the nation paid in poor-rates, last year, 7,896,556l.—or 31,586,224 dollars, being more than *twice* the amount of all the taxes which you paid during the last year, if Mr. Madison's statement be correct. But that I may not expose myself to the risk of being charged with a wrong computation, I must first state, that no official account of this important matter has been laid before parliament since 1803; and that, therefore, I am forced to resort to computation, the grounds of which I will now explicitly state. I have the means of coming at the exact amount of the poor-rates in Bishop's Waltham parish, where my farm lies, for the last year. This is a parish subject to no fluctuation of prosperity; it has no manufactories in it; it has a small country town and a large tract of arable, meadow, wood and waste land. Therefore, I may very fairly take the increase of the poor-rates here as a criterion of the increase of the poor-rates of the whole country, especially if we find, from the official reports, that the poor-rates of this parish had, for nearly thirty years, up to 1813, kept a very nearly exact pace with the poor rates of the whole nation. There were three different periods, at which the report of 1813, took the poor-rates of the whole nation, and also the poor-rates of Bishop's Waltham parish; and the statement was as follows, observing, however, that, as to poor-rates, we speak of only England and Wales, Scotland not being under the poor-laws.

England and Wales.		Bishop's Waltham.	
In the year,		In the year,	
1776,	L. 1,720,316	1776,	L. 581
1784,	2,167,719	1784,	670
1803,	5,348,205	1803,	1,593

It is quite surprising to observe, how exact are these proportions; how regularly this parish kept pace, for twenty-seven years, with the whole nation in the increase of its poor-rates. But, in order to leave no room for cavil on this head, the subject being one of the utmost importance, we will see what

Proportion this parish, according to its population, had of paupers in 1803, there being no account of the nation's number of paupers previous to 1803, and there being no likelihood that we shall ever see another.

England and Wales.		Bishop's Waltham.	
Population	8,872,980	Population	1,773
Paupers	1,256,357	Paupers	236

exclusive of persons in almshouses.

Now, if you multiply the paupers by seven in both instances, you will find that they amount to nearly the whole of the population, making it appear, that in 1803, there were nearly *one pauper to every seven persons* in the parish of Bishop's Waltham, as well as throughout England and Wales. It was said, in our newspapers, that the emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia expressed their surprise at seeing *so poor a people* in England. If this was true, it was clear, that their majesties did not look in the *right places*. We now come to the result. The poor-rates in Bishop's Waltham parish, instead of the 1,595*l.* to which they amounted in 1803, amounted, *last year*, to 2,355*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* as I know from the poor-book, now lying before me, and of which sum I, myself, paid more than 100*l.* or 400 dollars. If, therefore, this criterion be a good one, and such, I think, it cannot be denied to be: if, in 1803, Bishop's Waltham paid 1,595*l.* while England and Wales paid 5,348,205*l.* England and Wales must, *last year*, have paid 6,896,556*l.* seeing that Bishop's Waltham paid, in the same year, 2,355*l.* throwing aside the shillings, pence, and farthings.

Return, then, to my former statement, that the poor rates alone of England and Wales, exclusive of Scotland, where, however, there is something paid in support of the poor, amounts to more than double the sum, which was last year (a year of great expense) paid by the whole of the population of America into the treasury, in taxes of all sorts, direct and indirect.

Then comes another question; namely, what is the relative population of the two countries? I have not the account of your last *census* at hand. I think it made your total population amount to between seven and eight millions. At this time I cannot suppose it to be less than 8,000,000—Take, then, the 5,348,205*l.* of poor-rates in 1803, observing that then there were 1,256,357 paupers, and you will find, that we must have now upwards of 1,800,000 paupers, provisions being at this time, as cheap, if not cheaper, than they were in 1803—Deduct, therefore, from the 8,872,980 (the population of England and Wales) the 1,800,000 paupers, and then there are left to *pay* the 7,896,556*l.* of poor-rates, (only 7,072,980 persons, including women and children. The *paying* population, as to poor-rates, is, at any rate, smaller than the population of your republic; and the sum paid exceeds, as I have before stated, *twice* the amount of the *whole of the taxes of every sort*, which you paid, last year, into the treasury of the United States, if Mr. Madison's statement be correct.

Turning towards another view of this interesting subject we perceive, that if we exclude the paupers, as we rationally must, the poor rates alone amount to more than 1 *pound sterling*, or *four dollars* a head on the whole of the population of England and Wales. Our poor rates alone amount to this on the whole of our population; while according to Mr. Madison's account, the whole of the taxes of every sort paid into the treasury of the United States, do not amount to more than 2 dollars ahead on your population, even supposing your population to be now little more than 7,000,000.

The *errors* form another part of our taxes. I do

not mean to speak of them, as some most *loyal* men do, as being peculiarly odious; or indeed as being odious at all, either in their nature or in the mode of their collection, in which latter I have never experienced any thing severe or vexatious; nor do I believe, that, as far as the clergy are the owners of the tythes (for they do not own more than about the half of them), their rate, or collection, is often severe, or unfair, or even troublesome. Still, however, the tythes, which Arthur Young, in 1792, estimated at 5000,000*l.* in England and Wales, must be looked upon as so much money raised upon the land; and certainly it would not be raised, if there were no established church; no state religion.—In short the tythes, as far as the clergy are the receivers, must be looked upon as so much money received and expended by the government; so much money given by the government to a description of persons; eminently calculated to repay it in support. Nevertheless I will not include the tythes among the *taxes* of the nation. Lord Sheffield, indeed; he who predicted, in his book, published in 1783, that you would soon wish to return to your *allegiance*, which, as he made it out, would be found necessary to your very existence as a people; that same lord Sheffield, in a speech to a meeting of wool growers, lately reckoned tythes among the causes of our farmers being unable to maintain a competition with those of neighboring countries. I do not give so much weight to tythes—but, still it must not be forgotten; and when a report to the house of commons, made in 1803, states, *the whole rental of the kingdom of Great Britain at 28 millions*, you will perceive, that if we take the tythes at Mr. Arthur Young's estimate of 1792, the tythes amount to more than a sixth of the whole rental. Indeed, they must amount to a great deal more; because the tythe consists of a tenth of the *whole of the produce of a farm*—and, of course, it is a tenth of the rent, the labor, the taxes, the capital, the manure, and all other outgoings and of the profits into the bargain. So that the tythe of the *produce* cannot, I should suppose, be less than a fourth of the rental, and of course, that they amount to about 7,000,000*l.* in England and Wales; at this time; Scotland paying no tythes. But then, it must be observed, that the church does not receive more than the half of this sum. The rest is the property of lay persons. It is, in fact, private property, and is sold, or rented, as other private property is. Upon the subject of tythes; therefore, I shall not enter into any comparison between your country and ours. All the world knows; that you have *no tythes* and no compulsory payments on account of religion of any description; all the world knows, that the Episcopalians, the Quakers, the Catholics, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Lutherians, the Calvinists, the Moravians, the Dunkards, the Swenfelders, the Seceders, the Unitarians, and Swenbifrgers, and many other description of Christians, each condemning the opinion of all the others; together with Jews and Deists; who laugh at the whole of them, have their assembling in your country; and that any one of them; or even of Atheists, may become your president, vice president, or a member of the congress, without any question being asked him with regard to his religion; while it is equally well known, that no man can be a magistrate, or fill any office of trust in England, unless he first give a *test* of his being a member of the established church, the *head* of which church is the king, who has the absolute appointment of all the bishops and deans, and of the greater part of the benefited priests. These facts being now mentioned, I need add nothing further on the subject, except that we have many persons who

England for publishing works on the subject of religion, while you have no such punishments; and, we have recently seen a man imprisoned for eighteen months and put in the pillory for republishing a work here, which had been first published in your country. Which system is best, and which worst, it is not my present object to inquire. My business, upon this occasion, is merely to state facts, which no one can deny, leaving it to the reader to form opinions and draw conclusions.

We will now, then, return to the *taxes*, which we will take in the aggregate, on both sides of the Atlantic; and then, taking the *population* of each country, we shall see how much *we* pay per head, and how much *you* pay per head. There must be a little confusion here, in our part of the statement, because we have regular poor-rates, by law, in England and Wales, while Scotland has no such law, though there are collections there also for the support of the poor. This, however, cannot be accurately come at. I will, therefore, leave it wholly out and look upon the poor rates of England and Wales as raised upon the whole of Great Britain. I will here leave out the shillings, pence, and farthings.

GREAT BRITAIN.	
Amount of taxes paid into the treasury,	L. 74,027,583
Paid to the tax gatherers for collection or management,	- 3,504,938
Amount of poor taxes,	- 7,896,556
Total,	L. 85,429,077
	OR
	Dls. 341,716,308

But now, in taking the aggregate of *your* taxes, you will see the necessity of my including those which are raised upon the people in the *several states*, for the support of the *several state governments*, which taxes, of course, form an *addition* to the taxes paid to the general government of the United States. My materials for ascertaining the amount of these *state taxes* is not quite so perfect as I could wish. Yet I have means to do it to the satisfaction of any one, whose object is that of arriving at truth. In 1805, Benjamin Davies, of Philadelphia, a man of great research and of great accuracy, published in his "New System of Geography," an account of the revenues and expences of *eight* of the states, correct information from the other states, on this head, not being apparently at his command, or within his reach. This, however, is quite sufficient for our purpose; for no reasonable man will suppose, that these eight states, and those the principal ones, do not furnish a fair criterion whereon to found an estimate of the whole. His account stands as follows, in dollars and cents, or hundredths of a dollar.

States.	Taxes.	Tax per head on the population of the state.
	Dollars.	Cents.
Vermont, - - -	- 10,00	- 12
Massachusetts, - - -	- 116,000	- 21
Connecticut, - - -	- 19,534	- 7
New-York, - - -	- 27,000	Rich in public funds, &c.
New-Jersey, - - -	- 397,863	- 12
Pennsylvania, - - -	- 53,000	- 76
Maryland, - - -	- 377,703	- 16
Virginia, - - -	- 70,000	- 43
South-Carolina, - - -	-	- 35
		8)213
Average,		26 5-8

It appears, from Benjamin Davies' account, that these taxes, or rather these resources, arise, in many cases, from the *interest of stock*, of which the states are the owners, and which make part of the public debt in America. In other cases, they arise

from the *sale of lands* belonging to the states. He represents New York state to be owner of 2,000,000 of dollars in stock, and to hold numerous shares in canals, &c. &c. But I shall suppose, that the whole of this sum is raised in *taxes* upon the people, and paid out of their pockets. It will then come to this, that each inhabitant of the American republic pays, in this way, and on this account, 26 5-8 cents, or hundredths of a dollar.

You have also, in the great towns, some *poor* to assist. I am quite in the dark upon this head, except as far as observation of some years ago can guide me. This item, therefore, I will take at a guess; and, if I allow that the poor cost *nearly as much as the state governments*, no one, on this side of the water, at any rate, can complain of the estimate. I therefore take the state taxes, including poor taxes, at 50 cents, or half-a-dollar a head upon the whole of your population. I know that you will say, that this is a monstrous over-rate as to your poor-taxes. But I am resolved not to be complained of on the other side. As to *road rates, turnpikes, watching and lighting, and paving and watering, of cities and towns*, I do not notice these in either country, seeing that they are for the immediate benefit of those who pay them.

We will now return to our comparison between the distribution, per head, of our taxes and of yours.

Our year's taxes, including poor taxes, we find amounting to 341,716,308 dollars. Our population in Great Britain, in 1803, was as follows:

England and Wales,	- 8,872,986
Scotland,	- 1,607,760
Army and navy,	- 469,188
Convicts in the hulks,	- 1,410
Total,	10,951,338
Deduct army and navy,	469,188
	10,482,150
Deduct convicts on board the hulks,	1,410
	10,480,740
Deduct paupers,	1,800,000
	8,680,740

I make no deduction for prisoners in our jails, whether for crimes or debts; though, as I shall, with sorrow, have to state, by and bye, these are worthy of very serious notice, even in the comparative view which we are now making. I suppose, that I shall not be contradicted, when I say, that it is impossible, upon any rational ground, to include soldiers, sailors, convicts and paupers amongst the *payers of taxes*; and that, therefore, the deductions, which I have made, will be allowed to be necessary to the correctness of the comparison. But, to get rid of the chance of a cavil being raised; to put it out of the power of any human being to object to my basis, I will distribute our taxes amongst the whole of the population, and will even take that population at its amount previous to the enormous emigration of natives and *re emigration* of foreigners, which the peace on the continent of Europe has produced. Taking the whole of the population of Great Britain, therefore, at 10,951,338, it appears, that, for *each person*, old and young, male and female, there were taxes paid last year, to the amount of 31 dollars and 20 cents, (throwing away a fraction;) or, in sterling money of England, 7l. 16d. 0d. This, you will observe, is for every soul, whether pauper, soldier, sailor, debtor, convict or other criminal.

On your side I will take the population, of every description, at only 7,500,000, though it is notoriously much more. Your United States taxes, last year, amounted to 14,550,000 dollars, which, dis-

tributed amongst your 7,500,000 people, imposes upon each a little less than two dollars; and, if we add the taxes of the state governments and the largely estimated poor taxes, as above, each person in your republic paid, last year, including every species of tax, the sum of 2 dollars and 50 cents, or 12s. 6d. of our money; while, as we have just seen, there was paid in Great Britain, for every soul, including soldiers, sailors, paupers, debtors, convicts and criminals in prison, the sum of 31 dollars and 20 cents; or 7l. 6s. 0d. of our money.

Really (for I must break out a little here) Mr. Madison does appear to have boasted *betimes* of the *fortitude* of your people; of the *cheerfulness* with which they bear the *burdens* which the war imposes on them; of their *giving the taxes*, direct and indirect, with *promptness and alacrity!* Let him, before he talks in this way, put the people into our state of trial. Let him try the whole population, man, woman and child; pauper, soldier, sailor, debtor, convict and criminal prisoner, with 31 dollars and 20 cents each, instead of 2 paltry dollars and a half; and then, let him talk, if he likes, of their fortitude and patriotism. Our lords and gentlemen, in our noble houses, talk, indeed, with good grounds, of our *unexampled patience* under our *burdens*. This compliment, which parliaments, in former times, seldom bestowed on our and your forefathers, and which, to acknowledge the truth, they as seldom merited, is fully due to us. But, really, Mr. Madison has begun a little too soon to compliment his fellow-citizens on their quality of *bearing burdens*. Their twelve and six penny patience will be thought very little of on this side of the water, where we bear, taking paupers, soldiers and all, *eleven times as much*, without even a whisper, in the way of complaint. There was, indeed, a few years ago, a man by the name of Carter, in Staffordshire, who published an article, which was understood to contain a censure on his majesty's commissioners of property tax, in that country; but he was soon led to feel sorrow for his conduct; and, since that, the country has not been disgraced by one single soul, found to follow the evil example, or to be, in the like case, offending. Mr. Madison says, that his fellow citizens will *proudly* bear their burdens. But, can they bear them so *proudly* as we have borne, and still bear, ours? Has he heard of the bonfires, the ringing of bells, the roasting of sheep and of oxen, the feasts, the balls, and the singing parties, which took place, whilst the kings, our friends in the war, were here last summer? Has he heard of the joy at the exhibition in the Green Park, and that of the sham naval fight on the Sepertine river, which formed so apt a representation of the lake of Champlain and its outlet? Mr. Madison must come hither (and the *Times* newspaper expects to have him here) before he can form the most distant idea of the extent and value of our *patience and loyalty*. The sum which one good farm pays here, in the various kinds of taxes, would, if attempted to be collected in America, set a whole township, if not a whole county, of your grudging republicans in mutiny; and compel the magistrate to call out the horse soldiers, if there were any at his command. Let us hear no more, therefore, of Mr. Madison's twelve-and-six-penny patience. Let us hear no more of his boasts of the fortitude of his republicans, till their *fortitude* makes somewhat of a nearer approach towards ours.

If you will excuse this digression, into which, you will confess, I was so naturally led, not to say, dragged, I will now return to my statement of facts, proceeding next to a view of the *crimes and punishments* in this country.

As to our *criminal code*, you, who are a lawyer, know full as much about it as I do, except as far as relates to the *experience* in cases of *libel*. It is merely of the number and description of crimes and punishments that I am now about to speak; and, as in other cases, I shall not deal in vague surmises or general observations; but appeal to authentic reports, and build my statements on the unerring rules of arithmetic. Sir Samuel Romilly, who has, for many years, been laboring to effect a softening of our criminal code, caused, in the year 1811, an account to be laid before parliament of the crimes and punishments, as far as they came before the judges, for several years preceding. Owing to some cause, with which I am not acquainted, the account came no lower down than the year 1809; and it extended no further than England and Wales, leaving out Scotland, where, as I am told, there are, in fact, but very few crimes and punishments, though the sheriffs and other officers of justice, in that country, are pretty expensive, and are paid out of what is called the civil list. The summary of the account, of which I have spoken above, is as follows:—

	PERSONS.
Committed for trial,	1573
Convicted,	372
Sentenced to suffer death,	401
to be transported,	800
to be imprisoned, whipped, fined, &c. &c.	57
Actually put to death,	

Besides these, you will observe, there are all the persons who were tried at the *quarter sessions*, in the several counties; that is to say, the sessions held by the *justices of the peace*, four times in every year, where as many of the justices as choose to attend form the court, having one of their own body for chairman. At these sessions the offences of a less heinous nature are examined into and punished. But the justices can sentence to *imprisonment, whipping, fine*, and, I believe, they can *transport*. This is the great court for the trial of persons charged with thefts of an inferior order; and, I should suppose, that the number of criminals brought before these courts, is twice as great as that of the criminals who are reserved for trial before the judges, who go into some counties but *once* in the year, and into none, except Middlesex, more than *twice*; whereas the court of quarter sessions is held every three months. However, as I cannot speak here from any authentic document, I shall leave this as a thing whereon for you to exercise your judgment.

As to any *comparison*, on this point, between our country and yours, I am wholly destitute of any authentic document, relative to America, touching crimes and punishments. I can, however, speak as far as my own observation went. I lived in Philadelphia about eight years, with every disposition to find fault with every thing that I saw, or heard of, that was amiss. During that time, I never heard of any person, except in one instance, being tried for his or her life: I never heard of a murder, a highway robbery, or of a house being broken open. I never heard of an execution of death on any person, except (the instance above alluded to) of three men, hanged, on the banks of the Delaware, for piracy and murder; these men were foreigners; and such was the horror of an execution, even in such a case, that the executioner was obliged to be disguised in such

a way, that it was impossible that any one should recognize either his person or features, being brought to the spot, in a carriage, under an escort of constables, and taken away, in a similar manner, so as to make it almost impossible for him to become publicly known. Philadelphia, at the time I speak of, contained about 70,000 inhabitants.

It is, as I observed before, impossible to come at any exact statement, on this subject, in the way of comparison; but a few facts, notorious on the two sides of the water respectively, will serve to aid you greatly in forming your opinions as to this matter. Here we have laws to guard our *turnip-fields*, from robbery, and very necessary they are; for without them, there is no man in any part of the country, who could depend on having the use of his crop even of that coarse and bulky article. To steal corn out of a *field*, after it is cut, is punished with *death* by our laws; and if we had fields of Indian corn, as you have, which is a delightful food for several weeks before it is ripe, I cannot form an idea of the means that would be necessary to preserve it from being carried away. As to *poultry*, no man in England has the smallest expectation of being able ever to taste what he raises, except he carefully locks it up at night, and has dogs to guard the approaches to the hen-roost. In America, at within ten or twelve miles of Philadelphia, it is a common practice of the farmers to turn the flocks of turkey's into the woods; in the latter end of August, there to remain until towards winter, when they return half fat. A farmer in England would no more think of doing this, than he would think of depositing his purse in any of the public foot-paths across his fields. In order to preserve the fences, the farmers sometimes resort to this expedient: they bore holes into the stoutest of the stakes, which sustain their hedges; put gun powder into those holes; then drive in a piece of wood very tightly upon the powder; so that the stolen hedge, in place of performing its office of boiling the kettle, dashes it and all around it to pieces.—This mode of preserving fences, I first heard of at *Alresford*, a town about twelve miles distance from Botley; and though it certainly does appear, at first sight, a very cruel one, what is a man to do?—The thieves are so expert as to set detection at defiance; and there is nothing but his fences between him and ruin. I have known a man who assured me, that, by the stealing of his hedge, in the month of March, and letting into his wheat land the flocks from the commons, he lost more than 300*l.* in one night and part of the ensuing day. A few weeks ago I myself had a *fire*, by which I lost a couple of barns and some other buildings. At this fire a numerous crowd was assembled, many of whom came for the purpose of rendering assistance; but one man was detected, while the fire was yet raging, *stealing the lead and iron work of a pump*, fulfilling the old saying, that nothing is too *hot* or too *heavy* for a thief; and it required the utmost of my resolution and exertion, aided by three sons and a half dozen resolute and faithful servants, to preserve, during the night and next day (which was Sunday) the imperishable and portable part of the property from being carried away. I will just add upon this subject, as an instance of the baseness of our press, that the *Times* newspaper published, upon this occasion, a paragraph, stating, that I had most *ungratefully* driven away “the *honest rustics*,” who had *kindly* come to my *assistance*. It is very true, that I did drive the “*honest rustics*” away; but I succeeded in putting a stop to their thefts, which would, I verily believe, have been nearly as injurious as the fire.—Since the fire happened upon my premises, a gentleman, who had a similar accident some few years ago,

has assured me that almost every article of *iron* was stolen from his premises. It is notorious, that in London, the thieving forms a very considerable part of every such calamity. But the thing which, better than any other, bespeaks the nature of our situation, in this respect, is the exhibition of notices on the top of garden walls and of other fences, menacing those who enter with the danger of death from *man-traps* and *spring guns*. Peter Pinder has immortalized these by introducing them into a poem, where he ludicrously represents the king as intent upon “catching his living subjects by the legs.” But he must have well known, that, without them, neither king nor subject could possess the produce a garden. Sometimes the *traps themselves* are hoisted up upon a sort of gibbet, in the day time, in order to inspire greater terror; and, it is only a few months ago that we had an account of a man being actually killed by a spring gun, in a nocturnal expedition in a garden at Mitcham. Besides these we are infested by gangs of itinerant thieves, called *gypsies*. The life of these people very much resembles that of the savages, whom I have seen, on the borders of the river *St. John*, in New-Brunswick; except that the latter gain their food by hunting and fishing, and the former by theft.—The gypsies have no settled home; no house, or hut, or place of dwelling. They have asses, which carry themselves, their children, their kettle, and their means of erecting tents, and which tents are precisely like those of the North American savages. The nights they employ in thieving. Sheep, pigs, poultry, corn, roots, fruit, nothing comes amiss to them. What they steal in one place, they spend in another; and thus they proceed all over the country. They commit acts of murder and theft, and arson innumerable. The members of this moving community are frequently hanged, or transported; but still the troops of vagabonds exist; and, as far as I am able to judge, are as numerous as they were when I was a boy. But still the great evil, in this view of the subject, is the want of honesty in the laboring class, to whatsoever cause that evil is to be ascribed. Those writers on rural affairs, who have urged the employing of *threshing machines for corn*, have counted, amongst the greatest of their advantages, that they protected the farmer against the *thefts of the thresher*. Various are the ways, in which corn is stolen by those who thresh it; but I will content myself with one, the information with regard to which I derived from a respectable neighbor. He perceived that his thresher brought a large *wooden bottle* with him to work every day. Being winter time, he could not conceive what should make the man so very thirsty. He watched him. Never saw him drink. At last he accosted him in his way home, and, after some altercation, insisted upon examining the bottle, which he found to be full of wheat. Thus was this man taking away three gallons of wheat every week, which, at that time, was not worth less than six shillings. It was this, I believe, and this alone, which made my neighbor resolve to use a threshing machine.

Such is by no means an overcharged view of our situation in this respect. Of the causes which have led to it I shall not speak; indeed, I do not know that I am competent. That it is not owing to a *want of penal laws* is very certain. I am unable to say, whether your country, at this time, be better or worse situated as to this matter. At any rate, I shall enable you to make the comparison; and as such comparisons, if clearly and candidly made, might be of great use to the people of both countries, I think it is not too much for me to hope, that you, in the public manner of which I am giving you an

example, will communicate the comparison to me. But, if you can do it, let us have *authentic documents*. It would be perfectly easy to obtain a year's account of all the commitments, convictions, and sentences in your republic. I should not fear executing such a task with an expence of 20 dollars; and as the execution of it would give to the world a piece of the most interesting and most valuable information, I will not fear, that you, who have all the means in your hands, will decline to undertake it. If you do undertake it, I know that you will execute it with a strict adherence to truth; and if so executed, it must be productive of great good. Both countries must profit from it, especially if peace should, happily be restored between them.

As to the *mode of living* in this country, compared to the mode of living in your republic, I cannot, in this letter, enter into the enquiry, which would take up more room than I have at present, and also much more time. It is, however, a most interesting subject; because it speaks, at once, to the great object for which civil society was framed; namely, the *happiness of the people*. Even now, however, I cannot refrain from giving you a notion of the manner in which our *laborers* live. I am, strange as it may seem, enabled to appeal to *parliamentary authority* here also. There is now before me a report of a committee of the house of commons, on the subject of the corn laws. This committee report the evidence of certain persons examined by them; and, amongst the rest, of a great landholder, in Wiltshire, named Bennett, who, upon being asked how much a laborer and his family ought to have to live upon, answered:—"We calculate, that every person, in a laborer's family, should have *per week*, the price of a gallon loaf, and three pence over for feeding and clothing, exclusive of house rent, sickness, and casual expences." This report is ordered, by the house of commons, to be printed, on the 26th of July last.

Now, a "gallon loaf" weighs, according to law, 8lb. 10oz. avoirdupois weight. This is the allotment for seven days, for one person; but, then, as you will perceive, Mr. Bennett and his neighbors allow 3 pence, or 5 cents a week more, or suppose a cent per day more for feeding and clothing. The particulars of the feeding and clothing that can be had for three pence per week, or thirteen shillings a year, it would perhaps, be difficult to ascertain, without immediate application to Mr. Bennett; and, as that is out of my power, I must leave these particulars to be come at by your powers of divination; adding, however, that, as far as my observation has reached, Mr. Bennett's account appears to have been tolerably correct. I am, with sincere esteem, your friend,
W. COBBETT.

War Events:

ON THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR. MISCELLANEOUS

BY THE COMMITTEE OF VIGILANCE AND SAFETY.

To the inhabitants of the city and precincts of Baltimore.—The return of peace having terminated the active duties of the committee of vigilance and safety, its members are now desirous of preparing a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of our brave but unfortunate fellow citizens who fell in defence of this city, on the memorable 12th and 13th September last, and have accordingly *unanimously resolved* as follows:

1st. That a MONUMENT be erected in a place to be hereafter designated by the committee, within the city or precincts of Baltimore.

2d. That the thanks of the committee be and they are hereby presented to Maximilian Godefroy, esq. for his patriotic and voluntary offer, gratuitously, to prepare designs for the inspection of the committee, and to superintend the execution of the one of their choice.

3. That the three designs presented by Mr. Godefroy are entitled to, and receive the approbation of the committee, and the one denominated by him *Facial* be and is hereby adopted.

4. That the unexpended funds of the committee of vigilance and safety, be and the same are hereby appropriated to the foregoing object.

5. That in aid of this fund, a subscription paper be deposited at the mayor's office on Monday the 3d of April next—that it remain there until the 4th day of July following; and that no person be allowed to subscribe more than five dollars.

6th. That the names of subscribers, but not the sums subscribed, be published on the Saturday of each week until the subscription be closed.

7th. That the corner stone be laid on the 12th September next, that there be then a grand procession—that the relatives or ~~the~~ deceased be invited to attend, and that a suitable address be delivered on the occasion.

8th. That the original subscription paper carefully enveloped for its preservation, be deposited within the corner stone, and that a copy thereof be filed with the register of the city.

9th. That Mr. James A. Buchanan, Richard Frisby, Henry Payson, Samuel Hollingsworth and Joseph Jameson, be and they are hereby specially charged with the execution of the foregoing resolutions.

EDWARD JOHNSON,

Chairman of the committee of vigilance and safety.

COURTESY.—The duke of Wellington (says the *Democratic Press*) was the first person in Paris to receive an official account, by Estafette, of the signature of peace between the United States and Great Britain; upon which, with a promptness and cordiality which undoubtedly do him honor, his grace sent a complimentary note to Mr. Crawford, announcing the event, and expressing his happiness on the occasion. The next day the duke, waving all ceremony, called to pay his respects to Mr. Crawford, at his hotel, which was the commencement of their official intercourse, which this flattering forwardness, on the part of the British ambassador, brought about some months sooner than it could have taken place if these ministers had coldly deferred visits till formally apprised by their respective governments of the actual ratification of the treaty of Ghent. The overture was of course properly met by Mr. Crawford in a corresponding spirit, and the duke of Wellington's visit returned the next day at his hotel.

FRUITS OF THE WAR, in Massachusetts Manufactures.—Among the local acts twenty-four were for incorporating woolen, linen or cotton manufacturing companies, in Stoughton, Bridgewater W. Precinct, Stow, Watertown, Manson, Roxborough, Welfleet Easton, Stockbridge, Lisbon, Brimfield, Westport and Phillipson, and companies called Packham, Lock Bottom, Lenox Farmers', Village, Dean, Farmer's, Union Factory, Duxbury, South River, and Stratton; and one in Cheshire of Crown glass.

[Demo. Press.]

SAVANNAH, March 9.—On Tuesday last the citizens of this place gave general Floyd a dinner, at which were present the officers of his Britannic majesty's brig of war *Manly*.

MAJOR GENERAL GAINES left Philadelphia for New Orleans on the 11th of December and arrived at that city on the 4th February. He was 55 days on his

passage. the state of the general's health (observes the *Democratic Press*) would not permit his travelling more rapidly.

SACKETT'S HARBOR.—*Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Sackett's Harbor, to his friend in Baltimore, dated March 6, 1815.*

"Having seen in the newspapers various manifestations of joy on the return of peace, permit me to state what took place on its being received at Sackett's Harbor.

"On Wednesday afternoon, the 1st instant, commodore Channey gave an excellent dinner to the officers of the navy, army and citizens, on board of his flag ship the Superior. The same evening the ward-room officers gave a splendid ball and supper; the assemblage was numerous, near one hundred ladies, and upwards of two hundred and fifty gentlemen. The dancing was upon the upper deck, which was covered and completely enclosed by awnings, decorated with the flags of the fleet. For chandeliers were substituted military weapons, which were very ingeniously placed; and, whilst they served to illuminate the ball, was an ornament, and added (in the eyes of the martial men) dignity to the scene. In short, the "tout ensemble" would have done honor to your city.

"I would make a trip to Kingston, but the warm weather has raised the ice—the same cause has prevented Sir James and the commander of that place from paying a visit to our commodore."

A gentleman who left Sackett's Harbor on the 23d ult. informs, that a flag was to have been sent to Kingston the next day, supposed with the ratification of the treaty, which was believed to be in the possession of the commander, colonel Mitchell. The lake was frozen across, and six deserters came in on the 22d. Six hundred ship carpenters were employed in building to *lake Monsters*, to carry 102 and 110 guns; they were planked up. It was not known whether the British were building more ships.

BERKSHIRE, a county of Massachusetts.—At the commencement of the war, (says the *Albany Argus*) Berkshire could only furnish, beyond her own consumption, 2000 yards woolen cloth: last fall one gentleman alone purchased 30,000 yards of soldiers' cloths, manufactured in the county; besides, its manufactories furnished large quantities of finer quality, some of which would vie with the best European fabrics. Such has been their progress in one branch of manufactures. The improvements in their flocks and herds, and in their agriculture, has not been less astonishing. The county has probably more of the fine fleeced sheep than the whole of Massachusetts besides, and the best breeds of cattle; besides woad and madder, essential dyes in our manufactures, are already successfully cultivated.*

A CHANGE EFFECTED.—A letter from a friend in Connecticut to the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, says—"Many persons who counted upon the capture of Orleans as certain, and prepared themselves to exult at the difficulties that would accumulate to our government by the triumph of the British arms, have been so astounded by the glory of the heroes who defended it, that they come forward to claim a share of the honor, and are almost ready to hsp out "*Sister Louisiana*," the late abominable land of *prarie dogs* and *horned frogs*, meanly purchased, for a trifle instead of being conquered at the cost of "ten thousand lives, and one hundred millions of dollars,"

*The wags of his county met, and "right solemnly" proposed a string of amendments to the constitution of Massachusetts, proposing that they should retain their own taxes, &c. for their own purposes!

as certain men in congress said it ought to be—when there was a hope that thereby we might make a diversion in favor of Great Britain."

COMMERCE.—Vessels are pouring into our ports from all quarters—and our cities will soon be full of life and activity.

HARTFORD CONVENTIONISTS. *From a Jamaica paper.* Reports have reached us by way of Antigua from Bermuda, which aver that letters had been received at the latter islands from respectable mercantile houses in America, which amply corroborate rumours previously in circulation here, that the state of Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode-Island, and Vermont, have absolved all ties by which they were bound to the former federal government, and in a public appeal have declared themselves a free and independent power.

AMERICAN PRISONERS.—A letter from captain J. O'DONNELL, (commander of the late privateer Frolic, of this port,) dated "*Dartmoor prison, Nov. 1, 1814*," says, "I still have to address you from this accursed place, where *four thousand seven hundred* as fine fellows (all Americans to the back-bone) as ever lived, are immured alive. *Two thousand one hundred* of the above number have been given up from British men of war! So much for gov. Strong's "Bulwark."

[*Salem paper.*]

The cartel schooner *Lingan* has arrived at Salem, from Halifax, with prisoners, chiefly those who had been held as *hostages*.

An old man, made prisoner of in the Chesapeake, died on board the *Lingan* the day after she sailed.

Mr. Prince informs, that there were about 1000 prisoners at Halifax, a number of whom were in the Hospital. The treatment had been very bad, and there had been *a great number of deaths*. The principal surgeon is complained of; and his mate was generally preferred to him. Two transport brigs, one commanded by lieut. Rapp, the other by lieut. Wilkinson, were preparing to sail for ports in the U. S. with prisoners, and would probably bring about 500. It was expected they would leave it before the 19th inst.

The Floridas. A Charleston paper of the 13th inst. says—The British troops remained upon Cumberland island, and admiral Cockburn was waiting the arrival of admiral Cochrane, who was daily expected. The Floridas had been actually ceded to Great Britain by Ferdinand VII, but the governor general of Cuba, had refused to deliver them up unless the cortes should also agree to the cession. On admiral Cochrane's arrival it was supposed the British would determine whether to wait further orders on the subject of the Floridas, or take forcible possession of them.

FROM JAMAICA PAPERS, brought in by the *Chasseur* privateer. These papers are filled with rumours and accounts from *New Orleans*, and with lamentations and paragraphs about the depredations of our privateers, especially the *Chasseur*. One of them of January 27, has a sort of detail as to events near *New Orleans*. It contains some *new* and curious things.

They say—that our flotilla of gun boats consisted of six large schooners, each with four or five guns and full of men—and that the whole of them were taken after a "desperate fight." Capt. Lockyer was severely wounded, and lieut. Prett, 1st of the *Sea-Horse*, killed, also 2 midshipmen. They admit 59 or 60 killed or wounded in this affair.

They say—that on the 24th Dec. the detachment under general Keen, of 3000 men, was attacked by gen. Jackson with *fourteen* or *fifteen thousand* men and also by a *ship* of 20 guns and a schooner of 16—that they fought *four* hours, and completely rout-

ed the Americans, making *four hundred* prisoners! They admit the loss of several valuable officers. Sir Francis Eaden died of his wounds.

They say, unequivocally, that the British army which landed consisted of 10,000 *bayonets*, independent of *seamen and marines*.

They talk much about the sufferings of the troops by the cold, and report that many had died, especially the *blacks*.

"It was expected that N Orleans would fall by the 8th of January, as gen. Packenham was confident of taking it.

"I am sorry to say a few deserters have gone over to the enemy, but I am still more concerned to add, neither Frenchmen or Spaniards afforded the least assistance, but on the contrary are in conjunction with gen. Jackson, fighting under the distinct banners of their several nations—this however, is said to be by order of Jackson, as a *finesse* to let it appear that unanimity prevails among all the inhabitants.

"To display American *bravery*, the ship directed her fire on a house which was ascertained to contain our brave wounded men.

"To my mortification just as every thing was ready to commence operations, a thick fog prevented the opening of twenty-one guns and thousands of rockets. In two hours afterwards the fog dispersed, and the enemy were *astonished* by a tremendous fire, which almost completely silenced all their guns. I then departed for this ship, and before I reached her had the satisfaction to learn that an express had arrived from the army, saying that the principal *battery* had fallen, and that the *ship* had met the fate of her departed sister.

"The British are no doubt before this time, in possession of New-Orleans. They have 8,000 regular troops besides the West India regiments, 2,000 marines and sailors, which are full as many as can be effective.

"The enemy's force are the 7th and 44th regular regiments, and 10 or 12,000 militia men who are *compelled to serve*.

"It is said a few days before I left the army, that general Jackson sent a message to sir Edward Packenham, saying that he felt for the awkward predicament in which the British army had brought themselves into, and not being desirous to take advantage of it, he would allow sir Edward ten days to re-embark his whole force. If this offer was rejected, he could not be answerable for the consequence. Sir Edward answered in this laconic style that in ten days he would give him an answer.

"The generals are sir E. Packenham, Lambert, Gibbs and Kean.

"The British force at present is nearly as follows:—14th light dragoons, 250; artillery, engineers, sappers and miners 700; 4th regiment, 650; 7th, 1,150; 21st, 700; 40th, 1000; 43d, 1,300; 44th, 650; 85th, 330; 93d, 650; 95th, 800; blacks, 1000—total 9,180."

As to our privateers, we notice the following—The merchants of *St. Vincent's* addressed a memorial to admiral Durham stating that a privateer (the *Chasseur*) had blockaded them for five days, doing much damage, and requesting that he would send them at least "a heavy sloop of war," on which the admiral sent them the *Barros frigate*.

Here follow many paragraphs about the *Chasseur*, whose captain they say is an *Irishman*—[Boyle is a true-born yankee]; and they charge him with having captured some negroes that he intended to sell in *Virginia*, as though he would follow the lead of their admiral Cockburn! They tell us of many *impudent* feats of the *Chasseur*, and how that she was chased

frequently "in vain;" at one time by *three* cruisers together! They then quote a letter from Martinique, stating that this vessel had entered there to repair some damages, and was permitted to supply herself with a new boom. That the "captain of her was treated very politely—on Sunday he dined with Mr. Du Buc, the French intendant at the island; a fine companion, truly, for the governor of such a colony as Martinique." They also say that she ventured within gun shot of the forts of *St. Lucia* to cut out the lord Eldon transport, and probably would have done it, but for the Wolverine sloop of war, which came in sight—that she burnt two sloops in the face of the island—that she "hoisted the yankee stripes over the British ensign," and played many curious pranks. They were astonished at her sailing!

☞ The chief thing worthy of note in these accounts is as to the force of the enemy. It is known that large bodies of seamen and marines were landed, and the whole force, on shore, could not have been less than *twelve thousand* men. Calculating upon an easy conquest with such a tremendous force, they appear to have suffered excessively for want of provisions. If ever the truth is told, we venture to say, it will come out, that by killed and wounded, prisoners and deserters, and of those who died by excessive fatigue or for want of supplies, that the attack on *New Orleans* cost the British at least 7,000 men, from first to last. What destruction—that *Packenham* might be a viceroy! But we regret it not—"Beauty and Booty" chills the sensibility we might have had on such a mournful occasion, and we rejoice that the "spoiler is laid low."

MILITARY.

SURRENDER OF FORT BOWYER.

Copy of a letter from major general Jackson, to the secretary of war, dated

Head-quarters, 7th military district,
New Orleans, 24th Feb. 1815.

SIR—The flag vessel, which I sent to the enemy's fleet, returned a few days ago, bringing a letter of assurance from admiral Cochrane, that the American prisoners, taken in the gun-boats, and sent to the Havana, shall be returned as soon as practicable. The *Nymph* has been dispatched for them.

Through the same channel, I received the sad intelligence of the surrender of fort Bowyer. I enclose you a copy of col. Lawrence's letter, and of the articles of capitulation. In consequence of this unfortunate affair, an addition of three hundred and sixty six, has been made to the list of American prisoners. To redeem them and the seamen, I have in conformity with propositions held out by admiral Cochrane, forwarded to the mouth of the Mississippi upwards of 400 British prisoners. Others will be sent to complete the exchange, as soon as they arrive from Natchez, to which place I had found it expedient to order them.

I received a letter from general Winchester, dated on the 16th, stating that maj. Blue, whom he had ordered to the relief of fort Bowyer, succeeded in carrying one of the enemy's picquets, consisting of 17, but was too late to effect the whole purpose for which he had been detached—the fort having capitulated 24 hours before his arrival.

I learn from the bearer of my late dispatches to the enemy's fleet, who was detained during the operations against fort Bowyer, that his loss on that occasion, by the fire from the garrison, was between twenty and forty.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-general commanding.

Hon. JAMES MONROE, secy. of war.

Copy of a letter from brig. gen. Winchester to the secretary of war, dated

Mobile, 17th Feb. 1815.

SIR—It becomes my duty to communicate to you the unpleasant news of the loss of fort Bowyer. It was closely invested by land, as well as water, on 8th inst. On the 10th and 11th I passed a detachment over the bay with a view to divert the enemy from his object, but it arrived about 24 hours too late, though time enough to capture one of the enemy's barges with 17 seamen, who say the garrison capitulated on the 12th; that the besiegers had advanced their works on the land side to within certain musket shot of the parapets of the fort; that the loss in killed on either side is inconsiderable. I am in possession of no other account but that which comes from the prisoners. About 30 of the enemy's vessels, besides boats and barges, are laying within the bar and above Mobile Point, and several ships of the line on the south and west of Dauphin island. The wind is fair, and I expect the honor of seeing them here every night—if I do, I have great confidence my next will be on a pleasanter subject.

I have the honor to be, with consideration of great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. WINCHESTER,

Brig. gen. com. E. sec. 7th mil. dis.

P. S. The garrison consisted of about 360 men, including officers. Three small schooners in which the detachment was transported over the bay, were captured by the enemy's barges after the troops had landed.

J. W.

The hon James Monroe,
secretary at war.

Lt. col. Lawrence to general Jackson.

Fort Bowyer, Feb. 12, 1815.

SIR—Imperious necessity has compelled me to enter into articles of capitulation with maj. gen. John Lambert, commanding his Britannic majesty's forces in front of fort Bowyer, a copy of which I forward you for the purpose of effecting an immediate exchange of prisoners. Nothing but the want of provisions, and finding myself completely surrounded by thousands—batteries erected on the sand—mounds which completely commanded the fort—and the enemy having advanced, by regular approaches, within thirty yards of the ditches, and the utter impossibility of getting any assistance or supplies, would have induced me to adopt this measure. Feeling confident, and it being the unanimous opinion of the officers, that we could not retain the post, and that the lives of many valuable officers and soldiers would have been uselessly sacrificed, I thought it most desirable to adopt this plan. A full and correct statement will be furnished you as early as possible.

Captain Chamberlain, who bears this to E. Livingston, esq. will relate to him every particular, which will, I hope, be satisfactory.

I am, with respect, your obedient humble serv't.

W. LAWRENCE,

Lt. col. commanding.

Maj. gen. Jackson.

ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION

Agreed upon between lieut. col. Lawrence and major general Lambert for the surrender of fort Bowyer, on the Mobile Point, 11th Feb. 1815.

1. That the fort shall be surrendered to the arms of his Britannic majesty in its existing state as to the works, ordnance, ammunition, and every species of military stores.

2. That the garrison shall be considered as prisoners of war, the troops marching out with their colors flying and drums beating, and ground their arms on the glacis—the officers retaining their

swords, and the whole to be embarked in such ships as the British naval commander in chief shall appoint.

3. All private property to be respected.

4. That a communication shall be made immediately of the same to the commanding officer of the 7th military district of the United States, and every endeavor made to effect an early exchange of prisoners.

5. That the garrison of the United States remain in the fort until 12 o'clock to-morrow, a British guard being put in possession of the inner gate at three o'clock to-day, the body of the guard remaining on the glacis, and that the British flag be hoisted at the same time—an officer of each service remaining at the head-quarters of each commander until the fulfilment of these articles.

H. G. SMITH,

Major and military secretary.

Agreed on the part of the royal navy.

T. H. RICKETTS,

Captain H. M. ship Vengent.

R. CHAMBERLAIN,

2d regt. U. S. infantry.

W. M. LAWRENCE,

Lieut. col. 2d infantry, commanding.

APPROVED,

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,

Commander in chief of his majesty's shipping.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Major general commanding.

A true copy—TEST,

JOHN REID, *aid-de-camp.*

Extract of a letter from maj. gen. Andrew Jackson, to the secretary of war, dated head quarters, 7th military district, New Orleans, 17th Feb. 1815.

"I have the honor to enclose you major Overton's report of the attack of fort Philip, and of the manner in which it was defended.

The conduct of that officer and those who acted under him, merits, I think, great praise. They nailed their own colors to the standard and placed those of the enemy underneath them, determined never to surrender the fort."

Copy of a letter from major Overton, commanding fort St. Philip during the late bombardment of it, to major general Jackson.

Fort St. Philip, January 19th, 1815.

SIR—On the first of the present month I received the information that the enemy intended passing this fort to co-operate with their land forces, in the subjugation of Louisiana, and the destruction of New-Orleans. To effect this with more facility, they were first with their heavy bomb-vessels to bombard this place into compliance. On the grounds of this information, I turned my attention to the security of my command. I erected small magazines in different parts of the garrison, that if one blew up I could resort to another; built covers for my men to secure them from the explosion of the shells, and removed the combustible matter without the works. Early in the day of the 8th inst. I was advised of their approach, and on the 9th at a quarter past 10 A. M. I saw in sight two bomb-vessels, one sloop, one brig and one schooner; they anchored two and one quarter miles below—at half past eleven, and at half past twelve they advanced two barges, apparently for the purpose of sounding within one and a half miles of the fort; at this moment I ordered my water battery, under the command of lieutenant Cunningham, of the navy, to open on them; its well-directed shot caused a precipitate retreat. At half past three o'clock, P. M. the enemy's bomb-vessels opened their fire from four sea mortars, two of

thirteen inches, two of ten, and to my great mortification I found they were without the effective range of my shot, as many subsequent experiments proved; they continued their fire with little intermission during the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th 15th, 16th and 17th. I occasionally opened my batteries on them with great vivacity, particularly when they shewed a disposition to change their position. On the 17th in the evening our heavy mortar was said to be in readiness. I ordered that excellent officer captain Wolstonecraft of the artillerists, who previously had charge of it, to open a fire, which was done with great effect, as the enemy from that moment became disordered, and at daylight on the 18th commenced their retreat, after having thrown upwards of a thousand heavy shells, besides small shells from Howitzers, round shot and grape, which he discharged from boats under cover of the night.

Our loss in this affair has been uncommonly small, owing entirely to the great pains that was taken by the different officers to keep their men under cover; as the enemy left scarcely ten feet of this garrison untouched.

The officers and soldiers through this whole affair, although nine days and nights under arms in the different batteries, the consequent fatigue and loss of sleep, have manifested the greatest firmness and the most zealous warmth to be at the enemy. To distinguish individuals would be a delicate task, as merit was conspicuous every where. Lieut. Cunningham of the navy who commanded my water battery, with his brave crew, evinced the most determined bravery and uncommon activity throughout; and in fact, sir, the only thing to be regretted is that the enemy was too timid to give us an opportunity of destroying him.

I herewith enclose you a list of the killed and wounded.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

W. H. OVERTON,

Major 3d R. R. commanding.

Major general Jackson.

A list of the killed and wounded during the bombardment on fort St. Philip, commencing on the 9th and ending on the 18th January, 1815.

Captain Wolstonecraft's artillery—wounded 3.

Captain Murray's artillery—killed 2; wounded 1.

Captain Bronten's infantry—wounded 1.

Captain Wade's infantry—wounded 2.

Total—killed 2; wounded 7.

FORT BOWYER, &c.

From the National Intelligencer.

The recent events in that quarter have induced us to examine into the topography and situation of the country about the mouth of the Mobile. The following particulars, whilst they shew that no honor has been lost by the capitulation of fort Bowyer, may not be unsatisfactory to our readers generally:

FORT BOWYER is at the entrance of Mobile bay opposite Dauphin Island, and distant three miles from it, receiving its name from the worthy colonel Bowyer, then major in the old *second*, who superintended its erection. The fort is well planned, and the work well executed. It was calculated to accommodate about three hundred men.

In August last, major Lawrence took the command, with a small detachment of the second infantry, and a few artillerists. Since his gallant and successful defence of that place on the 15th of Sept. which justly secured him the approbation of his country, the water battery has been extended. At the late attack, it was occupied by three companies of the 2d infantry, and a small detachment of artillery under the command of major Lawrence. Fort Bowyer has the entire command of the passage into

Mobile bay, and is well constructed for defence by water, but cannot be defended against a greatly superior land force. It is an airy, healthful situation, well supplied with good water by digging three feet, and wood is easily obtained. At this station, the troops of the United States have always enjoyed good health.

FORT CHARLOTTE is a regular built work, situated at the head of Mobile river. It would require four hundred artillerists to defend it if it were in good order. It was much out of repair when delivered up to the U. S. Fort Charlotte is commanding, but is unhealthy; it being surrounded by fresh water marshes. The water in the town of Mobile is not drank by those citizens who can afford to send three miles for it to an excellent stream called the Portage, were good, clear, and wholesome water can always be had. The water for the troops is brought from that place.

Extract of a letter from major Philip Cook, (commanding at fort Hawkins) to gov. Early, dated Fort Hawkins, 5th March, 1815.

"Information has reached us that an attack was made on three waggons returning from fort Mitchell about six miles beyond fort Lawrence, on the morning of the 3d inst.—that one of the waggons by the name of Smith, (who it is stated drove out the travelling forge for gen. McIntosh's detachment) was shot through the body and expired yesterday morning, after having been brought to fort Lawrence. The other two waggons escaped to the fort and returned and found Smith in his waggon not scalped—seven horses taken—other things remaining untouched. Report states that 10 or 12 guns were fired; that the party of Indians were stripped and painted, having nothing on but flaps and red boots.

"P. S. Since writing the above, captain Lequeux states, that he is confident that there were not more than two Indians, and that they committed this act in retaliation for injuries received from the waggons at fort Mitchell, having been used roughly with their waggon whips, from information."

Extract of a letter from col. William Scott, to governor Early dated Great Sattill river, 28 Feb.

"I have the pleasure to inform you of a brilliant affair having taken place on the 24th inst. on the river St. Mary's between a part of my detachment, 20 men, commanded by captain William Mickler, aided by about 30 of the Patriots of Florida, under col. Dill, and six of the enemy's barges, containing about 250 men, which had attempted to proceed up the river to burn Mr. A. Clark's mills. The enemy were first attacked by the Patriots from the Florida shore, near Camp Pinckney, when the barges immediately tacked about to retreat, but our men being in ambush on this shore gave them a second reception, and thus the fire was kept up from both shores until they got into a greater extent of river than our riflemen could reach. The reports from Amelia say, that the loss of the enemy was 160 killed and wounded; some say 100—but this I have been credibly informed, they were so cut up as not to be able to work their barges with the complement of oars. We had one man severely wounded through the body, and several received balls through their clothes, but no further injury. The news of their intentions reached me too late to join the detachment with the remainder of my troops, which is to be lamented, as I am confident not a barge should have returned to Cumberland to carry them the news. Whilst writing this I am informed the enemy are fitting out another expedition to go up the river St. Mary's and if they do, I hope they will pay dearly for their undertaking."

NAVAL.

CAPTURE OF THE ESSEX.

If any thing had been wanting to fix the character of captain Porter and his officers and crew for a desperate defence of the Essex frigate, we might find it in the following statement of captain Hillyar. On publishing this letter the editor of the *Democratic Press* observes—

"As the whole letter of captain Hillyar has not before been published, and as what was published from the Jamaica papers as his letter was erroneous in many particulars, we doubt not that the following will be read with interest. Every thing which relates to the Essex, her officers and crew, must interest the American people. It is distinctly understood that captain Porter wished, as is customary on the loss of a vessel of war, to have a court of enquiry organized, and report on his conduct; but the government, feeling with the people, and enjoying their strong convictions of the distinguished bravery of this excellent and enterprising officer, did not deem it necessary to institute an enquiry. That their confidence was well placed has not been doubted; yet still we feel gratified in fortifying that confidence by the testimony of the enemy—a testimony as decisive and honorable as personal friendship or national pride could wish."

British official account of the capture of the Essex.

Copy of a letter from captain Hillyar, of H. M. ship *Phaëto* to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated

Valparaiso Bay, March 26, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that a little past 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 23rd instant, after nearly five months' anxious search, and six weeks' still more anxious look out, for the Essex and her companion to quit the port of Valparaiso, we saw the former under weigh, and immediately, accompanied by the *Cherub*, made all sail to close with her. On rounding the outer point of the bay, and hauling her wind for the purpose of endeavoring to weather us and escape, she lost her main-top-mast, and afterwards, not succeeding in an effort to regain the limits of the port, bore up and anchored so near the shore (a few miles to the leeward of it) as to preclude the possibility of passing ahead of her without risk to his majesty's ships. As we drew near, my intention of going close under her stern was frustrated by the ship breaking off, and from the wind blowing extremely fresh. Our first fire, commencing a little past four, and continuing about ten minutes, produced no visible effect; our second, a few random shot only, from having increased our distance by wearing, was not apparently more successful, and having lost the use of our main-sail, jib and main-stay, appearances were a little inauspicious. On standing again towards her, I signified my intention of anchoring, for which we were not ready before, with springs, to captain Tucker, directing him to keep under weigh, and take a convenient station for annoying our opponent. On closing with the Essex, at 35 minutes past 5, the firing recommenced, and before I gained my intended position, her cable was cut, and a serious conflict ensued. The guns of his majesty's ship gradually becoming more destructive, and her crew, if possible, more animated, which lasted until 20 minutes past 6, when it pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to bless the efforts of my gallant companions and my personal very humble ones, with victory. My friend, captain Tucker, an officer worthy of their lordships' best attentions, was severely wounded at the commencement of the action, but remained on deck until it terminated, using every exertion against the baffling winds and occasional calms

which followed the heavy firing, to close near the enemy. He informs me that his officers and crew, of whose loyalty, zeal and discipline I entertain the highest opinion, conducted themselves to his satisfaction.

I have to lament the death of four of my brave companions and one of his: with real sorrow I add that my first lieutenant, Ingram, is among the number. He fell early—is a great loss to his majesty's service. The manly tears which I observed this morning, while performing the last mournful duty at his funeral, on shore, more fully evinced the respect and affection of his afflicted companions than any eulogium my pen is equal to. Our lists of wounded are small, and there is only one for whom I am under anxiety. The conduct of my officers and crew, without an individual exception that has come to my knowledge, before, during and after the battle, was such as became good and loyal subjects, zealous for the honor of their much loved though distant king and country.

The defence of the Essex, taking into consideration our superiority of force, the very discouraging circumstance of her having lost her main-top-mast, and being twice on fire, did honor to her brave defenders, and most fully evinced the courage of captain Porter and those under his command. Her colors were not struck until the loss in killed and wounded was so awfully great, her shattered condition so seriously bad as to render further resistance unavailing.

I was much hurt at hearing that her men had been encouraged when the result of the action was evidently decided, some to take to their boats, and others to swim on shore; many were drowned in the attempt—sixteen were saved by the exertions of my people, and others, I believe between thirty and forty, effected their landing; I informed captain Porter that I considered the latter, in point of honor, as my prisoners. He said the encouragement was given when the ship was in danger from fire, and I have not pressed the point. *The Essex is completely stored and provisioned for at least six months*, and although much injured in her upper works, masts and rigging, is not in such a state as to give the slightest cause of alarm, respecting her being able to perform a voyage to Europe with perfect safety. Our main and mizen masts and main yard are rather seriously wounded: these, with a few shot-holes between wind and water, which we can get at without lightening, and a loss of canvas and cordage, which we can partly replace from our well-stored prize, are the extent of the injuries his majesty's ship has sustained.

I feel it a pleasant duty to recommended to their lordship's notice my now senior lieutenant, Pearson, and Messrs. Allen, Gardner, Porter and Daw, midshipmen. I should do very great injustice to Mr. George O'Brien, the mate of the *Emily*, merchantman, who joined a boat's crew of mine in the harbor, and pushed for the ship the moment he saw her likely to come to action, were I to omit recommending him to their lordships. His conduct, with that of Mr. N. Murphy, master of the English brig *Good Friends*, were such as to entitle them both to my lasting regard, and prove that they were ever ready to hazard their lives in their country's honorable cause. They came on board when the attempt was attended with great risk, and both their boats were swamped. I have before informed their lordships that Mr. O'Brien was once a lieutenant in his majesty's service—(may now add that youthful indiscretions appear to have given place to great correctness of conduct)—and as he has proved his laudable zeal for its honor, I think, if restored, he will be found one of its greatest ornaments. I enclose returns

of the killed and wounded; and, if conceived to have trespassed on their lordships' time by this very long letter, hope it will be kindly ascribed to the right cause—an earnest wish that merit may meet its due reward.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES HILLYAR.

P. S. There has not been found a ship's book or paper of any description (charts excepted) on board the *Essex*, or any document relative to the number serving in her previous to the action. Captain Porter informs me that he had upwards of two hundred and sixty victualled. Our prisoners, including forty-two wounded, amount to one hundred and sixty-one; twenty three were found dead on her decks; three wounded were taken away by captain Downes, of the *Essex Junior*, a few minutes before the colors were struck, and I believe twenty or thirty reached the shore; the remainder were killed or drowned.

List of killed and wounded in his majesty's ships undermentioned, in action with the United States frigate *Essex*, on the 28th March 1814.

PHŒBE—4 killed—7 wounded.

ESSEX—1 killed—3 wounded. Total 5 killed—10 wounded.

From the (Philadelphia) Freeman's Journal.

Chester, (Penn.) March 17th, 1815—Mr. McCorkle is respectfully requested to give the enclosed a place in his paper.

D. PORTER.

THE *ESSEX*.—Mr. David P. Adams, formerly chaplain of the *Essex*, and who proceeded to England in the *Phœbe*, has arrived at Norfolk from Falmouth in the cartel ship *San Felipe*, and furnishes the following information:

About twenty-five days after the departure of the *Essex Junior* from Valparaiso, the *Briton*, one of the finest frigates in the British navy, arrived there with orders from admiral Dixon on the Brazil station, to join the *Tagus*, and explore the whole Pacific ocean in search of the *Essex*. On the 30th May, the *Phœbe*, the *Essex*, *Tagus*, and *Briton*, weighed and stood for the island of Juan Fernandez, and on making it separated in pairs; the *Phœbe* and *Essex* for England, the *Briton* and *Tagus* to touch at Lima, and cruise among the Gallapagos, Washington Groupe, and Sandwich islands, in search of the prizes of the *Essex*. On the 27th of July the *Phœbe* and *Essex* arrived at Rio de Janeiro, where the *Essex* was condemned and purchased by admiral Dixon, in behalf of his government, at six pounds sterling per ton, and the surveyors reported that the most of her provisions "were unfit for the use of his majesty's subjects."

This small valuation, as Mr. Adams observes, but illy comports with the enormous expences which the pursuit and capture of the *Essex* has cost the British government—which, according to the computation of several old heads in England, must be at least five millions of pounds sterling.

Soon after the news of the capture of the *Essex* had reached Rio, some American merchants of that place, artfully promulgated a report that the *Phœbe* and *Essex* were captured and destroyed off Cape Horn, by the Congress. This was so firmly credited that three or four frigates and several sloops of war were dispatched from Rio, to proceed south to cruise for her. The *Indefatigable*, *Hotspur* and *Albicore*, had returned before the departure of Mr. Adams. Capt. Pliffe of the *Indefatigable*, and capt. Paire of the *Albicore*, repeatedly declared that they certainly would have captured the *Essex Junior*, had they fallen in with her. Admiral Dixon, however assured Mr. Adams that the ship should

have been liberated and captain Porter treated with every attention by him.

On the 14th of September, the *Phœbe* and *Essex*, accompanied by the *Nereus*, began the voyage from Rio to England. At this time Mr. Sumpter, our minister, was engaged in remonstrating with the court of Brazils, for permitting the condemnation, sale and refitment of the *Essex*, in their royal port, in open defiance of the royal proclamation.

After avoiding cautiously the usual track of vessels (for even our privateers were the cause of much alarm to this timorous squadron) they reached Plymouth on the 13th November, when the poor old *Essex*, although she had undergone two expensive repairs, was condemned as unfit for service. She was therefore sent to Hamaze where she was constantly visited by carpenters and draftsmen, who were endeavoring to procure her model.

THE CHASSEUR, CAPTAIN BOYLE.

This famous privateer whose "blockade" of all the "outlets, inlets, bays, rivers," &c. of the "united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," a little while ago cannot be forgotten, returned to Baltimore on Saturday evening last from a successful cruise in the West Indies, where she spread terror, with a full cargo of valuable goods. Other particulars than those which follow will be inserted in our prize lists—and we also add, by way of memorandum, a variety of extracts from the West India papers to shew the daring of Boyle and the chagrin of the British! His battle with the *St. Lawrence* is an affair honorable to himself & his country—the naval renown of which, indeed, we are happy to add, has been as well supported by our private as our public armed vessels. The *Chasseur* brought in 23 prisoners.

Capture of his Britannic majesty's schooner *St. Lawrence*, lieut. James E. Gordon, commander, by the private armed brig *Chasseur*, of Baltimore, Thomas Boyle, Esq. commander.

Letter from capt. Boyle, to Mr. George P. Stephenson, one of the owners of the *Chasseur*, dated

AT SEA, March 2, 1815.

Dear sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 26th Feb. being about six leagues to windward of Havana and 2 leagues from the land—At 11 A. M. discovered a schooner, bearing N. E. of us, apparently running before the wind; made every possible sail in chase, the convoy in sight from the mast head, to leeward, laying too off Havana; at meridian, gaining fast on the chase, that appeared to be a large long, low pilot built schooner, with yellow sides—she hauled up more to the northward, and apparently was endeavoring to escape us. At half past meridian I fired a gun and hoisted the American flag, to ascertain, if possible, the nation which she belonged to; but she shewed no colors—she was carrying a press of sail, and in a few minutes carried away her fore-topmast. She was at this time about three miles from us—they cut away the wreck of the topmast immediately and trimmed her sails sharp by the wind. At 1 P. M. drawing up with him very fast,

*I do not see any thing so offensive in the two last paragraphs that they should be suppressed in a Baltimore newspaper of the "Boston stamp." But they were suppressed. Does the editor take the same liberty with official documents? I know that some of his brethren do. I can conceive nothing meaner than a procedure of this kind. An editor may make an abstract or an extract as he pleases, or refuse an article altogether; but to publish it as an entire whole, when it is not, is a serious offence against the majesty of truth. [Ed. Reg.]

she fired a stern chase gun at us, and hoisted English colors, shewing at the same time only three ports in the side next to us.

Under the impression that she was a running vessel bound to Havana and weakly armed and manned, I tried every effort to close with him as quick as possible. Saw very few men on his deck, and hastily made small preparation for action, though my officers, myself and men, did not expect any fighting, of course we were not completely prepared for action. At 1 26 we were within pistol shot of him when he opened a tier of ten ports on a side, and gave his broad side of round, grape and musket balls. I then opened the Chasseur's fire from the great guns and musketry, and endeavored to close with him for the purpose of boarding; we having quick way at the time, shot ahead of him under his lee, he put his helm up, for the purpose of wearing across our stern and to give us a raking fire, which I prevented by timely taking notice of his intention, and putting our helm hard up also. He shot quick ahead, and I closed within ten yards of him; at this time both fires were heavy, severe and destructive. I now found his men had been concealed under his bulwark, and that I had an heavy enemy to contend with, and at 1 40 gave the order for boarding, which my brave officers and men cheerfully obeyed with unexampled quickness, instantly put the helm to starboard to lay him onboard, and in the act of boarding her, she surrendered.—Mr. W. N. Christie, prizemaster, from his courage and activity got on board of her, she proved to be his Britannic majesty's schooner St. Lawrence, commanded by lieut. James E. Gordon, formerly the famous privateer Atlas of Philadelphia, built in the Chesapeake, mounting 15 guns, 14 twelve pound carronades, upon an improved construction, and a long nine; allowed a complement of seventy-five men, and had on board a number of soldiers, marines and some gentleman of the navy passengers; bound express to the squadron off New Orleans; having by the report of her commander, six men killed, and seventeen wounded; but by various other reports, 15 killed and 23 wounded, most of them badly, and several mortally. She was a perfect wreck, cut to pieces in the hull, and scarcely a rope left standing, and, by report of her commander, not an officer on board, but was either killed or wounded, himself among the latter.

The C's sails and rigging suffered much, and from the zeal and anxiety of her brave crew to do their duty, and thereby exposing themselves, I had five men killed and eight wounded, myself amongst the latter, though very slightly. Thus ended the action in fifteen minutes after its commencement, and about eight minutes close quarters, with a force in every respect equal to our own.

The Chasseur mounts six 12 pounders, and eight short 9 pound carronades, (the latter taken from one of her prizes) ten of our twelve pound carronades having been thrown overboard while hard chased by the Barrosa frigate; and she had on board 89 men, besides several boys.

From the number of hammocks, full of beds, clothes, &c. found on board of the St. Lawrence, it would lead to a belief that many more were killed than were reported. The St. Lawrence fired double the weight of shot that we did; from her twelves, at close quarters, she fired a stand of grape, and two bags, containing two hundred and twenty musket balls each—when, from the Chasseur's nines, she fired six and four pound round shot, having no other except some few grape. Was I to close this letter without mentioning the determined bravery of my first lieutenant, Mr. John Dieter, I should be acting very unjustly to my own feelings; my other lieuten-

ants, Mr. Moran, and Mr. Hammond N. Stansbury; as well as every other officer behaved with a firmness seldom, if ever, equalled, and, I believe, never surpassed.

Yours with respect,

THOMAS BOYLE.

Mr. G. P. Stephenson, Baltimore

P. S. On the night of the 26th the maintopmast of the St. Lawrence went by the board; such was her wretched condition and from motives of humanity and the solicitation of her commander, I made a flag or cartel of her to carry the wounded to the Havana, for their better comfort and convenience; as I know you would wish that I should mitigate the sufferings of the unfortunate wounded; I hope you will not be displeased at what I have done—there was no other alternative but to make a cartel of her or destroy her. I should not willingly, perhaps, have sought a contest with a king's vessel, knowing it was not our object; but my expectations were at first a valuable vessel and a valuable cargo also—when I found myself deceived, the honor of the flag entrusted to my charge was not to be disgraced by flight. I sent to the wounded a parcel of shirts, and two bales of purser's slops to be distributed amongst them and the other prisoners. A copy of the correspondence between the captain of the St. Lawrence and myself you have here enclosed as well as my letter to your friends in Havana.

Return of killed and wounded on board the private armed brig Chasseur, of Baltimore, Thomas Boyle, Esq. commander, in her action with H. B. M. schooner St. Lawrence, lieutenant James E. Gordon, commander, on the 26th February, 1815.

KILLED—Jacob Burk, carpenter; Alexander P. White, carpenter's mate; Hugh Crea, 2d gunner; Samuel McConnel, John Carpenter.

WOUNDED—Thomas Boyle, commander, slightly; Thomas Davis, seaman, severely; Aquilla Weaver, marine, do.; Thos. Lauter, seaman, do.; Yankee Sheppard, boy, do.; Hamilton Holston, ship-steward; slightly; Alfred Vincent, do.; Peter, (black man) since dead.

TOTAL—Killed and wounded 13.

On board the U. S. private armed brig Chasseur, February 27, 1815.

In event of captain Boyle's becoming a prisoner of war to any British cruiser, I consider it a tribute justly due to his humane and generous treatment of myself, the surviving officers and crew of H. M. late schooner St. Lawrence, to state, that his obliging attention and watchful solicitude to preserve our effects and render us comfortable during the short time we were in his possession, was such as justly entitles him to the indulgence and respect of every British subject. I also certify that his endeavors to render us comfortable and to secure our property, were carefully seconded by all his officers, who did their utmost to that effect.

J. E. GORDON, (lieut. and com. of H. M. late schr. St. Lawrence.)

To the captain or commander of any British ship of war who may capture the Chasseur, or whatever vessel captain Boyle commands.

The Daphne, (a prize to the Reindeer privateer of Boston) was 18 weeks out from the cape of Good Hope when taken. The captain informed of the capture of the United States' brig *Syren*, and that her officers and crew were at the cape. She had been sold for 10,000 dollars and had sailed for Calcutta, as a merchantman, Goldsbury, commander. When taken she had a considerable quantity of gold dust and ivory on board, having made several captures on the coast of Africa.

Savannah, March 7.—Arrived, on Sunday, 1815

Britannic majesty's brig *Manly*, lieutenant Locke, of 14 guns, from the squadron off Cumberland island. We understand admiral Cockburn received the official news of peace from Mr. Baker on Wednesday last. The *Manly* has come in for provisions.

New-London, March 15.—MR. GREEN—On the 4th instant I came on shore from H. B. M. ship *Satum*, with a part of the crew of the brig *Eagle*, late prize to the schooner *Lawrence* of Baltimore, E. Veasy, esq. commander, captured the 11th November last, and ordered for the United States. On the 7th of December, John Secar, Peter Grandjæck (Frenchman) and Manuel, a negro, leagued with the former captain of the brig to retake her. John Secar stabbed the man at the helm, followed him below and killed John Snow of the state of New-York, prize-master, William Curtis, of Marblehead; and stabbed John Hooper, the subscriber, through the hand, and afterwards lashed him on the deck for three days and three nights without any thing to eat or drink.

After three days had elapsed the residue of the crew, viz. John Johnson, Redman Robinson, William Hill, Charles Patterson, Thomas Laverick and John Prichard got on deck, and retook the brig after wounding the two Frenchmen. The negro jumped overboard with a cutlass in his hand. On the 27th January was captured off New-York by the *Satum*—on my getting on shore made a regular complaint to commodore Shaw, and am satisfied he will use his best exertions to bring the criminals to justice.

JOHN HOOPER, prize-master.

New London, March 9, 1815.

We are informed that commodore Shaw applied to admiral Hotham for Secar and Grandjæck; and the admiral considering them not to be American citizens declined giving them up; but assured the commodore he would represent the case to the British admiralty. The application and refusal were in writing.

Admiral Hotham's fleet got under way Saturday forenoon, and proceeded to sea with a fair wind. A salute was fired from the *Superb*, which was returned from fort Trumbull. A transport brig remains here, with supplies for such British ships as may put in here. Several are expected.

Barbadoes, December 22.—H. M. hired schooner *Elizabeth*, 10 guns, has upset in a squall, while in chase of three American vessels, and all on board supposed to have perished.

January 12.—Arrived, American privateer schr. *Fox*, a prize to the *Barbadoes*, 16, captain Fleming; which the *Fox* mistook for a merchantman, and ran too nigh her to escape after discovering her error.

CHRONICLE.

The U. S. frigates *Guerriere* and *Constellation*, sloop of war *Epervier*, and brig *Enterprize* have sailed from various places for New York.

New-York.—A census has recently been taken in the state of *New York*, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution, for the purpose of apportioning the senators and representatives in the state legislature. The gain of population is entirely in the "republican" counties—which will send fourteen members more than they have at present to the next legislature.

New blockade. Extract of a letter from the Spanish admiral Gavallo, to the British admiral Durlham, commanding in the West Indies.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint your excellency, that I have been appointed commander in chief of his Catholic majesty's squadron employed against the insurgents in the province of Venezuela, and that I have received orders from the governor gener-

al of the said provinces, to institute a strict and rigorous blockade against all ports and places, which are unfortunately, in their possession; I therefore hope your excellency will make the same known to all his Britannic majesty's subjects within your command, that they may stop any direct communications to ports so occupied, under penalty of suffering condemnation in cases provided.

I have the honor to remain your excellency's most obedient and most humble servant,

"JUAN GAVELLO."

Porto Santo, 3d Dec.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The schooner *Vixen* has arrived at *Bordeaux*—left the city on the 6th. She brings no important news, further than the general state of affairs in Europe seems unpropitious to a lasting peace. But the French press, perhaps, more closely fettered than it was in the days of *Bonaparte*, affords us little but indirect surmises and suspicions.

France appears to be laboring for some great event. The people are dissatisfied—much *weasiness* prevailed, but there was no tumult. Spain is full of confusion—the British ambassador had left *Madrid*. Of the proceedings of the congress at *Vienna*, nothing is known. It is said, however, that it had reached its crisis. The grasping of *Russia* at *Poland*, and *Prussia* at *Saxony* is displeasing to the other powers, especially *Austria*, *France* and *England*, and it is stated that considerable coolness existed among them. *Castlereagh* had returned home, and it was said his place would be supplied by the duke of *Wellington*. It is stated as probable, that *Bernadotte* will resign his pretensions to the crown of *Sweden*, and probably *Muras* his claims on *Naples*. They talk of changing *Bonaparte's* place of residence to *Scotland*, where he will receive his pension—he is suspected of some intrigues on the continent. *England* is not on good terms with *Turkey*—*Russia* wants a slice of the provinces of the latter, and is preparing for war.

A *London* paper, of *January 2*, informs us that though peace with *America* had been made, many ships and 10,000 men were ready to embark for this country.

It is said to be ascertained that the prince regent of *Portugal* will not return to *Lisbon*. It would be not the least remarkable among the strange things of the times, if, as "prince of *Brazil*," he should hold *Portugal* as a province; and, if he acts wisely, he will, if he can; and do all that is possible to draw off its population and wealth to *America*.

London, November 18.—A short, but interesting conversation took place last night in the commons, on the property tax, on the presentation of a petition by Mr. *Whitbread*, from the proprietors of the auction mart, complaining that, for an income 1,6403 *ls.* they had been assessed 1,962, in place of 1,640 *ls.* or 1,322 more than they were legally bound to pay. It would appear, however, that from the decision of the commissioners there is no appeal.

The British property tax expires on the 5th of *April*, unless renewed by parliament. The British ministers have refused to say whether they contemplate its continuance.

It appears, by a remark in parliament, that the British have to maintain 75,000 troops in *Belgium*.

November 27.—The debt of the navy on the 30th of *September*, 1814, was 17,193,577 *gr. 3d.* The estimate of army services from the 25th *December*, 1814 to *June 24*, 1815, is 15,981,658 for 215,636 men.

London, Jan. 10.—The *Times*, has to day, attacked the emperor *Alexander* in the most violent terms. "Occupied with the acquisition of *Belgium*,"

the emperor does not find a moment's leisure to correct his tariff of duties; a tariff so contrary to the interest of English commerce. Let us consider the matter of acting, adopted by Pétion, the mulatto, and then say on which side is there most respect and gratitude displayed towards England!"

The same paper gives a letter from Vienna, containing some very curious observations relative to the negotiation.

"France and Austria have both pressed the English ambassador to take steps of a violent nature against the plans of Russia relative to Poland; the result was an extreme coldness between Russia and England. France left us alone, opposed to the whole northern powers at early irritated, and she may perhaps, now stipulate with Russia, for her own private views relative to Belgium."

Jan. 7. The Americans have fortified New-Orleans, and have placed there a garrison of 5000 men. The expedition intended to act against that city, consists of 8000 English troops. It is expected they will arrive in time to cut off the retreat of general JACKSON from Pensacola, which he can only effect through the forests of the interior.

January 9.—It is reported that lord Castlereagh, in order to extricate himself from the embarrassment occasioned by his double treaty with the king of Naples against the king of Sicily, and with the king of Sicily against the king of Naples, has proposed to cede the Seven Islands to the king of Sicily as an indemnity for Naples; but Austria claims those Islands as composing part of her Italian indemnity.

It appears, in consequence of the late treaty concluded between Spain and France, the latter can introduce her merchandise into the ports of the former, on better terms by 50 per cent than any other nation. Where is the gratitude due John Bull for past favors?

Yesterday's Gazette announced fourteen bankruptcies, among them is Thomas Parker, of Amcliff, manufacturer of cotton goods.

January 14.—It is reported that lord Castlereagh is to return here, by the first week of February, and that he is to occupy the place of the first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

The glorious peace which we have made with the United States, commences already to display its effects which we should have expected. We copy from an evening paper the two following facts—"A vast plan is just finished and with great ingenuity, to encourage emigration from Ireland to the United States." It is said, that one of the negotiators (probably Mr. Gallatin) is coming to England. The first of these plans is of great consequence, being an union, with the object of high treason in view. We should not be surprized to see Mr. Gallatin arrived to sound the views of Ireland, and to see what advantages could be derived from them!

January 16.—The American privateers which have caused our commerce to suffer so much, have had for a long time secret intelligence with two of the ports on the Irish coast. The number of their prizes prove the use they have made of their information, and accounts for the inefficiency of the measures taken by the admiralty.

January 20.—Letters from Lisbon, of the 30th of December, announce, that the American privateers commit great depredations on the coast of that kingdom; they were uneasy about the fate of one of our sloops of war, which was engaged near cape St. Vincent's in a hard fought battle with one of those privateers, carrying 24 guns.

It is supposed that Russia is about engaging in another war with Turkey. Her government is col-

lecting all the specie attainable, which has already advanced that article 10 per cent.

The state of Spain is wofully depicted in the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Cadiz, dated January 12, 1815.

"An expedition of about 10,000 men, to be under the command of general Morillo, has been fitting out from this port for the last three months, going to South America in order to quell the people in that quarter. The government have embargoed all the Spanish vessels to convey them there, in number fifty-four sail. The affairs in Spain wear a shocking aspect: since the king has returned, every thing has been put a stop to, and he has completely shut their mouths. All public papers put a stop to, and new orders and decrees arriving every post from Madrid. Every night, regularly, in this city, there are from ten to fifteen persons arrested—some for speaking too freely when the cortes was in Spain—and others for being supposed suspicious characters. Upwards of forty (some of them very respectable) citizens have been banished for four and five years to Ceuta. The Spanish frigate Emerald, arrived on the 11th from Vera Cruz and Havana, with upwards of 3,000,000 of dollars on board, for the king and the merchants—besides a large quantity of cochineal.

"You can have no idea of the disgust that both the Spaniards and French have at the conduct of the British in burning Washington. Immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Madison's message to congress at Madrid, it was instantly translated and published in the Madrid Gazette."

The Spanish government paper was at 68 per cent. discount.

HAVLI.—A gentleman of respectability of this city informs us, (says the *Baltimore Mechanics' Gazette*) that he received a letter from his correspondent at cape Henry, (Francois) St. Domingo, which states, that Christophe, in the expectation of an attempt by the French government to repossess St. Domingo, was strongly fortifying the cape. It is well known that Christophe has been preparing himself a place of retreat in case of a reverse of fortune; that place is fort Ferrier, situated on the lofty summit of a ridge of mountains, about seven and an half leagues south of the Cape, the passage to which is through the plain du Cap, Petit Ance and Millot. For half a mile the road from Ferrier is scarcely passable for horses, and has been cut through in a serpentine form. Its outer wall is six feet thick, entirely of stone, and twenty feet high. Its terraces are well mounted with heavy artillery and its magazines well stored. On the west side, from the base of the walls is a tremendous precipice nearly perpendicular, from which a rock let fall, could not be impeded in its progress for more than a mile. In the fort is a building for malefactors, a house for the commandant, &c. Such is the consideration in which Christophe holds the security of himself in this place that he is reported to have designed the destruction of all the cultivated places and towns within his control, and to consider himself safe in his retreat, with power to annoy, if driven to the last extremity. The construction of Ferrier, was commenced in 1809 and has been ever since continued with unceasing assiduity.

☞ The INDEX for the seventh Vol. accompanies this No. The extra SUPPLEMENT has been delayed for a want of paper, but will soon be forwarded. A few copies yet remain to be disposed of.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 5 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 187.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Removal.

The office of the WEEKLY REGISTER is removed to No. 29, south Calvert-street, third door above Water-street, only a few steps from the old stand.

The "Exposition."

It was our wish and hope that the whole of this most interesting paper should have been presented to our readers at once. But on calculating its contents, we find that, even by the aid of the SUPPLEMENT (which accompanies this number), we could not get it in, unless by a free use of our small type—which answers a good purpose as to things of record, but does not do well for articles desired to be read by all. It is, however, so arranged that when the REGISTER is bound, an interruption of the essay will not occur.

The report of the legislature of Pennsylvania on the proposed amendments of the constitution by the Hartford convention, &c. will also claim a serious perusal. It abounds with interesting facts.

Senate of Pennsylvania, 1815.

The committee, to whom were referred two communications from the governors of Connecticut and Massachusetts, inclosing certain amendments to the constitution of the United States,

REPORT:

That they have given to the proposed amendments the mature consideration to which they are entitled, no less from their intrinsic importance, than from the great national crisis in which they were originally projected. As the amendments, moreover, embrace several very essential alterations in the political charter of the union, and as the committee will be obliged to offer a reluctant dissent to all of them, it will not be superfluous to explain, somewhat in detail, the reasons of their decision. In the propriety of this course they acquiesce with less reluctance; since, whatever may be thought of the conduct of this state, in thus re-examining the foundations of the public liberty, she may at least claim the privilege of giving an impartial opinion on them.

The amendments, as far as they effect local interests, relate chiefly to the slave representation; the creation of new states; the restraints on commerce; and the restriction, by geographical boundaries, of the choice of the president. Pennsylvania has scarcely any slaves; she is at once agricultural as well as commercial; her relative importance can be but little affected by the addition of new states; and, during the whole history of her connection with the union, content with fulfilling all her duties to it, she has neither claimed nor courted the elevation of any of her citizens to the chief magistracy. She may therefore confidently appeal to her history and her situation, to vindicate her from the suspicion of yielding up her judgment to the influence of interested motives.

The first amendment is in these words:

"Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within the Union, according to their respec-

tive number of free persons, including three-fifths and to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, and all other persons."

The object of this amendment is to exclude from the list of inhabitants, conferring the right of representation, three-fifths of the slaves within the Union. It cannot be concealed, that this subject is surrounded by difficulties, and originally presented important obstacles to the union. It was contended then, as it is still asserted, that this unhappy race of beings, degraded alike by intellect and condition, could not be considered above the animals which labored by their side; that they were not admitted by their owners to any share of political power in the states where they resided; that they could not therefore, with propriety, be intruded into any participation of power, with freemen; that in short they should be regarded as property, not as persons.

It was then answered, as it may still be argued, that the states not burdened with this species of inhabitants, the states which had always professed to regard slaves as men whose bondage was oppression, should not be the first to degrade them to the rank of mere cattle; that the general principle of the confederation was, to apportion representatives among the states according to inhabitants, that, if the southern states chose to give their slaves the privilege of voting, or placed them on the footing of bound-servants, they would be entitled to representation according to their full numbers; and that the refusal to their slaves, of that privilege was like the qualification of property required in some other states, a mere municipal regulation, with which the union had no concern.

This reasoning satisfied the framers of the constitution. They thought wisely, that slaves were to be considered partly as property, and partly as persons; and that it would be unjust to condemn their owners to taxation on their account, without some indemnity. They, therefore, compromised the conflicting opinions. They agreed to consider the slaves as men, but as men whose value the loss of freedom had depreciated; and, mingling the hopes of power with the chances of taxation, they decided, that three-fifths only of these unfortunate beings should enter into the computation of representatives.

Nearly thirty years have elapsed, since this arrangement received the sanction of the statesmen of that day. It is now proposed to change it. The great object of inquiry therefore should be, whether, in the progress of time, this compact, which then seemed fair and equal, has disappointed the hopes, or violated the rights, or wounded the interest, of one of the parties.

Now it does not appear, that either the slaves or the slave representation has increased in a proportion unexpected as oppressive. The black population now does not bear a greater proportion to the white, than it did in 1790. On the contrary, the number of slaves, and of course the power they confer, is actually decreasing in proportion to the whites. In 1790, the slaves were 697,697, out of 3,929,326, more than a fifth of the whole population. In 1810, they were 1,191,365, out of 7,239,903, not quite a sixth. And the decrease must soon be greater, as the impartation of slaves, which was allowed during eighteen years of this period, is now prohibited.

Among the slave-holding states themselves, the progress of the black and white population has been steady and equal. The census of 1790 gave to the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia (including Kentucky) North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, 653,910 slaves, out of 1,916,481 inhabitants; being 45,000 more than a *third*. The census of 1800 gave to the same states and Tennessee (then first enumerated separately) 853,801 slaves, out of 2,613,057 inhabitants; 41,000 less than a *third*. The census of 1810 gave to the same states, including Orleans, 1,138,290, out of 3,395,684; 19,000 more than a *third*. It would not seem, therefore, that the slaves have increased, either as respects the union at large, or the white population of the slave-holding states themselves, with so disproportionate a rapidity as to derange the balance of power established by the constitution.

This may be seen, by comparing the relative strength of the representation caused by the slaves. The 697,697 slaves, of 1790, furnished according to the ratio of one representative to 33,000 of three-fifths of them, twelve representative out of one hundred and six, the whole number of members of congress; the 896,849, of 1800, by the same ratio, furnished sixteen out of one hundred and forty-two; and the 1,138,260 (the number of represented slaves now) at the rate of 35,000 to a representative, furnishes nineteen out of one hundred and eighty-two; which proves a gradual decline in the comparative representation of slaves.

The slave-holding states have moreover advanced, even their white population, in a greater ratio than many of the states of the north. During the twenty years, from 1790 to 1810, Massachusetts had not added one-fourth to her population; Rhode-Island, not one-eighth; Connecticut, not one-tenth; whilst, during the same period, the white population of Maryland has increased as rapidly as that of Massachusetts; the population of Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina more rapidly; Georgia has nearly *trebled* her white population; Kentucky has increased her's *five fold*; and that of Tennessee has augmented, even within ten years, to *more than double*. From these facts it would appear that the slave representation does not seem likely to grow into disproportioned magnitude; nor has any influence or power been annexed to it, greater than must have been originally contemplated.

In examining, however, the question of the comparative influence of the states, it should not be dissembled, that the power communicated by the slave representation is in a very great degree counterbalanced, in favor of the states to whom the representation is most offensive, by other advantages from a different source. The efficient power of any state in the union, does not depend on the number of its representatives in one branch of congress: it is compounded of the number of those representatives, and the number of its senators; nor can any true estimate of the relative importance of the states be formed, if this prominent consideration be overlooked. The senate is in fact the principal depository of the national power. An integral branch of the legislature, none of the most ordinary acts of government can be performed without its consent; the high court of impeachment, it exercises the authority of a true judicial tribunal. The treaty-making power is there; no officer can be appointed without its consent; and so far are these privileges from being merely nominal, that we have seen that body reject the nominations of the president, refuse to ratify articles of a foreign treaty, and deny its assent to laws recommended by the president, and passed by the other branch of the legislature. The best test of

power, therefore, is in the senate; and it is there that the complaining states actually enjoy an ample indemnity for all the inequalities in their representation.

The committee reluctantly advert to a topic of so much delicacy; but, since they have been tempted into the discussion by the complaints of other states, they cannot disguise their conviction, that the true sufferers in the confederacy, those who alone have cause to lament the disproportion between their strength and their power, are the large middle states.

The theory of state sovereignty has assigned to each an equal power in the senate; but, in practical legislation, the exercise of that power is in the highest degree unequal. The state of Connecticut, of Vermont, or of New-Hampshire, for instance, does not possess one-third of the population of New-York or Pennsylvania; yet they have each a voice in the senate equal to that of these states. For every inhabitant in Rhode Island, there are more than ten in Pennsylvania, and more than twelve in New-York; yet, in all that concerns the commerce, the agriculture, the whole destinies of New York and Pennsylvania, the 76,000 people of Rhode Island have an equal voice with the 959,000 of New-York, or the 810,000 of Pennsylvania. New York and Pennsylvania contain about 300,000 inhabitants more than all the five states east of the north river; yet those states have no less than ten voices in the senate; while New York and Pennsylvania have together only four.

Compared with the slave-holding states this disparity, though less striking, is sufficiently obvious. Virginia has a white population equal to that of Connecticut, Rhode Island and N.Hampshire; yet her two voices in the senate are overpowered by six senators from those states. The five southern states, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, contain 132,000 white inhabitants more than the five northern states, of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, besides nearly one million of black inhabitants; yet their power in the senate is the same. Thus, if the 392,000 slaves of Virginia give her six representatives more than Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire; that is, six voices more out of 182;—those three states have in the senate four more voices than an equal white population in Virginia; that is, four more voices out of thirty-six. Where they lose a *thirtieth*, therefore, in one house, they gain a *ninth* in the more important branch of the legislature.—So, too, the five states east of the north river, containing little more than a *fifth* of the whole inhabitants of the Union, and not a *fourth* of the white inhabitants, has a power in the Senate actually greater than one-fourth.

The northern states have besides, another counterpoise for the disproportionate advancement of their neighbors. The other states are in a very considerable degree indebted, for the increase of people, to the constant emigrations from New England; and, in their new stations, the intelligence and activity of these emigrants ensure them a rapid promotion to places of power, to which they cannot fail to carry a filial attachment and regard for the interests of their parent state. Thus, it is understood, that in the last congress, nine out of seventeen of the representatives of New York were natives of Connecticut. In the present congress, also, nine of the representatives of New York are natives of Connecticut; and a great number of the members of congress, from the middle and western states, are emigrants from the northern, whose early associations will give them a natural and honorable respect for the land of their nativity.

From these considerations, the committee conclude, that if any change in the fundamental principle of representation be desirable, it should be a complete one, such a one as would place the real power of the government on the basis of its white population, and render the number not merely of representatives but of senators proportioned to the free white inhabitants of the union. Any alteration, less than this, would be only partial in its operation, and would vary the terms of the original compact, without carrying into full and fair operation the new principle introduced into it. The committee, therefore, dissent from the proposed amendment.

The next amendment is in these words:

"No new state shall be admitted into the union, by congress, in virtue of the power granted by the constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses."

The erection of new states seems to have been contemplated at every period of our union. In the constitution of 1778, Canada was invited to accede to the confederation; and in the existing constitution, of 1787, it is declared, that "new states shall be admitted into the union," without any qualification except the previous consent of the parties, where the new were created within the limits of old states. Several states of that description have since been erected; but the principal object, on which the constitutional provision has now to operate, is the vacant territory within the limits of the United States which by the existing laws are entitled to admission on certain specified terms. The right as well as the justice of varying those terms are equally doubtful.

First, as to the right. By the ordinance of 1787 it is conceded to the inhabitants N. W. of the Ohio, that not less than three nor more than five states shall be erected within their limits; and that, whenever any one of those states had 60,000 free inhabitants, they should be admitted into the union, on the same footing as the original states. It was moreover stipulated, that, "as far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the state than 60,000." This agreement is introduced by the following emphatic declaration: "It is hereby ordained and declared, by the authority aforesaid, that the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact, between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever remain unalterable, except by common consent." With regard to the states thus designated, it is no longer in the power of congress to prescribe new terms of admission.

To other parts of the vacant territory of the United States the same obstacle of binding stipulation may not apply; but the general principle of allowing to the new states a share of power, correspondent to their growing wealth and population seems fair and reasonable. New states can be hereafter formed only of American territory and American population, of land already in our possession or to be hereafter acquired, and of people, emigrants from other parts of the union. Is it then wise to close against those who have retired to the wilderness, and through whose exertions the cultivation, the wealth, and the power of the whole nation is incalculably augmented? Is it wise to deny them, as they emerge from poverty to opulence, a share in governing the fruits of their own industry? Is it just to deny to an American citizen his birth right of political power, because he removes from the eastern to the western section of the union? Or, is it not at once a more liberal and judicious policy to

suffer their political importance to expand, as their territory ripens in population and improvement?

The progress of our history has not taught us to apprehend danger from this source. Since the adoption of the constitution, five new states have been admitted into the union; one in the North, Vermont; one in the South, Louisiana; three in the West, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee. The first has, since her admission, increased more rapidly than any of the northern states, and is now the third in rank of the five. Kentucky is more populous, in whites, than any northern state except Massachusetts, or any southern state except Virginia. Tennessee and Ohio have equal population with the greater part of the southern and northern states, and will no doubt, at the next census, exceed nearly all of them. Louisiana from its recent occupation by the United States has a population about equal to Rhode Island or Delaware; but its progress is much more rapid, and we may safely calculate that, in a few years, its population will equal that of the greater part of the states in the union.

From this review, it appears that no particular section of country has been a gainer, by the admission of new states, beyond their fair claims by population; and that the privilege of forming them has been accorded indiscriminately to all, in proportion as their powers have been developed. The committee, therefore, cannot recommend the adoption of this amendment.

By the next amendment, it is proposed, that

"Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than 60 days."

The committee can see little in the principle of this proposal to recommend it; and they foresee in practice very serious inconveniences from it. In most other nations, an embargo is principally used as a temporary detention, to conceal or to facilitate the departure of some expedition; but in addition to these causes, our peculiar situation gives to such a measure a character of defensive war, as well as of offensive hostility. An embargo may here be imposed as a preliminary to war, for the purpose of retaining at home resources which might fall into the hands of adversaries, and of warning our citizens to seek shelter from impending hostilities. This country, too, stands in a relation to the world which no other nation occupies. The United States is a great granary, from which many other countries are supplied, and some have been occasionally fed. To withhold, for a time, those necessary supplies from a nation committing aggressions against us, is a measure of fair, obvious, and effectual hostility, by which the offending nation may be reclaimed to a just course of conduct. Such a measure should, therefore, be left, with the other incidents of war, to the discretion of congress.

But it is obvious, that the efficacy of an embargo may depend on its duration. Approaching hostilities may not be averted or determined in 60 days. Within 60 days a refusal to furnish supplies may be productive of no inconvenience to an enemy. If it be said the embargo may be renewed, why the necessity of any limitation of time, since the same power which can renew a limited, may repeal an unqualified embargo, when circumstances require it. But, during the long recess of congress, it would be impracticable to renew an embargo every 60 days. The more judicious plan seems to be to trust the power where it now is; and thus the more willingly, as our recent experience will have furnished the means of ascertaining the nature and the value of that species of restriction.

The fourth amendment states, that

"Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation, or the dependencies thereof."

The power of regulating intercourse with foreign nations, is so inherent and inseparable an incident of the sovereignty of the union, that it cannot be taken from it without impairing its most important functions. A majority of congress have now, and would have, even after the adoption of the amendment, the right of "regulating commerce with foreign nations." They have a right, by enormous duties on foreign merchandise, by imposition on foreign ships, by the various devices of commercial legislation, to establish a virtual interdict between us and foreign nations. It is not perceived, therefore, that any thing would be gained by requiring two thirds to do nominally what a majority may do actually; and even the little thus gained from the sovereignty of the union would be not only without use, but actually injurious, by weakening some of the most essential and valuable powers of a well organized government.

The next proposal is, that

"Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorize acts of hostility, against any foreign nation, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded."

To the adoption of this amendment insuperable objections present themselves. In the first place, its tendency, like that of the two preceding amendments, is to enfeeble the national government. Now there is no principle of our political system, which the experience of our own as well as of other nations has more emphatically recommended than this, that the maintenance of the general government, in the full exercise of its constitutional powers, is vital to the freedom and the greatness of this nation. The federal constitution was established amidst the collision of conflicting sovereignties; its powers were conceded reluctantly and warily by the jealousy of surrounding states, whose prophetic suspicion saw in it the embryo of usurpation and tyranny. None of those anticipations have been realized. The dangers of public liberty are, it is conceived much greater from the states themselves, than from the union; and our whole political course is a standing invitation to the American statesman to protect, at all times and at all hazards, the national government from the jealousy of discontented states, and the fatal influence of sectional and local preponderance. At such a season as this, therefore, it seems unwise to strip the government of the union of its highest prerogatives, to trammel it with restrictions, and to expose it to partial and local influences; for

2. It is impossible to regard the amendment in any other light, than as subjecting the majority of the nation to the dominion of a very small minority. The basis of our whole government is, that the clear ascertained voice of the majority must be obeyed; a perfectly fair and just principle. The only cases in which the constitution has varied from that principle are, the requisition of two-thirds of both houses to counterbalance the negative of the president, the requisition of two-thirds of the senate to ratify treaties, where, as one branch of the legislature has no voice, a greater number of the other should sanction what is to become a law of the land; and the requisition of two-thirds of the senators in impeachments; a provision, like the unanimity of a jury, on the side of mercy.

But it is wholly repugnant to our institutions, that an ordinary act of legislation, like a declaration of

war, or the restriction of intercourse with foreign nations, should depend, not on the will of a majority but in fact of a minority. Such an arrangement would leave the whole nation completely at the mercy of a small minority, representing perhaps the least populous part of the union. Suppose, for instance, such a measure recommended by the president, and passed by two-thirds of the house of representatives. On the floor of the senate, if the members from Rhode-Island, Vermont, New-Hampshire, Delaware, Georgia, and Louisiana combined, the law would be defeated; that is, the representatives of a white population of 766,786 souls, a population less than that of New York alone, or Pennsylvania alone, would have the power of controlling the whole union; the representatives of 910,959 souls would govern the fate of 7,239,903; about one-seventh part of the union would thus be made complete masters of the whole.

In the next place, the restrictions proposed could not be made to accord with the general powers enjoyed at present by the majority of congress. The president and the majority in congress are charged with the general defence; they regulate commerce, they have the superintendence of foreign affairs, they have the means of raising funds and armies; they have the power, therefore, of controlling all the preliminary negotiations and measures which lead to war; yet, before the commencement of hostilities, they would be obliged to submit to the will of the minority. The distinction, moreover, suggested by the amendment, would be wholly fallacious in practice. Offensive hostilities are often the best means of defence; and that surely would be a most impolitic arrangement, which would curb the spirit and fetter the strength of the nation, which might condemn it to witness the grossest insults and injuries, which would render it the inactive spectator of hostilities against us on the ocean, and the total annihilation of foreign commerce, until the enemy would relieve us from the thralldom of a small minority, by an actual invasion of our soil. The unanimity of a Polish diet would be more unreasonable, but it would scarcely be less inconvenient.

The danger, against which the amendment professes to guard, is that of a small majority involving the nation in war. Such a conjuncture may possibly arise; but it is a fair incident to the many advantages of our form of government; and the majority, perceiving its weakness, should proceed with the greater caution. If other countries, the single voice of the sovereign may put to hazard the peace of the nation. Our security is, that no war can be commenced, unless the executive, and a majority both of the representatives and senators, concur in its propriety. To require more than that majority, is inevitably to make the will of the greater part of the nation submissive to that of the smaller. The committee cannot recommend the adoption of such a principle.

The sixth amendment is:

"That no person, who shall be hereafter naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the senate or house of representatives of the United States; nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States."

It is unquestionably true, that the rapid progress of our native population has rendered the introduction of foreigners an object of very secondary concern; and that, without arrogance, we may be suffered to think that competent persons can be found among our native citizens to fill all the offices of government. Yet it may be fairly questioned, whether the total exclusion proposed is generous to others, or wise to ourselves. The revolutions of Europe may hereafter drive, as they have already

driven, many an honorable and distinguished exile to the shelter of our hospitality. The distance which separates him from his native country is some guarantee, that he has not chosen his new residence from any motive of levity, but from deliberate choice; and when he has abjured his allegiance to that country; when his fortunes and family are fixed among us; when he has closed all the avenues to his return; when a long probation has evinced his attachment to our institutions; why should his mind continue still in exile, and why should the natural and honorable ambition for political distinction, be extinguished forever in his breast? Why, too, should we deprive ourselves of the choice of such a man, whose European experience may be useful, if the deliberate voice of the community is in his favor? Other nations do not indulge in so jealous an exclusion. There is scarcely a nation in Europe which does not habitually employ the talents of strangers, wherever they can be most useful.

Even in England, the most fastidious of all the nations of Europe, with regard to strangers, naturalization is in many respects more easy than in the U. States. Many of the restrictions on aliens may be at once removed by act of parliament, or by the mere wish of the crown; and we can readily call to our recollection, even within the present reign, several officers of high rank, both civil and military, employed in important and confidential stations, by the government of that country. In the United States, moreover, we enjoy a greater security than other nations, from the deliberation with which the choice of our country must be made; the probationary term of residence, and the certainty that no foreigner can rise to power, but by the voluntary suffrage of the community.

The number of foreigners now in office does not threaten any inconvenience; and even that number will no doubt rapidly diminish. Out of 182 representatives in congress there are, it is believed, not more than 4 who were born out of the limits of the United States, and in the senate not one member. In one respect, too, the operation of the amendment would be injurious, by preventing the employment of American consuls, natives of the countries in which they reside; a practice almost universal among commercial nations. The natural and prudent precautions against foreign influence will therefore probably be satisfied, by requiring a long noviciate to wean a stranger from foreign modes of thinking, and insure his attachment to our institutions; and after that ordeal is past, leaving him a fair competition with native talents for political advancement; a competition in which the natural bias in favor of our own countrymen will ensure them at least an equal chance of success. The committee, therefore, recommend a dissent from the proposed amendment.

The seventh amendment is, that

"The same person shall not be elected president of the United States a second time: nor shall the president be elected from the same state two terms in succession."

The first part of this amendment, the provision against the re-election of the president, is strongly recommended by its tendency to insure the more complete independence of that officer. It is supposed that, after reaching the highest elevation to which his country could raise him, a president of the United States, with nothing to fear from the ambition of rival politicians, nor to hope from popular favor; having no partisans to reward for the past, or to gain for the future, would exercise with more freedom and firmness the functions of his magistracy. This high independence of character is so admirable a part of a statesman's character, that, to secure

it, we might be tempted to overlook the many inconveniences which necessarily accompany the proposed amendment: The instability and vacillation, for instance, which such frequent changes give to the administration; the denial to the nation of the future services of a president, who has proved himself eminently qualified for his office, and the destruction of one great inducement to good conduct in an officer, the hope of being rewarded by future confidence for past services.

The amendment is, however, defective in two respects. Its chief object is to shield the independence of the president, by preventing future intrigues for power. It should, therefore, proscribe the ex-president, not merely from the chief magistracy, but from all other offices. The same president who would submit to the dominion of others, to secure a re-election, would be equally subservient for the vice presidency; or he might become the partizan of that candidate for the next presidency, who would secure him a retreat in some subordinate station. The exclusion from office, to be effectual, must be general.

The amendment errs in another respect. One of the great features of the executive should be, permanency and stability. It represents the nation; it is immediately charged with its foreign concerns; it therefore should present, both at home and abroad, something systematic in its conduct and permanent in its character. Frequent changes give it a fatal cast of irresolution and inconsistency. The short period for which the president is chosen exposes the administration to that error; but his re-eligibility (if his conduct be approved) diminishes the means of correcting it. If therefore it should be deemed proper to deny the right of re-election, the president should be chosen originally for a longer term; since it would be an injurious anomaly in our system, that the tenure of the judiciary should be without any limitation of time; that of the senate six years, with an indefinite right of re-election; while the executive alone, that branch of the government where system, permanency and experience can alone secure a wise administration; that the executive alone should be condemned to more frequent changes than any other part of the government.

With regard to the second branch of the amendment, it is not perceived that any advantage could be gained by circumscribing the public choice within any geographical boundaries. At the formation of the constitution, when the states were less acquainted with each other, and more jealous, both of the general government and of themselves, than they now are, it was a natural precaution against the accumulation of power, either in the United States, or any particular state, that the two highest officers of the government should not be from the same state. That restriction still exists. But our experience since has not proved the utility of selecting officers of any kind, with reference merely to their places of residence; and all those arrangements which indicate that we are citizens of a state, rather than citizens of the United States, are not now to be encouraged. It seems wiser to leave the choice of the nation perfectly unrestrained; and to suffer the discernment of the country to select its best citizens, without regarding the section of the union where they may happen to reside.

The committee, therefore, conclude this examination by submitting, to the consideration of the senate, the following resolutions:

Whereas the legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts have proposed the following amendments to the constitution of the United States.

I. Representatives and direct taxes shall be ap-

portioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective number of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed and all other persons.

2. No new state shall be admitted into the union, by congress, in virtue of the power granted by the constitution, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses.

3. Congress shall not have power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the United States in the ports or harbors thereof for more than sixty days.

4. Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and any foreign nation, or the dependencies thereof.

5. Congress shall not make or declare war, or authorise acts of hostility, against any foreign nation, without the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the United States when actually invaded.

6. No person, who shall be hereafter naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the senate or house of representatives of the United States.

7. The same person shall not be elected president of the United States a second time; nor shall the president be elected from the same state two terms in succession.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, that it is inexpedient to concur in the said amendments.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of the senators and representatives of this state in congress; and to the executive of each state in the union, with a request that the same be laid before the legislature thereof.

It is understood that the preceding report (which does honor to the head and the heart of its author) is from the pen of *Nicholas Biddle*, esquire, one of the "federal" members of the senate of Pennsylvania, elected from the district of Philadelphia, &c. I wish the *jacobin* papers at *Boston* would republish it; but they will not.

The resolutions attached to the report were adopted in both houses, we believe, without a division.—This shews the difference between the *federalists* of the middle states and the *jacobins* (usurping the honored name) in the eastern. The real federalists, of whom I hold myself as one, are the friends of the constitution—the *pretended* federalists, who have made a mockery of the name of *Washington* also, would destroy it, or at least so enfeeble it, that, like a rope of sand, it might fall to pieces of its own weight.

A joint committee of the senate and assembly of the great and glorious state of *New-York* has also made an able report on the same subject which shall be inserted. It powerfully chastises the *jacobins*.

War Events:

OR, THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. DALE, son of commodore Dale, a midshipman in the navy, has died at *Bermuda* of the wounds he received in the battle of the President frigate with the British squadron.

BRITISH LOSS. It seems agreed at *Bermuda* that the British lost 2,700 men at *New Orleans*, on the 28th January.

An amphibious animal. Captain Garland, of the British ship *Superb*, who lately visited *New London* and *Hartford*, remarked, that he had been on shore but fourteen weeks in the last fifteen years. After his first night at *New-London*, he said that, on waking, he thought he was *overboard*, the bed was so large!

NOVA SCOTIA. Sir John Sherbrooke on the 4th inst. issued his proclamation, authorising the importation from the United States, in British vessels, into the province, for three months, of staves, heading, boards, plank and other lumber, live stock and grain.

GEN. WILKINSON. The trial of this officer is over; but the result is not yet known. He has arrived at *New-York*.

CANADA. Governor Prevost has issued a proclamation announcing the restoration of peace with the United States, and enjoying its observance; and a proclamation for a day of public thanksgiving. He informed the legislature of Lower Canada, by message, of the peace; and a vote of thanks for the communication was passed.

PLATTSBURG. A gentleman from the frontier informs, (says a *Boston* paper) that several British officers had visited and dined with general Macomb, at *Plattsburg*. At their request, experiments, it is said, were made from the forts, to ascertain whether if the British had taken them, they could have annoyed commodore Macdonough's fleet; and it was found they could not.

CHAMPLAIN. The British had 13 large gun boats on the stocks at *Isle Noix*, at the end of the war; and contracts for building some large vessels, it was reported, had been made.

NEW ORLEANS. It is expected the official news of peace may have reached *New Orleans* about the 6th of March. The following papers shew us the spirit and manner of the commanding general on receiving it from British authority:

Head quarters, 7th military district,
New Orleans, February 19, 1815

Fellow-citizens and soldiers,

The flag vessel which was sent to the enemy's fleet has returned; and brings with it intelligence extracted from a *London* paper, that on the 24th of December, articles of peace were signed at *Ghent*, by the American commissioners, and those of his Britannic majesty.

We must not be thrown into false security by hopes that may be delusive. It is by holding out such, that an artful and insidious enemy too often seeks to accomplish what the utmost exertions of his strength will not enable him to effect. To place you off your guard and attack you by surprise, is the natural expedient of one who, having experienced the superiority of your arms, still hopes to overcome you by stratagem. Though young in the "trade" of war, it is not by such artifices that he will deceive us.

Peace, whenever it shall be re-established on fair and honorable terms, is an event in which both nations ought to rejoice; but whether the articles which are said to have been signed for its restoration will be approved by those whose province it is to give to them their final confirmation, is yet uncertain. Until they shall be ratified by the prince regent and the president of the United States, peace, though so much desired, may be still distant.—When that shall be done, the happy intelligence will be speedily announced. In the mean time, every motive that can operate on men who love their country, and are determined not to lose it, calls upon us for increased vigilance and exertion.

If peace be near at hand, the days of our watchfulness—of our toils and privations—will be proportionably few. If it be distant, we shall, at any rate,

asten its arrival, by being constantly and every where prepared for war.

Whatever be the designs of the enemy, we must be ready to meet them. Should he have the temerity to assail us again, we will, once more drive him ignominiously from our shore. If he places his hopes of success on stratagem, our watchfulness shall disappoint him; if on an exertion of his strength, we have proved how successfully that can be resisted.

It is true Fort Bowyer has fallen; but it must and will be speedily regained. We will expel the invader from every spot on our soil; and teach him, if he hopes for conquest, how vain it is to seek it in a land of freedom.

AND JACKSON,

Major general commanding.

Head-quarters, 7th military district,
New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1815.

Sir—It is expected that you will give immediate publicity to the enclosed, by printing it in hand bills, as you have printed that which this is meant to counteract; and, also, by inserting it in your next paper.

JOHN REED, *Aid-de-Camp.*

MR. COTTES, editor of the Louisiana Gazette.

Head-quarters, 7th military district,
New Orleans, Feb. 21, 1815.

Sir—The commanding general having seen a publication which issued from your press to-day, stating that a "flag had just arrived from admiral Cochrane to general Jackson, officially announcing the conclusion of peace at Ghent, between the United States and Great Britain, and virtually requesting a suspension of arms," requires that you will hasten to remove any improper impression which so unauthorised and incorrect a statement may have made.

No request, either direct or virtual, has been made to him by the commander of either the land or naval forces of Great Britain for a suspension of arms.

The letter of "Bathurst to the lord mayor," which furnishes the only official information that has been communicated, will not allow the supposition that a suspension of hostilities is meant or expected, until the treaty signed by the respective commissioners shall have received the ratification of the prince regent and of the president of the United States.

A copy of that letter had been some days before, brought by Mr. Livingston from the English fleet, and published in this city.

The commanding general again calls upon his fellow citizens and soldiers to recollect that it is yet uncertain whether the articles which have been signed at Ghent for the re-establishment of peace will be approved by those, whose approbation is necessary to give efficacy to them. Until that approbation is given and properly announced, he would be wanting to the important interests which have been confided to his protection, if he permitted any relaxation in the army under his command.

How disgraceful, as well as disastrous would it be if by surrendering ourselves credulously and weakly to newspaper publications; often proceeding from ignorance, but more frequently from dishonest designs; we permitted an enemy whom we have so lately and so gloriously beaten, to regain the advantages he has lost, and triumph over us in turn!

The general order issued on the 19th inst. expresses the feelings, the views, and the hopes which the commanding general still entertains.

Henceforward it is expected that no publication of the nature of that herein alluded to and censured, will appear in any paper of this city, unless the editor shall have previously ascertained its correctness and gained permission for its insertion from the proper source. By command,

JOHN REED, *aid de camp.*

MR. COTTES, editor of the Louisiana Gazette.

OUR PRISONERS—A late London paper says—The American prisoners of war are far from orderly and quiet; they are continually laying plans of escape, not occupying themselves as their predecessors, the French, did, in different works and amusements to wile away their time; and it has been found necessary to have an efficient military force there.

BARRIST LICENCES.—The following extract of a letter from London, may be interesting to many of our readers—"Judgment has been pronounced by the lords on American cases, under Mr. Foster's and admiral Sawyer's licences, whereby it is developed what will be the result of other appeals of a like description. These licences have been adjudged as valid for all vessels from the United States to the peninsula, inasmuch as they were sanctioned by an order in council; but for all other voyages they have been declared null, and an affirmation of the sentences of the vice admiralty courts on such as have been condemned, will in course follow."

THE NEGROES—A London paper has the following extract of a letter from the Chesapeake—"The blacks who deserted to us from the Americans, have been drilled at Tangier Island, in this river, and formed into a third battalion of marines, and are about to be embarked in the *Regulus* troop-ship, to assist our expedition in the Florida, which is destined to act against Louisiana. Major Lewis, royal marines, is to have the command of them, with the temporary rank of lieutenant-colonel, and captain Clements is to be the major. They are a fine body of men, are very tractable, and in all cases where they have been tried, have displayed much bravery."

NANTUCKET—The number of whale ships (says a Boston paper) belonging to Nantucket, which have been captured during the war, is 23—about half the number owned there.

CARTELS—Two cartels have arrived at Salem from Halifax, with 360 released prisoners. About 700 yet remained behind. They tell, indeed, tales of horror of the treatment they received. The hellish barbarity of the never-to-be-forgotten *Jersey* prison ship, attaching eternal infamy to the British name, appears to have been repeated at Halifax, as if with the same murdering views. We shall give place to some of the statements hereafter.

Scraps.

London, Dec. 30. Last week, *William Coil*, and *Elizabeth Roberts* his wife, stood in the pillory, at the Cross of Glasgow, for wilful perjury. During the whole of the exposure they were assailed with filth and stones. The man, who seemed at first to treat his punishment as joke, was particularly aimed at, and must have received much hurt. The woman did not wholly escape; she seemed to have been wounded on the head. The stones were chiefly thrown by lads. When the hour elapsed, the disgraceful business did not terminate. The mob thought the sport far too fine to be given up so soon. The man was, according to their jargon, "put through the mill." He was cuffed and kicked, and knocked down and raised up, at the pleasure of the bye standers. In the *Candlemas-street*, to which the mob moved, he was thrown into a cart, who a driver for some time drove him along, humoring the amusement; but finding that neither himself nor his horse escaped the punishment meant for the old man, he loosed his cart and tumbled him out on the street. In the course of the fray he was repeatedly raised shoulder high, and exhibited in his grey hairs, torn garments, and swollen features, a most pitiable spectacle. At length he was rescued by the police, and taken to the office in *Albion-street*.

Naval board—The naval board recently constituted are attached to the office of the secretary of the navy, and, under his superintendance, are to discharge all the ministerial duties of his office, relative to the procurement of naval stores and materials, and the construction, armament and employment of vessels of war, as well as all other matters connected with the naval establishment of the United States. The board are empowered to appoint their own secretary, whose compensation is not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum. Each member of the board is entitled to receive, in compensation for his services, three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, in lieu of wages, and other emoluments, as naval officers, &c. and all letters and packets to and from the said commissioners, which relate to their official duties, are to be free from postage.

GRATEFUL. Both houses of the Ohio legislature, on Wednesday the 8th Feb. ult. pursuant to a resolution previously adopted, moved in procession to the Presbyterian meeting house in Chillicothe, and rendered public thanks to Almighty God for granting such brilliant success to our arms at New-Orleans, in the recent victories obtained by gen. Jackson and his compatriots.

Died, recently, in Pennsylvania, Mr. CONRAD HAWK, aged 79; he was the first man who drove a waggon over the Alleghany mountains, being driver in the expedition under general Forbes, which took Fort Pitt, in 1758.

When we recollect that from 4 to 5000 waggons-loads of goods have been delivered at Pittsburg in one year, we may estimate the change that has occurred since "the first waggon was driven across the Alleghanyes."

Died near Moscow, *M. Buleschoff*, aged 113.—So much has been stated of the longevity of persons in Russia, that many have doubted if their years of reckoning were quite so long as ours. But we have seen an official table published in Russia, of the deaths of persons belonging to the Greek church, in the year of 1813, which gives the following extraordinary results. Of 971,338 persons who died that year, one was 165 years old, three 135 years, one 130, fifteen 125, thirty three from 115 to 120, fifty three from 110 to 115, one hundred and twenty seven from 100 to 105, about fourteen hundred from 95 to 100, two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine from 90 to 95, and four thousand four hundred and fifty one from 85 to 90 years! [*Boston Centinel*].

An Exposition

Of the causes and character of the late war with Great Britain.

The extravagant pretensions of the British commissioners at Ghent, their assertion of a right to interfere with the territorial dominion established at the peace of 1783—their attempt to assert that the Indians residing on our soil were entitled to form alliances, and be treated as a civilized people, under the laws of civil society to which the Indian tribes are strangers—the attempt to cut off a section of our territory, under the pretext of a road between Canada and Nova Scotia, for which there would be no need in peace, and which would afford them an inroad upon us during war—their occupancy of part of Massachusetts unmolested by the state authority—their known designs on Orleans: all these and other facts known to the government of the United States, left little prospect of a peace in the early part of the present year; it is believed that the government was apprized in the close of the last year, that peace could

have been accomplished in August 1814, were it not for the *encouragement* which the British government received from three of the Eastern states to persevere in the war.—In these views, the executive had determined to make a full and final appeal to the *American people*, and by presenting at one view to the country the causes and the progress of the war, shew the necessity of such mighty and efficient preparations for the campaign of this year, as would assure its successful and triumphant termination by the certain expulsion of the enemy from all his possessions on this continent. The measure proposed by the secretary of war for raising 100,000 men, was part of this plan of vigorous measures; and a declaration or exposition was prepared to go to the public; this able paper was ready for publication, when the advices of a peace being concluded were received—a copy of it has accidentally fallen into our hands, and we think we can do no better service than give it to the public, as the best means of repelling the ribaldry issued by those whose chagrin is excited to the greatest extravagance by the successful and glorious termination of the war.

[*Lurora*].

AN EXPOSITION, &c.

Whatever may be the termination of the negotiations at Ghent, the dispatches of the American commissioners, which have been communicated by the president of the United States to the congress, during the present session, will distinctly unfold, to the impartial of all nations, the objects and dispositions of the parties to the present war.

The United States, relieved by the general pacification of the treaty of Paris, from the danger of actual sufferance, under the evils which had compelled them to resort to arms, have avowed their readiness to resume the relations of peace and amity with Great Britain, upon the simple and single condition of preserving their territory and their sovereignty entire and unimpaired. Their desire of peace, indeed, "upon terms of reciprocity, consistent with the rights of both parties, as sovereign and independent nations,"* has not, at any time, been influenced by the provocations of an unprecedented course of hostilities; by the incitements of a successful campaign; or by the agitations which have seemed again to threaten the tranquility of Europe.

But the British government, after "a discussion with the government of America, for the conciliatory adjustment of the differences subsisting between the two states, with an earnest desire, on their part (as it was alleged) to bring them to a favorable issue, upon principles of a perfect reciprocity, not inconsistent with established maxims of public law, and with the maritime rights of the British empire;"† and after "expressly disclaiming any intention to acquire an increase of territory,"‡ have peremptorily demanded, as the price of peace, concessions calculated merely for their own aggrandizement, and for the humiliation of their adversary. At one time, they proposed, as their *sine qua non*, a stipulation, that the Indians, inhabiting the country of the United States, within the limits established by the treaty of 1783, should be included as the allies of Great Britain (a party to that treaty) in the projected pacification; and that definite boundaries should be settled for the Indian territory, upon a ba-

*See Mr. Monroe's letter to lord Castlereagh, dated January, 1814.

†See lord Castlereagh's, letter to Mr. Monroe, dated the 4th of November, 1813.

‡See the American dispatch, dated the 12th August, 1814.

sis, which would have operated to surrender, to a number of Indians, not, probably, exceeding a few thousands, the rights of sovereignty, as well as of soil, over nearly one third of the territorial dominions of the United States, inhabited by more than one hundred thousand of its citizens.* And, more recently (withdrawing, in effect, that proposition) they have offered to treat on the basis of the *uti possidetis*; when, by the operations of the war, they had obtained the military possession of an important part of the state of Massachusetts, which, it was known, could never be the subject of a cession, consistently with the honor and faith of the American government.† Thus, it is obvious, that Great Britain, neither regarding "the principles of a perfect reciprocity," nor the rule of her own practice and professions, has indulged pretensions, which could only be heard, in order to be rejected. The alternative, either vindictively to protract the war, or honorably to end it, has been fairly given to her option; but she wants the magnanimity to decide, while her apprehensions are awakened, for the result of the congress at Vienna, and her hopes are flattered, by the schemes of conquest in America.

There are periods in the transactions of every country, as well as in the life of every individual, when self-examination becomes a duty of the highest moral obligation; when the government of a free people, driven from the path of peace, and baffled in every effort to regain it, may resort, for consolation, to the conscious rectitude of its measures; and when an appeal to mankind founded upon truth and justice, cannot fail to engage those sympathies, by which even nations are led to participate in the fame and fortunes of each other.—The United States, under these impressions, are neither insensible to the advantages, nor to the duties of their peculiar situation. They have but recently, as it were established their independence; and the volume of their national history lies open, at a glance, to every eye. The policy of their government, therefore, whatever it has been, in their foreign as well as in their domestic relations, it is impossible to conceal; and it must be difficult to mistake. If the assertion, that it has been a policy to preserve peace and amity with all the nations of the world, be doubted, the proofs are at hand. If the assertion, that it has been a policy to maintain the rights of the United States, but, at the same time, to respect the rights of every other nation be doubted, the proofs will be exhibited. If the assertion, that it has been a policy to act impartially towards the belligerent powers of Europe, be doubted, the proofs will be found on record, even in the archives of England and of France. And if, in fine the assertion, that it has been made a policy by all honorable means, to cultivate with Great Britain,

*See the American dispatches, dated the 12th and 19th of August, 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 19th of August, 1814; the note of the American commissioners, dated the 21st of August, 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 4th of September, 1814; the note of the American commissioners of the 9th of Sept. 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 19th of Sept. 1814; the note of the American commissioners, dated the 26th of Sept. 1814; the note of the British commissioners, dated the 8th of Oct. 1814; and the note of the American commissioners, of the 18th of October, 1814.

†See the note of the British commissioners, dated the 21st of October, 1814; the note of the American commissioners, dated the 24th of October, 1814; and the note of the British commissioners, dated the 31st of October, 1814.

those sentiments of mutual good will, which naturally belong to nations connected by the ties of a common ancestry, an identity of language, and a similarity of manners, be doubted, the proofs will be found in that patient forbearance, under the pressure of accumulating wrongs, which marks the period of almost thirty years, that elapsed between the peace of 1783, and the rupture of 1812.

The United States had just recovered, under the auspices of their present constitution, from the debility which their revolutionary struggle had produced, when the convulsive movements of France excited throughout the civilized world the mingled sensations of hope and fear—of admiration and alarm. The interest which those movements would, in themselves, have excited, was incalculably increased, however, as soon as Great Britain became a party to the first memorable coalition against France, and assumed the character of a belligerent power: for it was obvious, that the distance of the scene would no longer exempt the United States from the influence, and the evils of the European conflict. On the one hand, their government was connected with France, by treaties of alliance and commerce; and the services which that nation had rendered to the cause of American independence, had made such impressions upon the public mind, as no virtuous statesman could rigidly condemn, and the most rigorous statesman would have sought in vain to efface. On the other hand, Great Britain leaving the treaty of 1783 unexecuted, forcibly retained the American posts upon the northern frontier; and, slighting every overture to place the diplomatic and commercial relations of the two countries, upon a fair and friendly foundation,§ seemed to contemplate the success of the American revolution, in a spirit of unextinguishable animosity. Her voice had indeed been heard from Quebec and Montreal, instigating the savages to war;† Her invisible arm was felt, in the defeats of general Harmer and general St. Clair,‡ and even the victory of general Wayne§ was achieved in the presence of a fort which she had erected, far within the territorial boundaries of the United States, to stimulate and countenance the barbarities of the Indian warrior.¶ Yet the American government, neither yielding to popular feeling, nor acting upon the impulse of national resentment, hastened to adopt the policy of a strict and steady neutrality; and solemnly announced that policy to the citizens at home, and to the nations abroad, by the proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793—Whatever may have been the trials of its pride, and of its fortitude; whatever may have been the imputations upon its fidelity and its honor, it will be demonstrated in the sequel, that the American government, throughout the European contest, and amidst all the changes of the objects, and the parties that have been involved in that contest, have inflexibly adhered to the principles which were thus, authoritatively established, to regulate the conduct of the United States.

It was reasonable to expect that a proclamation of neutrality, issued under the circumstances which have been described, would command the confi-

*See Mr. Adams' correspondence.

†See the speeches of lord Dorchester.

‡On the waters of the Miami of the lake, on the 21st Oct. 1790.

§ At Fort Recovery, on the 4th of November 1791.

¶ On the Miami of the lakes, in August, 1794.

‡See the correspondence between Mr. Randolph, the American secretary of state, and Mr. Hammond, the British plenipotentiary, dated May and June, 1794.

dence and respect of Great Britain however offensive it might prove to France, as contravening, essentially, the exposition which she was anxious to bestow on the treaties of commerce and alliance. But experience has shown, that the confidence and respect of Great Britain are not to be acquired, by such acts of impartiality and independence. Under every administration of the American government, the experiment has been made, and the experiment has been equally unsuccessful: for it was not more effectually ascertained in the year 1812, than at antecedent periods, that an exemption from the maritime usurpation, and the commercial monopoly, of Great Britain, could only be obtained upon the condition of becoming an associate, in her enmities and her wars. While the proclamation of neutrality was still in the view of the British minister, an order of the 8th of June, 1793, issued from the cabinet, by virtue of which, "all vessels loaded wholly, or in part, with corn, flour, or meal, bound to any port in France, or any port occupied by the armies of France," were required to be carried, forcibly into England; and the cargoes were either to be sold there, or security was to be given, that they should only be sold in the ports of a country, in amity with his Britannic majesty.* The moral character of an avowed design, to inflict famine upon the whole of the French people, was, at that time properly estimated throughout the civilized world; and so glaring an infraction of neutral rights, as the British order was calculated to produce, did not escape the severities of diplomatic animadversion and remonstrance.—But this aggression was soon followed by another of a more hostile cast. In the war of 1756, Great Britain had endeavored to establish the rule, that neutral nations were not entitled to enjoy the benefits of a trade with the colonies of a belligerent power, from which, in the season of peace, they were excluded by the parent state.—The rule stands without positive support from any general authority on public law. If it be true, that some treaties contain stipulations, by which the parties expressly exclude each other from the commerce of their respective colonies: and if it be true, that the ordinances of a particular state, often provide for the exclusive enjoyment of its colonial commerce; still Great Britain cannot be authorised to deduce the rule of the war of 1756, by implication, from such treaties and such ordinances, while it is not true, that the rule forms a part of the law of nations; nor that it has been adopted by any other government; nor that even Great Britain herself has uniformly practiced upon the rule; since its application was unknown from the war of 1756, until the French war of 1792, including the entire period of the American war.—Let it be, argumentatively, allowed, however, that Great Britain possessed the right, as well as the power, to revive and enforce the rule; yet, the time and the manner of exercising the power, would afford ample cause for reproach. The citizens of the United States had openly engaged in an extensive trade with the French islands, in the West Indies, ignorant of the alleged existence of the rule of the war of 1756, or unapprised of any intention to call it into action, when the order of the 6th of November, 1793, was silently circulated among the British cruisers, consigning to legal adjudication, "all vessels laden with goods, the produce of any colony of France, or carrying provisions or supplies, for the use of any such colony."† A great portion of the

commerce of the United States was thus annihilated at a blow; the amicable dispositions of the government were again disregarded and contemned, the sensibility of the nation was excited to a high degree of resentment, by the apparent treachery of the British order; and a recourse to reprisals, or to war, for indemnity and redress, seemed to be unavoidable. But the love of justice had established the law of neutrality; and the love of peace taught a lesson of forbearance. The American government, therefore, rising superior to the provocations and the passions of the day, instituted a special mission, to represent at the court of London, the injuries and the indignities which it had suffered; "to vindicate its rights with firmness, and to cultivate peace with sincerity."* The immediate result of this mission, was a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, which was signed by the negotiators on the 19th of November, 1794, and finally ratified, with the consent of the senate, in the year 1795. But both the mission and its result, serve, also, to display the independence and the impartiality of the American government, in asserting its rights and performing its duties, equally unawed and unbiassed by the instruments of belligerent power, or persuasion.

On the foundation of this treaty the United States, in a pure spirit of good faith and confidence, raised the hope and the expectation, that the maritime usurpations of Great Britain would cease to annoy them; that all doubtful claims of jurisdiction would be suspended; and that even the exercise of an incontestible right would be so modified, as to present neither insult, nor outrage, nor inconvenience, to their flag, or to their commerce. But the hope and the expectation of the United States have been fatally disappointed. Some relaxation in the rigor, without any alteration in the principle, of the order in council of the 6th of November, 1793, was introduced by the subsequent orders of the 8th of January, 1794, and the 25th of January, 1798: but from the ratification of the treaty of 1794, until the short respite afforded by the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, the commerce of the United States continued to be the prey of British cruisers and privateers, under the adjudicating patronage of the British tribunals.—Another grievance, however, assumed at this epoch, a form and magnitude, which cast a shade over the social happiness, as well as the political independence of the nation. The merchant vessels of the United States were arrested on the high seas, while in the prosecution of distant voyages; considerable numbers of their crews were impressed into the naval service of Great Britain; the commercial adventures of the owners were often, consequently, defeated; and the loss of property, the embarrassments of trade and navigation, and the scene of domestic affliction, became intolerable. This grievance (which constitutes an important surviving cause of the American declaration of war) was early, and has been incessantly, urged upon the attention of the British government. Even in the year 1792, they were told of "the irritation that it had excited; and of the difficulty of avoiding to make immediate reprisals on their seamen in the United States."‡ They were told "that so many instances of the kind had happened, that it was quite necessary that they should

* See the president's message to the senate, of the 16th of April, 1794, nominating Mr. Jay as envoy extraordinary to his Britannic majesty.

† See the letter of Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, to Mr. Pinkney, minister at London, dated 11th of June, 1792.

* See the order in council of the 8th of June, 1793, and the remonstrance of the American government.

† See the British order of the 6th of November, 1793.

explain themselves on the subject, and be led to disavow and punish such violence, which had never been experienced from any other nation."* And they were told of the inconvenience of such conduct, and of the impossibility of letting it go on, so that the British ministry should be made sensible of the necessity of punishing the past, and preventing the future.†—But after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, had been ratified, the nature and the extent of the grievance became still more manifest; and it was clearly and firmly presented to the view of the British government, as leading unavoidably to discord and war between the two nations. They were told, "that unless they would come to some accommodation which might ensure the American seamen against this oppression, measures would be taken to cause the inconvenience to be equally felt on both sides."‡ They were told, "that the impressment of American citizens, to serve on board of British armed vessels, was not only an injury to the unfortunate individuals, but it naturally excited certain emotions in the breasts of the nation to whom they belong, and the just and humane of every country; and that an expectation was indulged that orders would be given, that the Americans so circumstanced should be immediately liberated, and that the British officers should, in future, abstain from similar violences."§ They were told, "that the subject was of much greater importance than had been supposed; and that, instead of a few, and those in many instances equivocal cases, the American minister at the court of London had, in nine months (part of the years 1796 and 1797) made applications for the discharge of two hundred and seventy-one seamen who had, in most cases, exhibited such evidence, as to satisfy him that they were real Americans, forced into the British service, and persevering, generally, in refusing pay and bounty."¶ They were told, "that if the British government had any regard to the rights of the United States, any respect for the nation, and placed any value on their friendship, it would facilitate the means of relieving their oppressed citizens."‡ They were told, "that the British naval officers often impressed Swedes, Danes, and other foreigners, from the vessels of the United States; that they might, with as much reason, rob American vessels of the property or merchandise of Swedes, Danes and Portuguese, as seize and detain in their service, the subjects of those nations found on board of American vessels; and that the president was extremely anxious to have this business of impressing placed on a reasonable footing."** And they were told, "that the impressment of American seamen was an injury of very serious magnitude, which deeply affected the feelings and honor of the nation; that no right had been asserted to impress the natives of America; yet, that they were impress-

ed; they were dragged on board British ships of war, with the evidence of citizenship in their hands, and forced by violence there to serve, until conclusive testimonials of their birth could be obtained; that many must perish unrelieved, and all were detained a considerable time, in lawless and injurious confinement; that the continuance of the practice must inevitably produce discord between two nations which ought to be friends of each other; and that it was more advisable to desist from, and to take effectual measures to prevent an acknowledged wrong, than by persevering in that wrong, to excite against themselves the well-founded resentments of America, and force the government into measures, which may very possibly terminate in an open rupture."**

Such were the feelings and the sentiments of the American government, under every change of its administration, in relation to the British practice of impressment; and such the remonstrances addressed to the justice of Great Britain. It is obvious, therefore, that this cause, independent of every other, has been uniformly deemed a just and certain cause of war; yet the characteristic policy of the United States still prevailed: remonstrances was only succeeded by negotiation; and every assertion of American rights, was accompanied with an overture, to secure, in any practicable form, the rights of Great Britain.† Time seemed, however, to render it more difficult to ascertain and fix the standard of the British rights, according to the succession of the British claims. The right of entering and searching an American merchant ship, for the purpose of impressment, was, for a while, confined to the case of British deserters; and even so late as the month of February, 1800, the minister of his Britannic majesty, then at Philadelphia, urged the American government "to take into consideration, as the only means of drying up every source of complaint, and irritation, upon that head, a proposal which he had made two years before, in the name of his majesty's government, for the reciprocal restitution of deserters."‡ But this project of a treaty was then deemed inadmissible, by the president of the United States, and the chief officers of the executive departments of the government, whom he consulted, for the same reason, specifically, which, at a subsequent period, induced the president of the United States, to withhold his approbation from the treaty negotiated by the American ministers at London, in the year 1806; namely: "that it did not sufficiently provide against the impressment of American seamen;"§ and "that it is better to have no article, and to meet the consequences, than not to enumerate merchant vessels on the high seas, among the things not to be forcibly entered in search of deserters."¶ But the British

*See the letter from the same to the same, dated the 12th of October 1792.

†See the letter from the same to the same, dated the 6th November, 1792.

‡See the letter from Mr. Pinkney, minister at London, to the secretary of state, dated 13th March, 1793.

§See the note of Mr. Jay, envoy extraordinary, to lord Grenville, dated the 30th July, 1794.

¶See the letter of Mr. King, minister at London, to the secretary of state, dated the 13th of April, 1797.

**See the letter from Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to Mr. King, minister at London, dated the 10th of September, 1796.

†See the letter from the same to the same, dated the 26th of October, 1796.

*See the letter from Mr. Marshall, secretary of state, (now chief justice of the United States,) to Mr. King, minister at London, dated the 20th of September, 1800.

†See particularly, Mr. King's propositions to lord Grenville, and lord Hawesbury, of the 13th April, 1797, the 15th of March 1799, the 25th of February, 1801, and in July, 1803.

‡See Mr. Liston's note to Mr. Pickering, the secretary of state, dated the 4th of February, 1800.

§See the opinion of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, enclosing the plan of a treaty, dated the 3d of May, 1800, and the opinion of Mr. Wolcott, secretary of the treasury, dated the 14th of April, 1800.

¶See the opinion of Mr. Stoddert, secretary of the navy, dated the 23d of April, 1800, and the opinions of Mr. Lee, attorney general, dated the 26th of February, and the 30th of April, 1800.

claim, expanding with singular elasticity, was soon found to include a right to enter American vessels on the high seas, in order to search for and seize all British seamen; it next embraced the case of every British subject; and finally, in its practical enforcement, it has been extended to every mariner, who could not prove, upon the spot, that he was a citizen of the United States.

While the nature of the British claim was thus ambiguous and fluctuating, the principle to which it was referred, for justification and support, appeared to be, at once, arbitrary and illusory. It was not recorded in any positive code of the law of nations; it was not displayed in the elementary works of the civilian; nor had it ever been exemplified in the maritime usages of any other country, in any other age. In truth, it was the offspring of the municipal law of Great Britain alone; equally operative in a time of peace, and in a time of war; and, under all circumstances, inflicting a coercive jurisdiction, upon the commerce and navigation of the world.

For the legitimate rights of the belligerent powers, the United States had felt and evinced a sincere and open respect. Although they had marked a diversity of doctrine among the most celebrated jurists, upon many of the litigated points of the law of war; although they had formerly espoused, with the example of the most powerful government of Europe, the principles of the armed neutrality, which were established in the year 1780, upon the basis of the memorable declaration of the empress of all the Russias; and although the principles of that declaration have been incorporated into all their public treaties, except in the instance of the treaty of 1794: yet, the United States, still faithful to the pacific and impartial policy which they professed, did not hesitate, even at the commencement of the French revolutionary war, to accept and allow the exposition of the law of nations, as it was then maintained by Great Britain; and, consequently, to admit, upon a much contested point, that the property of her enemy, in their vessels, might be lawfully captured as prize of war.* It was, also, freely admitted, that a belligerent power had a right with proper cautions, to enter and search American vessels, for the goods of an enemy, and for articles contraband of war; that, if upon a search such goods or articles were found, or if, in the course of the search, persons in the military service of the enemy were discovered, a belligerent had a right of transshipment and removal; that a belligerent had a right, in doubtful cases, to carry American vessels to a convenient station, for further examination; and that a belligerent had a right to exclude American vessels from ports and places, under the blockade of an adequate naval force. These rights the law of nations might, reasonably, be deemed to sanction; nor has a fair exercise of the powers necessary for the enjoyment of these rights, been, at any time, controverted, or opposed, by the American government.

But, it must be again remarked, that the claim of Great Britain was not to be satisfied, by the most ample and explicit recognition of the law of war; for, the law of war treats only of the relations of a belligerent to his enemy, while the claim of Great Britain embraced, also, the relations between a sovereign and his subjects. It was said, that every

British subject was bound by a tie of allegiance to his sovereign, which no lapse of time, no change of place, no exigency of life, could possibly weaken, or dissolve. It was said, that the British sovereign was entitled, at all periods, and on all occasions, to the services of his subjects. And it was said, that the British vessels of war upon the high seas, might lawfully and forcibly enter the merchant vessels of every other nation (for the theory of these pretensions is not limited to the case of the United States, although that case has been, almost exclusively, affected by their practical operation) for the purpose of discovering and impressing British subjects.* The United States presume not to discuss the forms, or the principles, of the governments established in other countries. Enjoying the right and the blessing of self-government, they leave, implicitly to every foreign nation, the choice of its social and political institutions. But, whatever may be the form, or the principle, of government, it is an universal axiom of public law, among sovereign and independent states, that every nation is bound so to use and enjoy its own rights, as not to injure, or destroy, the rights of any other nation. Say then, that the tie of allegiance cannot be severed, or relaxed, as respects the sovereign and the subject; and say, that the sovereign is, at all times, entitled to the services of the subject; still, there is nothing gained, in support of the British claim, unless it can, also, be said, that the British sovereign has a right to seek and seize his subject, while actually within the dominion, or under the special protection, of another sovereign state. This will not, surely, be denominated a process of the law of nations, for the purpose of enforcing the rights of war; and if it shall be tolerated as a process of the municipal law of Great Britain, for the purpose of enforcing the right of the sovereign to the service of his subjects, there is no principle of discrimination, which can prevent its being employed in peace, or in war, with all the attendant abuses of force and fraud, to justify the seizure of British subjects for crimes, or for debts; and the seizure of British property, for any cause that shall be arbitrarily assigned. The introduction of these degrading novelties, into the maritime code of nations, it has been the arduous task of the American government, in the onset to oppose; and it rests with all other governments to decide, how far their honor and their interests must be eventually implicated, by a tacit acquiescence, in the successive usurpations of the British flag. If the right claimed by Great Britain be, indeed, common to all governments, the ocean will exhibit, in addition to its many other perils, a scene of everlasting strife and contention; but what other government has ever claimed or exercised the right? If the right shall be exclusively established as a trophy of the naval superiority of Great Britain, the ocean, which has been sometimes emphatically denominated, "the high-way of nations," will be identified, in the occupancy and use, with the dominions of the British crown; and every other nation must enjoy the liberty of passage, upon the payment of a tribute for the indulgence of a licence; but what nation is prepared for this sacrifice of its honor and its interests? And if, after all, the right be now asserted (as experience too plainly indicates) for the purpose of imposing upon the United States, to accommodate the British maritime policy, a new and odious limitation of the sovereignty and independence, which were acquired by the glorious revolution of 1776, it is not for the American government to calculate the duration of a

*See the correspondence of the year 1792, betwixt Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, and the ministers of Great Britain and France. See also Mr. Jefferson's letter to the American minister at Paris, of the same year, requesting the recall of Mr. Genet.

*See the British declaration of the 13th of January, 1815.

war, that shall be waged, in resistance of the active attempts of Great Britain, to accomplish her project: for, where is the American citizen, who would tolerate a day's submission, to the vassalage of such a condition?

But the American government has seen, with some surprize, the gloss, which the prince regent of Great Britain, in his declaration of the 10th of January, 1813, has condescended to bestow upon the British claim of a right to impress men, on board of the merchant vessels of other nations; and the retort, which he has ventured to make, upon the conduct of the United States, relative to the controverted doctrines of expatriation. The American government, like every other civilized government, avows the principle, and indulges the practice, of naturalizing foreigners. In Great Britain, and through the continent of Europe, the laws and regulations upon the subject, are not materially dissimilar, when compared with the laws and regulations of the United States. The effect, however, of such naturalization, upon the connexion, which previously subsisted, between the naturalized person, and the government of the country of his birth, has been differently considered, at different times, and in different places. Still, there are many respects, in which a diversity of opinion does not exist, and cannot arise. It is agreed, on all hands, that an act of naturalization is not a violation of the law of nations; and that, in particular, it is not in itself an offence against the government, whose subject is naturalized. It is agreed, that an act of naturalization creates, between the parties, the reciprocal obligations of allegiance and protection. It is agreed, that while a naturalized citizen continues within the territory and jurisdiction of his adoptive government, he cannot be pursued, or seized, or restrained, by his former sovereign. It is agreed, that a naturalized citizen, whatever may be thought of the claims of the sovereign of his native country, cannot lawfully be withdrawn from the obligations of his contract of naturalization, by the force or seduction of a third power. And it is agreed, that no sovereign can lawfully interfere, to take from the service, or the employment, of another sovereign, persons who are not the subjects of either of the sovereigns engaged in the transaction. Beyond the principles of these accorded propositions, what have the United States done to justify the imputation of "harboring British seamen and of exercising an assumed right, to transfer the allegiance of British subjects?"* The United States have, indeed, insisted upon the right of navigating the ocean in peace and safety, protecting all that is covered by their flag, as on a place of equal and common jurisdiction to all nations; save where the law of war interposes the exceptions of visitation, search and capture; but, in doing this, they have done no wrong. The United States, in perfect consistency, it is believed, with the practice of all belligerent nations, not even excepting Great Britain herself, have, indeed, announced a determination, since the declaration of hostilities, to afford protection, as well to the naturalized, as to the native citizen, who, giving the strongest proofs of fidelity, should be taken in arms by the enemy; and the British cabinet well know that this determination could have no influence upon those councils of their sovereign, which preceded and produced the war. It was not, then, to "harbor British seamen," nor to "transfer the allegiance of British subjects;" nor to "cancel the jurisdiction of their legitimate sovereign,"

* See the British declaration of the 10th of January, 1813.

nor to vindicate "the pretensions that acts of naturalization, and certificates of citizenship, were as valid out of their own territory, as within it;" that the United States have asserted the honor and the privilege of their flag, by the force of reason and of arms. But it was to resist a systematic scheme of maritime aggrandizement, which, prescribing to every other nation the limits of a territorial boundary, claimed for Great Britain the exclusive dominion of the seas; and which, spurning the settled principles of the law of war, condemned the ships and mariners of the United States, to suffer, upon the high seas, and virtually within the jurisdiction of their flag, the most rigorous dispensations of the British municipal code, inflicted by the coarse and licentious hand of a British press gang.

The injustice of the British claim, and the cruelty of the British practice, have tested, for a series of years, the pride and the patience of the American government: but, still, every experiment was anxiously made, to avoid the last resort of nations. The claim of Great Britain, in its theory, was limited to the right of seeking and impressing its own subjects, on board of the merchant vessels of the United States, although in fatal experience, it has been extended (as already appears) to the seizure of the subjects of every other power, sailing under a voluntary contract with the American merchant; to the seizure of the naturalized citizens of the United States, sailing, also, under voluntary contracts, which every foreigner, independent of any act of naturalization, is at liberty to form in every country; and even to the seizure of the native citizens of the United States, sailing on board the ships of their own nation, in the prosecution of a lawful commerce. The excuse for what has been unfeelingly termed "partial mistakes, and occasional abuse"† when the right of impressment was practised towards vessels of the United States, is, in the words of the prince regent's declaration, "a similarity of language and manners."‡ but was it not known, when this excuse was offered to the world, that the Russian, the Swede, the Dane, and the German; that the Frenchman, the Spaniard, and the Portuguese; nay, that the African and the Asiatic; between whom and the people of Great Britain there exists no similarity of language, manners or complexion; had been, equally with the American citizen and the British subject, the victims of the impress tyranny? If, however, the excuse be sincere, if the real object of the impressment be merely to secure to Great Britain, the naval services of her own subjects, and not to man her fleets, in every practicable mode of enlistment, by right, or by wrong; and if a just and generous government, professing mutual friendship and respect, may be presumed to prefer the accomplishment even of a legitimate purpose, by means the least afflicting and injurious to others, why have the overtures of the United States, offering other means as effectual as impressment, for the purpose avowed, to the consideration and acceptance of Great Britain, been forever eluded or rejected? It has been offered, that the number of men to be protected by an American vessel should be limited by her tonnage; that British officers should be permitted, in British

* See these passages in the British declaration, of the 10th of January, 1813.

† See the British declaration of the 10th of January, 1813.

‡ See the letter of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to Mr. King, minister at London, of the 26th of October, 1796; and the letter of Mr. Marshall, secretary of state, to Mr. King, of the 20th of September, 1800.

ports, to enter the vessel in order to ascertain the number of men on board; and that, in case of an addition to her crew, the British subjects enlisted should be liable to impressment.* It was offered in the solemn form of a law, that the American seamen should be registered; that they should be provided with certificates of citizenship† and that the roll of the crew of every vessel should be formally authenticated.‡ It was offered, that no refuge or protection should be given to deserters; but, that, on the contrary, they should be surrendered.§ It was again and again offered to concur in a convention, which it was thought practicable to be formed, and which should settle the question of impressment, in a manner that would be safe for England, and satisfactory to the United States.¶ It was offered that each party should prohibit its citizens or subjects from clandestinely concealing or carrying away, from the territories or colonies of the other, any seamen belonging to the other party.¶ And, conclusively, it has been offered and declared by law, that "after the termination of the present war, it should not be lawful to employ on board of any of the public or private vessels of the United States, any persons except citizens of the United States; and that no foreigner should be admitted to become a citizen hereafter, who had not for the continued term of five years, resided within the United States, without being, at any time, during the five years, out of the territories of the United States."***

It is manifest then that such provision might be made by law; and that such provision has been repeatedly and urgently proposed; as would, in all future times, exclude from the maritime service of the United States, both in public and in private vessels, every person, who could, possibly, be claimed by Great Britain, as a native subject, whether he had, or had not, been naturalized in America.†† Enforced by the same sanctions and securities, which are employed to enforce the penal code of Great Britain, as well as the penal code of the United States, the provision would afford the strongest evidence, that no British subject could be found in service on board of an American vessel; and, consequently, whatever might be the British right of impressment, in the abstract, there would remain no justifiable motive, there could hardly be invented a plausible pretext, to exercise it, at the expense of

the American right of lawful commerce. If, too, as it has sometimes been insinuated, there would, nevertheless, be room for frauds and evasions, it is sufficient to observe, that the American government would always be ready to hear, and to redress, every just complaint; or, if redress were sought and refused, (a preliminary course, that ought never to have been omitted, but which Great Britain has never pursued) it would still be in the power of the British government to resort to its own force, by acts equivalent to war, for the reparation of its wrongs. But Great Britain has, unhappily, perceived in the acceptance of the overtures of the American government, consequences injurious to her maritime policy; and, therefore, withholds it at the expense of her justice. She perceives, perhaps, a loss of the American nursery for her seamen, while she is at peace; a loss of the service of American crews, while she is at war; and a loss of many of those opportunities, which have enabled her to enrich her navy, by the spoils of the American commerce, without exposing her own commerce to the risk of retaliation or reprisals.

Thus, were the United States, in a season of reputed peace, involved in the evils of a state of war—and thus, was the American flag annoyed by a nation still professing to cherish the sentiments of mutual friendship and respect, which had been recently vouched, by the faith of a solemn treaty. But the American government even yet abstained from vindicating its rights, and from avenging its wrongs, by an appeal to arms. It was not an insensibility to those wrongs; nor a dread of British power; nor a subserviency to British interests, that prevailed, at that period, in the councils of the United States; but, under all trials, the American government abstained from the appeal to arms then, as it has repeatedly since done, in its collisions with France, as well as with Great Britain, from the purest love of peace, while peace could be rendered compatible with the honor and independence of the nation.

During the period which has hitherto been more particularly contemplated (from the declaration of hostilities between Great Britain and France in the year 1792, until the short-lived pacification of the treaty of Amiens in 1802) there were not wanting occasions, to test the consistency and the impartiality of the American government, by a comparison of its conduct towards Great Britain, with its conduct towards other nations. The manifestation of the extreme jealousy of the French government, and of the intemperate zeal of its ministers near the United States, were co-eval with the proclamation of neutrality; but after the ratification of the treaty of London, the scene of violence, spoliation, and contumely, opened by France, upon the United States, became such, as to admit, perhaps, of no parallel, except in the cotemporaneous scenes which were exhibited by the injustice of her great competitor. The American government acted, in both cases, on the same pacific policy; in the same spirit of patience and forbearance; but with the same determination also, to assert the honor and independence of the nation. When, therefore, every conciliatory effort had failed, and when two successive missions of peace had been contemptuously repulsed, the American government, in the year 1798, annulled its treaties with France, and waged a maritime war against that nation, for the defence of its citizens and of its commerce, passing on the high seas. But as soon as the hope was conceived, of a satisfactory change in the dispositions of the French government, the American government hastened to send another mission to France; and a convention, signed in the

*See the letter of Mr. Jefferson, secretary of state, to Mr. Pinkney, minister at London, dated the 11th of June, 1792, and the letter of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to Mr. King, minister at London, dated the 8th of June, 1796.

†See the act of congress, passed the 28th of May, 1796.

‡See the letter of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to Mr. King, minister at London, dated the 8th of June, 1796.

§See the project of a treaty on the subject, between Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, and Mr. Liston, the British minister at Philadelphia, in the year 1800.

¶See the letter of Mr. King, minister at London, to the secretary of state, dated the 15th of March, 1792.

¶See the letter of Mr. King to the secretary of state, dated in July, 1805.

***See the act of congress, passed on the 5d of March, 1815.

††See the letter of instructions from Mr. Monroe, secretary of state, to the plenipotentiaries for treating of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of the emperor Alexander, dated the 15th of April, 1815.

year 1800, terminated the subsisting differences between the two countries.

Nor were the United States able, during the same period, to avoid a collision with the government of Spain, upon any important and critical questions of boundary and commerce; of indian warfare and maritime spoliation. Preserving, however, their system of moderation, in the assertion of their rights, a course of amicable discussion and explanation, produced mutual satisfaction; and a treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation was formed in the year 1795, by which the citizens of the United States acquired a right, for the space of three years, to deposit their merchandize and effects in the port of New Orleans; with a promise, either that the enjoyment of that right should be indefinitely continued, or that another part of the banks of the Mississippi should be assigned for an equivalent establishment. But, when, in the year, 1802, the port of New-Orleans was abruptly closed against the citizens of the United States, without an assignment of any other equivalent place of deposit, the harmony of the two countries was again most seriously endangered; until the Spanish government, yielding to the remonstrances of the United States, disavowed the act of the intendant of New Orleans, and ordered the right of deposit to be reinstated, on the terms of the treaty of 1795.

The effects produced, even by a temporary suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, upon the interests and feelings of the nation, naturally suggested to the American government, the expediency of guarding against their recurrence, by the acquisition of a permanent property in the province of Louisiana. The minister of the United States, at Madrid, was, accordingly, instructed to apply to the government of Spain upon the subject; and, on the 4th of May, 1803, he received an answer, stating, that "by the retrocession made to France, of Louisiana, that power regained the province, with the limits it had, saving the rights acquired by other powers; and that the United States could address themselves to the French government, to negotiate the acquisition of territories, which might suit their interest."* But before this reference, official information of the same fact had been received by Mr. Pinkney from the court of Spain, in the month of March preceding; and the American government, having instituted a special mission to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana from France, or from Spain, whichever should be its sovereign, the purchase was, accordingly, accomplished for a valuable consideration (that was punctually paid) by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th April, 1803.

The American government has not seen, without some sensibility, that a transaction, accompanied by such circumstances of general publicity, and of scrupulous good faith, has been denounced by the prince regent, in his declaration of the 10th of January, 1813, as a proof of the "ungenerous conduct" of the United States towards Spain † In amplification of the royal charge, the British negotiators at Ghent, have presumed to impute "the acquisition of Louisiana, by the United States, to a spirit of aggrandizement, not necessary to their own security;" and to maintain "that the purchase was made against the known conditions, on which it had been ceded

by Spain to France;"‡ that "in the face of the protestation of the minister of his catholic majesty at Washington, the president of the United States ratified the treaty of purchase;§ and that "there was good reason to believe, that many circumstances attending the transaction were industriously concealed.¶ The American government cannot condescend to retort aspersions so unjust, in language so opprobrious; and peremptorily rejects the pretension of Great Britain, to interfere in the business of the United States and Spain: but it owes, nevertheless, to the claims of truth, a distinct statement of the facts which have been thus misrepresented. When the special mission was appointed to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana from France, in the manner already mentioned, the American minister, at London, was instructed to explain the object of the mission; and having made the explanation, he was assured by the British government, "that the communication was received in good part; no doubt was suggested of the right of the United States to pursue, separately and alone, the objects they aimed at; but the British government appeared to be satisfied with the president's views, on this important subject."§ As soon, too, as the treaty of purchase was concluded, before hostilities were again actually commenced between Great Britain and France, and previously, indeed, to the departure of the French ambassador from London, the American minister openly notified to the British government, that a treaty had been signed, by which the complete sovereignty of the town and territory of New Orleans, as well as of all Louisiana, as the same was heretofore possessed by Spain, had been acquired by the United States of America; and that in drawing up the treaty, care had been taken so to frame the same, as not to infringe any right of Great Britain, in the navigation of the river Mississippi.¶ In the answer of the British government, it was explicitly declared by lord Hawkesbury, "that he had received his majesty's commands to express the pleasure with which his majesty had received the intelligence; and to add, that his majesty regarded the care, which had been taken so to frame the treaty as not to infringe any right of Great Britain in the navigation of the Mississippi, as the most satisfactory evidence of a disposition on the part of the government of the United States, correspondent with that which his majesty entertained, to promote and improve that harmony, which so happily subsisted between the two countries, and which was so conducive to their mutual benefit."‡ The world will judge, whether, under such circumstances, the British government had any cause, on its own account, to arraign the conduct of the United States, in making the purchase of Louisiana; and, certainly, no greater cause will be found for the arraignment, on account of Spain. The Spanish government was apprized of the intention of the United States to negotiate for

*See the note of the British commissioners, dated the 4th of September, 1814.

†See the note of the British commissioners, dated the 19th of September, 1814.

‡See the note of the British commissioners, dated the 8th of October, 1814.

§See the letter from the secretary of state, to Mr. King, the American minister at London, dated the 29th of January, 1803; and Mr. King's letter to the secretary of state, dated the 28th of April, 1803.

¶See the letter from Mr. King, to lord Hawkesbury, dated the 15th of May, 1803.

‡See the letter of lord Hawkesbury, to Mr. King, dated the 19th of May, 1803.

*See the letter from don Pedro Cevallos, the minister of Spain, to Mr. C. Pinkney, the minister of the United States, dated the 4th of May, 1803, from which the passage cited is literally translated.

†See the prince regent's declaration of the 10th of January, 1813.

the purchase of that province; its ambassador witnessed the progress of the negotiation at Paris; and the conclusion of the treaty, on the 30th of April, 1803, was promptly known and understood at Madrid. Yet, the Spanish government interposed no objection, no protestation, against the transaction, in Europe; and it was not until the month of September, 1803, that the American government heard, with surprize, from the minister of Spain, at Washington, that his catholic majesty was dissatisfied with the cession of Louisiana to the United States. Notwithstanding this diplomatic remonstrance, however, the Spanish government proceeded to deliver the possession of Louisiana to France, in execution of the treaty of St. Ildefonso; saw France, by an almost simultaneous act, transfer the possession to the United States, in execution of the treaty of purchase; and, finally, instructed the marquis de Casa Yrujo, to present to the American government, the declaration of the 15th of May, 1804, acting "by the special order of his sovereign," "that the explanations, which the government of France had given to his catholic majesty, concerning the sale of Louisiana to the United States, and the amicable dispositions, on the part of the king, his master, towards these states, had determined him to abandon the opposition, which, at a prior period, and with the most substantial motives, he had manifested against the transaction."*

But after this amicable and decisive arrangement of all differences, in relation to the validity of the Louisiana purchase, a question of some embarrassment remained, in relation to the boundaries of the ceded territory. This question, however, the American government always has been, and always will be, willing to discuss, in the most candid manner, and to settle upon the most liberal basis, with the government of Spain. It was not, therefore, a fair topic, with which to inflame the prince regent's declaration; or to embellish the diplomatic notes of the British negotiators at Ghent.† The period has arrived, when Spain, relieved from her European labors, may be expected to bestow her attention, more effectually upon the state of her colonies; and, acting with wisdom, justice and magnanimity, of which she has given frequent examples, she will find no difficulty, in meeting the recent advance of the American government, for an honorable adjustment of every point in controversy between the two countries, without seeking the aid of British mediation, or adopting the animosity of British councils.

But still the United States, feeling a constant interest in the opinion of enlightened and impartial nations, cannot hesitate to embrace the opportunity for representing, in the simplicity of truth, the events, by which they have been led to take possession of a part of the Floridas, notwithstanding, the claim of Spain to the sovereignty of the same territory. In the acceptance and understanding of the United States, the cession of Louisiana, embraced the country south of the Mississippi territory, and eastward of the river Mississippi, and extending to the river Perdido; but "their conciliatory views, and their confidence in the justice of their cause; and in the success of a candid discussion and amicable negotiation with a just and friendly power, induced

them to acquiesce in the temporary continuance of that territory under the Spanish authority."* When, however, the adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana, as well as a reasonable indemnification on account of maritime spoiliations, and the suspension of the right of deposit at New-Orleans, seemed to be indefinitely postponed, on the part of Spain, by events which the United States had not contributed to produce, and could not control; when a crisis had arrived subversive of the order of things under the Spanish authorities, contravening the views of both parties, and endangering the tranquility and security of the adjoining territories, by the intrusive establishment of a government, independent of Spain, as well as of the United States; and when, at a later period, there was reason to believe, that Great Britain herself designed to occupy the Floridas, (and she has, indeed, actually occupied Pensacola, for hostile purposes,) the American government, without departing from its respect for the rights of Spain, and even consulting the honor of that state, unequal, as she then was, to the task of suppressing the intrusive establishment, was impelled by the paramount principle of self-preservation, to rescue its own rights from the impending danger. Hence the United States in the year 1810, proceeding step by step, according to the growing exigencies of the time, took possession of the country, in which the standard of independence had been displayed excepting such places as were held by a Spanish force. In the year 1811, they authorised their president, by law, provisionally to accept of the possession of East Florida from the local authorities, or to pre-occupy it against the attempt of a foreign power to seize it. In 1813, they obtained the possession of Mobile, the only place then held by a Spanish force in West Florida; with a view to their own immediate security, but without varying the questions depending between them and Spain, in relation to that province. And in the year 1814, the American commander, acting under the sanction of the law of nations, but unauthorized by the orders of his government, drove from Pensacola the British troops, who, in violation of the neutral territory of Spain, (a violation which Spain it is believed must herself resent, and would have resisted, if the opportunity had occurred,) seized and fortified that station, to aid in military operations against the United States. But all these measures of safety and necessity were frankly explained, as they occurred, to the government of Spain, and even to the government of Great Britain, antecedently to the declaration of war, with the sincerest assurances, that the possession of the territory thus acquired, "should not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negotiation and adjustment."†

* See the proclamation of the president of the United States, authorising governor Claiborne to take possession of the territory, dated the 27th of October, 1810.

* See the letter from the secretary of state to governor Claiborne, and the proclamation dated the 27th of October, 1810:

See the proceedings of the convention of Florida, transmitted to the secretary of state, by the governor of the Mississippi territory, in his letter of the 17th of October, 1810: and the answer of the secretary of state, dated the 15th of November, 1810:

See the letter of Mr. Morier, British charge d'affaires, to the secretary of state, dated the 15th of December, 1810, and the secretary's answer:

See the correspondence between Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Foster, the British minister, in the months of July, September and November, 1811.

* See the letter of the marquis de Casa Yrujo, to the American secretary of state, dated the 15th of May, 1804.

† See the prince regent's declaration of the 10th of January, 1813. See the notes of the British commissioners, dated the 19th of September, 8th October, 1814.

The present review of the conduct of the United States, towards the belligerent powers of Europe, will be regarded by every candid mind, as a necessary medium to vindicate their national character from the unmerited imputations of the prince regent's declaration of the 10th January, 1813, and not as a medium voluntarily assumed, according to the insinuations of that declaration, for the revival of unworthy prejudices, or vindictive passions, in reference to transactions that are past. The treaty of Amiens, which seemed to terminate the war in Europe, seemed also to terminate the neutral sufferings of America; but the hope of repose was, in both respects, delusive and transient. The hostilities which were renewed between Great Britain and France, in the year 1803, were immediately followed by a renewal of the aggressions of the belligerent powers, upon the commercial rights, and political independence of the United States. There was scarcely, therefore, an interval separating the aggressions of the first war, from the aggressions of the second war; and although, in nature, the aggressions continued to be the same, in extent they became incalculably more destructive. It will be seen, however, that the American government, inflexibly maintained its neutral and pacific policy, in every extremity of the latter trial, with the same good faith and forbearance, that, in the former trial, had distinguished its conduct; until it was compelled to choose, from the alternative of national degradation, or national resistance. And if Great Britain alone then became the object of the American declaration of war, it will be seen, that Great Britain alone, had obstinately closed the door of amicable negotiation.

The American minister at London, anticipating the rupture between Great Britain and France, had obtained assurances from the British government, "that, in the event of war, the instructions given to their naval officers should be drawn up with plainness and precision; and, in general, that the rights of belligerents should be exercised in moderation, and with due respect to those of neutrals."* And in relation to the important subject of impressment, he had actually prepared for signature, with the assent of lord Hawkesbury and lord St. Vincent, a convention, to continue during five years, declaring that "no seaman, nor seafaring person, should, upon the high seas, and without the jurisdiction of either party, be demanded or taken out of any ship or vessel, belonging to the citizens or subjects of one of the parties, by the public or private armed ships, or men of war, belonging to, or in the service of, the other party; and that strict orders should be given for the due observance of the engagement."† This convention, which explicitly relinquished impressments from American vessels on the high seas, and to which the British ministers had, at first, agreed, lord St. Vincent was desirous afterwards to modify, "stating, that on further reflection, he was of opinion, that the narrow seas should be expressly excepted, they having been, as his lordship remarked, immemorably considered to be within the dominion of Great Britain."‡ The American minister however, "having supposed, from the tenor of his conversations with lord St. Vincent, that the doctrine of *mare clausum* would not be revived against the United States on this occasion; but

that England would be content, with the limited jurisdiction, or dominion, over the seas adjacent to her territories, which is assigned by the law of nations to other states, was disappointed, on receiving lord St. Vincent's communication; and chose rather to abandon the negotiation, than to acquiesce in the doctrine it proposed to establish."— But it was still some satisfaction to receive a formal declaration from the British government, communicated by its minister at Washington, after the recommencement of the war in Europe, which promised in effect, to reconstitute the practice of naval blockades, upon the principles of the law of nations; so that no blockade should be considered as existing, "unless in respect of particular ports which might be actually invested; and, then, that the vessels bound to such ports should not be captured, unless they had previously been warned not to enter them."§

All the precautions of the American government were, nevertheless, ineffectual, and the assurances of the British government were, in no instance, verified. The outrage of impressment was again, indiscriminately perpetrated upon the crew of every American vessel, and on every sea. The enormity of blockades, established by an order in council, without a legitimate object, and maintained by an order in council, without the application of a competent force, was, more and more developed.— The rule, denominated "the rule of the war of 1756," was revived in an affected style of moderation, but in a spirit of more rigorous execution.¶ The lives, the liberty, the fortunes and the happiness of the citizens of the United States, engaged in the pursuits of navigation and commerce, were once more subjected to the violence and cupidity of the British cruisers. And, in brief, so grievous, so intolerable, had the afflictions of the nation become, that the people with one mind, and one voice, called loudly upon their government, for redress and protection;‡ the congress of the United States, participating in the feelings and resentments of the time, urged upon the executive magistrate, the necessity of an immediate demand of reparation from Great Britain; while the same patriotic spirit, which had opposed British usurpation in 1793, and encountered French hostility in 1798, was again pledged, in every variety of form, to the maintenance of the national honor and independence, during the more arduous trial that arose in 1805.

Amidst these scenes of injustice on the one hand, and of reclamation on the other, the American government preserved its equanimity and its firmness. It beheld much in the conduct of France, and of her ally, Spain, to provoke reprisals. It beheld more in the conduct of Great Britain, that led, unavoidably (as had often been avowed) to the last resort of arms. It beheld in the temper of the nation, all that was requisite to justify an immediate selection of Great Britain, as the object of a declaration of war. And it could not but behold in the policy of France, the strongest motive to acquire the U. States, as an associate in the ex-

* See the letter of Mr. King to the secretary of state, dated July, 1803.

† See the letter of Mr. Merry to the secretary of state, dated the 12th of April, 1804, and the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. Noyens, the secretary of the admiralty, to Mr. Hammond, the British under secretary of state for foreign affairs, dated Jan. 5, 1801.

‡ See the orders in council of the 23d June, 1803, and the 17th of August, 1803.

§ See the memorials of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. presented to congress in the end of the year 1805, and the beginning of the year 1806.

¶ See the report of the senate of the United States, of the 10th and 14th of January, 1806; and the resolution of the house of representatives of the United States.

* See the letter of Mr. King, to the secretary of State, dated the 16th of May, 1805.

† See the letter of Mr. King, to the secretary of state, dated July, 1803.

isting conflict. Yet, these considerations did not then, more than at any former crisis, subdue the fortitude, or mislead the judgment, of the American government; but in perfect consistency with its neutral, as well as its pacific system, it demanded atonement, by remonstrances with France and Spain; and it sought the preservation of peace, by negotiation with Great Britain.

It has been shown, that a treaty proposed, emphatically, by the British minister, resident at Philadelphia, "as the means of drying up every source of complaint and irritation, upon the head of impressment," was "deemed utterly inadmissible," by the American government, because it did not sufficiently provide for that object.* It has, also, been shown, that another treaty, proposed by the American minister at London, was laid aside, because the British government, while it was willing to relinquish, expressly, impressments from American vessels, on the high seas, insisted upon an exception, in reference to the narrow seas, claimed as a part of the British dominion: and experience demonstrated, that, although the spoiliations committed upon the American commerce, might admit of reparation, by the payment of a pecuniary equivalent; yet, consulting the honor, and the feelings of the nation, it was impossible to receive satisfaction for the cruelties of impressment, by any other means, than by an entire discontinuance of the practice. When, therefore, the envoys extraordinary were appointed in the year 1806, to negotiate with the British government, every authority was given, for the purposes of conciliation; nay, an act of congress, prohibiting the importation of certain articles of British manufacture into the United States, was suspended, in proof of a friendly disposition;† but it was declared, that "the suppression of impressment, and the definition of blockades, were absolutely indispensable;" and that, "without a provision against impressments, no treaty should be concluded." The American envoys accordingly, took care to communicate to the British commissioners, the limitations of their powers. Influenced, at the same time, by a sincere desire to terminate the differences between the two nations; knowing the solicitude of their government, to relieve its seafaring citizens from actual suffering; listening with confidence, to assurances and explanations of the British commissioners, in a sense favorable to their wishes; and judging from a state of information, that gave no immediate cause to doubt the sufficiency of those assurances and explanations; the envoys, rather than terminate the negotiation without any arrangement, were willing to rely upon the efficacy of a substitute, for a positive article in the treaty, to be submitted to the consideration of their government, as this, according to the declaration of the British commissioners, was the only arrangement, they were permitted at that time, to propose or to allow. The substitute was presented in the form of a note from the British commissioners to the American envoys, and contained a pledge, "that instructions had been given, and should be repeated and enforced, for the observance of the greatest caution in the impressing of British seamen; that

the strictest care should be taken to preserve the citizens of the United States from any molestation or injury; and that immediate and prompt redress should be afforded, upon any representation of injury sustained by them."

Inasmuch, however, as the treaty contained no provision against impressment, and it was seen by the government, when the treaty was under consideration for ratification, that the pledge contained in the substitute was not complied with, but, on the contrary, that the impressments were continued, with undiminished violence, in the American seas, so long after the aiedged date of the instructions, which were to arrest them; that the practical inefficacy of the substitute could not be doubted by the government here, the ratification of the treaty was necessarily declined; and it has since appeared, that after a change in the British ministry had taken place, it was declared by the secretary for foreign affairs, that no engagements were entered into, on the part of his majesty, as connected with the treaty, except such as appear upon the face of it.‡

The American government, however, with unabating solicitude for peace, urged an immediate renewal of the negotiations on the basis of the abortive treaty, until this course was peremptorily declared, by the British government, to be "wholly inadmissible."§

But, independent of the silence of the proposed treaty, upon the great topic of American complaint, and of the view which has been taken of the projected substitute; the contemporaneous declaration of the British commissioners, delivered by the command of their sovereign, and to which the American envoys refused to make themselves a party, or to give the slightest degree of sanction, was regarded by the American government, as ample cause of rejection. In reference to the French decree, which had been issued at Berlin, on the 21st of November, 1806, it was declared that if France should carry the threats of that decree into execution, and, if "neutral nations, contrary to all expectation, should acquiesce in such usurpations, his majesty might, probably, be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate, in his just defence, and to adopt, in regard to the commerce of neutral nations with his enemies, the same measures, which those nations should have permitted to be enforced, against their commerce with his subjects." "that his majesty could not enter into the stipulations of the present treaty, without an explanation from the United States of their intentions, or a reservation on the part of his majesty, in the case above mentioned, if it should ever occur," and "that without a formal abandonment, or tacit relinquishment of the unjust pretensions of France; or without such conduct and assurances upon the part of the U. States, as should give security to his majesty, that they would not submit to the French innovations, in the established system of maritime law, his majesty would not consider himself bound by the present signature of his commissioners, to ratify the treaty, or precluded from adopting such measures as might seem necessary for counteracting the designs of the enemy."¶

* See Mr. Liston's letter to the secretary of state, dated the 4th of February, 1800; and the letter of Mr. Pickering, secretary of state, to the president of the United States, dated the 20th of February, 1800.

† See the act of congress, passed the 18th of April, 1806; and the act suspending it, passed the 29th of December, 1806.

* See the note of the British commissioners, dated 8th of November, 1806.

† See Mr. Canning's letter to the American envoys, dated 27th October 1807.

‡ See the same letter.

¶ See the note of the British commissioners dated the 31st December 1806. See also the answer of Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney to that note.

The reservation of a power, to invalidate a solemn treaty, at the pleasure of one of the parties and the menaces of inflicting punishment upon the United States, for the offences of another nation, proved, in the event, a prelude to the scenes of violence, which Great Britain was then about to display, and which it would have been improper for the American negotiators to anticipate. For, if a commentary were wanting to explain the real design of such conduct, it would be found in the fact, that within eight days from the date of the treaty, and before it was possible for the British government to have known the effect of the Berlin decree on the American government; nay, even before the American government had itself heard of that decree, the destruction of American commerce was commenced by the order in council of the 7th of January, 1807, which announced, "that no vessel should be permitted to trade from one port to another, both which ports should belong to, or be in possession of France, or her allies: or should be so far under their control, as that British vessels might not trade freely thereat."

During the whole period of this negotiation, which did not finally close until the British government declared, in the month of October, 1807, that negotiation was no longer admissible, the course pursued by the British squadron, stationed more immediately on the American coast, was in the extreme, vexatious, predatory, & hostile. The territorial jurisdiction of the United States, extending, upon the principles of the law of nations, at least a league over the adjacent ocean, was totally disregarded and contemned. Vessels employed in the coasting trade, or in the business of the pilot and the fisherman, were objects of incessant violence; their petty cargoes were plundered; and some of their scanty crews were often, either impressed, or wounded, or killed, by the force of British frigates.—British ships of war hovered, in warlike display, upon the coast; blockaded the ports of the United States, so that no vessel could enter, or depart, in safety; penetrated the bays and rivers, and even anchored in the harbors, of the United States, to exercise a jurisdiction of impressment; threatened the towns and villages with conflagration; and wantonly discharged musketry, as well as cannon, upon the inhabitants of an open and unprotected country. The neutrality of the American territory was violated on every occasion; and, at last, the American government was doomed to suffer the greatest indignity which could be offered to a sovereign and independent nation, in the ever memorable attack of a British 50 gun ship, under the countenance of the British squadron, anchored within the waters of the U. States, upon the frigate Chesapeake, peaceably prosecuting a distant voyage. The British government affected, from time to time, to disapprove and condemn these outrages; but the officers who perpetrated them were generally applauded; if tried, they were acquitted; if removed from the American station, it was only to be promoted in another station; and if atonement were offered, as in the flagrant instance of the frigate Chesapeake, the atonement was so ungracious in the manner, and so tardy in the result, as to betray the want of that conciliatory spirit which ought to have characterized it †

But the American government, soothing the exasperated spirit of the people, by a proclamation which interdicted the entrance of all British armed vessels, into the harbors and waters of the United States, † neither commenced hostilities against Great Britain; nor sought a defensive alliance with France; nor relaxed in its firm, but conciliatory, efforts, to enforce the claims of justice, upon the honor of both nations.

The rival ambition of G. Britain and France, now, however, approached the consummation, which, involving the destruction of all neutral rights, upon an avowed principle of action, could not fail to render an actual state of war, comparatively, more safe, and more prosperous, than the imaginary state of peace, to which neutrals were reduced. The just and impartial conduct of a neutral nation, ceased to be its shield, and its safeguard, when the conduct of the belligerent powers towards each other became the only criterion of the law of war. The wrong committed by one of the belligerent powers † was thus made the signal for the perpetration of a greater wrong by the other; and if the American government complained to both powers, their answer, although it never denied the causes of complaint, invariably retorted an idle and offensive inquiry, into the priority of their respective aggressions; or each demanded a course of resistance against its antagonist, which was calculated to prostrate the American right of self-government, and to coerce the United States, against their interest and their policy, into becoming an associate in the war. But the American government never did, and never can, admit, that a belligerent power, "in taking steps to restrain the violence of its enemy, and to retort upon them the evils of their own injustice," ‡ is entitled to disturb and to destroy, the rights of a neutral power, as recognized and established, by the law of nations. It was impossible indeed, that the real features of the miscalled retaliatory system should be long masked from the world; when Great Britain, even in her acts of professed retaliation, declared, that France was unable to execute the hostile denunciations of her decrees; † and when Great Britain herself, unblushingly entered into the same commerce with her enemy (through the medium of orgeries, perjuries, and licenses) from which she had interdicted offending neutrals. The pride of naval superiority; and the cravings of commercial monopoly; gave, after all the impulse and direction to the councils of the British cabinet; while the vast, although visionary, projects of France, furnished occasions and pretexts, for accomplishing the objects of those councils.

The British minister, resident at Washington in the year 1804, having distinctly recognized, in the name of his sovereign, the legitimate principles of blockade, the American government received with some surprise and solicitude, the successive notifications of the 9th of August 1804, the 8th of April, 1806 and more particularly, of the 16th of May 1806, announcing by the last notification, "a blockade of the coast, rivers and ports from the river

See, also, the correspondence respecting the frigate Chesapeake, with Mr. Canning, at London with Mr. Rose, at Washington; with Mr. Erskine, at Washington; and with

† See the proclamation of the 2d of July, 1807.

‡ See the orders in council of the 7th of January, 1807.

† See the orders in council of the 7th of January 1807.

* See the order in council of January 7, 1807.

† See the evidence of these facts reported to congress in November 1806.

See the documents respecting captain Love, of the *Driver*; captain Whitby, of the *Leander*; and captain

Eibe to the port of Brest, both inclusive."§ In none of the notified instances of blockade, were the principles, that had been recognized in 1804, adopted and pursued, and it will be recollected by all Europe, that neither at the time of the notification of the 16th of May, 1806; nor at the time of executing the Eibe and Ems, from the operation of that notification; nor at any time, during the continuance of the French war, was there an adequate naval force, actually applied by Great Britain, for the purpose of maintaining a blockade, from the river Eibe, to the port of Brest. It was then, in the language of the day "a mere paper blockade;" a manifest infringement of the law of nations; and an act of peculiar injustice to the United States, as the only neutral power, against which it would practically operate. But whatever may have been the sense of the American government on the occasion; and whatever might be the disposition, to avoid making this the ground of an open rupture with Great Britain, the case assumed a character of the highest interest, when independent of its own injurious consequences, France in the Berlin decree of the 21st of November, 1806 recited as a chief cause for placing the British islands in a state of blockade, "that Great Britain declares blockaded, places before which she has not a single vessel of war; and even places which her united forces would be incapable of blockading; such as entire coasts, and a whole empire; an unequalled abuse of the right of blockade, that had no other object, than to interrupt the communications of different nations; and to extend the commerce and industry of England, upon the ruin of those nations."* The American government aims not, and never has aimed at the justification, either of Great Britain, or of France, at their career of ermination and reermination: but it is of some importance to observe, that if the blockade of May 1806, was an unlawful blockade, and if the right of retaliation arose with the first unlawful attack, made by a belligerent power upon neutral rights, Great Britain has yet to answer to mankind, according to the rule of her own acknowledgment, for all the calamities of the retaliatory warfare. France, whether right, or wrong, made the British system of blockade, the foundation of the Berlin decree; and France had an equal right with Great Britain, to demand from the United States, an opposition to every encroachment upon the privileges of the neutral character. It is enough, however on the present occasion, for the American government, to observe, that it possessed no power to prevent the framing of the Berlin decree, and to disclaim any approbation of its principles, or acquiescence in its operations: for it neither belonged to Great Britain, nor to France to prescribe to the American government, the time or the mode, or the degree, of resistance, to the indignities, and the outrages, with which each of those nations in its turn, assailed the United States:

But it has been shown, that after the British government possessed a knowledge of the existence of the Berlin decree, it authorized the conclusion of the treaty with the United States which was signed,

§ See Lord Harrowby's note to Mr. Monroe, dated the 9th of August, 1804, and Mr. Fox's notes to Mr. Monroe, dated respectively the 8th of April, and 10th of May, 1806.

§ See Lord Hawick's note to Mr. Monroe dated the 15th Sept. 1805.

* See the Berlin decree of the 21st November, 1806.

at London, on the 31st of December, 1806, reserving to itself the power of annulling the treaty. If France did not revoke or if the United States, as a neutral power, did not resist, the obnoxious measure. It has, also, been shown, that before Great Britain could possibly ascertain the determination of the United States, in relation to the Berlin decree, the orders in council of the 7th of January, 1807, were issued, professing to be a retaliation against France, "at a time when the fleets of France and her allies were themselves confined within their own ports, by the superior valor and discipline of the British navy,"† but operating, in fact, against the United States, as a neutral power, to prohibit their trade "from a due port to another, both which ports should belong to, or be in the possession of, France or her allies, or should be so far under their controls, as that British vessels might not trade freely thereat."‡ It remains, however, to be stated, that it was not until the 12th of March, 1807, that the British minister, then residing at Washington, communicated to the American government, in the name of his sovereign, the orders in council of January, 1807, with an intimation, that stronger measures would be pursued, unless the United States should resist the operations of the Berlin decree.‡ At the moment, the British government was reminded, "that within the period of those great events, which continued to agitate Europe, instances had occurred, in which the commerce of neutral nations, more especially of the United States, had experienced the severest distresses from its own orders and measures, manifestly unauthorized by the law of nations;" assurances were given, "that no culpable acquiescence on the part of the United States would render them necessary to the proceedings of one belligerent nation, through their rights of neutrality, against the commerce of its adversary;" and the right of Great Britain to issue such orders, unless as orders of blockade, to be enforced according to the law of nations, was utterly denied.¶

This candid and explicit avowal of the sentiments of the American government, upon an occasion, so novel and important in the history of nations, did not, however, make its just impression upon the British cabinet; for, without assigning any new provocation on the part of France, and complaining, merely, that neutral powers had not been induced to interpose, with effect, to obtain a revocation of the Berlin decree, (which, however, Great Britain herself had affirmed to be a decree nominal and inoperative,) the orders in council of the 11th of November, 1807, were issued, declaring, "that all the ports and places of France and her allies, or of any other country at war with his majesty, and all other ports or places in Europe, from which although not at war with his majesty, the British flag was excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies belonging to his majesty's enemies, should, from thenceforth, be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded by his majesty's naval forces, in the most strict and rigorous manner;" that "all trade in articles which were the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies, should be deemed and considered to be un-

† See the order in council of the 7th of January, 1807.

‡ See Mr. Erskine's letter to the secretary of state, dated the 12th of March, 1807.

¶ See the secretary of state's letter to Mr. Erskine, dated the 20th of March, 1807.

lawful;" but that neutral vessels should still be permitted to trade with France from certain free ports, or through ports and places of the British dominions. § To accept the lawful enjoyment of a right, as the grant of a superior; to prosecute a lawful commerce, under the forms of favor and indulgence; and to pay a tribute to Great Britain, for the privilege of a lawful transit on the ocean; were concessions, which Great Britain was disposed, insidiously, to exact, by an appeal to the cupidity of individuals, but which the United States could never yield; consistently with the independence and sovereignty of the nation. The orders in council were, therefore, altered, in this respect, at a subsequent period; † but the general interdiction of neutral commerce, applying, more especially to American commerce, was obstinately maintained, against all the force of reason, of remonstrance, and of protestation, employed by the American government, when the subject was presented to its consideration, by the British minister residing at Washington. The fact assumed as the basis of the orders in council was unequivocally disowned; and it was demonstrated, that so far from its being true, "that the United States had acquiesced in the illegal operation of the Berlin decree, it was not even true that at the date of the British orders of the 11th of November, 1807, a single application of that decree to the commerce of the United States, on the high seas, could have been known to the British government;" while the British government had been officially informed by the American minister at London "that explanations, uncontradicted by any overt act had been given to the American minister at Paris, which justified a reliance that the French decree would not be put in force against the United States."*

The British orders of the 11th of November, 1807, were quickly followed by the French decree of Milan, dated the 17th of December, 1807, "which was said to be resorted to, only in just retaliation of the barbarous system adopted by England and in which the denationalizing tendency of the orders, is made the foundation of a declaration in the decree, "that every ship to whatever nation it might belong, that should have submitted to be searched by an English ship, or to a voyage to England, or should have paid any tax whatsoever to the English government, was thereby, and for that alone, declared to be denationalized, to have forfeited the protection of its sovereign, and to have become English property, subject to capture as good and lawful prize: that the British Islands were placed in a state of blockade, both by sea and land—and every ship, of whatever nation, or whatever the nature of its cargo might be, that sails from the ports of England, or those of the English colonies, and of the countries occupied by English troops, and proceeding to England, or to the English colonies, or to countries occupied by English troops, should be good and lawful prize: but the provisions of the decree should be abrogated and null, in fact, as soon as the English should abide again by the principles of the law of nations, which are, also, the principles of justice and honor." † In opposition however, to the Milan decree, as well as to the Berlin decree,

the American government strenuously and unceasingly employed every instrument except the instrument of war. It acted precisely towards France, as it acted towards G. Britain, on similar occasions; but France remained, for a time, as insensible to the claims of justice and honor, as Great Britain, each imitating the other, in extravagance of pretensions, and inobstinancy of purpose.

When the American government received intelligence, that the orders of the 11th of November, 1807, has been under the consideration of the British cabinet, and were actually prepared for promulgation, it was anticipated that France, in a zealous prosecution of the retaliatory warfare, would soon produce an act of, at least, equal injustice and hostility. The crisis existed, therefore, at which the United States were compelled to decide either to withdraw their seafaring citizens, and their commercial wealth from the ocean, or to leave the interests of the mariner and the merchant exposed to certain destruction; or to engage in open and active war, for the protection and defence of those interests. The principles and the habits of the American government, were still disposed to neutrality and peace. In weighing the nature and the amount of the aggressions, which had been perpetrated, or which were threatened, if there were any preponderance to determine the balance, against one of the belligerent powers, rather than the other, as the object of a declaration of war; it was against Great Britain, at least, upon the vital interests of impressment; and the obvious superiority of her naval means of annoyance. The French decrees were, indeed as obnoxious in their formation and design as the British orders; but the government of France claimed and exercised no right of impressment; and the maritime spoiliations of France were comparatively restricted not only by her own weakness on the ocean, but by the constant and pervading vigilance of the fleets of her enemy. The difficulty of selection; the indiscretion of encountering, at once, both of the offending powers; and, above all, the hope of an early return of justice, under the dispensations of the ancient public law, prevailed in the councils of the American government; and it was resolved to attempt the preservation of its neutrality and its peace; of its citizens, and its resources; by a voluntary suspension of the commerce and navigation of the United States. It is true, that for the minor outrages committed, under the pretext of the rule of war of 1756, the citizens of every denomination had demanded from their government, in the year 1805, protection and redress; it is true, that for the unparalleled enormities of the year 1807, the citizens of every denomination again demanded from their government protection and redress: but it is also, a truth, conclusively established by every manifestation of the sense of the American people, as well as of their government, that any honourable means of protection and redress, were preferred to the last resort of arms. The American government might honorably retire, for a time, from a scene of conflict and collision; but it could no longer, with honor, permit its flag to be insulted, its citizens to be enslaved, and its property to be plundered, on the highway of nations.

§ See the orders in council of the 11th of November, 1807.

† See Mr. Canning's letter to Mr. Pinkney, 23rd February 1808.

* See Mr. Erskine's letter to the secretary of state, dated 22d of February, 180: and the answer of the secretary of state, dated the 25th March, 1808.

† See the Milan decree of the 17th of December, 1807.

* See the act of congress passed the 22d December, 1807.

embargo law, authorised to be laid by the president of the United States, in the year 1794; but soon afterwards, in the genuine spirit of the policy, that prescribed the measure, it was declared by law, "that in the event of such peace, or suspension of hostilities, between the belligerent powers of Europe, or such changes in their measures affecting neutral commerce, as might render that of the United States safe, in the judgment of the president of the United States, he was authorised to suspend the embargo, in whole or in part."* The pressure of the embargo was thought, however, so severe upon every part of the community, that the American government, notwithstanding the neutral character of the measure, determined upon some relaxation; and, accordingly, the embargo being raised, as to all other nations, a system of non-intercourse and non-importation was substituted in March, 1809, as to Great Britain and France, which prohibited all voyages to the British or French dominions, and all trade in articles of British or French product or manufacture.* But still adhering to the neutral and pacific policy of the government, it was declared, "that the president of the United States should be authorised in case either France or Great Britain, should so revoke, or modify, her edicts, as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation; after which the trade of the United States might be renewed with the nation so doing"† These appeals to the justice and the interests of the belligerent powers proving ineffectual; and the necessities of the country increasing, it was finally resolved by the American government, to take the hazards of a war; to revoke its restrictive system; and to exclude British and French armed vessels from the harbors and waters of the United States; but, again, emphatically to announce, "that in case either Great Britain or France should, before the 3d of March 1811, so revoke, or modify, her edicts, as that they should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and if the other nation should not within three months thereafter, so revoke, or modify, her edicts, in like manner," the provisions of the non-intercourse and non-importation law should, at the expiration of three months, be revived against the nation refusing, or neglecting, to revoke or modify its edict.‡

In the course, which the American government had hitherto pursued, relative to the belligerent orders and decrees, the candid foreigner, as well as the patriotic citizen, may perceive an extreme solicitude, for the preservation of peace; but in the publicity, and impartiality, of the overture, that was thus spread before the belligerent powers, it is impossible, that any indication should be found, of foreign influence or control. The overture was urged upon both nations for acceptance, at the same time, and in the same manner; nor was an intimation withheld, from either of them, that "it might be regarded by the belligerent first accepting it, as a promise to itself, and a warning to its enemy."§ Each of the nations, from the commencement of the retaliatory system, acknowledged, that its

measures were violations of public law; and each pledged itself to retract them, whenever the other should set the example.* Although the American government, therefore, persisted in its remonstrances against the original transgressions, without regard to the question of their priority, it embraced, with eagerness, every hope of reconciling the interests of the rival powers, with a performance of the duty which they owed to the neutral character of the U. States: and when the British minister, residing at Washington, in the year 1809, affirmed, in terms as plain, and as positive, as language could supply, "that he was authorised to declare, that his Britannic majesty's orders in council of January and November, 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the 10th June, 1809," the president of the United States hastened, with approved liberality, to accept the declaration as conclusive evidence, that the promised fact would exist, at the stipulated period; and, by an immediate proclamation he announced, "that after the 10th day of June next, the trade of the United States with Great Britain, as suspended by the non-intercourse law, and by the acts of congress laying and enforcing an embargo, might be renewed."† The American government neither asked, nor received from the British minister, an exemplification of his powers; an inspection of his instructions; nor the solemnity of an order in council: but executed the compact, on the part of the United States, in all the sincerity of its own intentions; and in all the confidence, which the official act of the representative of his Britannic majesty, was calculated to inspire. The act and the authority for the act, were however, disavowed by Great Britain; and an attempt was made by the successor of Erskine, through the aid of insinuations, which were indignantly repulsed, to justify the British rejection of the treaty of 1809, by referring to the American rejection of the treaty of 1806; forgetful of the essential points of difference, that the British government, on the former occasion, had been explicitly apprized by the American negociators of their defect of power; and that the execution of the projected treaty had not, on either side, been commenced.‡

After this abortive attempt to obtain a just and honorable revocation of the British orders in council, the United States were again invited to indulge the hope of safety and tranquillity, when the minister of France announced to the American minister at Paris, that in consideration of the act of the 1st of May 1809, by which the congress of the United States "engaged to oppose itself to that one of the belligerent powers, which should refuse to acknowledge the rights of neutrals, he was authorized to declare, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, and that after the 1st of November, 1810, they would cease to have effect; it being understood, that in consequence of that declaration, the English should revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade, which they had wished to establish; or that the U. S. conforma-

* See the act of congress, passed the first day of March, 1809

† See the 11th section of the last cited act of congress.

‡ See the act of congress passed the first of May, 1810.

§ See the correspondence between the secretary of state, and the American ministers at London and Paris.

* See the documents laid before congress from time to time by the president, and printed.

† See the correspondence between Mr. Erskine, the British minister, and the secretary of state, on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of April, 1809; and the president's proclamation of the last date.

‡ See the correspondence between the secretary of state, and Mr. Jackson, the British minister.

ly to the act of congress, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.* This declaration, delivered by the official organ of the government of France, and in the presence, as it were, of the French sovereign, was of the highest authority, according to all the rules of diplomatic intercourse; and certainly, far surpassed any claim of credence which was possessed by the British minister, residing at Washington, when the arrangement of the year 1809, was accepted and executed by the American government. The president of the United States, therefore, owed to the consistency of his own character, and to the dictates of a sincere impartiality, a prompt acceptance of the French overture: and accordingly, the authoritative promise, that the fact should exist at the stipulated period, being again admitted as conclusive evidence of its existence, a proclamation was issued on the 2d of November, 1810, announcing "that the edicts of France had been so revoked, as that they ceased on the first day of the same month, to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that all the restrictions imposed by the act of congress, should then cease and be discontinued, in relation to France and her dependencies."† That France, from this epoch, refrained from all aggressions on the high seas, or even in her own ports, upon the persons and the property of the citizens of the United States, never was asserted; but on the contrary, her violence and her spoliations have been unceasing causes of complaint. These subsequent injuries, constituting a part of the existing reclamations of the United States, were, always, however, disavowed by the French government; whilst the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees has, on every occasion, been affirmed: insomuch that Great Britain herself was, at last compelled to yield to the evidence of the fact.

On the expiration of three months from the date of the president's proclamation, the non-intercourse and non-importation law was, of course, to be revived against G. Britain, unless, during that period, her orders in council should be revoked. The subject was, therefore, most anxiously and most steadily pressed upon the justice and the magnanimity of the British government; and even when the hope of success expired, by the lapse of the period prescribed in one act of congress, the United States opened the door of reconciliation by another act, which, in the year 1811, again provided, that in case, at any time, "Great Britain should revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; the president of the United States should declare the fact by proclamation; and that the restrictions previously imposed, should from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued."‡ But unhappily, every appeal to the justice and magnanimity of Great Britain was now, as heretofore, fruitless and forlorn. She had at this epoch, impressed from the crews of American merchant vessels, peaceably navigating the high seas, not less than six thousand mariners, who claimed to be citizens of the United States, and who were denied all opportunity to verify their claims. She had seized and confiscated the commercial property of American citizens, to an incalculable amount. She

had united in the enormities of France, to declare a great proportion of the terraqueous globe in a state of blockade; chasing the American merchant flag effectually from the ocean. She had contemptuously disregarded the neutrality of the American territory, and the jurisdiction of the American laws, within the waters and harbors of the United States. She was enjoying the emoluments of a surreptitious trade, stained with every species of fraud and corruption, which gave to the belligerent powers, the advantages of peace, while the neutral powers were involved in the evils of war. She had, in short, usurped and exercised on the water, a tyranny similar to that which her great antagonist had usurped exercised upon the land. And, amidst all these proofs of ambition and avarice, she demanded that the victims of her usurpations and her violence, should revert her as the sole defender of the rights and liberties of mankind.

When, therefore, Great Britain, in manifest violation of her solemn promises, refused to follow the example of France, by the repeal of her orders in council, the American government was compelled to contemplate a resort to arms, as the only remaining course to be pursued for its honor, its independence, and its safety. Whatever depended upon the United States themselves, the United States had performed for the preservation of peace, in resistance of the French decrees, as well as of the British orders. What had been required from France, in its relation to the neutral character of the United States, France had performed, by the revocation of its Berlin and Milan decrees. But what depended upon Great Britain, for the purposes of justice, in the repeal of her orders in council, was withheld; and new evasions were sought, when the old were exhausted. It was, at one time, alledged, that satisfactory proof was not afforded, that France had repealed her decrees against the commerce of the United States: as if such proof alone were wanting to ensure the performance of the British promise.* At another time, it was insisted, that the repeal of the French decrees, in their operation against the United States in order to authorise a demand for the performance of the British promise, must be total, applying equally to their internal and their external effects: as if the United States had either the right, or the power, to impose upon France the law of her domestic institutions.† And it was, finally, insisted, in a dispatch from lord Castlereagh to the British minister, residing at Washington, in the year 1812, which was officially communicated to the American government, "that the decrees of Berlin and Milan must not be repealed singly and specially, in relation to the United States; but must be repealed, also, as to all other neutral nations: and that in no less extent of a repeal of the French decrees, had the British government ever pledged itself to repeal the orders in council;‡ as if it were incumbent on the United States, not only to assert her own rights, but to become the coadjutor of the British government in a gratuitous assertion of the rights of all other nations.

The congress of the United States could pause no longer. Under a deep and afflicting sense of the national wrongs, and the national resentments—

* See the duke de Cadore's letter to Mr. Armstrong, dated the 5th of August, 1810.

† See the president's proclamation of the 2nd of November 1810.

‡ See the act of congress, passed the 2d of March, 1811.

* See the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and the British government.

† See the letters of Mr. Erskine.

‡ See the correspondence between the secretary of state and Mr. Foster, the British minister, in June, 1812.

while they "postponed definitive measures with respect to France, in the expectation that the result of unclosed discussions, between the American minister at Paris, and the French government, would speedily enable them to decide, with greater advantage, or the course due to the rights, the interests, and the honor of the country;"* they pronounced a deliberate and solemn declaration of war, between Great Britain and the United States on the 18th of June, 1812.

But, it is in the face of all the facts, which have been displayed, in the present narrative, that the prince regent, by his declaration of January, 1813, describes the United States as the aggressor in the war. If the act of declaring war, constitutes, in all cases, the act of original aggression, the U. States, must submit to the severity of the reproach: but if the act of declaring war may be more truly considered, as the result of long suffering, and necessary self defence, the American government will stand acquitted, in the sight of Heaven, and of the world. Have the United States, then enslaved the subjects, confiscated the property, prostrated the commerce, insulted the flag, or violated the territorial sovereignty of Great Britain; No; but, in all these respects the United States had suffered, for a long period of years, previously to the declaration of war, the contumely and outrage of the British government. It has been said, too, as an aggravation of the imputed aggression, that the U. States chose a period, for their declaration of war, when Great Britain was struggling for her own existence, against a power, which threatened to overthrow the independence of all Europe; but it might be more truly said, that the United States, not acting upon choice, but upon compulsion, delayed the declaration of war, until the persecutions of Great Britain had rendered further delay destructive and disgraceful. G. Britain had converted the commercial scenes of American opulence and prosperity, into scenes of comparative poverty and distress; she had brought the existence of the United States as an independent nation, into question; and, surely, it must have been indifferent to the U. States, whether they ceased to exist as an independent nation, by her conduct, while she professed friendship, or by her conduct, when she avowed enmity and revenge. Nor is it true, that the existence of Great Britain was in danger, at the epoch of the declaration of war. The American government uniformly entertained an opposite opinion; and, at all times, saw more to apprehend for the U. States, from her maritime power, than from the territorial power of her enemy. The event has justified the opinion, and the apprehension. But what the United States asked, as essential to their welfare, and even as beneficial to the allies of Great Britain, in the European war, Great Britain, it is manifest, might have granted, without impairing the resources of her own strength, or the splendor of her own sovereignty; for her orders in council have been since revoked; not, it is true, as the performance of her promise, to follow, in this respect, the example of France, since she finally rested the obligation of that promise, upon a repeal of the French decrees, as to all nations; and the repeal was only as to the United States; nor as an act of national justice towards the U. States; but, simply, as an act of domestic policy, for the special advantage of her own people.

* See the president's message of the 1st June 1812: and the report of the committee of foreign relations; to whom the message was referred.

The British government has, also, described the war, as a war of aggrandizement and conquest, on the part of the United States: but, where is the foundation for the charge? While the American government employed every means to dissuade the Indians, even those who lived within the territory, and were supplied by the bounty of the United States, from taking any part in the war. *the proofs were irresistible, that the enemy pursued a very different course;† and that every precaution would be necessary, to prevent the effects of an offensive alliance between the British troops and the savages, throughout the northern frontier of the United States.—The military occupation of Upper Canada was, therefore deemed indispensable to the safety of that frontier, in the earliest movements of the war, independent of all views of extending the territorial boundary of the United States. But when war was declared, in resentment for injuries, which had been suffered upon the Atlantic, what principle of public law, what modification of civilized warfare, imposed upon the U. States the duty of abstaining from the invasion of the Canadas? It was there alone, that the United States could place themselves upon an equal footing of military force with Great Britain; and it was there, that they might reasonably encourage the hope of being able, in the prosecution of a lawful retaliation, "to restrain the violence of the enemy, and to retort upon him, the evils of his own injustice." The proclamations issued by the American commanders, on entering Upper Canada, have, however, been adduced by the British negotiators at Ghent, as the proofs of a spirit of ambition and aggrandizement, on the part of their government. In truth, the proclamations were not only unauthorised and disapproved, but were infractions of the positive instructions, which had been given, for the conduct of the war in Canada. When the general, commanding the north western army of the United States, received, on the 24th of June, 1812, his first authority to commence offensive operations, he was especially told, "he must not consider himself authorised to pledge the government to the inhabitants of Canada, further than assurances of protection in their persons, property, and rights." And on the ensuing 1st of August, it was emphatically declared to him, "that it had become necessary, that he should not lose sight of the instructions of the 24th of June, as any pledge beyond that, was incompatible with the views of the government."‡ Such was the nature of the charge of American ambition and aggrandizement, and such the evidence to support it.

The prince regent has, however, endeavored to add to those unfounded accusations, a stigma, at which the pride of the American government revolts. Listening to the fabrications of British emissaries; gathering scandals from the abuses of a free press; and misled, perhaps, by the asperities of a party spirit, common to all free governments; he affects to trace the origin of the war to "a marked partiality, in palliating and assisting

* See the proceedings of the councils, held with the Indians, during the expedition under brig. gen. Hull; and the talk delivered by the president of the United States, to the Six Nations, at Washington, on the 8th April, 1813.

† See the documents laid before congress, on the 13th June, 1812.

‡ See the letter from the secretary of the war department, to brig. gen. Hull, dated the 24th of June, and the 1st of Aug. 1812.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1815.

[WHOLE No. 188.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit—VIRGIL.

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the aggressive tyranny of France;" and "to the prevalence of such councils, as associated the United States, in policy, with the government of that nation."* The conduct of the American government is now open to every scrutiny; and its vindication is inseparable from a knowledge of the facts. All the world must be sensible, indeed, that neither in the general policy of the late ruler of France, nor in his particular treatment of the United States, could there exist any political, or rational foundation, for the sympathies and associations, overt or clandestine, which have been rudely and unfairly suggested. It is equally obvious, that nothing short of the aggressive tyranny, exercised by Great Britain towards the United States, could have counteracted and controlled those tendencies to peace and amity, which derived their impulse from natural and social causes; combining the affections and interests of the two nations. The American government, faithful to that principle of public law, which acknowledges the authority of all governments, established *de facto*; and conforming its practice, in this respect, to the example of Europe, has never contested the validity of the governments successively established in France; nor refrained from that intercourse with either of them, which the just interests of the United States required. But the British cabinet is challenged to produce, from the recesses of its secret, or of its public archives, a single instance of unworthy concessions, or of political alliance and combination, throughout the intercourse of the United States, with the revolutionary rulers of France. Was it the influence of French councils, that induced the American government to resist the pretensions of France, in 1793, and to encounter her hostilities in 1798? that led to the ratification of the British treaty in 1795; to the British negotiation in 1805, and to the convention of the British minister in 1809? that dictated the impartial overtures, which were made to Great Britain, as well as to France, during the whole period of the restrictive system? that produced the determination to avoid making any treaty, even a treaty of commerce, with France, until the outrage of the Rambouillet decree was repaired? that sanctioned the repeated and urgent efforts of the American government, to put an end to the war, almost as soon as it was declared? or that, finally, prompted the explicit communication, which, in pursuance of instructions, was made by the American minister, at St. Petersburg, to the court of Russia, stating, "that the principal subjects of discussion, which had long been subsisting between the United States and France, remained unsettled; that there was no immediate prospect, that there would be a satisfactory settlement of them; but that, whatever the event, in that respect, might be, it was not the intention of the government of the United States to enter into any more intimate connexions with France; that the government of the United States did not anticipate any event whatever,

that could produce that effect; and that the American minister was the more happy to find himself authorized by his government to avow this intention as different representations of their views had been widely circulated, as well in Europe, as in America?" But, while every act of the American government thus falsifies the charge of a subserviency to the policy of France, it may be justly remarked, that of all the governments, maintaining a necessary relation and intercourse with that nation, from the commencement, to the recent termination of the revolutionary establishments, it has happened that the government of the United States has least exhibited marks of condescension and concession to the successive rulers. It is for Great Britain, more particularly as an accuser, to examine and explain the consistency of the reproaches, which she has uttered against the United States, with the course of her own conduct; with her repeated negotiations, during the republican, as well as during the imperial sway of France; with her solicitude to make and propose treaties; with her interchange of commercial benefits, so irreconcilable to a state of war, with the almost triumphant entry of a French ambassador into her capital, amidst the acclamations of the populace; and with the prosecution, instituted by the orders of the king of Great Britain himself, in the highest court of criminal jurisdiction in his kingdom, to punish the printer of a gazette, for publishing a libel on the conduct and character of the late ruler of France! Whatever may be the source of these symptoms, however they may indicate a subservient policy, such symptoms have never occurred in the United States, throughout the imperial government of France.

The conduct of the United States, from the moment of declaring the war, will serve, as well as their previous conduct, to rescue them from the unjust reproaches of Great Britain. When war was declared, the orders in council had been maintained, with inexorable hostility, until a thousand American vessels, with their cargoes, had been seized and confiscated, under their operation; the British minister at Washington had, with peculiar solemnity, announced that the orders would not be repealed, but upon conditions, which the American government had not the right, nor the power, to fulfil; and the European war, which had raged, with little intermission for twenty years, threatened an indefinite continuance. Under these circumstances, a repeal of the orders, and a cessation of the injuries, which they produced, were events beyond all rational anticipation. It appears, however, that the orders, under the influence of a parliamentary enquiry into their effects upon the trade and manufactures of Great Britain, were provisionally repealed on the 23d of June, 1812, a few days subsequent to the American declaration of war. If this repeal had been made known to the United States, before their resort to arms, the repeal would have arrested it; and that cause of war being removed, the other essential cause, the practice of impressment, would have been the subject of renewed negotiation, un-

*See the British declaration, of the 10th of January, 1813.

†See the instructions from the secretary of state to the American minister at Paris, dated the 29th May, 1813.

*See Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Adams, dated the 1st of July, 1812; and Mr. Adams' letter to Mr. Monroe, dated the 11th of December, 1812.

der the auspicious influence of a partial, yet important act of reconciliation. But the declaration of war, having announced the practice of impressment, as a principal cause, peace could only be the result of an express abandonment of the practice; of a suspension of the practice for the purposes of negotiation; or of a cessation of actual sufferance, in consequence of a pacification in Europe, which would deprive Great Britain of every motive for continuing the practice.

Hence, when early intimations were given, from Halifax and from Canada, of a disposition, on the part of the local authorities to enter into an armistice, the power of those authorities was so doubtful, the objects of the armistice were so limited, and the immediate advantages of the measure were so entirely on the side of the enemy, that the American government could not consistently with its duty, embrace the proposition.* But some hope of an amicable adjustment was inspired, when a communication was received from admiral Warren, in September, 1812, stating that he was commanded by his government, to propose, on the one hand "that the government of the United States should, instantly, recall their letters of marque and reprisal against British ships, together with all orders and instructions for any acts of hostility whatever against the territories of his majesty, or the persons and property of his subjects;" and to promise, on the other hand, if the American government acquiesced in the preceding proposition, that instructions should be issued to the British squadrons, to discontinue hostilities against the United States and their citizens. This overture, however, was subject to a further qualification, "that should the American government accede to the proposal for terminating hostilities, the British admiral was authorised to arrange with the American government, as to the revocation of the laws, which interdict the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain from the harbors and waters of the United States; but that in default of such revocation, within the reasonable period to be agreed upon, the orders in council would be revived."† The American government, at once, expressed a disposition to embrace the general proposition for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to negotiation; declared that no peace could be durable, unless the essential object of impressment was adjusted; and offered as the basis of the adjustment, to prohibit the employment of British subjects in the naval or commercial service of the United States; but adhering to its determination of obtaining a relief from actual sufferance, the suspension of the practice of impressment, pending the proposed armistice, was deemed a necessary consequence; for "it could not be presumed, while the parties were engaged in a negotiation to adjust amicably this important difference, that the United States would admit the right, or acquiesce in the practice, of the opposite party; or that Great Britain would be willing to restrain her cruisers from a practice, which would have the strongest effect to defeat the negotiation."‡ So just, so reasonable,

*See letters from the department of state to Mr. Russell, dated the 9th and 10th of August, 1812, and Mr. Graham's memorandum of a conversation with Mr. Baker, the British secretary of legation, enclosed in the last letter. See, also, Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Russell, dated the 21st of Aug. 1812.

†See the letter of admiral Warren to the secretary of state, dated at Halifax, the 20th of September, 1812.

‡See the letter of Mr. Monroe to admiral Warren, dated the 27th of October, 1812.

so indispensable, a preliminary, without which the citizens of the United States, navigating the high seas, would not be placed, by the armistice, on an equal footing with the subjects of Great Britain, admiral Warren was not authorised to accept; and the effort at an amicable adjustment, through that channel, was necessarily abortive.

But long before the overture of the British admiral was made (a few days, indeed, after the declaration of war) the reluctance with which the United States had resorted to arms, was manifested by the steps taken to arrest the progress of hostilities, and to hasten a restoration of peace. On the 26th of June, 1812, the American charge d'affaires, at London, was instructed to make the proposal of an armistice to the British government, which might lead to an adjustment of all differences, on the single condition, in the event of the orders in council being repealed, that instructions should be issued, suspending the practice of impressment during the armistice. This proposal was soon followed by another, admitting, instead of positive instructions, an informal understanding between the two governments on the subject.* Both of these proposals were unhappily rejected.† And when a third, which seemed to have no plea for hesitation, as it required no other preliminary, than that the American minister at London, should find in the British government, a sincere disposition to accommodate the difference, relative to impressment, on fair conditions, was evaded, it was obvious, that neither a desire of peace, nor a spirit of conciliation, influenced the councils of Great Britain.

Under these circumstances the American government had no choice, but to invigorate the war; and yet it has never lost sight of the object of all just wars, a just peace. The emperor of Russia having offered his mediation to accomplish that object, it was instantly and cordially accepted by the American government;‡ but it was peremptorily rejected by the British government. The emperor, in his benevolence, repeated his invitation: the British government again rejected it. At last, however, Great Britain, sensible of the reproach, to which such conduct would expose her throughout Europe, offered to the American government a direct negotiation for peace, and the offer was promptly embraced; with perfect confidence, that the British government would be equally prompt in giving effect to its own proposal. But such was not the design or the course of that government. The American envoys were immediately appointed, and arrived at Gottenburgh, the destined scene of negotiation, on the 11th of April, 1814, as soon as the season admitted. The British government, though regularly informed, that no time would be lost, on the part of the United States, suspended the appointment of its envoys, until the actual arrival of the American envoys should be formally communicated. This pretension, however novel and inauspicious, was not permitted to obstruct the path to peace. The British government next proposed to transfer the negotiation from Gottenburgh to Ghent. This change, also, notwithstanding the necessary delay, was allowed. The American envoys arriving at Ghent on

*See the letters from the secretary of state to Mr. Russell, dated the 26th of June, and the 27th of July, 1812.

†See the correspondence between Mr. Russell and lord Castlereagh, dated August and September, 1812—and Mr. Russell's letters to the secretary of state, dated September, 1812.

‡See the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Daschkoff, in March, 1813.

the 24th of June, remained in a mortifying state of suspense and expectation for the arrival of the British envoys, until the 6th of August. And from the period of opening the negotiations, to the date of the last despatch of the 31st of October, it has been seen that the whole of the diplomatic skill of the British government, has consisted in consuming time, without approaching any conclusion. The pacification of Paris had suddenly and unexpectedly placed at the disposal of the British government a great naval and military force; the pride and passions of the nation were artfully excited against the United States; and a war of desperate and barbarous character was planned, at the very moment that the American government, finding its maritime citizens relieved, by the course of events, from actual suffering, under the practice of impressment, had authorised its envoys to waive those stipulations upon the subject, which might otherwise have been indispensable precautions.

Hitherto the American government has shewn the justice of its cause; its respect for the rights of other nations; and its inherent love of peace. But the scenes of war will also exhibit a striking contrast, between the conduct of the United States and the conduct of Great Britain. The same insidious policy which taught the prince regent to describe the American government as the aggressor in the war, has induced the British government (clouding the daylight truth of the transaction) to call the atrocities of the British fleet and armies, a retaliation upon the example of the American troops in Canada. The United States tender a solemn appeal to the civilized world against the fabrication of such a charge; and they vouch, in support of their appeal, the known morals, habits and pursuits of their people; the character of their civil and political institutions; and the whole career of their navy and their army, as humane as it is brave. Upon what pretext did the British admiral, on the 18th of August, 1814, announce his determination, "to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the coast as might be found assailable?"* It was the pretext of a request from the governor general of the Canadas, for aid to carry into effect measures of retaliation; while, in fact, the barbarous nature of the war had been deliberately settled and prescribed by the British cabinet. What could have been the foundation of such a request? The outrages and the irregularities, which too often occur during a state of national hostilities, in violation of the laws of civilized warfare, are always to be lamented, disavowed, and repaired by a just and honorable government; but if disavowal be made, and if reparation be offered, there is no foundation for retaliatory violence. "Whatever unauthorised irregularity may have been committed by any of the troops of the United States, the American government has been ready, upon principles of sacred and eternal obligation, to disavow, and as far as it might be practicable to repair."† In every known instance (and they are few) the offenders have been subjected to the regular investigation of a military tribunal; and an officer, commanding a party of stragglers, who were guilty of unworthy excesses, was immediately dismissed, without the form of a trial, for not preventing those excesses. The destruction of the village of Newark, adjacent to Fort George, on

the 10th of December, 1813, was long subsequent to the pillage and conflagration committed on the shores of the Chesapeake, throughout the summer of the same year; and might fairly have been alleged as a retaliation for those outrages; but, in fact, it was justified by the American commander, who ordered it, on the ground, that it became necessary to the military operations at that place;‡ while the American government, as soon as it heard of the act, on the 6th of January, 1814, instructed the general commanding the northern army, "to disavow the conduct of the officer who committed it, and to transmit to governor Prevost, a copy of the order, under color of which that officer had acted."§ This disavowal was accordingly communicated; and on the 10th of February, 1814, governor Prevost answered, "that it had been with great satisfaction, he had received the assurance, that the perpetrator of the burning of the town of Newark, was both unauthorised by the American government, and abhorrent to every American feeling; that if any outrages had ensued the wanton and unjustifiable destruction of Newark, passing the bounds of just retaliation, they were to be attributed to the influence of irritated passions, on the part of the unfortunate sufferers by that event, which, in a state of active warfare, it has not been possible altogether to restrain; and that it was as little congenial to the disposition of his majesty's government, as it was to that of the government of the United States, deliberately to adopt any policy, which had for its object the devastation of private property."¶ But the disavowal of the American government was not the only expiation of the offence committed by its officer; for the British government assumed the province of redress in the indulgence of its own vengeance. A few days after the burning of Newark, the British and Indian troops crossed the Niagara for this purpose; they surprized and seized Fort Niagara, and put its garrison to the sword; they burnt the villages of Lewistown, Manchester, Tuscarora, Buffalo and Black Rock; slaughtering and abusing the unarmed inhabitants; until, in short, they had laid waste the whole of the Niagara frontier, levelling every house and every hut, and dispersing, beyond the means of shelter in the extremity of the winter, the male and the female, the old and the young. Sir George Prevost himself appears to have been sated with the ruin and the havoc which had been thus inflicted. In his proclamation of the 12th of January, 1814, he emphatically declared, that for the burning of Newark, "the opportunity of punishment had occurred, and a full measure of retaliation had taken place;" and "that it was not his intention to pursue further a system of warfare, so revolting to his own feelings, and so little congenial to the British character, unless the future measures of the enemy should compel him again to resort to it."§ Nay, with his answer to the American general, already mentioned, he transmitted "a copy of that proclamation, as expressive of the determination, as to his future line of conduct;" and added, "that he was happy to learn, that there was no pro-

* General M'Lane's letter to the secretary at war, dated December 10 and 13, 1813.

† See the letter from the secretary at war to major-general Wilkinson, dated the 26th of January, 1814.

‡ See the letter of major-general Wilkinson to sir George Prevost, dated the 23rd of January, 1814; and the answer of sir George Prevost, on the 10th of February, 1814.

§ See sir George Prevost's proclamation, dated at Quebec, the 12th of January, 1814.

* See admiral Cochrane's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated the 18th of August, 1814; and Mr. Monroe's answer of the 6th September, 1814.

† See the letter from the secretary at war to brigadier-general M'Lane, dated the 1st of October, 1813.

ability, that any measures on the part of the American government would oblige him to depart from it." Where, then, shall we search for the foundation of the call upon the British admiral, to aid the governor of Canada in measures of retaliation?—Great Britain forgot the principle of retaliation, when her orders in council were issued against the unoffending neutral, in resentment of outrages committed by her enemy; and surely, she had again forgotten the same principle, when she threatened an unceasing violation of the laws of civilized warfare, in retaliation for injuries which never existed, or which the American government had explicitly disavowed, or which had been already avenged by her own arms, in a manner and a degree, cruel and unparalleled. The American government, after all, has not hesitated to declare, that "for the reparation of injuries, of whatever nature they may be, not sanctioned by the law of nations, which the military or naval force of either power might have committed against the other, it would be always ready to enter into reciprocal arrangements; presuming that the British government would neither expect nor propose any which were not reciprocal."†

It is now, however, proper to examine the character of the warfare, which Great Britain has waged against the United States. In Europe, it has already been marked, with astonishment and indignation, as a warfare of the tomahawk, the scalping knife and the torch; as a warfare incompatible with the usages of civilized nations: as a warfare, that, disclaiming all moral influence, inflicts an outrage upon social order, and gives a shock to the elements of humanity. All belligerent nations can form alliances with the savage, the African, and the blood-hound: but what civilized nation has selected these auxiliaries, in its hostilities? It does not require the fleets and armies of Great Britain to lay waste an open country; to burn unfortified towns, or unprotected villages; nor to plunder the merchant, the farmer, and the planter, of his stores—these exploits may easily be achieved by a single cruiser, or a petty privateer; but when have such exploits been performed on the coasts of the continent of Europe, or of the British islands, by the naval and military force of any belligerent power; or when have they been tolerated by any honorable government, as the predatory enterprise of armed individuals? Nor, is the destruction of the public edifices, which adorn the metropolis of a country, and serve to commemorate the taste and science of the age, beyond the sphere of action of the vilest incendiary, as well as of the most triumphant conqueror. It cannot be forgotten, indeed, that in the course of ten years past, the capitals of the principal powers of Europe have been conquered, and occupied alternately, by the victorious armies of each other; and yet there has been no instance of a conflagration of the palaces, the temples or the halls of justice. Nor: such examples have proceeded from Great Britain alone: a nation so elevated in its pride; so awful in its power; and so affected in its tenderness for the liberties of mankind! The charge is severe; but let the facts be adduced.

1. Great Britain has violated the principles of social law, by insidious attempts, to excite the citizens of the United States into acts of contumacy,

* See the letter of sir George Prevost to general Wilkinson, dated the 10th of February, 1814; and the British general orders, of the 22d of February, 1814.

† See Mr. Monroe's letter to admiral Cochrane, dated the 6th of September, 1814.

‡ See Mr. Monroe's letter to admiral Cochrane, dated the 5th of Sept. 1814.

treason, and revolt, against their government. For instance:

No sooner had the American government imposed the restrictive system upon its citizens, to escape from the rage and the deprecation of the belligerent powers, than the British government, then professing amity towards the United States, issued an order, which was, in effect, an invitation to the American citizens to break the laws of their country, under a public promise of British protection and patronage, "to all vessels which should engage in an illicit trade, without bearing the customary ship's documents and papers."*

Again: During a period of peace, between the United States and Great Britain, in the year 1809, the governor general of the Canadas employed an agent (who had previously been engaged in a similar service, with the knowledge and approbation of the British cabinet) "on a secret and confidential mission," into the United States, declaring, "that there was no doubt, that his able execution, of such a mission, would give him a claim, not only on the governor general, but on his majesty's ministers."—The object of the mission, was to ascertain, whether there existed a disposition in any portion of the citizens, "to bring about a separation of the eastern states from the general union; and how far, in such an event, they would look up to England for assistance, or be disposed to enter into a connection with her." The agent was instructed "to insinuate, that if any of the citizens should wish to enter into a communication with the British government, through the governor general, he was authorised to receive such communication; and that he would safely transmit it to the governor general."‡ He was accredited by a formal instrument, under the seal and signature of the governor general, to be produced, "if he saw good ground for expecting, that the doing so might lead to a more confidential communication, than he could otherwise look for;" and he was furnished with a cipher, for carrying on the secret correspondence.† The virtue and patriotism of the citizens of the United States were superior to the arts and corruption, employed in this secret and confidential mission, if it ever was disclosed to any of them; and the mission itself terminated, as soon as the arrangement with Mr. Erskine was announced.§ But, in the act of recalling the secret emissary, he was informed, "that the whole of his letters were transcribing to be sent home, where they could not fail of doing him great credit, and it was hoped they might eventually contribute to his permanent advantage;"|| To endeavor to realize that hope, the emissary proceeded to London; all the circumstances of his mission were made known to the British minister; his services were approved and acknowledged; and he was sent to Canada, for a reward; with a recomendatory letter from lord Liverpool to sir George Prevost, "stating his lordship's opinion of the ability and judgment which Mr. Henry had manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial, (his secret and confidential

* See the instructions to the commanders of British ships of war and privateers, dated the 11th of April, 1808.

† See the letter from Mr. Ryland, the secretary of the governor general, to Mr. Henry, dated the 26th of Jan. 1809.

‡ See the letter of sir James Craig, to Mr. Henry, dated Feb. 6, 1809.

§ See the same letter, and Mr. Ryland's letter of the 26th of January, 1809.

|| See Mr. Ryland's letter, dated the 26th of June, 1809.

missions,) and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment, in any public situation, in which sir George Prevost might thing proper to place him.* The world will judge upon these facts, and the rejection of a parliamentary call, for the production of the papers relating to them, what credit is due to the prince regent's assertion, "that Mr. Henry's mission was undertaken, without the authority or even knowledge of his majesty's government." The first mission was certainly known to the British government, at the time it occurred; for, the secretary of the governor general expressly states, that the information and political observations, heretofore received from Mr. Henry, were transmitted by his excellency to the secretary of state, who had expressed his particular approbation of them;† the second mission was approved when it was known; and it remains for the British government to explain, upon any established principles of morality and justice, the essential difference between ordering the offensive acts to be done; and reaping the fruit of those acts, without either expressly, or tacitly, condemning them.

Again: These hostile attempts upon the peace and union of the United States, preceding the declaration of war, have been followed by similar machinations, subsequent to that event. The governor general of the Canadas has endeavored, occasionally, in his proclamations and general orders, to dissuade the militia of the United States, from the performance of the duty which they owed to their injured country; and the efforts, at Quebec and Halifax, to kindle the flame of civil war, have been as incessant, as they have been insidious and abortive. Nay, the governor of the island of Barbadoes, totally forgetful of the boasted article of the British magna charta, in favor of foreign merchants, found within the British dominions, upon the breaking out of hostilities, resolved that every American merchant, within his jurisdiction at the declaration of war, should, at once, be treated as a prisoner of war; because every citizen of the United States was enrolled in the militia; because the militia of the United States, were required to serve their country, beyond the limits of the state, to which they particularly belonged; and because the militia of "all the states, which had acceded to this measure, were, in the view of sir George Beckwith, acting as a French conscription."‡

Again: Nor was this course of conduct confined to the colonial authorities. On the 26th of October, 1812, the British government issued an order in council, authorizing the governors of the British West India Islands, to grant licenses to American vessels, for the importation and exportation of certain articles, enumerated in the order; but, in the instructions, which accompanied the order, it was expressly provided, that "whatever importations were proposed to be made, from the United States of America, should be by licenses, confined to the ports in the eastern states exclusively, unless there was reason to suppose, that the object of the order would not be fulfilled, if licenses were not granted, for importations from the other parts of the U. States."§

* See the letter from lord Liverpool to sir George Prevost, dated the 16th of Sept. 1811.

† See Mr. Ryland's letter of the 26th of Jan. 1809.

‡ See the remarkable state paper, issued by governor Beckwith, at Barbadoes, on the 13th of November, 1812.

§ See the proclamation of the governor of Bermuda, dated the 14th of January, 1814, and the instructions from the British secretary for foreign affairs, dated November 9, 1812.

The president of the United States has not hesitated to place before the nation, with expressions of a just indignation, "the policy of Great Britain thus proclaimed to the world; introducing into her modes of warfare, a system equally distinguished by the deformity of its features, and the depravity of its character; and having for its object, to dissolve the ties of allegiance, and the sentiments of loyalty, in the adversary nation; and to seduce and separate its component parts, the one from the other."*

2. Great Britain has violated the laws of humanity and honor, by seeking alliances, in the prosecution of the war, with savages, pirates, and slaves.

The British agency, in exciting the Indians, at all times, to commit hostilities upon the frontier of the United States, is too notorious, to admit of a direct and general denial. It has sometimes, however, been said, that such conduct was unauthorized by the British government; and the prince regent, seizing the single instance of an intimation, alleged to be given, on the part of Sir James Craig, governor of the Canadas, that an attack was meditated by the Indians, has affirmed, that "the charge of exciting the Indians to offensive measures against the United States, was void of foundation; that before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued; and that proof of this was tendered by Mr. Foster to the American government."† But is it not known in Europe, as well as in America, that the British Northwest Company maintain a constant intercourse of trade and council with the Indians; that their interests are often in direct collision with the interests of the inhabitants of the United States, and that by means of the inimical dispositions, and the active agencies of the company, (seen, understood, and tacitly sanctioned by the local authorities of Canada) all the evils of an Indian war may be shed upon the United States, without the authority of a formal order, emanating immediately from the British government? Hence, the American government, in answer to the evasive protestations of the British minister, residing at Washington, frankly communicated the evidence of British agency, which had been received at different periods since the year 1807; and observed, "that whatever may have been the disposition of the British government, the conduct of its subordinate agents had tended to excite the hostility of the Indian tribes towards the United States; and that in estimating the comparative evidence on the subject, it was impossible not to recollect the communication lately made, respecting the conduct of Sir James Craig, in another important transaction (the employment of Mr. Henry, as an accredited agent, to alienate and detach the citizens of a particular section of the union, from their government,) which, it appeared, was approved by lord Liverpool."‡

The proof, however, that the British agents and military officers were guilty of the charge thus exhibited, become conclusive, when, subsequent to the communication which was made to the British mi-

* See the message from the president to congress, dated the 24th of February, 1813.

† See the prince regent's declaration of the 10th of January 1813.

See, also, Mr. Foster's letters to Mr. Monroe, dated the 28th of December, 1811, and the 7th and 8th of June, 1812; and Mr. Monroe's answer, dated the 9th of January, 1812, and the 10th of June, 1812; and the documents which accompanied the correspondence.

‡ See Mr. Monroe's letter to Mr. Foster, dated the 10th of June, 1812.

nister, the defeat and flight of general Proctor's army, on the of placed in the possession of the American commander, the correspondence and papers of the British officers. Selected from the documents which were obtained upon that occasion, the contents of a few letters will serve to characterize the whole of the mass. In these letters, written by Mr. M'Kee, the British agent, to colonel England, the commander of the British troops, superscribed, "on his majesty's service," and dated during the months of July and August, 1794, the period of general Wayne's successful expedition against the Indians, it appears that the scalps taken by the Indians were sent to the British establishment at the rapids of the Miami;* that the hostile operations of the Indians were concerted with the British agents and officers;† that when certain tribes of Indians "having completed the belts they carried with scalps and prisoners, and being without provisions, resolved on going home, it was lamented that his majesty's posts would derive no security from the late great influx of Indians into that part of the country, should they persist in their resolution of returning so soon;"‡ that "the British agents were immediately to hold a council at the Glaze, in order to try if they could prevail with the Lake Indians to remain; but that without provisions and ammunition being sent to that place, it was conceived to be extremely difficult to keep them together;"§ and that "colonel England was making great exertions to supply the Indians with provisions."|| But the language of the correspondence becomes at length so plain and direct, that it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion of a governmental agency, on the part of Great Britain, in advising, aiding, and conducting the Indian war, while she professed friendship and peace towards the United States.— "Scouts are sent, (says Mr. M'Kee to colonel England) to view the situation of the American army; and we now master one thousand Indians. All the Lake Indians, from Sagana downwards, should not lose one moment in joining their brethren, as every accession of strength is an addition to their spirits."¶ And again: "I have been employed several days in endeavoring to fix the Indians, who have been driven from their villages and cornfields, between the fort and the bay. Swan Creek is generally agreed upon, and will be a very convenient place for the delivery of provisions, &c."** Whether, under the various proofs of the British agency, in exciting Indian hostilities against the United States, in a time of peace, presented in the course of the present narrative, the prince regent's declaration, that, "before the war began, a policy the most opposite had been uniformly pursued," by the British government, †† is to be ascribed to a want of information, or a want of candor, the American government is not disposed, more particularly to investigate.

But, independent of these causes of just complaint, arising in a time of peace, it will be found, that when the war was declared, the alliance of the Bri-

* See the letter from Mr. M'Kee to colonel England, dated the 2d of July, 1794.

† See the letter from the same to the same, dated the 5th of July, 1794.

‡ See the same letter.

§ See the same letter.

|| See the same letter.

¶ See the letter from Mr. M'Kee to colonel England, dated the 13th of August, 1794.

** See the letter from the same to the same, dated the 50th of August, 1794.

†† See the prince regent's declaration of the 10th of January, 1815.

tish government with the Indians, was avowed, upon principles, the most novel, producing consequences the most dreadful. The savages were brought into the war, upon the ordinary footing of allies, without regard to the inhuman character of their warfare; which neither spares age nor sex; and which is more desperate towards the captive, at the stake, than towards the combatant in the field. It seemed to be a stipulation of the compact, between the allies, that the British might imitate, but should not control the ferocity of the savages. While the British troops beheld, without compunction, the tomahawk and the scalping knife, brandished against prisoners, old men and children, and even against pregnant women, and while they exultingly accept the bloody scalps of the slaughtered Americans,* the Indian exploits in battle, are recounted and applauded by the British general orders. Rank and station are assigned to them, in the military movements of the British army; and the unhallowed league was ratified, with appropriate emblems, by intertwining an American scalp, with the decorations of the mace, which the commander of the northern army of the United States found in the legislative chamber of York, the capital of Upper Canada.

In the single scene, that succeeded the battle of Frenchtown, near the river Raisin, where the American troops were defeated by the allies, under the command of general Proctor, there will be found concentrated, upon indisputable proof, an illustration of the horrors of the warfare, which Great Britain has pursued, and still pursues, in co-operation with the savages of the south, as well as with the savages of the north. The American army capitulated on the 22d January, 1813; yet, after the faith of the British commander had been pledged, in the terms of the capitulation; and while the British officers and soldiers, silently and exultingly contemplated the scene, some of the American prisoners of war were tomahawked, some were shot and some were burnt. Many of the unarmed inhabitants of the Michigan territory were massacred; their property was plundered, and their houses were destroyed.† The dead bodies of the mangled Americans were exposed, unburied, to be devoured by dogs and swine: "because, as the British officers declared, the Indians would not permit the interment;"§ and some of the Americans, who survived the carnage, had been extricated from danger, only by being purchased at a price as a part of the booty belonging to the Indians. But, to complete this dreadful view of human depravity, and human wretchedness, it is only necessary to add, that an American physician, who was dispatched with a flag of truce, to ascertain the situation of his wounded brethren, and two persons, his companions, were intercepted by the Indians, in their humane mission; the privilege of the flag was disregarded by the British officers; the physician, after being wounded, and one of his companions, were made prisoners; and the third person of the party was killed.||

But the savage, who had never known the re-

* See the letter from the American general Harrison, to the British general Proctor.

† See the report of the committee of the house of representatives, on the 31st July, 1812; and the depositions and documents accompanying it.

§ See the official report of Mr. Baker, the agent for the prisoners, to brigadier general Winchester, dated the 26th February, 1813.

|| In addition to this description of savage warfare, under British auspices, see the facts contained in the correspondence between general Harrison and general Drummond.

straints of civilized life, and the pirate, who has broken the bonds of society, were alike the objects of British conciliation and alliance, for the purposes of an unparalleled warfare. A horde of pirates and outlaws had formed a confederacy and establishment on the island of Barrataria, near the mouth of the river Mississippi. Will Europe believe, that the commander of the British forces, addressed the leader of the confederacy, from the neutral territory of Pensacola, "calling upon him, with his brave followers, to enter into the service of Great Britain, in which he should have the rank of captain; promising that lands should be given to them all, in proportion to their respective ranks, on a peace taking place; assuring them, that their property should be guaranteed, and their persons protected; and asking, in return, that they would cease all hostilities against Spain, or the allies of Great Britain, and place their ships and vessels under the British commanding officer on that station, until the commander in chief's pleasure should be known, with a guarantee of their fair value at all events." There wanted only to exemplify the debasement of such an act, the occurrence, that the pirate should spurn the proffered alliance; and, accordingly, Laëtte's answer was indignantly given, by a delivery of the letter, containing the British proposition, to the American governor of Louisiana.

There were other sources, however, of support, which Great Britain was prompted by her vengeance to employ, in opposition to the plainest dictates of her own colonial policy. The events, which have extirpated or dispersed the white population of St. Domingo, are in the recollection of all men. Although British humanity might not shrink, from the infliction of similar calamities upon the southern states of America, the danger of that course, either as an incitement to revolt, of the slaves in the British islands, or as a cause of retaliation, on the part of the United States, ought to have admonished her against its adoption. Yet, in a formal proclamation issued by the commander in chief of his Britannic majesty's squadrons, upon the American station, the slaves of the American planters were invited to join the British standard, in a covert phraseology, that afforded but a slight veil for the real design.— Thus, admiral Cochrane, reciting, "that it had been represented to him, that many persons now resident in the United States, had expressed a desire to withdraw therefrom, with a view of entering into his majesty's service, or of being received as free settlers into some of his majesty's colonies," proclaimed, that "all those who might be disposed to emigrate from the United States, would, with their families, be received on board of his majesty's ships or vessels of war, or at the military posts that might be established upon or near the coast of the United States, when they would have their choice of either entering into his majesty's sea or land forces, or of being sent as free settlers to the British possessions in North America, or the West Indies, where they would meet all due encouragement."† But even the negroes seem, in contempt or disgust, to have resisted the solicitation; no rebellion or massacre ensued; and the allegation, often repeated, that in relation to those who were seduced, or forced, from the service of their masters, instances have occurred

of some being afterwards transported to the British West India islands, and there sold into slavery, for the benefit of the captors, remains without contradiction. So complicated an act of injustice, would demand the reprobation of mankind. And let the British government, which professes a just abhorrence of the African slave trade; which endeavors to impose, in that respect, restraints upon the policy of France, Spain and Portugal; answer, if it can, the solemn charge against their faith and their humanity.

3. Great Britain has violated the laws of civilized warfare, by plundering private property; by outraging female honor; by burning unprotected cities, towns, villages and houses; and by laying waste whole districts of an unresisting country.

The menace and the practice of the British navy, and military force, "to destroy and lay waste such towns and districts upon the American coast, as might be found assailable," have been executed upon the pretext of retaliation, for the wanton destruction committed by the American army in Upper Canada;‡ but the fallacy of the pretext has already been exposed. It will be recollected, however, that the act of burning Newark was instantaneously disavowed by the American government; that it occurred in December, 1813—and that sir George Prevost himself acknowledged, on the 16th of February, 1814, that the measure of retaliation for all the previously imputed misconduct of the American troops, was then full and complete. Between the month of February, 1814, when that acknowledgment was made, and the month of August, 1814, when the British admiral's denunciation was issued, what are the outrages upon the part of the American troops in Canada, to justify a call for retaliation? No: it was the system, not the incident, of the war—and intelligence of the system had been received at Washington, from the American agents in Europe, with reference to the operations of admiral Warren, upon the shores of the Chesapeake, long before admiral Cochrane had succeeded to the command of the British fleet on the American station.

As an appropriate introduction to the kind of war, which Great Britain intended to wage against the inhabitants of the United States, transactions occurred in England, under the avowed direction of the government itself, that could not fail to wound the moral sense of every candid and generous spectator. All the officers and mariners of American merchant ships, who, having lost their vessels in other places, had gone to England on the way to America; or who had been employed in British merchant ships, but were desirous of returning home; or who had been detained, in consequence of the condemnation of their vessels under the British orders in council; or who had arrived in England, through any of the other casualties of the seafaring life; were condemned to be treated as prisoners of war; nay, some of them were actually imprisoned, while soliciting their passports; although not one of their number had been, in any way, engaged in hostilities against Great Britain; and although the American government had afforded every facility to the departure of the same class, as well as of every other class, of British subjects, from the United States, for a reasonable period after the declaration of war. But

* See the letter addressed by Edward Nichols, lieutenant colonel, commanding his Britannic majesty's force in the Floridas, to Monsieur Laëtte, or the commandant at Barrataria, dated the 31st of August, 1814.

† See admiral Cochrane's proclamation, dated at Bermuda, the 2d of April, 1814.

* See admiral Cochrane's letter to Mr. Monroe, dated August 18, 1814.

† See sir George Prevost's letter to general Wilkinson, dated the 10th of February, 1814.

‡ See Mr. Beasley's correspondence with the British government, in October, November and Dec. 1812.

See, also, the act of congress, passed the 6th of July, 1812.

this act of injustice, for which even the pretext of retaliation has not been advanced, was accompanied by another of still greater cruelty and oppression. The American seamen, who had been enlisted or impressed, into the naval service of Great Britain, were long retained, and many of them are yet retained, on board of British ships of war, where they are compelled to combat against their country and against their friends: and even when the British government tardily and reticently recognized the citizenship of impressed Americans, to a number exceeding 1000 at a single naval station, and dismissed them from its service on the water; it was only to immure them as prisoners of war on the shore.— These unfortunate persons, who had passed into the power of the British government, by a violation of their own rights and inclinations, as well as of the rights of their country, and who could only be regarded as the spoils of unlawful violence, were, nevertheless, treated as the fruits of lawful war. Such was the indemnification, which Great Britain offered for the wrongs, that she had inflicted; and such the reward, which she bestowed, for services that she had received.*

Nor has the spirit of British warfare been confined to violations of the usages of civilized nations, in relation to the United States. The system of blockade, by orders in council, has been revived; and the American coast, from Maine to Louisiana, has been declared, by the proclamation of a British admiral, to be in a state of blockade, which every day's observation proves to be, practically, ineffectual, and which, indeed, the whole of the British navy would be unable to enforce and maintain.† Neither the orders in council, acknowledged to be generally unlawful, and declared to be merely retaliatory upon France; nor the Berlin and Milan decrees, which placed the British islands in a state of blockade, without the force of a single squadron to maintain it; were, in principle, more injurious to the rights of neutral commerce, than the existing blockade of the United States. The revival, therefore, of the system, without the retaliatory pretext, must demonstrate to the world, a determination on the part of Great Britain, to acquire a commercial monopoly, by every demonstration of her naval power. The trade of the United States with Russia, and with other northern powers, by whose governments no edicts, violating neutral rights, had been issued, was cut off by the operation of the British orders in council of the year 18 7, as effectually as their trade with France and her allies, although the retaliatory principle was totally inapplicable to the case. And the blockade of the year 1814, is an attempt to destroy the trade of those nations, and indeed, of all the other nations of Europe, with the United States; while Great Britain, herself, with the same policy and ardor, that marked her illicit trade with France, when France was her enemy, encourages a clandestine traffic between her subjects and the American citizens, wherever her possessions come in contact with the territory of the U. States.

But approaching nearer to the scenes of plunder and violence, of cruelty and conflagration, which the British warfare exhibits on the coasts of the United States, it must be again asked, what scenes of the American government, of its ships of war, or of its armies, had occurred, or were even alleged, as a pretext for the perpetration of this series of outrages?

*See the letter from Mr. Beasley, to Mr. McLeay, dated the 13th of March, 1815.

†See the successive blockades announced by the British government, and the successive naval commanders on the American station.

It will not be asserted, that they were sanctioned by the usages of modern war; because the sense of all Europe would revolt at the assertion. It will not be said, that they were the unauthorized excesses of the British troops; because scarcely an act of plunder and violence, of cruelty and conflagration, has been committed, except in the immediate presence, under the positive orders, and with the personal agency, of British officers. It must not be again insinuated, that they were provoked by the American example; because it has been demonstrated, that all such insinuations are without color, and without proof. And, after all, the dreadful and disgraceful progress of the British arms, will be traced, as the effect of that animosity, arising out of recollections connected with the American revolution, which has already been noticed; or, as the effect of that jealousy, which the commercial enterprise, and native resources, of the United States, are calculated to excite, in the councils of a nation, aiming at universal dominion upon the ocean.

In the month of April, 1813, the inhabitants of Poplar island, in the bay of Chesapeake, were pillaged; and the cattle, and other live stock of the farmers—beyond what the enemy could remove, were wantonly killed.*

In the same month of April, the wharf, the store, and the fishery, at Frenchtown landing were destroyed, and the private stores, and store houses, in the village of Frenchtown, were burnt.†

In the same month of April, the enemy landed repeatedly on Sharp's island, and made a general sweep of the stock, affecting, however, to pay for a part of it.‡

On the 3d of May, 1813, the town of Havre de Grace was pillaged and burnt, by a force under the command of admiral Cockburn. The British officers, being admonished, "that with civilized nations at war, private property had always been respected," hastily replied, "that as the Americans wanted war, they should now feel its effects; and that the town should be laid in ashes." They broke the windows of the church; they purloined the houses of the furniture; they stripped women and children of their clothes; and when an unfortunate female complained, that she could not leave her house with her little children, she was unfeelingly told, "that her house should be burnt with herself and children in it."§

On the 6th of May, 1813, Fredericktown and Georgetown, situated on Sassafras river, in the state of Maryland, were pillaged and burnt, and the adjacent country was laid waste, by a force under the command of admiral Cockburn; and the officers were the most active on the occasion.¶

On the 22d of June, 1813, the British forces made an attack on Craney Island, with a view to take possession of Norfolk, which the commanding officers had promised, in case of success, to give up to the plunder of the troops.¶ The British were repulsed; but enraged by defeat and disappointment, their course was directed to Hampton, which they entered

*See the deposition of Wm. Sears.

†See the depositions of Frisby Anderson, and Cordelia Pennington.

‡See Jacob Gibson's deposition.

§See the deposition of William T. Kilpatrick, James Wood, Rosanna Moore, and R. Mansfield.

¶See the depositions of John Stavelly, William Spencer, Joshua W. rd, James Scanlan, Richard Barnaby, F. B. Chandler, Jonathan Greenwood, John Allen, T. Robertson, M. N. Cannon, and J. T. Veasey.

*See gen. Taylor's letter to the secretary at war, dated the 2d of July, 1813.

on the 4th of June. The scene, that ensued, exceeds all power of description; and a detail of facts would be offensive to the feelings of decorum, as well as of humanity. "A defenceless and unresisting town was given up to indiscriminate pillage; though civilized war tolerates this only, as to fortified places carried by assault, and after summons. Individuals, male and female, were stripped naked; a sick man was stabbed twice in the hospital; another sick man was shot in his bed, in the arms of his wife, who was also wounded, long after the retreat of the American troops; and females, the married and the single, suffered the extremity of personal abuse from the troops of the enemy, and from the infatuated negroes, at their insurrection." The fact that these atrocities were committed, the commander of the British fleet, admiral Warren, and the commander of the British troops, sir Sidney Beckwith, admitted, without hesitation;† but they resorted, as on other occasions, to the unworthy and unavailing pretext of a justifiable retaliation. It was said, by the British general, "that the excesses at Hampton were, occasioned by an occurrence, at the recent attempt upon Coney Island, when the British troops in a barge, sunk by the American guns, clung to the wreck of the boat; but several Americans waded off from the island, fired upon and shot these men." The truth of the assertion was denied; the act, if it had been perpetrated by the American troops, was promptly disavowed by their commander; and a board of officers appointed to investigate the facts, after stating the evidence, reported "an unbiassed opinion, that the charge against the American troops was unsupported; and that the character of the American soldiery for humanity and magnanimity, had not been committed, but on the contrary confirmed."‡ The result of this enquiry was communicated to the British general; reparation was demanded; but it was soon perceived, that whatever might personally be the liberal dispositions of that officer, no adequate reparation could be made, as the conduct of his troops was directed and sanctioned by his government.§

During the period of these transactions, the village of Lewis town, near the capes of the Delaware, inhabited chiefly by fishermen and pilots, and the village of Stonington, seated upon the shores of Connecticut, were unsuccessfully bombarded. Armed parties, led by officers of rank, landed daily from the British squadron, making predatory incursions

*See the letters from general Taylor to admiral Warren, dated the 29th of June, 1813; to general sir Sidney Beckwith, dated the 4th and 5th of July, 1813; to the secretary of war, dated the 2d of July, 1813; and to captain Myers, of the last date.

†See, also, the letter from major Crutchfield, to governor Barbour, dated the 20th of June, 1813; the letters from capt. Cooper to lieutenant governor M'Clary, dated in July, 1813; the report of Messrs. Griffin and Lively, to major Crutchfield, dated the 4th of July, 1813; and col. Parker's publication in the Enquirer.

‡See admiral Warren's letter to gen. Taylor, dated the 29th of June, 1813; sir Sidney Beckwith's letter to general Taylor, dated the same day; and the report of captain Myers to general Taylor, of July 2d, 1813.

§See the report of the proceedings of the board of officers, appointed by the general order, of the 1st of July, 1813.

§See general Taylor's letter to sir Sidney Beckwith, dated the 5th of July, 1813; and the answer of the following day.

into the open country: rifling and burning the houses and cottages of peaceable and retired families, pillaging the produce of the planter and the farmer; (their tobacco, their grain, and their cattle;) committing violence on the persons of the unprotected inhabitants; seizing upon slaves, wherever they could be found, as booty of war; and breaking open the coffins of the dead, in search of plunder, or committing robbery on the altars of a church at Chaptico, St. Inigoes, and Tappahannock, with a sacrilegious raze.

But the consummation of British outrage, yet remains to be stated, from the awful and imperishable memorial of the capitol at Washington. It has been already observed, that the massacre of the American prisoners, at the river Raisin, occurred in January, 1813; that throughout the same year, the desolating warfare of Great Britain, without once alleging a retaliatory excuse, made the shores of the Chesapeake, and of its tributary rivers, a general scene of ruin and distress; and that in the month of February, 1814, sir George Prevost himself, acknowledged, that the measures of retaliation, for the unauthorised burning of Newark, in December, 1813, and for all the excesses which had been imputed to the American army, was, at that time, full and complete. The United States, indeed, regarding what was due to their own character, rather than what was due to the conduct of their enemy, had forborne to authorise a just retribution; and even disdained to place the destruction of Newark to retaliatory account, for the general pillage and conflagration which had been previously perpetrated. It was not without astonishment, therefore, that after more than a year of patient suffering, they heard it announced in August, 1814, that the towns and districts upon their coast, were to be destroyed and laid waste, in revenge for the unspecified and unknown acts of destruction, which were charged against the American troops in Upper Canada. The letter of admiral Cochrane was dated on the 18th, but it was not received until the 31st of August, 1814. In the intermediate time, the enemy debarked a body of about five or six thousand troops at Benedict, on the Patuxent, and by a sudden and steady march through Bladensburg, approached the city of Washington. This city has been selected for the seat of the American government; but the number of its houses does not exceed nine hundred, spread over an extensive site; the whole number of its inhabitants does not exceed eight thousand; and the adjacent country is thinly populated. Although the necessary precautions had been ordered, to assemble the militia, for the defence of the city, a variety of causes combined to render the defence unsuccessful; and the enemy took possession of Washington on the evening of the 24th of August, 1814. The commanders of the British force held at that time admiral Cochrane's desolating order, although it was then unknown to the government and people of the United States; but conscious of the danger of so distant a separation from the British fleet, and desirous, by every plausible artifice, to deter the citizens from flying to arms against the invaders, they disavowed all design of injuring private persons and property, and gave assurances of protection, wherever there was submission. General Ross and admiral Cockburn then proceeded in person to direct and superintend the business of conflagration; in a place, which had yielded to their arms, which was unfortified, and by which no hostility was threatened. They set fire to the capitol, within whose walls were contained the halls of the congress of the United States, the hall of their highest tribunal for

the administration of justice, the archives of the legislature, and the national library. They set fire to the edifice, which the United States had erected for the residence of their chief magistrate. And they set fire to the costly and extensive building, erected for the accommodation of the principal officers of the government, in the transaction of the public business. These magnificent monuments of the progress of the arts, which America had borrowed from her parent Europe, with all the testimonials of taste and literature which they contained, were, on the memorable night of the 14th of August, consigned to the flames, while British officers of high rank and command, united with their troops in riotous carousal, by the light of the burning pile.

But the character of the incendiary had so entirely superseded the character of the soldier on this unparalleled expedition, that a great portion of the munitions of war, which had not been consumed, when the navy-yard was ordered to be destroyed upon the approach of the British troops, were left untouched, and an extensive foundry of cannon, adjoining the city of Washington, was left uninjured; when, in the night of the 25th of August, the army suddenly decamped, and returning, with evident marks of precipitation and alarm, to their ships, left the interment of their dead, and the care of their wounded, to the enemy; whom they had thus injured and insulted, in violation of the laws of civilized war.

The counterpart of the scene exhibited by the British army, was next exhibited by the British navy. Soon after the midnight flight of general Ross from Washington, a squadron of British ships of war ascended the Potomac, and reached the town of Alexandria on the 27th of August, 1814. The magistrates, presuming that the general destruction of the town was intended, asked on what terms it might be saved. The naval commander declared, "that the only conditions in his power to offer, were such as not only required a surrender of all naval and ordnance stores, (public and private,) but of all the shipping; and of all merchandise in the city, as well as such as had been removed, since the 19th of August." The conditions, therefore, amounted to the entire plunder of Alexandria, an unfortified and unresisting town, in order to save the buildings from destruction. The capitulation was made; and the enemy bore away the fruits of his predatory enterprise, in triumph.

But even while this narrative is passing from the press, a new retaliatory pretext has been formed, to cover the disgrace of the scene, which was transacted at Washington. In the address of the governor in chief to the provincial parliament of Canada, on the 24th of January, 1815, it is asserted, in ambiguous language, "that, as a just retribution, the proud capitol at Washington, has experienced a similar fate to that inflicted by an American force on the seat of government in Upper Canada." The town of York, in Upper Canada, was taken by the American army under the command of general Dearborn, on the 27th of April, 1813;* and it was evacuated on the succeeding 1st of May; although it was again visited for a day, by an American squadron, under the command of commodore Chauncey, on the 4th of August.† At the time of the capture, the enemy on his retreat set fire to his magazine, and the injury produced by the explosion was great and extensive; but neither then or on the visit of commodore Chauncey, was any edifice, which had been erected

for civil uses, destroyed by the authority of the military or naval commander; and the destruction of such edifices, by any part of their force, would have been a direct violation of the positive orders which they had issued. On both occasions, indeed, the public stores of the enemy were authorised to be seized, and his public store-houses to be burnt; but it is known that private persons, houses, and property, were left uninjured. If, therefore, sir George Prevost deems such acts inflicted on "the seat of government in Upper Canada" similar to the acts which were perpetrated at Washington, he has yet to perform the task of tracing the features of similarity; since, at Washington the public edifices which had been erected for civil uses, were alone destroyed, while the munitions of war, and the foundries of cannon, remained untouched.

If, however, it be meant to affirm, that the public edifices, occupied by the legislature, by the chief magistrate, by the courts of justice, and by the civil functionaries of the province of Upper Canada, with the provincial library, were destroyed by the American force, it is an occurrence which has never been before presented to the view of the American government by its own officers, as a matter of information; nor by any of the military or civil authorities of Canada, as matters of complaint; it is an occurrence which no American commander had in any degree authorised or approved; and it is an occurrence which the American government would have censured and repaired with equal promptitude and liberality.

But a tale told thus out of date, for a special purpose, cannot command the confidence of the intelligent and the candid auditor; for, even if the fact of conflagration be true, suspicion must attend the cause for so long a concealment, with motives so strong for an immediate disclosure. When sir George Prevost, in February, 1814, acknowledged, that the measure of retaliation was full and complete, for all the preceding misconduct imputed to the American troops, was he not apprised of every fact, which had occurred at York, the capital of Upper Canada, in the months of April and August, 1813? Yet, neither then, nor at any antecedent period, nor until the 24th January, 1815, was the slightest intimation given of the retaliatory pretext, which is now offered. When the admirals Warren and Cochrane were employed in pillaging and burning the villages on the shores of the Chesapeake, were not all the retaliatory pretexts for the barbarous warfare known to those commanders? And yet, "the fate inflicted by an American force on the seat of government in Upper Canada," was never suggested in justification, or excuse; and, finally, when the expedient was formed, in August, 1814, for the destruction of the public edifices at Washington, was not the "similar fate which had been inflicted by an American force on the seat of government in Upper Canada," known to admiral Cochrane, as well as to sir George Prevost, who called upon the admiral (it is alleged) to carry into effect, measures of retaliation, against the inhabitants of the United States?—And yet, both the call, and the compliance, are founded (not upon the destruction of the public edifices at York, but) upon the wanton destruction committed by the American army in Upper Canada, upon the inhabitants of the province, for whom alone reparation was demanded.

An obscurity, then, dwells upon the fact alleged by sir George Prevost, which has not been dissipated by enquiry. Whether any public edifice was improperly destroyed at York, or at what period the injury was done, if done at all, and by what hand it was inflicted, are points that ought to have been stated, when the charge was made; surely it is

*See the letters from general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated the 27th and 28th of April, 1813.

†See the letter from commodore Chauncey to the secretary of the navy, dated the 4th of Aug. 1813.

enough, on the part of the American government to repeat, that the fact alleged was never before brought to its knowledge, for investigation, disavowal, or reparation. The silence of the military and civil officers of the provincial government of Canada, indicates, too, a sense of shame, or conviction of the injustice of the present reproach. It is known, that there could have been no other public edifice for civil uses destroyed in Upper Canada, than the house of the provincial legislature, a building of so little cost and ornament, as hardly to merit consideration; and certainly affording neither parallel nor apology, for the conflagration of the splendid structures, which adorned the metropolis of the United States.

If, however, that house was indeed destroyed, may it not have been an accidental consequence of the confusion, in which the explosion of the magazine involved the town? Or, perhaps it was hastily perpetrated by some of the enraged troops in the moment of anguish, for the loss of a beloved commander, and their companions, who had been killed by that explosion, kindled as it was by a defeated enemy, for the sanguinary and unavailing purpose: Or, in fine, some suffering individual, remembering the slaughter of his brethren at the river Raisin, and exasperated by the spectacle of a human scalp, suspended in the legislative chamber, over the seat of the speaker, may, in the paroxysm of his vengeance, have applied, unauthorised and unseen, the torch of vengeance and destruction.

Many other flagrant instances of British violence, pillage, and conflagration, in defiance of the laws of civilized hostilities, might be added to the catalogue, which has been exhibited; the enumeration would be superfluous, and it is time to close so painful an exposition of the causes and character of the war. The exposition had become necessary to repel and refute the charges of the prince regent, when, by his declaration of January, 1813, he unjustly states the United States to be the aggressors in the war; and insultingly ascribes the conduct of the American government, to the influence of French councils. It was, also, necessary to vindicate the course of the United States, in the prosecution of the war; and to expose to the view of the world the system of hostilities, which the British government has pursued. Having accomplished these purposes, the American government recurs, with pleasure, to a contemplation of its early and continued efforts, for the restoration of peace. Notwithstanding the pressure of the recent wrongs, and the unfriendly and illiberal disposition, which Great Britain has, at all times, manifested towards them, the United States have never indulged sentiments incompatible with the reciprocity of good will, and an intercourse of mutual benefit and advantage.—They can never repine, at seeing the British nation great, prosperous, and happy; safe in its maritime rights; and powerful in its means of maintaining them; but, at the same time, they can never cease to desire, that the councils of Great Britain should be guided by justice, and a respect for the equal rights of other nations. Her maritime power may extend to all the legitimate objects of her sovereignty, and her commerce, without endangering the independence and peace of every other government. A balance of power, in this respect, is as necessary on the ocean, as on the land; and the control that it gives to the nations of the world, over the actions of each other, is as salutary in its operation to the individual government, which feels it, as to all the governments, by which, on the just principles of mutual support and defence, it may be exercised. On fair, and equal, and honorable terms, therefore,

peace is at the choice of Great Britain; but if she still determine upon war, the United States, reposing upon the justness of their cause; upon the patriotism of their citizens; upon the distinguished valor of their land and naval forces; and, above all, upon the dispensations of a beneficent Providence; are ready to maintain the contest, for the preservation of the national independence, with the same energy and fortitude, which were displayed in acquiring it.

Washington, February 10, 1815.

Legislature of New-York.

Mr. Edwards' report on the amendments of the constitution, proposed by Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The joint committee of the senate and assembly, to whom was referred the resolutions of the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut, proposing certain amendments to the constitution of the United States, respectfully report—

That in the opinion of your committee, in order correctly to estimate the respect due to the resolutions referred to them, it is necessary to recur to the source from whence they sprang; and to the time and circumstances in which they originated. Your committee, therefore, beg leave to submit the following statement of facts.

That in the month of October last past, the following resolution passed the legislature of the state of Massachusetts, viz. "Resolved, That — persons be appointed as delegates from this legislature, to meet and confer with the delegates from the states of New-England, or any of them, upon the subject of their public grievances and concerns, and upon the best means of preserving our resources, and of defence against the enemy, and to devise and suggest for adoption by those eastern states such measures as they may deem expedient; and also to take measures, if they shall think proper, for procuring a convention of delegates, from all the United States, in order to revise the constitution thereof, and more effectually to secure the support and attachment of all the people by placing all upon the basis of fair representation."

That in the month of December following, a convention met at Hartford, in pursuance of that resolution, consisting of delegates appointed by the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and also of one person from the state of Vermont, and two from the state of New-Hampshire. That they made a report of the result of their conference, which was approved by the legislatures of Massachusetts and Connecticut. This report, your committee feel themselves constrained to declare, is fraught with charges of the most abusive character, against the administration of the general government; and breathes throughout a spirit hostile to the constitution of the United States. It contains, among other things, a recommendation to the states represented in the convention, to adopt such measures as might effectually protect their citizens from the operation of certain laws, which were then under the consideration of congress; to unite in an earnest application to the government of the United States, to make a surrender to them of a portion of the national revenue; to organize the military force of those states, and hold in readiness to act in their own defence, or that of each other, manifestly for the purpose of resisting the power of the general government; and finally, if they should be unsuccessful in their application, and peace should not be concluded, and their defence neglected, as they alleged it had been, to appoint delegates to another convention, with such powers and instructions "as"

(to use their own language) "a crisis so momentous might require;" meaning thereby, in the opinion of your committee, to make a peace with the enemy, and forcibly to separate themselves from the union. From this convention, emanated the resolutions submitted to the consideration of your committee.

The enlightened patriots who formed the constitution of the United States, aware that confederated sovereignties are ever prone to factious combinations, wisely inserted a provision, "that no state should enter into any agreement or compact with another state." Yet in utter violation of this most explicit declaration of the constitution, was this convention called, these delegates appointed, and their proceedings approved by the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

At the time this convention was called, the United States was engaged in a war with one of the most formidable nations on earth. Having terminated hostilities with every other nation, she was bending the whole of her mighty power against our devoted country. Flushed with victory, her minions vauntingly boasted, that they would drive our chief magistrate from his station, and bring America a miserable suppliant at the foot of the British throne. Already had that government demanded, before she would consent to peace with America, that we should surrender a large portion of our territory. Upon this great emergency, this honorable legislature was assembled; not for the purpose of alienating the good people of this state from their attachment to the constitution of their country; not for the purpose of forming treasonable combinations; not for the purpose of inflicting penalties upon those who might recruit men to defend their country, in pursuance of the laws of the United States; not for the purpose of pursuing a course of measures which would encourage the enemy to persevere in the war; not for the purpose of averting his wrath by abandoning the standard of our country. No, far different were the motives which actuated this honorable legislature. They met for the purpose of defending the liberties which were won by the valor of their fathers; and of preserving inviolate their native soil. No lust of power, no long and deep rooted attachment to the enemy of their country, could for a moment seduce them from their duty. In the true spirit of the heroes of '76, they unanimously resolved, "that they viewed with mingled emotions of surprise and indignation, the extravagant and disgraceful terms proposed by the British commissioners at Ghent; and that however ardently they might desire the restoration of peace to their country, they could never consent to receive it at the sacrifice of national honor and dignity." They also strongly recommended to the national legislature the adoption of the most vigorous and efficacious measures, in the prosecution of the war, as the best means of bringing it to an honorable termination, and of transmitting, unimpaired, to their posterity, their rights, liberty and independence.

With a resolution becoming men who have hearts to feel for the injuries of their country, and spirit to resent them, they offered to place twelve thousand of their fellow citizens at the disposal of the general government, and directed the raising of four thousand state troops. At this time twenty-five thousand of the militia were in the field. Yet at such a time, when but one heart should have beaten in the breast of the American people, and every arm should have been nerved in the defence of their country, was this convention called, and their proceedings approved by two of our sister states.

Far, very far must it have been from the minds of the people of this country, in the year '76, that the

state of Massachusetts, to revenge whose wrongs united America stood forth in arms and plunged herself into a seven years war, that in the year eighteen hundred and fourteen, when the storm of war assailed our coast, and howled upon our western frontier—that she would have withheld her strength, and would have shrunk from the contest.

How different, under the same circumstances, has been the conduct of the good people of this state. On them, perhaps, more than on any other state, has rested the burthen of the war. Our expences have been great, the suffering of our citizens severe; but their spirits rose with the pressure of the times, and manifested a fortitude in suffering, and a heroism in danger, which must have satisfied the enemy that their strength was alone sufficient for the protection of their liberties and soil. They did not employ their time in discouraging enlistments, destroying the national credit, and in stunning the ears of the nation with a clamor for defence, when not a single man had been killed in their state: Nor did they surrender, without a struggle, a part of their territory, for the purpose of enjoying a profitable trade with the enemy: They did not purchase protection, by doing their utmost to paralyse the arm of the national government; nor was the enemy induced, by the pusillanimity of their conduct, to make a discrimination in their favor in his blockades. No, the valor of our militia on the Niagara frontier; and at Plattsburg, had inflicted marks of American vengeance upon him which were but little calculated to conciliate his favor.

But however different may have been the conduct of some of the Eastern states, your committee cannot but indulge a hope, that there is among their citizens a redeeming spirit, which will soon induce them to withdraw their confidence from men who have betrayed them into so unpatriotic a course; that those states which in time of peace gather the richest fruits from the Union, will not hereafter, in time of war, refuse to share the burthens of their country, and take advantage of its distresses in order to overthrow its government.

In the amendments proposed to the constitution, your committee can discover nothing inconsistent with the late conduct of the states by whom they are recommended.—The effect of them, if adopted would be to create dissensions among the different members of the union, to enfeeble the national government, and to tempt all nations to encroach upon our rights. Your committee forbear to enter into a particular examination of the merits of these amendments, but they cannot but remark, that if the fifth, which requires the concurrence of two-thirds of both houses of congress to declare war, were adopted, no nation would ever fear our power. Recent experience has given us but too much reason to apprehend, that a portion of the people in the eastern section of the union are lost to a due sense of national honor. These combined with others, might put it out of the power of government to declare war, even if an insolent foe should plunder our commerce and kidnap our citizens. Your committee would further remark, that although an amendment is proposed, depriving certain states of a portion of their representation, in consideration of holding slaves, upon the ground that it is unequal in its operation; yet nothing is suggested in favor of equalizing the representation in the senate, in which the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island are each equally represented with this state, which contains four times as many as the former, and fourteen times as many as the latter.

Upon a considerate view of the whole subject, your committee are of opinion, that as it becomes this honorable legislature, in the words of the father

of his country, to "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts," that it would be proper to adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the seven several propositions of amendment to the constitution of the United States, in the words following, viz. [*Here the resolutions are inserted*] Be and the same are hereby rejected: and that his excellency the governor be requested to communicate information thereof, to the executive of the several states of the general government.

All which is respectfully submitted,

By order of the committee,

OGDEN EDWARDS, *Chairman.*

War Events:

OR, THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM MOBILE—*Extract of a letter from an officer in the Georgia troops, commanded by gen. John M. Intosh, to a gentleman in Savannah, dated, MOBILE, 27th Feb. 1815.*

"We arrived here on the 18th inst. and were momentarily expecting an attack from the enemy, until the morning of the 22nd; when a flag-boat was sent from the fleet to get some prisoners exchanged, and brought a copy of a letter from lord Bathurst to the lord mayor of London, informing him of a treaty having been sent from our joint ministers at Ghent for ratification. The major charged with the flag (Todd) brought also a verbal communication to gen. McIntosh from gen. Lambert, commanding on this station, saying that all offensive operations on their part should cease until the pleasure of their government should be known. Things, therefore, remain for the present in statu quo, only that our preparations for their reception have not been relaxed:—We are all anxiety to know the result, and, no doubt a few days will relieve us. The force off here is stated by a captain of this town, who was a prisoner and brought up in the flag, to be at least ten thousand, and he further states, that they were manning their barges for an assault on this town when the news of the treaty reached them."

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—"Our November file of London papers, (says the *Newport* (R. I.) *Mercury*) received by the prize Adona, contains a lengthy debate in the house of lords, on the 14th November, on a motion of the marquis of Buckingham, for the production of the minutes and sentence of the court martial on captain Barclay, for the loss of the fleet on Lake Erie. In the course of the debate, the most gross misstatements were made by several "noble lords," respecting the force of commodore Perry's squadron which, in fact, was less in number of guns and men, than the British. The marquis of Buckingham, however, outstripped them all. He stated, that, "the American flotilla was DOUBLE in number of ships and guns, and in number and quality of seamen!"

"The same file also contains an interesting debate in the house of lords, on the 8th of November on the address to the prince regent. Lord Darnley said, "that when he found Britain deriving from the brilliant results of the continental war, none of the advantages of peace, a large army kept up in Flanders, her affairs at congress still unsettled, and above all her efforts insulted and repelled on the other side of the Atlantic, he could not avoid expressing his dissatisfaction. To one part of our policy, the naval, he had the last year adverted.—That while our military reputation was raised to its highest pitch, our naval should have sunk, and at a time when its

whole force was disengaged, seemed extraordinary. That in the course of the war, with but few exceptions, victory should have been on the enemy's side in the actions of vessels of the same class, was also extraordinary; so much so, that he should feel himself obliged to call their lordships' attention to the facts early in the session. On the whole view of the state of the country, he found no cause for congratulation. He did not overlook the success which had partially attended our land operations; but it was a matter of doubt with him, whether those were not overmatched by the national indignation at the burning of property [at Washington] not connected with national uses."

In reply to lord Darnley, lord Melville (the first lord of the admiralty) made the following most extraordinary statement, which every one must know to be a gross exaggeration of British captures.—Lord Melville said, "that he presumed it was the noble lord's intention to state that the naval administration was deficient in the reputation which had hitherto belonged to the sea forces of England. Let it be remembered, that where the enemy sent no fleets to sea there could be no great naval victories; but with the numerous seamen of the enemy, her multitude of privateers, her natural means of annoyance to a trade which spread over the world, the question of success, or discomfiture, was to be decided by looking at the protection afforded to that trade in the presence of the host of enemies. Something might be guessed of this from the fact, that between captures at home and our colonies, we had within a few hundreds of twenty thousand American seamen prisoners!—This was not like inactivity. We had also captured from them more than two hundred ships of war and armed vessels!—He would add a few little facts of that nature. The list was thirty-eight ships of war from the greatest force downward, and one hundred and ninety nine armed vessels, captured abroad, in different parts of the world, he would not rate the entire number at less than nineteen hundred."

[Really, to offer comments on this is to insult the understanding of our readers. The famous Baron Munchausen is lately deceased, and lord Melville is emulous of his reputation and character.]

INTERCEPTED LETTERS.—*From the Baltimore Patriot*—Messrs. Editors, I hand you for publication extracts from several letters,* written by British officers on our southern coast, to their friends employed in the late expedition against New-Orleans. If any further testimonials were necessary, in addition to those which the late war exhibited, of the list of plunder which has so pre-eminently marked the British officers, these extracts affords them. It is by no means my intention to condemn the acquisition by an enemy of such property, as, in the prosecution of an honorable warfare, the usage of nations assigns to him; or that he may not receive, in his march to great deeds, an impulse from the sentiment, that these deeds are to be rewarded by the wealth they acquire; but I mean to express the strongest indignation against that predatory system, which has been pursued by our late enemy, and which inevitably involved a violation of all those feelings a magnanimous enemy will always hold sacred. Impelled by the principle which these extracts exhibit, we are in the train of all their invasions, plunderings, burnings, rapes, massacres, ransackings and other equally atrocious enormities, such as have not been witnessed since the days of Gothic barbarity. Perhaps

*These letters were found on board the St. Lawrence, at the time of her surrender to the Chesapeake privateer.

it may be said, a peace having now occurred between us, we ought to throw a veil over their enormities, and sedulously endeavor to strengthen the bands of amity, by the kindest offices of charity and good correspondence. If the British officers were of that refined and exalted character which disdains to be behind hand in the race of good deeds, none would yield more cheerfully to this sentiment than myself; but, since the magnanimous examples furnished by our officers, during the late war, have, in no degree, improved their morals, it is due to justice, to hold them up to the indignation and contempt of the world.

A READER.

From colonel Malcolm to rear admiral Malcolm, Cumberland Island, 5th February, 1815.

"I received your letter of the 5th ult.; it is written before your last attack on the place, but I most sincerely hope you will ultimately succeed. From all accounts New Orleans is very strong—the enemy will have gained a great confidence in themselves from their success. What a disappointment it will be in England should you fail—the chance of failure has not been calculated on, and from the force employed, it has been made too sure at first. I have no opinion of either the Indians or *black new raised corps*; the former in this country carry on a most furious war; murder and desolation mark their track—there is no hope but flying, or resistance to the last moment of life; this is what every one says of the Florida Indians; of course the inhabitants of all descriptions would fear to come near you. There is a report here that neither the 21st or 44th regiments behaved well, but as a report I treat it. I should be sorry to hear two British regiments slurred in an attack."

From colonel Malcolm to rear admiral Malcolm, Cumberland Island, 11th February, 1815.

"I hope we may hear from you in a short time, and of your success against the place you are now before (New-Orleans)—*It will repay the troops for all their trouble and fatigues!* I do not expect, either war or peace, that we will move from this island this winter; if the war goes on a garrison must be left here in charge of the island."

From sir Thomas Cochrane, of the Surprise frigate, to captain Pigot, off New-Orleans, dated Cumberland Island, February 12, 1815.

"I came here just two days too late to share in the good things going on. Old Somerville, was senior, and ordered the attack on St. Mary's, which Barrie executed. The prize-money will be about thirty thousand pounds, *not more*. Had our force been sufficient, the next movement would have been against Savannah, but not mustering above a thousand bayonets, we were content to keep possession of this island, which we are placing in state of defence. Our operations will, I suppose, be shortly put a stop to by our friend *Jemmy Madison*, as peace or war now depends on him—the commissioners at Ghent having signed, and the prince regent ratified, the terms of a peace, and hostilities will cease as soon as he does the same. We hope, in the mean time, better luck will attend you at New Orleans than has hitherto done, and that you will have time to give general Jackson a trimming."

From Sir Thomas Cochrane to Sir Thomas Troubridge, off New Orleans, N. End, Cumberland Island, February 12, 1815.

"I hope this will reach head quarters in time for the St. Lawrence, who sails immediately for your part of the world with the news of peace being

concluded with his country, but of which I should think you will receive earlier intelligence direct from England. We are in daily expectation of a flag of truce to inform us of Mr. Madison's having ratified the treaty, on his doing which, hostilities will immediately cease. I confess myself by no means sorry for this event. I think we have had quite enough of war for some years to come, although should have wished we had made the Yankees more sensible of our power and ability to punish them, should they again provoke us. *As it is, except the injury done to their trade, we have but little to boast of.* We are all very much grieved to learn the disasters in your quarter. Our loss seems to have been immense; and from the reports we pick up, one is led to believe there was not much prospect of success at the commencement of the attack. We are most particularly unfortunate in our general officers on all occasions. I am afraid general Power and the regiment with him, will not be with you in time to render any service. He was at Bermuda on the 24th ult. at which period the Statira had not arrived.

I came here six weeks ago, and found St. Mary's had been taken two days before my arrival, which, of course, *cuts me out of what has been captured.* Barrie command the party landed; old Somerville was senior officer, the admiral having only arrived the day before me, in consequence of being blown off the coast by strong N. W. gales on his way from the Chesapeake. It was at first supposed, as is usual on all these occasions, that a great deal of money would be made; but if they clear *thirty thousand pounds, it will be as much as they will do.*"

From admiral Cockburn, to captain Evans, dated head quarters, Cumberland island, 11th February, 1815.

"No general, however, as you now know has come here; you have had them all your way, and though I have learnt by a few hasty lines the unfortunate result of your first endeavors against New Orleans, yet excepting as far as relates to the poor generals and to the gross numbers you lost I know no particulars, not even which of my many friends amongst you are dead or alive, or which have broken bones or whole skins. I trust, however, it will prove that you are amongst the latter, and I hope you will when at leisure favor me with a detailed account of all that has passed in your neighborhood.

We have been more fortunate here in our small way. We have taken St. Mary's a tolerably rich place, and with little loss have managed to do much damage to the enemy and we are now in tolerable security upon a large fertile island in Georgia, though an ugly account of peace being signed (the particulars of which I have sent to sir admiral Cochrane) seems to promise a speedy dismissal to us from this coast."

From Mr. Swainson, to lieut. Douglass, of H. M. brig Sophie, off New-Orleans, 9th Feb. 1815.

"We had some fine fun at St. Mary's; the bombs were at the town and had plenty of plunder. How are you off for tables, and chests of drawers, &c.?"

From J. Gallon, to J. O'Reilly, esq. on board H. S. ship Tonnant, off New-Orleans, Cumberland island, 9th Feb. 1815.

"We have had fine fun since I saw you, what with the Rappahannock and various other places, we have contrived to pick up a few trifling things such as mahogany tables, chests of drawers, &c.

From John Miller to Mr. Thomas Miller, 75 Old Gravel Lane, St. George's, East London. H. M. ship Lacedemonian, off land, February 12th, 1815.

"We have lately been employed with the squadron under admiral Cockburn, and have taken Cumberland Island, and the town of St. Mary's from the

[In this letter of the colonel's there was a lamentation expressed that his share of the prize-money, at St. Mary's, did not exceed five hundred pounds.]

Yankees. Our troops and sailors, behaved very well, part of the black regiment employed on this service acted with great gallantry. Blacky had no idea of giving quarters; and it was with difficulty the officers prevented their putting the prisoners to death. The Yankee riflemen fired at our men in ambush. Blacky, on the impulse of the moment, left the ranks and pursued them into the woods, fighting like heroes. A poor Yankee, *disarmed*, begged for mercy. Blacky replied, "*she no come in bush for mercy,*" and immediately shot him dead!"

From J. R. Glover to captain Westfall, of the *Anacanda*. Head-quarters, Cumberland Island, 1st February, 1815.

"We have established our head quarters here, after ransacking St. Mary's, from which we brought property to the amount of fifty thousand pounds, and had we two thousand troops, we might yet collect a good harvest before peace takes place. My forebodings will not allow me to anticipate either honor or profit to the expedition, of which you form a part, and I much fear the contrary, yet most fervently do I hope my forebodings may prove groundless. The admiral (Cockburn) is as active as ever, and success in general attends his undertakings."

From captain Napier of the *Enryalus* frigate, to captain Gordon, of the *Sea-Horse*. Off Cape Henry, January 24th, 1815.

"Here I am in Lynhaven bay, the clippers sailing every day, and losing them for want of fast sailers. All our prizes are well disposed of. I have had a good deal to do with them, and not many thanks as you may suppose from the agents. I have petitioned the prince regent in behalf of the whole of us, for a good slice of prize money, and I hope to succeed. You, I suppose, will not be displeased at it. Excuse this hasty scrawl, I am in a d—d bad humor, having just returned from an unsuccessful chase."

THE INFAMOUS COCKBURN.—From the documents and facts inserted above, it appears that this great bandit and his gang of thieves "held out to the end" in deeds of deepest rascality. He is a cowardly knave—never has he exposed himself to danger since the war. Like a great tall bully, the hero a brothel, he has blustered and swore most lustily, and sometimes appeared willing to fight. Would that the least of the great spirits of our navy had come athwart this Vandal with an equal force!

What will high-minded Englishmen, and the enlightened of all nations, think of the preceding statements? He should be lashed naked through the world with whips of scorpions.

FROM BERMUDA.—A gentleman recently arrived from Bermuda states—There were about 800 prisoners at Bermuda. Commodore Evans had informed lieutenant Gallagher, late of the President, that the officers would be permitted to return home by making a special application—but that no cartel with the men could be sent till the admiral arrived.

The officers and crews of the *Endymion* and *Pomone* were much at variance on the subject of the capture of the President; those of the former claiming the whole merit of the capture, and the latter denying it—and several disputes among the officers, and quarrels among the men, had taken place ashore.

The same paper contains an address from the merchants of St. George's to captain Hupe, of the *Endymion*, on presenting to him a piece of plate as a reward for his gallantry in capturing the President: with his answer. The address appears to ascribe the merit of the capture to the *Endymion* alone.

About a month previous to capt. Osgood's sailing from Bermuda, lieutenant Wright, of the royal navy, first insulted, and then challenged to fight, Mr.

Price, midshipman of the President. Mr. P. did not hesitate to accept the challenge, and met him at the time and place appointed; but Mr. W. had very prudently taken the precaution to have a constable there in time to prevent the effusion of blood. Both of them were bound to keep the peace. Thus the affair ended.

The evening after commodore Decatur's official account of the capture of the President was published in the Bermuda Gazette with the editors remarks on it, this same hero, Mr. W. was on the public square at St. George's exclaiming loudly against commodore Decatur, saying he was a d—d rascal and a liar. Mr. Randolph (midshipman of the President) who was passing him at that time, asked him what he said? He repeated his assertions. Mr. R. told him he was great scoundrel, and had been proved a coward, and if he were not an invalid he would chastise him for such impertinent falsehoods. He said he was not an invalid, and immediately put himself in a menacing posture. Just at this time, Mr. Ward, editor of the Bermuda Royal Gazette and a justice of the peace, came up, and told Mr. R. not to strike that gentleman. Mr. R. asked him who he was? He replied, his name was Ward. The editor of the Gazette? said Mr. R. Yes, was the answer. "You are the man I want to see," said Mr. B. "and I shall take the liberty to cane you, for those palpable falsehoods published in your last paper;" and accordingly gave him what he deserved. He then returned home to his lodgings. Mr. W. made off, and returned soon after with a guard of soldiers. Mr. R. not being found, he ordered the guard to take to the guard house another midshipman and two Philadelphia captains who happened to be on the square, and said he was determined to take up all the Americans he could find. The friends of those who were committed immediately went to their assistance, and gave the required security for their appearance the next morning, when they were honorably acquitted by the mayor, Mr. Ward paying costs! Mr. Randolph having previously obtained a pass to come away, embarked on board the *Abou* the morning after the affair happened. *Sal. Reg.*

NAVAL.

It is stated that all the seamen belonging to our naval force on Champlain, a few excepted, are to be immediately transferred to the Independence, &c.

The British frigate *Statira*, having under charge several transports, from Bermuda for the *Mississippi*, struck on a shoal off Heneago, and went to pieces. Her crew were taken on board the transports and arrived at Jamaica about the 1st of March.

Late Jamaica papers furnish us with two reports about the *Wasp*, sloop of war. One says, that she was captured by the *Myrmidon*, of 20 guns, another by the *Castilian* of 18—each said to be desperate battles. Though we do not see any particular reason to believe either of these reports, we fear that some accident has befallen that interesting vessel—

☞ We have accounts of her to the latter end of December, when she was at Magadore, Africa.

The Constitution. A prize to the *Constitution*, a large ship from Buenos Ayres, has arrived at New York. She had made but one other capture, a brig laden with wine, &c. which she burnt. Had heard of the peace, but a letter from on board of her expresses a hope that within the time allowed she might catch a frigate.

The President. From the *Norfolk Herald* of March 29. We are informed by a gentleman recently from Bermuda, that the frigate *President* had been condemned to the captors, and sold at public auction about the first of March. The gross amount of sales of the ship, together with her equipments, ar-

mament, ammunition and stores, was only \$64,789 and 50 cents! Divide this sum *equally* among the crews of the *victorious squadron*, and each man's share will be something less than \$4 50 and when the moiety claimed by their government, with the various incidental expences, are deducted, the sum per man will dwindle down to about 2 dollars!—It has been the singular hard fortune of *John Bull*, in all his victories over *Jonathan's* ships, to gain neither honor nor profit.

United States brig Syren—In looking over our file of English papers, we find in the London Courier of November 21, the British official account of the capture of the United States brig *Syren*, by his majesty's ship *Medway*, 74 guns, commanded by Augustus Brine. She was captured on the 12th of last July, after a chase of 11 hours—was commanded by lieutenant N. J. Nicholson, her captain (Parker) having died at sea.

[*N. Y. E. Post.*
London, November 21.
Admiralty Office, November 19.

Copy of a letter from captain Brine, of his majesty's ship *Medway*, addressed to vice admiral Tyler, and transmitted by that officer to John Wilson Crozier, esq. His majesty's ship *Medway*, at sea, July 12, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you, that cruising in the execution of your orders, I this day fell in with and captured, after a chase of 11 hours, nearly on a wind, the United States brig of war *Syren*, commanded by N. J. Nicholson, who succeeded to the command by the death of her captain (Parker) at sea. The *Syren* is pierced for 18 guns, had 16 mounted, viz. two 42 and twelve 24 pound carronades, with two long 9 pounders, and had a complement of 137 men; all her guns, boats, anchors, cables and spars were thrown overboard during the pursuit. The *Syren* had received a most complete repair previous to her sailing, and is newly coppered.

I have, &c.

AUG. BRINE.

Vice-admiral Tyler, commander in chief, &c.

BRITISH IMPUDENCE—*Saxony*, March 23.—The United States vessel, No. 68, John Hulbert commander, left this port for St. Mary's on the 11th inst. A gentleman who was on board writes to his friend in this place from Cumberland, dated March 18, 1815—"On the evening of the 16th we fell in with his majesty's brig of war *Erebus*, captain Bartholomew, who ordered us to send our boat on board, or he would sink us instantly. We did not comply, and he accordingly fired into us, which damaged our sails and rigging severely. Mr. Hulbert immediately returned the fire and then struck his colors. The British commander afterwards made an apology, and permitted us to proceed. It appears he was yet smarting under the wounds he received up the St. Mary's river, in the expedition against Clark's mills. We had no one hurt on board the gun vessel, but a musket ball was evidently discharged at Mr. Hulbert, as it passed within a few inches of his breast. Although the captain of the *Erebus* was politely informed by us who and what we were, and that we had despatches for admiral Cockburn—he replied, that "he did not care a d—n for that; we must either send our boat on board, or be sunk." But mark the cowardly *John Bull*! when he found that we were

* "His majesty!"—Who?—of *Elba*?—No—They who say "his majesty" by way of pre-eminence of the wretched creature of *England*, would call *Napoleon* any thing else. They have never acknowledged him. What more could a thorough-bred *Englishman* do than to call his king, "his majesty?" Is the old crazy man also the king of some among us?

Ed. REG.

not to be bullied with impunity, he sent his own boat on board, and denied that he had given orders to fire into us; and even offered, if we thought it would create a difficulty between the two governments, to accompany us to admiral Cockburn, in order to make the necessary explanation. Mr. Hulbert very indignantly informed captain Bartholomew "that he had nothing to do with him or admiral Cockburn; but, that he would inform his government about the affair."

We have conversed with one of the gentlemen who was authorised by government to negotiate for the negroes and other property which had been taken by the enemy during their stay on Cumberland. He informs us that admiral Cockburn would not give up a single article, except what was taken from off Cumberland island; and that was supposed to be done through courtesy—negroes, &c. that were taken from the other islands, after the treaty of peace was ratified, were not even restored. The enemy evacuated Cumberland island on the 15th inst. and have carried off with them eight hundred negroes, a considerable quantity of cotton, &c. stolen since their arrival within our waters. We shall perhaps in a few days be able to lay before our readers the whole correspondence, between the commissioners and admiral Cockburn; and therefore forbear further remarks; Our informant states that Cockburn contradicted the story of the Floridas having been ceded to Great Britain—that he had received no intelligence of the kind.

We are informed that the conduct of the British officers to the commissioners was very insulting and rude. We will not describe the scenes that gentlemen have told us they witnessed on board the fleet while off Cumberland Bar. Modesty forbids us.

CHRONICLE.

We have some shreds of news from *Europe*; but hear nothing whatever of a positive character as to the settlement of the great affairs of the continent. Of what has been done in the congress of *Vienna* we are uninformed, and the imagination of many is at work to conceive what that assembly will do. We gather from what we hear, that the adjustment of the claims and pretensions of the several sovereigns is a most difficult business—France, England and Austria, on one side, and Russia and Prussia on the other, appear to be opposing parties. The minor states, have as yet, little or no influence on the congress. Russia seems determined to have *Poland*, and Prussia wants *Saxony*; France, undoubtedly, wants *Belgium*; Austria, many possessions in *Italy*, and England wants *every thing* she can get; and thus they juggle with one another; and will probably quarrel before they have done. *Castlereagh* has returned to England, (as the opposition papers say) without having accomplished any thing he went for, except to change the nature of the government of Hanover, making it a kingly instead of an elective state. He is succeeded by lord Wellington.

Messrs. Clay, Bayard and Russel, with the secretaries of legation, Messrs. Todd and Milligan, have been presented to Louis the 18th.

New-Hampshire election—The election in this state has terminated without any material alteration from the result of things last year. Governor Gilman is re-elected.

The President and his lady, and also Mr. Monroe, have left Washington, for Virginia. The gentlemen, indeed, require a little relaxation.

The remains of Louis XVI and his queen have been taken up at Paris and re-interred in the church of St. Dennis, with great pomp.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 7 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 189.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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War with Algiers.

The war against *Algiers* is among the most popular that one people ever declared against another. If we may judge the general feeling by what appears in the newspapers, it is almost universally approved. We have seen it reprehended only in one; and that is edited by the late secretary of the Hartford convention, *deceased*.* *Algiers* is a notorious nest of pirates and manstealers—and, as there are none in the United States who grow fat by dealing in her merchandize—as we have no *Algerine* merchants settled in her cities, and controlling our monied institutions—dealing out votes at our polls, or giving a tone to the public sentiment at our coffee-houses—we see their outrages in the real deformity that belongs to them, and are we united to punish, to end them. It is for principle sake that we do this: we say, that an *American* cannot be deprived of his liberty, but in due process of the law, for crimes committed: for if we were to sit down and “count of the cost of the war”—to make the honor of the nation, and the safety of our people, things to be calculated by *dollars* and *cents* (as they were on another occasion) it is possible, that the whole value of the goods passing to and fro, to be jeopardized by the pirates, would not equal one-half its expenditure. The word is—“MILLIONS IN DEFENCE, BUT NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE”—further, at least, than that degrading stipend which the vile politics of king-governed *Europe* has given them a sort of a right to demand and receive, from *sovereign* nations.

When we look at the long-continued depredations of this people, and consider the naval and military strength of the neighboring nations, who are their *tributaries*, we are lost in astonishment at the mean jealousies and infamous calculations of interest that

* From the Connecticut Mirror, of March 13.—“Our daring bloody-minded cabinet have already made up another war for the benefit of the country, with the dey of *Algiers*. Our finances are in such flourishing order, our debt so moderate, and all our affairs in such a thrifty state, that another war will hardly be noticed. However, our administration have become such fighters—they have grown to be such heroes, that they are about to keep up the game of war as a matter of past time. They are now going to fight for fun, as our countrymen say. So be it. A brilliant war in the Mediterranean, may help forward the next election—and that will be worth all it may cost, either in lives or money, be it more or less. The last election cost us 150 millions of dollars national debt, and 30 or 40,000 human lives.—We do not believe this will go higher than that.

It has lately been stated in the papers, that his grim majesty the dey, was about to make war with his brother, the emperor of *Elba*. We hope it is not in consequence of this renewed danger to our old friend and ally, that we are to engage in this war. We did hope the old treaty betwixt us and *Isbonaparte* was repealed, and the war with *Great Britain* would be the last we should ever be obliged to make on his account, and for his benefit.”

For a comment on this, see the yeas and nays on the bill for declaring war, page 25—the yeas were 92, nays 32.

have permitted so great a degradation on the *Christian* world! The *British* nation, modestly accepting the title of being the “bulwark of religion and liberty,” instead of destroying has countenanced these pirates, and seems, in some measure, really allied with them: for, though the *Algerines* have not always respected the flags of nations on good terms with *Great Britain*, because, (as a “noble-lord” said of the *United States*, some years ago) they may have “spread too much canvas;” yet it has rarely happened that they did not make a common cause with the “bulwark” in her wars, a part of that against *France* excepted; wherein the fame and power of *Napoleon* restrained them.

Perhaps, it is reserved for the *United States*, a new people, yet in the “gristle of manhood,” to relieve *Christendom* of its shackles, and afford an example of punishment that shall command the barbarians to respect the rights of mankind. It was at *Tripoli*, that theatre of gallant deeds and school for glory, that we extorted the admiration and praise of *Europe*, while we procured the safety we sought. If like success should attend our increased strength against the more formidable power of *Algiers*—if the canon-law from our *Independence* and *Washington*—our *Warrior*,* and *Congress*, *Erie* and *Ontario*, &c. names of renown, shall prevail over the despotism of the dey, what will the princes of the earth think of it? Will they not have cause to admire the force and energy of the republic which, on the instant of terminating a contest with the greatest of maritime nations—a nation that had annihilated the navy of all her other enemies, or hermetically sealed up their ports—could instantly send a gallant fleet across the Atlantic to redeem its citizens from slavery and make its flag respected? The name of an *American* is now the proudest in the world; and we are greatly mistaken if this war with *Algiers* does not give it additional influence in the councils of *Europe*, and tend to a good understanding with all nations, on the broad principle of reciprocal justice. What mortals can do, our seamen will attempt; and, be the event what it may, we have no apprehension of being disgraced.

The dey says, he “wants men and must have them.” He, perhaps, has palaces to build or gardens to make, and he appears determined to increase his laborers therefor by the seizure of our seamen, until he effects his purpose of exacting a large tribute from us for liberty to pass into the *Mediterranean*, all which he has declared in a state of “blockade” as to *American* ships, &c. What!—is this despot thus to trifle with a free, sovereign, independent nation?—to make us purchase his “license,” and pay a composition in a direct tribute to the “duties” he might otherwise be pleased to exact on our commodities, passing from port to port?—No—says every high-minded *American*—“MILLIONS FOR DEFENCE, BUT NOT ONE CENT FOR TRIBUTE,” is my motto! It is a glorious sentiment—worthy of that spirit which declared the independence of the *United States*—worthy of that renown which accompanied the “star-spangled banner,” over the world of waters, and rec nity struck terror into the hearts of manly Englishmen—worthy of that glory we acquired in a series of well-fought battles

* *Guerriere*.

on the *Niagara* frontier with the selected veterans of Europe—worthy of that lofty spirit, patience and perseverance that rescued *Orleans* from the “soldiers of Wellington,” and punished the invaders of our soil. Let us cherish it, and hand it down as a rich legacy to our children, that they also shall say, the person of a freeman is sacred—he shall not be molested in his lawful pursuits; an injury done to the least of the commonwealth strikes at the safety of the whole, and must and shall be redressed.

But, softly—what are we about to do? Let us consider. A powerful fleet, consisting of two 74's, five or six frigates, and ten or twelve smaller vessels, sloops of war, bombs and “flyers,” is to be sent across the Atlantic, 3000 miles, to redress a solitary wrong suffered by the dey of Algiers, in the capture of one of our vessels, and the detention of nine or ten persons, “claiming to be American citizens!”—This seems *spunky* enough. Who knows but that his deyship may have “mistaken” this vessel for a *Kamschatkadale*! Besides, he has declared war against the emperor of *Elba*, and might he not “suspect there might a suspicion” that the said vessel, even if an American, was in some way concerned with him, seeing that we are so notoriously under his “influence”? Possibly, “his highness” merely wants a few slaves to execute some particular work, and that, when it is finished, he will release them? I recollect, several years ago, that a certain officer in the East Indies divested an American ship of the whole of her officers and crew, the captain excepted, *only* to fight the Dutch at *Samarang*, promising that he would release them as soon as the expedition was ended. To be sure he did not—but the dey of *Algiers* may be more just. And, certainly, he has done us no “essential injury”—he has captured but one vessel—it seems it was all that he could catch; but who knows that his great “magnanimity” and respect for “religion,” may not induce him to let her go? He is the “bulwark” of mahometanism in *Africa*, and president and patron of all the *Alcoran societies* in *Barbary*. Possibly, he is engaged in a war for the “liberties of the world” with the Moors of the desert—and that, when peace takes place, he will release his American slaves, to get home as well as they can. If they do not “turn *Turk*” and “enter,” it cannot be expected that he will compensate them for their dangers and toils. And if they should, he will not give them up; for, by being “two years in his voluntary service,” they become “as his natural born subjects, to all intents and purposes.” No—no—the first are “incorrigible yankee dogs,” and, if released on any terms, will have good reason to praise the moderation and justice of his highness, the regent and dey of *Algiers*.

Such, alas!—was the reasoning of *Americans* for one thousand vessels captured and ten thousand citizens impressed into the service of *Great Britain*—and such will one day again be the reasoning of many who now call out “millions for defence but not a cent for tribute” if England shall again pursue her old practices; and they will consent to pay a tribute to her much more degrading and oppressive than that the dey of *Algiers* would exact of us. I hope that some arrangement will be made in respect to impressment that shall secure the protection of the

*An American vessel might as easily be “mistaken” for a *Kamschatkadale* as a *Spaniard*, *Portuguese* or *Swede* for an *Englishman*. See Mr. *Pickering's* letters, &c. on impressment.

†This fact literally occurred many years ago.

‡As *Frederick Guelf* is of the Bible societies of *Great Britain*. How strange that such a thing should be at the head of such an institution!

flag to all who sail under it. Our government is willing to meet any proposition that England can make on reciprocal principles—nay, so far does my spirit to accommodate this matter go—that, while I would leave my own fellow citizens to do as they pleased, I would agree to revive against all Englishman the old law of sainted *Connecticut* respecting priests;* and not permit them, on any account, or in any character, to do business amongst us. This would “secure to his majesty the service, of his legitimate subjects;” and, if they suffered themselves to be thus treated, the fault would be in themselves.—Our concern is to secure the safety of our people—this must be done; and impressments, wliether by *Algiers* or *England*, will be resisted.

American Prizes.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 293, VOL. VII.

[Reported since the first of January last.]

“The winds and seas are Britain's wide domains,
“And not a sail, but by permission, spreads.”

British Naval Register.

“It is owing to the forbearance and clemency of the British government, that we are permitted to have a ship on the ocean.”
Governor Gore, to the legislature of Massachusetts.

1409. Schooner *St. John*, laden with coffee, captured by the letter of marque *Jonquil*, of New York, and sent into *Jaquemel*, where she was ransomed.

1410. Schooner ———, captured by the same, divested and made a cartel of.

1411. Brig Gen. *Maitland*, from *Martinique* for *Bermuda*, laden with rum and sugar, captured by the *Dash*, of *Portland*, divested of part of her cargo, and ordered into port—arrived at *Portsmouth*.

1412. Sloop *Mary*, for *Bermuda*, with a variety of British goods, captured by the same, divested and made a cartel of.

1413. The *Dash* has safely reached *Portland*, laden with 115 puncheons, 55 bbls. sugar; 6 trunks copper, in sheets; some porter, wine, white lead and dry goods—worth from 40 to \$50,000.

1414. Schooner ———, 67 tons, with 140 cases of dry goods, 20 bbls. sugar, with some glass and hardware, from *Halifax* for *Castine*, captured by the *Fame*, of *Thomastown*, and sent into that port. Whether these things be not trading with the enemy, in some cases, we are not without our suspicion.

1415. Schooner *Peggy*, with some dry goods, captured by the *Caroline* of *Baltimore*, divested and made a cartel of.

1416. Sloop *Eliza*, captured by the same, and sunk.

1417. Schooner *Mariner*, with dry goods, captured by the same, divested and made a cartel of.

1418. Brig *Stephen*, 14 guns, 30 men, from *St. Thomas* for *Curracoa*, with a rich cargo of dry goods, captured by the same after a short action—divested of her cargo, which filled the *Caroline's* choice full, and given up to the prisoners.

The *Caroline* has arrived at *Wilmington, N. C.* with her choice spoils—worth much money, being as full as she could hold of valuable goods.

1419. Sloop *Trinidad*, with a cargo of coffee, hides and logwood, captured by the letter of marque *Jonquil*, of New York, divested and burnt.

*The old “blue law” of *Connecticut* is, I believe in substance as follows:

No priest shall enter this dominion—if he does, he shall be led out the first time and driven out the second—but if caught therein afterwards, he shall be hanged.

The *Jouquil* has arrived at Beaufort, with a valuable cargo, in 9 days from Port-au-Prince.

1420. Brig *Equity*, from Greenock for Quebec, laden with 141 pagages of dry-goods, 37 pipes brandy, 20 do. gin, 45 do. wine, 30 boxes glass, 6 hhd's loaf sugar, 2 do. hams, 41 boxes barley, 6 boxes pipes, captured by the *Orlando*, of Gloucester, and sent into Boston.

1421. Brig *Lord Wellington*, from Halifax to Havana, captured by the letter of marque *Diamond*, of Baltimore, (on her voyage from Havana to New York, where she had arrived with 240,000 lbs. coffee and 10,000 lbs. pig copper) and supplied with provisions, and given to up the crew and some Spanish passengers.

1422. Brig *Margaret* from Lisbon for England, with a full cargo of Lisbon wine, captured off the British coast, by the *Young Wasp*, of Philadelphia, and sent into that port.

1423. Ship *Hero*, of 610 tons, 14 guns and 27 men, from Halifax for Jamaica, laden with fish and lumber, captured by the *Ino*, of and sent into Boston.

The *Ino* had been out only four days, and the above was the first vessel she had seen.

The *Hero* is nine years old, a clump, Swedish built vessel. She mounts six 9 pound carronades, four 12 pound do. two long 9 pounders, and two long 6's. The *Ino* has only five guns.

The *Hero* struck without firing a gun. She has in a cargo of about 520 casks of shad, mackarel, salmon and herrings; 202 do. dry fish; 35,000 feet of lumber; 98,000 staves; and some shingles. She took in some of her cargo at Quebec, which she left early in November. She carried a cargo to Quebec in October, from England, invoiced at 500,000 sterling.

1424. Brig *Coliers*, from Cork for Quebec, 220 tons, with 1500 barrels of flour, and a great quantity beef and pork, captured by the *Amelia* of Baltimore, and burnt.

1425. Schooner *Nancy*, from Poole for Newfoundland, 250 tons, with an assorted cargo of bale goods, provisions, &c. captured by the same, partially divested of her richest goods and ordered into port.

1426. Brig *Harmony*, from Alicante for Newfoundland, 200 tons, with salt and wine, captured by the same, divested of the latter and given up to the prisoners.

1427. Brig *Elizabeth*, from Cork for Newfoundland, 250 tons, with a cargo of bread and flour, government stores, captured by the same and burnt.

1428. Schooner *Neptune*, 8 guns, 18 men, 450 tons, with a cargo of bale goods, wine, gin, &c. captured by the same after a little fighting, divested of part of her goods, manned and ordered into port.

1429. Ketch *Caroline*, under Danish colors, from London to Lisbon, overhauled by the same, and divested of seven packages of dry goods, as British property.

1430. Brig *Susannah*, from St. Andrews for Barbadoes, with lumber, captured by the same and made a cartel of.

1431. Schooner *Mary*, formerly the *Climax* of Baltimore, 16 guns, 12 men, captured by the same after a long chase, and sent into Philadelphia.

1432. Brig *Pallas*, formerly the French privateer *Sans Souci*, 8 guns, 21 men, with a cargo of fish, captured by the same after an action of 20 minutes, and sent into Philadelphia—The *Pallas* is of 250 tons—her fish appears to have been returned to the waters to make room for a part of the cargoes of the *Harmony*, *Neptune*, *Caroline*, &c. She is reported to be full of choice goods.

The *Amelia* has arrived at Philadelphia with a full cargo of rich spoils. During the cruise she put into L'Orient and was treated with great hospitality—and touched at St. Bartholomews, for a supply of water; but the governor would not let her have any and ordered her off. She had only 6 guns and 75 men when she sat out on her cruise. The aggregate amount of her captures are—10 vessels, 2270 tons, 112 men and 52 guns. She was often chased—once for 53 hours.

1433. East India ship *General Wellesley*, 8 guns; 86 men, 500 tons, coppered and found in the best manner, with a cargo of 18,000 bars of iron, some dry goods, porter, cheese, &c. outward bound, separated from her convoy, and captured by the *Yankee*, after a running fight—manned and ordered in:—This valuable ship was unfortunately lost on Charleston bar, (being chased by an enemy's vessel) on the 12th inst. The original crew consisted of 36 Englishmen and 50 Lascars—seven of the of former and all of the latter were retained on board, and all lost but seven! Two of the prize crew were also drowned. The *Yankee* was left in pursuit of a fleet of twenty sail. How "impudent!"

Loss of the General Wellesley.—From a *Charleston* paper of January 16.—Several boats went down to the wreck of the *General Wellesley* on Saturday: She is almost entirely under water, lying on her side; only one of her cat heads and a few feet of her main chains being visible. She is supposed by the pilots to have been an old vessel, from the apparent ease with which her upper works went to pieces, and from the fragments of knees, &c. which bore evident marks of age. As she was then situated, there was little probability of saving any of her cargo.—Should a heavy blow and high sea carry her entirely to pieces, the buoyant part of it might be saved. We learn that about fifty-six of her people, chiefly Lascars or Seapoys, were unfortunately drowned the night after she struck; between 30 or 40 of whom were launched into a watery grave at one time, by a tremendous sea carrying away her poop and quarter deck. The following articles comprised the *General Wellesley's* cargo: viz. 17,266 bars of iron, 70 bbls tar, 154 hhd's porter, 17 pipes brandy, 48 cases pickles and sauces, 107 firkins butter, 10 cases wine, 3 hhd's ginsang, 120 casks bottled ale, 14 jars oil, 60 kegs white paint, 12 kegs black do. 6 bottles oil, 5 cases glass, 34 trunks, bales, boxes, cases, kegs and baskets merchandize, 2 punchions rum, 12 cases cheese, 31 baskets do. 500 hams, 600 kegs herrings, 600 half kitts salmon; 2 cases cloths; 20 firkins dry salmon, together with numerous other articles put under the denomination of stores.

1434. Brig ———, 170 tons, a valuable vessel, from *Castine* for Jamaica, with a cargo of fish and lumber, brought into ——— by the *Paul Jones*.

1435. Cutter *Eliza & Peggy*, from Malaga for London, with fruit, captured by the *Lawrence* of Baltimore, divested of part of her cargo, and made a cartel of.

1436. Brig *Good Intent*, from Corunna for New-York, (Eng.) in ballast, captured by the same and burnt.

1437. Cutter *Dart*, with a cargo of wine, raisins, &c. from Malaga, captured by the same, divested of some of her cargo and burnt.

1438. Brig *Christian*, from Faro for London, with a full cargo of cork, dog-fish skins, almonds, &c. captured by the same and burnt.

1439. Schooner *Atalanta*, from Halifax for Martinico, with a cargo of fish, captured by the same and burnt.

The *Lawrence* arrived at New York on the 25th of January. During her cruise she took 13 prizes—8

were manned, some of them very valuable, and are yet to be accounted for. She made 106 prisoners, but brought in only 15. The vessels captured by her amounted to more than 3000 tons! She has brought in some goods.

1440. Brig Lord Wellington, laden with fish and lumber, captured by the Expedition of Baltimore and burnt.

1441. Ketch Expedition, captured by the ———, and cast away on Cape Cod. Lading not mentioned.

1442. Schooner Goldfinder, (formerly belonging to New York) with a cargo of salt, captured by the Young Wasp of Philadelphia and sent into Elizabeth City, N. C.

1443. A transport, with 250 troops, from Halifax for Castine, chased ashore near the latter place by three privateers and lost. The troops, however, got safely to land and marched to Castine.

1444. Sloop Governor Hodgdon, with a few cases of dry goods and hats, and some cordage, white lead, &c. captured by the Dash of Portland, divested and given up.

1445. Brig Only Son, from Barbadoes for St. Johns, with rum, sugar and shrub, captured by ditto and ditto.

1446. Schooner ———, tender to the British frigate Hebrus, 1 gun, 36 men, captured near Charleston, by the United States barges, under lieut. Kearney.

1447. Brig ———, laden with provisions for the the army, captured near New Orleans, where she had grounded, and burnt.

1448. Ship Jane, from Merimachi, laden with lumber, captured by the Harpy of Baltimore and burnt.

1449. Brig William Neilson, of Liverpool from Quebec, with a number of passengers and a cargo of lumber—captured by the same and made a cartel of.

1450. Schooner Nine Sisters, from Lisbon for Liverpool, with a cargo of fruit, captured by the same and burnt.

1451. Brig Louisa, from Gibraltar for Greenock, with a cargo of wine, figs, raisins, &c. captured by the same, divested of part of her goods and manned for the United States.

1452. Ship William & Alfred, from London for Antigua, with dry-goods and plantation tools, captured by the same, divested of her dry goods, and manned for the United States.

1453. Ship Jane, from London for Antigua, with a cargo of provisions on government account—captured by the same, and her cargo being thrown into the sea and the vessel otherwise disqualified for the voyage, given up as a cartel.

The Harpy also captured the valuable ship Garland, with a full cargo of rum, sugar, &c. She has arrived at Salem, as full as she could hold of various kinds of chosen goods—as follows: 118 boxes and trunks, and 116 hhds. and casks of dry goods, jewelry, plate, ladies rich dresses, navy trimmings, rich infants clothing, &c.; 330 boxes fresh Malaga raisins; 66 frails fresh Turkey figs; 158 pieces British manufactured goods; 29 bolts canvas; a quantity of cordage; 10 pipes sherry wine; 3 bbls powder; carriages, muskets, pistols, cutlasses, sails, signal flags; lamp and paint oil; white and patent sheet lead; nautical instruments; cut and other glass; medicines and sundry other articles; also upwards of 10,000 sterling in British treasury notes and bills of exchange.

She was frequently chased but escaped with ease. She was at sea 85 days, and cruized off the coast of Ireland, in the British channel, bay of Biscay, &c. and is a noble vessel of 349 tons, carrying 14 heavy guns and about 100 men. The following honorable

acknowledgments of the kind treatment of captain Nichols, of the Harpy, to his prisoners, deserves record:

Captain *William Drysdale*, late of the ship *William & Alfred*, captured the 2d January, 1815, by the brig Harpy, returns his grateful acknowledgment to *William Nichols*, esq. commander of the said brig, and all his officers, for their great civility, indulgent lenity, and humane usage, while on board, and generously delivering up all his private property. And should, at any future time, captain Nichols, or any of his officers, come to London, captain D. will be happy to see them at his house, No. 12, Stepney Green, near London. Given under my hand, on board the Harpy, at sea, this 6th day of January, 1815.

WILLIAM DRYSDALE,

Late captain of the ship William & Alfred.

We, the undersigned, feeling congenial sentiments with captain Drysdale, towards captain Nichols, lieutenant Place, and the officers on board the Harpy, and desirous that such humanity and goodness may be made public, as well in the United States as in the British nation, declare, that our treatment is worthy of every praise and encomium; and that all our private property has been held sacred to us, and a cartel fitted for us as early as circumstances would permit.

GEO. HARRISON,

W. NEWELL,

J. W. HALL,

ANDREW MCCARTHY,

(late masters of vessels taken by the Harpy.)

On board the Harpy, Jan. 6, 1815.

1454. Brig Courtney, from London for Rio Janeiro, with dry goods, copper, &c. captured by the Yankee of Bristol, divested of her richest articles and manned for the United States.

1455. Ship St. Andrew, 8 guns, from London for Teneriffe, captured by ditto and ditto.

1456. Brig Speculator, captured by the same, and made a cartel of.

The East India ship General Wellesley, also captured by the Yankee has been noticed. The privateer has arrived at Beaufort, N. C. full of rich goods. She has made six prizes in all.

1457. Brig Patriot, from Prince Edward Island, with a cargo of timber, sent into Charleston by the Brutus of Boston.

1458. Brig Dantzic, (cargo not mentioned) sent into an eastern port, by the Paul Jones.

1459. A tender to the British ship Dauntless, armed with a 12 pound carronade, some swivels and muskets, and with 19 men, commanded by a lieutenant in the navy, captured by a small party of militia, near St. James' Island, in the Chesapeake bay.

1460. Transport brig Cyrus, with bread, rum and clothing for the British army at New-Orleans, 4 guns—captured in lake Borgne, by an U. S. launch, commanded by sailing master Johnson, and burnt in the face of the enemy.

1461. Transport brig ——— captured in the midst of the British fleet in lake Borgne by certain U. S. boats under the command of Mr. Shields, purser in the navy, volunteer, and burnt. Mr. Shields also captured 2 boats, and in this daringly romantic expedition among the enemy's fleet, made 78 prisoners, brought in, and several others that he could not get away. His whole force was only 50 men. See official account, vol. vii. page 406.

1462. Brig Peter, from Messina for London, a very valuable vessel, and sent into N. C. by the Lawrence of Baltimore. She has a full cargo, consisting of 134 tons sulphur, 300 bags sumac, 36 cases claret wine, 4 casks citrat lime, 5 boxes oranges, 145 ditto lemons, 6 bales of wool, 119 ditto rags, 61 barrels of raisins, 1 jar essence of oranges.

1463. Brig John, from Liverpool for Leghorn, with a cargo of dry goods and hardware, captured by the Perry of Baltimore, divested of as many of her most valuable articles as the Perry would hold, and manned and ordered into port.

1464. Brig Nancy, from Malaga for London, with a small cargo of fruit, captured by the same and made a cartel of.

☞ The Perry arrived in the Delaware about the 1st of February, with a full cargo of chosen spoils, and has made a capital cruise. She was chased some eight or ten times by brigs of war, sloops of war, frigates or razees, but laughed at them all, except that close on the coast it so happened that she had to receive the fire of a razez.—which she did and escaped, though much cut in her hull and sails. She was so close that the grape from the ship reached her!—What other than an American would not have *doused* his flag, under such circumstances?

1465. Three masted schooner —, captured by the Warrior, of New-York, and lost on New Inlet bar, N. C.

1466. Ship William, captured by the Charles Stewart, of Boston, and sent into Bath—cargo lumber.

1467. Brig —, captured by the Harrison, of Baltimore, divested of a quantity of dry goods and ransomed.

1468. Schooner —, under Spanish colors, captured by the same, and divested of a quantity of goods belonging to certain British merchants in Jamaica, and given up.

☞ The captain of the Harrison was killed in a battle with a British sloop of war. The privateer has arrived at Wilmington, N. C. with her cargo.

☞ The York, of Baltimore, has arrived at Boston after a very unsuccessful cruise, having captured only one vessel, which was immediately after retaken, and suffered exceeding by gales of wind, in which she lost 4 of her people overboard, with the cannon, shot, anchors, &c.

1470. Ship Mary, 246 tons, 6 guns, from Newfoundland for Lisbon, laden with 5000 quintals of fish, captured by the Little George, of Boston, and sent into Marblehead. The Mary is a very fine vessel.

1471. Schooner Brent, a tender of the Severn frigate, commanded by a midshipman, with 13 men, captured in Ball's bay, (near Charleston) by certain boats of the flotilla under commodore Dent.

1472. Brig —, laden with rum, wine and dry goods, sent into Ocracock, by the Kemp of Baltimore.

1473. Sloop Enterprise, from Guernsey for Madeira, with dry goods and flour, captured by the Whig, of Baltimore, divested of the former, and given up to prisoners.

1474. Brig Brunswick, from Grenock for South America, with a cargo of dry goods, crockery, &c. captured by the same, divested, and burnt.

1475. Schooner Britannia, with a cargo of fish, from Newfoundland for Lisbon, captured by the same, and burnt.

1476. Brig Race Horse, with the same, captured by the same, and burnt.

The Whig has arrived at New-York with a full cargo of valuable goods, the choicest of the spoils of the foe. She had an engagement with a British packet of 14 guns (the Whig carried but 8); which, however, made her escape. She was chased by an Algerine frigate. The prize goods she has on board are estimated at the value of \$70,000.

1477. Schooner Mary, with a cargo of fish, captured by the Surprise of Baltimore, and burnt.

1478. Schooner Good Intent, with furs, &c. captured by the same and destroyed, being divested.

1479. Schooner Nancy, formerly an American vessel, captured and recaptured 4 times, captured by the same, and burnt.

1480. Schooner Hazard, from Halifax, with dry goods, &c. captured by the same, divested of her cargo and burnt.

1481. Schooner Sea Flower, with a cargo of fish, captured by the same, and burnt.

1482. Schooner Lucy Ann, captured by the same and made a cartel of.

1483. Brig Forth, from Halifax for Pictou, in ballast, captured by the same, and burnt.

1484. East India ship Star, captured by the same, as per the following extract from her log book:

"Jan. 28, lat. 24. 10, long. 35, 50, saw a sail on our lee quarter and gave chase. At 11 A. M. got out the sweeps and swept toward the chase. At 45 minutes past meridian, being within half gun shot of the chase, which showed English colors, commenced action with her. At intervals we used sweeps, so as to get along side. The action then continued uninterrupted on the side of the enemy, and at times suspended on ours, until quarter past two, when we had gained a position across his stern, and being ready to give him a broadside and board, he struck his colors. The prize proved to be the British ship Star, of 8 12 pounders, and 26 men; she was from Batavia, bound to London, with a cargo of coffee, sugar, cinnamon, camphor, sago, nankeens, tortoise shell, &c. The Star had one man killed and one wounded, several shot in her hull, and received considerable damage in her spars, sails and rigging. We had several shot through the sails, one in the foremast and one in the foretopmast; but no personal injury. We put two prize masters and 18 men on board, and commenced taking out part of the cargo and repairing damages.—29th, we were this day employed in taking goods out of the Star."

This valuable prize was parted with a little way off the coast on the 26th February, in a snow storm.

The Surprise has arrived at New-York, with a cargo valued at \$150,000. Dec. 24, she arrived in the outward harbor of Brest; fired a salute, which was answered by 11 guns from the French admiral's ship. Jan. 9th, sailed from Brest—14th, was chased by a ship of war for several hours; she fired 100 shot at us, but we escaped in the night.

The Star arrived at New-York on the 28th February. Her cargo consisted of 1180 bags sugar, 5021 bags coffee, 45 tubs camphor, 297 bags sago, 254 cwt. Sapan wood, 32 bales nankeens, 83 cases cinnamon, and 45 cases tortoise shells. The whole worth about \$300,000. It is said that this vessel *really* belonged to a member of a certain "committee of grievances" that recently visited Washington City. If it be so, she is doubly to be valued.

1485, 1486. Two vessels, one laden with fish and oil, the other with coal, captured by the Ranger, and burnt.

1487. Ship —, a collier, captured off the coast of England, by the Ranger, of Boston, and burnt.

1488. Brig Athill, 8 guns, from the Mediterranean, with a valuable cargo, captured by the Lawrence of Baltimore, and put into Brest in distress, January 6. As the signing of the treaty must have been known there at that time, we calculate this vessel as being a good prize.

The David Porter privateer, has arrived at New-York from a cruise of 80 days, off the Western Islands, coast of Portugal and about the Madeiras and Canaries, and along the coasts of Brazil, Cayenne and Surinam, and from there home, through the West Indies, during which she made only three captures—two manned and one given up as a cartel.

The ocean seemed deserted by British vessels—she hoarded many neutrals.

1489. Three masted schooner *George*, from Rio Grande, Africa, to Goree, with timber, captured by the *David Porter* of Boston, and made a cartel of.

1490. Brig *William*, from Portavventura for London, with a cargo of wine and barilla, captured by the *Lawrence* of Baltimore, and sent into North Carolina.

1491. Brig ———, with a cargo of fish and oil, sent into Portsmouth by the *Champlain* privateer.

1492. Brig *Susanna*, of Liverpool, 200 tons, coppered, with a full cargo of sugar, cotton, coffee and Spanish tobacco, captured on her voyage from Havannah for England, by the *Sine qua non* privateer, of Boston, and sent into Portsmouth. The *S.* was under Spanish colors, and was called the *Antonio*; but her true character and name was discovered.

1493. Brig *Flying Fish*, 240 tons, coppered, with a rich cargo, as follows:—6205lbs. indigo; 54 hhd. double refined sugar; 152 bags, 109 bbls. and 82 casks best green coffee; 119 bags Sumatra pepper; 1 cask pimento; 74 bags cocoa; 10 casks anatto; 2 casks salarmonize; 9 bags cloves; 8 bags cinnamon; 2 punch-cans 4th proof Jamaica rum; 23 casks painted colors; 55 cases superfine British shirting; 17 bales superfine long cloth; 1 cask and 1 case razors, cork screws and needles; 1 cask files; 2 casks of saws; 2 bales green serge; 2 casks porter; 180 cwt. 76 lbs. red Saunders wood, captured on her voyage from London for Treliste, by the *David Porter*, and sent into *New Bedford*. Cargo valued at from 150 to 200,000 dollars. The *Flying Fish* is a vessel of 110 feet on deck.

1494. Ship *Corona*, 335 tons, a new vessel, coppered, 8 guns, with a great cargo of coarse clothing, negro stoves, wine, cheese and crockery, &c. from London, for Grenada, captured by the *Chasseur* of Baltimore, and sent into Wilmington, N. C.

The *Chasseur* deprived the prize of her guns to replace some that she had thrown overboard in close chase by the *Barossa* frigate, on her passage out to her cruising ground.

1494. Packet (brig) *Lady Mary Pelham*, 10 guns, captured by the *Kemp* of Baltimore, and sent into Wilmington, N. C. The *L. M. P.* made battle with the *Kemp*, but after having one man killed and 8 wounded, and at the moment that the latter was about to board, submitted. The *K.* had 1 man killed and three wounded.

1495. Brig *Sarah*, coppered, with a full cargo of fish, from Newfoundland for Alicant, captured by the brig *Warrior*, of New-York, and sunk.

The following extract of a letter from capt. *Champlain*, of the *Warrior*, giving an account of his rencontre with a frigate, is amusing:

"On the 15th of Dec. made the island of Fayal, and was standing in for the harbor, when a frigate that was lying there at anchor, slipped her cables and made sail in chase of us. At 8 P. M. about 3 miles distant, at which time it was blowing very fresh and squally, the chase rather gaining on us. After a chase of about 60 miles he came up within grape shot distance, and opened a fire on us from two of his how guns. About which time we got long tom to bear on him, and run out all our starboard guns, which indicated a disposition to fight (as he thought,) at which she shortened sail to give us battle in due form; at which favorable circumstance, about 2 H. M. I reluctantly resorted to the only means of escaping from capture, which was by freeing the brig of part of her load; I accordingly cast overboard eleven of her guns, and escaped from the chase; he was in sight next morning, but did not continue the chase. One of his shot only hit us."

1496. Brig *Lady Troubridge*, 8 guns, 208 tons, with a cargo of live stock, from the Cape de Verdes for Barbadoes, captured by the brig *Ino*, of Boston, and burnt. This vessel was captured and destroyed within two miles of the Island of Barbadoes, and within the view of the British vessels of war lying at Bridgetown. The *Ino* was lost off Charleston—the particulars are interesting, and are as follows, extracted from a paper of that city—

Charleston. March 7. The officers of the *Ino* reached town yesterday morning from Bull's and positively furnished the editor of the *City Gazette* with the subjoined particulars of the cruise and subsequent destruction of said vessel. The name of the reef on which the *Ino* struck, is *Racon Key*. Her crew, 82 in number, arrived here yesterday, having travelled from the scene of their shipwreck on foot. The *Ino* belonged to Boston, and was owned by the hon. Wm. Gray. It is to be observed that on Friday last, the 3d inst. twelve days had elapsed since the date of the president's proclamation, and thirteen since the ratification of the treaty of peace; which, by one of its articles, allows twelve days to put an end to hostilities on our coast, of which circumstance the captain of the *Severn* could not but be informed; and yet he drives the *Ino* on shore, and makes prisoners of two of her crew. This may be peaceable and friendly conduct in the vocabulary of John Bull, but it is very different in that of Americans. We hope it is the last act of the kind we shall hear of.

March 7, A. M. in 10 fathoms water, off Charleston, standing in, discovered a large ship at anchor off the bar; wind light at N. to N. N. E. hauled close on the wind, starboard stacks aboard. The ship, which we soon discovered to be a frigate, weighed and stood for us, and by the shifting of the wind hemmed us in between her and the shore; after making every exertion with sweeps, &c. to get clear, found that the frigate, by the help of her boats and breeze which sprung up from the offing, came upon us, and that we could not either get into Charleston, or weather away Cape Romain, were obliged to bear up and endeavor to get into Bull's Bay, in which attempt the *Ino* unfortunately struck upon a reef. On this being perceived, the frigate immediately sent her boats to attack us; but by a few well directed rounds of grape and cannister, they were forced to retire. In the night the *Ino* bilged, and threatened to go to pieces, we (having lost our boats some days before) proceeded to construct rafts to transport ourselves on shore. At 4, A. M. cut away our masts—ship in a very dangerous situation, and laying on her beam ends. At day light discovered the frigate at anchor, and her boats pulling for us—prepared to receive them—when within grape range, hoisted our flag on a pike staff, and gave them a broadside of grape and cannister; on which they precipitately hauled off. We then manned our rafts and set fire to her, at two, P. M. she blew up. While at the most imminent hazard of our lives, our rafts torn to pieces by the breakers, and part of us swimming, they again came in with their boats, and valiantly took two poor fellows who were swimming for their lives, and carried them off. We finally succeeded in getting on a sand pit, from which unpleasant situation we were relieved by the humanity of captain JOHN PHILLIPS, of Charleston, commanding a small schooner lying in the Bay.—The officers of the *Ino* at present forbear making any comments on this extraordinary transaction, but merely observe that they had no idea of peace having taken place—but have ascertained that the captain of the frigate (the *Severn*) had known it for many days

1497. Ship *Mary and Susan*, 470 tons, with an immense cargo of dry goods, brandy, gin, Madeira wine, and plantation utensils, from London for Jamaica, captured by the *Chasseur* of Baltimore, and sent into Savannah. The *Mary and Susan* is a great vessel.

1498. The schooner *Arrow*, from Catalonia for London, with 100 casks of almonds, 1650 casks hazle nuts, sent into Salem, by the American of that port. The *Arrow* was captured January 22—and the American has previous thereto made several valuable prizes.

1499. "*His majesty's*" schooner *St. Lawrence*, lieutenant Gordon, fourteen 12lb. carronades, and one long gun, 75 men, besides a number of soldiers and passengers, captured by the *Chasseur* of Baltimore, captain Boyle, after a very severe action of fifteen minutes, with a loss of about 40 men killed and wounded, the *Chasseur* 5 killed and 8 wounded; and at the request of the late commander sent into Havana for the relief of the wounded.

1500. Ship *Adventure*, for Havana, with a valuable assorted cargo of dry goods and plantation utensils, captured by the *Chasseur* of Baltimore, and ordered for Charleston, but unfortunately recaptured off the port by the *Seyern* frigate. We call her a good prize, because her most valuable effects were taken out by the *Chasseur*.

☞ The *Chasseur*, "the pride of Baltimore," arrived at Baltimore on Saturday evening last, and saluted fort *J.P. Henry*. She is, perhaps, the most beautiful vessel that ever floated on the ocean: those who have not seen our schooners have but little idea of her appearance. As you look at her, you may easily figure to yourself the idea that she is about to rise out of the water and fly in the air, seeming to sit so lightly upon it! She has carried terror and alarm through the *W. Indies*, as appears by numerous extracts from *West India* papers received by her; and was frequently chased by British vessels sent out on purpose to catch her. She was once pretty hard run by the *Barossa* frigate—but some times, out of mere wantonness, affected to chase enemy's men of war of far superior force! Among the "good jokes" that appear in these papers, is one making out Boyle to be an "*Irishman*." The account of her battle with the *St. Lawrence*, is inserted in page 61; and is as gallant an affair as has yet occurred at sea. The *Chasseur* is full of dry goods, &c. She was proceeding to New York, when she heard the certainty of the peace and bore away for the Chesapeake.—She is full of costly goods.

1501. *Schr. Robert*, from Portsmouth, (Eng.) for *St. Michaels*, captured by the *America* of Salem, and destroyed.

1502. *Sloop Jubilee*, from Tenneriffe for Jersey, with wine and barrels, captured by the same, divested of a few pipes of her wine and destroyed.

1503. Schooner *Hope* from London for Senegal, with a cargo of dry goods, cordage and sundries, captured by the same, divested of her most valuable articles, and manned for the United States. Three or four other valuable prizes made by the *America* are yet to be accounted for.

1504. Ship *Emulation*, captured by the *Syren* privateer, and put into *Gracioso*, *Western Isles*, where, it is said, she was abandoned by her prize crew.

1505. Schooner —, captured the *Macdonough*, of *R. I.* and burnt.

Extract from the log book of the Macdonough.

January 31, at 12 discovered a large ship under our lee making signals, about two leagues distant, shewing two tier of ports. At 1, edged down for her, and discovered her lower battery to be false;

immediately prepared for action: At 2, bore up for his weather quarter, and hoisted our colors: the enemy at the same time hauling up his courses and lying by for us. At half past 2, commenced the action within musket shot, observing the enemy to fire 7 guns from his broadside, besides swivels, with a tremendous shower of musquetry, which led us to suppose her a troop ship, in which we were not deceived. At half past three, passing close under her bows to rake her, we discovered her decks full of soldiers, who gave us a tremendous fire. At three quarters past three, our braces, bowlines and haul-yards being all shot away—our sails literally cut to pieces—rigging much damaged and two guns dismounted—11 men wounded, 7 severely—7 shot in our hull—our fore and main-mast badly wounded—our stern boat with two 18 pound shot through her—the enemy being far superior to us in point of metal, having 18 nine pounders, and at least 500 soldiers besides her crew, thought it prudent to haul off. Our enemy having suffered, to appearance, bore away for *Teneriffe*, with some of her people slung over the side stopping shot holes. At 3 A. M. tacked ship to the S. W. all hands employed repairing sails, rigging, gun carriages and other damages. The *M* arrived at Savannah, March 7.

1506. Schooner *Ceres*, from Newfoundland for Dublin, cargo 15,000 galls. oil, captured by the *Reindeer*, of Boston, and destroyed.

1507. Schooner *William*, of London, from Whitehaven for *St. Michaels*, in ballast, captured by the same and burnt.

1508. *Sloop Unity*, from Lisbon for Crookhaven, with oranges, captured by the same, and made a cartel of.

1509. Brig *Daphne*, 2 guns, 200 tons, with a cargo of wine, cloves, skins, &c. for London, captured by the same, divested of a quantity of cloves, almonds, Leopard skins, coffee and ostrich feathers, and manned and ordered into port.

☞ The *Reindeer* also captured a valuable brig which she manned.

1510. Brig *Crown Prince*, with a cargo of Merino wool, sent into Sedgwick by the *Portsmouth*, of Portsmouth. The value of this prize is supposed to be \$300,000.

1511. Brig *Juno*, a transport, captured by the same—divested and made a cartel of.

1512. Brig *Ocean*, from *Marimachi* for Glasgow, laden with timber, captured by the same and burnt.

1513. Brig *Langton*, from *Richiebueto*, (N. S.) for Scotland, captured by the same and ransomed.

1514. Brig *Adeona*, with 450 bales and packages of broadcloths, linens, muslins, &c. and a great quantity of plantation stores, captured by the *America* of Salem, and sent into that port. This is a great prize.

1515. Schooner *Sultan*, laden with cocoa, captured by the *Morgiana*, of New York, and sent into Wilmington, N. C.

1516. Brig *Sarah*, for Alicant, with a cargo of cod-fish, captured by the *Warrior*, of N. York, and burnt.

1517. Brig *Legal Tender*, with a valuable cargo, captured by the *David Porter* privateer, and re-captured by the *Spencer 74* on the 7th March. We account her a good prize, for being re-captured on our coast, she must be restored.

1518. Brig —, which received a broadside from the *Prince of Neufchatel* privateer, on the 21st of August last, in the Irish channel; sunk shortly after. The *Greenock* paper which mentions the affair gives no other particulars.

1519. Ship *Antigua*, 320 tons, with a vast cargo of dry goods and plantation stores, captured of the *Western Islands* by the *Fox*, of Portsmouth, and sent into that port.

1520. Ship City of Limerick, with a cargo of dry goods, crates, &c. very valuable, from London for Jamaica, captured by the Morgiana of New York, and ordered into port, being divested of her best goods.

1521. Brig Helen, from ditto for ditto, laden with dry goods and iron, captured by the same and ordered into port.

We account those as good prizes, for the Morgiana has arrived with property valued at \$230,000, which she took out of them. The City of Limerick has been recaptured, but must be given up.

The privateer ship Young Wasp has returned to Philadelphia from a cruise of 170 days—off the coasts of England Spain, &c. about the Western islands—off St. Helena and the cape of Good Hope—a round of about 30,000 miles! She had three battles—the first with a sloop of war (as was supposed, since discovered to have been a heavily armed and well manned merchant ship)—the second with a gun brig, which by reason of light and baffling winds she could not bring to close action, and the third with the Clarendon, of 24 guns (only 14 mounted) and about 50 men, from Batavia for London, laden with 1,500,000 lbs. coffee, some Japan wood, elephants' teeth, &c. which she took and manned. In these affairs she had only one man killed and two wounded, and lost none by sickness. She took eight prizes in the whole—two of which have arrived, four are yet to be heard of, the rest are accounted for as follows:

1522. Brig Plutus, from London for Teneriffe, with an assorted cargo, captured by the Young Wasp of Philadelphia, in sight of a large fleet, divested of some of her goods and given up, a fast sailing frigate having left the fleet to rescue her.

1523. Ship Mary-Ann, from the Cape of Good Hope to Malacca, chiefly in ballast—captured by the same, divested of a few articles, and permitted to proceed.

1524. Brig Lord Duncan, from Liverpool for Bermuda, captured by the Morgiana of New York and burnt.

1525. Brig Cossack, 6 guns, from Cork to Jamaica, captured by the same, divested and made a cartel of.

1526. Schooner Resolution, with sugar, molasses, &c. sent into a southern port by the Kemp of Baltimore.

1527. Sloop ———, captured by the same, in the West Indies, divested and given up.

1528. Ship Otway, 3 guns, from Liverpool for Jamaica, with a rich cargo of dry goods and sundries, captured by the same, divested of as many goods as the privateer could hold, and manned and ordered into port. We account this valuable vessel a good prize, as well because the Kemp has arrived at Baltimore with her choice spoils, as because the ship was left by the Kemp after the space of time allowed by the treaty in which a recapture might be made. The Kemp brought in about 200 packages of dry-goods, 1800 stand of arms and a variety of other articles.

1529. Brig ———, 18 guns, 42 men, captured by the same, after a smart action of 40 minutes, with the loss of one killed and two wounded, and manned. But afterwards abandoned, the prize crew being withdrawn, and some articles taken out, on account of the near approach of enemy vessels of war.—There were two killed and eight wounded on board the brig.

1530. Brig Alexander, captured by the Leo, of Baltimore; and cast away near Ferrol.

1531. Brig Eagle, captured by the Lawrence of Baltimore, afterwards re-captured and wrecked. She was chiefly laden with dry goods.

1532. Brig Susannah, from Buenos Ayres for Lon-

don, with hides and tallow, captured by the United States frigate Constitution, and sent into New-York.

1533. Brig Lord Nelson, with a cargo of fish, brandy and wine, captured by the same and divested of her most valuable articles and burnt.

The Hyder Ali privateer has been captured in the East Indies by the Owen Glendower frigate, with whom she had a running fight and somewhat damaged. She had been chased for three days by the Salsetta frigate, which she got clear of, but in so doing was driven aboard the former; but the privateer was not given up until the musketry of the frigate was firing upon her. She had made nine prizes, manning some, and divesting others, and had on board a valuable cargo at the time she was captured and only 26 men. All of the former vessels have been recaptured. The Hyder Ali did not lose a man either by sickness or casualty during her cruise. If one of our sloops of war had been in the Indian seas, she would have done the enemy some "essential injury," by destroying his ships.

1534. Ship Arabella, of Calcutta, captured by the letter of marque Rambler, of Boston, on her passage to Canton, and carried into Macao.

1535. Brig Madeira, with wine, captured by the same, divested and given up.

A letter from captain Edes (of the Rambler) dated at Canton, Dec. 6, says—"Our prize (the ship Arabella arrived at Macao the same day we arrived at Canton, and was taken possession of by the Portuguese government, and given up to the British commander on this station. I have protested against this proceeding, and hope a proper representation will be made to the Portuguese government, who ought, in justice, to pay us the amount she was insured for at Calcutta (60,000 rubles.) Eighteen days out, I captured British brig Madeira, took 75 casks of wine and gave her up—[arrived at Nova Scotia.] Aug. 24, in the Chinese seas, captured British ship Arabella, Price, of Calcutta, took out five chests of opium, 16 bales Madras goods, and 25 boxes containing medicines, &c."

Captain Thorndike (late of the Hyder Ali) informs that considerable difficulties had recently existed between the Chinese and English. One dispute arose from sir George Staunton, (British agent at Canton, and who was in lord Macartney's embassy) undertaking to write and send presents to the prime minister. This gave great offence to the superior officers at Canton. Another dispute was occasioned by an application from the British for the exclusion of American privateers, as men of war are not allowed to ascend the river; but the Chinese answered, that if British men of war brought cargoes they might come up; and that American vessels were not more armed than the British merchantmen. The English next required prize goods to be interdicted—but the Chinese said they never inquired as to any vessel, where she got her cargo, or where she brought it from. The British threatened to fire on the place, and the Doris frigate passed the Boca Tigris and fired on the American schooner Sphinx. In consequence of this dispute, threat and proceeding, the British vessels were all ordered down the river, and kept below nine weeks before there was a compromise. A Chinese who had supplied them with some provisions while below, was thrown into prison. The British demanded his release; but his countrymen beheaded him. [If such had been the fate of the many that traded with the British off our coast!]

1536. Ship Anne, 417 tons, — guns, 25 men, with a great cargo of mahogany, logwood and fustic, coppered and in fine order, captured by the

xebec Ultor, of Baltimore, after a slight resistance, and sent into New York.

1537. Schooner Perseverance, from Grenada for Demarara, captured by the same and burnt.

1538. Brig John, from Martinique for Antigua, captured by ditto and ditto.

1439. Brig Maria-Annabella, from Dublin for St. Kitts, captured by the same, divested of a few Irish linens and burnt. Her cargo was chiefly provisions.

1540, 1541. Sloops Twins, and l'Esperance, captured by the same, divested and given up.

1542. Sloop Constitution, from St. Barts for Dominica, captured by the same and burnt.

1743. Brig Mohawk, of Jamaica, captured by the same and ordered into port. We account this vessel a good prize, being captured *without* and safe *within* the terms limited by the treaty.

1544. A vessel captured by the Avon, of Boston, and ransomed for \$3000.

1545. Ship —, captured by the letter of marque ship Jacob Jones, of Boston, on her passage to Canton, and divested of \$60,000 worth of opium, &c.

1546. "His majesty's" sloop of war **CRANE**, rating 20 guns, and carrying 34—viz. 22 thirty-two pound cannonades on her gun deck—10 eighteen pound cannonades on her quarter deck, and 2 long nine's on her fore-castle. She is a *queen* "sloop of war," being a frigate built vessel—captured by the United States frigate Constitution and sent into New York. The Constitution at the same time captured the sloop of war *Levant*. See page 117.

1547. Brig Baltic, captured by the Grand Turk, of Salem, recaptured by the British, and since lost. She had a cargo of sweet oil.

1548. Cutter sloop Busy, of Guernsey, from Plymouth for St. Michaels, with a cargo of potatoes, captured by the America of Salem, and burnt.

1549. Schooner Black Joke, of London, for Ter-cia, with coal, porter, &c. captured by ditto and ditto.

1550. Sloop Enterprize, of Guernsey, with a cargo of flour, captured by the same and made a cartel of.

1551. Packet ship Elizabeth, in ballast, 8 guns, 31 men, captured by the same, after a short battle, in which she had 2 killed and 13 wounded, and was literally torn to pieces—her masts, spars, hull and sails being penetrated by more than 700 shot, while the America received no injury either in men, rigging or hull. The Elizabeth was divested of her armament and given up to her original crew to make the best of their way. She was bound from Rio Janeiro to Falmouth.

Besides the foregoing, and two others that were noted as they arrived, the America captured and manned a very valuable ship from Rio Janeiro, and a brig, laden with sugar, from Antigua for Glasgow—which we hope to hear more of. She brought in \$10,000 worth of goods, taken from her prizes.

Though the war has ceased, we expect to add greatly to the list of prizes, as our vessels reach home.

War Events:

ON THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS.

CASTINE is not yet given up. General Gosselin says he cannot evacuate the place until he receives orders from England!

TROOPS AT NEW-ORLEANS.—We refused to publish the following article from the *National Intelligencer* until its actual meaning was less equivo-cally stated; for we knew it would be taken advan-

tage of by our enemies; as is shewn in the extract from the *Boston Centinel* added below. The *National Intelligencer* of the 10th instant, has a letter from Baltimore on this subject, and it appears that the statement was simply designed to shew the force really engaged in action, at the times stated. The editors, on publishing the letter, say—"The editors have published the above letter (only just received) merely as an excuse for remarking in this place, what they should have supposed was sufficiently understood from the manner of the statement above referred to, that the numbers given applied, of course, to those who were present, in the front of the enemy, in the prominent actions, and not to all the citizens, armed and unarmed, at and about New-Orleans."

"Extract from the return of the adjutant-general at New-Orleans, shewing the number of troops under major-general Jackson, and engaged in the defence of that place.

28TH DECEMBER, 1814.

Marines	54
Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries	154
7th infantry	373
44th do.	285
Major Hind's command	230
Major-general Carroll's division	1,312
Brigadier-general Coffee's brigade	834
Captain Smith's light-dragoons	40
Total,	3,282

1ST JANUARY, 1815.

Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries	154
Colonel Ross's command	1,452
Major-general Carroll's division	1,312
Brigadier-general Coffee's brigade	813
Major Hind's command	230
Total	3,961

8TH JANUARY, 1815.

Artillery, navy and volunteers at batteries	154
Colonel Ross's command	1,413
Major-general Carroll's division	1,562
Brigadier-general Coffee's brigade	813
Colonel Slaughter's command	526
Major Hind's command	230
Total	4,698

It will be recollected that the enemy's force, by his own accounts, exceeded ten thousand."

From the *Boston Centinel*.—"It appears by official returns, that in January, 1815, the following was the whole number of troops under general Jackson, at New-Orleans; notwithstanding the exaggerated accounts of their force published in New-Orleans letters, and the great praise which the administration have claimed for their providence in providing for the defence of a place, which they knew many months previous would be attacked by at least ten thousand men." [Here is quoted the return of January 8, as given above.]

Jackson's entire force was not less than 10,000 men.

New-Orleans. A file of Barbadoes papers up to the 6th of March, has been received at the office of the Baltimore American, on which the editors observe—

It seems somewhat surprizing to us, that they had not then received at Barbadoes an account of the *finale* of the demonstration upon New-Orleans, for they still speak in hopes of succeeding in that quarter. They confess that general Jackson's spirit and resources greatly exceeded their expectations. "But, if (say they) our troops can succeed in taking the city, and securing the property there stored, it will be as much as we can allow ourselves to antic-

pate. The property and other produce at New-Orleans, likely to fall into our hands, is estimated at more than 14,000,000 of dollars!"

The British have thought that they had nothing to do but to come and take our property as they pleased. Nine-tenths of the sailors and many of the soldiers who landed to "demonstrate" upon Baltimore, were provided with "great big" bags to carry off the spoil. This is a fact. What a howling will these robbers "in the spirit" make when they hear the doleful tidings from Orleans! When the deaths of the intended plunderers—the "booty and beauty" men, are "numbered" six thousand!

CAPTURED NEGROES.—The Norfolk Ledger gives us to understand that the Menelaus frigate is waiting in Hampton Roads for an answer to certain despatches she brought from admiral Cochrane requesting information to prove that slaves taken from the United States have been sold in the British colonies. The *National Intelligencer* observes, that it is probable the Ledger is correctly informed of the import of the despatches, but intimates that the regular channel for such communications, in time of peace, is through the resident British charge des affairs, and that the request, or demand, of the admiral, may not be complied with.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday last being recommended by the president of the United States as a day of general thanksgiving and praise to "Almighty God for his great goodness, manifested in restoring us to an honorable peace," was so observed, with much propriety and decorum, by the citizens of Baltimore. The stores were generally shut, &c. as on a Sunday. We are curious to hear how it was noticed at Boston, where the folks pretended to pray so heartily for the blessed event, before it was granted.

LICENSIA DRAMA.—The stage frequently lends its aid to honor our naval heroes. But the players have a custom which, though sanctioned by several events, does not apply to all our battles on the water. Their universal custom has been to strike the British flag by bringing down all the masts at one dash. The notion is well enough.

INDIAN MURDERS AND WARFARE. Several murders have been recently committed in the Indiana and Missouri territories. A western paper has the following article:

From Boon's Lick, March 4. Last night an express arrived here from the upper settlements of St. Charles county, informing that the settlements are attacked by bodies of indians. On the first of this month they stole a number of horses and killed a negro; a number of the inhabitants pursued the savages and retook the horses; at the same time they were attacked by three times their number; they charged without hesitation and after a smart action of about fifteen minutes, retreated with the loss of one man killed. The loss of the indians has been considerable—they were seen bearing off their dead.

It is stated that this affair has given vigor to the settlements of Upper St. Charles.

Since the above was in type, we learn, that those who have been killed and wounded belonging to captain Callaway's company, and at Boon's Lick, have large families depending on them for support. Captain Callaway was known to all, and his loss will be regretted by all who estimate worth and sterling courage.

"CHURCH AND STATE."—The following is from the "*New-Hampshire Patriot*?"

It is rumored that the federal* clergymen of this

state, have combined together to recover back the several sums assessed upon their estates as their proportions of the direct tax.

It is certain, that the reverend Humphrey Moore of Milford has sued one of the assessors in Hillsborough county, to recover back seven dollars and eight cents, assessed upon his two farms in Milford, alleging that he is an ordained minister of the gospel there, and that his estate is exempted from taxation. It is conjectured that he is selected as leader in the van. If clergymen will preach politics, at the same time enjoying all the privileges of the best government on earth, ought the taxes to be removed from them and levied upon the honest laboring farmers? Every honest man will say—nay.

From the Troy Post, April 4.

Extracts from general Wilkinson's defence.

The trial of general Wilkinson has excited so much interest during the winter past, that we presume it will be acceptable to our readers to see a part of his defence. It is said the trial will be published as soon as the sentence of the court is made known. The following extracts are made from the exordium and conclusion of the general's defence.

"Mr. President,

"And Gentlemen of the court,

"The case before you, however afflicting to the sensibilities of a soldier, has become too common in our own history, as well as that of other nations.

"The conflicts of ministers and generals appear to be the necessary consequences of every unsuccessful military expedition: failure produces discontent, discontent murmurs, murmurs recrimination, and recrimination enquiry. It is presumed there has been a fault somewhere; the public mind becomes restless, and the public must be satisfied, even at the expence of an hundred thousand dollars, without one cent of profit, as in the present case.

"This would be well, were good to come of it: but as personal controversy seldom mends the heart or improves the understanding, it never should be suffered on slight grounds.

"An upright and able minister would prefer to rest his political standing on his own reputation, sooner than seek to prop it by the persecution of a faithful, zealous, but unfortunate general: such was the conduct of a Chatham, whose example it is impossible an Armstrong could imitate.

"But my case is perhaps without an example: That of a minister of high standing and splendid talents, seducing an officer from an honorable command and the fairest prospects of fame, to put him on the execution of an impracticable project, without competent means; and because of its failure, to save himself from public odium, he descends to tricks, stratagems and perfidies, to cast the blame he has incurred from his own shoulders upon those of the officer he had deceived; and this officer, a man with whom he had been associated in the most interesting scenes of the revolutionary war; the friend of his juvenile days, to whom he professed to be bound by the sacred ties of personal confidence and attachment!

"Mr. President, I disclaim high colorings in a case of such gravity, and should disclaim to excite the feelings, or warp the judgment of my judges were I capable: the disclosures about to be made will testify the truth, and determine my title to credibility.

—which better belongs to the pulpit declaimers of the "nation of New-England" than any other class of people that I know of, and shall be shown by and bye, in their works. Their *insurrection*-sermons shall not be forgotten.

[Ed. Reps.]

*I copy the article as one of the curiosities of the war, as it appears in the paper. I would have supplied this honorable designation by the word *jacobin*

"From the common anxiety we have felt to conclude the procrastinated investigation with as little delay as possible, I have undertaken to perform in twelve days, a work requiring a month. It must not, therefore, be expected that I should present this defence in that connected, prepared state; with that regularity and complete arrangement, and analysis of the testimony, which it was my desire to submit to the deliberate understanding of this court, and to the sober reflection of my countrymen.

"In forming a judgment on the whole or any distinct part of my conduct, I flatter myself the court will be determined by circumstances as they appeared at the time; by the decisions of the moment and the apparent exigencies of the occasion; not by an after knowledge of facts which could not be known at the time.

"Before I enter upon the investigation of the testimony, I consider it an act of propriety towards the court briefly to state the course I shall pursue: It will be recollected that a report touching the merits of that part of the campaign of 1813, in which I was concerned, at the call of the house of representatives, was made up by that accuser, and presented to that honorable body in the session of 1813—14; and it has been admitted by the court that that report should be taken as "prima facie" evidence on this enquiry: I have availed myself of this permission, to present such parts of that report to the view of the court as will tend to throw light upon the enquiry before it; and to explain the principles and motives of my actions in command, from the first order received at the dawn of the late war, to the termination of my command on the northern frontier last April.

"I shall then, Mr. President, open the case with a brief narrative of facts and incidents—after which I shall proceed to compare and apply the testimony, and will conclude with a rapid summary of the whole."

CONCLUSION.

"The artifices of my accuser prevailed; he deprived me of my sword in the dawn of the campaign; threw me out of the path of glory, and the injury is irreparable.

"The troops formed and disciplined in hardships and sufferings and perils, under my orders, when fitted for action and prepared to meet the enemy, were destined to gather laurels to decorate the brows of more fortunate men.

"But amidst the ills inflicted upon me by this tyrant, the hand of heaven was outstretched in my behalf; and the disgraceful flight of the destroyer of the capital of this country, placed the office he had abused in honorable hands, and secured to me an impartial tribunal to judge my conduct.—A tribunal! the first in point of rank and experience, one only excepted,* which ever assembled in the United States. But, Mr. President, I possess other sources of consolation, which no earthly power can take from me. I have borne arms and faithfully served my country through three wars! nay, more—I have saved her from a civil war—How many toilsome days have I labored for the honor of my country! How many sleepless nights have I watched over her safety! Thirty-nine years past I marched a company over the very ground on which I now stand arraigned—then waste, wild and uncultivated; now the scene of industry, of wealth and of talents; the seat of social refinement, of personal charms, and polished society. In October next it will be thirty-eight years since I led the captive Burgoyne from his entrenchments to surrender an army of six thousand

* The court before which the celebrated major Andre was tried.

veteran troops of Europe, on the plains of Saratoga, under a convention countersigned by the hand which now presents it to the honorable court, with the prayer, that it may be permitted to accompany the records of this day, and find a place in the archives of the war department.

"Mr. President, may the war-worn veteran, with a ruined constitution, the fruits of the services of his whole life, and staggering under the load of obloquy heaped on him by his accuser, be permitted to produce a more recent instance of his zeal in the public service; to show that if he has not been triumphant; that if he has been deprived of the opportunity to swell his humble fame in torrents of blood, his time has not been uselessly employed to the state!

The testimonials of those meritorious, gallant officers, commodore Macdonough and major general M'Comb, (See app. No. 79) seconded by the credential of a respectable eye witness, a citizen of this state, will prove beyond doubt, that my agency contributed essentially to our naval triumph on Lake Champlain, and the preservation of our garrison at Plattsburgh. From these documents it will appear that but for my precaution in establishing a battery at the mouth of Otter Creek, the early movement of the enemy made against that point in May last would have blockaded our squadron for the season. The shores of the lake would have been exposed to his ravages, and Plattsburgh must have yielded to his superior force.

Mr. President and gentlemen, whatever may be my future destiny, a destiny at this moment wrapt in clouds, I shall bear in grateful recollection the patience with which you have waded through the tedious inquiry. I confide in the justice of your award, because I am satisfied it will be founded in integrity. Whatever it may be, I am prepared to meet it with complacency, and were it proper for me to express a wish on the awful occasion, which interests my feelings closer than life itself, I should say—If guilty, let my punishment be exemplary—If innocent, acquit me with honor. Then I shall not have lived in vain."

NAVAL.

It appears that a New Providence privateer has gallantly captured the *Chassen's* prize, the *St. Lawrence*, on board of which was only one American, acting as prize master, on the honor of her late commander. She was, however, permitted to enter Havana as originally designed, where she was taken charge of by the British men of war lying there—no doubt to restore her to the prize master. Vessels from off *Louisiana* were frequently arriving at Havana with the sick and wounded—by the former of which our late enemy appears to have suffered perhaps as much as by the latter. The destruction has been dreadful to think of. The cold weather destroyed the regiments that had been stationed in the West Indies.

Alarm! They had an *alarm* in England the latter end of January that an American squadron of three frigates had got to sea! They feared the loss of the East India fleet—they feared a scouring of their coasts!—It was like a new gun powder plot—the whole island might be blown up!—To prevent it, they immediately despatched a parcel of *seventy fows* with a squadron of heavy frigates, to cruise for the terrible "*non descripta*."

The famous privateer Prince of Neufchatel, has been captured and sent into England.

Several vessels with prisoners, have sailed from and arrived at the ports of the United States within the week past. It appears that the British are almost universally shipped off by force.

The British sloop of war, *Loup Cervier* (formerly the U. S. sloop of war *Wasp* that captured the *Frolic*) has arrived at Newport, with 800 prisoners from Bermuda. We greet the return of our countrymen. We have not heard that any of them attempted their escape to prevent their being sent home.—but

During the last week, a parcel of British sailors, trembling at the prospect of revisiting beloved England, and again serving their gracious King, contrived to make their escape from Baltimore jail—where it was necessary to confine them to afford a hope that their "owners might get them again." It is really our wish that the British would keep all their people to themselves to prevent even the semblance of a pretext for future outrages; but their seamen are much to be pitied; and, though we would not connive at their escape, we cannot feel sorry that they (as so many men) are relieved from slavery.

The British ship *Mars* has arrived at New York from Bermuda, with 400 prisoners being all that remained there.

Among those who have lately returned to their country, we notice with great pleasure the gallant crew late of the *President* frigate.

The famous privateer ship *America* has returned to Salem. It is stated that she has cleared for her owners not less than 600,000 dollars since the war. On this datum, what is the damage she has done the enemy?

For her last cruise see prize list. She has not lost a single man by sickness or otherwise during her cruise of 134 days.

The privateer *Avon*, of 14 guns, has been captured by the British brig *Barbadoes*, of 17 guns, after a warm action of an hour and a half, the British brig *Columbia* being within three miles, in chase and coming up. The A. had one killed and 4 wounded; the B. 1 killed, 3 wounded—22 of the best men belonging to the former were absent at the time of the fight in a small sloop, for the purpose of cutting vessels out from St. Kitts. The sloop was captured by the B. the next day.

The United States brig *Chippeway*, lately launched at Warren, (R. I.) will mount 14 32lb. carronades, and two long 18s.

The *Majestic*, 54, *Forth*, 38, and *Narcissus*, 32 are stated to have left Bermuda in quest of the Constitution.

The London papers congratulate Mr. *Croker*, who has lately returned from Paris, that he made the whole passage from *Calais* to *Dover*, without seeing an American privateer!

Macdonough's signal. An officer who was in the battle on Lake Champlain, informs us, that just as the American squadron was entering into action, the gallant commodore displayed this signal: "In press'd seamen call on every man to do his duty!" which (as soon as communicated to the crews of the different vessels) excited in every bosom an enthusiastic ardor that would not be defeated. [Col. Anecdote. [The following anecdote, (says the *Petersburg Republican*) was communicated to us by an acquaintance, who was informed of it by an American captain, who was a prisoner at the time in Plymouth.]

"The British ship *Captain*, formerly admiral Nelson's flag ship, having accidentally taken fire in the port of Plymouth, (Eng.) and her cable having been burnt, she was drifted towards the dock, where it was apprehended she would do great damage to the shipping, naval stores, &c. The ships of war, and among them three 74's, were ordered to fire into and sink her. After a constant fire of 15 minutes, without producing any effect, and the fire ship still

drifting, a sailor belonging to one of the 74's, (and who had been captured in the *Guerriere* or *Java*) vehemently exclaimed, "by G—d, if the *Constitution* was here, she would sink her in ten minutes."

The *Endymion* frigate (says the *Essex Register*) with the President as her prize, having been partially repaired, the latter manned from and commanded by the first lieutenant of the *Endymion*, sailed from Bermuda on the 8th of March for England, with the British flag flying over the American on board the President. The artifice will no doubt have its full effect in England, and "wise Johnny Bull" believing the *Endymion* to have done the business alone, will no doubt be as highly gratified at the sight, as he was at the famous representation of the capture of the Yankee frigates on the "*Serpentine River*."

The President has been appraised at Bermuda, and three-fourths of the amount adjudged to the officers and ship's company of the *Endymion* and paid them. The shares in the several classes were 1st class, 642l. 8s. 9d.—2d class, 96l. 19s. 3d.—3d class, 57l. 14s. 5d.—4th class, 16l. 13s. 11d.—5th class, 11l. 2s. 7d.—6th class, 5l. 11s. 3d.—7th class, 3l. 14s. 2d.—8th class, 1l. 17s. 1d.

Bermuda, March 2. On Wednesday evening last, Mr. Randolph of the U. S. navy, late of the President frigate, in company with some other officers of the ship, attacked the editor of the Royal Gazette in a most violent and unprovoked manner, with a stick, while he was walking unarmed; the timely arrival of some British officers, prevented his proceeding to further acts of violence; a guard shortly after came up, when the offender had decamped; and the next morning, we understand, he was hoisted into a boat at the crane, from the market wharf, and absconded. An honorable way, truly, for an officer to quit a place, where he had been treated with civility and politeness.

From the *New-York Commercial Advertiser.*

New-York, April 3d, 1815.

Messrs. Lewis and Hall,—Having observed in your paper of Saturday last, an extract from the Bermuda Gazette, containing a false and scandalous account of an affair in which I had an agency, I send you for publication the subjoined statement, which I declare to be correct.

As soon as I read the scurrilous remarks in the Royal Gazette of the 15th ult. in relation to the capture of the late U. S. frigate President, I walked to King's Square, with a determination to chastise the editor. I soon fell in with him, and executed my purpose in the most ample and satisfactory manner.

There was no American officer in company, except midshipman Emmet. Mr. Ward, the editor, was attended by Lieutenant Sammon, of the royal navy: but by neither of those officers was I interrupted or assisted in the operation.

Having previously obtained my passport, and being advised that the editor of the Royal Gazette was taking measures to employ the civil authority against me, I left the island the next day for the United States. I am gentlemen, &c. &c.

R. B. RANDOLPH,

Mid'n, late of the U. S. frigate President.

Every thing that relates to the reputation of our gallant seamen, justly affects all the United States, for it is dear to their countrymen. There is an evident disposition in the enemy to make the world believe that the President was captured by the *Endymion*, though that ship was "THROWN OUT OF COMBAT." Captain Hope is mean enough to encourage the idea,* though it was not until three hours

* In the address of the merchants of *St. George*, notifying him of their having voted a piece of plate

after his fight with the *President* that that vessel struck to the *Pomone*, the *Tenedos* being close aboard, *Decatur's* sword being delivered to captain Hayes, of the *Majestic*, raze—and at this time the *Endymion* was "like a log on the water," the *President* carrying "royal studding-sails" to make her escape from the *squadron*: and admiral *Hotham* also stated that she was captured by a "detachment of his majesty's ships." The pitiful attempt to gain honor at the loss of honesty and in defiance of truth, cannot be too severely reprehended.

The *Hyder Ali* privateer has been captured in the Indian ocean by the *Owen Glendower*, which she was driven on board of by another frigate, after a chase of 80 hours. She made 9 prizes and had gathered up a very rich cargo from them. The *Rambler*, letter of marque from Boston, on her voyage to *Canton*, captured two ships—she divested on of them of her most valuable articles, and got the other safe into *Mocoa*.

Particulars of the shipwreck of the private armed schooner Surprize, of Baltimore.

New York, April 5.—At 10, a. m. got under way with a fair wind, bound to Baltimore, with the following officers, and passengers, viz. col. Brook of the army, lieutenants Skinner, Rousseau, Cannon, Bell and Lattimer; sailing-master Godfrey; acting surgeon Gordon; midshipmen Ray, Boorman, Stallings, Wolbert, Stewart, Mosher, Rutter and Sanderson; master's-mates King and Jackson; Marshall, gunner; Davis, boatswain; Wells, carpenter; Ackerman, sail-maker: and one hundred and thirty seamen. At 11, p. m. the pilot left us outside Sandy Hook—we then squared away. At 4, p. m. the wind hauled to the s. e. braced up on the larboard tack, steering s. by w. $\frac{1}{2}$ w. going at the rate of five knots. At 7, p. m. struck on the bar, about two or three miles distant from Manasquan beach. We immediately took in all sail, hoisted out the boats, and carried two anchors astern, and made every exertion to heave her off, but without effect. We then commenced lightening her, by throwing overboard the guns, shot, dry goods, ballast, &c. and starting the water.

At half past 11, all our attempts having proved ineffectual, it was judged necessary to cut away the masts. At half past 12, a. m. by her continued thumping she bilged forward and immediately filled. The vessel now lying on her beam ends, the wind increasing, and every prospect of saving her having vanished, it became necessary to make every exertion to save our lives by boats and rafts. The boats were immediately ordered along side. Colonel Brook, captain Barstow and lady, lieutenant Skinner, Rousseau, Cannon, Bell and Lattimer; midshipmen Boorman, Mosher and Sanderson, and about 20 seamen, with one female left the wreck. At half past 1, commenced burning blue lights and port fires as signals of distress, which were continued during the remainder of the night.

The day, which we most anxiously looked for, at length broke forth, when we found ourselves within three cables length of the shore, amidst the breakers. We hoisted our jack as a signal of distress, which was observed by a vessel to windward; she bore down within four miles of us, and then stood off. At 8, a. m. we discovered that the vessel was going to pieces. At 9, a. m. midshipman Ray, gunner Marshall and John Reed, boatswain's-mate, having caul-

ed the only remaining boat with papers and pieces of blankets, left the wreck.

Having proceeded about ten yards she swamped; by holding on to the boat they fortunately were thrown upon the beach by the surf:—at half past 9, the wind hauled to the south and blew a heavy gale, making a tremendous sea to break over us every minute, at which time many were washed from the wreck and drowned. At half past 3, she went to pieces, leaving nothing but her deck and upper works, and these very much shattered—at 4, p. m. cut the cables, and she drove within 20 yards of the beach—at 6, p. m. got a line to the shore by bending it to a plank and throwing it overboard, by which means all the survivors escaped.

The subjoined is a list of those who were lost.—Mr. Ackerman, sail-maker; Mr. Cowan, 2d-mate; Mathew Fango, quarter-gunner; Thomas Boyton, do.; Peter Daniels, seaman; Isaac Jeffry, do.; John Jackson, do.; Solomon Jenkins, do.; John Johnson, do.; Simon Simmons, do.; William Chapman, do.; William Thompson, John Frazer, Henry Vaulamp and William Robbins—total 15.

From the Trenton True American—We have the pleasure to announce, that of all the persons left on the wreck of the *Surprize* but 20 or 30 were lost. These were swept overboard and drowned.

The remainder continued on the wreck until it went to pieces; when they floated on the deck part to within about four rods of the shore, and by the help of a rope, and the assistance of the inhabitants, they all reached the shore in safety—among them the boatswain's wife.

They arrived in this place in waggons, on Saturday morning, and, after refreshing themselves, proceeded to Philadelphia, under charge of the sailing master, who was the last person who left the wreck. Dreadful as this catastrophe is, it is yet far from being as bad as was apprehended.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

From the New-York Columbian of Monday last.

On Saturday evening arrived at Sandy Hook the (late) British sloop of war *Cyane*, lieutenant Hoffman prizemaster, a prize to the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, captain Stewart. Yesterday she came up and anchored in the North river, saluting Castle Williams as she passed. The British sloop of war *Levant* was taken at the same time. The particulars are as follows:

The *Cyane*, captain Gordon, rated at 20, carrying 34 guns, (22 carronades of 32lbs. on her gun deck, 8 do. of 18 on her quarter deck, and 2 do. of 18, and 2 long nines on her fore-castle) with 175 men. And the *Levant*, captain the honorable George Douglas, rated at 18, carrying 21 guns (18 carronades of 24lbs. 2 long nines, and a pivot carronade of 12 on her fore-castle) with 150 men.

The vessels left Gibraltar the 17th of February, for Madeira and Newfoundland, and fell in with the *Constitution* off Madeira the 20th. Being some distance apart they stood towards each other and made for the *Constitution*. At about 8 o'clock in the evening they fell in with her, and the action commenced, one on her bow and the other on her quarter, by clear moon light. In fifty minutes the *Cyane* struck, much cut up, and acknowledging a loss of about 6 killed and 13 wounded, and the *Levant* endeavored to escape. The *Constitution*, after manning the prize, then pursued the *Levant*, and in half an hour came up with her and she surrendered. her loss being about the same as that of her consort. On board the *Constitution* were four killed and seven wounded. The loss of the British is known only by report, the regular books not being found on board the prizes.

they say, speaking of the capture of the *President*—

"It has proved, too, what we never doubted, that an American frigate, of the largest class, is no match for a British ship like the *Endymion*."

†Crew of the U. S. sloop of war *Eric*, returning from lake Ontario.

The Constitution took her prizes into St. Yago, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands) where she landed her prisoners, and on the morning of the 8th of March, discovered three heavy British ships standing, upon which she made a signal to cut and stand out to sea, which was immediately executed, and the frigate with her two prizes made all sail and stood to sea, closely pursued by the British squadron. The Cyane altering her course, was not pursued. Lost sight of the Constitution and Levant in the afternoon of the 8th, the British squadron in chase—the Constitution and Levant about four miles to windward of the chase, and leaving the Levant and the British squadron very fast.

A little before sunset, and shortly after the Cyane lost sight of the Constitution, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of the hostile ships, from which circumstance some of the officers of the Cyane are fearful that the Levant was overtaken by the British squadron, and probably recaptured. Of the Constitution there was little apprehension, as she was in good trim, sails as well as ever, and was leaving her pursuers very fast and easily.

The vessels in chase of the Constitution were supposed to be the Madeira squadron, which consisted of the Leander, Cybele, and Tiger, though one of them appeared too small for either of them.

SIR JAMES L. YEO. The *Parthian* knight is going home. About 70 or 80 of the inhabitants of Kingston, addressed him as follows:

To sir James Lucas Yeo, knight, commodore and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the lakes in Canada, &c. &c. &c.

We, the magistrates, minister, and principal inhabitants of the town of Kingston, understanding that you are on the eve of your departure to your native country, avail ourselves of the occasion, and address you, sir, with sentiments of respect and gratitude for the eminent services rendered by you to the province of Upper Canada, and at the same time, with emotions of regret, in the event of your absence from among us.

We, the inhabitants of this portion of the province, have more particularly, during the arduous contest that has now ceased, continued to be in the full possession of all the rights and enjoyments which as men and British subjects we hold dear. Our safety and the blessings connected with it, under Divine Providence, we ascribe in a great degree to your indefatigable zeal, consummate prudence, and incessant exertions, manifested in co-operating with his majesty's troops, directed by the wisdom and animated by the bravery of yourself and our gallant president.

We are conscious that your professional reputation and skill require not from us the language of adulation for the support of either, but only the candid assertions of truth. Your tried heroism and decision of character, had excited the notice, and commanded the applause of princes, and nations, and has secured to you a name that will be enrolled among the distinguished characters of your countrymen. It were unnecessary for you to visit the lakes of Canada, and to assume command in order to establish your fame.

In the midst of duties connected with your command, important to the best interests of this country; and requiring from you unremitting and continued application, it has not been without feelings of the keenest regret, that we have witnessed you suffering under an ill state of health, and possessing a constitution impaired in the service of your King.

We cannot pass over the opportunity, which the present occasion affords us, of remarking the good order and regularity which has invariably existed

among the crews of the squadron, under your command. The effects are conspicuous in the internal economy and admirable system of discipline which you had established; notwithstanding the novel and peculiar nature of the service.

Permit us, sir, in taking farewell, most cordially to wish you a prosperous and speedy voyage; and in the bosom of your relatives, and in the circle of your friends, we hope and fervently pray, that your health may be completely re-established: and when your services may again be needed by your country, that every enterprise of your's may be crowned with success, and your life long preserved.

Kingston, 14th March, 1814.

To the magistrates, minister and principal inhabitants of the town of Kingston, Upper Canada.

Gentlemen—In the address, which this day, you have done me the honor of presenting, you are pleased to express the favorable opinion you entertain of my conduct, since the period when I assumed the command of his majesty's naval forces on the lakes in Canada.

It must at all times be grateful to the feelings of an officer resigning the command of a station, and leaving a colony, to receive from the principal and most respectable inhabitants, such a strong public testimony of their respect, consideration and esteem for his character, as is contained in the address now before me.

I assure you gentlemen, I am truly sensible of your kindness, and good wishes; and sincerely trust, and hope, you and your families may long live in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

JAMES LUCAS YEO.

Kingston, 14th March, 1815.

Sir James, with several other British officers, have arrived at New York, from whence they will depart for England.

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

Savannah, 29th March, 1815.

SIR—My respects to you of the 18th inst. made you acquainted with my having despatched a gun-vessel to Cumberland, for the purpose of recovering from admiral Cockburn the barge and dismantled gun-vessel taken at St. Mary's. I have now the honor to enclose the report of sailing master John Hulburd, whom I sent on this duty—which goes to prove a most flagrant violation of national rights, and an outrage committed on the flag of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

HUGH G. CAMPBELL.

The hon. B. W. Crowninshield.

U. S. gun-vessel, N. 16th, Cumberland Sound, March 18, 1815.

SIR—Proceeding with the despatch which you did me the honor to entrust to my care, I sailed from Tybee bar, at 1 P. M. on the 16th inst. wind N. E. steering south, at half past 3 descried a sail in the S. E. quarter, which we soon found to be a ship standing N. N. W. about 40 minutes after she fired a gun and hoisted her colors, the shot passing over our fore gaff; our colors were hoisted, continued our course for a few minutes, then hailed up S. E. the wind having blown off the land all the preceding day, it was very smoky near the horizon. Several Russian and Swedish vessels having passed from Amelia for Savannah, she was taken for one of that description, until keeping away S. W. it was discovered that some of her gun deck ports were open. We then luffed E. S. E. when another gun was fired; the shot passed abaft the main rigging over the lee quarter. Heaving his vessel too on the starboard tack, hailed me by saying, "you damned rascal, if

you don't lower your boat down and come on board immediately, I'll fire into you; I'll sink you, God damn you." Seeing me in the act of taking in the square sail, "why don't you heave to, God damn you, I'll sink you; I'll fire a broadside into you." As soon as I could be heard, I said, this is a United States' vessel, from Savannah, with despatches for Admiral Cockburn. In the act of pronouncing the last words, a musket was fired at me, the ball passed near my shoulders, over the hand of the man at the helm, striking the water from twenty to thirty feet from the vessel. Putting the helm down, I again informed him of the character of the vessel, saying, if you wish for further satisfaction, you are at liberty to send your boat on board; he said, "I don't care a d—n for the despatches nor Admiral Cockburn either; God d—n them and the United States too; I'll fire a broadside into you and sink you, if you don't lower your boat down and come on board, you rascal." Put about and run close under the ship's lee, saying, "this is the United States gun vessel No. 168, with despatches for the admiral off St. Mary's; if you doubt her being what she appears to be, you can send your boat on board; I shall heave too, as soon as I clear sufficient to lie too; which was done on the starboard tack. He then hailed, saying, "if you heave too on the starboard tack I will send my boat on board of you;" at that moment discovered both his hands up, crying no, no, no, no; as if to prevent the firing of the quarter deck guns and musketry—most of the men were in readiness to fire. Turning to me, says, "God d—n you, come on board or I'll sink you—I'll fire thunder into you." I replied, "if you do, I shall return your compliments with lightning." At this time I received, if possible, a greater flood of vulgar abuse than before. I hove about, stood to windward of him, heaving too on his starboard quarter, with the larboard tacks on board; when a lieutenant came alongside, ordered me into the boat, saying, "if you do not go on board, every one of you will be taken out and carried to Charleston." Go on board and tell your commander that I shall not lower my boat, nor shall an officer or man leave the vessel, but by force, showing him the paper for Admiral Cockburn. If you don't go on board, you'll be sunk as soon as I go on board; I advise you to go—"I want no advice," said I, "I have the orders of my government, by which I am governed; tell your commander that such trifling shall not pass with impunity." On the boat leaving us the captain of the ship said, won't the d—d rascal come? then come alongside and let me sink him; I'll fire a broadside into him. On the boat's reaching the ship's side a gun was fired; the shot passing to leeward, through the main sail, near the mast, cutting away one of the stays, going between the foremast and rigging; while he gave a full vent to his vulgar abuse, throwing down his speaking trumpet. Hitherto every order of mine had been obeyed with alacrity. I now saw every one of our little crew anxiously waiting the order to fire into the apparent enemy; but I considered that several valuable lives would in all probability be lost, and the flag struck at last. With my reduced crew it was hardly possible to escape from a vessel sailing nearly or quite as well as mine. Under these considerations, I fired a gun across his bows, as the vessels were lying, sunk the signals, and hauled the colors down. A lieutenant came on board, to whom I made a formal surrender of the vessel; he observed, that he was only a lieutenant. "Send an officer on board," I replied, "the officers and men are your prisoners." He ordered me on board the ship. On my arrival on board the ship, I was met by the captain near the main mast,

saying, this is his majesty's ship Erebus, Bartholomew, commander. "This is my sword," I replied, "that is the United States gun vessel No. 168, which I surrender as your prize, myself, officers and crew as your prisoners." He said again, "how dare you refuse to come on board his majesty's ship when ordered?" "I know not nor do I acknowledge any right you have to order me on board, or to interrupt me sailing along the American coast. I shall, however, make a fair representation of this most flagrant abuse of power on your part to my government. Had I the crew that were attached to my vessel but a few days since, you should not have brought me on board, without first marking your vessel with a few thirty-two pound shot, and I very much regret that I have not the command of a vessel of 20 guns, which would save the trouble of demanding satisfaction at a future day, by taking it on the spot." He said, "I only wish to warn you off the coast; will you see my orders from the Admiral to warn all vessels from the coast?" "As I am governed by the orders of my own government, I can have nothing to do with those of admiral Cockburn." He said, "I thought you might be from the Cape of Good Hope." "You could not believe any such thing, when you see she has no quarter, has not the appearance of having been at sea any length of time; her boats not stowed as if to remain long at sea; nor could you suppose that were I from a long cruise I should run past the port of Savannah, thereby exposing my vessel to any British cruiser that might happen to be on the coast. He then said, upon my honor, I believe it was an accident, but I am sure the last shot would not have been fired if you had not been trying to run away from me. "You could believe no such thing; you saw both jibs to windward, and the helm a lee." He said, upon my honor, I don't know whether it went off by accident or was fired, no orders were given to fire. After walking the quarter deck for a few minutes, returning, he said, will you see my orders to warn all vessels off the coast. "As I have nothing to do with them I can have no wish to see them." If you think this will cause any dispute between the two governments, said he, I will return with you to the admiral and have it settled. I replied, "I do not feel myself authorised in my present situation to receive any satisfaction you may have in your power to offer for such a wilful insult offered to the United States. I was then ordered on board, and to proceed with the despatches. When on board of the Erebus I saw about twenty negroes, and on the gun deck, looking up the hatch, thirteen black women, several of whom I had previously seen in the neighborhood of St. Mary's. The ship mounted 20 thirty-two pound carronades, and 2 long eighteens on her spar deck; had twenty ports independent of her bridle ports on the gun deck. As her ports were shut, I could not ascertain what guns she had. I am since informed that she is a rocket ship; she had all hands at quarters, nor were they piped down until I left her. I was detained about an hour and a quarter. My sails being torn or cut, came into port, it blowing fresh, and the admiral under way, delivered the despatch to captain Hamilton of the Ceylon. The admiral ordered it sent out as per signal. I have the honor

to remain, sir, yours,

very respectfully,

JOHN HULBURD.

Commodore Hugh G. Campbell.

CHRONICLE.

WESTERN COMMERCE.—On Monday morning passed the falls the beautiful barge Missouri, burdened

about 170 tons, bound for New-Orleans, built and owned by captain Henry Beekle, of Cincinnati, from which place to the falls she came in twenty-two hours and twenty-four minutes. She has on board 1600 barrels of flour, weighing 342,400 pounds, besides sundry other articles, and rows forty-four oars. She is certainly the finest barge that ever floated on the western waters. (*Western Courier*.)

FOREIGN.—We have a prospect of immediately receiving an immense stock of foreign goods. Many rich vessels have already arrived—no less than 3 from Canton with teas, silks, &c. within the last week, and many with dry goods from Amelia, Halifax and the West-Indies.

Accounts from Rome say that the pope has arrested the consul-general of king Joachim (Murat) as a spy.

A change in the British ministry is spoken of.

The Algerines are capturing Dutch vessels. The squadron of frigates that lately sailed from Holland to chastise them, was dispersed by a storm in the Bay of Biscay.

BUFFALO, March 7.—*Death of Farmer's Brother, principal chief and warrior of the Six Nations of Indians*.—This patriotic and highly distinguished chief and warrior of the Six Nations of Indians, died at the Seneca village, near Buffalo, on Thursday, at the advanced age (as is stated) of 96 years. He retained his mental and corporal faculties till within a few days of his death. In a future paper we intend to give the public a biographical sketch of his character. He was interred at Buffalo with the honors of war.

The London papers express great apprehensions that the forces about to be sent from Spain to reduce the whigs of South America to loyalty and the *inquisition*, will be inadequate to the object—and we hope it will prove so. They say—"It is supposed that the expedition is directed against Buenos Ayres. The force of Monte Video is well known to us by experience, since our ineffectual attack made in the river La Plata. Buenos Ayres has since gained, by the fall of Monte Video, 5,700 prisoners, which formed the garrison of that place, and who have joined themselves to the cause of the insurgents; 390 pieces of artillery, 12,000 muskets, 99 vessels of war and merchantmen. Dissensions have ceased among them. Artigas has joined his comrades, and confidence is re-established."

Paris, January 10.—A melancholy accident has lately taken place. The princess of Leon, being dressed and awaiting her carriage to go and dine with the duke of Orleans, standing too near the fire, her clothes caught, and in a moment the blaze was three feet above her head. Her cries attracted her family, but when her husband arrived she was nearly exhausted, and her clothes in ashes. She died the next morning. Her merit and talents are highly spoken of, and she was only twenty-four years of age.

Leghorn, December 10.—It is said that at one of the conferences at Vienna, prince Talleyrand asserted that it would be correct to maintain the independence of Saxony. One of the sovereigns appeared to insist on the contrary principle. "If that is so," observed Talleyrand, "your majesty will lose!" "Lose, said the monarch," interrupting him; "what will I lose?"—"You will lose, sire, your title of the *Pacificator* of Europe."

A Greek, living at Mitylene, having refused to pay the tribute, which the Turkish captain Hamed levied in the islands of the Archipelago, was carried on board the frigate *the Camel* and after having received the bastinado, upon a new refusal which he had made the next day, declaring he had no means to pay, the Turkish captain put the wife and daugh-

ter of the unfortunate man to death, before his eyes. He seized an opportunity when the crew were asleep and setting fire to the magazine, blew up the vessel. One hundred and sixty men were victims of the barbarity of the Turk.

LONDON, November 10.—It is stated in the military circles, and more particularly with those connected with India, that the object of these reinforcements of troops required by the earl Moira, and of the efforts now made to despatch all that we can spare for that destination, is to overcome any opposition that might be apprehended from the troops in the company's service, to the execution of an intended plan for transferring them to the king's service, which is, we are told, to be carried into effect with all convenient speed.

The tradesmen's bills of the regal household are expected to be unusually heavy for the last half year, ending the 10th October, in consequence of a late visit. The extraordinary expences, in only one department, amount to 39,000 pounds! In a bill of the coachmaker's, for 10,000 pounds, is an item for new harness 3,500 pounds.

DECEMBER 27.—*State of Paris—reported alteration of the duke of Wellington with marshal Macdonald—mention of lady Roseberry*.—A gentleman arrived in town yesterday from Paris, which city he left on Friday last. To a friend of ours, who has seen him, he gave the following information, which we submit to our readers just as we received it, viz.

The public mind is kept in a state of perpetual alarm, in consequence of midnight assassinations. No sooner does the day dawn than dead bodies are found in the street; these atrocities are nightly committed. But what occupies more attention than any late occurrence is an affair in which our ambassador was concerned; the circumstances are as follow: Marshal Macdonald lately gave a grand entertainment at his hotel, for the express purpose of having the honor of the duke of Wellington's company. Our ambassador accepted the invitation; but, from the multiplicity of business that day on his hands, he forgot his engagement until five o'clock (the dinner); he was then returning from his morning's ride, and, in his way home, he called at the marshal's house to leave an apology on account of his dishonour. Macdonald would admit of no excuse, and added that his dress was not of the smallest consequence. The party consisted principally of military men, and unfortunately the conversation turned upon the political state of Europe; when, from some observations made upon the subject of our imposing attitude in the Netherlands, high words arose and the party broke up abruptly. It was reported that Macdonald sent a challenge the next day to lord Wellington. Be this as it may, no meeting had taken place up to so late as Friday last. A panic had seized our countrymen from the frequency of the scenes above detailed; they had almost deserted Paris during the last ten days. Just at the period of the departure of this gentleman, an English woman of condition was brought into his hotel (the hotel d'Artois) in a drowning state. Enquiring of an Englishman, he was told it was the countess of Roseberry. Sir H. Mildmay and that lady had been publicly seen in Paris for some time past.

Auburn, N. Y. March 8. *The tide of emigration sets strongly to the west; during the past winter our roads have been thronged with families moving westerly. It has been remarked by our oldest settlers, that they never before witnessed so great a number of teams passing, laden with women, children, furniture, &c. to people the fertile forests of New-York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio: they are mostly from the eastern states.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 8 OF VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 190.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Editorial Prospective.

Our numbers are yet crowded with documents and papers, and facts and things belonging to the late war; and, though we have disposed of a great mass of such articles in the SUPPLEMENT TO THE LAST VOLUME, no small quantity remains for future disposition. But we shall hereafter feel free to give a greater variety of content and much more immediate interest to the REGISTER than has lately been the case; for which our means, in original or selected matter, are abundant.

Differing essentially from the ordinary news-papers of the day, a dearth of matter to them will operate to the advantage of this work. Publishing only once a week, many things we inserted for records, appeared stale and unprofitable to those who did not fully appreciate our chief design. Relieved from the continual pressure of such articles, we may range freely through the various branches of the useful and amusing, and seldom be compelled to publish a sheet without something to gratify the various taste of each of our numerous readers. We have hitherto but little depended on foreign articles to make up our paper, and trust that, in our domestic manufactures, we have a resource which will prevent our friends from ever feeling the want of them. If we can keep up this hoped-for interest in the public mind, the great cheapness of the REGISTER, (its contents being compared with that even of our daily news papers, with its less cost for postage) will, I believe, yet considerably extend its circulation through the interior of the United States.

With the calm that must necessarily follow the pacification of Christendom, political discussion will naturally lose its fervor. Of things past, and especially of the *spirit* that got up the *Hartford convention*, and permitted the occupancy of a large portion of the territory of the state of *Massachusetts* by the enemy, &c. we have a good deal to say, and many documents and extracts to insert. We shall present our readers with a history of the *Jacobins*, and of that "abomination of abominations," written by themselves, and make them repent they have, "written a book," as Job desired that his "enemy" might do. But these matters being disposed of, we expect to have little else to do than to maintain the principles of the constitution against the monarchists, allied to these *Jacobins* by a common feeling of ambition and lust for domination, against the republic.

Among the things that will occupy considerable space will be a selection of the writings of *William Cobbett*, on American affairs. This man has told many wholesome truths to *Europe* and *America*. He certainly was among the most inveterate enemies of a republican, or liberal, government that I ever knew; and yet it is very strange that men possessing republican, or "Washingtonian," principles, should bring forward that to lessen the force of his essays extolling the glory of our arms, in our late contest with his country! But so it is with the United States' *Jacobins*, that "their party sinks as the country rises;" and I verily believe, in the literal meaning of the words, that if they cannot govern they would ruin the state. They elicited no spark of patriotism in the war; they turned not on their heel to resist the enormous pretensions of the enemy; they took no

part in the glory of the army or navy, refusing every thing in their power that might contribute to the efficiency of either—and it is natural they should run foul of *Cobbett* for the peculiar happiness with which he has described the battles on *Champlain* and at *Plattsburg*, and the deeds on the *Niagara*; &c. &c. and, hating the constitution of the United States, it is proper, also, that they should hate him for extolling its provisions; dispensing and securing a portion of happiness to the people of this country, unenjoyed, nay; *unimagined*, by the inhabitants of the old world.

We have also on hand a variety of original statistical tables and geographical essays, or statements of facts; and solicit an increase of communications on these subjects; which hereafter will be particularly attended to.

The "events of the war" also produced some very pretty or ingenious pieces of *poetry*. We have carefully preserved them, and shall occasionally relieve our pages with selections from them.

In the next number, we shall commence the publication of a selection of the most interesting laws passed at the late session of congress; and have a prospect hereafter of inserting them "by authority," which shall generally be done in gratuitous supplements.

From these outlines we think our readers may not be under the least apprehension that we should want interesting matter for the REGISTER, even though it were twice as capacious!

The supplement for vol. vii. price \$1, will probably be sent out next week. It has been delayed a month beyond its time by circumstances that could not be anticipated. A few copies may yet be had.

New-Orleans.

All persons being acquainted with the result of the attack on *New-Orleans*, by one of the best appointed and most powerful armaments that ever crossed the Atlantic, we deferred the publication of a variety of documents, papers and facts belonging to the things that transpired there, until we might be less oppressed by passing events. It was our design to have given the whole of the documents a place in this paper; but, on collecting them, it was found they would occupy too much room, and have, therefore, selected from them those of the most recent date, as well as the most interesting, intending hereafter to insert much matter, illustrative of the character and conduct of men and things, appertaining to the glorious defence of this place.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7th MILITARY DISTRICT,
Adjutant general's office,
New-Orleans, March 4, 1815.

SIR—You will please publish the following section of an act of congress, approved on the 10th day of April, 1806; with the subjoined remark:

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in time of war, all persons not citizens of, or owing allegiance to the United States of America; who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States or any of them, shall suffer death according to the

law and usage of nations, by sentence of a general court martial."

The city of New-Orleans and its environs being under martial law, and several encampments and fortifications within its limits, it is deemed necessary to give publicity to the above section for the information of all concerned. By command,

ROBERT BUTLER,
Adjutant-general.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7th MILITARY DISTRICT,
New-Orleans, March 5th, 1815.

After having resisted the open efforts of the enemy, he must not be permitted to accomplish by art and intrigue what he was unable to effect by the exertion of his military skill and veteran prowess. The commanding general is responsible for the safety of this section of the union; and it shall be protected against every design of the enemy, in what manner soever he may shape his attack, whether it be made by the known and declared foe, or by the pretended and deceitful friend.

Under specious pretexts, attempts have been made to diminish our force by withdrawing the French inhabitants of Louisiana. These men, contrary to the expectation of the enemy, had not only acted with fidelity, but displayed a zeal as honorable to themselves as it was grateful to the commanding general. Yet there are not a few (and their number, it is apprehended, is increasing) who, under the guise of subjects of the French monarch, allied with Great Britain, suffer themselves to be seduced from their duty; thereby realising the hopes, and aiding the projects of the enemy.

Urged by the necessity of the measure, an order was issued on the 28th ultimo, in the following terms, viz:

"All French subjects, having the certificate of the French consul, countersigned by the order of the commanding general, will repair to the interior, not short of Baton Rouge, until the enemy have left our waters or the restoration of peace. This measure has become necessary from the numerous applications of the kind and will be carried into immediate effect. Notice will be taken of such persons as may remain after the 3d of next month, and all officers are ordered to give information of every such person, remaining after that period, as may come within their knowledge."

For the purpose of alienating many of those Frenchmen, who have been distinguished as brave soldiers, this order has been basely misrepresented, and made to apply to persons for whom it was never designed. Excited by this cause to more industrious opposition, the lurking traitor is now laboring to feed with fresh fuel, a spirit of discontent, disobedience and mutiny, too long secretly fomenting.

As well, therefore, to restrain the few corrupt citizens we have among us, as to guard against the dangerous designs of persons not citizens nor owing allegiance to the United States, all officers and soldiers are strictly ordered and enjoined to enforce the said recited order, by arresting forthwith all such persons as are described therein, and to confine them and make report.

And all officers and soldiers are strictly enjoined to give the earliest intelligence of all mutiny, intended mutiny, sedition or excitement of mutiny and sedition, and to arrest all such persons as they may find concerned therein, and confine them for trial, agreeably to the rules and articles of war, and without regard to the rank or standing of such person or persons.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general commanding.
NEW-ORLEANS, March 7, 1815.

87.—From the enclosed, which the commanding

general believes to be genuine, the very pleasing intelligence of peace is placed almost beyond a doubt. You will please, however, in giving it publicity, to state the despatches referred to, have not, from some extraordinary occurrence, reached the commanding-general, and consequently leaves us in doubt whether the state of peace relates to the treaty as negotiated at Ghent, or to the ratification by the President of the United States. With due consideration,

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general commanding.

Mr. Leclere, printer.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
February 14, 1815.

SIR—Mr. Charles Bell, the bearer hereof, is charged with despatches relative to the state of peace which has taken place between the United States and Great Britain. I need not mention to you the importance of forwarding these despatches with the greatest expedition possible, and have only to request your aid in furnishing or procuring horses, or in case Mr. Bell should be unable to proceed, to employ a new messenger, so often as occasion may require; to forward these despatches to New-Orleans; any necessary expence which may be incurred in this respect, shall be duly reimbursed from this office.

R. J. MEIGS,
Post-master-general.

Mr. Bell will rest four hours at night, and travel 80 miles in day-time, and proceed as far as he can stand it. The rider may take the lower road direct to Columbia, so as to pass on the shortest route.

To post-masters, contractors, and others on the route from Washington city to New-Orleans

[The despatch bearer of the above ratified treaty, by some strange mistake, exchanged his despatches containing the treaty, for a bundle of old despatches he met with at one of the post-offices between Washington and New Orleans, ordering out three regiments of militia. The mistake was not discovered until the seal was broken by general Jackson at headquarters.]

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7th MILITARY DISTRICT,
New-Orleans, 8th March 1815.

The major-general, commanding the district, has received the application of all the officers and soldiers of major Planche's battalion, and of major Lacoste and Dacquin, earnestly praying, that the general order of the 28th ult. should be suspended, and pledging themselves for the good conduct of the persons coming under its purview. The reasons for issuing that order were urgent—the certificates of a foreign agent were made the pretext for a most alarming dereliction of duty; and men who, left to the impulse of their own rectitude, would have followed the general example of patriotism and honor, that was set by the other inhabitants of the country, were persuaded to accept all the benefits arising from the heroic conduct of their fellow-citizens, while they meanly endeavored to shrink from all the duties imposed on them—to be citizens for privileges, enjoyments and immunities—aliens for all duties, sacrifices and exposure to danger. This was a state of things which the safety of the state, the duties of the general, and the honor of his country could not permit to exist, and the order was, therefore, issued, giving those misguided men time to consider whether they would still continue to avail themselves of this degrading exemption, at a distance from the camp, or enroll themselves among those who defend it. The time having expired for the option given by this order, it would have been strictly executed, but for the application and guarantee offered by the gallant officers and soldiers above named. Their correct and highly meritorious con-

Quot during the whole campaign, renders it difficult for the commanding general to deny any thing they can be induced to ask. As a proof, therefore, of the high sense the commanding general entertains of the important services rendered by the officers and soldiers of the uniform battalion of New-Orleans, as well as of the city, he directs that the execution of the said order be suspended, until his pleasure shall be further signified; except so far as the same relates to the Chevalier de Tousard, who is not to be permitted to come within the lines of the camp or fortifications, without special permission.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Major-general commanding.

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7th MILITARY DISTRICT,

Adjutant-general's office,
New-Orleans, 8th March, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Although the commanding general has not received official advice that the state of war has ceased by the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, he has persuasive evidence of the fact, and credits it, at the risk of being misguided by his wishes. Under this impression, his first act is to release from actual service the body of militia of this state, who have taken the field in obedience to the orders for a levy *en masse*. In discharging them from the noble duty which they were called to perform, the general does justice to the alacrity with which they have in general obeyed the call—to the enthusiasm which animated them on the first invasion of the enemy, and the unanimity and patriotism which disappointed his insolent hopes. He thanks them in the name of their common country for the noble defence they have made, and he congratulates them in his own, on the consequences it has produced. Louisiana, though not called upon for any exertion in assuming her independence, has shewn by her courage in its support, that she knows how to prize the inestimable blessing; her sons have not only ensured safety, but have acquired even a greater good—national reputation. Preserve this as the best reward of your exertions, and hand it down untarnished, together with your example to posterity. Let no designing men induce you to destroy it, by exciting jealousies of your best friends, or divisions among yourselves—by preaching party spirit in peace, insubordination in war, injustice to your brave companions in arms, blindness to your own interests and to the true character of those enemies of your peace. Guard against these evils as you hope to enjoy the blessings you have so bravely won; and before you yield to such perfidious counsels, examine scrupulously whether those from whom they proceed, deserve your confidence, by any exertion they have made in your defence. A zealous wish for the prosperity of the interesting country in whose defence he has been, by the blessing of Heaven, instrumental, has induced the commanding general to give this admonitory caution, which those who court popularity, may tell you is unnecessary. He, however, values no popularity but that which arises from a faithful discharge of duty. In performing it, his object has been to secure your happiness; and he will always consider it as one of the most fortunate incidents in his life, to have contributed by his exertions, to the prosperity of your country. By command,

ROBERT BUTLER, *Adj. Gen.*

☞ We give the following article, from a New-York paper of the 12th instant, without comment:—
“Letters, of the 10th of March, from New-Orleans, state that martial law still prevailed there, notwithstanding the commanding general had been in possession of the news of peace for several days, though it does not appear that he was officially informed of

the president's ratification. The district judge and district attorney had both been arrested by a military guard, and marched off to head quarters, for having issued a writ of habeas corpus to release from confinement a citizen of New-Orleans, who was about to be tried by a military court martial for having written and published a paragraph which did not meet the approbation of the commanding general. Another judge of one of the courts having attempted to interfere for the release of his brother judge, shared a similar fate. The letter writer goes on to state that all was fear and dismay. No one could tell whose turn it would be next to fall under the displeasure of those exercising the powers of the government.

“The following general orders [alluding to those inserted above] copied from New-Orleans papers, which we were politely favored with last evening by a friend, are given as a specimen of the species of government which prevails. For ourselves, situated as we are, at such a distance from the scene of action, and ignorant, as we necessarily must be, of those circumstances that are essential to make up a correct judgment, we do not feel competent to pronounce upon this affair till further informed. One thing we know, that the state of society there (foreigners composing nearly the majority of the people) is very different from any thing we see here, and may require very different methods of government.”

[The *Aurora* intimates that some who came under the special notice of general Jackson, were of those who had engaged the attention of general Wilkinson on another remarkable occasion.]

☞ Though the mistake, as to the despatches, noticed above, had happened, it appears that peace was regarded as certain, at New-Orleans. In consequence, many vessels were preparing to carry off the rich products of the south and west, rescued from the “booty” notions of the British. Cotton had advanced to 18 cents, and few were willing to sell for less than 20—sugar \$9; tobacco 8 to 10 molasses 2½ cents.

FROM THE (KENTUCKY) LIGHT-HOUSE.

The conduct of colonel Davis, and the Kentucky detachment under his command, explained, in the *bulletin* at Orleans, on the 8th January last.

Mr. Editor—You will oblige a friend to your establishment, as an editor, by giving publicity to the following remark and general order, which, as a soldier in the army to which they relate, I take the liberty of communicating.

A report has obtained currency, and is now afloat in the world, attaching much infamy (and stating many circumstances which are false) to the character of a small detachment of Kentuckians, who were unfortunate in the choice of a commander on the memorable 8th of January last. The following opinion of the court of enquiry, called for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the officers concerned in that affair, will, I hope, be satisfactory evidence of the conduct of lieutenant colonel Davis, of the 13th regiment, detached Kentucky militia, who commanded the Kentuckians; and cast the censure on the person who deserves it. It is a well known fact that not more than 500 stand of arms was furnished the whole Kentucky detachment, until after they arrived within the thunder of general Jackson's cannon on the 4th January. And governor Claiborne's letter to governor Shelby, written the day of our arrival, states that arms were very scarce; but he expected a supply from Pittsburg; which supply did not arrive until after the battle was fought. On the evening of the 7th of January, colonel Elaghter's regiment and major Harrison's battalion were ordered

ed to march down from our landing and form behind general Carroll's division to support the centre of the works. And the annexed order from Gen Adair will shew that all the arms and ammunition were ordered to be taken from colonel Davis's command, and given to those who went to reinforce the breast-work. And I was witness to the deficiency of the arms provided the troops who fought and defended the works, when the firing was still very warm. After the enemy was repulsed at the works, a number of Kentuckians, whose guns would not fire, leaped over the works and picked up the enemy's guns, and fired several rounds. Colonel Davis, after our departure, was furnished with all the refuse guns that could be mustered, and immediately marched over to reinforce general Morgan who commanded there. On the morning of the 8th, a nearly simultaneous attack, was made on both sides of the river, when the detachment under general Morgan was forced to retire. The general appeared to cast the principal blame on the few Kentuckians, who were so unfortunate as to share the defeat. The principal part of the troops were a mixture of Creoles and French, who appear to have no confidence in themselves or their commander. Let justice deal its portion, and misrepresentation fall before its power, and those who were so willing to exculpate themselves, stand before the bar of a generous public, until a full investigation of their conduct takes place.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH,
CAMP BELOW NEW-ORLEANS,
January 7th, 1814.

All the men in colonel Davis's regiment who have been furnished with arms and ammunition, will immediately deliver them to adjutant Maccoun, of col. Slaughter's regiment—major Crenshaw's battalion will deliver the arms and ammunition to major Harrison, for the use of his battalion. Tents will likewise be given up in the same order.

JOHN ADAIR, *Adj. Gen.*

HEAD QUARTERS, 7th MILITARY DISTRICT,
Adjutant-general's office,
New-Orleans, 10th February, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS—A court of enquiry, convened at this place on the 9th instant, in which the conduct of the Kentucky militia and colonel Dijon and Cavalier, of the Louisiana militia, in the engagement of the 8th of January last, on the west bank of the Mississippi, were investigated. The court, after mature deliberation, is of opinion that the conduct of those gentlemen in the action aforesaid, and retreat on the 8th January on the west bank of the Mississippi, is not reprehensible—the cause of the retreat, the court attributed to the shameful flight of the command of major Arno, sent to oppose the landing of the enemy. The retreat of the Kentucky militia, which, considering their position, the deficiency of their arms, and other causes may be excusable, and the *panic and confusion* introduced into every part of the line thereby occasioning the retreat and confusion of the Orleans and Louisiana militia; whilst the court find much to applaud in the zeal and gallantry of the officers immediately commanding, they believe that a further reason of the retreat may be found in the manner in which the forces were posted on the line; which they consider exceptional. The command of colonels Dijon, Cavalier, Desflett, commanding five hundred men, supported by three pieces of artillery, having in front a strong breastwork, occupying only a space of two hundred yards—whilst the Kentucky militia, composing colonel Davis's command, 170 strong, without artillery, occupied more than 300 yards, covered by a small ditch only. The

major-general approves the proceedings of the court of enquiry, which is dissolved.

By command,

P CHOTARD, *Asst. Adj. Gen.*

Copy of a letter from major general Jackson to the secretary of war, dated

New-Orleans, March 16, 1815.

Head-quarters, 7th military district.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, advising me of the ratification of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States.

In conformity with your directions, I have forwarded to the officer commanding his Britannic majesty's forces in this quarter information of that event.

The Tennessee and Kentucky militia will be immediately marched to their respective states and discharged, without receiving any pay before hand. The Louisiana and Mississippi militia will be discharged and receive their payment here. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided for the payment of the former in suitable time.

So soon as I get the troops mustered out of service here, it is my intention to remove my head quarters to Nashville; at which place I expect to receive the orders of my government. Major-general Gaines will be left in the immediate command of this section of the district; and I am happy to commit it to one in whom the government has such high and deserved confidence.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. gen. commanding.

The hon. James Monroe, secretary of war.

P. S. I enclose you a copy of my general order discharging the militia.

A. J.

Head-quarters, 7th military district,
adjutant general's office, New-Orleans, March 14, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS. The major general is at length enabled to perform the pleasing task of restoring to Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and the territory of the Mississippi, the brave troops who have acted such a distinguished part in the war which has just terminated. In restoring these brave men to their homes, much exertion is expected of, and great responsibility held on the commanding officers of the different corps. It is required of major-generals Carroll and Thomas, and brigadier general Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective states, and have them mustered for payment and discharged. The troops from the Mississippi territory and state of Louisiana, both militia and volunteers, will be immediately mustered out of service by major Davis, assistant inspector general, paid and discharged. Every arrangement will be made through the department of war, to have the troops of Tennessee and Kentucky paid off the soonest possible after their return. All public arms, accoutrements, camp equipage and military stores of every description, now in the possession of the different troops herein directed to be discharged, will be immediately deposited with the deputy commissary of ordnance and quarter master general, except such camp equipage as is absolutely necessary for the troops on their return march, which must be delivered to some public agent on their dismissal. The quarter-master-general is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all invalids belonging to the different corps. Those who cannot be moved without imminent danger of their lives, must be well accommodated and supplied with hospital stores, and a sufficient number of surgeons retained to attend them. The contractor will furnish provisions for the troops herein named, on their return march, on

the requisition of the respective commanding officers; who, it is expected, will use every care and attention that no depredations are committed on private property; and are held personally responsible to remunerate, agreeably to the regulations of the war department, all damages on property injured or destroyed by their commands.

The major general has again the satisfaction of announcing the approbation of the president of the United States to the conduct of the troops under his command, expressed in flattering terms through the honorable the secretary at war.

In parting with those brave men whose destinies have been so long united with his own, and in whose labors and glories it is his happiness and his boast to have participated, the commanding general can neither suppress his feelings, nor give utterance to them as he ought. In what terms can he bestow suitable praise on merit so extraordinary, so unparalleled! Let him in one burst of joy, gratitude and exultation, exclaim—"these are the saviours of their country—these the patriot soldiers who triumphed over the invincibles of Wellington, and conquered the conquerors of Europe!" With what patience did you submit to privations—with what fortitude did you endure fatigue—what valor did you display in the day of battle! You have secured to America a proud name among the nations of the earth—a glory which will never perish.

Possessing those dispositions, which equally adorn the citizen and the soldier, the expectations of your country will be met in peace as her wishes have been gratified in war. Go then, my brave companions, to your homes; to those tender connexions and those blissful scenes which render life so dear—full of honor and crowned with laurels which will never fade. With what happiness will you not, when participating in the bosoms of your families the enjoyment of peaceful life, look back to the toils you have borne—to the dangers you have encountered? How will all your past exposures be converted into sources of inexpressible delight? Who, that never experienced your sufferings, will be able to appreciate your joys? The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, during your painful marches, your nights of watchfulness and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections will afford—still more will he envy the gratitude of that country which you have so eminently contributed to save.

Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations, to preserve that subordination, that dignified and manly deportment which have so ennobled your character.

While the commanding general is thus giving indulgence to his feeling towards those brave companions who accompanied him through difficulties and danger, he cannot permit the names of Blount and Shelby and Holmes, to pass unnoticed. With what a generous ardor of patriotism have these distinguished governors contributed all their exertions to provide the means of victory! The memory of these exertions, and of the success with which they were attained, will be to them a reward more grateful than any which the pomp of title or the splendor of wealth can bestow.*

What a happiness it is to the commanding general that, while danger was before us, he was, on no occasion, compelled to use, towards his companions in arms, either severity or rebuke. If, after the enemy had retired, improper passions began to shew their empire in a few unworthy bosoms, and

rendered a resort to energetic measures necessary for their suppression, the commanding general has not confounded the innocent with the guilty—the seduced with the seducers. Towards you, fellow soldiers, the most cheering recollections exist, blended, alas! with regret, that disease and war should have ravished from us so many worthy companions. But the memory of the cause in which they perished, and of the virtues which animated them while living, must occupy the place where sorrow would claim to dwell.

Farewell, fellow-soldiers. The expression of your general's thanks is feeble; but the gratitude of a country of freemen is your's—your's the applause of an admiring world.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major general commanding.

Copy of a letter from com. D. T. Patterson to the secretary of the navy, dated

New-Orleans, 3d February, 1815.

SIR—I do myself the honor to enclose you a copy of a letter addressed to the navy on this station, by his excellency the governor of this state.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DAN'L T PATTERSON.

The hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
secretary of the navy, Washington.

Copy of a letter from William C. C. Claiborne, governor of the state of Louisiana, to commodore D. T. Patterson, dated

New-Orleans, January 28th, 1815.

SIR—I have been a witness of your unwearied exertions and steady firmness during the late struggle; I am very sensible of the obligations Louisiana is under to you, and to the portion of the United States' navy which you command, for a most zealous and effectual co-operation in the defence of its capital. Receive, then, yourself, and be good enough to convey to the officers and men under your orders, my warmest thanks.

The misfortune which attended our gun boats on the lakes, is, on account of the many brave men who fell on the occasion, cause of sincere regret; but we know that the unequal conflict was for a length of time, gloriously maintained; nor was the flag of our country struck until our gallant tars had added still more lustre to the naval character of America—a character which I sincerely hope you may long live to sustain, and in those conspicuous stations which you so well deserve to occupy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE,
Governor of Louisiana.

Capt. Daniel T. Patterson, naval commander
on the New-Orleans station.

Copy of a letter from commodore Patterson, to the secretary of the navy, dated

NEW ORLEANS, 17th March, 1815.

SIR—Inclosed I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of a letter from lieutenant Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, giving a detailed account of the action between the gun vessels under his command and a flotilla of the enemy's launches and barges, on the 14th December, 1814, which, after a most gallant resistance, terminated as stated in my letter of the 17th December, in the capture of our squadron.

The courage and skill which was displayed in the defence of the gun vessels and tender, for such a length of time against such an overwhelming force as they had to contend with, reflects additional splendor on our naval glory, and will, I trust, diminish the regret occasioned by their loss.

*The folks to the eastward praise their governors or "keeping them from the battle." But Jackson is a war party man." Ed. Res.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration and respect, your obedient servant,

DANL. T. PATTERSON.

Hon. Genl. W. Crowninshield,

Secretary of the Navy.

NEW ORLEANS, 12th March, 1815.

Sir—Having sufficiently recovered my strength, I do myself the honor of reporting to you the particulars of the capture of the division of United States' gun-boats late under my command.

On the 12th December, 1814, the enemy's fleet off Ship Island had increased to such a force as to render it no longer safe or prudent for me to continue in that part of the lakes with the small force which I commanded. I therefore determined to gain a station near the Mallereux Islands as soon as possible, which situation would better enable me to oppose a further penetration of the enemy up the lakes, and at the same time afford me an opportunity of retreating to the Petite Coquilles if necessary.

At 10, A. M. on the 13th, I discovered a large flotilla of barges had left the fleet, (shaping their course towards the Pass Christian) which I supposed to be a disembarkation of troops intending to land at that place. About 2, P. M. the enemy's flotilla having gained the Pass Christian, and continuing their course to the westward, convinced me that an attack on the gun-boats was their design. At this time the water in the lakes was uncommonly low, owing to the westerly wind which had prevailed for a number of days previous, and which still continued from the same quarter. Nos. 156, 162, and 163, although in the best channel, were in 12 or 18 inches less water than their draught. Every effort was made to get them afloat by throwing overboard all the articles of weight that could be dispensed with. At 3 50, the flood tide had commenced; got under weigh, making the best of my way towards the Petite Coquille. At 3 45, the enemy dispatched three boats to cut out the schooner Sea-Horse, which had been sent into the bay St. Louis that morning to assist in the removal of the public stores, which I had previously ordered. There finding a removal impracticable, I ordered preparations to be made for their destruction, least they should fall into the enemy's hands. A few discharges of grape shot from the Sea-Horse compelled the three boats, which had attacked her, to retire out of the reach of her gun, until they were joined by four others, when the attack was recommenced by the seven boats. Mr. Johnson having chosen an advantageous position near the two 6 pounders mounted on the bank, maintained a sharp action for near 30 minutes, when the enemy hauled off, having one boat apparently much injured, and with the loss of several men killed and wounded. At 7 30, an explosion at the bay, and soon after a large fire, induced me to believe the Sea-Horse was blown up and the public-store house set on fire, which has proved to be the fact.

About 1 A. M. on the 14th, the wind having entirely died away, and our vessels become unmanageable, came to anchor in the west end of Mallereux Island's passage. At daylight next morning, still a perfect calm, the enemy's flotilla was about nine miles from us at anchor, but soon got in motion and rapidly advanced towards us. The want of wind, and the stroeg ebb tide which was setting through the Pass, left me but one alternative, which was to put my vessels in the most advantageous position, to give the enemy as warm a reception as possible. The commanders were all called on board and made acquainted with my intentions, and the position which each vessel was to take, the whole to form a close line abreast across the channel, anchored by the stern with springs on the cables, &c. &c. Thus we

remained anxiously awaiting an attack from the advancing foe, whose force I now clearly distinguished to be composed of forty-two heavy launches and gun-barges, with three light gigs, manned with upwards of one thousand men and officers. About 9 30, the Alligator (tender) which was to the southward and eastward, and endeavoring to join the division, was captured by several of the enemy's barges, when the whole flotilla came too, with their prapples, a little out of reach of our shot, apparently making arrangements for the attack. At 10 39, the enemy weighed, forming a line abreast in open order, and steering direct for our line, which was unfortunately in some degree broken by the force of the current driving Nos. 156 and 163 about one hundred yards in advance. As soon as the enemy came within reach of our shot, a deliberate fire from our long guns was opened upon him, but without much effect, the objects being of so small a size. At 10 minutes before 11 the enemy opened a fire from the whole of his line, when the action became general and destructive on both sides. About 11 49, the advance boats of the enemy, three in number, attempted to board No. 156, but were repulsed with the loss of nearly every officer killed or wounded, and two boats sunk. A second attempt to board was then made by four other boats, which shared almost a similar fate. At this moment I received a severe wound in my left shoulder, which compelled me to quit the deck, leaving it in charge of Mr. George Parker, master's mate, who gallantly defended the vessel until he was severely wounded, when the enemy, by his superior numbers, succeeded in gaining possession of the deck, about 10 minutes past 12 o'clock. The enemy immediately turned the guns of his prize on the other gun-boats, and fired several shot previous to striking the American colors. The action continued with unabating severity until 40 minutes past 12 o'clock, when it terminated with the surrender of No. 23; all the other vessels having previously fallen into the hands of the enemy.

In this unequal contest our loss in killed and wounded has been trifling, compared to that of the enemy, which amounts to nearly four hundred.

Enclosed you will receive a list of the killed and wounded, and a correct statement of the force which I had the honor to command at the commencement of the action, together with an estimate of the force I had to contend against, as acknowledged by the enemy, which will enable you to decide how far the honor of our country's flag has been supported in this conflict.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) THOS. AP CATESBY JONES,
Lieut. Comm'd't. U. S. Navy.

Captain Daniel T. Patterson, commanding
U. S. naval forces, New-Orleans station.

Statement of the effective force of a division of the United States' gun-boats under the command of lieutenant commanding Thomas Ap Catesby Jones, at the commencement of the action, with a flotilla of English boats, on the 14th of December, 1815.

Gun-boat, No. 5, 5 guns, 36 men, sailing-master John D. Ferris; gun-boat 23, 5 guns, 39 men, lieutenant Isaac McKeever; gun-boat, No. 156, 5 guns, 41 men, lieutenant commandant Thos. A. C. Jones; gun-boat 162, 5 guns, 35 men, lieutenant Robert Spedden; gunboat No. 163, 5 guns, 31 men, sailing master Geo. Ulrick—Total, 23 guns, 182 men.

N. B. The schooner Sea-Horse had one 6 pounder and 14 men, sailing-master William Johnson, commander; none killed or wounded.

The sloop Alligator (tender) had one 4-pounder

and eight men, sailing-master Richard S. Sheppard, commander.

(Signed) THOS. AP. CATESBY JONES,
Lieut. Comd't. U. S. navy.

The following is a correct statement of the British forces which were engaged in the capture of the late United States' gun-boats, Nos. 23, 156, 5, 162 and 163, near Malheroux islands, lake Borgne, 14th December, 1814.

40 launches and barges, mounting one carronade, each of 12, 18 and 24 calibre.

1 launch mounting one long brass 12-pounder.

1 launch mounting one long brass 9 pounder.

5 gigs, with small arms only.

Total number of boats 45

Total number of cannon 42

The above flotilla was manned with 1200 men, and officers, commanded by captain Lockyer, who received three severe wounds in the action. The enemy, as usual, will not acknowledge his loss on this occasion in boats or men; but from the nature of the action, and the observations made by our officers while prisoners in their fleet, his loss in killed and wounded may be justly estimated to exceed three hundred, among whom are an unusual proportion of officers.

Treatment of Prisoners.

The return of our people from British prisons have filled the newspapers with tales of horror. We expect many like those inserted below.

We are at peace with Great Britain: but of the part, the deep guilt and terrible depravity of our late enemy, it becomes us to speak as it deserves, and to record the truth of such matters as belong to the history of the war. The smart of the wound may cease, but its mark will remain. We may, possibly, aspire to the Divine principle of forgiveness, but must, indeed, be lost to common prudence if we strive to forget the outrages of Englishmen.

The real character of the British nation has been sedulously concealed by a prostitute press in the United States from a large portion of our people, and the pulpit has lent its aid to extol, almost with the attributes of DIVINITY, a nation that has carried destruction and crime into the remotest parts of the earth—that has desolated immense regions of country, and caused the premature death of uncounted millions of men: That allies itself with negro slaves or savages, Turks or Christians, and supports, by turns, the religion of the Sox or Gon, or the worship of Juggernaut, as subserves its purposes of trade or ambition: and, though peace is made with English men, we are as much opposed to and at war with English principles and practices as ever we were. Their baneful influence must be checked by veritable expositions of their effects on society. Mighty efforts will be made to implant and extend a British feeling, hostile to the safety and happiness of the American people, amongst us; against which we should fortify our minds by a knowledge of truth. I have been led to these remarks, because I have understood that some persons have been greatly offended at the publication of the Vandalisms inserted below; but it is not to propitiate them that I give a reason for my conduct: I never have pleased such persons; and, while heaven blesses me with one way of reason, I am very sure that I never will. They are as my antipodes—but for that, that the truth shall be told; and if any are offended with truth, let them be offended.

We introduce the present details by the following paragraph from the *Boston Gazette*. It is the severest comment upon them that we know how to offer: premising, that the amount of our prisoners held at Halifax but little exceeded, if they ever amounted to, 1500 persons at one time:

"More than seven thousand prisoners, in all, since the war, and more than four thousand at one time, have been placed in the various depots in this country. Of all the unwarious men, THREE only have died before they were exchanged!!! This report we have from the district marshal!"

FROM SALEM AND BOSTON PAPERS.

Salem, March 28. On Thursday last arrived here the British transport brigs Union and Hope, 8 days from Halifax, with 360 released prisoners, consisting of officers, soldiers and sailors of the U. S. army and navy, officers and parts of crews of privateers, and other seamen, and militia. About 700 were left in Halifax. There was no news of any kind at Halifax, and no American vessels had been sent in for a long time. Fifteen or twenty failures had taken place in consequence of the peace.

The following officers have arrived in the above cartels:

Of the army—Lieutenants Ballard, Fontaine, Perry, cornets Johnson and Gillis.

Of the navy—Lieutenants Turner, Storer, Gilliam and Webb; sailing masters Wright and Hall; and 12 or 15 midshipmen and masters' mates.

Militia—Colonel Churchill, majors Stanton and Wilson, of the New-York volunteers, major Gallo-way, of Pennsylvania volunteers, and major Enoch M. Lowe, of Louisiana—captains Hunt, Crouch, White, Case, Roberts—lieutenants Case, Church, Clark; a quarter-master of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and several other lieutenants and ensigns whose names we have not ascertained.

Captain Evans, of the General Putnam privateer; captain Besom of the Tomahawk, and captain Burnham, of the Guerriere.

The soldiers who have arrived are a part of the 40th regiment taken at Eastport.

We have conversed with a great number of the officers and men who have arrived in the above cartels. The conduct of the British towards our prisoners is represented by all as inhuman, tyrannical and ungenerous in the extreme. Officers of the army and of the navy, soldiers and seamen, all unite in uttering the most bitter complaints: Indeed, it will appear, that the British had determined to destroy by their cruelty, those high-minded men whom the chance of war had thrown into their hands, and whom they could not subdue in battle.

The tyranny and inhumanity of *Cuchet*, the agent at Halifax, are execrated in the strongest terms. The inattention to the sick is spoken of with indignation; and from the first of October to the first of February, one hundred Americans are stated to have died in the hospital, a great part of them for want of proper attention. A great variety of facts which prove the infamous conduct of our late enemy towards their unfortunate captives, we have from the mouths of gentlemen and men of honor, officers of the army and navy, and others, whose veracity cannot be called in question.

The following account is given as a specimen, and by no means the most aggravated one among those with which we have been furnished; of their conduct towards our brave countrymen:

"Just at the commencement of the battle of Chipewew, a party of about an equal number of volun-

teers and Indians, say about 150 of each, were detached from the American army, to drive back a number of British Indians who had been firing on our picket guard. This brought on that famous battle. The British Indians retreated about half a mile through a wood, when they were reinforced by two light companies of British regulars, and some Canadian militia, before which the American party was obliged to retreat. A small party consisting only of seven, viz. lieutenant colonel Bull, major Galloway, captain White, and 4 privates, were returning to the American camp, when they were suddenly surprised by a party of about 25 British Indians, who rushed forward and seized every one of them, and immediately stripped them of every thing but their pantaloons and shirt. These gentlemen were in complete uniform, and major G. and captain W. had each 240 dollars in their pockets. After marching about half a mile through this wood towards the British lines, one of the Indians stepped behind colonel Bull, and without giving him any warning, suddenly lifted up his rifle and shot him just below his shoulder blade, the ball passing through his body. He fell forward; but turning on his back, and holding out his hand, exclaimed to major G. "O help me up!" Major G. was in the act of lifting him up, when two Indians caught hold of his hand, and twitched him across the colonel many times; in order to make him trample him to death. While major G. was straddling across him, another Indian struck the colonel with a tomahawk on the head, which split it down as far as the chin, and immediately scalped him. They marched a few yards further, when the Indians shot two of the private soldiers, and taking the bloody scalp of one, they rubbed it over the face of another, and in this situation they were marched to general Riell's camp.

Captain White's treatment was different. When he came to the bridge, just as the British rear-guard were crossing, on their retreat, the British soldiers cried out, "what have you got there, a *darned Yankee!*" The Indians said yes. "Well then, damn him, run him well!" And they ran him nearly a mile as hard as he could go, pushing him all the way. He passed through the British camp, where the savages were encouraged in their cruelty by the same language. He came to the edge of a wood, and being exhausted, he sat down. The Indians gathered round, and he apprehensive they meant to kill him, said, "you will not murder me here, I hope." One of the Indians lifted up the butt end of his rifle, and brought it down with great violence, but restrained his hand when near his head. At this moment two or three Canadian militia came up and saved his life.

Major Galloway was first brought forward before general Bull, and asked the general for his clothes only. "What the Indians get, we cannot obtain," said he, and wheeling on his foot, sat down near the door on a bench with his officers. He ordered the prisoners under guard separately, and they were kept without clothes or rations for *four days*, and slept on the ground without clothes or covering. About three days after the action, the Americans attempted to cross at a new bridge they had constructed, in order to attack the enemy, when there was an understanding among the prisoners, that in case the Americans should succeed, they were to be left at the mercy of the savages, and massacred. This they understood from a sergeant.

During the four days, these gentlemen subsisted entirely on the charity of the private soldiers, and from their generosity they received an old watch coat and a forage cap a piece. In this naked and hungry condition, they were drove to Fort George, a distance of 18 miles, on foot, and from thence

by water to York, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec. When arrived at Halifax, 18 or 20 of them were marched through the street under guard to Cushe's office to receive their parole, and thence under guard, like a set of felons, to the quay, and embarked for Dartmouth, where they remained about three months, and finally arrived at Salem the 23d of March.

Major Samuel Galloway and capt. Samuel White were both Pennsylvania drafted men, and volunteered to cross the lines at the battle of Chippewa.

"The destitute condition of the prisoners who arrived in the cartels, inadequately provided for by (the British) government (whose duty it was to provide them with an "adequate" and comfortable subsistence, which has been invariably afforded by our government to British prisoners in our power) excited the compassion of a number of gentlemen of this town, who on Thursday provided them with a good dinner at the Essex Coffee House, of which upwards of 200 partook."

LEUTENANT CLARK'S STATEMENT.

I, Joseph Clark, of Naples, in the county of Ontario, state of New-York, lieutenant of militia, was ordered by colonel Peter Allen to the Niagara frontier for three months, commencing the twenty-ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen. On the twelfth of September, I arrived at Buffalo, when I found that the company I was attached to had crossed the river to Fort Erie, to reinforce the army under the command of major general Brown. I immediately crossed the river to join my company. We staid in the fort five days, and on the morning of the 17th, were ordered to prepare for an attack on the enemy's batteries that annoyed us very much. Accordingly, we sallied from the fort with a force of about three thousand men. The riflemen commenced the attack, then the regulars, and then the 1st regiment, commanded by colonel M'Burney, to which I belonged. We succeeded in carrying the batteries, with great loss on both sides. But, unfortunately, I was made prisoner about four o'clock, with four privates. We were taken to the enemy's camp before his excellency general Drummond, where I expected to receive the treatment that is due a prisoner of war; but I found the general a very different character from what I expected. "Who are you?" cried he, addressing himself to me. I answered, "sir, I am a lieutenant." "Of the line?" said he. "No, sir, of the militia." "You have done farming, have you?" "Partly," said I. "Then you thought you would come and fight, did you?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are young in the service, I suppose." "I have been one campaign before," said I. "Well, young man," returned he, "you shall have your belly-full of it before you go home; you shall go to *Botany Bay*, and there remain during your natural life, if it is a hundred years. You have no business here. There shall be a *distinction* made between you and the regular officers." "Well, sir, I ask no favors except what is due a prisoner of war: and as for your threats, I despise them, and no gentleman would use such threats."

He then ordered my canteen taken from me, which was done; and my pockets searched, which was about to be done, but on the general's going to give some orders to the army, a sergeant prevented it, by dispersing the soldiers, and said it was my private property, and as long as the general was absent it should not be done.

JOSEPH CLARK,

Lieutenant of New-York Volunteers.

[This is a pretty portrait of general Drummond—but when we recollect that he had the meanness to exchange a dead aid de camp for a living one; who can believe that it is too highly colored!—Ed. Rec.]

To the editors of the Boston Patriot, Centinel, Chronicle, Daily Advertiser, Palladium, and Gazette.

Gentlemen—By inserting the enclosed statement of facts in your respective papers, you will confer a favor on. Yours &c.

W. L. CHURCHILL, lieutenant. col.
E. WILSON, major.
O. WILCOX, quarter-master.
HENRY CROUCH, captain.
NATHL. CASE, captain.
JAMES CASE, lieutenant.
JESSEE CHURCH, lieutenant.
JOSEPH CLARK, lieutenant.
JAMES CHAMBERS, ensign.

We the undersigned, officers of the New York militia, wishing our countrymen to become acquainted with the particulars of our treatment while prisoners to the British, certify and say, that we were captured at the sortie from fort Erie on the 17th September. Our number, including privates, amounted to about one hundred and eighty. After our capture we were marched to fort George, and were three days on the road;—during which time our rations were served out raw, and we had no means of cooking them. Upon our arrival at fort George, we were forced, officers and men, into a miserable guard-house, having no hammocks, nor bedding of any description, infested with vermin, and where the mud was over shoes. Here we were kept four days and nights. Here again our rations were served out raw, and but miserable means of cooking them. We were then marched from fort George to Burlington Heights, and were three days on the road. During the two first days, *no provisions whatever were served out to our soldiers*, although the waggons containing their rations were at our side, and although they were compelled to stand silent spectators while their guard were feasting themselves! The officer of this guard, who deserves to be well remembered, was captain JAMES BOY. During these two days, our troops had nothing to subsist upon, except what the humanity of the private soldiers of the enemy, occasionally allowed from their own rations! On the evening of the second day, the rations, now become putrid, and exhaling a most intolerable stench, were served out; but our soldiers, unable to eat them, instantly threw them away. The British, finding the rations so bad that it was impossible to use them, threw away the remainder, and continued the march to Burlington Heights, without dealing out any thing to our troops except rations of dry bread. On our arrival at Burlington Heights, we met with major SMELT, who commanded at that post, and who treated us with great humanity and politeness.

Under the promise that if we gave our parole, we, the officers, should be taken from fort George to Burlington Heights in light waggons, we accordingly complied. So far from adhering to this agreement, offered too by themselves, we were placed, on foot, in the line of march, in rear of the whole, and surrounded by a strong guard. From Burlington Heights to Little York, our guard was augmented by the addition of a very considerable number of Indians. On our march, we were subjected to insult, contumely and threats, and frequently driven over our boots in mud. Thro' excessive fatigue and want of nourishment, many of our soldiers, whose strength was almost entirely exhausted, would sink upon the ground. *They were inhumanly pricked up with the bayonet, and compelled to keep pace with the rest.* To the above particulars, we the undersigned, hereby certify.

Signed as above.

CASE OF CAPTAIN NELSON.

(Communicated for the Essex Register.)

Captain JOHN D. NELSON, of Philadelphia, (a gentleman who had been partial to, and had employed his pen in vindication of the British) being only a passenger on board a vessel bound from the U. S. to Havana, which was captured by an English cruiser, was brought to Halifax and detained there a prisoner in Melville about four months, where he died from the inhumanity of his treatment. This was acknowledged by all. He was put in the Black Hole, when he was unwell, and merely for writing a letter for a Mr. Myers, which had to pass Cochet's office, stating some facts relating to the prison. He was confined in that loathsome dungeon ten days, and released then only because he was so unwell that he could not endure longer punishment. And then, though a gentleman passenger, was forbid to live amongst the officers, but was compelled to reside in the lower prison. He made many applications to be admitted into the hospital, but was refused, and laughed at by M'Donald, the physician, and treated with contempt by him, who said "he was only shamming the old soldier." And when the prisoners were turned out for their health, as was pretended, even in snow storms, the coldest of the winter, he was driven out by order of M'Donald, and many times when he could not stand alone; and in fact, several times was led out by some of his fellow prisoners. At one time, he could not go down, but stood on the steps, and there, it is well known, for all knew it, and all felt it, he caught so severe a cold that it ended his life. It was his request to be buried in the town—Cochet said he might, but would not allow any prisoner to follow him there, so he was buried on the hill.

This is another fact of the inhumanity of the British to American prisoners, while theirs have been so well treated amongst us. This Cochet, you may rely upon it, is an unprincipled, inhuman, and cool-blooded scoundrel, and there are facts still in the background, which he and his brother officers must be told of, that he may be known in his true light. He is no ordinary man—he is not the turnkey of the prison—he is not the common jailor. He is a post-captain in the service of his Britannic majesty; decorated with two epauletts, *crossed* and the anchor; a candidate for, and near being an admiral; transport agent, and agent for prisoners of war.

The letter from which the following are extracts, was written by captain Nelson to Cochet, the day before he was put in the black hole, and was evidently dictated under the most irritated and indignant feelings, at the ill treatment he had previously received:—

MELVILLE PRISON, Dec. 30, 1814.

Most brave, most noble and magnanimous captain Cochet,

SIR—You will perceive by the following that I am no fawning, cringing sycophant, and that I again write you, not to ask any favors, because I expect none at your hand, but to inform you that you and your savage treatment to a prisoner are too mean to merit my serious contempt. You acknowledge by your conduct that you are no gentleman. I am therefore sorry that I descended to address a "brute," a very ass, what some people would call a "Centaur," but what I call a sheep in head, and a wolf in heart.

Send me to England, you catiff, if you are not too great a coward; there is law, there is justice and equity; there are no such lick-spittle puppies as you are. You dare not give me an opportunity of appealing to the law in Halifax—you are more afraid of me than you are of the prince regent—of a tiger—or of any of the brutes of the forest—I am what

you never were, and never will be, a gentleman bred and born—you are the son of—God knows who! I am a gentleman, whether in the black-hole or upper story, and let me tell you, you are meaner than the meanest of mankind in this filthy hole; yea, too mean to merit their contempt.

The press shall groan for many a month with acts of your brutality, and more than hellish deeds of oppression practised on American prisoners, whether I am in the States or in England. I now ask you, paltry, cowardly *scape-ropes*, to tell me if you can, what you would not be guilty of? Whether, when you cowardly ran away from a French corvette, when you commanded a frigate, is your only act of humanity, you know best. Every day I am here will add a new leaf to your history, which I intend to write, and dedicate some day to some of your brother officers, unless amends are made for the indignities offered me. How do you intend to answer to your government for making an individual affront a national question? You shall send me to England in your own defence, where I have a friend that delights to expose villainy, even in his own countrymen.

I shall conclude by wishing you to live a *thousand years*, for the slow finger of scorn to point at, and that my book, the "*Scare-Crow*," may perpetuate your deeds after you are food for the worms. I shall amuse myself every time I have an opportunity of writing, let me be where I may. Though my body is confined, my mind cannot be, while it pleases the Almighty Disposer of things.

You are despised by all, and particularly by

J. D. NELSON.

We, the undersigned, lately prisoners of war at Melville Island, testify and say, that the treatment we received, while at that place, was inhuman and barbarous in the extreme; and such as would dishonor and disgrace any people having the remotest claim to the character of a civilized nation. We further state, that the case of captain *J. D. Nelson*, of Philadelphia, was one of particular atrocity, and which loudly calls for justice. This gentleman being taken very sick, was refused admittance into the hospital, although he was so unwell as to faint whenever he was moved; and in that situation he was ordered from a close warm room in the prison into the jail-yard, by *M. Donald*, the physician of the prison, and kept there, in a severe cold day, two or three hours; after which, finding he was so far exhausted that his death was certain, he was taken into the hospital, where he shortly after died. Previous to this, Mr. Nelson had always been a warm advocate for the English. The above particulars were eye-witnesses to, having been confined in the same room with him, and attended him in his sickness.

EBEN'R A. LEWIS,

NATH'L H. LEWIS,

HUGH ORR,

JED'H HUNT, captain N. Y. V.

NATH'L CASE, Do.

J. J. FONTAINE, lieutenant U. S. Art.

JOSEPH CLARK, lieutenant N. Y. V.

JOHN GILLIS, cornet do.

Captains Hunt and Case, lieutenants Clark and Fontaine, and cornet Gillis, who certify to the above statement, were thrown into the prison at Halifax for *two months*, (the putrid stench of which bordered upon suffocation) and subjected to the barbarous indignities of its savage turnkeys, simply, because they endeavored to effect their escape from the prison-ship; the British acknowledging at the same time, that they would have done the same, had they been in the same situation! They were not upon parole, and therefore it would have been no violation of honor. While British officers have been permitted

to range at large in the pleasant town of Concord, and while some of our *fat clergymen* have journeyed thence to cheer and amuse them; with their chaise boxes well lined with demijohns and *dozens* of Madeira, our own officers have been suffering every privation; languishing for a drop of pure water, and gasping for a breath of wholesome air!

"Oh! the offence is rank; it smells to Heaven!"

From the *Boston Patriot*, March 25.

LATEST FROM HALIFAX.—On Thursday last arrived at Salem, two cartel brigs, six days from Halifax, bringing about 260 of our countrymen, who have been prisoners at that place.

All the prisoners that we have seen, agree that their treatment in the Halifax prisons was brutal and barbarous in the extreme. They speak particularly of captain *Nelson*, of Philadelphia, who had formerly been a warm friend of the English. There can be no doubt but his death was produced, and intended to be produced, by the malignant savages who superintended and directed the affairs of the prison. This, however, was but one instance among many others. The British had evidently adopted an inhuman system, by which to break down the *spirits*, the *health* and the *constitutions* of our unfortunate countrymen. A proof of this was the great number of deaths which took place. From the 1st of January to the 12th of March there were *fifty deaths!* A seaman, who was taken in the Delaware, and who had been in prison at Halifax for twenty months, informed the editors of the Salem Gazette, that in that time as many as *three hundred prisoners had died*. While British prisoners have uniformly been well treated in American prisons, and while on Christmas and thanksgiving days they have, in many instances, been feasted with roasted turkeys and other delicacies, the bread given to our brave, but unfortunate countrymen, was not only frequently musty, but sometimes contained substances of the most noxious quality, such as glass, pins, nails, tobacco, chips, dirt, &c.

A certain Scotchman, by the name of *M. Donald*, who acts under the British government as physician to the American prisoners at Melville Island, deserves to be introduced to the inhabitants of the United States. He is a person of low stature and florid complexion, with a countenance highly indicative of ignorance and dogmatism. He is in manners a clown, and in physic a quack. He is an inveterate enemy to all that bear the name of American, though the lives of our countrymen have been placed in his care. While acting in his official capacity, he employs himself in dealing out boluses and curses, as may be most agreeable to his humor. The latter, however, have been found to be much the more harmless of the two—for leaden bullets, discharged from British muskets, were never so fatal as the poisonous remedies of this contemptible empiric.

Should this picture ever attract the notice of the original, he may rest assured that it was drawn by one who knows him well. A history of his conduct would be a history of the darkest malevolence, matured and brought into action by the low cunning of a Scotchman. It is to be hoped that the case of the unfortunate Nelson will yet be unfolded to the world. The disclosure of some well authenticated facts would show who were accomplices in the *murder* of an American citizen! This is but one among the numerous instances of villainy.

THE INDIANS on the Missouri river, have lately committed some horrid murders; but, having lost their *allies*, they will soon have the full punishment of their crimes.

War Events:

OR, THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS.

Copy of a letter from the commissary general of prisoners to commodore Porter.

Office of commissary general of prisoners, April 17, 1815.

Sir—Presuming that it is not unknown to you, that the British officers then commanding on our coast, had denied the right exercised by this government last summer, in declaring you, and the officers and crew of the frigate *Essex*, discharged from parole, and that they had gone so far to demand your surrender, and to hold out threats of the consequences, should you be met again in arms, I have thought it due to the occasion, and to you, although the correspondence with admiral Cochrane on that subject was not determined until after the peace, to put you in the possession of the acknowledgment of that officer, that his own government had admitted the correctness of the course adopted here.

With this view, and to shew the plea on which the first pretensions were founded, I have the honor to send you herewith copies of that correspondence as per margin.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. MASON.

Commodore David Porter. Washington.

Extract of a letter from admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane to the commissary general of prisoners, dated on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Tonnant, in the Chesapeake, 7th September, 1814.

"I observe, in the American papers, that captain Porter, the officers and crew of the late United States' frigate *Essex*, have been declared absolved from their parole, and free to serve, in consequence of an order issued by the British government. It is my duty to remark that the circumstances under which captain Porter and his crew have been permitted to return to the United States, differ very widely from those under which releases have been granted on the ground of the order alluded to; and which I believe you are aware was given to prevent the irregularities that at one period were continually occurring from persons being landed or released at sea upon parole by those who had no authority for so doing.

The officers and crew of the *Essex* were sent from a foreign port for their own country in a regular cartel, acknowledged and established as such by captain Porter's letter to captain Hillyar, dated the 5th of April, of which I send you a copy.

The officers and crew of the *Java*, similarly situated, were duly accounted for by my government. It is therefore incumbent upon me to claim captain Porter, his officers and crew, and to call upon you to prevent their serving against Great Britain until regularly exchanged.

I can assure you, sir, that it will be most painful for me to meet with captain Porter, or any of the officers or crew of the *Essex* serving against Great Britain, under the idea which I entertain of their deviation from the very solemn parole they had given, and I cannot admit of their being at liberty to serve until their obligation is cancelled by the authority of my government; I shall be glad of your early communication upon this subject."

Extract of a letter from the commissary general of prisoners to admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, dated Sept 27, 1814.

"Preparatory to a reply to that part of your letter, (of the 7th Sept.) which regards the discharge from parole of captain Porter, and the officers and crew of the United States' late frigate *Essex*, I have the honor to enclose you copies of my correspon-

dence respecting that matter with colonel Barclay, as by the note annexed. Had you been possessed, sir, of the facts there disclosed, I am persuaded you would not have made the objections, stated by you, to the course taken by this government. You will perceive how directly the orders of your admiralty, furnished by colonel Barclay, bear on this case, and that he himself admits it.

However we may contend against the doctrine laid down by that authority, as to releases at sea, the right of the application of the rule, on terms of reciprocity, will not be denied us; indeed it is invited.

The case of the officers and crew of the *Java*, you will permit me to remark, is materially different from that of the officers and crew of the *Essex*; the former were captured on the high seas, brought into a neutral port, and by permission, and to a certain degree, at the instance of the authority of the country, delivered to the British consul, and receipted for by him. They were not paroled at sea, and sent home in a cartel ship, as you seem to suppose, but released to, and left with the civil authority of G. Britain. I send you a copy of the receipt of Mr. Lindeman, the British consul at St. Salvador, to shew the fact; the latter were captured in the bay of Valparaiso, used in the act of capture, (however unjustifiably) as the high seas, and were released and paroled in the same bay, not by any intervention of the civil authority of the United States, or understanding with the authorities of the country, but by the act of your naval officer captain Hillyar alone, which to all intents and purposes was the same as the acts of other British naval officers referred to by the commissioners of your admiralty in the papers now furnished. As that part of the case which relates to sending home the officers and crew of the *Essex* in a cartel constituted by captain Hillyar, it may be readily shewn, that your government, in similar cases, has released the officers and crew from parole, and given up the ships to the original owners."

*H. B. majesty's ship Tonnant, off
Chaudier islands.*

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you, in reference to my letter of the 7th of September last, that the lords commissioners of the admiralty have been pleased to signify to me that the American government had a perfect right to release captain Porter and the crew of the late United States' frigate *Essex* from their parole, which according to the determination of his majesty's government was altogether null and void.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

ALEX. COCHRANE,

*Vice-admiral and commander in chief of
H. B. majesty's ships and vessels on
N. American and Jamaica stations.*

GEN. MASON, agent general for
prisoners of war, &c. &c.
Washington.

NOTE.—This letter was without date in the original; it was post-marked Savannah, March 11th, 1815.

A BARRIER.—A writer in the *Montreal Herald* recommends, as a measure of future security against invasion, "that along the whole frontier of Lower Canada, bordering upon the states, there should be a depth of ten miles at least, purchased and laid waste." "Along the interior side of that range, let there be a close settlement of discharged soldiers, or other persons of approved loyalty. Thus would be formed as it were, a rampart against exterior attack, and a garrison to defend that rampart until assist-

ance could be brought from a greater distance." The writer declaims against permitting the natives of the United States to settle in the Canadas.

PEACE.—The Montreal Herald of the 18th ultimo, (says the *Plattsburg Republican*) in speaking of the rejoicings throughout the United States at the return of peace, observes—"What a contrast is exhibited in this country; you scarcely meet a cheerful countenance from one end of the province to the other, when you speak of peace."

The same paper has the following remarks about the "Vermontese." The volunteers of Vermont who so gallantly stepped forward for the relief of *Plattsburg*, &c. will regret that their men in authority have given rise to *such* a compliment from our late enemy:

"In the midst of the rejoicings which have taken place in the United States on the return of peace, we find the state of Vermont is an exception. The Vermontese observe a sullen silence like the people of this country. We cannot give the reason, but it is certain that their behavior towards us was more that of friends than of enemies during the war. There was, however, perfect reciprocity of conduct observed between the settlers on both sides the line 45°.

QUESTION AND ANSWER.—Those who did all that they could, or all that they dared, to disgrace their country during the war—who entered into conspiracies to refuse *men* and *money* to the government, at the times of its utmost need—who vindicated all the barbarisms of the enemy; who extended the hand of *treason* and *trade* to him, and folded him in their affections "close as the pillow to a rascal's ear"—who emblazoned the disasters and *belittled* the triumphs of their fellow-citizens—who claimed for the allies of the savages and negroes all that was religious and magnanimous—now ask, "WHAT HAVE WE GAINED BY THE WAR?"

ANSWER.—Presuming that by the "*we*" these people mean *themselves*, for as they did not make a common cause with the majority in the war it is just to suppose they still have *separate* interests and feelings in the peace, I answer—That you have erected for yourselves a monument to dishonor that shall outlast the pyramids of Egypt: though upon them, in the emphatic language of a French traveller, the word "*eternity*" appears to be inscribed.

UNITED STATES' CREDITORS.—It is stated by a writer in the Philadelphia Democratic Press, that three individuals of foreign birth, in Philadelphia alone, have loaned the government upwards of four millions of dollars, viz.

Stephen Girard, from France,	1,900,000
(all held by himself yet)	
David Parish, from Germany	2,500,000
Jacob Gerurd Koch, Holland	800,000
(500,000 at 6 per cent.)	

MOORNFUL AND PROPHETIC. *From the London Morning Chronicle of December 19.* England, baffled in her continental policy, oppressed with a debt which equals her revenue, ground down in spirit with taxes, so as to render peace with America almost on any terms popular, even if made by those whose mismanagement has occasioned our misfortunes in that hemisphere, and who cannot subscribe to it without recording British dishonor in more indelible characters, by the relinquishment of higher pretensions. England, perhaps, is doomed to date the decline of her naval power and prosperity from that epoch which she hailed as the era of her unrivalled greatness and imperishable supremacy.

WAR IN PEACE.—It seems as if we could hardly pick up a newspaper without observing an account of some manufactory destroyed by fire. *Cobbett*, on his return to England, addressed a long letter to the

people on the services he had rendered in America; and stated that "*fire*" was among the means adopted by "the ever watchful influence of England" to keep down our manufacturing establishments. It would be well for those interested in them to be on their guard. I look for great destruction among our cotton mills. Perhaps, we have received accounts of *twenty* manufactories destroyed by fire within the last three weeks.

GENERAL ARMSTRONG PRIVATEER.—The patriotic citizens of *Hudson*, N. Y. have presented an elegant sword, emblematic of the bravery displayed in defence of that vessel, to Mr. *Frederick A. Worth*, late first lieutenant of the brig; who appears to be a citizen of the place. It was accompanied by a handsome address, to which Mr. Worth made an appropriate and modest reply. It is an honorable tribute to American bravery.

SIR GEORGE PREVOST is about to proceed to *England*, as it is said, "to explain circumstances relative to the operations on Lake Champlin, which have been grossly misrepresented to the people." The parliament of Lower Canada have voted £5000 to purchase him a service of plate. General *Drummond* is to act as governor general, *ad interim*.

GENERAL BROCK.—The parliament of Upper Canada has appropriated £1000 to erect "a monument to commemorate the splendid services of the late general Brock."

EASTPORT. It will be recollected that a part of the whole of the custom-house bonds fell into the hands of the British, when they captured Eastport; and they have enforced the payment. But it seems that among those indebted were certain persons of the names of Morey, Dana, Wheeler, Bartlett, Hayden and Burt—who, although they took the "*oath of allegiance to his majesty*" have absconded and sought to avoid the payment of the debts due their "sovereign lord, George the third," by secreting themselves among their former countrymen. In consequence, the (British) town major of Eastport, with a party of 20 or 30 armed men, has been travelling through the country in search of them. On being asked, by what authority he did so, the major with all the *moderation* and *humility* that belongs to an Englishman, said, presenting a pistol to the querist's breast, "by this authority, d—n you." Among the houses visited, was that of a general *John Brewer*, (who, according to the British official accounts of the capture of Castine, &c. surrendered himself and his whole brigade prisoners of war, though not even embodied) and the general complaining of this, was told by col. Gubbins, who appears to command at Eastport, that he would search for and take *any British subjects* found east of Castine, until that place was given up by his government, &c.

Now, I will cheerfully agree to lose my part of the public money that these men may owe, that "*the king may have his own again*," and carry them, as was designed, to *Halifax* as his subjects—but we feel humbled, indeed, with the reflection that such a marauding expedition has been permitted in the state of *Massachusetts*. The English know their men very well—there is no state or district south of the *Hudson*, in which they would dare to commit such an aggression. The infamy of a tame surrender of its territory, belongs *exclusively* to the "great commercial state of MASSACHUSETTS," with her boasted "seventy thousand well disciplined militia."

STONINGTON, famous in the "events of the war," at the late election for governor in *Connecticut*, gave the "republican candidate" 133 votes, and Mr. Smith, the present governor and "federal candidate," only 20. We always thought that the people of *Stonington* belonged to the "war party!"

FROM GHEENT, December 29.—Yesterday the American legation gave a magnificent dinner to the English ambassadors, at which the Intendant and numerous Hanoverian staff officers, were present. Every thing indicated that a most perfect reconciliation had taken place between the two nations.

Lord Gambier had risen to give "the United States of America" as the first toast, but his excellency was prevented by Mr. Quincy Adams, who gave "His Majesty the King of England"—on which the music struck up "God save the King." Lord Gambier then gave "the United States of North America," and the music played "Hail Columbia."

Count H. Von Sheinkuyer then gave—"The pacificators of the states—may their union contribute to the happiness of the department which is confided to my government; and may their excellencies communicate to their governments the lively interest which those under me take in their reconciliation."

Mr. Adams then gave—"his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange;" and Mr. Adams and Lord Gambier both begged the Intendant to certify to the city of Ghent the gratitude of the Ministers for the attention which the inhabitants had shown them.

Next Thursday the Intendant will give an entertainment in his turn to their excellencies.

GENERAL PACKENHAM was certainly a brave man. His watch-word, "booty and beauty," shewed somewhat of a *Cockburn*-disposition, but he had courage; a quality that that Goth never exhibited. The following anecdote of him is given in a *Charleston* paper:—

"We learn from a gentleman, who conversed with an officer of the late British expedition against New Orleans, that in the memorable battle of the 8th of January, general Packenham sent two of his aids, successively, to order the hon. colonel M. of the 44th, to bring up his regiment to support the troops who had gained the right bastion of the American lines. The colonel was found in the rear of his regiment, which was advancing slowly, and made no effort to accelerate its movement. On learning this, general P. immediately galloped to the head of the regiment, and in the act of cheering them on, received a mortal wound. Afterwards colonel M. having come up, the general brandished his sword over his head, and exclaimed—"you cowardly villain, if live till to-morrow, I will have you hanged." He shortly after expired. The colonel has disappeared, and has not been heard of since."

[The death of the general, however, was a most fortunate event for the British. His character was irretrievably ruined if he did not take *New-Orleans*, or perish in the attempt. In England they had calculated on the fall of the place as a certainty, and he was determined to have it. If he had lived one hour longer and could have got his men to follow him, his whole force would probably have been destroyed or made prisoners. Such is the opinion of the British officers taken on the 8th of January.

THE LADIES of Charleston are providing a service of plate for the protector of "BEAUTY" and refuser of "BOOTY,"—General Jackson.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.

We have been politely favored by captain Turley, of the brig *Aurora*, captured on his passage to Havana and carried into Bermuda, who has just returned thence with the subjoined statement, printed at Bermuda in the form of a circular, relative to the capture of the frigate *President*. We are assured it was drawn up by officers of the *Pomone*, in consequence of the mistatements which had been published, as a tribute of justice to the brave but unfortunate men whose fame had been aspersed. Though the account is anonymous, yet as the writer

probably considered himself put upon his honor, it is clear and candid, and must convince the most sceptical, that the ship was not given up till longer resistance, against fearful odds, would have been both rash and useless.—*Phila. True Am.*

His Majesty's Frigate *Pomone*,
Bermuda, Jan. 29, 1815.

About an hour before day light of the 15th inst. two strange sail (a ship and brig) were discovered on our lee bow, standing to the eastward under a press of sail, wind N. W. by N. Majestic and Endymion in company—all sail was made in chase by the three ships, and it was soon evident we gained on them. As day dawned, another ship was seen, hull down, to leeward, and the commodore, imagining her also to be an enemy, detached *Pomone* in chase; we immediately bore right up before the wind; and in three quarters of an hour, ascertaining her to be the *Tenedos*, again haled up to the east, being by this circumstance thrown seven or eight miles more astern of the original chase: however, we soon again began to approach the enemy, as did also the *Endymion*; who, from the above event, was now far ahead of the *Pomone*. At 1 P. M. passed the *Majestic*—*President* and *Endymion* at 2, occasionally exchanging stern and bow guns; the wind began to fall light, and *Pomone* was yet too far off to render any assistance; but still coming up. At 5, 30, the *President* bore up, closing with the *Endymion*, and fired her starboard broadside, which was promptly returned by the *Endymion's* larboard; a running fight then continued for some time, which gradually slackened, and at half past 8 ceased; the *Endymion* falling astern—*Pomone* passing her at half past 9—and at this time she was observed to fire 2 guns, which the *President* returned with one. At 11, being within gun shot of the *President*, who was still steering to the eastward under a press of sail, with royal, top gallant, topmast, and lower studding sails set; finding how much we outsailed her, our studding sails were taken in, and immediately afterwards we luffed to port, and fired our starboard broadside. The enemy then also luffed to port, bringing his larboard broadside to bear, which was momentarily expected, as a few minutes previous to our closing her, she hoisted a light abaft, which in night actions constitutes the ensign; our second broadside was fired, and the *President* still luffing up as if intent to lay us on board; we haled close to port, bracing the yards up, and setting the mainsail; the broadside was again to be fired into his bows raking, when she haled down the light, and we hailed, demanding if she had surrendered; the reply was in the affirmative, and the firing instantly ceased. The *Tenedos*, who was not more than three miles off, soon afterwards came up, and assisted the *Pomone* in securing the prize, and removing the prisoners. At three quarters past 12 the *Endymion* came up, and the *Majestic* at 3 in the morning.

The *President* mounts,

- 30 long 24 pounders on the main deck.
 - 14 42 pounders carronades } Quarter deck
 - 1 long 24 pounder, } Quarter deck
 - 1 brass howitzer 24 pounder } Quarter deck
 - 6 42 pound carronades } Forecastle.
 - 1 long 24 pounder } Forecastle.
- And swivels in her tops.

53
Of the officers, her 1st, 4th, and 5th lieuts. were killed by the *Endymion's* fire, and commodore Decatur received a severe contusion in the breast from a spent ball; the sailing master and one midshipman wounded. The number of seamen and marines killed

and wounded is not yet ascertained; but from the firing of the two ships (Endymion and Pomone) must be considerable.

However reluctant the officers of the British squadron, which captured the President, may be to divide the glory, the following advertisement, copied from the Bermuda Royal Gazette, shows that they have no objection to divide the spoil.

Bermuda, March 8, 1815.

Notice is hereby given to the officers and company of his majesty's ship Majestick, John Hayes, esq. captain, and Pomone, John Richard Lomley, esq. captain, who were on board on the 15th Jan. 1815, at the capture of the United States' frigate President (taken in company with his majesty's ships Endymion, Tenedos and Despatch) that they will be paid their respective proportions of the nett proceeds of three fourths of the valuation of the hull, and certain enumerated stores of the said frigate on Friday next the 10th inst. All shares not then claimed will be recalled at the counting house of the subscribers every Monday and Friday for three months, from the first day of payment.

And further notice is given that the shares in the several classes are as follows.

Flag shares,	Bermuda Currency:
1st class,	L. 1616 1 10 4 3
2d do.	646 8 9
3d do.	96 19 3 3 4
4th do.	57 14 4
5th do.	16 13 11 1 1
6th do.	11 2 7 1 2
7th do.	5 11 3 3 4
8th do.	3 11 2 1 2
9th do.	1 17 1 1 4

JOHN DOUGAN, agent for Majestick.
JAMES CAVAN, and J agents for Po-
JOHN DOUGAN, } mone.

[The agent for the Endymion, has published a similar notice.]

SOLDIERS LANDS. The secretary at war has directed that all company books and records, (calculated to establish the just claims of those soldiers who have been or may be honorably discharged from the United States service, or the heirs of those deceased) be forthwith transmitted to the department, in order that the proper arrangements may be made for securing them the land to which their services are entitled to by law. This land is to be designated and surveyed by order of the president, and secured to the soldiers by warrants issued from the war department, if applied for within five years. The commanding officers of districts and armies will of course give the necessary orders to this effect; and it is hoped and believed that where any such records may be in the hands of gentlemen who have left the service, they will be cheerfully transmitted.—Col.

MILITARY.

It appears that the British will retain all the regiments now in Canada, Nova Scotia, &c. as a peace establishment. This may show the profound wisdom displayed in the reduction of our army.

The news of the ratification of the treaty was received at New-Orleans on the 13th ult. and the order which proclaimed martial law was revoked. Cotton was at 18 cents per pound.

NAVAL.

Copy of a letter from lieut. Hoffman to the secretary of the navy, dated

His Britannic majesty's late ship Cyane,
New-York, April 10th, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that on the evening of the 20th of February last, while cruising off Madeira, the United States' frigate Constitution fell in with his Britannic majesty's ships Cyane and

Levant, which she captured after an action of 50 minutes.

The Cyane is a frigate built ship, mounting 34 carriage guns, viz. 22 32lb. carronades on the gun-deck; 8 32lb. carronades on the quarter-deck, 2 18lb. carronades, and 2 long nines on the fore-castle, and from the best information I could obtain, carrying a complement of 175 men, commanded by Gordon Falcon, esq.—the Levant mounting 21 carriage guns, viz. 18 24lb. carronades, 2 long nines, and a shifting 12 pounder on the top-gallant fore-castle, with a complement of 150 men, commanded by the honorable George Douglass—both ships suffered severely in their spars, rigging and sails. The Constitution received but trifling injury, having only four men killed and 10 wounded. As to the loss of the enemy, I cannot possibly ascertain, but should presume it was very severe.

On the 9th of March, the Constitution, with her two prizes in company, anchored off the Isle of May, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands.) On the 10th, at 5 A. M. got under way and made sail for St. Jago's, where we anchored at 10 45 A. M. On the 12th, at half past meridian, discovered 3 sail in the offing—at 1 10 made them to be frigates—at which time the Constitution made signal to get under way. At 1 20 cut our cable and made sail to the southward and eastward close on a wind. At 1 30 the forts on shore commenced firing on us—at 2 the Constitution made signal to tack, which I did to the northward and westward—at 2 5 the sternmost frigate commenced firing on us, and hoisted English colors, distance about two miles. At 2 20 lost sight of the Constitution and Levant, who were standing on a wind to the southward and eastward. The frigates in chase. At 2 35 lost sight of the enemy. At 3 heard a heavy cannonading, which continued at intervals until half past 4. At sundown shaped my course for the United States. For the further particulars of our cruise, I beg to refer you to captain Stewart's official account on his arrival to the United States.

I cannot conclude my letter without particularly recommending to your notice midshipman Joseph Cross, for whose unremitting attention and exertions I feel myself greatly indebted, and he is a young man who I think would do honor to a commission.

As to midshipmen James Delany, and James T. Curtis, and the few men I have under my command, words would be insufficient to express my gratitude towards them.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. T. HOFFMAN.

The hon. B. W. Crowninshield,
secretary of the navy, Washington.

By arrivals at New-York and Baltimore from Bermuda, we learn that the Levant was recaptured and had arrived there—but the Constitution had escaped.

"When the fight becomes a chase
He wins the day who wins the race."

The Levant is a new vessel and, like the Cyane, a sort of a frigate carrying 28 guns, as stated by a gentleman who was a prisoner on board of her upwards of a week.

It is observed in Boston paper that, "In January, 1814, off Teneriffe, the Cyane fell in with the French frigate Iphegene, of 44 guns, and engaged her in a running fight (the latter running off!) for 2 or 3 days, when the Venerable 74, came up and took her."

It is stated that when the Cyane arrived at New-York, Sir James L. Yeo, dining with commodore Decatur, on board the Constellation, was greeted with an excellent view of her as she came up.

Further. The master of a vessel arrived at New-York in 13 days from St. Bartholomew's, says that

he had a Barbadoes paper (which was lost or mislaid) "containing the British account of the action between the frigate Constitution and the sloops of war Cyane and Levant, also a particular account of the re-capture of the latter. Mr. Chamberlain states, that after the escape of the Cyane, the Constitution made signals for the Levant to tack and stand into port, which she immediately did, and reached the island of St. Jago, in order to be under the protection of the forts, and from which she was immediately cut out, without respecting the neutrality of the port. The squadron consisted of the *Leander*, *Newcastle* and *Phoebe* frigates. The last that was heard of them they were in chase of the Constitution."

An indorsement on a letter received at New-York from St. Bartholomew's, says—"The Constitution frigate has taken two sloops of war; both attacked her the same time; one of them being wounded went into Cape de Verdes, and a frigate sent in her boats and cut her out. The fort would not protect her. This is from a Barbadoes paper."

From the preceding we are not without our fears that the Constitution may have fallen into the hands of the enemy. The *Leander* and *Newcastle* are capital ships, and either of them of superior force to our frigate; and, besides, the crew of the Constitution must be considerably reduced by manning her prizes. Notwithstanding, we should be glad to hear that an opportunity was afforded her to take vengeance on the *Phoebe* for her exploits at *Vulgarais*.

Sir James L. Yeo and captain Owen, of the British navy, have sailed from New York for Liverpool.

Kenawha Salt-Works.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

SIR—By your useful REGISTER I observe that you are a great friend and patron of domestic manufactures; and by your diligent attention to this important subject you have aided considerably to the public stock of correct information, and no doubt promoted a laudable emulation to perfect and establish them. To aid in this good work, and add something to your collection of facts, I take the liberty to forward you a brief account of the discovery, situation and extent of the *Kenawha Salt-Works*.

At the first settlement of this place there was a great *Buffalo Lick* (as it was then called) discovered, where some weak salt-water oozed out of the bank of the river. After some time, the inhabitants sunk (hollow) gums into the sand and gravel at that place, into which the water collected; but it was so weak, that though sufficient quantities might be collected, not more than three or four bushels of salt were made in a day. After the property came into the possession of my brother Joseph Ruffner and myself (by devise) we were desirous to see the effect of sinking large Sycamore gums as low down as we could force them. We found great difficulty in this, on account of the water coming in so rapidly. When we got down about eighteen feet below the surface of the river, we discovered that our gums lodged on a solid, smooth freestone rock—and the water was but little improved as we descended. We then bored a hole in the rock, of about 2½ inches diameter—the size that is now generally used for the purpose. After we had penetrated the rock eighteen or twenty feet we struck upon a vein of water much saltier than any that had ever been obtained in this place. Our neighbors followed our example, and generally succeeded in obtaining good salt water, to the distance of two and a half miles below, and four miles above us, on the river. They all have to sink the gums about eighteen feet, where they come to the

rock, into which they bore a hole from one to two hundred feet deep. The rock is never perforated through, the water weeps into the hole at soft and porous places; but no cavities are ever found in it. The cost of boring is from three to four dollars per foot; and each well produces, on an average, a sufficient quantity of water to make 300 bushels of salt per day. The first water that is struck in the auger hole is generally fresh, or salt water of an inferior quality, which is excluded by means of copper or tin tubes put down into the auger hole, and so secured that none of the water which comes in above the lower end of the tube can discharge itself into the gum, which has a bottom put into it immediately upon the rock, and is secured in such a manner that no water can get into it except that which comes up the tube from below. The water thus gathered in the gum will rise about as high as the surface of the river at low water mark; and it requires from 70 to 100 gallons of it to make a bushel of salt.

There are now established and in operation here, fifty-two furnaces (and many are erecting) containing from 40 to 60 kettles of 36 gallons each—all which make from 2500 to 3000 bushels of salt per day. The quantity may be increased as the demand shall justify.

Fire wood, in the course of time, must become scarce or difficult to get—but stone coal may be used instead of it, and of this our stock is inexhaustible.

These works are situated six miles above Charlestown, Kanawha Court House; 66 miles from the mouth of the river, [Kanawha,] and 26 below the great falls. The river is navigable, with a gentle current, at all seasons of the year, for boats drawing two feet water, and at most seasons for boats of any size. Your obedient humble servant,

DAVID RUPFNER.

Kanawha Salt-works, }
November 8, 1815. }

CHRONICLE.

Another blockade.—Late accounts from West India (says the Charleston Courier) state, that the French Admiral lately arrived at Martinique, has notified the blockade of the French ports of the island of St. Domingo.

Four Malins have been executed in England for piracy. The British will suffer none to prey upon the ocean but themselves.

A *Philadelphia* paper says it is understood that the dey of Algiers has treated the French consul in the same indecent manner that he treated ours; and speaks of the prospect of a war between France and Algiers. The stripes and the *Ellies*, combined, may again float in triumph. But is there not reason to suppose there would be "French influence" in this.

Algiers.—The Guerriere and Constitution frigates, the Ontario and Epervier sloops of war, and several other vessels, are collected at New-York to carry our tribute to Algiers. Decatur has hoisted his broad pendant on board the Guerriere.

The frigates United States and Macedonian have proceeded, or are about to proceed to Boston, where the second heavy squadron will be collected, consisting of the two 74's, several frigates, &c. The Congress frigate, which appears to belong to the first squadron, will first proceed to Holland with our minister, and join the fleet in the Mediterranean.

On the collection of war vessels at New-York, a paper of that city observes—"The west side of our harbor now presents a respectable, warlike and active appearance; there are lying in the north river, besides Mrs. merchantmen, the Guerriere of 41 (54) guns;

the Constellation of 38 (50), the Ontario of 22, the prize Cyane of 20 (34), and the light squadron of brigs and schooners the Spitfire, Firefly, Torch, Flambeau and Spark, and some gun boats. In the east river the Epervier lies in the stream, and the Alert at the navy yard. The Cyane, Alert, and Epervier are sloops of war captured from the English, who, we believe, are not so fortunate as to possess so many hulls of our public vessels in any one of their ports."

The Algerine fleet is reported to have a *Scotchman* for its admiral, of the name of Smith.

Plaster of Paris.—A few days ago a gentleman arrived here (says a New York paper) from Nova-Scotia with a cargo of plaster, expecting to get about 13 dollars a ton for it, as it had been sold as high as 30 or 40 during the war. How was he disappointed to find on our docks the same article, brought down the north river, from the western district (Onondaga), selling at 12 dollars! Thus is one important article of commerce, one link in the chain of dependence on other nations, almost entirely cut off, by the enterprise of our citizens and natural riches of our country.

[And thus the editor of the REGISTER hopes, and believes, will it be with hundreds of articles of British growth, produce or manufacture. *Would it were so with all!*]

Massachusetts election.—Governor Strong will probably be re-elected by a majority of from five to seven thousand votes. He had somewhere between twelve and fifteen thousand of a majority last year. The decrease of the whole number of votes is "truly alarming." We are told that within the last year the emigration from the state has been exceedingly great—some of the towns losing 30, some 50 and some perhaps as many as a 100 voters. Such are among the effects resulting from the jacobinism of the leading men in *Massachusetts*. The quiet and peaceable citizens are leaving the land of taxation and turbulence, to enjoy ease and quiet in the western woods.

Massachusetts electioneering.—A meeting, chiefly composed, it is to be presumed, of the "federal" members of the legislature, held at Boston, on the 16th Feb. ult. nominated and recommended Caleb Strong for governor, and William Philips, for lieutenant-governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the ensuing year, who they recommend to the people in the following strain:

"The meeting have confident hopes that the suffrages of Massachusetts will be unanimous in favor of these gentlemen, on this occasion.

The impartial, liberal and uniform administration of all the great concerns of the commonwealth:—The ready support which her chief magistrate has given to the constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, at the same time he has patriotically opposed the encroachments on them, and magnanimously defended the right of Massachusetts, as a "free, sovereign and independent state;"—The alacrity which he has shown in providing, preparing, and directing measures for the defence of our altars and firesides; united with the comfort, health and compensation of the defenders of the soil;—and the steadiness with which he has vindicated the rights of the citizen soldier, against military domination: must be deeply impressed on the hearts of every man in Massachusetts, and must command the suffrage of confidence and affection from every grateful hand.

In all the cares and labors of the chief magistrate—in the most lowering and threatening moments—he has found an ardent and inflexible supporter and counsellor, in the munificent citizen who is again recommended to fill the second chair of government."

The editor of the REGISTER never troubles his readers with electioneering matter; and this is inserted merely as a curiosity. If not assured that it was a serious appeal, we should have thought it the production of a wag.

A large steam boat was about to be launched in England to run as a packet between Dover and Calais, and will no doubt do very well; as the one that plies from New-York to New-Haven, through the Sound, answers every expectation, even steering well by the compass, in case of fogs, notwithstanding the quantity of iron on board of her.

Slave trade.—A Spaniard, an Englishman and an American (named Cooke) have been tried by an English tribunal, at Sierra Leona, and sentenced to 14 years residence at Botany Bay, having been convicted of being slave traders. [What would they do with Cockburn?]

There is reason to believe that the patriots of Florida are again in considerable force.

From Europe we have some scraps of news by the Brutus privateer, arrived at Boston; but the only thing worthy of note is, that the emperor of Russia appears determined to have Poland for his share of the spoil, whether the other sovereigns agree to give it or not. Such is the disinterestedness of princes!

By accounts from the West-Indies we are apprehensive that the tories of *Venezuela* have completely subdued the whigs, after some desperate fighting. It is stated that in the last four battles no less than 11,000 men were slain, and extermination has followed the steps of the conqueror.

Of *Mexico*, however, we have some hopes. The patriots are in great force. They have recently defeated the royal army in three desperate battles near Vera Cruz, and it appears probable that that important city was about to fall into their hands. We have accounts from thence as late as January 17.

From Brazil.—The British Packet Princess Elizabeth, captured by the America, arrived at Salem, was, when captured, about 50 days from Rio Janeiro. Her officers stated that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between the English minister at the Brazils and the Portuguese government; that a war was expected, and that the Packet and other English vessels were ordered away at very short notice—the Packet left it in so great hurry, that she did not obtain a sufficient supply of provisions, and she had only fifteen pounds of bread for thirty-one men, when she was captured.

Her mails were thrown overboard when her colors were struck.

Haiti.—All the French commissioners whom Louis the 18th sent to St. Domingo immediately on his restoration (says the *Boston Centinel*) to invite the blacks and men of color of that important island to return to the blessings of slavery, have been apprehended; and their fate variously reported. In arresting them, it appears that Christophe and Petion, those recently deadly rivals, made common cause. Messrs. Mediuna, Duuxion, Lavaysse and Davermau composed the commission.

STEADY PENNSYLVANIA has appropriated 300,000 dollars, as a loan to the United States for the pay of the militia and volunteers of that state, lately in the service of the general government.

BENEFITS OF PEACE.—From the *Augusta Chronicle*.—Upwards of 8,000 bales of cotton have been shipped this week for Savannah—also, a number of brave men, who abandoned that city in the hour of danger, have departed for the same destination—a prosperous voyage and a pleasant journey to both; for we never wish to see their faces more.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 9 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 191.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Great and Important News.

An express reached Baltimore, yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, bringing letters to several gentlemen of the first respectability from their correspondents in New-York, in substance as follows:

The schooner *Sine Qua Non* arrived at New-York in 25 days from Rochelle, on Wednesday evening last—bringing news that BONAPARTE had landed at Frejus with six hundred men, where he was immediately joined by *Berthier* with 20,000 more; and that he entered *Paris*, March 20, at the head of eighty thousand men—and immediately resumed the throne, and issued addresses and proclamations, appointing his public functionaries [some of whom are named in the letters] and passed a decree sequestering *British* property. The minister of war [Soul] was said to be in the plot—Louis and his family had fled to England. *The tri-colored flag had been flying at Rochelle ten days before the sailing of the Sine Qua Non*, which was the 31st of March.

The above is from the "*Merchants' coffee house books*." Reasoning upon it, we may easily suppose that *Austria*, jealous at the inordinate ambition of *Russia* and *Prussia*, and feeling herself too weak to stand against them, has been the main-spring to the measure, which the wretched imbecility of the *Bourbons* half-prepared for execution. *Maria Louisa* has always and openly manifested her attachment to the fortunes of *Napoleon*; and, no doubt, essentially contributed to the resolves of her father. We recollect now to have seen it said in an English paper some time ago, that *Bonaparte* was sustained by *Austria* as a rod over the back of the other combined sovereigns.

[However strange the preceding may appear, there seems little reason to doubt its truth; nor is it more wonderful than several other events that have recently happened. If such be the facts, we shall lose no time in laying all the circumstances before our readers. *We have no question of its accuracy.*]

Trade and Commerce,

AS THEY WERE, AND AS THEY WILL BE.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A new era having taken place in the European world (by a general peace,) it is worth while to enquire a little into those times of peace that mankind enjoyed before the late desolatory wars took place. As it is now more than 20 years since those wars commenced, and a new generation has grown up and gone into business, it may be useful to them to know how the United States then stood, in regard to some of the most important articles in which we

deal with foreign countries: for this reason I send a statement of the averaged price of wheat and flour, for different years of general peace, commencing with 1784, and ending with 1791. From thence a new period is taken, beginning with the wars of the French revolution, and ending with the peace of America in 1815.

It may be well also to recollect, that at the commencement of the first period, Virginia, that has since exported wheat, corn and flour so largely, was then mostly engaged in rearing tobacco. It is said, too, that during the arduous struggle of the last twenty years, the agriculture of both Great Britain and France, has been extended and greatly improved. What then are we to argue from this state of things? Europe can generally supply herself with food, and at a lower rate (in time of peace) than we have paid for the last ten or fifteen years. But there is no market but that of Europe can take off our immense surplus. The West Indies, if they were opened us exclusively, would consume but a small proportion of what we have to spare. If then peace is preserved on the continent, and every nation there husbands its resources, as we may expect they will—it seems to result, as a natural consequence, that we shall lose the markets for our food almost wholly, or consent to sell to Europeans cheaper than they can supply themselves.

But, during a time of general peace, and before the agriculture of this nation, or of England or France, was so extended for a period of eight years, wheat did not average one dollar *per bushel*, and flour five dollars *per barrel*, or thereabout—may we not then expect similar prices at this day of peace, as when peace "covered the earth" thirty years since? I presume such will be the case—let us not then keep our expectations above what will be common. Economy ought now to be the order of the day; and the growers of grain will find this to be imperiously required, if they should live to see wheat at 80 to 100 cents *per bushel*, flour at 4½ to 5 dollars *per barrel*, and corn 30 to 50 cents *per bushel*. And yet a few months may be sufficient to produce this immense change; immense it will be, and to many an unexpected one. Those who have bought lands within the last three or four years—farms at 80 to 100 dollars *per acre*, when the product of an acre is reduced to half its customary value—beef and pork and butter, that have been so unnaturally high priced, must fall with the fall of other productions. On the other hand, a few years will lessen our taxes, it is hoped. European manufactures and West India productions have already been reduced in price from 30 to 100 *per cent.* and some articles, tin for instance, 300 *per cent.*—nor are they yet as low as many people suppose they will come to, when the great importations that are expected shall arrive; and this seems reasonable—for if the stock of those articles in the United States, have been sufficiently great to produce such an effect, what may we not look for, when fourfold the quantity shall be thrown into the country? If peace is preserved in Europe and the United States for a period of 10 to 20 years, they that live to see it may see as great changes as the last 20 years have produced—the works of peace, for the confusions of war.

Averaged prices of wheat and flour taken from millers' books for the following years.

1784	wheat	7s 5d a 8s.	Flour	37s 6d a 38s 6d.
1785	do.	7 5 7 8	do.	42 43 6
1786	do.	6 1 7 9	do.	36 37 6
1787	do.	6 9 7 9	do.	36 40
1788	do.	6 9 6 9	do.	31 35
1789	do.	7 4 7 6	do.	34 44 } averaged about 11s.
1790	do.	7 6 8	do.	43 6 43
1791	do.	6 5 8 4	do.	36 38 6

Averaged price of wheat for 8 years, 7s. 3 1-2d pr 60 lb. do. flour 8 do. 38s 7d per bbl.

1792	wheat	6s 9d a 7s 9d	flour	36s a 38s 6d.
1793	do.	8 9	do.	45 47 6
1794	do.	8 8 5	do.	47 49
1795	do.	14 6 17	do.	82 6 97 6 corn 5s.
1796	do.	\$2 \$2 33	do.	\$12 \$13 corn 96 a 106
1797	do.	1 50 1 67	do.	8 8 50 do 67 71
1798	do.	1 40 1 67	do.	7 9 50 do 44 60
1799	do.	1 70 1 81	do.	9 25 9 50 do 43 48
1800	do.	1 74 1 90	do.	9 59 do 64 74
1801	do.	2 20 1 11	do.	6 50 11 do 78 83
1802	do.	1 20 1 33	do.	6 25 7 25 do 54 63
1803	do.	averaged \$1 16	per bushel	59
1804	do.	1 51	-	85
1805	do.	1 72	-	84
1806	do.	1 36	-	55
1807	do.	1 33 1 3	-	63
1808	do.	1 3 3 4	-	45
1809	do.	1 23	-	61
1810	do.	1 84	-	77
1811	do.	1 87	-	69
1812	do.	1 86	-	76
1813	do.	1 73	-	72
1814	do.	1 54	-	70

It will be perceived, from an examination of this second table of prices, what fluctuations they suffered in the last 23 years. It has not been deemed necessary to average them, or state the price of flour for a part of the time, as the relative proportions of the price of five bushels of wheat for a barrel of flour was generally preserved. The principal object I had in view was to exhibit the prices for a time of peace, as stated in the first table; and they are so nearly accurate, by the Philadelphia market, that they may be relied on.

I find by referring to the American Museum, vol. vii. the following prices at New-York for 1788.—wheat 8s. corn 3s. 6d. Rye 4s. 6d. flour per barrel 40s. beef per do. 50s. pork per do. 80s.—This, it is to be remembered, is York currency.

American Museum, vol. viii. p. 114.
EXPORTS OF PHILADELPHIA—1789.

	£	s.	d.
192,762 bbls. flour	2	1	per bbl.
76,613 bush. corn	4	3	6 per bush.
680 hhds. Indian meal	4	10	
7,843 bbls. do.	1	2	6
110,181 bush. wheat		8	per bush.
1,599 bbls. beef	2	5	0
2,314 do. pork	3	5	0

It may not be improper to state some causes that may have an influence on the price of food in this country—to retard its decline so low as it was thirty years since; and among these the prodigious increase of nominal wealth, or paper money, both in Europe and America. The greater population of America, and particularly the increase of our shipping, requiring a supply; and latterly the extension of manufactures, that possibly have withdrawn from agriculture some thousands of persons who are still to be fed from the soil: but, on the other hand, the waste of human life that war has occasioned in Europe, and the improvements in agriculture both in

that and this country, may be more than sufficient to compensate for all the causes that have been adduced to prevent such decline. It is a fact well known, that during the late wars in Spain and Portugal, when grain and flour were at such high prices, that great numbers of Greek vessels, with grain, resorted to the ports of Lisbon and Cadiz. The writer thinks he was told that as many as 300 were at one of those ports at the same time.

Sicily has long been celebrated for the production of wheat of a superior quality. Egypt, Greece and the coasts of Asia Minor want but a better government to produce all that is necessary for the subsistence or comfort of man. The northern shores of the Black Sea, under the Russian government, are said to be uncommonly fruitful in wheat. If, then, it should please Providence to suppress the passions that lead to war, or restrain them to peace, there are strong grounds for the belief that food of all kinds must in a short period be reduced to prices consistent with such a state of peace, and the capacity of the earth to produce a surplus for its inhabitants; with such reduction, other articles, it is presumed, must keep pace, until a general level is effected, like the waters of the ocean, when every storm is hushed to rest.

Since the above was written, I have obtained sales of flour at the port of Philadelphia for the following years:

1772	averaged price per bbl. 196 lb.	£	1	19	10
73	-	-	-	2	0 2
74	-	-	-	1	18 1
75	-	-	-	1	15 2

This year the pressure of the revolutionary war began to be felt.

1776	-	-	-	1	11 7
83	-	-	-	2	5 6
84	-	-	-	2	7 7
85	-	-	-	2	4 2
86	-	-	-	1	19 11
87	-	-	-	2	0 0
88	-	-	-	1	15 6
89	-	-	-	1	13 8

New-England Convention.

NO. VII.

Entirely differing from those who desire that all the proceedings of the infuriated men of the "nation of New-England" during the war, may pass into immediate oblivion—I shall continue to speak of what has happened, and to investigate and apply the facts that belong to them, as though these transactions might yet affect the destinies of the republic: candidly confessing that, so far as in my power lies, I wish to hold up their folly and depravity, madness and monarchy, as objects for scorn.

The peace, happiness and glory of the United States may hereafter depend, in some degree, upon a proper exhibition and just estimation of the late insurrection-conduct or covert-treason of the men to whom the government and influence of the Eastern states, generally, has been confided. It is time enough to plead forgiveness for their co-operation with a barbarian enemy, when amendment is manifest; but even then it will not be required that we should forget what they were. Of this we have some prospect, through a reduced influence of the present leading men upon the public mind, and a reduced influence of the states themselves in the great councils of the nation:—for, there are no persons more seriously disgusted with the spirit that got up the Hartford Convention, the folly that guided, or pusillanimity (after such "high swelling words") that ended its career, than the vast body of those called

"federalists" in the middle and southern states—though a few firebrands scattered here and there, taking advantage of the tenacity with which a man holds to his party, still keep up an apparent general feeling with those of the east; which, however, by the course of events, at home and abroad, will naturally lose its force and fervency. And the weight of these states, in the house of representatives of United States, will be greatly lessened after the next census*—for they are, comparatively, decreasing in population—and the decrease will be more rapid as soon as the fact is ascertained, that their boasted commerce in a time of peace, will dwindle to insignificance. The idle prospect of again having that active trade they enjoyed while *Europe* was in arms, has kept thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of persons in *Massachusetts* that, with clearer views, would have been engaged in felling the mighty forests of the west and in opening its generous soil to the rays of the sun. This last fatal effect to the influence of the eastern states, and particularly of *Massachusetts*, has been powerfully promoted by the hostility of her great men to the establishment of domestic manufactures—they seemed to regard them as a sort of war against *England*; and so sincerely were they devoted to peace, on any terms (even those of the British *sine qua non*) that they would do nothing whatever to promote or secure the real independence of their country.—To this devotion to *England* they sacrificed their present and future interest—an act which few men would have supposed them capable of doing! *Massachusetts* ought to have been to the United States what *Yorkshire* is to *England*—her dense population and quality of soil fit her for this more than any thing else, the business of navigation excepted, which will certainly fail to give food to the people.†

But our object in this number is to say a little about the "commerce of Boston"—that *Boston* which (from adventitious circumstances heretofore noticed) acquired such a vast ascendancy over all the money of the United States, and used it, by every possible means, to embarrass the general government, and the people; lending herself to the enemy to perform a part in that same system of warfare that induced *England* to counterfeit our continental money during the revolution, and more recently the assignats of *France*. The restoration of peace has furnished us with some curious items on this subject. Indeed, the *Bostonians* themselves, it appears, are becoming sensible that their commerce will be immensely reduced by the pacification of *Europe*, and must mainly depend, for what may be left, upon the agriculture of the southern states; unless, indeed, they make roads, dig canals, &c. &c. to facilitate an intercourse with the interior, and divert some part of its current from its great natural emporium, *New-York*. Without these, as is observed by a writer in the "*Boston Palladium*"‡ (one of the most devout papers of the faction) "their commerce will consist of diminished importation and exportation

*Also, perhaps, in the senate, by the erection of at least one new state, of the *Indiana* or *Mississippi* territory:

†If the news just received of the return of *Napoleon* to *France* be true, it will materially alter the prospects of the American merchants as to trade, and those of the eastern states especially; and, on account of the great demand it will bring their ships into as carriers, ought to make them esteem him as the "restorer of commerce!"

‡This article is laid off for insertion when we have room.

of fish, lumber and provisions." I am glad they have begun to look seriously at home.

To proceed to our immediate object—we have frequently said that the commerce of the eastern states was chiefly built upon an intercourse with the southern; and it has been proved, by reference to the exports of *Boston* to foreign ports and places, that her merchants derived about three-fifths of their commodities from the people of the south.† With these, and by their enterprise and industry, aided by the circumstances under which *Europe* was placed by her desolating wars, they extended their trade to all parts of the world, gathering its wealth, in cash or commodities. The latter, in great proportions, came to the southern states—and the former, converted into *China* or *East India* goods, had a like direction, to furnish new supplies for trade, in continual succession. The little town of *Salem*, for instance, at one time had fifty-four ships and vessels employed in a commerce beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and of their cargoes; the value of a million or a million and a half came, annually, to *Baltimore*, only. Why might not a *Dane* or a *Swede*, or any neutral *European* nation as easily have done this? Many people sail their ships as cheap, if not much cheaper, than we do. It makes no difference to the farmer whether his produce is carried away in a ship of the "nation of *New-England*," or of the nation of *Japan*; nor does the lady, while sipping her tea, for one moment dwell on the thought, whether it came from *Canton*, direct to *Baltimore*, in an *Elbese* vessel, or was brought hither, via *Salem*, in a schooner with "notions." It is the price and quality that regulates a consideration of the matter. But the farmers and planters of the middle and southern states conceded to the trading people of the eastern, a regulation as to tonnage and duties, that secured to them the advantages they have been so little thankful for. As the state of the world now is, their late extended commerce will fail, perhaps one half—let our ports be thrown open to all vessels on the same terms; and Dutch ships might be found carrying flour from *Baltimore* to feed the people of *Boston*.

While I state these propositions, let it not be thought I would have them realized. By no means. I hope the honest and industrious people of the eastern section of our country may still be protected; but let them not use the advantages that the farming interest bestows upon them, to make out a case that that interest is inimical to commerce! Foreign commerce, as a means of national wealth and prosperity, will always be cherished by a wise legislator; but he will not sacrifice to it the greater concerns of agriculture and home manufactures; which latter bear a proportion of as seven to one to the former. See *Weekly Register*, vol. vii. p. 273.

There is so much to be said on this subject, that we hardly know where to stop. We must break off abruptly, and come immediately to a few memorandums to exhibit the character of the trade of *Boston*; when, at the return of peace, it unequivocally resumed what may be termed its natural order.

The "*Boston Gazette*" of March 13, had 24 "ship advertisements," as the printers call them—i. e. notices of vessels about to sail for different places: of these, 1 was for *Liverpool*; 1 for *Holland*; 2 for *New Orleans*; 3 for *Charleston*; 2 for *Savannah*; 1 for *Alexandria*; 1 for *Fredericksburg*; 2 for *Norfolk*; 5 for *Baltimore*; 2 for *New-York*; 1 for *London*; 2 for *Gua-*

†See *Weekly Register*, Vol. VII, page 332.

‡Ships 45, barques 4, brigs 5—in the year 1825.

Jaloupe; 1 for Philadelphia; say 5 for foreign, and 19 for southern domestic ports.

The "*Boston Palladium*," of March 14, had 24 "ship advertisements;" viz. for London, Liverpool and Havanna one each; for New Orleans 3; Charleston 6; Alexandria 2; Baltimore 4; New-York 2; Fredericksburg 1; Savannah 1; Philadelphia 1; Norfolk 1; say 3 for foreign, and 21 for southern domestic ports.

We might thus go through the whole month of March, but the above is sufficient. It is probable, however, that several of these are duplicates; but that does not affect the general state of the fact demonstrated.

The *clearances*, however, afford the best evidence of the nature of the *commerce* of this people.

Boston, Feb. 27 to March 4, cleared, 3 vessels for the West-Indies, and 5 for southern ports of the United States.

March 4 to 11, cleared, 3 for the West-Indies, 1 for Surinam; 2 for England (one in ballast); 13 for *Baltimore* and ports further south.

March 11 to 18, cleared, 3 for the West-Indies; 1 for Surinam; 2 for Europe; 1 for the Cape de Verds, and 28 as *aforesaid*.

March 18 to 25, cleared, 3 for Europe; 2 for the West-Indies; 1 for Halifax; and 27 as *aforesaid*.

And thus it has gone on "even until this day." The following, from a Boston paper of the 25th, may be added:—

"Boston, March 25—Sailed this day a fleet of square rigged vessels, principally for southern ports:

Ships	Mary Ann	Martinique
	Marion	New Orleans
	Latona	New Orleans
	Quincey	Charleston
	Minerva	Norfolk
	William	Norfolk
	Wilhelmina	Alexandria
	George & Albert	City Point
Brigs	Thomas	Rotterdam
	Mary & Jane	Surinam
	George	New Orleans
	Francis	New Orleans
	Jane	New Orleans
	Com. Barry	New Orleans
	Angelina	Savannah
	Aurelia	Savannah
	Caroline	Norfolk
	Strong	Alexandria
	Hope	New-York
	Belvidera	Nantucket

And a large number of schooners and sloops, making in all from 40 to 50 sail."

During the month of March there cleared at Boston, in all, 144 vessels; among them were 39 ships and 42 brigs—only 26 of the whole sailed for foreign ports, including *Halifax*, &c.—5 for domestic ports east of Boston, and one hundred and thirteen for southern ports, chiefly in ballast, for cargoes, or with a few "notions," as given below, for example. Some of those which went to foreign ports were without cargoes; so that *ballast stones* were humorously "quoted" in one of the papers of that place, as being in great demand at \$150 per ton, though the stock was reported as inexhaustible!

* We may be indulged with inserting the following legitimate puns, from a late Philadelphia *Aurora*, on the trade of Boston, &c.

The Delaware is covered with a considerable number of coasting vessels from the east of the Hudson—our wharves are covered with the abundant cargoes which they have brought—of stones!

The cargoes from Massachusetts which have been

If the economy of the masters of those coasting vessels did not restrain them, we might see thousands of advertisements in our southern newspapers like the following, copied from a late "*Baltimore Patriot*."

"For sale on board the" &c.

100 bushels potatoes,
1000 ropes onions,
39 grind stones."

"Port of Charleston, March 21. Arrived, schooner Union, Barnstable, 9 days—potatoes, onions, codfish, and glauber salts."

We have also had in *Baltimore* a great importation of masters and mates of vessels—their number, at one time unemployed, was estimated at 150—The merchants, however, appear rather disposed to encourage our own brave spirits, many of them "New England men" too—who carried the "striped bunting" in terror over the ocean.

Further, we learn that from five to ten commercial houses are about to be established in *Baltimore*, by persons from Boston and its neighborhood. We greet them with a hearty welcome, and hope they may prosper amongst us. Many of our best and most patriotic citizens are emigrants from *New England*; and even a very "blue light" loses that factious, grumbling and suspicious spirit that distinguished him at home;† after residing here a little while; for he finds this "*Sodom*," this "*mob town*" this "*den of devils*," as pious people in *charity* called us, to have much less bickerings and quarrels than Boston, with a great deal more harmony among neighbors, and a general disposition to oblige; and he discovers what not a little surprises him, that our bank directors never enquire whether he is a "republican" or a "federalist!"

We cannot resist the question, though it may look invidious, and demand—how many merchants have left *Baltimore* to settle in Boston?—not one. Our population is increasing with its former rapidity, and one offence against the majesty of the laws, dreadful indeed, though signally provoked, and most

literally pouring down upon us, for a fortnight past, partake of the Boston character—they are perfectly national—unlike the stones of any other place, and useless for any other human purpose than that to which they apply them.

It has been remarked within a few days, that the trade in notions which was carried on from Boston with so much celerity, has fallen away since the failure of the great notion of the Hartford convention; and that this accounts for their lately turning their attention to large exportations of hard ware.

†The following description of the people of New-England is extracted from the London edition of 1792, page 143, of the American geography by Jedidiah Morse, D. D. A. A. S. H. S. As doctor Morse is himself a native of New-England and a clergyman of the dominant party in that section of the United States, his opportunities must have been excellent, and we presume that at least he does not misrepresent the party, of which he is so worthy and distinguished a partizan.

Dem. Press.

"They are indeed, often jealous to excess, a circumstance which is a fruitful source of imaginary grievances, and of innumerable suspicions, and unjust complaints against government. A very considerable part of the people have either too little or too much learning to make good subjects. They have enough however, to make them think they know a great deal when in fact they know but little. Hence originates that restless, litigious complaining spirit, which forms a dark shade in the character of New England men."

skillfully managed and grossly exaggerated for party purposes, will be passed over by the good and the virtuous, in consideration of the order and harmony that theretofore prevailed in our city—which even the approach of six thousand British land troops, with a great number of ships, seamen and marines, could not since disturb.

Pittsburg,

Emphatically styled the Birmingham of America, is pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which here form the majestic Ohio. Pittsburg lies 280 miles distant from Philadelphia and 124 from Erie.

This great manufacturing town contains from eight to ten thousand inhabitants; besides, at all times, a great influx of strangers, from various parts of the United States.

Among its manufactories are the following:—

1st, A steam rolling and slitting mill, (connected with which is a machine for cutting and heading nails, which is done with great facility) of seventy horse power, on Evans' plan.

2d, A steam flour mill, of twenty-four horse power, on Evans' plan, driving three pair of stones, which grind about sixty thousand bushels, annually.

3d, A steam paper-mill, of three vats, and twenty horse power, on Evans' plan—in which the consumption of rags is about 120,000 pounds, yearly.

4th, A steam cotton factory, of twenty horse power, on Watt & Bolton's plan.

5th, A steam woolen factory and fulling mill, of — horse power, on a new plan, by the owner, Mr. Arthur.

6th, A wire manufactory, propelled by steam.

STEAM ENGINES—There are three extensive establishments in this place for the making of steam engines:—

1st, The "Pittsburg Steam Engine Company," construct them on Evans' plans—this establishment is very extensive, embracing a foundery and a smithery. The hands employed by this company are about one hundred, generally. Many of the anchors were made by this company for commodore Perry's squadron on lake Erie.

2d, Bolton and Watt's plan, improved, are made, extensively, by Thomas Copeland.

3d, The "Mississippi Steam-Boat Company," on Fulton's plan.

STEAM-BOATS—In 1810 the building of steam-boats was commenced here by Mr. Rosevelt, in conjunction with Messrs Fulton & Livingston, of New-York, by building the "New-Orleans," of 138 feet keel, and between 3 or 400 tons burthen; after which were built the "Vesuvius," "Enterprize," "Etna," and "Buffalo"—besides which the —, lately launched, and one on the stocks, which will be launched in the ensuing summer.

GLASS—There are at this place two white and three green glass-houses. This article of manufacture has become one of the staples of our trade. The amount of glass manufactured, annually, is valued at \$200,000. Glass cutting is also connected with these establishments, and it is done not inferior to the best cut glass in Europe.

ART-FOUNDRIES—There are in Pittsburg, three large and extensive air-foundries, where are cast all kinds of hollow-ware, castings, cannons, cannon balls, smiths' anvils, sad irons, steam-engine castings, sugar boilers, iron boilers for distilleries, &c.; besides one in Birmingham, (a new town opposite Pittsburg) where all kinds of small work is done—and a small foundery for casting butt-hinges, buckles, &c.

A mill for boring cannon is connected with one of the above foundries.

BREWERIES—There are three breweries on an extensive scale. They consume about 30,000 bushels of barley, and manufacture 10,000 barrels of porter, beer and ale, annually, worth about \$60,000.

LEAD—Two white and one white and red lead factory, to which are connected chemical laboratories.

WOOLEN.—There is a very large woolen factory which makes all kinds of cloth, blankets, vest patterns, hosiery, felting, &c. besides several smaller ones.

COTTON.—There is, besides the one propelled by steam, several smaller cotton factories, which together make an immense quantity of various kinds of goods.

WAREHOUSES.—The number of warehouses is very great, no less than 16, the greater part of them large brick buildings, on the two rivers, which are always full.

ROPE WALKS—Three large and extensive rope walks, which make all kinds of rope, twine and cordage. At one of these walks the principal part of the cordage for commodore Perry's fleet was made. Two cables weighed about 4,000 pounds each, and were 4 1-2 inches in diameter.

BUTTONS.—There are three button makers, who make about 200 gross weekly, being 10,000 gross, or 120,000 dozens annually, averaging 75 cents per gross, making a yearly amount of \$7,500.

A POTTERY has been lately established by Trotter & Co. of Philadelphia, where are made pitchers, coffee and tea pots, and cups, &c.

1 stirrup iron and bridle bit manufactory.

1 wheel iron manufactory.

1 suspender do.

2 umbrella do.

2 brass founderies.

Besides which there are—8 tanneries; 1 morocco factory; 7 tanners and coppersmiths; 8 hatteries; 8 silversmiths and watch makers; 7 cabinet makers; 8 chair makers; 5 printing offices; 4 book binderies; 2 silver platers; 3 trunk makers; 2 gun smiths; 6 naileries; 6 tallow chandleries; 2 brush makers; 6 bakers; 4 plane makers; 4 tobaccoconists; 2 carvers and gilders.

There are 8 places for public worship, viz. 2 for Presbyterians; 1 for Episcopalians; 1 for Seceders; 1 for Covenanters; 1 for German Lutherans; 1 for Methodists; and a Roman Catholic chapel.

Three banking houses—viz. the bank of Pittsburg; the Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Pittsburg; the office of discount and deposit, a branch of the Pennsylvania bank.

The Pittsburg permanent library company has about 2000 volumes, with an annual fund of about \$500.

The other public buildings are—a court house, three market houses, and a jail.

[Compiled for the WEEKLY REGISTER.]

New-Orleans.

DOCUMENTS AND PAPERS CONTINUED.

Head quarters, 7th military district, Adjutant-general's office, New-Orleans, March 15, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS. The commanding general, with the most lively emotions of joy and of gratitude to heaven, announces to the troops under his command that a treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain, was ratified and exchanged at Washington, on the 17th of February last.

In consequence whereof, he loses not an instant in revoking and annulling the general order issued on the 15th day of December last, proclaiming martial law, which is hereby revoked, annulled and counter-

manded; and he orders all hostilities immediately to cease against the troops and subjects of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

And in order that the general joy attending this event may extend to all manner of persons, the commanding general proclaims and orders a pardon for all military offences heretofore committed in this district, and orders that all persons in confinement under such charges be immediately discharged.

By order,

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

Head-quarters, 7th military district,
Adjutant-general's office, New-Orleans, March 13, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS. The commanding general communicates with great satisfaction to the troops under his command, the following testimonial of the just sense which the president of the United States entertains of their patriotism, valor and good conduct. He congratulates them particularly on their being able to receive his applause with a consciousness of having deserved it; and takes a singular pleasure in conveying to the brave citizens of this state, who took up arms in its defence, the assurance that their exertions are appreciated as they deserve by the executive of the United States.

"The president requests that you will express to the troops who have acted under you, the very favorable sentiments which he entertains of their conduct. The alacrity with which they repaired to the standard of their country, exposed in many instances to distressing privations; the patience with which they have borne the fatigues of the campaign, and their bravery in action, have been seen by him with great satisfaction. To our newly adopted fellow citizens of Louisiana, you will give assurance of his great sensibility to the decided and honorable proof which they have given of their attachment and devotion to the union, and of the manly support of the rights of their country.

"Signed,

JAMES MONROE,
"Secretary of State."

By command,

ROBERT BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

ADDRESS

From the city battalion of uniform companies to major-general Jackson.

GENERAL—We have delayed until this moment the expression of our feelings towards you, lest the honest emotions of our hearts should be ascribed to a desire of propitiating the favor of our commander. At this moment when neither hope nor fear can be supposed to have influenced us, we pray you to receive the sincere tribute of our thanks—as soldiers, for the confidence you have reposed in us, for the paternal care with which you have watched over our comforts, and above all, for that justice you have done to our zeal in assigning us on every occasion a post of *danger* and of *honor*—as *citizens*, for the wisdom of the measures you have devised to protect our country; for the skill and bravery with which they were executed; and for that indispenible *energy* to which we owe our safety. Leaving to others the task of declaiming about *privileges* and constitutional rights, we are content in having fought in support of them—we have understanding enough to know when they are wantonly violated; and no false reasoning shall make us ungrateful to the man whose wisdom and valor has secured them to us and our posterity! We do not deal in professions, but we pray you, general, to be assured, that in the officers and men of this battalion you have *soldiers* who have been and are always ready to affront every danger under your command; *fellow citizens*, grateful for your services; friends, personally attached to your fortunes, and ready to promote your happiness at the

risk of their own. You have allowed us the endearing title of your *brothers in arms*—it was given to us on this field, strewn then with the bodies of our enemies; and we feel a noble pride in the consciousness that allows us to accept it. That fraternity cemented in hostile blood shall be the pride of our lives; and in after times will secure to our children the respect of posterity. General, common phrases cannot express the emotions which agitate us at this moment of our separation—but we pray heaven to watch over your safety; and we trust to a grateful country for the honors and advancement which your services have merited.

Camp Jackson, March 16.

J. B. PLAUCHE, major
STE. GAME, captain.
M. WHITE, captain.
A. GUIBERT, captain.
HUDRY, captain.
P. ROCHE, captain.
JOHN ST. JEAN, lieutenant.
COEUR DE ROY,
DE ST. ROMES, lieutenant.
N. THOMPSON, lieutenant.
C. FREMONT, lieutenant.
DUHULQUOD, lieutenant.
L. PILIE, lieutenant.
BENETAUD,
BERTEL, lieutenant.
HUET, lieutenant.
LE MOUNIER, sur. major.

THE GENERAL'S ANSWER.

Fellow Soldiers—Popular favor has always been with me a secondary object. My first wish, in political life, has been to be useful to my country. Yet I am not insensible to the good opinion of my fellow citizens; I would do much to obtain it; but, I cannot, for this purpose, sacrifice my own conscience, or what I conceive to be the interests of my country.

These principles have prepared me to receive, with just satisfaction, the address you have presented. The first wish of my heart, the safety our country, has been accomplished, and it affords me the greatest happiness to know that the means taken to secure this object have met the approbation of those who have had the best opportunities of judging of their propriety, and who, from their various relations, might be supposed the most ready to censure any which had been improperly resorted to. The distinction you draw, gentlemen, between those who only declaim about civil rights and those who fight to maintain them, shews how just and practical a knowledge you have of the true principles of liberty—without such knowledge all theory is useless or mischievous.

Whenever the invaluable rights which we enjoy under our own happy constitution are threatened by invasion, privileges the most dear, and which, in ordinary times, ought to be regarded as the most sacred, may be required to be infringed for their security. At such a crisis, we have only to determine whether we will suspend, for a time, the exercise of the latter, that we may secure the permanent enjoyment of the former. Is it wise, in such a moment, to sacrifice the spirit of the laws to the letter, and by adhering too strictly to the letter, lose the *substance* forever, in order that we may, for an instant, preserve the *shadow*? It is not to be imagined that the express provisions of any written law can fully embrace emergencies which suppose and occasion the suspension of all law, but the highest and the last, that of self preservation. No right is more precious to a freeman than that of suffrage, but had your election taken place on the 8th of January, would your declaimers have advised you to abandon the de-

fence of your country in order to exercise this inestimable privilege of the polls? Is it to be supposed that your general, if he regarded the important trust committed to his charge, would have permitted you to preserve the constitution by an act which would have involved constitution, country and honor, in one undistinguished ruin?

What is more justly important than personal liberty; yet how can the civil enjoyment of this privilege be made to consist with the order, subordination and discipline of a camp? Let the sentinel be removed by *subpoena* from his post, let writs of *habeas corpus* carry away the officers from the lines, and the enemy may conquer your country, by only employing lawyers to defend your constitution.

Private property is held sacred in all good governments and particularly in our own, yet, shall the fear of invading it prevent a general from marching his army over a cornfield, or burning a house which protects the enemy?

These and a thousand other instances might be cited to shew that laws must sometimes be silent when necessity speaks. The only question with the friend of his country will be, have these laws been made to be silent wantonly and unnecessarily? If necessity dictated the measure, if a resort to it was important for the preservation of those rights which we esteem so dear, and in defence of which we had so willingly taken up arms, surely it would not have been unbecoming in the commander in chief to have shrunk from the responsibility which it involved. He did not shrink from it. In declaring martial law, his object and his only object, was to embody the whole resources of the country for its defence. That law, while it existed, necessarily suspended all rights and privileges inconsistent with its provisions. It is matter of surprise, that they who boast themselves the champions of those rights and privileges, should not, when they were first put in danger by the proclamation of martial law, have manifested that lively sensibility of which they have since made so ostentatious a display. So far, however, was this from being the case, that this measure not only met, then, the open support of those who when their country was invaded thought resistance a virtue, and the silent approbation of *all*—but even received the particular recommendation and encouragement of many who now inveigh the most bitterly against it. It was not until a victory, secured by that very measure, had lessened the danger which occasioned a resort to it, that the present *feeling guardians of our rights* discovered that the commanding general ought to have suffered his posts to be abandoned through the interference of a foreign agent—his ranks to be thinned by desertion, and his whole army to be broken to pieces by mutiny; while yet a powerful force of the enemy remained on your coast and within a few hours sail of your city.

I thought and acted differently. It was not until I discovered that the civil power stood no longer in need of the military for its support, that I restored to it its usual functions; and the restoration was not delayed a moment after that period had arrived.

Under these circumstances, fellow soldiers, your resolution to let others decide about privileges and constitutional rights, will never draw upon you the charge of being indifferent to those inestimable blessings—your attachment to them has been proved by a stronger title—that of having nobly fought to preserve them. You who have thus supported them against the open pretensions of a powerful enemy will never I trust, surrender them to the underhand machinations of men who stand aloof in the hour of peril, and who, when the danger is gone, claim to be the “defenders of your constitution.”

An honorable peace has dissolved our military connection; and, in a few days, I shall quit a country endeared to me by the most pleasing recollections. Among the most prominent of these, gentlemen, are those I shall ever entertain of the distinguished bravery, the exact discipline, the ardent zeal and the important services of your corps. The offered friendship of each individual composing it, I receive with pleasure and sincerely reciprocate. I shall always pride myself on a fraternity with such men, created in such a cause.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Maj. gen. com'dg 7th military dist.

Head-quarters, adjutant general's office,
New-Orleans, March 15, 1815.

Decision of the court martial, in the case of major Villere, March 15, 1815.

After a full examination of all the testimony for and against the prosecution, the court find the said major Villere “not guilty” of the charges and specifications exhibited against him, and do acquit him of all and every one of them. And the court consider it due to the accused, further to declare that “major Villere appears to have performed his duty, from the moment he was left in command under the orders of major-general Villere, with zeal and fidelity; and that the circumstance of his surprize and capture by the enemy, though much to be regretted, might have occurred to the most vigilant officer, and must be attributed to the loss of the whole of his picquet or advanced guard, and the extraordinary rapidity with which the enemy moved from that point.”

The major-general commanding approved the foregoing sentence of the general court martial, and ordered major Villere to resume his sword without delay.

By order,

ROBERT BUTLER,

Adjutant-general.

NOTE—Major Villere did not introduce any testimony in his behalf.

An address delivered to the commander in chief of the 7th military district, major-general Andrew Jackson, at the ceremony of solemn thanksgiving, after his brilliant defence of the city of New-Orleans, by the reverend William Dubourg, administrator apostolic of the diocese of Louisiana.

GENERAL—Whilst the state of Louisiana, in the joyful transports of her gratitude, hails you as her deliverer, and the asserter of her menaced liberties—whilst grateful America, so lately wrapt up in anxious suspense, on the fate of this important city, the emporium of the wealth of one half of her territory, and the true bulwark of its independence, is now re-echoing from shore to shore your splendid achievements, and preparing to inscribe your name on her immortal rolls among those of her Washingtons: Whilst history, poetry, and the monumental arts will vie in consigning to the admiration of the latest posterity, a triumph, perhaps, unparalleled in their records—whilst thus raised by universal acclamation to the very pinnacle of fame, amid ascending clouds of incense, how easy it had been for you, general, to forget the prime mover of your wonderful successes, and to assume to yourself a praise which must eventually return to that exalted source whence every sort of merit is derived! But, better acquainted with the nature of true glory, and justly placing the summit of your ambition in approving yourself the worthy instrument of Heaven's merciful designs, the first impulse of your religious heart was to acknowledge the signal interposition of Providence; your first step is a solemn display of your humble sense of his favors.

Still agitated at the remembrance of those dreadful agonies from which we have been so miraculously rescued, it is our pride also to acknowledge that the Almighty has truly had the principal hand in our deliverance, and to follow you, general, in attributing to his infinite goodness the homage of our unfeigned gratitude. Let the infatuated votary of a blind chance deride our credulous simplicity; let the cold-hearted Atheist look up for the explanation of such important events to the mere concatenation of human causes; to us, the whole universe is loud in proclaiming a Supreme Ruler, who, as he holds the hearts of men in his hands, holds also the thread of all contingent occurrences. "Whatever be His intermediate agents (says an illustrious prelate) still on the secret orders of his all-ruling Providence, depend the rise and prosperity, as well as the decline and downfall of empires. From his lofty throne above, he moves every scene below, now curbing, now letting loose the passions of men; now infusing his own wisdom into the leaders of nations; now confounding their boasted prudence, and spreading upon their councils a spirit of intoxication, and thus executing his uncontrollable judgments on the sons of men, according to the dictates of his own unerring justice."

To Him, therefore, our most fervent thanks are due for our late unexpected rescue; and it is Him we chiefly intend to praise, when, considering you, general, as the man of his right hand, whom He has taken pains to fit out for the important commission of our defence, we extol that fecundity of genius, by which, in an instant of the most discouraging distress, you created unforeseen resources, raised, as it were, from the ground, hosts of intrepid warriors, and provided every vulnerable point with ample means of defence. To Him we trace that instinctive superiority of your mind, which at once rallied around you universal confidence, impressed one irresistible movement to all the jarring elements of which this political machine is composed, aroused their slumbering spirits, and diffused through every rank that noble ardor which glowed in your own bosom. To Him, in fine, we address our acknowledgments for that consummate prudence which defeated all the combinations of a sagacious enemy, entangled him in the very snares which he had spread before us, and succeeded in affecting his utter destruction, without once exposing the lives of our citizens. Immortal thanks be to his Supreme Majesty, for sending us such an instrument of his bountiful designs! A gift of that value is the best token of the continuance of his protection—the most solid encouragement to us to sue for new favors. The first which it emboldens us humbly to supplicate, as it is the nearer to our throbbing hearts, is that you may long enjoy, general, the honors of your grateful country, of which you will permit us to present you a pledge in this wreath of laurel, the prize of victory, the symbol of immortality. The next is a speedy and honorable termination of the bloody contest in which we are engaged. No one has so efficaciously labored as you, general, for the acceleration of that blissful period; may we soon reap that sweetest fruit of your splendid and uninterrupted victories!

General Jackson's Answer.

REVEREND SIR—I receive with gratitude and pleasure the symbolical crown which piety has prepared. I receive it in the name of the brave men who have so effectually seconded my exertions for the preservation of their country—they well deserve the laurels which their country will bestow.

For myself, to have been instrumental in the deliverance of such a country, is the greatest blessing

that Heaven could confer. That it has been effected with so little loss—that so few tears should cloud the smiles of our triumph, and not a cypress leaf be interwoven in the wreath which you present, is a source of the most exquisite enjoyment.

I thank you, reverend sir, most sincerely, for the prayers which you offer up for my happiness. May those your patriotism dictates for our beloved country be first heard. And may mine for your individual prosperity, as well as that of the congregations committed to your care, be favorably received—the prosperity, the wealth, the happiness of this city will then be commensurate with the courage and other great qualities of its inhabitants.

Letter from general Jackson to the mayor of New Orleans.

Head-quarters, 7th military district, Jan. 27th, 1815.

SIR—Deeply impressed since my arrival with the unanimity and patriotic zeal displayed by the citizens over whom you so worthily preside, I should be inexcusable if any other occupation than that of providing for their defence had prevented my public acknowledgment of their merits. I pray you now, sir, to communicate to the inhabitants of your respectable city, the exalted sense I entertain of their patriotism, love of order, and attachment to the principles of our excellent constitution. The courage they have shewn in a period of no common danger, and the fortitude with which they have rejected all the apprehensions which the vicinity of the enemy was calculated to produce, are not more to be admired than their humane attention to our own sick and wounded as well as to those of that description among the prisoners. The liberality with which their representatives in the city council provided for the families of those who were in field, evinced an enlightened humanity and was productive of the most beneficial effects. Seldom in any community, has so much cause been given for deserved praise; while the young were in the field and arrested the progress of the foe, the aged watched over the city and maintained its internal peace; and even the softer sex encouraged their husbands and brothers to remain at the post of danger and duty.

Not content with exerting for the noblest purpose that powerful influence which is given them by nature (and which in your countrywomen is rendered irresistible by accomplishments and beauty) they shewed themselves capable of higher efforts, and actuated by humanity and patriotism they clothed by their own labor, and protected from the inclemency of the season, the men who had marched from a distant state to protect them from insult; in the name of those brave men, I beg you, sir, to convey to them the tribute of our admiration and thanks, assure them that the distant wives and daughters of those whom they have succeeded will remember them in their prayers; and that for myself, no circumstance of this important campaign touches me with more exquisite pleasure than that I have been able to lead back to them, with so few exceptions, the husbands, brothers, and other relatives of whom such women only are worthy.

I anticipate, sir, with great satisfaction, the period when the final departure of the enemy will enable you to resume the ordinary functions of your office, and restore the citizens to their usual occupations—they have merited the blessing of peace by bravely facing the dangers of war.

I should be ungrateful or insensible, if I did not acknowledge the marks of confidence and affectionate attachment with which I have personally been honored by your citizens; a confidence that has enabled me with greater success to direct the measures for their defence, an attachment which I sin-

carely reciprocate, and which I shall carry with me to the grave.

For yourself, Mr. Mayor, I pray you to accept my thanks for the very great zeal, integrity and diligence with which you have conducted the arduous department of the police committed to your care, and the promptitude with which every requisition for the public service has been carried into effect.

Connected with the United States, your city must become the greatest emporium of commerce the world has known. In the hands of any other power it can be nothing but a wretched colony. May your citizens always be as sensible of this great truth as they have shewn themselves at present; may they always make equal efforts to preserve the important connection, and may you, sir, long live to witness the prosperity, wealth and happiness that will then inevitably characterise the great seaport of the western world.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

ANDREW JACKSON,

Major gen. commanding.

NICHOLAS GIROD, Esq.

Mayor of the city of New-Orleans.

☞ The following letter from New Orleans, written by a person rather unfriendly to general Jackson, and first published in the "Philadelphia Gazette," is nevertheless highly interesting. The cause of his being "brought into court," we believe, was this—a certain person was placed in military confinement for an article he had published in one of the newspapers. An application was made to judge Hall for a *habeas corpus*; he granted it, and was himself imprisoned by general Jackson. The district attorney, Mr. Dick, then applied to one of the other judges for such a writ in behalf of judge Hall, and he also was put in confinement. How far the proceedings, on either side, were correct, we do not pretend to determine, but heaven preserve the reputation of that man who incurs the hatred of the lawyers and printers!

The general, in his answer to the *New-Orleans* troops, inserted above, has ably argued the matter.

New Orleans, March 31.

"In some of my last letters, I hinted at several measures of general Jackson, subsequent to the evacuation of the enemy, which were considered by many as highly arbitrary, if not tyrannical. Among these was the arrest and confinement of judge Hall, of the United States' district court. A circumstance has taken place to-day relating to it, which may not be uninteresting, and will serve to shew in what estimation the general is still held there.

Some days ago a motion was made before judge Hall by the United States' attorney, for general Jackson to shew cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of court, in not returning a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to him, and for the arrest and imprisonment of the judge. The general appeared in court with a written defence; but this was objected to by the attorney of the United States. The judge, after consideration, confirmed the objections of the district attorney, and refused to hear the defence read. The rule was made absolute; and the general appeared this morning to receive sentence! which was a fine of one thousand dollars. The populace, who are devoted to Jackson, on his leaving court, hurried him into a carriage, and conducted him to both of the coffee-houses, where he harangued them in an able and suitable manner. They then escorted him to his quarters.

At the mere suggestion of the measure, a subscription was opened, limited to one dollar each person, for the purpose of paying the fine; before three o'clock the whole sum was raised in this small way; but if the limitation to one dollar each had not been adopted, it would have been raised in two minutes. This business was so handsomely managed, that the general's check on the bank was not to be entered up, but the money was placed to the marshal's credit, without the general's knowing any thing of the transaction.

To-morrow he takes his parting dinner with us, and will set out immediately for Tennessee, accompanied with the prayers and benedictions of the whole population of this country."

By accounts from Natchez to the 24th ultimo, we are concerned to learn that the troops returning from New Orleans to their homes, were very sickly, and much mortality prevailed, notwithstanding the assiduous attention of their fellow-citizens. On the 22d the steam boat Vesuvius arrived at Natchez with 500 troops on board, five or six dying daily.

War Events:

OR, THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FROM CANADA.—It is stated, on the authority of letters from *Buffalo*, that the parliament of Upper Canada has passed a law for the seizure of all American property that has been or may be received into the province, which is to remain in a state of sequestration until the will of the British cabinet is known. And a vessel which carried passengers from Boston to Halifax, to lay claim to a British vessel re-captured without the time limited by the treaty, was seized; but released after much trouble, on condition of "bringing up two British officers." The captain was desired to state, on his arrival at Boston, that any American vessel, which should arrive at Halifax from the United States, would be seized and condemned."

The pretence is, that there is no treaty of commerce between the United States and Great Britain. These people ought to reflect, that within three months, we may have British property in our ports to the value of many millions.

GEN. WILKINSON.—The proceedings of the court martial in the case of maj. gen. *Wilkinson* is published. We have not room from the article at present. He is "released from arrest and his sword is restored," being "honorably acquitted."

NAVAL COURT. The following decision and opinion of the court of enquiry, convened to investigate the causes of the loss by capture of the late U. S. brig *Argus*, Wm. H. Allen, late commander, have been received and approved by the secretary of the navy.

"The court, in pursuance of the authority by which they were convened, having carefully examined into the causes of the loss by capture of the United States' sloop of war *Argus*, under the command of the late W. H. Allen, master commandant in the navy of the United States, and also into the conduct of the officers and crew of the said sloop of war before and after her surrender to the enemy's ship *Pelican*, and having maturely deliberated upon all the testimony, they find the following facts:

1st It is proved that in the number of her crew, and in the number and calibre of her guns, the *Pelican* was decidedly superior to the *Argus*.

2dly. They find that the crew of the *Argus* was very much exhausted by the continued and extraordinary fatigue and exposure to which they had

been subjected for several weeks, and particularly for twenty four hours immediately preceding the action.

Sdly. They find that every officer and man of the *Argus* (with the exception of one man, Jacob Alister, and one boy, Hendetick,) made use of every practicable exertion to capture the British sloop of war *Pelican*.

They are therefore of opinion that every officer and man (with the exception before mentioned) displayed throughout the engagement, a zeal, activity and spirit in defence of the vessel and flag committed to their protection, which entitles them to the undiminished confidence and respect of their government and fellow-citizens, and do therefore honorably acquit them.

CHAS. G. RIDGELY, Pres't

JOHN S. SKINNER, *Judge Advocate*.

[This court of enquiry was held at Baltimore on board the U. S. frigate *Java*, during the last week, the members were captains *Ridgely* and *Spence* and lieutenant *Budd*—J. S. Skinner, esq. judge advocate.]

OUR HEROES. There is at Washington City a great number of distinguished characters. Among them are generals Brown, Scott, Ripley and Macomb, and cols. Jessup and Aspinwall—commodore Rodgers, and captains Porter, Hull and Macdonough of the navy.

THE ARMY. From the *National Intelligencer*. A board of general officers is at present engaged, in this city, in selecting from those officers now in service such as are to remain in service on the peace establishment.

We do not know even who are the general officers to be retained. The duty of selection, from the most deserving, is a most difficult one. It is probable, as so few general and field officers are to be retained, that there will be, in order to retain in service even those who have particularly distinguished themselves, a reduction in the grade of rank of many; that is to say, some generals will be retained as colonels, colonels as majors, majors as captains, &c.

Out of upwards of one hundred majors, there are but about eight to be retained, and so in proportion! There have been probably more than this number of officers of that grade so wounded and crippled in the service, whom it would be the height of injustice, independently of their merits, to drive from their profession.

CAPTURES made between latitudes 23 and 30 N. and west of longitude 36 W. were legal till the 2d of March; in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equator, in the British and Irish channels, Gulph of Mexico and West Indies, till March 16; in the North Sea, Baltic and Mediterranean, till March 26; in the Atlantic, south of the equator, and north of latitude 34, 29, south, till April 16; in every part of the world, south of the equator, till May 16; and in every other part of the world till June 16.

APPROPRIATE PRESENT. From the *Georgia Journal*. Captain Butts' company, from Hancock, having been stationed last winter near the plantation of Mr. John McQueen, below Savannah, that gentleman, as an evidence of his gratitude for their exemplary conduct, and with liberality that does him much honor, made them a valuable present, accompanied by the following note:

SIR—As it is probable your camp will soon be returning home, I wish to present to your company a full-bred Merino ram, if it can be conveyed to the upper country for a mutual benefit to them. The sword is now to give place to the plough, such a present I hope will be acceptable to all, and afford me a small opportunity of testifying my regard to your

corps for their good conduct while in my neighborhood.

I am, with esteem, sir, your obedient servant,
JNO. McQUEEN.

Captain Butts.

The Merino ram sent to captain Butts' company, I do hereby certify to be of pure Spanish blood, and of the best flock that ever came to America.

JNO. McQUEEN.

Outlands, 1st March, 1815.

ANECDOTE. The American sailor, in every instance, has been conspicuous for coolness and courage in the moment of battle. The following little anecdote shows his true character:

A sailor who was with Macdonough in the engagement with the British fleet on Lake Champlain, and who had been hard at work from the commencement until the conclusion of the fight, seeing the British flag lowered, with a smile on his countenance, he addressed a companion, "Well Jack, this is all the fun I have had this war," at the same time very leisurely wiping the sweat from his face. "I am more lucky," said the other, "for this is the second Frolic* I have had."

GREAT LAW CASE! From an Irish paper. The Americans have abandoned the expedient to which they used to resort some fifty years ago, of petitioning "the lords of trade and plantations;" they made it a matter of litigation in 1775, and it was before the court for upwards of seven years; their counsel in the cause were one Benjamin Franklin, a printer, one Samuel Adams, a schoolmaster, and one George Washington, a land surveyor; and they had one Tom Paine, a reputed staymaker, for a clerk; the issue was tried first at Bunker's Hill, where after a sharp debate, the court adjourned to *Saratoga*, where the question had a more ample argument, and the crown lawyer, Burgoyne, abandoned his brief—the trial however was continued before the high court at York Town, when the great crown lawyer Cornwallis abandoned the cause as desperate. Several attempts have been made since, particularly in 1793, to question the title, notwithstanding this solemn decision, and a harassing system of corrupting witnesses and silencing testimony, has been carried on ever since; however, the Americans, who appear to bear more than flesh and blood would seem to be able to bear, at length found some of these who were tampering with evidence, and gave them a bloody nose or two; and at length an appeal was once more made to the high court of errors and arms; the Americans employed certain solicitors of the name of Rodgers and Decatur, and Hull, and Bainbridge, and Jones, and after a contest, which has cost old England about forty millions sterling, it appears that the Americans have again settled the matter so as to put the question in dispute for ever to sleep.

[The writer of the above had not learnt at the time, that Lawyer Jackson, even after the verdict was given, had stated the case with extraordinary power and effect.]

PRISONERS. Other cartels have arrived, and there remained only 200 prisoners at *Halifax*, who were about to come home in four or five days after our last account from that place.

GEN. RIPLEY. It is stated that brig. gen. Ripley has received the brevet rank of major general, taking date from the 25th of July last, the same as that of gen. Scott and prior to those of generals *Gaines* and *Maccomb*.

CAPTAIN DEACON AND SIR JAMES L. YEO.—The following article is from the *Boston Gazette*. If it be

* He was with Jones at the taking of the Frolic.

not true it will be promptly denied, by some of the parties named. We like the spirit of our gallant sailor, but do not approve its application, being entirely opposed to one man's killing another in an "honorable way" as it is called, or duelling. If it be honorable thus to call a person out, the act that caused it should also be so. The man that is capable of abusing a prisoner, has no pretension to the character of a gentleman—and, if the knight abused captain Deacon, while a prisoner, (then a lieutenant) the latter ought to have made a *corroskin* the instrument by which to have got satisfaction.

"We are informed, that master commandant Deacon, when captured in the Growler, upon Lake Ontario, then a lieutenant in the United States navy, was abusively treated, while a prisoner, by commodore sir James Yeo. When sir James arrived in New York, lieutenant Gamble of the United States navy, in behalf of captain Deacon, called upon sir James and demanded satisfaction. Fearing that sir James would avail himself of rank, commodore Decatur authorised lieutenant Gamble to inform sir James, in case the objection of rank should be made, that a gentleman of his own rank would meet him. Sir James denied all knowledge of any such individual as captain Deacon—The excuse was disregarded, and the call was peremptory; and commodore Owen waited upon the aggravated officer with an apology. This was rejected as insufficient, and sir James agreed to submit to such terms as commodore Decatur should approve. The terms were complied with, and, of course, were satisfactory."

THANKSGIVING. It turns out as we expected. The hypocrites who effected to intercede with heaven for peace, neglected to return thanks for it, as recommended by the president. This remark applies to the people of the eastern states; where a non-observance of president Adams' recommendation for a general fast in 1799, was severely punished by the same holy people.

LAST NAVAL VICTORY. From the *Aurora*. [Communicated] The gallant captain Stewart, of the U. S. frigate Constitution, deservedly ranks among the heroes of the ocean, who have largely contributed to give us an exalted character among the nations of the earth. The *Cyane*, already arrived in the United States, is actually a 28 gun frigate—and the *Levant*, recaptured by the enemy, is a sloop of war of the heaviest class. It will be an honorable page in the naval history of our country, to have recorded the capture of a frigate and a sloop of war from the enemy by an American frigate, in the space of 50 minutes—will capt. Bingham, formerly of the *Little Belt*, now have the audacity to assert again, in an official despatch, that such a paltry vessel, silenced the guns of the President frigate. We know not how to believe the statements of British official accounts of battles on the land or on the water, for all that we have seen have been devoid of candor and of truth. The last glorious action of the Constitution, will render it evident to the world, that neither one nor two of his Britannic majesty's sloops of war, can capture in battle a Yankee frigate. This truly fortunate ship has, at all times, gallantly performed her duty, and in England she will be remembered as long as the frigates *Guerriere*, *Java* and *Cyane*, and the sloop of war *Levant*, are admitted to have belonged to her navy.

CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Copy of a letter from commodore Alexander Murray, president of a court of enquiry, lately held at New-York, to investigate the causes of the capture of the United States' frigate *President*, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New-York, April 17, 1815.

"SIR—I herewith transmit to you the result of the court of enquiry, respecting the capture of the frigate *President*, with the opinion of the court.

We have been the more minute in our investigation than might at first view have been deemed necessary; but as there has been a diversity of opinions prevailing among the British commanders, concerned in her capture, it was desirable in our view, to lay before the world, in the most correct manner, every circumstance that led to that event, which has afforded another high proof of American heroism, and so highly honorable to her commander, officers and crew, that every American citizen must feel a pride in knowing, that our flag has been so nobly defended."

The minutes of the court having been read and approved, the court was cleared, and, after due deliberation, resolved to express the sentiments and opinions of the members, on the matters submitted to them, as follows:—

In the execution of the orders of the honorable the secretary of the navy, we have (with the exception of two very young midshipmen) examined every officer belonging to the *President*, within the reach of the court, who survived the late glorious contest between the frigate *President* and a squadron of his Britannic majesty.

We are of opinion, that the primary cause of the loss of the *President*, was her running on the bar as she was leaving this port. The violence and the continuance of the shocks she received for an hour and a half or more, considering that she was laden with stores and provisions for a very long cruise, could not but have injured her greatly, and must have impeded her sailing. Her hogged and twisted appearance after she arrived at Bermuda, must have been the effects of this unfortunate accident. We are convinced that it was owing to this that the enemy were able to overtake her.

The striking of the *President* on the bar, cannot be imputed to the fault of any officer who was attached to her: on the contrary, we think every possible precaution was taken, and the utmost exertions were used by her commander and officers, to insure her safe passage over the bar, and to relieve her after she had struck. The accident was occasioned by some mistake in placing the boats, which were to serve as beacons to the *President*, through a channel always dangerous for a vessel of her draught, but particularly so at such a time as she was obliged to select for passing it, when the land marks could not be distinguished.

From the time that the superiority of the enemy's force was ascertained, and it became the duty of the *President* to evade it, we are convinced that the most proper measures were pursued, and that she made every possible effort to escape. No means, in our opinion, were so likely to be attended with success, as those which were adopted by commodore Decatur. Any suggestions that different measures would have been more proper or more likely to accomplish the object, we think, are without foundation, and may be the result of ignorance, or the dictates of a culpable ambition, or of envy.

We consider the management of the *President*, from the time the chase commenced till her surrender, as the highest evidence of the experience, skill and resources of her commander, and of the ability and seamanship of her officers and crew. We fear that we cannot express, in a manner that will do justice to our feelings, our admiration of the conduct of commodore Decatur, and his officers and crew, while engaged with the enemy, threatened with a force so superior, possessing advantages.

which must have appeared to render all opposition unavailing, otherwise than it might affect the honor of our navy, and the character of our seamen. They fought with a spirit, which no prospect of success could have heightened, and, if victory had met its common reward, the *Endymion's* name would have been added to our list of naval conquests. In this unequal conflict the enemy gained a ship, but the victory was ours. When the President was obliged to leave the *Endymion* to avoid the other ships which were fast coming up, the *Endymion* was subdued; and if her friends had not been at hand to rescue her, she was so entirely disabled that she soon must have struck her flag. A proof of this is, that she made no attempt to pursue the President, or to annoy her by a single shot while the President was within her reach, when, with the hope of escape from the overwhelming force which was nearly upon her, the President presented her stern to the *Endymion's* broadside. A further proof that the *Endymion* was conquered is, the shattered condition in which she appeared, while the President in the contest with her had sustained but little injury; and the fact that the *Endymion* did not join the squadron till many hours after the President had been surrounded by the other four enemy ships, and had surrendered to them, is strong corroborative evidence of the disabled state in which the President left the *Endymion*.

We think it due to commodore Decatur and his heroic officers and crew, to notice the proposition he made to board the *Endymion*, when he found she was coming up, and the manner in which this proposition was received by his gallant crew. Such a design, at such a time, could only be conceived by a soul without fear, and approved with enthusiastic cheering by men regardless of danger. Had not the enemy perceived the attempt and availed himself of the power he had in the early part of the action to shun the approach of the President, the American stars might now be shining on the *Endymion*. In the subsequent part of the engagement, the enemy's squadron was too near to permit the execution of this design, and the disabled state of the *Endymion* would have frustrated the principal object which commodore Decatur had in making so bold an attempt, which was to avail himself of the *Endymion's* superior sailing to escape with his crew from his pursuers.

We conclude by expressing our opinion that commodore Decatur, as well during the chase, as thro' his contest with the enemy, evinced great judgment and skill, perfect coolness, the most determined resolution and heroic courage. That his conduct, and the conduct of his officers and crew, is highly honorable to them, and to the American navy, and deserves the warmest gratitude of their country.—That they did not give up their ship till she was surrounded and overpowered by a force so superior, that further resistance would have been unjustifiable and a useless sacrifice of the lives of brave men.

The order of the secretary of the navy requires us to express an opinion as to the conduct of the officers and crew of the President after the capture. The testimony of all the witnesses concurs in enabling us to give it our decided approbation.

By the court,

ALEX. MURRAY, *President*.

True copy from the original,

CADWALLADER D. COLDEN, *Judge Advocate*.

Navy Department, April 29, 1815.

APPROVED—

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 20th, 1815.

SIR—In the course of official duty, it is my highest satisfaction to render justice to the gallantry and good conduct of the brave officers and seamen of the United States' navy.

In giving an official sanction to the recent proceedings of the court of enquiry, instituted at your request, to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the frigate *President*, late of the navy of United States, while under your command; and to enquire into the conduct of the commander, officers and crew of the said frigate, before and after her surrender to the enemy; it would be equally unjust to your merit, as well as to my sentiments and feelings, to pass over this investigation with a formal approbation—I have, therefore, sir, to express to you, in the fullest manner, the high sense of approbation which the president of the United States and this department entertain for your professional character as an officer, who in every instance has added lustre to the stars of the union; and whose brilliant actions have raised the national honor and fame, even in the moment of surrendering your ship to an enemy's squadron of vastly superior force, over whose attack, singly, you were decidedly triumphant; and you will be pleased to present to each of your gallant officers and crew, the thanks of your government, for their brave defence of the ship, and the flag of the United States.

The proceedings and opinion of the court of enquiry of which commodore Alexander Murray is president, are approved.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.
Com. STEPHEN DECATUR, *United States' Navy, N.Y. MILITARY.*

BRITISH ACCOUNT. *Halifax, March 29.* The Americans, in a late account of an expedition up St. Mary's river, having exaggerated our loss, &c: we are happy in giving the following correct statement of the affair:

"On the 23d of February, a flotilla, consisting of seven barges, with seamen and a company of marines, (62) was sent up the river to destroy certain works—this expedition had been, as too frequently is the case, mentioned, and the Americans were apprised of it some days previous to its departure from Cumberland Island. The flotilla had proceeded upwards of 100 miles, and within three quarters of a mile of the spot intended to be attacked, when it was fired upon, from the Florida side, through thick woods, by the patriots, and a number of regular troops and riflemen. The British immediately landed, when a sharp skirmish took place, and in less than twenty minutes the enemy was dislodged—a retreat, however, was deemed necessary, and our little band of heroes had hardly re-embarked and pushed from the shore, when they were attacked by the enemy from positions covered by woods, and when not fifteen yards off, the river being extremely narrow at that place; in about an hour a fire also was opened upon them by a considerable force from the opposite shore; but though attacked upon both sides, and in a river but from 30 to 50 yards wide in most parts of it, the flotilla fought its way through. Our loss on the occasion was but twenty-nine in killed and wounded, of the latter eighteen severely.—Captain Phillott, early in the action, received a buckshot above the left knee, and a flesh wound in the right thigh: captain Bartholomew was struck in five different parts of the body, but, though severely wounded, continued in the discharge of his duty, nor would he allow himself to be dressed until every individual wounded was done before him.

"The boats that suffered most were rear admiral Cockburn's from having the flag painted on her bows; and it is surprising how any person in capt. Bartholomew's gig escaped, as she was marked, and in the time of the action pulling between the two fires; he giving orders, and removing the surgeon from one boat to another, where the wounded were—most of her crew had balls through their hats, the riflemen aiming at their heads.

There seldom has happened any exploit in which the personal exertions of individuals was so imperiously called for, as in the present. Seldom an occasion where seamen and marines displayed more courage, zeal and ardor for the service, and bore so much fatigue with becoming cheerfulness."

NAVAL.

The sailors at Sackett's Harbor are soon to be removed to the ocean. They are at present employed in dismantling the ships of war. *Buf. Gaz.*

Of our naval force late on lake Ontario, the *Jones* and *Lady of the lake*, only, are to be kept in commission. Captain Woolsey commands at Sackett's Harbor.

The British sloop of war *Erebus* has arrived at Halifax with "sixty two refugee" negroes from the southern states. The name of the vessel is happily fitted for the *black* business she has been employed in.*

Sloops of war! The *Cyane*, rating 20 guns, carries 34 heavy pieces of cannon—and the *Cossack*, of the same rate, 32. Now if the *Cyane*, of thirty four guns, had captured one of our sloops of war, we should have seen an article like this in the British papers—

"His majesty's sloop of war, *Cyane*, of 20 guns, has captured the U. S. sloop _____, of 22 guns.—We are happy that our gallant tars have had an opportunity to meet and conquer the Yankees on equal terms!"

These *sloops of war* used to be called *frigates* before we beat them at such a rate. The metamorphose is very easy, seeing that 20 gun *ships* on lake Erie, after *Perry's* victory, were reduced to *gun-boats*.

The Constitution safe! By several arrivals from the West Indies we are assured of the return to Barbadoes of the *Leander*, *Newcastle* and *Acasta* (not the *Phoebe*, as stated in our last) after an unsuccessful chase of the *Constitution*, who gave them the slip and was "lost in the fog."

It is worthy of remark and remembrance that these three very heavy frigates—two of them fitted up for the express purpose of fighting ours, went in pursuit of the *Constitution* in squadron, and never ventured on a separation! If the great object was to fall in with our frigate, why not separate and steer different courses? If they had done this, their chance would have been three times as great of meeting old *Iron-sides*—but then they, or either of them, would have stood three chances to one of being beaten. "The better part of valor is discretion," and it is probable there are orders from the British admiralty that one of their frigates shall never run the risk of meeting one of ours, if possible to avoid it.

We have a report that the U. S. sloop of war *Peacock* was recently spoken off Bermuda, in company with the private armed brig *Macedonian*. Of the *Wasp* or *Hornet* we have not latterly heard any thing worthy of notice.

Steel's British navy list of November last, contains the following paragraph:

"A court martial has been holden at Plymouth

**Erebus*, a deity of hell, son of Chaos and *Durkness*.—*Class. Dic.*

on the honorable captain J. Arbuthnot, of the *Avon*, and his officers and ship's company, for the loss of that ship, in the action with the *Wasp*. They were fully and honorably acquitted."

Law of the United States.

AN ACT to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government, and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares and merchandise, manufactured within the United States.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That from and after the expiration of ninety days subsequent to the passing of this act, there shall be paid upon all goods, wares and merchandise, of the following descriptions, which shall thereafter be manufactured or made for sale within the United States, or the territories thereof, the respective duties following, that is to say:

Fig iron, per ton, one dollar:
Castings of iron, per ton, one dollar and fifty cents:
Bar iron, per ton, one dollar:
Rolled or slit iron, per ton, one dollar:
Nails, brads, and spriqs, other than those usually denominated wrought, per pound, one cent:
Candles of white wax, or in part of white and other wax, per pound, five cents:
Mould candles of tallow, or of wax other than white, or in part of each, per pound, three cents:
Hats and caps, in whole or in part of leather, wool or fur; bonnets, in whole or in part of wool or fur, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem:
Hats of clip or wood covered with silk or other materials, or not covered, if above two dollars in value, eight per centum ad valorem:
Umbrellas and parasols, if above the value of two dollars, eight per centum ad valorem:
Paper, three per centum ad valorem:
Playing and visiting cards, fifty per centum ad valorem:
Saddles and bridles, six per centum ad valorem:
Boots and bootes, exceeding five dollars per pair, in value, five per centum ad valorem:
Beer, ale, and porter, six per centum ad valorem:
Tobacco, manufactured segars, and snuff, twenty per centum ad valorem:

Leather, including therein all hides and skins, whether tanned, tawed, dressed, or otherwise made, on the original manufacture thereof, five per centum ad valorem: which said duties shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the buildings or vessels in which, or of the machines, implements, or utensils wherewith, the said goods, wares and merchandise shall have been manufactured or made, or by the agent or superintendent thereof: the amount thereof payable by any one person at any one time, if not exceeding twenty dollars, shall, and if exceeding twenty dollars, may, be paid in money with a deduction of two per centum, at the time of rendering the accounts of the articles as chargeable with duty, required to be rendered by the second section of this act, or without deduction at the next subsequent time prescribed for rendering such accounts.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every person who, from and after the expiration of ninety days subsequent to the passing of this act, shall be the owner or occupier of any building, or vessel, or machine, implement or utensil, used or intended to be used for the manufacturing or making of such goods, wares and merchandise, or either of them, or who shall have such building, or vessel, or machine, implement or utensil under his superintendance, either as agent for the owner or on his own account, shall before the expiration of the said ninety days, and every person who, after the expiration of the said ninety days, shall use or intend to use any building, or vessel, or machine, implement or utensil, as aforesaid, either as owner, occupier, agent or otherwise, shall before he shall begin to use, or cause the same to be used, give bond, with at least two sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector of internal duties for the district in which the same shall be situate, in a sum not less than the computed duties for one year, nor less than one hundred dollars, that he will, before using or causing the same to be used, make true and exact entry and report in writing to the said collector of every such building, or vessel, machine, implement or utensil owned, occupied or superintended by him, with the size thereof, the names of the owner, occupier, agent and superintendent, the place where situate, and the manner in which, and the time for which, not exceeding one year, it is intended to employ the same, with the denominations and quantities of the articles manufactured or made as aforesaid, which he may have on hand, with the value thereof: that he will thereafter before using or causing the same to be used, make like entry and report of any other building, or vessel, machine, implement or utensil used or intended to be used as aforesaid, that he may own, occupy, or have the agency or superintendance of, with the size thereof, the names of the owner, occupier, agent and superintendent, the place where situate, and the manner in which, and the time for which, not exceeding one year, it is intended to employ the same, with information from time to time of any change in the form, size, agency, ownership, occupancy or superintendance which all or either of the said buildings or vessels, machines, implements or utensils may undergo: that he will from day to day, as long as he may use the same, enter or cause to be entered in a book or books to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times between the rising and the setting of the sun for the inspection of the said collector, who may take any minutes, memorandums or transcripts thereof, the denominations and quantities of the articles manufactured or made, and will render to the said collector, on the first day

of January, April, July, and October, in each year, or within ten days thereafter, a general account in writing, taken from his books, of the denominations and quantities of the said articles, with the aggregate value thereof for each of the said articles, with the date of such portion thereof as may have elapsed from the date of said entry and report to the said day which shall next ensue: that he will, at the said times, deliver to the said collector the original book of entries, which book shall be retained by said officer: that he will likewise, from day to day, enter or cause to be entered, in a book or books to be kept by him for that purpose, and which shall be open at all times, between the rising and the setting of the sun for the inspection of the said collector, who may take any minutes, memorandums, or transcripts thereof, the denominations and quantities of all the herein before enumerated manufactured articles sold, with the price for which the same were sold, specifying in each sale, the name of the person to whom sold, where the amount sold shall exceed ten dollars in value; and that he will render to the said collector, at the time of rendering the said general accounts, a statement in writing, taken from said book or books, in which there shall be specified the denominations and quantities of all such manufactured articles sold on each day, stating distinctly each sale, with the name of the purchaser, and the denominations and quantities sold, and price, where the same shall exceed ten dollars, and the aggregate denominations and quantities, with the aggregate value of all other sales: that he will verify, or cause to be verified, the said entries, reports, books, general accounts, and statements, on oath or affirmation, to be taken before the collector, or some officer authorized by law to administer the same, according to the form required by this act, where the same is prescribed; and that he will pay the said collector the duties which by this act ought to be paid on the articles so manufactured, and in the said account mentioned, if not exceeding twenty dollars, at the time of rendering an account thereof, with a deduction of two per centum, and if exceeding twenty dollars, either at said time with a like deduction, or at the next subsequent time prescribed for rendering such accounts without deduction; and the said bond may, from time to time, at the discretion of the collector, be renewed or changed in regard to the sureties and penalties thereof. And every such person, whether owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent as aforesaid, shall, at the time of making the entry and report first before stated, obtain agreeably thereto a license for employing, for a term not exceeding one year, such buildings, or vessels, or machines, implements, or utensils, describing the same, with the use to which they are to be applied, the place where situate, the name of the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent, and the term for which it is intended to use the same: which license the said collector is hereby empowered and directed to grant. And a like license, for any term not exceeding a year, shall be obtained and granted on a like report and entry made at any time thereafter, without requiring a new bond, so long as the bond aforesaid shall remain in force. Which licenses shall be signed by the commissioner of the revenue, and countersigned by the collector who shall issue the same.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the entries made in the books required to be kept by the second section of this act, shall, on the said first days of January, April, July, and October, or within ten days after each of the said days, be verified by the oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid, of the person or persons by whom such entries shall have been made, which qualification shall be certified at the end of such entries by the collector or officer administering the same, and shall be in substance as follows: "I (or we) do swear (or affirm) that the foregoing entries were made by me (or us) on the respective days specified, and that they state, according to the best of — knowledge and belief, the whole quantities and denominations, with the value thereof, of the — manufactured (or sold, as the case may be) by — in the — of —."

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent aforesaid, shall, in case the original entries required to be made in his books by the second section of this act shall not be made by himself, subject to the oath or affirmation of the person by whom they were made, the following oath or affirmation, to be taken as aforesaid: "— do solemnly swear (or affirm) that to the best of — knowledge and belief, the foregoing entries are just and true, and that — have taken all the means in — power to make them so."

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which the duties aforesaid shall not be duly paid, the person chargeable therewith shall pay in addition ten per centum on the amount thereof; and in case such duties, with said addition, shall not be paid within three months from the time the said duties ought to be paid, the collector for the district shall make a personal demand of the same from such person, or by notice in writing, left at his dwelling, if within the collection district, and if not, at the manufactory owned or superintended by such person; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the said duties, with the addition, within ten days after such demand or notice, the amount thereof shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods, chattels, and effects of the delinquents; and in case of such distress, it shall be the duty of the officer charged with the collection to make, or cause to be made, an account of the goods or chattels which may be distrained, a copy of which, signed by the officer making such distress, shall be left with the owner or possessor of such goods, chattels or effects, or at his or her dwelling, with a note of the sum demanded, and the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be publicly posted up at two of the taverns nearest to the residence of the person whose property shall be distrained, or at the court house of the same county, if not more than ten miles distant; which notice shall specify the articles distrained, and the time and place proposed for the sale thereof, which time shall not be less than ten days from the date of such notification, and the place proposed for sale not more than five miles distant from the place of making such distress: *Provided*, That in any case of distress for the pay-

ment of the duties aforesaid, the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, shall and may be restored to the owner or possessor, if, prior to the day assigned for the sale thereof, payment or tender thereof shall be made to the proper officer charged with the collection, of the full amount demanded, together with such fee for levying, and such sum for the necessary and reasonable expenses for removing and keeping the goods, chattels, or effects so distrained, as may be allowed in like cases by the laws or practice of the state, or territory wherein the distress shall have been made; but in case of non-payment or tender as aforesaid, the said officer shall proceed to sell the said goods, chattels or effects at public auction, and shall and may retain from the proceeds of such sales the amount demandable for the use of the United States, with the necessary and reasonable expenses of distress and sale, and a commission of eight per centum thereon for his own use, rendering the overplus, if any there be, to the persons whose goods, chattels, or effects, shall have been distrained: *Provided*, That it shall not be lawful to make distress of beasts of the plough necessary for the cultivation of improved lands, arms, or household furniture, or apparel necessary for a family.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That all goods, wares, and merchandize, which shall be manufactured or made within the United States or the territories thereof, the duties on which shall not have been duly paid or secured, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, shall, together with the vessel containing the same, be forfeited, and may be seized as forfeited by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law. *Provided*, That said goods, wares, and merchandize, shall not be liable to be forfeited in the hands of a bona fide purchaser, who shall have purchased the same without knowledge of the duties not being paid or secured to be paid, and if any person shall conceal or buy any goods, wares, and merchandize, as aforesaid, knowing them to be liable to seizure and forfeiture under this act, such person shall on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the value of the goods so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners, occupier, agent, or superintendent, as aforesaid, of or for any such building, or vessel, machine, implement or utensil, used in the manufacture or making of any of the said goods, wares, and merchandize, who shall wilfully neglect or refuse to make true and exact entry and report of the same, or to do or cause to be done any of the things by this act required to be done as aforesaid, in order to pay the duties hereby laid in cases where the bond required by the second section of this act has been given, shall forfeit for every such neglect or refusal, all the goods, wares, and merchandize, manufactured or made by or for him, with the vessels containing the same, and the vessels, machines, implements, or utensils, used in said manufacture or making, together with the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit; which said goods, wares, and merchandize, with the vessels or machines, implements or utensils, so used may be seized by any collector of the internal duties, and held by him until a decision shall be had thereon according to law: *Provided*, such seizure be made within three months after the cause for the same may have occurred, and that a prosecution of action thereupon shall have been commenced by such collector within sixty days after such seizure.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the duties aforesaid shall not be paid or recovered agreeably to the provisions of this act, or in case any acts shall be done contrary to, or any acts omitted that are required to be done by the bond to be given as aforesaid, or the penalties incurred thereby shall not be recovered the said bond shall be deemed forfeited, and shall be put in suit by the collector, for the recovery of the amount of the said duties, with the addition thereon, penalties and costs, or either, as the case may be; and judgment thereon shall and may be taken at the return term, on motion to be made in open court, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown to, and allowed by the court: *Provided*, That the writ or process in such case shall have been executed at least fourteen days before the return day thereof.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties imposed by this act, shall be considered as applying solely to articles manufactured for sale, and shall not be considered as including any articles manufactured exclusively for the use of the person manufacturing the same.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the duties laid by this act, shall be payable on all the goods, wares, and merchandize aforesaid, the manufacture or making of which, shall not within ninety days after the passing thereof, be fully completed, or which shall not be then in the condition in which they usually are when offered for sale.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That any owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent, as aforesaid, who may have given bond as required by the second section of this act, who shall, after thirty days notice given him in writing, by the collector, fail to renew or change the same in regard to the sureties and penalties thereof, as is in the same section provided, shall therefore incur the penalties attached to employing the said buildings, or vessels, or machines, implements, or utensils, without having a license therefor.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the forms of the bond required to be given by the second section of this act, as well as the forms of the several oaths, reports, entries, statements, and accounts, by this act required to be taken, kept, and rendered, shall be prescribed by the treasury department, agreeably to which the aforesaid specification of the buildings or vessels in which, or of the machines, implements, or utensils, therewith, the aforesaid goods, wares and merchandize, shall be manufactured or made, shall be rendered by the owner, occupier, agent, or superintendent thereof.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the value of the manufactured or made goods, wares, and merchandize, required to be stated as aforesaid, shall be regulated by the average of the actual sales by the manufacturer, of the like goods, wares, and merchan-

dise, during the quarter, where such actual sales may have been made; and where no such actual sales have been made, such value, so far as respects a manufacturer selling exclusively by wholesale, shall be regulated by the average of the market wholesale sales of the like goods, wares, and merchandise, and so far as respects a manufacturer selling by retail, by the market sales by retail in like manner.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall forcibly obstruct or hinder a collector in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly resist, or cause to be refused, any goods, wares, or merchandise, or vessels, machines, implements, or utensils aforesaid, after the same shall have been seized by him, or shall attempt, or endeavor so to do, the person so offending shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That a collector shall be authorized to enter, at any time between the rising and setting of the sun, any building or place where any vessel, machine, implement, or utensil as aforesaid, is kept within his collection district, for the purpose of examining, measuring, or describing the same, or of inspecting the accounts of the goods, wares, and merchandise, from time to time manufactured or made. And every owner or occupier of such building, machine, implement, or utensil, or person having the agency or superintendence of the same, who shall refuse to admit such officer, or to suffer him to examine, measure, or describe the same, or to inspect said accounts, shall for every such refusal, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation, in any of the cases in which an oath or affirmation is required to be taken in virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable, for wilful and corrupt perjury, and shall, moreover forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That no person who shall have refused or neglected to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be entitled, while such refusal or neglect continues, to receive a license as aforesaid, or shall be entitled to credit for any internal duties whatever that may have accrued.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector shall give receipts for all sums by him collected under this act.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the collector for the district, that any owner, occupier, agent or superintendent as aforesaid, of any buildings, vessels or machines, implements or utensils as aforesaid, who shall have given bond agreeably to the second section of this act, and shall have ceased to use the same for one year, and made oath or affirmation thereof, to be lodged with said collector, hath acted agreeably to the conditions of such bond, the collector shall cause such bond to be delivered to said owner, occupier, agent or superintendent.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the several provisions of "an act making provision for the collection of internal duties, and for the appointment and compensation of assessors," passed the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, shall and are hereby declared to apply in full force to the duties laid by and to be collected under this act the same as if such duties and this act were recognized therein, which said duties shall be collected by the same collectors, in the same manner, for the same commissions, and under the same directions as are hereby established in relation to the other internal duties; and all the obligations, duties and penalties thereby imposed upon collectors are hereby imposed upon the collectors of the duties laid by this act.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the collectors aforesaid, in their respective districts, and they are hereby authorized, to collect the duties imposed by this act, and to prosecute for the recovery of the same, and for the recovery of any sums or sums which may be forfeited by virtue of this act; and all fines, penalties, and forfeitures which shall be incurred by force of this act, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the collector within whose district any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred, by bill planted, or information, one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety to the use of the person who if a collector, shall first inform, of the cause, matter, or thing, whereby any such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, shall have been incurred; and where the cause of action or complaint shall arise or accrue more than fifty miles distant from the nearest place by law established for the holding of a district court, within the district in which the same shall arise or accrue, such suit or recovery may be had before any court of the state, holden within the said district, having jurisdiction in like cases.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the collector shall furnish one copy of this act to each person liable to pay a duty under the same, within the collection district, that may apply therefor, and shall advertise in a newspaper, or post notices at the court houses therein, or by his insertion to furnish the same.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That towards establishing an adequate revenue to provide for the payment of the public debt, principal and interest, contracted, and to be contracted, according to the terms of the contracts, respectively; and for creating an adequate sinking fund, gradually to reduce, and eventually to extinguish, the public debt, contracted and to be contracted, the rates and duties laid and imposed by this act shall continue to be held, levied and collected, during the present war between the United States and Great Britain, and until the purposes aforesaid shall be completely accomplished. And for the effectual application of the revenue to be raised by and from the said duties to the purposes aforesaid, in the form of law, the faith of the United States is hereby pledged *Provided always*, That whenever congress shall deem it expedient to alter, reduce or change, the said duties, or either of them, it shall be lawful so to do, upon providing and substituting by law, at the same time, and for the same purpose, other duties, which shall

be equally productive with the duties, so altered, reduced, or changed.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That so long as the duties herein imposed on each of the foregoing descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandise, shall continue to be laid, the duties at present payable on the like descriptions of goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, shall not be discontinued or diminished, and the faith of the United States is hereby pledged for the continuance of the same, until this act shall be repealed.

LANGDON CHEYVES,
Speaker of the house of representatives,
JOHN GAILLARD,
President, pro tempore, of the senate.

January 9, 1815—Approved,

JAMES MADISON.

Sheep and Manufactories

IN NEW JERSEY.

Return of sheep in New Jersey, made in conformity to the laws passed in the year 1814.

	mixed	common	total
	Merino	blood sheep	number
In Essex	575	3786	14076
Bergen	228	1101	15661
Morris	385	1568	30357
Middlesex	221	2199	15633
Monmouth	247	1590	17643
Burlington	247	6369	19239
Salem	147	2190	15509
Cumberland	13	597	11153
Gloucester	1436	2562	17807
12 townships in Sussex	38	1869	25528
No returns from 3 } townships estimated at }			9307
Returns from 5 do } in Somerset }	269	1504	12118
No. do. from 2 do. esti- } mated at }			7460
No do. from Hunter- } don, estimated at }			29463
No. do. from Cape May			4553

Total 3807 25326 204729 285049
By the returns of 1814, it is ascertained that in Essex county, there were 13 cotton mills, 8 woolen factories, 5 carding machines, for country business, 1 wire factory.

In Bergen, 1 cotton mill, 14 carding machines, for country business.

In Morris, 3 cotton mills, 6 woolen factories, 14 carding machines, for country business.

In Middlesex, 2 woolen factories, 7 carding machines, for country business.

In Burlington, 8 woolen factories, 18 carding machines, for country business.

In Salem, 9 woolen factories, 5 carding machines.

Cumberland 3 do. 9 do

Gloucester 5 do. 16 do

and 3 cotton factories.

Sussex 11 do. 29 do

Somerset 4 do. 12 do

CHRONICLE.

Valuable Discovery.—It is stated that a new channel has been discovered over Charleston bar, which will conduct vessels of twenty-four feet water.

Military Academy at West Point.—The following, we learn, (says a Boston paper) is the organization of this highly respectable military school:

Brigadier general Joseph C Swift, superintendent;
Jared Mansfield, esq. professor of natural and experimental philosophy; David B. Douglas, assistant; Andrew Ellicott, professor of mathematics; John Wright, assistant; Allen Partridge, professor engineer; Wm. Evelyn, assistant; Claudius B. Thacker, teacher of French language; Christian E. Zoeller, do. drawing; Pierre Thomas, assistant sword-

master; reverend Adam Empie, chaplain and professor of ethics; A. Walsh, surgeon. The number of cadets is 250.

Connecticut election.—It is stated that considerable changes have been effected in this state of "steady habits;" and that the "republican gain" in the house of representatives will be at least 20 members.

Taxation and representation.—The house of representatives of the state of Delaware consists of 21 members; seven from each county. The state tax amounts to \$15,000—of which Kent and Sussex, combining and voting together, have levied *nine thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars, forty-seven cents* on the county of *Vera-Castle*—being nearly two thirds, instead of *one third* of the whole! The extortion is making a great stir among the people. It is, certainly, an intolerable imposition.

But we have a case nearer home more glaring. The city and county of Baltimore, with six members (out of eighty) in the house of delegates of the state of Maryland, pays about *one-third* of all the revenues of the state, except those derived from dividends on stock, &c.!

New-York Militia.—The adjutant general's return of the inspection reports for 1814, (excepting two brigades of artillery and one of infantry not returned) makes the whole military force of the state amount to

86,597 infantry
4,717 artillery
2,462 cavalry

95,776

Equipped with serviceable muskets	28,237
Do. do. of artillery	636
Field pieces	63
Swords 2699, and pairs of pistols	3,679
Cavalry 1 division, artillery 1, and infantry 8, and 42 brigades, and about 156 regiments.	[Col.]

Port of Cincinnati! April 8.—Arrived on Wednesday last, the barge Fox, captain Palmer, from New-Orleans, to Messrs. Marsh and Palmer—cargo, sugar cotton and coffee.

Port of Louisville, Ken. March 30.—Passed the Falls on Friday last, the steam-boat *Etna*, burden about 400 tons, bound to New-Orleans, and came to anchor at Shippingport, where she is now taking in a cargo. The steam-boat *Enterprize* is advertised in the Natchez papers to leave that place for Shippingport, the first week in May.

To Independence.—A merchant of Savannah has recently advertised for sale, *ninety five hogsheads of sugar*, made at *Sapelo*, Georgia, by *Thomas Spalding, esq.* The culture of this interesting article of commerce in Georgia has several times been noticed in the REGISTER. The day of *experiment* is passed by the perseverance and success of Mr. Spalding, and that patriotic state owes a new and valuable article of agriculture to his enlightened mind. It is probable that it may be raised all along the sea-coast as well as on the "sea-islands," already famous for their cotton.

Commerce.—It is stated that the importation of provisions, &c. from the United States, except in British vessels, is prohibited after the 16th of this month (April) by an order in council, in all the British islands.

The Spanish consul at New-York has given notice that the entry of cotton goods, of the manufacture either of *Europe* or *Asia*, is prohibited in all parts of the Spanish dominions. It is probably an oversight in the Spanish ministers, but it would seem that their order allowed the entry of *American* goods.

It is reported that a heavy French fleet, consisting of 60 armed vessels, besides transports, with 40,000 troops, has arrived off the coast of *St. Domingo*, to

"restore" the negroes of that island to their "legitimate" owners and sovereigns. It will be a difficult and dreadful task.

The commissioners of the navy of the U. States have met at Washington city, and organized their board, appointing *Lytleton W. Tazewell, esq.* secretary to the board, and Messrs. *Charles W. Goldsborough* and *C. G. De Witt*, clerks.

The *Independence 74* is rapidly preparing for sea at Boston, and will soon be ready.

Mexico.—A vessel recently arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz, brought only \$500,000 of several millions expected; the revolutionists had so complete possession of the interior, that the convoys could not travel between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

London January 20. The late nabob of Oude has left in his treasury, £17,500,000 sterling. He was very desirous that his second son should succeed him to the exclusion of the eldest, and he had opened a negotiation to this effect with the East India Company. These two sons are now disputing for the throne, and it is for the purpose of reconciling them that earl Moira has left Calcutta with a numerous suite. The money will, without doubt, be offered to the company and will enable them almost to pay off all their debts.

Vienna, January 14. "Her highness the archduchess Maria Louisa [the wife of Napoleon Bonaparte] entertains company every Wednesday and Saturday at her mansion—the prince of Tallyrand attended her last party.

☞ We are a great while without news from *Europe*. In the absence of a direct communication, we have several reports from different parts of the West Indies, that the Congress at *Vienna* has broken up abruptly, the "royal carvers" not being able to agree with each other as to the *slices* they severally desired or were willing to give and receive. One of the great causes of the uproar is said to have been a proposed division of *Turkey*. In consequence, there is said to be a hot press in England &c. and a recruiting of the army, &c. We look with much anxiety for intelligence from the old world; for though we wish to have as little as possible to do with it, its bustle and concerns must long interest us. See first page.

EXCELLENT.—The day after the news of the ratification of peace was known on board the British squadron off New London, a man, who had been formerly supplying them with provisions, went alongside one of the ships with a boat load of refreshments, &c. The officer of the deck looking over the gangway, and espying his quondam friend, accosted him thus: "be off you rascal; we can trade with honest men now." [Columbian.]

Sackett's Harbor.—From the Democratic Press.—*Mr. Binns*—In your paper a few days since you state that two 74's were building at *Sackett's Harbor* when information of the peace reached there. I am however, enabled to state, that the two vessels on the stocks at that place, were intended to carry *one hundred guns* each—800 ship carpenters were at work on them and in 25 days both would have been in the water. The materials for their equipment being on the spot, there is no doubt commodore Chauncey would have taken the lake on the opening of the navigation, with a force which the utmost exertions of the enemy could not have equalled.—The two ships remain in the state they were when peace arrived, houses having, however, been built over them to preserve them from the weather. W.

A late *London* paper says—Letters from Lisbon have arrived to the 30th Dec. They are barren of news and principally filled with complaints dictated by the commercial jealousy against the English.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 191.

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

☞ We had designed our SUPPLEMENT this week to dispose of a quantity of articles that had too long waited insertion—but the great news from *Europe* has usurped their place. In the ample details that follow, the reader will find much to astonish, to amuse and instruct him.

Report on the Militia.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—JAN. 28, 1815.

Mr. Giles, from the committee on military affairs, delivered the following report:

The committee of the senate on military affairs, understanding that serious differences of opinion existed between the executive authority of the United States, and the authorities of some of the individual states, respecting the relative powers of the general and state governments, over the militia, deemed it an incumbent duty on them to call for information upon that highly interesting subject; with a view of interposing, if found practicable; some legislative provisions for the mutual accommodation of such differences. For this purpose; on the 7th of January last, in virtue of instructions from the committee, a letter was addressed to the honorable secretary for the department of war, a copy of which accompanies this report; and in reply thereto, the committee received from him the letter and documents which also accompany this report.

Although the return of peace has, for the present, relieved the committee from the necessity of providing a legislative remedy for these unfortunate differences, yet the committee conceive that the points in question are of vital importance to the essential rights and powers of the government of the United States; and that the pretensions of the authorities of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, set up in opposition thereto, if now acquiesced in, might be resumed by the state authorities in the event of a future war, and thus deprive the government of the United States of some of its most efficient legitimate means of prosecuting such war with vigor and effect; the committee have therefore thought proper to present the papers concerning this subject to the senate for consideration.

Whilst the committee will refrain from entering into arguments to fortify the grounds taken by the executive government on this subject, and explained in the letter of the secretary for the department of war, they feel themselves impelled by a sense of justice to express a decided approbation of its conduct, in supporting and preserving the constitution of the United States against the effects of the pretensions of the state authorities aforesaid, which, after full consideration, the committee believe not warranted by the constitution, nor deducible from any fair and just interpretation of its principles and objects. The direct and inevitable tendencies of those pretensions, in the opinion of the committee, would be, to deprive the government of the United States of powers essentially necessary to insure the common defence, one of the great objects committed to its charge: to introduce discordant and contradictory councils into the national deliberations, upon a point too, of all others, most requiring union of thought and of action; to change the fundamental

character of the constitution itself, and thus eventually to produce its destruction, by debilitating the government, and rendering it incompetent to the great objects of its institution; and to substitute in its stead the dismemberment of these United States, with all the horrible consequences respectively resulting from its dissolution.

DOCUMENTS.

Committee Chamber, January 7, 1815.

SIR—The committee of the senate on military affairs, having observed that differences exist between the authorities of the United States, and of some of the individual states, respecting the relative command of the officers of the regular army, and of the militia, when called to act together in certain cases, has instructed me to ask for such information upon that subject; as may be in possession of your department; and to inquire, whether, in your judgment, some legislative provisions might not be adopted, which would tend to heal such differences, to prevent the recurrence of others from the same cause, and to facilitate the operations of your department in that respect?

Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my high consideration, &c.

WM. B. GILES, *Chairman.*

*The honorable James Monroe,
Secretary of the Department of War.*

Department of War, Feb. 11, 1815.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th ultimo, stating that the military committee of the senate had observed that difficulties had arisen between the authorities of the United States, and some of the individual states, respecting the relative command of the officers of the regular army and of the militia, when called to act together, and were desirous of such information on the subject as this department might possess, and of its opinion, whether some legislative provisions might not be adopted which would tend to heal such differences, to prevent the recurrence of the like from the same causes, and to facilitate the operations of the department in other respects.

My late indisposition will, I trust, explain satisfactorily to the committee, the cause of the delay of my answer, which I have much regretted.

In complying with the request of the committee, it has appeared to me advisable to communicate all the documents in this department relating to the objects of its inquiry. By a detailed view of the several measures which have been adopted by the president since the war, for the defence of the country, in discharge of the duties imposed on him by the constitution and laws of the United States; of the objections to those measures by the executives of some of the states; and of the correspondence between this department and the military authorities acting under it, with the executives of such states, the committee will see the grounds of the differences which have attracted attention, and be enabled to judge how far any legislative interposition may be useful or proper.

The paper A contains a copy of the letters of the secretary of war to the governors of the several states, detailing their respective quotas of militia under the acts of congress.

B is a copy of a report of the secretary of war to the military committees of the senate and house of representatives, bearing date on the 21st day of December, 1812, communicating a division of the United States into military districts, then contemplated by the department of war, with the reasons for it; which division, with certain modifications, was afterwards adopted. This report treats on some subjects not immediately within the scope of the call of the committee, yet treating in all its parts on the important subject of defence, thereby intimately connected with the object of the call, I have thought that a view of the whole paper, at this time would not be unacceptable.

C is a copy of the answers of the governors of the several states, to the department of war, on the requisitions made for parts of the quotas of militia under the several acts of congress, and of the correspondence which passed between them and the department of war, and the commanders of the military districts, acting under it, within which those states were.

D is a copy of a correspondence between the governor of New-Jersey and the department of war, relating to the appointment of the governor of New-York, to the command of the military district No. 3; a copy of this correspondence is presented, to communicate to the committee every circumstance that has occurred relating to the command of the militia in the service of the United States.

It appears by these documents, that the governors of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, have objected to the requisitions made on their several states for parts of their respective quotas of militia, on the following grounds; 1st, That the president has not power to make a requisition for any portion of the militia, for either of the purposes specified by the constitution, unless the executive of the state on whose militia such call is made admits that the case alleged exists, and approves the call. 2d, That when the militia of a state should be called into the service of the United States, no officer of the regular army had a right to command them, or other person, not an officer of the militia, except the president of the United States in person. These being the only difficulties which have arisen between the executive of the United States, and the executives of any of the individual states, relative to the command of the militia, known to this department, are, it is presumed, those respecting which the committee has asked information.

By these documents, it is also shown that certain portions of the militia were called out by the executives of these states, and a part of them put into the service of the United States. These doctrines were nevertheless adhered to. I do not go into a detail on these points, deeming it unnecessary, as all the facts will be found in the documents.

Respecting, as I do, and always have done, the rights of the individual states, and believing that the preservation of those rights, in their full extent, according to a just construction of the principles of our constitution, is necessary to the existence of our union, and of free government, in these states, I take a deep interest in every question which involves such high considerations. I have no hesitation, however, in declaring it as my opinion, that the construction given to the constitution, by the executives of those states, is repugnant to its principles, and of dangerous tendency.

By the constitution, congress has power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions; to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of

them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

The president is likewise made commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States.

The power which is thus given to congress, by the people of the United States, to provide for calling forth the militia for the purposes specified in the constitution is unconditional. It is a complete power vested in the national government, extending to all these purposes. If it was dependent on the assent of the executives of the individual states, it might be entirely frustrated. The character of the government would undergo an entire and radical change. The state executives might deny that the case had occurred, which justified the call, and withhold the militia from the service of the general government.

It was obviously the intention of the framers of the constitution, that these powers, vested in the general government, should be independent of the states' authorities, and adequate to the ends proposed. Terms more comprehensive than those which have been used, cannot well be conceived. Congress shall have power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union: what laws? all laws which may be constitutionally made. Whatever laws are adopted for that purpose within the just scope of that power, which do not violate the restraints provided in favor of the great fundamental principles of liberty, are constitutional, and ought to be obeyed. They have a right to provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections. This right is also unqualified. It extends to every case of insurrection against the legitimate authority of the United States. It may be said that the government may abuse its authority, and force the people into insurrection, in defence of their rights. I do not think that this is a probable danger under our system; or that it is the mode of redress, even if such abuse should be practised, which a free people, jealous of their rights, ought to resort to. The right which they have to change their representatives, in the legislative and executive branches of the government, at short intervals, and thereby the whole system of measures, if they should think proper, is an ample security against the abuse, and a remedy for it, if it should ever occur. Congress have also a right to provide for calling forth the militia to repel invasions. This right, by fair construction, is, in my judgment, an exemplification of the power over the militia, to enable the government to prosecute the war with effect, and not the limitations of it, by strict construction, to the special case of a descent of the enemy, on any particular part of our territory. War exists; the enemy is powerful; his preparations are extensive; we may expect his attacks in many quarters. Shall we remain inactive spectators of the dangers which surround us, without making the arrangements suggested by an ordinary instinctive foresight, for our defence? A regular army in sufficient extent may not exist. The militia is the principal resource. Is it possible that a free people would thus intentionally trammel a government, which they had created for the purpose of sustaining them in their just rank, and in the enjoyment of all their rights, as a nation, against the encroachments of other powers, more especially after they had experienced that reliance could not be placed on the states individually, and that without a general government thus endowed, their best interests would be sacrificed, and even

their independence insecure? A necessary consequence of so complete and absolute a restraint, on the power of the general government over the militia, would be to force the United States to resort to standing armies for all national purposes. A policy so fraught with mischief, and so absurd, ought not to be imputed to a free people in this enlightened age. It ought not more especially to be imputed to the good people of these states. Such a construction of the constitution is, in my opinion, repugnant to their highest interests, to the unequivocal intention of its framers, and to the just and obvious import of the instrument itself.

The construction given to the constitution by the executive, is sanctioned by legislative authority, by the practice of the government, and by the assent and acquiescence of all the states, since the adoption of the constitution, to the period of the late unhappy differences, respecting which the committee has desired to be informed. By the law of 1796, the president is authorized to call forth the militia, for the purposes mentioned in the constitution, by a direct application to the militia officers, without any communication with, or reference to the executives of the individual states, and penalties are prescribed for carrying the law into effect, should resort to them be necessary. It merits attention in regard to the question under consideration, that the power given to the president, to call forth the militia, is not made dependent by this law, on the fact of an invasion having actually occurred, but takes effect in case of imminent danger of it. In the year 1795, the president of the United States, on the certificate of a judge of the supreme court, that an insurrection existed in the western parts of Pennsylvania, called out the militia of several of the states, including the militia of Pennsylvania, to suppress it, which call was obeyed. In this instance the assent of the governor of Pennsylvania to the existence of an insurrection was not asked. General Washington, who then held the office of chief magistrate, relied exclusively on the powers of the general government, for the purpose. The opinion of the same chief magistrate, of the power of the general government over the militia, was also made known, by another distinguished act of his administration. By a report of general Knox, the then secretary of war, to congress, this doctrine is maintained to the utmost extent, and exemplifications of it insisted on, which prove, that, from the nature of our population, the militia was the force, which, in his judgment, ought principally to be relied on, for all national purposes.

In the instances under consideration, powers are granted to congress for the specified purposes in distinct terms. A right to carry powers thus granted into effect, follows of course. The government to whom they are granted must judge of the means necessary for the purpose, subject to the checks provided by the system. It adopts a measure authorized, supervises its execution, and sees the impediments to it. It has a right to amend the law to carry the power into effect. If any doubt existed on this point, in any case, on general principles, and I see cause for none, it cannot in the present, a power having been explicitly granted to congress by the constitution, to pass all necessary and proper laws, for carrying into execution the powers which are vested in the general government.

Equally unfounded, in my opinion, is the other objection, of the executives of the states above mentioned, that when the militia of a state are called into the service of the United States, no officer of the regular army, or other person, not a militia offi-

cer, except the president of the United States, in person has a right to command them.

When the militia are called into the service of the United States, all state authority over them ceases. They constitute a part of the national force, for the time, as essentially as do the troops of the regular army. Like the regular troops, they are paid by the nation. Like them their operations are directed by the same government. The circumstance, that the officers of the militia are appointed by, and trained under the authority of the state, individually, (which must, however, be done according to the discipline prescribed by congress) produces no effect on the great character of our political institutions, or on the character and duties of the militia, when called into the service of the United States.

That the president, alone has a right to command the militia in person, when called into the service of the United States, and that no officer of the regular army can take the command in his absence, is a construction for which I can see nothing in the constitution to afford the slightest pretext. Is it inferred from the circumstance that he is appointed commander in chief the militia when called into the service of the United States? The same clause appoints him commander in chief of the land and naval forces of the United States. In construction of the law he is commander in chief though not present. His presence is not contemplated in either case. Equally necessary is it in the one as in the other. What has been the practice under the constitution, commencing with the first chief magistrate, and pursuing it under his successors, to the present time? Has any president ever commanded in person, either the land and naval forces or the militia? Is it not known that the power to it is vested in him, principally, for the purpose of giving him control over the military and naval operations, being a necessary attribute to the executive branch of the government? That although he might take the command of all the forces under it, no president has ever done it? That a provision for the actual command is an object of legislative regulation, and the selection of the person to whom committed, of executive discretion?

Under the commander all the officers of every species of service and corps, regular and militia, acting together, take rank with common consent, and perfect harmony, according to an article of war, sanctioned by the constitution. By this article the officers of the regular army take rank of those of the militia of the same grade, without regard to the dates of their commissions, and officers of any and every grade, of the militia, take rank of all officers of inferior grade of the regular army. When these troops serve together they constitute but one national force. They are governed by the same articles of war. The details for detachment, guard, or any other service, are made from them equally. They are in truth blended together, as much as the troops of the regular army when acting by themselves only.

The idea advanced by the honorable judges of Massachusetts, that where the regular troops and militia act together, and are commanded by the president, in person, who withdraws, there can be no chief commander, of right of either species of force, over the whole, but that the regulars and militia, as implied, may even be considered as allied forces, is a consequence of the construction for which they contend. It pushes the doctrine of state rights further than I have ever known it to be carried in any other instance. It is only in the case of powers who are completely independent of each other, and who maintain armies, and prosecute war, against a

common enemy, for objects equally distinct and independent, that this doctrine can apply. It does not apply to the case of one independent power, who takes into its service the troops of another, for then the command is always at the disposal of the power making war, and employing such troops, whether regular or militia. How much less does it apply to the case under consideration, where there is but one power, and one government, and the troops, whether regular or militia, though distinguished by shades of character, constitute but one people, and are, in fact, countrymen, friends and brethren.

The president is, in himself, no bond of union in that respect. He holds his station as commander in chief of the land and naval forces, and of the militia, under a constitution which binds us together as one people, for that and many other important purposes. His absence would not dissolve the bond. It would not revive discordant latent claims, or become a signal for disorganization.

The judicious selection of the chief commander for any expedition or important station, is an object of high interest to the nation. Success often depends on it. The right to do this appears to me to have been explicitly vested in the president, by the authority given to congress to provide for calling forth the militia, for organizing, arming, disciplining, and governing them, when employed in the service of the United States, and by the powers vested in him as chief executive of the United States. The rights of that highly respectable and virtuous body of our fellow citizens, are, I am persuaded, completely secured, when the militia officers commanding are retained in their command, a major general over his division, a brigadier over his brigade, a colonel over his regiment, and the inferior officers in their respective stations. These rights are not injured or affected by the exercise of the right of the chief magistrate, a right incident to the executive power, equally applicable to every species of force, and of high importance to the public, to appoint a commander over them, of the regular army, when employed in the service of the United States, if he should deem it expedient. The rights of the militia officers and those of the general government are strictly compatible with each other. There is no collision between them. To displace militia officers, for the employment of regulars, or to multiply commands of a separate character, especially of small bodies, for that purpose, would be improper.

In dividing the United States into military districts, and placing a general of the regular army in command in each, with such portion of the regular force, artillery and infantry, as could be spared from other services, it was the object of the president to afford the best protection to every part of the union that circumstances would admit of, with the least burthen which might be possible to the people. These commanders were specially charged with the defence of their respective districts. It was enjoined on them to watch the movements of the enemy, to communicate them to the government, and to execute its orders in summoning to the field, on menace of invasion, such portions of the quotas of the militia of each state, within their respective districts, as had been provided for by act of congress, and detailed by this department, as were thought necessary.

When this arrangement was entered into, it will be observed, that there was no menace of immediate invasion, and but few militia in the field. It was intended as a measure of precaution, to guard against possible, but as was hoped, and presumed, distant dangers. The executive had then no alternative between that arrangement and any other. The militia officers of rank afforded none. They were at

home; for the executive has no power, under existing laws, to call them into the field, without a command of men suited to their rank; and even when thus called forth, their term of service must expire with that of the men whom they command. These facts show that nothing was more remote from the intentions of the government, than to disregard the just claims of our fellow citizens of the militia. They show also how difficult it is to provide by any arrangement which can be adopted, for a general and permanent defence of our principle cities and seaboard, without employing officers who are always in service, in the principal commands at least, for the purpose.

It is admitted that by the increased pressure of the war, in consequence of which much larger bodies of militia have been called into service, and with them many general officers of experience and merit, these difficulties have proportionately diminished. Of these officers, several have been already advanced to distinguished commands, with great satisfaction to their fellow citizens and advantage to their country. The committee may be assured that opportunities of this kind, regarding the obligation of a just responsibility, will be seized by the executive with pleasure.

How far these differences may be healed, or the recurrence of the like in future be prevented by legislative provisions, the committee, on a full view of these documents, and on a due consideration of the whole subject, will be able to decide. It is proper, however, to remark, that the divisions of the country into military districts, so far as relate to that special object, requires no legislative sanction, if indeed it admits of one. The definition of boundary was intended for the purpose of prescribing a limit to the civil duties, if they may be so called, rather than the military, of the commander of each district; rather to the period preceding an invasion, with a view to the necessary preparatory measures for repelling it, than after it should take place. An invasion by a large force would probably require the concentration of all our troops, along the sea coast, who might be brought to act in it. In such an event, all limitations of boundary, to the several commanders would cease. The march of the enemy would regulate that of our armies, who would from every quarter be directed against them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JAMES MONROE.

[Here follows the correspondence between the government of the United States and of several of the states, relative to the militia which shall be hereafter published.]

Irish Eloquence.

[To commend the following would be absurd—We merely invite the *American* to read it.]

FROM CARRICK'S MORNING POST.

During the late vacation this distinguished young Irishman,* (Mr. Phillips) received many demonstrations of public gratitude, from communities where he had been personally unknown. The public dinner given to him in the city of Cork, and the address of the Catholics of Limerick, inviting him to a similar distinction in that city, have been already communicated to the public. At Killarney he was received with acclamations and bonfires—and the unusual but interesting spectacle, of hunting the

*Mr. PHILLIPS, we understand, is a native of Sligo and is but 28 years of age.

red deer, was celebrated to do him honor. At a dinner given in the neighborhood of Killarney at which Mr. Phillips and Mr. Payne, the American actor, were present, a toast was given in combined reference to the two strangers, and the two countries to which they belonged—Mr. Phillips, after the toast was drunk, replied to the company in the following manner:

"It is not with the vain hope of returning by words the kindnesses which have been literally showered upon me during the short period of our acquaintance, that I now interrupt, for a moment, the flow of your festivity. Indeed it is not necessary—an Irishman needs no requital for his hospitality; its generous impulse is the instinct of his nature, and the very consciousness of the act carries its recompense along with it. But, sir, there are sensations excited by an illusion in your toast, under the influence of which silence would be impossible. To be associated with Mr. Payne, must be to any one who regards private virtues and personal accomplishments, a source of peculiar pride, and that feeling is not a little enhanced in me by a recollection of the country to which we are indebted for his qualifications. Indeed, the mention of America has never failed to fill me with the most lively emotions. In my earliest infancy—that tender season, when impressions the most permanent and the most powerful are likely to be excited, the story of her then recent struggle raised a throb in every heart that loved liberty, and wrung a reluctant tribute even from discomfited oppression. I saw her spurning alike the luxuries that would enervate, and the legions that would intimidate—dashing from her lips the poisoned cup of European servitude, and through all the vicissitudes of her protracted conflict, displaying a magnanimity that defied misfortune, and a moderation that ornamented victory. It was the first vision of my childhood—it will descend with me to the grave. As a man, then, I venerate the mention of America; but as an Irishman, I concede her claims on my affection. Never, oh never, while she has her memory left her, can Ireland forget the home of her emigrant, and the asylum of her exile. No matter whether their sorrows spring from the errors of enthusiasm or the realities of suffering—from fancy or infliction—from fiction or from fact—that must be reserved for the scrutiny of those whom the lapse of ages shall acquit of partiality. It is for the men of other ages to investigate and record it; but it is for the men of every age to hail the hospitality that received the shelterless, and love the feeling that befriended the unfortunate. But if America calls on our gratitude for the past, how deeply does she draw upon our interest for the future. Who can say, that when, in its follies or its crimes, the old world shall have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined renovation in the new. Perhaps, when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered into dust—when the glories of our name shall be but the legend of tradition; and the light of our discoveries only live in song. Philosophy may rise again in the sky of her Franklin, and glory rekindle at the urn of her Washington. Is this the vision of romantic fancy? I appeal to history—the monumental record of national rise and national ruin. Tell me, thou revered chronicle of the grave, can the splendor of achievement, or the solidity of success, secure to empire the permanence of its possessions: Alas, Troy thought so once, yet the land of Priam lives only in song—THEBES thought so once, yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were destined to commemorate—so thought PALMYRA; where is she? so thought

the countries of Demosthenes and the Spartan, yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave, and Athens insulted by the mindless Ottoman! The days of their glory are as if they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, rude and neglected in the barren ocean, now rivals the wealth of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophy, the eloquence of their senate, and the inspiration of their bards! Who shall say, then, contemplating the past, that England, proud and potent as she appears, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was? Happily, when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty continent may emerge from the horizon, to rule for its time sovereign of the ascendant.

Such, sir, is the natural progress of human operations, and such the unsubstantial mockery of human pride. But I should apologise for this digression—the tombs are at best a sad, although an instructive subject. At all events, they are ill suited to such an hour as this. I shall endeavor to atone for it, by a theme, which tombs cannot inurn, nor revolutions alter: It is the custom of your board, and a noble one it is, to deck the cup of the gay with the garland of the great, and surely, even in the eyes of its deity, his grape is not less lovely when glowing beneath the foliage of the palm tree and the myrtle. Allow me to add one flower to the chaplet, which, though it sprung in America, is no exotic—virtue has planted it, and it is naturalized every where.

No matter what may be the birth place of such a man as Washington. No climate can claim, no country can appropriate him—the boon of Providence to the human race—his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms, and the disgrace of our policy, I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin; if the heavens thundered and the earth rocked, yet, when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared—how bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet it revealed to us? In the production of Washington it does really appear, as if nature was endeavoring to improve upon herself, and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances no doubt were there, splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. *Cæsar* was merciful—*Scipio* was continent—*Hannibal* was patient—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely *chief d'oeuvre* of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in one glow of associated beauty the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master. As a general, he marshalled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such was the wisdom of his views, and the philosophy of his councils, that to the soldier and the statesman, he almost added the character of the sage. A conquerer, he was untainted with the crime of blood—a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason; for aggression commenced the contest, and a country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword—necessity stained—victory returned it. If he had paused here, history might doubt what station to assign him; whether at the head of her citizens or her soldiers—her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banishes hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having freed his country, resigned her crown, and retired to a cottage, rather

than reign in a capitol! Immortal man! He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains—he left the victorious the glory of his self denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy.—Happy America! The lightnings of heaven could not resist your sage—the temptation of earth could not corrupt your soldier! “I give you, sir, the memory of George Washington.”

Description of the Monument

To the memory of the Citizens who fell in defence of Baltimore, on the twelfth and thirteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fourteen.

The deep interest which must be excited by a monument, the design of which is so honorable to the feelings which gave it birth, and the brave men to whom it is to be dedicated, make it desirable that the public should be enabled to form a correct idea of the fabric which the city of Baltimore has so honorably resolved to erect to the memory of those citizens who fell nobly fighting in defence of their country.

Mr. Maximilian Godefroy, informed of the intention of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, offered three plans for this most laudable purpose—The first was a simple Obelisk of *Verd Antique*, (green antique) marble, ornamented with bronze—The second, a Sarcophagus, or rather, a Cenotaph, in the antique style, adorned with appropriate bass reliefs; the length of each was to have been 39 feet, in allusion to the 39 years of American independence—That which the committee has chosen, is entirely allegorical, and consists of three parts.

1st. A square base of stones, simply rusticated, of sepulchral antique form. It is composed of 18 layers of stone, in allusion to the 18 states. Each front will be decorated with a door, in the antique style, like that of the temple of Vesta at Tivoli. They will be shut with tablets of black marble, each bearing an inscription.

2d. Above the first base will be a second base, square also, each angle of which will be adorned with a Griffin, the symbol of immortality. By giving the head of the Griffin the form of an Eagle, it will have the character of the emblem of the United States. A circular *Fasus*, in marble, 18 feet high, will rise from the socle, as a symbol of the Union. On the fillets of the *Fasus* will be inscribed the names of those men whom valor and gratitude have thus immortalized.

It is from this principal and characteristic part of the monument, and from the Latin word *Fascia*, (in plain English, a bundle of rods) that the ingenious author has elegantly designated this plan under the title of a FASCIAL MONUMENT.

The lower part of the *Fasus* leaves room for a small circular bass relief, which will represent the bombardment of the Fort and the engagement at North Point.

3d. The *Fasus* will be crowned with a marble figure, representing either the United States, or one emblematical of the city of Baltimore. The face will be turned towards the bay. In one hand will be a tique rudder, the symbol of navigation; and in the other a laurel crown, the symbol of glory. Beside her will be the Eagle of the United States.

The monument will be raised on three steps, in allusion to the duration of the war; and at the four angles of the pavement which is to surround it, will be placed, instead of posts, four cannons of brass or bronze, from the mouths of which a ball will appear to be issuing. The execution of the statue, which is to be 7 or 8 feet high, will be entrusted to the

chisel of one of the first masters of Europe, in order that it may be every way worthy of the object—a classical and dignified commemoration of the bravery, the virtue, and the gratitude of the citizens of Baltimore.

British Cotton Trade.

FROM A RELEAST PAPER OF JANUARY 31.

A numerous meeting of persons interested in the cotton trade was held at Glasgow on the 26th inst. The Lord Provost being called to the chair, the meeting took under consideration the state of the cotton trade, and the propriety of petitioning parliament to take off the tax on cotton wool imported. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:

That this manufacture is not only of local, but of great national importance—employing a very numerous population.

That this manufacture has attained its present extent not only uncherished by bounties, but retarded by taxation, a policy which nothing but the pressure of war, and the absence of foreign competition could justify.

That during the continuance of hostilities, and the operation of the system which excluded our manufactures, this branch made rapid progress on the continent, which will be still farther accelerated by the respite from war, and the return of national industry.

That it is not only on the continent of Europe this manufacture has arrived to such an extent, but even in the United States of America, where the raw material itself is produced, not less than from four to five hundred thousand spindles, of the most approved construction, are at work; whereas, in the year 1793, there were only three thousand; and, about 1808, twenty thousand; and that it is ascertained, from late and authentic sources of information, that the wages of labor for young people, who form the principle class employed in cotton factories, very little exceed those which are paid in this country.

That under a rivalry already so powerful, and which threatens to supplant the cotton manufactures of this country in foreign markets, it is indispensably requisite to remove every political restraint by which its progress can be impeded.

That the tax at present existing on the importation of cotton wool being at the rate of at least 25 per cent. on the first cost of the coarser qualities, when imported in British vessels, and 30 per cent. in American bottoms—has contributed, and will now more than ever contribute, to establish this disadvantageous competition, by affording the continental and American manufacture this high premium to bring forward cotton fabrics similar to those which have been hitherto supplied by this country.

That of the capital invested in this branch of trade, not less than ten millions have been sunk in the erecting of buildings and machinery, which are unconvertible to any other purpose; and which, in the event of a failure of the manufacture, must be irretrievably lost.

That, in the opinion of this meeting, any drawback on cotton goods exported, is, in the first place, impracticable in point of operation, and in the next place, would be insufficient in point of influence, as it would not place the manufacture on a fair footing with the rival branches at home.

That, under all these circumstances, and from a decided conviction of the impolicy and the danger of such a tax, this meeting consider it their imperious duty to use every constitutional effort to obtain

the repeal of a measure which, if continued, must ultimately, though imperceptibly, subvert this great and beneficial branch of commerce.

That a petition to the house of commons, for this purpose, be prepared and transmitted, in order that it be presented early after the meeting of parliament.

Foreign News.

We have now ample details of the astonishing events that recently happened in France, the heads of which, only, had reached us when our last paper went to press. However astonishing they may appear, all doubt of their reality must be removed by the regular statements that follow below.

We have seen *Napoleon Bonaparte* at the head of armies, conquering kingdoms and giving law to empires—he now appears to us in a new character; of himself, by his own personal influence, driving the *Bourbons* from the throne of France, though seated there by the power of half a million of armed men—Cossacks, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, English, Dutch, Germans, Portuguese, Spaniards, Bavarians, Saxons, &c. &c. &c.—and all this has been accomplished without the loss of one drop of blood! The exile of *Elba*, the ridicule and laughing stock of *Englishmen*, is emperor of France and king of Italy; more firmly seated on his throne, and with greater power to chastise his enemies than ever!

Millions on millions of times was it said (and most persons, from the frequent repetition of the falsehood, believed it) that *Bonaparte* was hated by the French people—that they were grateful to the foreigners who gave them a king; that they happily “reposed in the arms of their legitimate sovereign.” What is the fact? He appears—the whole country rises to support his claims to the throne, and expel the “usurper”—the kingling of foreigners. If ever there was a “legitimate king,” (which I very much doubt) that king is *Napoleon Bonaparte*, for the people have willed, freely and frankly, that he should have the supreme authority.

Our opinion of this extraordinary man is well known to our readers; and, whatever we may think of his acts of tyranny or projects of ambition, the fact we often stated now appears manifest, that, in general, he was the benefactor of France. The destruction by his wars was terrible to think of—but the great body of the people, at home, were happy and content, in peace and plenty; the means to acquire which were astonishingly facilitated by the immense and magnificent public works that were planned and executed under his orders. He did more to assist the agriculture and manufactures of France, and promote a home trade, an hundred times more important than any foreign commerce that France ever had, in five years, though so deeply engaged in war, than the *Bourbons* had done in a century—and the people were relieved from the monstrous impositions and horrible oppressions of the ancient nobility and clergy; the terror of a repetition of which, and they, indeed, already began to be felt, no doubt contributed to his “restoration!” It is more than probable, also, that the lawlessness of the “legitimate princes” assembled or represented at *Vienna*, may have had a full share in bringing about an event they will deplore in sackcloth and ashes. They talked about the ambition of *Bonaparte*—they gaped at gnats and swallowed camels; even *Alexander*, whose sceptre extends over a country larger than all Europe, wanted and would have, “peaceably if he could, violently if he must,” a little more territory!

It is now regretted by the “Cossacks” that *Bona-*

parte was not put to death by the allies. Such is the morality of these talkers of religion.

We freely confess we are pleased with the turn of events in France, especially because they put down the doctrine about the “legitimacy of kings.” The emperor will force all the nations of Europe to acknowledge him as such; and that acknowledgment will infinitely weaken the supposed divine right of princes! Also, because we believe it is to the advantage of the United States that France should remain a great and prosperous nation to counterpoise the overgrown weight of *England*—because, we believe that France will be essentially better off under the *Bonapartes* than the *Bourbons*; hoping that in adversity her emperor may have learned to restrain his passions and be content within a reasonable sphere of influence and action. We are also of opinion that they will tend to the solid peace and happiness of Europe. There may be a short war in consequence of them, but it is not less probable there would soon have been a long and more bloody one among the “royal carvers” lately assembled at *Vienna*.

Well, indeed, may the account of his return have affected the British like a “thunderbolt.” To what new scenes of privation and distress, taxes and oppression, is the eye of an Englishman opened! I hope their government may follow the wholesome advice of *Cobbett*, and let *Bonaparte* alone—if they do not, among the wonders of the age we live in, it may be recorded that the British throne was transferred from the *Thames* to the shores of the *Ganges*. The people are now crying for bread, and it may be seriously said “there is no joking with the belly.” We have been astonished that the people of *England* have borne the sufferings they have without hurling their oppressors from power; but patience itself will wear out, and the cord not loosened must be broken. But when and how no one knoweth.

PARIS, March 17.—The official declaration which is to terminate the congress, is already in circulation among the diplomatists at *Vienna*. The following is the text of that important document which is attributed to the celebrated Mr. De *Geniz*, secretary to the congress.

DECLARATION.

The European powers have assembled at *Vienna*, to consolidate the basis fixed by the peace of *Paris*. This labor was as complicated as it was difficult. It was requisite to establish what 25 years of anarchy had destroyed; to reconstruct the political edifice from its ruins; to restore fallen states; to circumscribe others within just limits; and to dispose of a number of countries left vacant by the subversion of the power by which they had been overthrown. It was also requisite, by a wise distribution of force among the principal states, to prevent the preponderance of any particular power, and thereby obviate the return of those dangers which have recently instructed and astonished the world.

This magnificent object has been accomplished: great obstacles have been removed, delicate questions decided, and contradictory pretensions reconciled.

If the congress has not equalled every expectation, satisfied the wishes, and consoled the misfortunes which have weighed heavily on individuals and nations; if indeed, it has not attained to that ideal perfection which has been so often and so vainly anticipated, it has at least fulfilled the various duties devolved upon it. In regulating all those interests, the collision which might again involve Europe in new convulsions, it has given satisfaction to all parties, mitigated inevitable sacrifices by evident advantages, and deaf to every other voice but that of

suffering and exhausted humanity, sacrificed a transient éclat which a conduct less conciliating might have shed on its labors, to the necessity of a permanent peace.

The sovereigns, in separating, aware that a new era is about commencing for the world, acknowledge that their primary duty will be, to maintain that peace which was purchased by so many generous efforts and painful sacrifices, by the heroic devotion of nations, and the glory of soldiers. They feel the necessity of devoting themselves anew to those salutary occupations, from which they had been too often withdrawn by the recent convulsions, of reviving the arts, improving the laws, and meliorating the happiness of nations. They are more than ever convinced that the security and strength of states can be guaranteed only by the wisdom of the government and the love of the people; that the most positive conventions, the most solemn treaties, and the profoundest combinations of diplomacy, are but useless auxiliaries, if justice and moderation do not preside in the cabinet; and that the best guarantee of the general tranquility, consists in the disposition of each power to respect the rights of its neighbors; as well as their decision, firmly pronounced, to make common cause against all nations, who, in contemning this principle, shall dare to pass the boundaries assigned to them in the political system.

The sovereigns, in separating, united their past misfortunes, and a sense of their present interests, have concluded a simple and sacred alliance, that of making every consideration subordinate to the inviolable maintenance of peace, and to stife in its birth every project tending to destroy it by all the means which Providence has placed in their hands.

May the nations of Europe repose with confidence under this solemn union! May hope and security again dawn amidst them accompanied with the labors of peace and the progress of the arts! May frightful alarms no longer call to remembrance those cruel misfortunes of which the sovereigns are zealous to remove for ever the return! May religion, respect for the legitimate authorities, submission to the laws, and abhorrence of every thing that may tend to disturb the public order and repose, become the new ties of society! May all nations be united to each other in useful relations, and banish from among them every other jealousy but that of the virtues! Horage in fine, to this great and eternal principle, that the happiness of individuals and nations depends upon the welfare of the whole.

From the Paris Moniteur, March 23.

The emperor informed that the people in France had lost all their rights obtained by twenty-five years of battles and of victories, and that the army was attached to its glory, determined to change this state of things, to re-establish the IMPERIAL throne which alone can guarantee the rights of the nation and to extinguish this royal throne which the people had proscribed as not securing the interests but of a small number of individuals.

The 26th February, at 5 o'clock in the evening, he embarked in a brig of 26 guns with 400 men of his guard. Three other vessels were in the harbor, and (which were seized) received on board 200 men, infantry, 100 Poland light horse and the battalion of flankers, 200 strong. The wind was southerly and appeared favorable. Captain Choulard hoped that before day-break the island of Capua would be doubled, and that we should be off the cruising ground of the French and English who watched this coast. This hope was baffled. We had hardly doubled Cape St. Andrew of the island of Elba, before the wind lulled so that it became calm; at day-break we had only made six leagues, and we were still be-

tween the islands of Capua and Elba, in sight of the cruisers.

The danger appeared imminent. Many seafaring persons were of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to return to Porto Ferrajo. The emperor gave orders to keep on their course, having, in the last extremity, the plan of going among the French cruisers. The squadron was composed of two frigates and a brig; but we well knew that the attachment of their crews to the national glory did not leave a doubt that they would hoist the tri-colored flag and range themselves on our side. Towards noon the wind freshened a little. At 4 P. M. we descried the mountains of Leghorn. A frigate hove in sight five leagues to leeward, another was on the coast of Corsica, and at a distance we saw a man of war. At six o'clock, P. M. the brig on board of which was the emperor, saw a brig which we knew to be the Zephyr, captain Andrieux, an officer distinguished as much by his talents as his patriotism; it was at first suggested to speak to the brig and make her hoist the tri-colored flag. The emperor, however, gave orders to the soldiers of the guard to take off their caps, and to lay down on deck, preferring to pass the brig without making ourselves known, and leaving the plan of making her change her flag only in case we were obliged to do it. The two brigs passed close to each other. Lieutenant Taillade of the French marine, was well known to captain Andrieux, and when able we hailed her. We asked captain Andrieux whether he had any commands for Genoa; several civilities were exchanged, and the two brigs going opposite ways, were soon out of sight, without any suspicion on the part of the captain of the Zephyr, what this frail vessel contained!

In the night of the 27th and 28th, the wind increased. At day-break we saw a 74 gun ship, who appeared to be steering for St. Florence or Sardinia. We soon observed that this vessel paid no attention to the brig.

The 28th, at 7 o'clock in the morning, we descried the coast of Noli, at noon Antibes. At 3 o'clock the 1st of March, we entered the Gulph of Juan.

The emperor ordered the captain of the guard with 25 men, to land before the rest of the soldiers on board the brig; to secure the battery of the coast, if one was to be found. This captain, of his own accord, conceived the idea of making the battalion which was in Antibes, change cockades. He threw himself imprudently into the place; the officer who commanded for the king, raised the draw-bridges and shut the gates: the garrison flew to arms; but it respected these old soldiers and their cockade, which they venerated. Nevertheless, the operations of the captain failed, and his men remained prisoners in Antibes.

At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the landing in the Gulph of Juan was completed. We encamped on the sea shore until the moon rose.

At 11 o'clock at night the emperor put himself at the head of this handful of heroes, to whose fate was attached such high destinies.

Proceeding to Cannes, from thence to Grasse, and by St. Vallier, he arrived in the evening of the 2nd at the village of Ceneron, having travelled the 1st day, 20 leagues. The people of Cannes received the emperor with those sentiments, which were the first presage of the success of the enterprize. The 3d, the emperor slept at Bareme; the 4th he dined at Digne. From Castellane to Digne, and in all the department of the Lower Alps, the peasants, informed of the route of the emperor, flocked from all quarters to the road, and manifested their sentiments with an energy which no longer left any doubts.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1815

[WHOLE NO. 192.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit—VIRGIL.

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The 5th, general Cambronne, with an advanced guard of 40 grenadiers, took possession of the bridge and fortress of Sisteron.

The same day the emperor slept at Gap, with ten light horse and 40 grenadiers.

The enthusiasm with which the presence of the emperor inspired the inhabitants of the Lower Alps; the hatred which they bore to the nobility, sufficiently marked the general wish of the province of Dauphiny. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th, the whole population of the city was on the road he took.

At St. Bonnet, the inhabitants seeing the small number of his troops, and giving way to their fears, proposed to the emperor to sound the tocsin, to call together the villagers to accompany him in a body. "No," said the emperor, your sentiments convince me that I am not deceived in my calculations. They are for me a pledge of the sentiments of my soldiers. Those whom I shall meet will range themselves on my side; the more numerous they are, the more my success will be assured. Remain tranquil then in your houses."

Many thousand proclamations were printed at Gap, addressed by the emperor to the army and the people, and by the soldiers of the guard to their brother soldiers. These proclamations were spread with the rapidity of lightning throughout the department of Dauphiny.

The same day the emperor slept at Gorp. The 40 men of the advanced guard of general Cambronne went and slept as far as Mure. They met the advanced guard of a division of six thousand regular troops, who left Grenoble to stop their progress. General Cambronne wished to talk with the advanced posts. They answered him that they had orders to have no communication with them. Nevertheless, this advanced guard of the division of Grenoble fell back three leagues and took post between the lakes of the village of ——. The emperor, informed of this circumstance, proceeded to the spot; he found on the opposite line a battalion of the 5th regulars, a company of sappers, a company of miners, in all from 7 to 800 men. He sent his officer in waiting, the chief of the troops Roul, to make known to those men the news of his arrival, but this officer could not be heard—they constantly telling him of the positive orders they had to hold no correspondence with them. The emperor alighted, and went forthwith to the battalion, followed by the imperial guard with their arms reversed. He made himself known and said, that the first soldier who wished to kill his emperor might do it, the unanimous shout of *live the emperor!* was their answer. This brave regiment had been under the orders of the emperor from his first campaigns in Italy. The guard and the soldiers kissed each other. The soldiers of the 5th tore out their cockade, and took with enthusiasm and with tears in their eyes, the tri-colored cockade.

When they were mustered the emperor said to them, "I come with a handful of brave men, because I reckon on the people and on you; the throne of the Bourbons is illegitimate, because it was not raised by the nation; it is contrary to the national will, because it is opposed to the interests of our country, and exists only in the interests of some families. Ask your fathers, ask all those inhabitants who arrive here from the country round: you will learn

from their own mouths the real situation of things; they are threatened with the return of the tenths, of the privileges of the feudal rights, and of all those abuses from which your successes had delivered you; is it not true, peasants?" "Yes sire," cried they with an unanimous shout "they wanted to bind us to the land. You come, like an angel of the Lord, to save us!"

The heroes of the battalion of the 5th requested to march the first on the division which covered Grenoble. They began their march in the midst of a multitude of inhabitants who increased every instant. Vizille distinguished himself by his enthusiasm: "It is here that the revolution was born, said these faithful people! It is we who were the first to reclaim the privileges of men; it is still on this spot where French liberty again springs up, and where France recovers her honor and independence.

Although oppressed with fatigue the emperor was anxious to enter Grenoble that evening. Between Vizille and Grenoble a young officer of the 7th regiment came to announce that colonel Labedogere, actuated by the noblest sentiments, and hurt at the dishonor with which France was stained, would abandon the division of troops of Grenoble, and would come by a forced march to meet the emperor with his regiment. In half an hour this brave regiment arrived to increase the force of the imperial troops. At 9, that evening, the emperor made his entry at the Fauxbourg.

The troops entered Grenoble, and the gates of the city was shut. The ramparts which were to defend the city were covered with soldiers, composed of the 3d regiment of the corps of engineers, consisting of about 2000 sappers, all old soldiers covered with honorable wounds; of the 4th regiment of artillery; the same regiment in which, twenty-five years before, the emperor had been appointed a captain; of two battalions of the 5th, of the 11th, and the faithful huzzars of the 4th.

The national guard and the whole populace of Grenoble were in rear of the garrison, and all made the air resound with the cry of "*long live the emperor!*" The gates were forced, and at 10 o'clock the emperor entered Grenoble in the midst of an army and of a people animated with the most lively enthusiasm. The next morning the emperor was addressed by the municipality and by all the state authorities. All united in declaring that "a prince imposed upon them by foreign force was not a *legitimate prince,*" and they could not be bound by engagements towards princes whom the nation rejected.

At 2 o'clock the emperor reviewed the troops surrounded by the whole population of the department amid the shouts of "*down with the Bourbons. Down with the enemies of the people. Long live the emperor, and a government of our own choice.*" The garrison of Grenoble, immediately afterwards set out to reach Lyons by a forced march.

It is here worthy of remark that almost at the same moment these 6000 men were decorated with the national cockade, and every one them was old and had been used before, for in quitting their tri-colored cockade, they had not destroyed them, but had concealed them in the bottom of their knapsacks; not one was purchased or made at Grenoble! "It is the same," said they as they passed by the

emperor, "it is the same which I wore at Austerlitz." "This cockade," exclaims another, "I had at Marengo!"

On the 9th the emperor slept at Burgoin. Here the crowd and enthusiasm of the people, if possible, increased. "We have been a long time expecting you," say these brave people to the emperor—"at length you have arrived to deliver France from the insulence of the nobility, from the intolerance of superstitious priests, and from the shameful yoke of foreigners."

From Grenoble to Lyons the emperor's journey was one continued triumph. He was in his carriage, which moved at a slow pace, surrounded by a crowd of peasants, singing songs of joy, expressive of the noble sentiments of the brave inhabitants of Dauphine—"Ah!" said the emperor, "here again I find those sentiments which twenty years ago I made, and salute France by the name of a great nation—Yes! you are still and will always remain *le grande nation*."

In the mean time the count d'Artois, the duke d'Orleans and many of the marshals had arrived at Lyons. Gold had been profusely distributed among the troops and promises to their officers. They were about to destroy the bridges of La Guillotiere and Morand. The emperor ridiculed their preparation. He had no doubt of the friendly disposition of the people of Lyons, he was assured of the fidelity of the troops. He, however, gave orders to general Bertrand to construct a bridge of boats at Mirbel, intending to pass over at night and to intercept (on the roads to Moulins and Macon) the prince who wished to dispute with him the passage of the Rhone—at 4 o'clock a reconnoitering party of the 4th hussars arrived at La Guillotiere, with the cry of "long live the emperor." The passage of Mirbel was immediately countermanded, and the emperor set off at full gallop for Lyons at the head of the very troops who were to have opposed his entry.

The comte d'Artois had done every thing in his power to inspire his troops with ardor. He did not know that in France, it is impossible for a foreign agent to succeed—if he is opposed to the honor of the nation and the people's cause. Passing by the 13th regiment of dragoons he said to a brave fellow, who bore the scars of many a wound, "allons, camarade, *cric done, vive la roi*." "No monsieur," replied the brave dragoon—"no true soldier will contend with his own father. I cannot answer you but in crying *long live the emperor*." The comte d'Artois quitted Lyons in his carriage, accompanied by a single gen d'arme.

At 9 o'clock in the evening, the emperor crossed La Guillotiere almost alone—he was immediately surrounded by an immense number. At 11, the next morning he reviewed the whole division of troops at Lyons, and the brave general Brayer at their head immediately took up the line of march towards the capitol.

The emperor was sensibly affected by the many affectionate testimonials which he received from the inhabitants of this great city, during the two days he remained. He could not express his feelings, but exclaimed "People of Lyons I love you." On the 13th, at 7 in the evening, he entered Macon, accompanied by the inhabitants of all the neighboring countries. He expressed to the people his astonishment at the feeble efforts they had made in the last campaign to resist the enemy and support the honor of their state. They replied "sire, why do you blame us for the crimes of a traitor." [Alluding to their mayor.]

At Tournes the emperor passed the highest eulogiums on the inhabitants for their good conduct and

for their patriotism, which under the same circumstances, have distinguished Tournes, Chalons and St. Jean de Loue. At Chalons, which for forty days resisted the efforts of the enemy and defended the passage of the Saone, the emperor employed himself in acknowledging every act of bravery. He was unable to go in person to St. Jean de Loue, but he sent the decoration of the legion of honor to the mayor of the city, remarking "it was for you brave people that I instituted the legion of honor, and not for the pensioned emissaries of our enemies."

The emperor received at Chalons a deputation from the city of Dijon, whose inhabitants had just expelled their prefect and their mayor, whose conduct during the last campaign had dishonored both Dijon and its people—the emperor deposed the mayor and appointed another. Upon the route from Autun to Avallon the emperor experienced the same affectionate notice as among the mountains of Dauphine. He re-appointed all the authorities who had been deposed for their efforts in defending their country against a foreign yoke. The emperor breakfasted at Vermanton on the 17th and arrived at Auxerre where the prefect, Gamot, had remained faithful to his duty. The gallant 14th regiment had trod under their feet the white cockade. The emperor learned also that the 6th regiment of lancers had mounted the tri-colored cockade and had gone to Montereau to defend the bridge, which a detachment of the body-guards had endeavored to destroy. The young body guards unaccustomed to the weapons of the lancers took to flight and two of them were made prisoners. At Auxerre, major-general Bertrand gave orders that all the boats should be brought up, to embark the army, (now reinforced by four divisions) and to carry it that evening to Fossard, so as to arrive at one the next morning at Fontainebleau.

Before he left Auxerre the emperor was joined by the prince of Moskwa, who had mounted the tri-colored cockade. The emperor arrived at Fontainebleau the 20th at 4 o'clock, A. M.—At 7, he learned that the Bourbons had left Paris, and the capital was free. He departed immediately, and entered the Thuilleries at 8 o'clock, P. M. at a moment when he was least expected.

This terminates, without one obstacle to oppose it, without shedding one drop of blood, an enterprize which has re-established the nation in its rights, in its glory, and which has wiped off the foul stain which had been stamped by treason and the presence of a foreigner. Thus is verified this passage in the address of the emperor to the troops: "That the eagle with the national colors would fly from steeple to steeple, even to the turrets of Notre Dame." In eighteen days, the brave battalion of the guard has passed the distance between the gulph of Juan and Paris, a distance which on ordinary occasions would occupy 45 days to accomplish.

Arrived at the gates of Paris, the emperor was met by the whole of the army commanded by the duke of Berry—officers, soldiers, generals—the light infantry, the infantry of the line, lancers, dragoons, cuirassiers, artillery, all came to present themselves before their general, whom the choice of the people and the vows of the army, had elevated to the imperial throne—the tri-colored cockade was taken from their knapsacks and placed in the hat of every soldier. They trod in the dust the white cockade, which for twenty-five years has been the rallying signal to the enemies of France and her people.

On the 21st, at one o'clock, noon, the emperor reviewed the troops which composed the army of Paris. The whole capital is a witness of the effusions of enthusiasm and attachment, which burst from

these gallant soldiers. They had all re-conquered their country! They had all been emancipated from oppression! They had all found in the national colors the remembrance of those generous sentiments which have all distinguished the French nation. After the emperor had passed through the ranks, the troops were formed into hollow-squares by battalions.

"Soldiers, (said the emperor,) with 600 men I have entered France, because I relied upon the love of my people, and upon the affectionate remembrance of my old soldiers—I have not been deceived in my expectations—Soldiers! I thank you for it. Let the glory of what has been done be ascribed to the people and to you—*Mine* is complete in having known you and appreciated your merits.

"Soldiers! the throne of the Bourbons was an illegitimate throne—inasmuch as it was elevated by foreign influence—inasmuch as it had been proscribed by the vow of a whole nation, expressed by all our national assemblies—in short, because it afforded no security whatever, except indeed, to the interests of a small number of arrogant men, whose haughty pretensions are directly opposed to our rights. Soldiers! the imperial throne can alone secure the rights of the people, and above all our chief interests—our glory. Soldiers! we are about to march, and drive from our territories those foreign allies—The nation will not only follow us with its vows, but even themselves obey the impulse—The French people and your emperor calculate upon *you*—We do not wish to interfere with the affairs of foreign nations—but woe to them that interfere with ours."

This speech was received with a general acclamation. Shortly after general Cambronne and the officers of the guards of the battalion from the island of Elba appeared, decorated with the eagle, the ancient badge of distinction. The emperor resumed his address.

"Behold the officers of the battalion who have accompanied me in my misfortunes. They are all my friends. They are very dear to me. Every time I saw them they reminded me of the different regiments of the army; for among these 600 brave fellows there are men from every regiment. They all reminded me of those great and glorious days, of which the recollection is so soothing; for all of them are covered with wounds received in those memorable battles. In loving them it was you soldiers whom I loved! They have brought back to you these Eagles. May they always be the rallying point. In presenting them to the guard, I give them to the whole army. Treachery and some unfortunate events have sullied their lustre! But, thanks to the French people and to you, they shine resplendent with all their former glory. Swear that they shall be found wherever the interests of their country demands them. That traitors and those who invade our land shall never be able to look upon them."

"We swear it"—cried they with the greatest enthusiasm—The troops afterwards marched off to the sound of music which played the popular air of "Vellions au Salut de l'Empire."

Gulf of Juan, 1st of March, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the state, emperor of the French, &c.

TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers!—We have not been vanquished. Two men, deserting our ranks, have betrayed our laurels, their country, their prince, their benefactor.

Those whom we have seen, during five and twenty years, traversing all Europe to excite enemies against us, who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies while loading with curses our beautiful France; shall they pretend to

command and enchain our eagles; they who have never dared to encounter the sight of them? Shall we suffer them to inherit the fruits of our glorious achievements; to engrass our honors; our wealth; to calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, every thing would be lost, even the remembrance of those immortal victories. With what fury do they pervert them! They endeavor to poison what the world admires; and if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is amongst those very enemies whom we have encountered on the field of battle.

SOLDIERS! In my exile, I have heard your voice; I have arrived in spite of every obstacle, and every danger. Your general, called to the throne by the choice of the people, and borne on your shields, is restored to you. Come and join him. Tear off those colors which the nation has proscribed, and which during twenty-five years, served as a rallying point to all the enemies of France. Assume this three colored cockade—you wore it during our days of victory.

We should forget that we have been the masters of nations; but we ought not to suffer any other nation to intermeddle with our affairs.

Who shall pretend to be master among us? Who has the power? Re-assume those eagles, which were yours at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, at Friedland, at Judella, at Fehmul, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensk, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vurken, at Monte Irail. Think you, that this handful of Frenchmen, now so arrogant, would venture to encounter the sight of them? Let them return from whence they came, and there, if they choose, let them reign, as they have pretended to reign during nineteen years.

Your property, your rank, and your glory, the property, the rank, and the glory of your children, have no greater enemies than those princes whom strangers have imposed upon us. They are the enemies of our glory; and their condemnation is sealed by the recital of so many heroic deeds; which have immortalized the French people while struggling to throw off their yoke.

The veterans of the armies of the Sambre and Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, of the west and of the grand army, are all humbled; the glory of their wounds is tarnished, their victories are crimes, these brave men are rebels, if, as the enemies of the people pretend, legitimate sovereigns were found in the midst of foreign armies.

They bestow honors, rewards, their affections, on those who have served against their country and against us.

SOLDIERS!—Rally under the standard of your chief. His existence is yours. His rights are no other than those of the people and yours. His interest, his honor, his glory, are no other than your interest, your honor and your glory. Victory shall march with the rapidity of an army rushing to the combat. The eagle with the national colors, shall fly from steeple to steeple, until it reaches the towers of Notre Dame; then you may show with pride your wounds; then you may boast of your achievements. You will be the saviours of your country. In your old age, surrounded by your fellow citizens, they will hear you with respect relating your exploits. You will have it in your power, to say with pride, "And also, I was one of that Grand Army which twice entered the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow; and which rescued Paris from the disgrace which treason and the presence of the enemy had stamped upon it."

Honor to these brave soldiers, the glory of the country! Eternal shame to those criminal French

men, in whatever rank or station they may have been born, who for five and twenty years have fought under foreign banners to tear the bosom of their country.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

The grand marshal, exercising the functions of major general to the Grand Army,

BERTRAND.

Proclamation of his majesty the emperor of France.

AT GUERU JUAN, March 1, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the state, emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE—Frenchmen, The defection of the duke of Castiglione (Augereau) delivered Lyons, without defence, to our enemies. The army, the command of which I had confided to him, was, by the number of the battalions, the bravery and patriotism of the troops which composed it, able to beat the corps of the Austrian army, which was opposed to it, and to fall upon the rear of the left flank of the enemy's army, which menaced Paris.

The victories of *Champ Aubert*, of *Montmirail*, of *Chateau Thierry*, of *Vaucamp*, of *Mormans*, of *Monterau*, of *Grauc*, of *Rheims*, of *Arzis-sur-Aube*, and of *St. Dizier*, the insurrection of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Compté, and of Burgundy; and the position which I had taken in the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys, and from all its baggage, had placed it in a desperate situation. The French were never on the point of being more powerful; and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it had found its grave in those vast countries, which it had sacked in such an un pitying manner, when the treason of the duke of *Regusa* (Marmont) delivered up the capital, and disorganized the army. The unexpected conduct of these two generals, which betrayed at once their country, their prince, and their benefactor, changed the fate of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the end of the affair, which took place before Paris, it was without munitions, in consequence of its separation from its parks of reserve.

Under these novel and great circumstances, my heart was rent to pieces, but my soul remained immovable. I only consulted the interests of the country: I exiled myself to a rock in the midst of the seas: my life was and would be still useful to you: I would not permit, that the great number of citizens who wished to accompany me, partaking of my fate, should do so; I believed their presence useful to France, and I only took with me a handful of brave men, necessary for my guard.

Raised to the throne by your choice, all that has been done without you, is unlawful. For twenty five years past, France has had new interests, new institutions, a new glory, which could only be guaranteed by a national government, and by a dynasty born under those new circumstances. A prince who will reign over you, who will sit on my throne, by the force of the same armies which have ravaged our territory, will seek in vain to support himself by the principles of the feudal law; he could not assure the honor and the rights but of a small number of individuals, enemies to the people, who, twenty five years ago had condemned them in all their national assemblies. Your interior tranquility and your external reputation would have been lost forever.

Frenchmen! in my exile I have heard your complaints and your wishes; you call back that government of your own choice which alone is legitimate. You blamed my long slumber, you reproached me with sacrificing to my ease the great interests of the country.

I have traversed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind: I arrived among you to resume my rights, which are your own. Whatever individuals have done, written or said, since the capture of Paris, I will remain forever ignorant of. That will have no influence upon the recollection which I cherish of the important services which they have rendered; for events of such a nature, are above human control.

Frenchmen! there is no nation, however considerable, which has not had the right, and has not been subjected to the dishonor, of obeying a prince imposed by an enemy who is victorious for a season. When Charles VII. re entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry VI. he determined to hold his throne by the valor of his brave men, and not by that of the prince regent of England. It is thus that to you alone, and to the brave men of the army, I give, and will always give, the glory of my being indebted for every thing.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,

The grand marshal performing the functions of major general of the grand army,

BERTRAND.

LYONS, March 15th, 1815.

Napoleon by the grace of God &c. &c.—We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1. All the generals and officers in the land and sea service, of whatever grade, who have been introduced into our armies since the first of April, 1814, who were emigrants, or who not being emigrants, quitted the service at the period of the first coalition, when the country had the greatest need of their services, will cease their functions forthwith, will lay aside the insignia of their grade and return to their places of residence.

2nd. The ministers of war, the inspectors of reviews, the officers of the treasury and other accounting officers are forbidden to pay those officers under any pretext whatsoever, from the time of the publication of the present decree.

3rd. Our grand marshal, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

(Signed)

BERTRAND.

LYONS, March 13, 1815.

Napoleon by the grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Art. 1st. A sequestration shall be put upon all the property, which forms the revenues (*les appanages*) of the princes of the house of Bourbon, and upon all they possess by whatever title.

2nd. All the property of the emigrants which belonged to the legion of honor, to the hospitals to the communes, to the sinking fund, or in fine, which formed part of the domain, under whatever denomination it may be, and which may have been bestowed since the 1st of April, to the detriment of the national interests, shall be forthwith put under sequestration.

The prefects and officers of registry will execute this decree as soon as they are made acquainted with it, on the pain of being responsible for the damage which may from such neglect result to the nation.

3rd. Our grand marshal, &c. &c.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

(Signed)

BERTRAND.

LYONS, 15th March, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God, &c. &c. We have decreed, &c.

1st. The nobility is abolished, and the laws of the constituent assembly shall be put in force.

2nd. The feudal titles are suppressed, the laws of our national assemblies shall be put in force.

3rd. The individuals who have obtained from us national titles, as national recompenses, and whose letters patent have been verified in the legal mode, will continue to bear them.

4th. We reserve to ourselves, to give titles to the descendants of those men who have given lustre to the French name in different ages, whether in the command of land or sea forces, in the councils of the sovereign, in the civil or judicial administrations, or finally in the arts and sciences or commerce, conformably to the law which will be promulgated on this subject.

5th. Our grand marshal, &c. &c.

(Signed)
(Signed)

NAPOLEON.
BERTRAND.

LYONS, March 13, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitution of the empire, emperor of the French, &c. &c.

We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

Article 1st. The white cockade, the decoration of the *feux de lys*, the orders of St. Louis, of St. Esprit, and of St. Michael are abolished.

2. The national cockade shall be worn by the sea and land troops, and by the citizens: the tri-colored flag shall be hoisted upon the city halls, and upon the belfreys in the country.

3. Our grand marshal, performing the functions of major-general of the grand army is charged with the publication of this decree.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the emperor,

The grand marshal, performing the functions of major general of the grand army,

(Signed)

BERTRAND.

LYONS, 13th March, 1815.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the constitution of the empire, emperor of the French, &c. &c.

Considering that the house of lords in part composed of persons who have borne arms against France, and who have an interest in the re-establishment of feudal rights, in the destruction of equality among the different classes, in annulling the sales of the national property, and finally to rob the people of the rights acquired by them in twenty five years of hard fighting against the enemies of the national glory:

Considering that the powers of the deputies to the legislative body had expired, and therefore, that the house of commons has no longer a national character, that a part of this house has rendered itself unworthy of the confidence of the nation in adhering to the re-establishment of the feudal nobility, abolished by the constitutions accepted by the people, in making France pay debts contracted in foreign countries to form coalitions and pay armies to fight against the French people; in giving to the Bourbons the title of legitimate king, which amounted to declaring as rebels the French people and the armies, in proclaiming as the only good Frenchmen the emigrants who twenty five years have torn the bosom of their country, and violated all the rights of the people in consecrating the principle that the nation was made for the throne and not the throne for the nation.

Art. 1. The house of lords is dissolved.

2. The house of commons is dissolved; it is ordered that each of the members called and arrived at Paris since the 7th of March last, return home without delay.

3. The electoral colleges of all the departments of the empire shall meet at Paris in the course of the month of May next, in an extraordinary meeting in the Camp de Mai, for the purpose of correcting and modifying our constitutions, agreeably to the inter-

ests and will of the nation, and at the same time to attend the coronation of the empress, our dear and well beloved, and also that of our dearly beloved son.

4. Our grand marshal, performing the duties of major general of the grand army, is charged to take the necessary measures for publishing the present decree.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the emperor.

The marshal performing the functions of major general of the grand army.

(Signed)

BERTRAND.

Declaration of his majesty the emperor of the French, to the French, and particularly to the Parisians.

"After an abdication, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with; after a treaty, all the articles of which have been violated; after having seen my retreat penetrated by numerous assassins, all sent by the Bourbons, after having seen the French ministers intriguing at Vienna, to wrest from me the asylum to which I was reduced, and to take from my wife and son the states which had been guaranteed to them; from that son, whose birth inspired you with so lively a joy, and who ought to have been to all the sovereigns a sacred pledge. All these attempts made in violation of plighted faith, have restored me to my throne and my liberty.

"Frenchmen! soon shall I be in my capital; I come surrounded by my brave brethren in arms—after having delivered our provinces of the south, and my good city of Lyons, from the reign of fanaticism, which is that of the Bourbons, fifteen days have sufficed me to unite these faithful warriors, the honor of France: and before the 30th of this month, your happy emperor, the sovereign of your choice, will put to flight those slothful princes, who wish to render you tributary to foreigners, and the contempt of Europe. France shall still be the happiest country in the world. The French shall still be the great nation. Paris shall again become the queen of cities, as well as the seat of sciences and arts.

"In concert with you, I will take measures, in order that the state may be governed constitutionally, and that a wise liberty may never degenerate into licentiousness.

"I will mitigate to the satisfaction of all, those imposts become odious, which the Bourbons gave their princely word they would abolish, under the title of *Droits Bénéfices*, and which they have re-established under the title of indirect impositions.

"Property shall be without distinction respected and sacred, as well as individual liberty.

"The general tranquility shall be constantly the object of my efforts; commerce, our flourishing manufactures, and agriculture, which under my reign attained so high a prosperity, shall be relieved from the enormous imposts with which an ephemeral government have burthened them.

"Every thing shall be restored to order, and the dissipation of the finances of the state to gratify the court, shall be immediately repressed.

"No vengeance, it is far from my heart: the Bourbons have set a price on my head, and I pardon them. If they fall into my power I will protect them; I will deliver them to their allies if they wish it, or to that foreign country where their chief has already reigned nineteen years, and where he may continue his glorious reign. To this my vengeance is limited.

"Be calm, Parisians, and you national guards of that noble city—you who have already rendered such great services—you who, but for treason, would have been enabled to defend it for some hours longer, against those allies who were ready to fly from France. Continue to protect property and civil

berty; then you will have deserved well of your country and of your emperor.

"From my imperial general head-quarters, Bourgoine, March 8, 1815.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Countersigned, "The general of division, Bertrand, marshal of the palace, exercising the functions of secretary of state."

Address of the inhabitants of the city of Grenoble to his majesty the emperor of the French

SIRE—The inhabitants of Grenoble, proud of possessing within their walls the triumpher of Europe, the prince to whose name are attached so many glorious recollections, come to lay at the feet of your majesty the tribute of their respect and of their love.

Allied to your glory and that of the army, they have mourned with the brave over the fatal events which have for some time veiled your eagles.

They knew that treason having delivered up our country to foreign troops, your majesty, yielding to the empire of necessity, had preferred a momentary exile, to the convulsive rendings of a civil war, with which we were threatened.

Great, like Camillus, the dictatorship had not inflated your courage, and exile has not depressed it.

Every thing is changed. The cypress has disappeared; the laurels have resumed their empire; the French people, beaten down for a few moments, resume all their energy; the hero of Europe replaces them in their rank; the great nation is immortal.

SIRE—Command! your children are ready to obey. The path of honor is the only one they will pursue.

Let us renounce the empire of the world, but let us be masters at home. No more foreign troops in France.

SIRE—Your magnanimous heart will forget weakness; it will pardon error; traitors alone will be banished; and the happiness of those who remain will be their punishment.

Let every thing return to order and obey the voice of your majesty, that after having provided for our safety against the enterprises of foreign enemies, your majesty may give to the French people protecting and liberal laws, worthy of their love towards the sovereign whom they cherish.

Such, sire, are the sentiments of your good city of Grenoble; may your majesty deign to accept its homage.

RENAULDON, mayor.

The soldiers of the 7th regiment of the line to their brethren in arms.

Soldiers of all the regiments, hear our voice, it expresses love for our country. Resume your eagles; hasten all of you to join us.

The emperor Napoleon marches at our head; he has restored to us our cockade; this sign of liberty attests that our glory will never be forgotten.

Comrades, your feats in arms were despised; the monuments which were to teach your glory to future ages were interrupted! Your legion of honor to what had it fallen?—the lowest order in the state.

The emperor Napoleon could not endure your humiliation. The second time, in spite of every danger, he crosses the seas, he comes to re-organize our fair country. He comes to restore her glory to her.

Comrades, can you have forgotten him? you, whom he has so often led to victory. Hasten every one of you. Let the children come to join their father. He knows your wants. He knows how to appreciate your services.

Soldiers, with him you will find every thing. Respect, honor, glory; hasten to join your brethren and let the great family be again united.

The colonel of the regiment, *C. De Labedoyere*, the chiefs of battalions, *Fronment, & Boissin, &c.*

PROCLAMATION.—*Louis*, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre,

To our faithful and loyal peers of France, and the deputies of the departments.

Divine Providence, which recalled us to the throne of our ancestors, permits to day, that this throne should be shaken by a part of the armed force who had sworn to defend it; we might profit by the faithful and immense majority of the inhabitants of Paris, to dispute their entrance; but we shudder at the miseries of all kinds to which a battle within its walls would expose the inhabitants.

We will retire with some brave men, whom intrigue and perfidy have not been able to detach from their duties; and because we cannot defend our capitol, we will go farther off to rally our forces and to find out in another part of the empire, not subjects more loving and faithful than our good Parisians, but Frenchmen more advantageously situated to declare themselves for the good cause.

The crisis, in which we find ourselves for the moment, will subside; we have the heart-consoling presentiment, that the soldiers who have been seduced, whose defection gives up our subjects to so many dangers, will not be slow in acknowledging their errors, and they shall find, in our indulgence and in our goodness the recompence of their return.

We will soon come back in the midst of the good people, to whom we shall restore peace and happiness once more.

From these causes we have declared and do declare, ordained and do ordain, as follows:

Art. 1. In conformity to the 50th article of the constitutional charter, and of the 4th article of the 2d title of the law of the 14th August, 1814, the session of the house of lords and that of the house of commons for 1814, are declared suspended. The peers and the representatives which compose them shall instantly separate.

2. We convoke a new session of the house of lords, and the session of 1815 of the house of commons.

The lords and deputies of the departments shall meet together without delay, at the place which we shall point out for the provisional session of our government.

Every meeting of either house, which shall be held elsewhere, without our authority, is from this moment declared null and unlawful.

3. Our chancellor and our ministers, each in what concerns him, are charged with the execution of the present proclamation, which shall be carried to the two houses, published and posted up, as well in Paris as in the departments, and sent to all the prefects, sub-prefects, courts and tribunals of the kingdom.

Given at Paris the 19th March, of the year of grace, 1815, and of our reign, the 20th.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

(Signed) The chancellor of France.

(Signed)

DAMBRAV.

Declaration sent to H. R. H. the duke of Angouleme, by the count D'Osmand, ambassador from France at Turin.*

The powers which signed the treaty at Paris, convened in general congress at Vienna, having been informed of the invasion of Napoleon, and of his entry, sword in hand into France, owe to their own dignity, and to the interest of social order, a solemn declaration of the sentiments which that event has caused them to entertain. In thus breaking the con-

*Some have supposed this article to be a forgery—got up to excite opposition to the new order of things. If it be true, they will not blame Napoleon for retaliating it. It reaches us via Bordeaux.

vention which established him at the isle of Elba. Bonaparte destroys the only legal title to which his existence could lay claim.—In re-appearing in France, with projects to disturb and confuse, he has deprived himself of the protection of the laws, and has manifested in the face of the universe, that there can be no safety in having peace with him. The powers declare in consequence, that *Bonaparte has placed himself out of all civil and social relations; and that as the enemy and disturber of the repose of the world, he is delivered up to the vindictive public.* They declare at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain inviolate the treaty of Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, the dispositions sanctioned by that treaty, and all those which they have, or they shall yet agree upon to complete and consolidate it, they will employ all their efforts, in order that the general peace, the object of all the views of Europe, and constant end of their labors, be not disturbed anew; and in order to guarantee it from all attempts which shall threaten to replunge the people in the disorders and miseries of revolutions; and, though intimately persuaded, that France entire, will again rally itself round its legitimate sovereign, to render nugatory this last attempt of a criminal and impotent delirium; all the sovereigns of Europe, animated with the same sentiments, guided by the same principles, declare, that if, contrary to every calculation, there should result from this event any real danger whatever, they will be ready to give to the king of France, and to the French nation, or to any of their allies, as soon as the demand shall be made, the necessary means to re-establish the public tranquility and to make common cause against all those who shall undertake to disturb it.

The present declaration, inserted in the protocol of the congress convened at Vienna, in the session of the 13th of March, 1815, shall be made public.

Signed at Vienna, on the 13th of March, 1815, by all the plenipotentiaries who signed the treaty of Paris."

Austria—METTERNICH.

Spain—LABRADOR.

France—TALLEYRAND.

Darberg, la Tour du Pin—Count ALEXIS NOAILLES.

Great Britain—the duke of WELLINGTON, CLANCARTY, CATHCART, STEWART.

Portugal—PALMETA, SALDANHA, LOBO.

Prussia—PRINCE DE HARDENBERG, BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

Russia—RAZOMOUSKI, STRAHESBERG, NESSELSRODE.

Sweden—LOWENHEIJM.

[The above document, it is said, strengthened the determination of the royalists at Bordeaux, to establish an independent or provincial government in the south against Bonaparte.]

[On the 7th of March, king Louis issued a proclamation, declaring that Bonaparte entered sword in hand, the department of the Var, and calls upon the authorities, civil and military, to pursue, arrest and produce immediately, the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, that he and his abettors may be dealt with agreeably to the laws!!!]

By his royal highness the prince of Wales, regent of the united Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R. R.—Whereas a great number of disorderly persons have, during the three last days, publicly assembled themselves together in a riotous and tumultuous manner, and have been guilty of many violent and criminal acts and proceedings, hav-

ing attacked the houses of many of his majesty's loyal subjects in several parts of the city of Westminster and county of Middlesex, and especially in the evening and during the nights of the said three days. We, therefore, taking the same into consideration, and being more fully determined on our part to use all means in our power to protect the lives and properties of his majesty's loyal subjects; to preserve the public peace, and to bring to condign punishment the authors of such violences, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to issue this proclamation, and thereby strictly to exhort, charge and command all his majesty's loyal subjects to give their assistance in discountenancing and suppressing all such criminal acts and proceedings, and to give all information to the magistrates, by which the disturbers of his majesty's peace may be brought to punishment:— And we do, hereby, enjoin and require all justices of the peace, sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, and all other, his majesty's loving subjects, to be aiding and assisting to the utmost of their power, in suppressing such criminal acts and proceedings, and in detecting, apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the same: and for the better detection of any person or persons who were or may be concerned in any such criminal acts or proceedings, we are graciously pleased to promise, that if any person shall discover any other person or persons, who, directly or indirectly, was or were, or may be, concerned therein, so that the person or persons discovered may be prosecuted for the same, such discoverer shall have and receive, as a reward, upon conviction of such offender or offenders, the sum of one hundred pounds, and also his majesty's gracious pardon for the said offence, in case the person making such discovery shall himself be liable to be prosecuted for the same.

Given at the court at Carlton-house, this ninth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, in the fifty-fifth year of his majesty's reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON, March 11.—The important news brought yesterday from France has struck the public like a clap of thunder, no person expected it. All the great concerns of Europe had been arranged at the Congress. There was no probability that the flames of war would be re-kindled in any part of Europe. The best understanding reigned among the great powers; and in France, the attachment to the person and government of Louis was more and more confirmed.

February 20.—Bonaparte had lately very nearly ceased to be an object, either of curiosity, anxiety, or alarm. An attempt was made to assassinate him by a young Corsican, on account of some old feud. The Corsican had got into his cabinet, and while Bonaparte was reading a paper, he aimed at him with a stiletto, but the point struck the steel buckle of his braces and did not penetrate the flesh. Bonaparte instantly seized and disarmed him, and gave him into the custody of one of his guards, to be delivered up to justice.

It is reported here, that a principal object of the mission of the duke of Wellington, is to lay before the congress the deplorable situation of the Spaniards under their fanatic king, and to obtain for the people a fate which their noble resistance to the French oppression has so well deserved.

February 29.—Yesterday the prince regent held a council, and received the addresses of the city of London on the conclusion of peace with America.

The mayor had the honor of kissing his royal highness' hand, after which lords Harrowby and Sidmouth had an audience.

The inquisition in Spain continues with great activity; their agents are to be found every where. In Barcelona, the inquisitors have a separate box assigned them; seeing a young girl, a dancer, the shortness of whose dress in a ballet displeased them, the poor creature was arrested next morning, and confined in the prison of the holy office.

The princess regent having demanded a vessel to reconduct her to England, received for answer that there was not one suitable on the station to conduct her royal highness home.

Same date.—On Saturday ministers received dispatches from lord Castlereagh; and we are sorry to say, that they do not confirm the report stated in the *Courier* of that night, that the negotiations at the congress were concluded. We understand that one thing only is settled—namely, the proportion of human beings to be delivered over to each sovereign, in fee simple, as his indemnity for the expence of the revolutionary war, or as his aggrandizement thereby; but it is not yet settled what precise districts and countries these unfortunate people, so to be delivered over as cattle, now inhabit in their own right, nor how the distribution is to be made. We shudder at the bare mention of a fact so contrary to all law, human and divine; but such is the mortifying news from Vienna. The duke of Wellington is arrived, and the distribution of souls is the great matter left to the congress to determine on the departure of lord Castlereagh. On this point the discussion was as lively as ever; for the question is, how this accession of human beings is to be made most conducive to the relative strength of the parties—how the states shall be rounded; or, in other words, how they may be hereafter brought into the field against one another, with the most murderous effect, in case that the present lion-like partition should be found to be only a breathing time of preparation for future contest. And this is the result of all our efforts, at the cost of £700,000,000 for the deliverance of Europe.

Our readers will probably draw the conclusion which appears to us manifest, that France and Russia have an understanding on the divisions that are to take place. France insists on some points on the left bank of the Rhine, and Luxembourg is mentioned as one. To this Russia sees no objection; and Prussia will also consent, provided Prussia's contingent of souls shall be found in Saxony. And thus an opening will be made for France demanding all the left bank of the Rhine.

March 16.—3 per cent. consols 61 5-3 1-4 60 3-4 1-2 1-4 1 2 7 8. Omnium, 7 1-2 8, 7 1-2 dis.

At 1 o'clock the agitation in the city was beyond all description. Before 10 o'clock the exchange was full, and news was expected, as it was known that expresses had arrived. Business is in the greatest state of activity.

March 17.—3 per cent. consols 59 7-8, 60 1 8, 56 3 8. Omnium 9, 10 dis.

The chancellor of the exchequer has adjourned until Monday week the examination of the new taxes, which proves that the loans he has obtained, and perhaps the new state of things, have determined him to have recourse to a new system of finance.—Consequently, we advise the public to be prepared for the renewal of the property tax, with all its inquisitorial forms.

March 16.—A mail arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, bringing letters and newspapers of the 4th January. It is with regret that we learn from them, that our ambassador, lord Strangford, who had been formerly so agreeable to the court of Braganza, is

now treated there with a coolness which renders his situation so insupportable that he is about returning. The motive for this conduct towards our ambassador is the discontent which the court of Brazil manifest at some articles in the last treaty, and the bad success of its attempts to obtain some change or modification of them. The part of this treaty which displeases them the most, is that relative to the slave trade, and the limitation which is put to it. The prince of Brazil has finally signified his determination not to return to Europe; and the vessel commanded by captain Beresford, which was so magnificently decorated to receive his royal highness and family, is on the point of returning without having on board the illustrious personages. [Star.]

Twenty sail of the line were yesterday ordered to be put in commission, and many officers who had been put upon half pay, have been ordered to repair to the admiralty. A press is ordered in the port of London and in all other ports for the service of the fleet.

When the news of the landing of Napoleon reached Ghent, it excited the greatest enthusiasm in his favor; and we learn, that the same effect was produced in all the Low Countries. Our troops will have sufficient employ in preserving tranquility there.

Nothing can equal the agitation at the exchange since the reception of the news from France.

We learn that the minister has deferred the notice to the exchange of the next loan, on account of the unexpected alteration, the present state of trade has produced by lowering our funds.

March 17.—Earl Gray, last night, in the house of lords, expressed a confident hope that this country would not interfere in the internal affairs of France.

March 18. Some facts are clear, from the debates and investigations on the corn bill, that England does not grow sufficient corn for her own consumption, and this notwithstanding all the boasted advantages of enclosures; that the supply from the Continent has been fluctuating, and cannot in either respects than war, be relied upon for a fixed and permanent market; that it might be imported thence cheaper than from Ireland; but from Ireland it is had as at a certain market, and the payment of its price is circulated at home; that the common benefit is herein considered rather than foreign agriculture; that the average of a pro ving price is 83s. or 34s. that at 80s. the quarter loaf would be 13d. at the utmost; that this price will operate as a stimulus to the agriculturalists of both parts of the United Kingdom; that it would save the laboring poor from great distress, and preserve the price at an even rate, instead of scarcity at one time and a glut at another; that the increase of population far exceeded the ratio of the increase of food, and will increase the price of corn; that corn had been hoarded in expectation of this bill, which it had now been necessary to bring to market, which was the cause of the present reduction in price; that the law would tend to raise the price, for it could not increase the quantity; that the cultivation of more land would require an extension of capital, and the price must cover that expense; that this measure would exclude supplies from foreign markets at cheaper rates than those at which the United Kingdom could supply it; that it is the interest of France to supply England with corn, as it is for England to supply France with manufactures; that it is necessary to impose a maximum to prevent our being dependent on foreign markets; that grain differs from all other articles of commerce, that a reduction of the price of grain must reduce the price of labor, and hence will fol-

low a general reduction, and that during a legislative reduction of 33 years the price of grain rose. These points were the results of the able arguments offered in the house of lords by the earls of Liverpool, Grenville, and Lauderdale, and must weigh with every feeling mind, who desires to ascertain for himself a right judgment on this interesting question: and as it seems clear that the bill will pass both houses of parliament, the royal assent, next to be considered will put a final arbitrament to the subject, and if that should be in favor of the bill, it will be left to the experience of a few years to teach the merit or demerit of the law.

There was so strong a press yesterday in the vicinity of the city, that every person with the appearance of a seafaring man, was taken on board a tender lying off the tower. [*British liberty!*]

Accounts of the 18th ult. from Cadiz, are of the most gloomy description. They were under great apprehensions of an explosion in that city. Cannon had been planted in the great square, the guards had been doubled, and regiments were encamped outside of the town, with orders to be prepared to act against the people at a moment's notice.

Extract from Cobbett's Register.

NAPOLEON'S RETURN.—If ever there was news that struck like a thunderbolt, this was that news. Many persons seem to be out of their wits at it.—After having seen the deliverance of Europe accomplished, they really appear to be delivered of their senses—for my part, I am wholly unable to judge of the probabilities that exist in favor of or against the enterprise—but, after viewing what the people of Italy, Genoa, Switzerland, Spain, and even France have experienced, in consequence of his fall, I cannot say that his restoration would, to me, be matter of surprise, especially when I consider how large a part of the soldiers and of the people of France were, and always appear to have continued firmly attached to him. As to wishes, they avail nothing; but we are now all free to express those which we entertain. Our country is at peace with the Emperor of Elba as well as with the king of France. My wishes are, that the Jesuits, the Dominicans, and the Inquisition may be put down again—I do not care much by whom. But these "ancient and venerable institutions" as the Cossacks of New England call them, I wish to see completely destroyed. Louis the desired has not done what was promised. He has not abolished the heaviest taxes—he has not left religion as he found it; he has not adhered to the code Napoleon—he has not left the press free.

I do not know, that surrounded as he has been, that he could have done more than he has done; but, he has not done all that was expected, and has done some things which were not expected.—It is quite impossible for me to know, whether or no, Napoleon is best calculated to make France happy; but to him who is disposed to make it happy and free, I most sincerely wish success. At any rate, with the same earnestness, with the same anxiety, with the same forebodings of evil if my prayer be rejected, which I felt when I so often besought our government not to embark, and when embarked, not to persevere in the war against the republic of America, I now beseech, I implore them, not on any account: to draw the sword, to waste the treasure and pour out the blood of our beloved and long suffering country in this new quarrel. We all now feel the sorrows of a twenty years' war, in the taxes and troubles which have trod upon its heels. If a new war were now to be undertaken, and that too for the sake of the Bourbons, what must be our fate? The question would now be cleared of all the rubbish of 1792. If the king of France stand in need of no

foreign aid why should we draw the sword to give him aid? If he do stand in need of foreign aid, is it not clear that the people of France are against him? If we in the former case interfere, we do it unnecessarily, if in the latter case, we make war to force upon a foreign nation, a government which it does not like. Therefore, it appears to me, that it is impossible to justify war against Napoleon upon any ground that at present exists. If we go to war with Napoleon, he has now seen the vast importance of American friendship. America will keep at peace while we suffer her unmolested to carry on her trade all over the world. That would ruin us. But on the other hand, if we attempt to prevent it, we shall have to fight her both by land and sea. Here is a choice of evils; but I am not like sir Francis Burdett's gentleman, who presented him, as he most justly complains, with a choice of evils and nothing else; for I say that both these evils may be avoided by our remaining at peace, and leaving the French, and the Italians, and the Neapolitans, and the Swiss, and the Belgians, and the Russians, and the Spaniards, and the Prussians, and the Austrians, and the Hungarians, and the Dutch, and the Hanoverians, to settle their own good time and manner. And the Portuguese. I had nearly forgotten the Portuguese; and faith, they ought not to be forgotten; for they have not been a trifle in the list of our expences, whether of money or of men. Let us leave the Dutch Presbyterians to supply the Portuguese and Spaniards with wooden gods, and virgins and saints. Let us receive the corn of France when we want it, and the wine and oil which we always want; and let her receive our steel, copper, tin, cloth, and other things. But let who will be the ruler, let us have peace with him."

Paris, 25th March. The British embassy has not followed the king; lord Fitzroy Somerset occupies the hotel of prince Borghese, where lord Wellington made his residence.

His majesty king Joseph, brother to the emperor, arrived this day.

March 11. Gen. Clarke, duke of Feltre, appointed by Louis XVIII. minister of war—issues general orders fraught with loyalty to the Bourbons, inveighing against the criminal designs of Napoleon.

The king is addressed by a deputation of the house of peers.

Gen. Maison, who distinguished himself before Bergen-op-Zoom, was appointed to command a corps of troops sent against Bonaparte—Macdonald commanded another.

March 14. On the 10th there was a great tumult at London. The house of lord Castlereagh was attacked by the populace, crying bread! bread! They were finally dispersed by the military, but not before several houses were greatly damaged, among others those of Mr. Quinby Dick, Mr. Ponsoby and Mr. John Morris, in Baker street. The house of a person whom the French paper names Joseph Bank (supposed sir Joseph Banks) was also attacked and in part gutted. Important papers, it is said, were amongst other things, thrown into the streets and destroyed.

March 20. The family of the Bourbons have left Paris this evening. We are quite ignorant of the route they have taken.

Paris to-day presents the aspect of security and joy. The ramparts are covered with an immense crowd impatient to see the arrival of the army and the hero which has reunited them. The small number of troops which they had hoped to oppose to him, again become national, have rallied to his eagles, and marched under the banners of glory

and the country. The emperor has traversed two hundred leagues of country with the rapidity of lightning, in the midst of a population attached by admiration and respect, full of present gladness at the certainty of happiness to come. Here, the land holders are felicitating themselves on the real guarantees secured to them by this miraculous return; there, the men of every faith are blessing the unexpected event which irrevocably fixes the liberty of every mode of worship; still farther, the brave soldiery weeping for joy on again beholding their ancient general, and to be again enrolled in the glorious phalanxes from which they had been as it were exiled. The Plebians, convinced that honor and the personal virtues have again become the first titles of nobility, and that henceforward true distinction can be acquired in all stations where service is rendered to the country by increasing its splendor and glory. Such is the picture which attend this march or rather this triumphal course in which the emperor finds no other enemies than the miserable libels which are vainly attempted to be spread on his passage, and which form so great a contrast with the sentiments which every where bursts forth on his approach. These sentiments are justified by the lassitude of eleven months now vanishing; no less than by the assurances which are given to all the French by the proclamations of his majesty, which begin to circulate in the capital, and which are read with extreme avidity. They breathe that moderation which this day accompanies force, and which is always inseparable from greatness.

H. M. has given the Portfolio of the minister of justice to H. S. II. the prince arch chancellor of the empire.

H. M. has appointed the duke of Gaeta, minister of finances; the duke of Bassano, minister secretary of state; the duke of Decres, minister of the marine and of the colonies; the duke Otranto, minister of the imperial treasury; the duke of Revigo, first inspector general of the gens d'armee; the count de Bondy, prefect of the department of the Seine; the counsellor Real, prefect of police.

By a decree of the 21st March, the emperor appointed the duke of Vicenza, minister of foreign affairs.

March 24.—It is known that the emperor Alexander has paid several visits to the empress Maria Louisa, and at each time embraced tenderly the young king of Rome.

His majesty held yesterday a grand Levee, which was attended by the prince arch chancellor, the principal officers of the crown, a number of the marshals, ministers of state, &c.

His majesty has lost nothing of his extraordinary activity. Since his arrival in Paris he has continued to arrange public affairs generally till midnight.

The Grenadiers and Chasseurs of the guard which accompanied his majesty to Paris, have all received the decoration of the legion of honor.

The generals Lallemand (brothers), who were arrested at La Fere, have been set at liberty, and have already arrived at Paris, to receive the reward of their fidelity.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Louis and his family fled from Paris in the night of the 19th of March. Napoleon has appointed *Carnot* a count of the empire, for the greatness of his soul in coming forward to serve France when invaded by insolent foreigners—until then *Carnot* had been of all men in France the warmest opponent of the emperor. The news of the departure of Bonaparte from Elba was known at Vienna previous to the 11th of March, and made a great stir among the sovereigns and their ministers.

At *Rochelle*, March 26, it was said that the emperor had already collected 150,000 men. A part of them appeared to be marching for *Belgium* to settle the point of possession with *Wellington*, who has there about 40,900 troops. The French army was to be further increased.

Italy is said to be in a state of commotion—*Fiedmont* and *Genoa* were about to declare in favor of France.

All France appears rapturously to have submitted to the sceptre of Napoleon except *Bordeaux* and *Toulouse*; the opposition of which was of no consequence—they must instantly fall in with the current.

The French have in *Brest*, 44 sail of the line, 16 at *Toulon*, and 6 at *Roch fort*; all the French seamen, especially those returned from British prisons, are devoted to Napoleon.

Talleyrand was at *Vienna* and his lady left Paris on the 19th for *England*, with *Madame Moreau* and lady *Wellington*.

The empress *Maria Louisa*, would arrive in Paris on the 4th of April escorted by the arch-duke *Charles* at the head of 25,000 men.

Murat, king of *Naples*, had declared for Napoleon, having made a treaty of alliance with him previous to his departure from *Elba*.

The army of *Murat* is 30,000 men, who rose upon the Austrian guard on the frontiers of *Naples*, and put every one of them to death.

It is said by letters from Paris, that since the return of Napoleon he appears moderately disposed; it appears that he had made propositions to *Austria*, through the mediation of *Maria Louisa*, that in case that power would declare in his favor, or would offer her mediation and remain neuter, peace would soon be re-established, at least on the continent of Europe.

Whenever Bonaparte appeared he was received with shouts of joy—the soldiers crying out *vive notre general*, and joining the people in that of *vive l'emperour!* He presented general *Bertrand* to the people, and they cried out "*vive the friend of our emperour!*"

The emperor's family was already gathering round him. *Joseph Bonaparte* arrived at Paris on the 23d of March, and his mother and sister *Eliza* had reached the continent of Italy, and were near *Tuacca*.

There does not appear any disposition in *Napoleon* to persecute those who served the *Bourbons*—as yet all his measures seem to be influenced by a very liberal spirit. He has issued a decree for restoring the freedom of the press.

It is said that *Murat* was acknowledged king of *Naples* by all the powers at *Vienna*, France excepted. [What will be the fate of *Talleyrand*?]

For various reasons, *Napoleon* is considered as more powerful than ever. It is said he already has nearly 400,000 bayonets devoted to him. The prisoners who have returned from *Russia*, *Germany*, *England*, &c. soldiers and seamen, pant for vengeance for their sufferings in those countries, and are with him as with the soul of one man.

Massena, commanding at *Toulon*, immediately raised the tri-colored flag—which soon flew all over France, in two or three places excepted.

It does not certainly appear what part *Austria* has taken in the restoration of *Napoleon*; but if it be true as is stated, that the arch-duke *Charles* was about to escort his niece to Paris with 25,000 men, we cannot doubt the future policy of the court of *Vienna*.

Bonaparte, and the brave men who accompanied him from *Elba*, made the march from their place of landing to Paris, about 600 miles, in twenty days.

It seems rather to be understood that *Napoleon* will insist on having the French empire as he left it—which included *Holland*.

The French seamen released from England are said to amount to 50,000 men! This will give the French a formidable naval power, and the idea of Britain's invincibility being done away, may cause her enemies much trouble.

On one occasion *Bonaparte* presented himself to the soldiers sent out to repulse him, and said, "*He that was desirous of killing his emperor might do so!*" It was a regiment that had been with him in Italy—and they all cried out at once, "*Long live the emperor!*"

There have been many serious riots in England and Ireland on account of the sufferings of the people. The late events in France, if the mad policy of Great Britain continues, will immensely add to their privations and oppressions. Wheat in England was very high.

Numerous petitions were laid before Parliament, praying a repeal of the "property tax."

It seems that marshals Mortier and Macdonald have adhered to the Bourbons—but with their adherence they lost their influence over the soldiers;—who, on every occasion, have rallied round their old general. Volunteers were formed in some cases to oppose *Napoleon*; but none of the corps had for a member one who had been a soldier!

The cry of the English populace is "*bread! bread!*" of the French, "*long live the emperor!*" One wants the pleasure of a full belly, the other pants for glory.

By an order in council the ports of Greenock and Glasgow are allowed to trade with the East Indies.

The dislike of the French to the English is shewn by numerous insults of individuals at Paris, &c. There are many British subjects in France. [*Will Bonaparte make prisoners of them, as the British did of our people, even of impressed seamen?*]

It is said that all British property in France has been sequestered; but it does not so appear from any of the accounts we have seen; yet it is probable.

The city of Marseilles is said to have offered 2,000,000 francs to the regiment that would take *Napoleon*, "dead or alive."

The king, finding he had no party, left Paris—his brother the count D'Artois, was taken prisoner; the emperor had him liberated without seeing him.

The Austrian garrison in Milan, were all cut off in the night in a general massacre, similar to the Sicilian Vespers—This shews that the Italians do not like their new masters.

The congress at Vienna has broken up, and it is believed there are but few, who are content with its decisions.

It is thought that lord Castlereagh must have discovered some duplicity, which induced him to advise his government to make peace with the United States on any terms—hence the dispatch of the negotiation, and the signature of the prince regent following so close.

The Morning Chronicle states that lord Castlereagh has been confined sick to his house ever since the arrival in London of the late accounts from France. The 40,000,000 raised last year, and spent in favor of the Bourbon dynasty, proves that by the return of Bonaparte, his lordship has paid dear for his whistle.

When the news of Bonaparte's landing first reached Paris he was regarded as a mere vagabond, bent upon a silly adventure. After reviewing the troops at Paris on the 10th, king Louis said to those about him, "Bonaparte is doing us a great deal of good; gentlemen; he makes known public opinion."

A London paper of the 11th of March, mentions that there had been several riots, and that the house of Charles Forbes, member of parliament, had been attacked—and that many of the most respectable inhabitants had accepted the appointment of special constables, to aid in restoring and preserving order.

Charles IV. of Spain, was at Rome the 7th of February.

An officer of Bonaparte's had arrived at Bordeaux from Paris, who was immediately arrested and put in prison. All the English were getting away their effects as fast as possible.

Mobs.—On the night of the 7th March many of the members of parliament were assaulted on their way there, and the houses of lords Ellenborough, Durnly and Hardwich, and Messrs. Robinson and York, attacked. The mob was dispersed by soldiers—to which resort opposition was made by some of the members of parliament.

☞ For further foreign news, see page 174.

Pennsylvania Statistics,

AN ABSTRACT of the returns made by the commissioners of the city of Philadelphia and the several counties of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of a requisition of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives of the said commonwealth, and printed by order of said house.

To this abstract is added, the date at which the several counties were laid out—the number of taxable inhabitants in each—and the value of real property in the said city and counties respectively—adjusted by the said committee, so as, in their opinion, to form a good rule for apportioning among them, any tax that may be assessed upon the real estates of the inhabitants of this state.

The 1st and 3d columns show the date of the counties and the number of taxable inhabitants in each, for the year 1814. The 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th contain the abstract from the commissioners' returns, and the 16th is the adjusted value, per acre, of land in each county; the 17th column contains the amount of the valuation of real property in each county, as adjusted by the said committee.

The 12th, 13th and 14th columns are incomplete in consequence of the imperfect returns of the commissioners.

The commissioners, in their returns designating the quantity of land of first, second, third and fourth rate, in their respective counties, had no reference to lands in their neighboring counties—hence no judgment can be formed by a comparison of what is called first rate in one county with that of the same rate in another: For what is termed first rate in one county, would hardly be fourth rate in another. And so of the other rates.

After making the usual allowance for roads and highways, and ample allowance for rivers and rivulets there will be something more than a million and a half of acres unaccounted for.

N. B.—The commissioners of the counties of Indiana, Jefferson, Potter, Tioga and Schuylkill, having made no returns, the committee have supplied the defect by an estimate of the quantity of lands in each of those counties.

DATE OF COUNTY'S		Taxable inhabitants for 1813.	First rate land—acres.	Assessed value per acre. \$	Second rate land—acres.	Assessed value per acre. \$	Third and fourth rate land—acres.	Assessed value per acre. \$	Average value per acre. \$
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
At commencement of the provincial government.	Philadelphia city,	9,383							
	Ditto county,	10,486	2,484	200	19,872	120	52,168	35 to 65	79.16
	Bucks,	7,066	14,472	75	260,419	50	86,913	8 to 24	43.64
	Chester,	8,072		100 to 150				3.50	55.05
1729	Lancaster,	11,346	169,380	64	254,071	47	84,691	10 to 29	42.83
1749	York,	6,762	40,909	40 to 75	34,844	20 to 40	404,308	1 to 20	17.70
1749—50	Cumberland,	5,971	7,682	30	166,454	37.56	324,044	.75 to 18.21	23.25
1752	Berks,	7,390	100,000	60	160,000	40	260,000	5 to 20	32.98
1752	Northampton,	4,523	80,044	30 to 70	71,119	15 to 30	208,522	3 to 15	18.71
1771	Bedford,	3,351	27,206	4.33	54,412	3	747,779	.10 to 1.46	1.27
1772	Northumberland,	1,687	326	67			174,066	.50 &c.	9.45
1773	Westmoreland,	5,370	39,097	9 to 12	169,421	6 to 8	299,745	.50 to 5	4.51
1781	Washington,	6,780		25					6.50
1783	Fayette,	4,579	95,277	9	79,605	6	224,563	1.74	6.41
1784	Franklin,	4,493	63,894	68	95,842	50	223,629	5 to 25	29.28
1784	Montgomery,	6,221	45,396	40	125,285	38	112,532	19 to 33	30.48
1785	Dauphin,	3,348	6,000	150	58,199	80	184,998	.50 to 15	42.22
1786	Luzerne,	2,379	4,860	28	17,717	15	827,854	1 to 15	1.75
1787	Huntingdon,	3,502	44,957	20	104,797	12	431,484	.64 to 4	5.50
1788	Alleghany,	5,538	12,200	25	36,600	15	353,745	1 to 6	6.00
1789	Mifflin,	3,063	15,586	30	69,117	21.79	281,408	.25 to 17	10.38
1789	Delaware,	2,661		64				41	51.00
1795	Lycoming,	1,858	14,800	7 to 10	100,374	1 to 4	991,885	.50	7.55
1795	Somerset,	2,191	10,744	6	28,497	5	616,198	.25 to 4	2.82
1796	Greene,	2,412	17,425	11	69,699	9	174,248	1.50 to 5	4.24
1798	Wayne,	551	150	20	2,950	12	356,746	.25 to 5	1.11
1800	Adams,	2,979	30,836	40 &c.	149,081	25 to 40	93,712	1. to 25	25.00
—	Centre,	2,150	11,139	20	23,698	18	719,146	.25 to 10	3.77
—	Heaver,	2,398	56,788	5 to 6	181,625	3 to 4	95,254	.50 to 1.50	3.15
—	Butler,	1,491	33,716	3.15	160,520	2.24	235,824	.75 to 1.45	1.76
—	Mercer,	1,734	14,052	3.50	335,501	2.30	319,479	.50 to 1.63	1.68
—	Crawford,	1,184	11,189	6	145,797	2.55	367,627	.70 to 1.30	1.73
—	Eric,	858	54,247	2.375	216,990	1.875	162,744	1.12 to 1.44	1.725
—	Warren,	216	36,275	1 to 2	145,102	.75 1	253,930	.25 to .75	.70
—	Venango,	673	50,067	1 to 2	200,272	.75 1	350,473	.25 to .75	.65
—	Armstrong,	1,454	481	4	804	3.50	539,271	.64 to 3	1.14
1803	Indiana,	1,363							
1804	Jefferson,	35							
—	McKean,	63	2,252	2	6,584	1.50	930,328	.50	.52
—	Clearfield,	264		3 to 5		2 to 4		.1875 3.50	.715
—	Potter,	50							
—	Tioga,	455							
—	Cambria,	521	4,100	3	6,700	2.75	475,560	.125 to 2.50	.94
1810	Bradford,	1,493	5,780	9.45	46,000	7.73	557,840	1 to 5	2.125
—	Susquehanna,	1,242	16,800	30	13,386	24	423,384	.50 to 20	1.675
1811	Schuykill,	1,614							
1812	Lehigh,	2,902	29,319	50	48,292	45	108,369	4 to 32	39.16
1813	Lebanon,	2,696	30,940	76	29,050	58	82,354	16 to 33	53.89
—	Union,	2,772	14,818	40	29,069	25 to 30	173,781	1 to 25	17.32
—	Columbia,	3,349	520	40	2,900	35	268,679	.90 to 30	12.94
1814	Pike,	473	5,423	12 to 20	4,965	5	611,672	.605 &c.	.54

DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.		Total quantity of acres in each county.	Unsettled land included in the preceding column.	Amount of assessed value of lands.	Assessed value of personal property. \$	Amount of the assessed value of real and personal property in the city and several counties. \$	Adjusted average price per acre by the committee of ways and means. \$.	Amount of the value of real estate as adjusted by the committee of ways and means. \$.
		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
At commencement of the Provincial Government.	Philadelphia City,					28,231,938		28,231,938
	Ditto County,	74,521				18,390,804	120	18,390,804*
	Bucks,	361,804				15,792,193	36	13,024,944
	Chester,	412,557		\$22,710,280	1,253,103	23,943,383	37	15,263,869
1729	Lancaster,	508,142		21,768,295	6,785,284	28,553,579	48	24,390,816
1749	York,	480,061		8,500,000		8,500,079	30	14,401,830
1749	50-Cumberland,	498,180		11,584,059		11,584,059	31	15,443,580
1752	Berks,	520,000		16,790,000		16,790,000	35	18,200,000
1752	Northampton,	369,694				6,919,034	30	11,090,820
1771	Bedford,	816,181				1,034,907	5	4,080,905
1772	Northumberland,	174,393	40,074	1,647,358		1,647,398	12	2,092,716
1773	Westmoreland,	508,263	50,739			3,016,057	7 50	3,811,972
1781	Washington,	487,458		3,168,447	1,118,792	4,287,269	8	3,899,664
1783	Wayette,	399,445		2,520,497	149,927	2,711,371	7 50	2,995,837
1784	Franklin,	383,366				11,266,642	30	11,500,980
1784	Montgomery,	283,213		8,632,332	606,892	9,239,224	33	9,346,029
1785	Dauphin,	229,197				9,676,727	30	6,875,910
1786	Luzerne,	850,431		1,465,417		1,465,417	7	5,953,017
1787	Huntingdon,	581,238		3,196,809	367,737	3,564,546	10	5,812,380
1788	Alleghany,	402,545		2,364,680	353,745	2,718,425	7 50	2,817,815
1789	Mifflin,	350,425		3,265,438	374,156	3,639,594	12	4,205,100
1789	Delaware,	105,037				7,029,160	50	5,251,850
1795	Lycoming,	1,107,023	938,761	856,492	176,542	1,013,036	3	3,321,069
1795	Somerset,	655,439		1,851,400		1,851,400	5	3,277,195
1796	Greene,	261,372		1,110,511		1,110,511	5 50	1,437,546
1798	Wayne,	359,846				529,788	3	1,079,538
1800	Adams,	273,629		6,840,725	1,629,668	8,470,393	25	6,840,725
—	Centre,	733,983	505,384			2,713,586	10	7,539,830
—	Beaver,	333,561		1,051,829	195,370	1,247,199	5	1,667,805
—	Butler,	430,060		756,905	157,703	914,608	3	1,290,180
—	Mercer,	465,032				809,542	4 25	2,092,644
—	Crawford,	524,613		856,072	81,267	937,339	3	1,573,859
—	Erie,	433,980		739,155	62,900	801,155	3	1,301,940
—	Warren,	435,307				310,284	1 75	761,787
—	Venango,	600,810				394,418	2 50	1,502,025
—	Armstrong,	540,556	229,935			473,266	3	1,621,668
1803	Indiana,	440,000				1,320,000	3	1,320,000
1804	Jefferson,	650,000				975,000	1 50	975,000
—	M'Kean,	739,165	730,328			382,810	1 50	1,094,492
—	Clearfield,	831,808				595,538	2	1,663,616
—	Potter,	475,000				1,006,250	1 75	1,006,250
—	Tioga,	630,000				1,417,500	2 25	1,417,500
—	Cambria,	485,360				458,301	2	970,720
1810	Bradford,	609,620		1,292,983		1,292,983	3	1,828,860
—	Susquehanna,	453,520		746,366	12,885	759,249	3	1,360,560
1811	Schuylkill,	450,000				4,050,000	9	4,050,000
1812	Lehigh,	185,980		7,283,280		7,283,280	40	7,439,200
1813	Lebanon,	143,344		7,863,623		7,863,623	52	7,453,888
—	Union,	215,507		3,732,658		3,732,658	20	4,310,140
—	Columbia,	272,099				3,519,776	15	4,081,485
1814	Pike,	626,061		331,733		331,733	75	469,552
		23,278,806						301,842,839

* This sum includes lots and houses in the Northern Liberties, Southwark, Germantown, &c. &c.
Signed on behalf of the COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,
(Harrisburg, March 1, 1815.) JACOB BUCHER, Chairman.

Foreign articles--continued.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

From the London Gazette.

Foreign office, March 14, 1815.—The hon. captain Maude, of his majesty's ship Favorite, arrived at this office at half past nine last night, being the bearer of the ratification, by the president and senate of the United States of America, of the treaty of peace, concluded at Ghent, between his majesty and the said United States on the 24th of December last.

About the 9th of March arrived at Cadiz, a British frigate, after having had an engagement, as the officers reported, with an American frigate, in which they had 109 men killed and wounded. This frigate was suspected to be the sloop of war Peacock.

London, Feb. 28. It is said that all the American commissioners, who were lately engaged at Ghent, are preparing to visit this country, and it is supposed the object of this visit is to complete the work of pacification, by forming a treaty of commerce. They have already received their passports, and the American ship Neptune (now at Brest) has received the privilege of being considered a cartel, to bring these gentlemen over in safety.

March 8. The news which the admiralty has received respecting the unfortunate result of the expedition against New-Orleans, was brought by captain Percy. These disastrous events were foreseen by those better acquainted with the difficulties which our army had naturally to encounter, from the local situation, as well as from the time the Americans had to collect their forces. On the contrary no real advantage could be expected from the capture of the place, which our ministers surely could never think of keeping. This city being situated lower than the tides of the Mississippi, and the Americans being masters of the upper part of this immense river would at any time have had it in their power to inundate the city, like another Walcharen, where our troops only would have found their grave. This expedition, consequently had no other object than plunder of the merchandize deposited there, similar to the expedition against St. Mary's, which latter, by the way, has only tended to weaken our army intended for the main attack.—*Morning Chronicle.*

March 11. General Lambert, on whom the command devolved, after the death of the brave sir Edward Pakenham, gives the following account of the circumstances which determined him to desist from the attack on New-Orleans.

"Our brave commanding general, who could never be prevented from exposing his person at the post of honor, and sharing in the danger to which the troops were exposed, immediately after having given the signal to advance, ran at full gallop to the front of the line, to animate the men by his presence. He was seen to wave his hat on the crest of the glacis, to encourage them. He received almost at that moment two wounds—one in the knee, and one in the body: the latter was fatal, and he fell into the arms of major M'Dougall, his aid de camp. At this sight, and majors general Gibbs and Keane having been wounded and carried away almost at the same time, besides the preparations for the passage of the fosse not being in as much forwardness as they ought to have been, there was some hesitation in the column, which become irreparable in that situation; and when, with the reserve, I arrived at the distance of 250 paces from the line, I had the mortification to see the whole of it fall back upon me with the greatest confusion. Seeing that it was impossible to re-

store order, I directed a position to be taken in the rear.

Return of the loss suffered in these operations.

Killed, 586—wounded, 1516—missing, 562. Total 2,654, out of 12,000, which the expedition consisted of.

In this statement general Gibbs is mentioned as having since died of his wounds, and major general Keane as severely wounded.

¶ In a quantity of English papers received at Norfolk by the Roger, privateer, from which some of the preceding articles are taken, there is no mention of one American vessel captured and carried into England. One of the Norfolk papers (where the Roger belongs,) says—"A report from the admiralty had been made to the house of commons, in which it is stated that the British have taken from the United States during the late war as follows: 42 national vessels (22 under 5 guns); 233 private vessels of war; 1407 merchant vessels of all descriptions, and made 20,931 seamen prisoners, including 2,513 detained when the war took place.

[We should like to see a list of these "national vessels." The account is not true, we believe, in any respect.]

¶ The British papers of the latter end of February were full of reports that they had taken New-Orleans; derived, it would appear, from the shameless paragraphs of certain newspapers printed in America. The *Courier* stopped the press "at four o'clock in the afternoon" to announce that a particular account of the taking of that city had been received!

From the London Gazette, February 19, 1815.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Feb. 18.

Copy of a letter from rear admiral the hon. sir Henry Hotham, K. C. B. to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated on board his majesty's ship Superb, at anchor before New-London, Jan. 25, 1815.

"Sir—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to lay the enclosed copy of a letter and its enclosures, which I have this day addressed to vice admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, the commander in chief, detailing the capture of the United States' ship President, on the 15th inst. under the circumstances therein mentioned, before the lords commissioners of the admiralty, with which in his absence, I have directed lieutenant Hare, commanding his majesty's schooner Picton, to proceed forthwith to England for their lordships' information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. HOTHAM, rear-adm.

Superb, at anchor before New London, January 25, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to acquaint you with the capture of the United States ship President, on the 15th inst. by the force described in the margin*, which I had collected off the bar of New York, under the direction of captain Hayes. She and the Macedonian armed brig, of 420 tons, loaded with provisions, sailed on the preceding evening, under the command of commodore Decatur; but the present season of the year, and the dark nights of which he availed himself, have not enabled him to elude the vigilance of captain Hayes, and the commanders of his majesty's ships under his orders, who have well discharged the important duty assigned to them; and I beg leave to offer to you my congratulations on the design of the American government being defeated.

You will perceive by the reports captain Hayes has delivered to me (copies of which I do myself the

*Majestic, capt. Hayes; Tenedos, capt. Hyde Park; Endymion, capt. Hope; Pomone, capt. Lumley

hour to transmit to you herewith) the arduous display by capt. Hope in the pursuit, the intrepidity with which he brought the enemy's ship to close action, and the undaunted spirit with which the Endymion's inferior force was singly employed, for the space of two hours and a half, leaving honorable evidence of judgment in the position she was placed in, and of the destructive precision of her fire, in the sinking state of her antagonist, the heavy loss sustained by him, and his inability to make further resistance when the Pomone arrived up with him; while the loss and damage sustained by the Endymion was comparatively small; and although the distinguished conduct of capt. Hope, his officers and ship's company, can derive no additional lustre from my commendation, I cannot withhold my tribute of applause, nor can I refrain from assuring you that the judicious conduct of capt. Hayes in the direction of the force entrusted to his orders, and the exertions exhibited by him and by captains Parker, Hope, and Lunley, have justified the confidence I had placed in their zeal, and have rendered them worthy of your approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) H. HOTHAM, Rear Adm.

To the hon. A. Cochrane, K. B. vice-adm.

of the Red, commander in chief, &c.

Majestic, at sea, Jan. 27, 1815, lat. 23 min. 43 deg. N. long. 71 min. 53 deg. W.

SIR—I have the honor to acquaint you, that notwithstanding my utmost endeavors to keep the squadron committed to my charge close in with Sandy Hook, agreeably to your directions, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the United States ship President, and other vessels ready for sea at Staten island, we were repeatedly blown off by frequent gales; but the very great attention paid to my orders and instructions by the respective captains, in situations difficult to keep company, prevented separation; and, whenever the wind did force us from the coast, invariably, on the gale moderating, placed the squadron on that point of bearing from the Hook, I judged it likely, from existing circumstances, would be the enemy's track; and it is with great pleasure I have now to inform you of the success of the squadron, in the capture of the United States ship President, com. Decatur, on Sunday night, after an anxious chase of eighteen hours.

On Friday, the Tenedos joined me, with your order to take captain Parker in that ship, under my command, we were then in company with the Endymion and Pomone, off the Hook, and in sight of the enemy's ships; but that night the squadron was blown off again in a severe snow storm. On Saturday the wind and weather became favorable for the enemy, and I had no doubt but he would attempt his escape that night; it was impossible, from the direction of the wind, to get in with the Hook, and as before stated, (in preference to closing the land to the southward,) we stood away to the northward and eastward, till the squadron reached the supposed track of the enemy, and what is little singular, at the very instant of arriving at that point, an hour before day light, Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W. fifteen leagues, we were made happy by the sight of a ship and brig standing to the southward and eastward, and not more than two miles on the Majestic's weather bow; the night signal for a general chase was made, and promptly obeyed by all the ships.

In the course of the day, the chase became extremely interesting by the endeavors of the enemy to escape, and the exertions of the captains to get their respective ships alongside of him, the former by cutting away his anchors and throwing overboard every

moveable article, with a great quantity of provisions, and the latter by trimming their ships in every way possible to effect their purpose. As the day advanced, the wind declined, giving the Endymion an evident advantage in sailings; and capt. Hope's exertions enabled him to get his ship alongside of the enemy, and commenced close action at half an hour past 5 o'clock in the evening, which was continued with great gallantry and spirit on both sides, for two hours and a half, when the Endymion's sails being cut from the yards, the enemy got ahead; capt. Hope taking this opportunity to bend new sails to enable him to get his ship alongside again, the action ceased, till the Pomone getting up at half past eleven at night, and firing a few shots, the enemy hailed to say, she had already surrendered.

The ship on being taken possession of proved to be the President as above stated, commanded by commodore Decatur.

The vessel in company within her was the Macedonian brig,* which made her escape by very superior sailing.

And now, sir, a very pleasing part of my duty is the bearing testimony to the able and masterly manner in which the Endymion was conducted, and the gallantry with which she was fought; and when the effect produced by her well directed fire upon the President is witnessed, it cannot be doubted but that captain Hope would have succeeded in either capturing or sinking her, had none of the squadron been in sight.

For your further information I have the honor to enclose captain Hope's letter, with a return of killed and wounded, on board the Endymion; I have not yet been able to ascertain the loss of the President, but I believe it to be much greater than the Endymion's; and she had six feet water in the hold when taken possession of; both ships were very much cut in masts and rigging, and had the present most severe gale commenced twelve hours sooner, the prize would undoubtedly have sunk; as soon as the weather will permit a communication, I shall procure further particulars, and then send the Endymion and Pomone, with the prize and prisoners, to Bermuda. I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN HAYES, Captain.

Rear-admiral the hon. sir Henry Hotham, &c.

P. S.—The ships having parted company in the gale, no further particulars have been obtained.

Number of persons, of all descriptions, on board the President previous to the action, about four hundred and ninety.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP ENDYMION.

At sea, January 15, 1815.

SIR—I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony of the very great assistance I received from the senior lieutenant, Morgan, during the whole day's proceedings; together with the cool and determined bravery of my officers and ship's company, on this fortunate occasion. Where every individual has so conspicuously done his duty, it would be injustice for me to particularize, but I trust the loss and damage sustained by the enemy's frigate, will shew the steady and well directed fire kept up by his majesty's ship under my command.

Although our loss has been severe, I am happy to state, that it is trifling when compared with that of the enemy.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

H. HOPE.

To John Hayes, esq. captain of his majesty's ship Majestic, and senior officer off New-York.

* A merchant ship, laden with provisions.

NUMBER AND CALIBRE OF HER GUNS.

Main-deck—30 long twenty-four pounders.

Quarter-deck—14 forty-two pounder carronades, 1 long twenty-four pounder; 1 twenty-four pounder howitzer.

Forecastle—6 forty-two pounder carronades, 1 long twenty-four pounder.

Foretop—2 brass six pounders.

Main-top—2 brass six pounders.

Mizentop—2 smaller guns—Total 59.

Some remarks on the preceding tissue of pitiful mis-statements, are excluded for want of room. But the force of the old proverb, that "liars should have good memories," will be evident to any one that compares certain parts of what the Englishmen say with other parts of their story.

POST-SCRIPT.

Latest from Europe.

Since the arrival of the schooner *Sine qua non*, at New-York, which first brought us the astonishing news from France, three other vessels have reached the United States from Europe, two from France, bringing *Paris* dates of March 27, and one from *Lisbon*, with accounts from that city of April 8, abundantly confirming all the chief things stated before. Having dealt so liberally in the details we have room only to notice very briefly the additional intelligence brought by these vessels.

The French papers are filled with evidences of the devotion of the army and the people to *Napoleon*—there had been no riots or confusion, the revolution appeared *complete* without the loss of one life; all parts of the empire, the reported opposition at *Bordeaux* excepted, having joyously received the news of his ascension to the throne. Order prevails in a very remarkable manner; and troops were collecting with a celerity and force that has no parallel except in the rapidity and vigor of their general.

The British ambassador had asked for and obtained his passports—a war was expected. The emperor had allowed the British fourteen days to evacuate *Belgium*, and in the mean time his armies were on the march for that country, the possession which, from certain paragraphs in the London papers, it seems will be contested. All the Bourbons had fled—the old name of *Louis*, the count de *Lille*, had already reverted to him. Wellington is to command in the Low Countries.

All the soldiers in France had rapturously proclaimed their adhesion to Bonaparte, even the household troops of the late king: he appears firmer seated on the throne than ever he was. In a reply to the council of state, he said—"I have renounced the views of universal monarchy, of which, in fifteen years, I have only laid the foundation. Henceforward the happiness and consolidation of the French empire shall be the object of all my thoughts."

The emperor seems to conduct himself with great liberality, to all that were opposed to him. The *Gazette* of France says—"We are assured that the emperor has declared to the ministers of the foreign powers at Paris, that he intended faithfully to observe the treaty of Paris, and hoped they would scrupulously observe its conditions on their part, and not intermeddle with the internal affairs of France."

Four waggons with the valuable effects of the crown, have been taken by the French troops—the jewels of the crown are said to have been carried off by Lady *Wellington*.

The people of *Belgium* are extravagantly joyful at the assurance of the Emperor that they shall not be given up to *Holland*.

Angereau, pronounced a traitor by Bonaparte, has been permitted to retire to the country.

The Prussian general commanding near *Namur*, had ordered a fine of 600,000 francs to be levied on that city because the people shouted, *long live Napoleon!* It will not be collected, we think.

A courier from the King of *Naples* (*Murat*) has arrived at *Paris*.

The departure of Bonaparte from *Elba* was discovered by the British sloop of war appointed to watch him—a short time after he was clear of danger! At *Leghorn* he was supposed bound for *Naples*. *Campbell*, the Scotch colonel, who was appointed a sort of a keeper of the emperor, afterwards demanded the surrender of the island to the allies—but the mayor told him, if he had the means of defending it he would give it up only to the order of *Napoleon!*

The *Lisbon* papers speak of the troops that are to march against *Napoleon*—in all, including the reserves, about 950,000 men! This is mere supposition. They also state, that the Spanish soldiers had refused to obey *Ferdinand*, unless he would sign the constitution—that all was tumult at *Madrid*, and that the fool-king had fled.

We have some further particulars of the riots in *London*. Lord *Ellenborough's* house was among those destroyed by the people calling for "bread!"

Immense failures or bankruptcies have taken place in *London* and *Hamburg*. The *London Gazette* has a list of sixty one bankruptcies in one week. The failures at *Hamburg*, are estimated at from 10 to 12 millions marcs banco.

FURTHER. A vessel has arrived at *Boston* with *London* dates of March 30. Every thing denotes great preparations for a new war, on a mighty scale. *Wellington* appears to be appointed generalissimo of the troops to act against France—the English and Prussian forces in *Belgium* have formed a junction.

Murat was near *Rome* with a fine army of 95,000 men; no doubt to operate in favor of *Napoleon*. *Austria* appears to be against him.

The papers (as they needs must be, in a time of such mighty events) are full of rumours and reports and suppositions.

The British funds have rarely been so low as they were when the news of the restoration of Bonaparte reached *London*, and the ministry appeared quite bothered!

Blucher is to command the Prussian troops, who are making forced marches to the *Rhine*. The Russian army in *Poland* is ordered into *Germany*.

It is rumored that the princes assembled at *Viena* have resolved, if necessary, to fix their headquarters at *Frankfort*, to superintend the operations of their armies. They are sending expresses in all directions.

It is said that the allied forces collected in *Belgium* already amounted to 150,000 men. Lord *Hill* proceeded to join them.

Upwards of 40,000 Englishmen are said to be in *France*. 50,000 persons are said to have been concerned in the late British mobs.

We are doubtful of the conduct that the court of *Viena* will pursue. *Bavaria* is to furnish 40,000 men against *Napoleon*.

Editorial Note.

It is far from our design to indulge in such voluminous details of *European* events as are inserted in the preceding pages—but to abridge would have been to have lost the marrow of the great things related; and they are such as all will desire to have a record of.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

NO. 11 OF VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 193.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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European Affairs.

We have now laid before our readers, and have recorded for future admiration and wonder, every thing we have seen from *Europe* that appeared necessary to give a full and impartial view of the state of things on that continent, at the date of our last advices.

As republicans and Americans, all of us have perfect liberty to express our wishes or opinions as to the great events that have lately happened, or are yet to transpire; but here we should stop. Heaven forbid that we shall have any concern, whatsoever, with the intrigues or contests of the old world, further than to preserve a strict neutrality, and maintain "peace, commerce and honest friendship" with all its nations. We claim for ourselves, and will have, the right of governing ourselves, and must be reprobate to every honorable feeling if we refuse the same liberty to others. Whether *Napoleon* or *Louis* be on the throne of France; *Ferdinand*, or *Joseph* or *Charles* on that of Spain; *Charles-Jean* or *Gustavus* on that of Sweden; *Joachim* or *Ferdinand* on that Sicily, &c. is no business of ours, provided they meddle not with our affairs. We know nothing of the "legitimacy of kings"—it is true, we have some fools amongst us who talk about such things;—but as a nation or people we do not regard the "divine right" of princes. It is only for us to extend a charity of opinion and liberality of deportment, with rigid justice, to all people or governments, be they governed or constituted as they may, if they reciprocate our feelings and conduct—"Frenzy to the brain" of that *American* who shall dare to tread from this path of neutrality, and interfere, in any wise whatsoever, with the choice of rulers in Europe! They may put up and put down as they please; for such is the concern of the nations to be governed. We are prepared to acknowledge the government that the people of any country permit; and this we shall do without giving up our opinion as to the propriety of their proceedings. And, though we might think differently from them, we cannot have a right or reason to act for or against them. In pursuing this course of duty we also follow that of our interest—and combine an adherence to our principles of government with a just regard to the peace and happiness of the United States.

But how these changes in Europe may affect the United States, we seriously apprehend is beyond our control—and must be determined by the course of human events. It cannot be doubted but that our government will do all that is possible to maintain a rigid neutrality and strict impartiality in its proceedings. We, certainly, have no particular love for France; and our enmities against England we have settled for the time being, at least, for ourselves. Yet, I am afraid that an honest and pacific course will not be allowed us. If there shall be a new crusade against the *French people*, may not attempts be made to bully us into the contest? Such was the policy of the old conspiracy of kings—they "would have no neutrals;" and, with outrages before unheard of, plunged nations into their quarrel that would have stood aloof. I am not without a suspicion that they will resort to the same measures to destroy imperial France that they used to overthrow the republic;—for they have, alike, declared it hazardous—to their

own schemes to suffer it. And how will *Great Britain* bear with the commerce we may derive from the belligerency of Europe? Will not her jealousy be aroused, and her sense of national pride be touched, to behold every sea whitened by our canvas immediately on ending a contest with her, which was to have annihilated us as a trading people? Will she not again resort to paper blockades, and again "want" and s'ize our seamen? It is strongly reported that the latter has already been resorted to at *Halifax*. Must we—can we—submit to these things?—and how shall we avoid them?—And, further, may not *Great Britain* have influence enough to make the continental powers believe that such measures will be necessary to the subjugation of France? She may say, it is impossible for me to pay you subsidies, unless supported by commercial regulations to raise the supplies. For my own part, if she will let our seamen alone, the merchants may get on as well as they can; nor do I believe this country will ever go to war for the "again," unless they exhibit a spirit very different from that which guided them in the late contest. But our gallant seamen must be protected—they have given imperishable renown to our country, and cannot be slaves under the flag they humbled. Herein is the great difficulty that wiser heads than mine will not easily adopt a plan to avoid, if *Great Britain* shall impress our seamen as heretofore. But it is possible she may have learnt discretion, and will let them alone. I hope she has. The part of wisdom, however, is to make ready for the worst; and look at the storm in Europe as if it would certainly involve us in its vortex. In times like these the best way to avoid war is probably to be prepared to meet it with firmness and effect, when justice, moderation and forbearance fail.

There is something else that may keep us at peace. It is likely that the present European war will not last long. The blow may by this time be struck that hurls *Napoleon* from the throne, or fixes him so firmly upon it that the allies will despair of moving him. In either case the world may have repose.

An article of considerable length, on the late revolution in France, containing the editor's notions as to its causes, &c. is deferred for want room.

New-Orleans.

Supplement to the London Gazette, Tuesday, March 7.
COLONIAL DEPARTMENT, March 9.

Downing-street, March 8, 1815.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have this day been received by Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from major-general sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

CAMP IN FRONT OF THE ENEMY'S LINES,

Below New-Orleans, Jan 10, 1815.

MY LORD—I become my duty to lay before your lordship, the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of major-general the honorable sir E. M. Packenham, K. B. and acting in concert with vice-admiral sir A. Cochrane, R. N.

*That is, for their carrying trade—the real first cause of the late war.

The report which I enclose from major-general Keane, will put your lordship in possession of the occurrences which took place until the arrival of major-general the honorable sir E. Packenham to assume the command; from that period I send an extract of a journal of major Forrest, assistant-quarter-master-general, up to the time of joining the troops (which sailed on the 26th of October last, under my command) and which was on the 6th of January; and from that period, I shall detail, as well as I am able, the subsequent events.

I found the army in position in a flat country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive wood on its right; and open in its front, from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems sir E. Packenham had waited for the arrival of the fusiliers and 43d regiment, in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's line; and on the 8th the army was formed for that object.

In order to give your lordship as clear a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of 1000 yards with a parapet, the right resting on the river, and the left on a wood, which had been made impracticable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by flank works, and had a canal of about four feet deep generally, but not altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards their left; about eight heavy guns were in a position on this line. The Mississippi is here about 800 yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of 15 guns, which inflated the whole front of the position on the left bank.

Preparations were made on our side by very considerable labor to clear out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open it into the Mississippi, by which means troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured.

The disposition for the attack was as follows:—a corps, consisting of the 85th light infantry, 200 seamen, and 400 marines, the 5th West-India regiment, and four pieces of artillery, under the command of colonel Thornton, of the 85th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New-Orleans, clearing its front until it reached the flanking battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

The assailing of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 21st and 44th regiments, with three companies of the 93th, under major-general Gibbs, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the fusiliers, and 43d, under major-general Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by major-general Gibbs; the 1st brigade, consisting of the fusiliers and 43d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders, and rafts; the whole to be at their stations before day-light. An advanced battery in our front of six 18 pounders, was thrown up during the night, about 800 yards from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour. Unlooked for difficulties, increased by the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land colonel Thornton's corps, by which four or five hours were lost, and it was not until past 5, in the morning, that the first division, consisting of 500 men, were over. The *ensemble* of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was of the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the

river, although colonel Thornton, as your lordship will see in his report, which I enclose, ably executed in every particular his instructions, and fully justified the confidence the commander of the forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, and the attack did not take place until we were discernable from the enemy's line at more than 200 yards distance, as they advanced, a continued and most galling fire was opened from every part of their line, and from the battery on the right bank.

The brave commander of the forces, who never in his life could refrain from being at the post of honor, and sharing the danger to which the troops were exposed, as soon as from his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance, galloped on to the front to animate them by his presence, and he was seen with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis; it was there (almost at the same time) he received two wounds, one on his knee, and another, which was instantly fatal, in his body; he fell in the arms of major McDougall, aid-de-camp.

The effect of this, in the sight of the troops, together with major-general Gibbs and major-general Keane being borne off wounded at the same time, with many other commanding officers, and further, the preparations to aid in crossing the ditch not being so forward as they ought to have been, from, perhaps, the men being wounded who were carrying them, caused a wavering in the column, which in such a situation became irreparable; and as I advanced with the reserve, at about two hundred and fifty yards from the line, I had the mortification to observe the whole falling back upon me in the greatest confusion.

In this situation, finding that no impression had been made, and though many men had reached the ditch, and were either drowned or were obliged to surrender, and that it was impossible to restore order in the regiments where they were, I placed the reserve in position, until I could obtain such information as to determine me how to act to the best of my judgment, and whether or not I should resume the attack, and if so, I felt it could only be done by the reserve. The confidence I have in the corps composing it would have encouraged me greatly, though not without loss, which might have made the attempt of serious consequence, as I know it was the opinion of the late distinguished commander of the forces that the carrying of the first line would not be the least arduous service. After making the best reflection I was capable of, I kept the ground the troops then held, and went to meet vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, and to tell him, that under all the circumstances I did not think it prudent to renew the attack that day. At 10 o'clock I learnt the success of colonel Thornton's corps on the right bank. I sent the commanding officer of the artillery, colonel Dickson, to examine the situation of the battery and to report if it was tenable; but informing me that he did not think it could be held with security by a smaller corps than 2000 men, I consequently ordered lieutenant-colonel Gubbins, on whom the command had devolved (col. Thornton being wounded) to retire.

The army remained in position until night, in order to gain time to destroy the 18th battery we had constructed the preceding night in advance. I then gave orders for the troops resuming the ground they occupied previous to the attack.

Our loss has been very severe, but I trust it will not be considered, notwithstanding the failure, that this army has suffered the military character to be tarnished. I am satisfied, had I thought it right to

renew the attack, that the troops would have advanced with cheerfulness. The services of both army and navy, since their landing on this coast, have been arduous beyond any thing I have ever witnessed, and difficulties have been got over with an assiduity and perseverance beyond all example by all ranks, and the most hearty co-operation has existed between the two services.

It is not necessary for me to expatiate to you upon the loss the army has sustained in major-general the honorable sir E. Packenham, commander in chief of this force, nor could I in adequate terms. His services and merits are so well known that I have only, in common with the whole army, to express my sincere regret, and which may be supposed at this moment to come peculiarly home to me.

Major-general Gibbs, who died of his wounds the following day, and major-general Keane, who were both carried off the field within twenty yards of the glacis, at the head of their brigades, sufficiently speak, at such a moment, how they were conducting themselves. I am happy to say major-gen. Keane is doing well.

Captain Wyly, of the fusiliers, military secretary to the late commander of the forces; will have the honor of delivering to your lordship these despatches. Knowing how much he enjoyed his esteem, and was in his confidence from a long experience of his talents, I feel I cannot do less than pay this tribute to what I conceive would be the wishes of his late general, and to recommend him strongly to your lordship's protection. I have, &c.

JOHN LAMBERT,

Major general commanding.

[Here follows the reports from major-gen. Keane and colonel Thornton; and the extract from the journal of major Forrest, which detail subordinate circumstances.]

Touissant, off Chandeleur's Island, January 28.

Mr. lord—After maturely deliberating on the situation of this army, after the command had unfortunately devolved upon me, on the 8th instant, and duly considering what probability now remained of carrying on with success, on the same plan, an attack against New-Orleans, it appeared to me that it ought not to be persisted in. I immediately communicated with vice-admiral sir A. Cochrane, that I did not think it would be prudent to make any further attempt at present, and that I recommended re-embarking the army as soon as possible, with a view to carry into effect the other objects of the force employed upon this coast; from the 9th inst. it was determined that the army should retreat, and I have the satisfaction of informing your lordship, that it was effected on the night of the 18th inst. and ground was taken up on the morning of the 19th; on both sides of the bayou, or creek which the troops had entered on their disembarkation, 14 miles from their position before the enemy's line, covering New-Orleans, on the left bank of the Mississippi, and one mile from the entrance into Lac Borgne; the army remained in bivouac until the 27th instant, when the whole were re-embarked.

In stating the circumstances of this retreat to your lordship, I shall confidently trust that you will see, that good order and discipline ever existed in this army, and that zeal for the service and attention was ever conspicuous in officers of all ranks.

Your lordship is already acquainted with the position the army occupied, its advance post close up to the enemy's line, and the greater part of the army were exposed to the fire of his batteries which was unremitting day and night since the 1st of January, when the position in advance was taken up; the retreat was effected without being harassed in

any degree by the enemy; all the sick and wounded (with the exception of eighty whom it was considered dangerous to remove) field artillery, ammunition, hospital and other stores of every description, which had been landed on a very large scale, were brought away, and nothing fell into the enemy's hands, excepting six iron 18 pounders, mounted on sea carriages, and two carronades; which were in position on the left bank of the Mississippi; to bring them off at the moment the army was retiring was impossible, and to have done it previously would have exposed the whole force to any fire the enemy might have sent down the river. These batteries were of course destroyed, and the guns rendered perfectly unserviceable. Only four men were reported absent next morning, and these I suppose must have been left behind, and have fallen into the hands of the enemy; but when it is considered the troops were in perfect ignorance of the movement until a fixed hour during the night, that the battalions were drawn off in succession, and that the picquets did not move off till past three in the morning, and that the whole had to retire through the most difficult new made road, cut in marshy ground, impassable for a horse, and where, in many places, the men could only go in single files, and that the absence of men might be accounted for in so many ways, it would be rather a matter of surprise the number was so few.

An exchange of prisoners has been effected with the enemy upon very fair terms, and their attention to the brave prisoners, and wounded, that have fallen into their hands, has been kind and humane; I have every reason to believe.

However unsuccessful the termination of the late service, the army and navy have been employed upon, has turned out, it would be injustice not to point out how much praise is due to their exertions; ever since the 13th December, when the army began to move from the ships, the fatigue of disembarking and bringing up artillery and supplies from such a distance has been incessant; and I must add; that owing to the exertions of the navy, the army has never wanted provisions. The labors and fatigue of the seamen and soldiers, were particularly conspicuous on the night of the 7th instant, when fifty boats were dragged through a canal into the Mississippi; in which there was only 18 inches of water, and I am confident that vice-admiral sir A. Cochrane, who suggested the possibility of this operation, will be equally ready to admit this, as well as the hearty co-operation of the troops on all occasions.

From what has come under my own observation since I joined this army, and from official reports that have been made to me, I beg to call your lordship's attention to individuals, who from their station have rendered themselves peculiarly conspicuous. Major Forrest, at the head of the quartermaster-general's department, I cannot say too much of. Lieutenant Evans and Poddie, of the same; have been remarkable for their exertions and indefatigability; sir John Tylden, who has acted in the field as assistant-adjutant-general with me, (lieut. col. Stoven having been wounded on the 23d ultimo, though doing well, not as yet being permitted to take active service) has been very useful; on the night of the 7th, previous to the attack, rear-admiral Malcolm reports the great assistance he received from him in forwarding the boats in the Mississippi. Captain Wood of the 4th regiment, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general has filled that situation since the first disembarkation of the troops with zeal and attention.

During the action of the 8th instant, the command of the 2d brigade devolved upon lieutenant-colonel Brooks, 4th regiment; that of the 3d upon colonel

Hamilton, 5th West Indian regiment; and the reserve upon colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers, to all these officers I feel myself much indebted for their services. Lieutenant-colonel Dickson, royal artillery, has displayed his usual abilities and assiduity; he reports to me his general satisfaction of all the officers under his command, especially major Munro, senior officer of the royal artillery, previous to his arrival and of the officers commanding companies.

Lieutenant-colonel Burgoyne, royal engineers, afforded me every assistance that could be expected from his known talents and experience; that service lost a very valuable and much esteemed officer in lieutenant Wright, who was killed when reconnoitering on the evening of the 31st ult.

Lieutenant-colonel Mein, of the 43d, and lieutenant-colonel Gubbins, 85th regiment, field officers of the picquets on the 8th, have great credit for the manner in which they withdrew the out-posts on the morning of the 19th, under the direction of colonel Blakeney, royal fusiliers.

I request in a particular manner to express how much this army is indebted to the attention and diligence of Mr. Rabb, deputy-inspector of hospitals. He met the embarrassments of crowded hospitals, and their immediately removed, with such excellent arrangements, that the wounded were all brought off with every favorable circumstance, except such as would have rendered their removal dangerous.

Captain sir T. Troubridge, royal navy, who commanded a battalion of seamen, and who was attached to act with the fusiliers, rendered the greatest service by his exertions in whatever way they were required—colonel Dickson, royal artillery, particularly mentions how much he was indebted to him.

The conduct of two squadrons of the 14th light dragoons, lately under the command of lieutenant-colonel Baker, previously of major Hills, has been the admiration of every one, by the cheerfulness with which they have performed all descriptions of service. I must also mention the exertions of the royal staff-corps under major Dodd, so reported by the deputy-quarter-master general.

Permit me to add the obligations I am under to my personal staff, lieutenant the honorable E. Curzon, of the royal navy, who was selected as naval aide-camp to the commanding officer of the troops on their first disembarkation, each of whom have expressed the satisfaction they had in his appointment, to which I confidently add my own.

Major Smith, 9th regiment, now acting as military secretary, is so well known for zeal and talents, that I can with great truth say, that I think he possesses every qualification to render him hereafter one of the brightest ornaments of his profession.

I cannot conclude without expressing how much indebted the army is to rear-admiral Malcolm, who had the immediate charge of landing and re-embarking the troops; he remained on shore to the last, and by his abilities and activity smoothed every difficulty. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,
Major general commandant.
To the right honorable court of Bathurst.

P. S.—I regret to have to report, that during the night of the 25th, in very bad weather, a boat containing two officers, viz. lieutenant Brydges and cornet Hammond, with 57 of the 14th light dragoons, unfortunately fell in the hands of the enemy off the mouth of the Regolets: I have not been able to ascertain correctly particular circumstances.

Names of officers killed, wounded and missing in the action of the 8th of January.

KILLED.—General staff—Major-general sir E. Pakenham, commander of the forces; captain Thomas Wilkinson, 85th, major of brigade.

4th foot—Ensign Wm. Crowe.
7th do.—Major G. King and captain G. Henry.
21st do.—Major I. A. Whitaker, captain R. Renney (lieut. col.) lieutenant Donald Macdonald.
44th do.—Lieutenant Rowland Davis, ensign M. M'Losky.
93d do.—Lieut. col. R. Dals, capt. T. Hutelins and A. Muirhead.

WOUNDED.—Gen. Gibbs, severely (since dead); major-general Kenne, severely; capt. H. E. Shaw, 4th foot, B. M. slightly; lieutenant D. Evans, 3d dragoons, D. A. Q. M. G. severely.
4th foot—Lieut. col. Brooke, slightly; major A. D. Munce, (lieut. col.) severely; captain J. Williamson, T. Jones, J. W. Fletcher, R. Erskine, severely; captain D. S. Craig, slightly; lieutenants W. H. Brooke, B. Martin, G. Richardson, W. Squire, C. H. Farrington, J. Marshall, H. Andrews, severely; lieutenants E. P. Hopkins, J. Salvin, P. Booby, G. H. Hearne, slightly; ensigns Thomas and Benwell, severely; A. Gerard, J. Fernandez, E. Newton, slightly; adjutant W. Richardson, slightly.

7th do.—Captain W. E. Page, severely; J. J. Millins, slightly; lieutenant N. Higgins, severely; C. Luentz.
21st do.—Lieutenant-colonel W. Patterson, (col.) severely, not dangerously; major A. J. Ross; lieutenant J. Waters, A. Geddes, 43d do.—Lieut. S. Meryoke (left leg amputated); D. R. Camp, 4th do.

4th do.—Captain H. Deboige, (lieut. col.) slightly; lieutenants R. Smith, H. Brush, R. Phelan, W. Jones, severely; W. Mahlean, slightly; ensigns J. White, B. Haydon, J. Donaldson.
85th do.—Lieut. col. W. Thornton, (col.) severely; lieutenant R. O. Urquhart, severely, not dangerously.

93d do.—Captains R. Ryan, Bosiger, Macpherson, severely; lieutenants Mac Lean, Sparks, Macpherson, slightly; C. Gordon and J. Hay, severely; volunteer J. Wilson, slightly.

95th do.—Captains J. Travers, N. Travers, slightly; J. Reynolds, sir J. Rinton, J. Gesner, J. W. Blackhorse, R. Barker, severely.

Royal marines—Captain G. Elliot, slightly; lieutenants H. Elliot and C. Morgan, slightly.
1st West-India regiment—Captains Isles, severely; lieutenants M'Donald and Morgan, severely, and Miller, slightly.

Royal navy—Captain Moncey, severely; H. M. S. Trave; mulshijans Woolcome, H. M. S. Tennant, severely.

MISSING.—4th foot—Lieutenant E. Field, severely wounded.
21st do.—Captains James M'Haffo (major) and A. Kidd; lieutenants J. Steward, A. B. Armstrong, J. Brady, wounded; J. Leavock, do.; R. B. Carr, J. S. S. Foublane, do. and P. Quin.

43d do.—Captain Robert Simpson, severely wounded.
4th do.—Lieutenant W. Knuto.
9d do.—Lieutenant G. Munro, wounded; J. M'Donald, B. Graves, wounded; volunteer B. Johnstone.

Names of officers killed, wounded and missing, in the operations preceding and subsequent to the action of the 11th January, 1815.
KILLED.—Royal artillery—Lieutenant A. Ramsay.
Royal engineers—Lieutenant P. Wright.

4th foot—Captains F. Johnson, lieutenant J. Southerland.
21st do.—Captain W. Conrae.
44th do.—Lieutenant J. Blakeney.
35th do.—Captain C. Gray and captain C. Harris.

1st W. I. regiment—Captain F. Collings.
WOUNDED.—General staff—Lieut. col. Stevin, 28th foot, A. A. G. severely, not dangerously, leg amputated; lieutenant Delacy Evans, 3d dragoons, D. A. Q. M. G. severely.

Royal artillery—Lieutenant J. Christie, severely; lieutenant B. S. Poymer, slightly.
4th foot—Lieutenant T. Moody, severely.

21st do.—Lieutenant J. Leavock, slightly.
43d do.—Lieutenant E. D'Arcy, severely, both legs amputated.
85th do.—Captain J. Knux, severely; lieutenants G. Wiltings, do.; J. Maunsett, do.; W. Hickson, do.; R. Charlton, do.; I. W. Boys, slightly; ensign sir F. Eden, severely (since dead); ensign T. Armsley, slightly.

93d do.—Lieut. A. Phaup, severely, (since dead).
95th do.—Capt. W. Hallon, severely; lieutenant D. Forbes, do.; lieut. I. G. Borner, slightly.

MISSING.—25th foot—L. W. Walker and ensign G. Ashton.
95th do.—Major Samuel Mitchell.

Return of casualties in action with the enemy near New-Orleans on the 23d and 24th December, 1814.
Total—4 captains, 1 lieutenant, 7 sergeants, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 8 lieutenants, 10 sergeants, 4 drummers, 141 rank and file wounded; 1 major, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, 3 sergeants, 58 rank and file missing.

Return of the casualties between the 25th and 31st December, 1814.
Total—1 captain, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 sergeants, 1 sergeant, 34 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Return of casualties between the 1st and 5th January, 1815.
Total—3 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 27 rank and file killed; 4 lieutenants, 40 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

Return of casualties on the 8th January, 1815.
Total loss—1 major-general, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 11 sergeants, 1 drummer, 265 rank and file killed; 2 major-generals, 8 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 18 captains, 38 lieutenants, 9 sergeants, 1 staff, 54 sergeants, 9 drummers, 1126 rank and file wounded; 3 captains, 12 lieutenants, 13 sergeants, 4 drummers, 452 rank and file missing.

Return of casualties between the 9th and 26th January, 1815.
Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 sergeant, 3 rank and file wounded.

Return of the ordnance taken from the enemy by a detachment of the army acting on the right bank of the Mississippi, under the command of colonel Thornton.

Redoubt, right bank of the Mississippi, January 8, 1815.
1 brass 10 inch howitzer, 2 brass 4 pounder field pieces, 3 24 pounders, 3 12 pounders, 6 9 pounders, 1 12 pounder carronade, not mounted.

On the howitzer is inscribed, "Taken at the surrender of Yorktown, 1781."

(Signed) J. MITCHELL, capt. R. A.
The return of the killed and wounded in the action of the gunboats, gives 17 of the former, and 77 of the latter.

It may be well to add in this place an account of the British force at New Orleans.

The following article, from a Jamaica paper (says the *National Intelligencer*) will give the reader a pretty just idea of the magnitude of the late British expedition against New-Orleans, and of the high expectations very reasonably entertained from its operations, which the event has so totally disappointed:

St. Jago de la Vega, Dec. 3.

The following vessels, with troops, composing the expedition destined for the coast of America, under the command of Sir Alexander Cochrane, K. B. and major general Keene, proceeded for Negri Bay on the 20th ult.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Tonnant	80	Vice ad. Sir A. Cochrane K. B.
Royal Oak	74	Rear admiral Codrington
Norge	74	Captain Kerr
Hedford	74	Rear admiral Malcolm
Hamities	74	Captain Wroot
Asia	74	Dashford
Dictator	56	Walker
Dionede	50	Sir T. Hardy
Gordon, (tt.)	44	Skeens
Armide	38	Crofton
Belle Poule	38	Kippen
Traave	28	R. B. Bowden
Wester	28	Sir T. Troubridge
Aleste	23	Baker
Hydra	38	Money
Fox	36	Sullivan
Cadmus	36	Lawrence
Thames	32	Digey
Dover	32	Willcock
Bucephalus	32	Langford
Calliope	16	hon. C. L. Irby
Anacanda	16	Hodgers
Horer	14	D'Aith
Manly	14	Codd
Meteor (bm.)	6	Westphall
Volcano (bm.) y	6	Hawkins
Etna (bm.)	6	Loeke
Egny (sch.)	6	Roberts
Jane (cutter)	—	Price
Speedwell (sch.)	—	Gardner
		Lieutenant Crossman
		Johnson.

Transports Norfolk, Golden Pleece, Thames, Diana, Active, Woodman, Cyrus, Elizabeth, Kate, Daniel, Woodrifle and George—with several others names not ascertained.

His majesty's ships *Nymph*, capt. Pigott and *Dasher*, capt. Henderson, sailed on Wednesday for Negri.

A letter from Mr. Shields to the editor of the *Weekly Register*, gives the following account of the force of the enemy. Mr. S. having been on board the fleet for a long time, had the best opportunity of ascertaining the facts he speaks of—

"There were 15 ships of the line,
6 frigates, completely armed,
18 ditto, as troopers, and
36 or 57 transports, victuallers, &c.

Having on board a land force of 12,000 effective men besides about 4000 sailors and marines."

Foreign articles--continued.

LOSRES, MARCH 24.—The estimate number of National Guards, volunteers and other troops collected at Melun, to stop the march, and crush the hopes of the tyrant was not less than 100,000 men.

The best spirit seemed to prevail among them, they appeared devoted to the cause of the king, and eager to meet and repel his antagonist. A powerful artillery strengthened their positions. Relying on their numbers, they had left the town, the rocks and the forest of Fontainbleau unguarded, perfering the flat plains of Melun, where the whole army might act at once, against the comparatively small band of the invader.

On the 20th, Bonaparte reached and occupied Fontainbleau without opposition.—He had at that time with him only 15,000 veteran troops, but other divisions were either following him or advancing to support his right and left flanks on parallel lines of march. Ney whose corps is stated at 30,000 men had previously communicated to the court a declaration signed by the whole army under his command, both officers and men, "that they would not fight for Louis XVIII, and that they would shed all their blood for Napoleon the great."—This declaration, which sufficiently explains the apparent hesitation, inactivity or want of skill of Ney, did not however extinguish the hopes of the Bourbons. They still relied on the good disposition and numbers of the troops at Melun, and blinded by the addresses sent up from many garrisons and provinces at the very moment of their defection, still thought that their cause would be espoused by the nation as her own. As a measure of precaution however, part of the king's household was despatched to secure the road to Calais, in case a retreat should prove necessary, and on the 19th occupied Amiens.

Early on the morning of the 21st, preparations were made on both sides for the encounter which was expected to take place. The French army was drawn up *en etages* on three lines, the intervals and the flanks armed with batteries. The centre occupied the Paris road. The ground from Fontainbleau to Melun is a continued declivity, so that on emerging from the forest, you have a clear view of the country before, whilst on the other hand, those below can easily descry whatever appears on the eminence. An awful silence, broken only at times by peals of martial music, intended to confirm the loyalty of the troops by repeating the Royal airs of *Vive Henry Quatre, et la Belle Gabrielle*, or by the voice of the commanders and the march of divisions to their appointed ground, pervaded the king's army. All was anxious expectation; the chiefs, conscious that a moment would decide the fate of the Bourbon dynasty, and the troops, perhaps secretly awed at the thought of meeting in hostility the man whom they had been accustomed to obey. On the side of Fontainbleau no sound, as of an army rushing to battle, was heard. If the enemy was advancing, his troops evidently moved in silence. Perhaps his heart had failed him, and he had retreated during the night. If so, France was saved and Europe free. At length a light trampling of horses became audible. It approached; an open carriage, attended by a few hussars and dragoons, appeared or the skirts of the forest. It drove down the hills with the rapidity of lightning: it reached the advanced posts—"Long live the Emperor!" burst from the astonished soldiery! "*Napoleon! Napoleon the Great!*" spread from rank to rank; for bareheaded, Bertrand seated at his right, and Drouet at his left, Napoleon continued his course, now waving his hand, now opening his arms to the soldiers; whom he called his friends, his companions in arms, whose honor, whose glories, whose country he now came to restore. Alas! the tyrant's courage had a safe foundation. Well he knew that he met men void of honor and traitors to their king. All discipline was forgotten, disobeyed, and insulted;

the commanders in chief took flight; thousands rushed on his passage; acclamations rent the sky. At that moment his own guard descended the hill—the imperial march was played—the eagles were once more displayed, and those whose deadly weapons were to have aimed at each other's life, embraced as brothers and joined in universal shouts.

In the midst of these greetings did Napoleon pass through the whole of the royal army, and placing himself at its head, pursued his course to Paris. The population of the villages flocked round him; the inhabitants of Paris, informed of his approach came out to meet him, at the head of two hundred thousand persons, (to the eternal disgrace of Frenchmen be it said) in the midst of enthusiastic acclamations, did he re-enter the capital, and seat himself in the palace of kings.

Such is the account which has been received from some, whom Bonaparte's triumph has forced to seek a shelter in this country. They agree in stating that the enthusiasm displayed in his favor by the people approaches to wildness. They know not how to account for the monster's popularity; but say, that it surpasses all that was evinced towards him in the midst of his most brilliant victories. Not a musket is said to have been fired since the period of his landing, and both the military and the people are represented to have received him with equal enthusiasm in every place through which he passed.

Marseilles, March 4.

Answers of the emperor to the different bodies in Paris.

To the high court of appeals—"In the first ages of the French monarchy, some small warlike nations took possession of the Gauls. The sovereignty without doubt, was not organized in the interest of the Gauls, who were slaves or had no political rights; but it was in the interest of the conquering tribe. It has never been true then to say, that no period of history, in no nation, not even in the east, that the people should exist for the king; every where it has been consecrated that kings exist only for the people. A dynasty created under circumstances which have created so many interests, having an interest in supporting all rights and property, can alone be natural and legitimate, and possess confidence and strength; these two first characters of every government."

To the court of accounts—"What chiefly distinguishes the imperial throne, is that it was raised by the nation, that of course, it is natural and secures all interests—this is the true legitimate character—The imperial interest is to consolidate all which exists and which has been made in France in twenty-five years of revolution; it comprizes all interests and above all the interest of the national glory, which is not the least of all."

To the imperial court of Paris—"Every thing which returned with foreign armies, all of which has been made without consulting the nation is null. The courts of Grenoble and of Lyons, and all the tribunals of justice which I have met, when the success of events was still uncertain, have convinced me that these principles are engraven in the heart of every Frenchman."

The French marshals.—Ney, Massena, Davoust, Suchet, Soult, Oudinot, Victor, Mortier and Moutoncy have sided with Bonaparte—Marmont adhered to the king, as did also, probably, Macdonald, Berthier and Saint-Cyr.

Address of the council of state.

SIRE.—The members of your council of state, at the first moment of their reunion, have thought it their duty, solemnly to profess the principles which govern their opinions and conduct.

They come to offer to your majesty the unani-

mous result of their deliberations, and to pray you to accept the assurance of their devotion, their gratitude, their respect, and their love for your sacred person.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

Extract from the register of deliberations.
(SITTING OF THE 25th MARCH, 1815.)

The council of state, on resuming their functions, deem it necessary to make known the principles which constitute the rule of their opinions and conduct.

Sovereignty resides in the people, they are the only legitimate source of power.

In 1789, the nation recovered these rights which had been so long usurped or despised.

The national assembly abolished feudal monarchy, established a constitutional monarchy, and a representative government.

The resistance of the Bourbons to the wishes of the people brought on their fall and their banishment, from the French territory.

Twice have the people consecrated, by their votes, the new form of government established by their representatives.

In the year '8, Bonaparte, already crowned with victory, was raised to the government by the national sentiment; a constitution created the consular magistracy.

The Senatus Consultum of the 16th Thermidor, year 10, named Bonaparte consul for life.

The Senatus Consultum of the 28th Floreal, year '12, conferred upon Napoleon the imperial dignity and made it hereditary in his family.

These three solemn acts were submitted to the acceptance of the people, who sanctioned them by nearly four millions of votes.

Thus for twenty two years the Bourbons had ceased to reign in France; they were forgotten by their contemporaries, were strangers to our laws, to our institutions, our manners, our glory; the present generation knew them only by the recollection of the foreign war which they had excited against the country, and by the intestine dissensions which they had kindled.

In 1814, France was invaded by foreign armies, and its capital occupied. Foreigners created a pretended provisional government. They assembled a minority of the senators, and forced them against their mission and against their will, to destroy the existing constitutions, to overturn the imperial throne, and we recall the family of the Bourbons.

The senate, which had been instituted only to preserve the constitutions of the empire, itself acknowledged that it possessed not the power to change them. It decreed that the project of a constitution which it had prepared, should be submitted to the acceptance of the people, and that Louis Stanislaus Xavier, should be proclaimed king of the French as soon as he should have accepted the constitution, and sworn to observe it, and cause it to be observed.

The abdication of the emperor Napoleon, was the result only of the unhappy situation to which France and the emperor had been reduced, by the events of the war, by treason and by the occupation of the capital; the abdication had no other object than that of warding off civil war, and the effusion of French blood. Not sanctioned by the will of the people, this act could not destroy the solemn contract which had been entered into between them and the emperor, and when Napoleon had abdicated the crown for himself, he could not have sacrificed the rights of his son, called to reign after him.

Nevertheless a Bourbon was named lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and took the reins of government.

Louis Stanislaus Xavier arrived in France; he seized upon the throne, after the order established in the ancient feudal monarchy.

He had not accepted the constitution decreed by the senate, he had not sworn to observe it and to cause it to be observed; it had not been submitted to the people; who, subjugated by the presence of foreign armies, could not even express, with freedom or effect, their wishes.

Under their protection, (*foreign armies,*) after having expressed his thanks to a foreign prince, for having placed him on the throne, Louis-Stanislaus-Xavier, dated the first act of his authority in the nineteenth year of his reign, thus, declaring that those acts, which had emanated from the will of the people, were only the fruit of a long revolt; *he granted voluntarily, and by the free exercise of his royal authority, a constitutional charter, called an ordinance of reformation;* and the only sanction it had, was that it was read in presence of a new corps that he had just created, and a meeting of deputies who were not free, who did not accept it, of whom not one had authority to consent to the change, and of whom two-fifths had no longer even the character of representatives.

All these acts, therefore, are illegal. Done in the presence of foreign armies, and under foreign dominion, they are the work of violence; they are essentially null, and done in contempt of the honor, the rights and liberty of the people.

The adhesions given by individuals and functionaries without authority, can neither have annihilated nor supplied the consent of the people, expressed by votes solemnly called for, and legally given.

If these adhesions, as well as oaths, had even been obligatory upon those who made them, they ceased to be so, the moment the government which received them, ceased to exist.

The conduct of these citizens, who under the government served the state, cannot be blamed. They are worthy of praise, who took no other advantage of their situation, than to defend the national interests, and oppose the spirit of *reaction* and counter-revolution which desolated France.

The Bourbons themselves had constantly violated their promises; they countenanced the pretensions of the loyal nobility; they endangered the titles to the national estates of every origin; they were preparing the re-establishment of feudal rights and of tithes, (dimes); they threatened all the new existences; they declared war against all liberal opinions; they attacked all the new institutions which France had acquired at the price of her blood, preferring rather to humiliate the nation, than to unite for her glory; they despoiled the legion of honor of its endowments and political rights; they lavished its decorations to disgrace it: they took from the army, from the brave, their pay, their ranks and their honors, to bestow them upon emigrants, upon the chiefs of the revolt; in short, they sought to govern and oppress the people by *emigrants*.

Profoundly affected by her humiliation and her misfortunes, France has, with one voice, called for her national government; that dynasty, attached to her new interest, her new institutions.

When the emperor approached the capital, the Bourbons sought in vain, to repair by sudden laws and tardy oaths to their constitutional charter; the outrages committed against the nation and the army. The time of illusion was passed. Confidence had been for ever alienated. No arm was raised for their defence: the nation and the army flew to meet their deliverer.

Thus then, in remounting that throne to which the people had raised him, the emperor re-establish-

ed the people in their most sacred rights. He does but recall to their execution, those decrees of the representative assemblies, sanctioned by the nation; he returns to govern by the only principle of legitimacy which France has acknowledged for twenty-five years, and to which all the authorities were bound by oaths, from which the will of the people only could have freed them.

The emperor is called to guarantee anew by institutions, (and he has engaged to do it, in his proclamations, to the nation and to the army,) all the liberal principle, individual liberty and equality of rights, the liberty of the press, and the abolition of *censure*, freedom of worship, the vote for contributions and laws by the representatives of the nation, legally elected, the national property of every origin, the independence [et l'indépendance] of the tribunals, the responsibility of ministers, and all the agents of authority.

The better to preserve the rights and the obligations of the people and the monarch, the national institutions will be revived in a grand assembly of representatives, as already announced by the emperor.

Until the meeting of this grand representative assembly, the emperor will cause to be exercised, conformably to the constitutions and existing laws, the power which they have delegated to him, which could not have been taken from him; which he could not abdicate, without the assent of the nation, and which it is the wish and general interest of the French people that he should resume.

(Signed by all the council.)

COUNT DREFFEREN,

Secretary general of the council of state.

BARON LOCHRE.

Reply of his majesty.

Princes are the first citizens of the state. Their authority is more or less extensive, according to the interest of the nations which they govern. The sovereignty itself is only hereditary, when the interest of the people require it. I acknowledge no legitimacy save upon those principles.

I have renounced the idea of that grand empire, the basis of which I had but just laid during fifteen years. In future the happiness and the consolidation of the French empire, shall be the object of all my thoughts.

GRENOBLE, March 6.

Narrative of the events which have taken place at Grenoble since the 4th of March.

An express who passed through the city in the night of the 4th of March, had drawn and occupied the public attention. A courier who arrived in the evening of the 4th, could not but excite it still more strongly and on the next day it was known by every body that the emperor had landed on the 1st of March in the evening in the neighbourhood of Frejus; that he was accompanied by his faithful guard; that he first occupied Orange and that he was directing his course on the 2d towards the High Alps. Successive intelligence removed every doubt that his majesty would make our city the place of his first stay.

A numerous garrison was collected here. Some persons who expected to find companions in glory among this guard, who brought back Napoleon, hesitated at first to consider them as enemies and this first thought of their benefactors became the rule of their conduct. Some attempts at an enterprise to which, those who were charged with giving orders, did not perhaps assent but with regret, were useless, and did not appear to meet with success. The garrison was augmented; the 7th and 11th regiments of the line arrived on the 7th from Chamberry; the 4th linears entered the city a little while after, quitting its garrison at Vienne. The whole population assembled on the ramparts, and in the public places, drawn together by their wishes and their hopes.

The emperor was at La Motte in the evening of the 6th; on the 7th his advanced posts occupied Vaulx at an early hour; this last village being only three leagues from Grenoble, we did not doubt but that the entry of his majesty would take place the same day.

He delayed too long to suit the impatience of his soldiers, and his soldiers ran out to meet him. At 4 o'clock, P. M. the 7th regiment left the city, with colonel Henry De La Berdoyer at its head, who hastened to offer to the emperor his person and his regiment.

A part of the 6th had already joined his majesty on the same day, five leagues from the city; and the rest of the garrison held out no longer. Night came on, and the result of these events appeared to be postponed until the next day, when at half past eight appeared

guard of Polish lancers presented itself at the gate of Boune, which was shut, and demanded that it should be opened. The troops which occupied the rampart answered by the cry of *long live the emperor!* The gate opened, the advance guard entered; all the citizens ran by the light of flambeau, and almost immediately the emperor appears, alone, at the head, and in advance of his army. An immense crowd precipitate themselves into the passage; all are mingled together, soldiers and citizens, and all their cries and shouting are confounded in the enthusiasm which the presence of the sovereign inspires. His majesty proceeded to occupy the hotel of the three dauphins, which the crowd did not cease to surround, making the air resound with the shouts of their joy. At the moment of the city, and many other functionaries presented themselves immediately to his majesty. At the same time proclamations were distributed and spread through every quarter of the city.

On the next day (the 6th) the camp was engaged in business the whole morning, and received the municipal assembly. His majesty attended a general review, when he did from 1 o'clock until 5, and received the visits of the imperial court, of the council of the prefecture, the civil and commercial tribunal, the academy, the staff officers, the civil and other civil and military functionaries. Many citizens have heard from the mouth of his majesty the expressions of the satisfaction which he deigned to express, and have received the assurance of his devotedness to the happiness and prosperity of France.

The emperor has in some respects, revealed himself, the very bottom of all his thoughts in remarking—*we ought to forget that we have been the masters of the nation—My rights are only those of the people. Every thing that individuals have done, written or said, since the taking of Paris, I will forever forget.*

In the different audiences granted by his majesty, he has given to understand that it will be considered that the duties of France can not be accomplished but by the aid of a liberal government; that Frenchmen will be born to furnish an example of a happy nation, by the preservation of public liberty and the establishment of the principle of the equality of rights and duties. His majesty informed his subjects with a particular solicitude of the state of the country, and said, *I come to banish from them forever the recollections of the feudal government, of servitude and of the gabelle; I bring to them only benefits.*

Every where, on the whole journey since his departure from the island of Elba, the emperor has found only submission, respect and devotion. At the departments which he has already passed through have been before his eyes; and this he could return to the midst of Eusebius, unexpected as the first, which brought him to them from the sands of Africa; has been for his majesty a new occasion of receiving the homage of their admiration and their love.

Address from the ministers of his majesty.

Sire—Providence that watches over our destiny, has been pleased to open again to your majesty, the way to that throne, where the free choice of the people and national gratitude had elevated you. The country rises again majestically and greets for the second time, as their deliverer, the prince who by his throne and crown, and whose existence, alone, can insure the stability of our liberal institutions. The most just and all resolutions, that which waste restore man to his dignity and all his political rights, precipitated the throne of the Bourbons; after twenty-five years of trouble and war, all the efforts of foreign powers have not been able to rekindle affections extinguished, or totally unknown, to the present generation; the struggle of the just and prejudices of a small number against the enlightened age we live in and the interest of a great nation, has at last terminated.

The decrees of fate are fulfilled; what alone is legitimate, the cause of the people have triumphed; your majesty is restored to the wishes of the French; you have again seized the reins of the state in the midst of the benedictions of the people and of the army.

France, sire, has for its guarantee in this its own will and its clearest interests. It has for its guarantee also, all that your majesty has said in the midst of those crowds of people, who pressed to meet you on the road.

The Bourbons have not learned to forget; their actions and their conduct give the lie to their words. Your majesty will keep yours; you will remember only the services you have rendered to the country; you will prove, that in your eyes and in your heart, whatever have been the different opinions and exasperation of parties, all citizens are equal before you as in the eyes of the law.

Your majesty will also forget that we have been the masters of the nation which surround us; a generous feeling which adds another glory to the many you have already acquired.

Already has your majesty traced out to your ministers the path they are to pursue; already has your majesty known to the people by your proclamations the maxims by which it is your wish that your empire should be hereafter governed. No foreign war, unless to repel a just aggression; no internal or no notorious or arbitrary acts; safety of person and property, and a free expression of opinion—such are the principles that you will hold sacred.

Happy, sire, are those who are called to cooperate in this sublime work. Such benefits will obtain for you, in justice, that it when the time of adulation shall have passed away, the name of a father of the country; they will be guaranteed to our children by the august heir whom your majesty is preparing to crown on the *champ de mars*. (Signed) Cambaceres, the duke of Gato, the duke of Bassano, the duke of Decrès, the duke of Otranto, Mollin, Caulincourt, the duke of Vicenza, Carot, the marshal prince of Eckmühl.

Reply of his majesty.—“The sentiments which you express to me are mine—all for the nation all for France, that is my motto. I and my family, whom this great people has raised to the throne of the French, and whom they have maintained upon it, in spite of political tempests, never can or never will acknowledge any other title.”

Proclamation of the mayor of the city of Lyons, inhabitants of the city of Lyons!

Napoleon returns to this city, whose ruins he effaced, whose edifices he rebuilt, whose commerce and arts he protected. He finds in it, at every step, monuments of his munificence: on the field of battle as well as in his palace, he always watched over your dearest interests; your manufactures always obtained marks of his generous solicitude.

Inhabitants of Lyons, you again see in Napoleon, the man who, in the year 8, came to snatch our fair country from the horrors of that anarchy which was devouring her;

Who, always leading our phalanxes to victory, raised the glory of the French arms and name to the highest elevation;

Who, joining to the title of a great captain, that of a legislator, gave to France those beneficent and tutelary laws, the advantage of which she every day appreciates.

Citizens of all classes, in the midst of the transports which animate you, do not lose sight of the maintenance of order and tranquility; it is the surest means of obtaining a continuance of that particular kindness to you, the pledges of which he has so often multiplied. Le Count DE FANGRÉS.

Cap, March 6.

Napoleon by the grace of God, &c. &c.

GULF OF JUAN, 1st of March, 1815.

The generals, officers and soldiers of the imperial guard, to the generals, officers and soldiers of the army.

FELLOW SOLDIERS—We have preserved for you your emperor, notwithstanding the numerous snares that have been laid for him, we restore him to you, after traversing the ocean, where he was surrounded by a thousand dangers, we have arrived on the sacred soil of our country, and bring with us the national cockade and the imperial eagle; trample, then, on the white cockade; it is the monument of your shame; the badge of the yoke which treason has imposed on you—in vain have we bled if we are to receive laws from those we have conquered.

During the few months that the Bourbons have governed they have convinced the world that they have learnt nothing, and that they have forgotten nothing. They have been, throughout, swayed by prejudices equally inimical to our rights, and to the rights of the people. Those who have borne arms against their country, and against us are the heroes of the day—you are the rebels, whose pardon they extend until such time as they shall have entrenched themselves by corps of emigrants, by the introduction of foreign guards, and by supplanting your old officers for new ones. With them the passport to reward is to have borne arms against our country—to become an officer they require a birth conformable to their own prejudice—the soldier is allowed to remain a soldier—the people are to bear the burdens—they to engross the honors.

A Viomoni, who should himself have reposed on the clemency of the laws for pardon and amnesty, dares to insult the conqueror of Zurich, by naturalizing him—Frenchmen, a Brulart, a Chouan, an assassin of Georges commands one of your legions.

Our legion of honor they have not yet dared to destroy; but they have debased it, by prostituting it to traitors; our political privileges—privileges purchased by our blood, they have totally annihilated.

The four hundred millions of *domaine extraordinaire*, on which our revenues were founded, the patrimony of the army, the pledge of its successes, they have transferred to England.

Soldiers of the great nation—Soldiers of Napoleon the great, can you remain dependent on a prince who has been, for twenty years, the enemy of France,

and who boasts that he o—s his throne to the prince regent of England? All this has been done without our consent, and without the consent of the people, without consulting either of us, we declare to be illegal.

SOLDIERS—*La Generale* sounds and we march—fly to your arms; rally round our standard; rejoin your emperor and his eagles, and if those who are now so arrogant, but who have always fled before us, should dare to await our arrival, then will be the occasion to shed our blood and again to sing the hymn of victory.

Soldiers of the 7th, 8th, and 19th divisions, garrisons of Antibes, Toulon and Marseille; officers in retirement, veterans of the army, for you is reserved the honor of forming the example. Come with us to re-conquer the throne, the palladium of our rights, and let posterity say, that, at length, treason allowed strangers to impose a yoke on France, the brave of the country arose and the enemies of the people and of the army disappeared before them.

To the inhabitants of the departments of the High and Low Alps, by the Emperor.

CITIZENS—I have been affected in a lively manner by the feelings you have shown towards me.—Your wishes will be heard. The cause of the nation will again triumph!!! You have cause to call me your father. I live only for the honor and happiness of France. My return dissipates all your inquietudes. It guarantees the preservation of property. Equality among all classes, and the rights which you have enjoyed for twenty years, for the possession of which your fathers sighed, form now a part of your existence.

In whatever circumstances I may find myself, I will remember with a lively interest all that I have seen when passing through your country.

ANGEREAU. The emperor has charged Angereau as a traitor for delivering up Lyons, and the British papers says that he was with the king. The following address, therefore, appears extraordinary:

"Soldiers—You have heard of it. The cry of your brethren in arms has reached even to you; it has made our hearts leap with joy. The emperor is in his capital.

"This name, so long the pledge of victory, has sufficed to dissipate all his enemies before him. For a moment fortune was unfaithful to him; seduced by the most noble illusion (the happiness of the country) he thought he ought to make to France the sacrifice of his glory and crown.

"Led astray by such magnanimity, we then took an oath to defend other rights than his.

"His rights are imprescriptible. He reclaims them to-day: never were they more sacred to us.

"Soldiers, during his long absence, you look in vain at your white flags, for any honorable recollections; cast your eyes upon the emperor; on his side his immortal eagles shine forth with new lustre.

"Let us rally under their wings—yes, they alone conduct to honor and to victory. Let us hold then the colors of the nation.

"The marshal of the empire,

"ANGEREAU, duke of Castiglione.

"Paen, March 22, 1815."

Maria Louisa. The following from Prague, under date of February 26, informs us what the "legitimate prince" had done with the wife of Napoleon—

Prague, February 26. The gazette of this city announces that the arch duchess Maria Louisa has solemnly renounced the title of empress and the sovereignty of Parma and Piacenza. Those two duchies will be restored to the queen of Etruria, infanta of Spain. The arch duchess Maria Louisa receives in exchange, for herself and her son, the

magnificent estates of the grand duke of Tuscany, situate in Bohemia, which brings an income of 400,000 florins. The grand duke is to have Lucca and Piombino, by way of indemnity. These conventions appear to be the result of a long and animated negotiation, in which the emperor of Austria at first supported the pretensions of Maria Louisa, but the French ambassador having represented the danger that might at some future time result from an arrangement which should assure any rank whatever among sovereigns, to the son of him who had sullied or shaken all the legitimate thrones of Europe, the emperor Francis magnanimously declared that he would sacrifice his tender affection for his daughter to the repose of Europe, and that he would abandon entirely to the other powers the care of providing for the arch duchess Maria Louisa, and fixing her condition.

It is added that the arch duchess and her son will reside alternately at Saltzburg and at one of their castles in Bohemia.

We have been obligingly favored (says the Baltimore American) by a mercantile friend with the following letters, furnished by Mr. John Purviance (bearer of despatches for government, from our minister in France) who passed through this city for Washington.

Copy of a letter from an American gentleman, resident at Leghorn, to his friend in Paris, dated

London, March 3, 1815.

MY DEAR SIR—Presuming the highly important events, which are passing in our quarter, would much interest you, I have taken my pen to drop you a line and say that Napoleon's sudden departure from the Island of Elba, has caused an universal alarm in this part of the world—the consequences of which may prove incalculable. A Greek vessel, arrived last night, met his squadron three days since off Monte Christie, near Civita Vecchia—of course their destination was doubtless Naples: there he would find an army of 130,000 men ready to second his views, and what he might gather in his progress through the north of Italy, would necessarily much increase his means and the probability of his again restoration to power. I annex what official details we have yet of the affair, and supposing you do not understand Italian, have preferred giving you an English translation.

Copy of a letter from colonel Campbell to the governor of Leghorn.

English sloop of war Partridge, 28th Feb. 1815, 3 P. M.

GENERAL—I have the honor to inform you, that Bonaparte has left the island of Elba, on Sunday evening, with all his troops and gentlemen attached to his service. He has left monsieur Lassi, who was mayor, and one of his chamberlains, as governor, with the rank of general of brigade, at Porto Ferrajo. I asked the same if it was his intention to defend the place against the allied powers, his reply was, that if he had the means, he would not surrender it except to Napoleon or his order. Some Corsicans, and the national guard, have been left without arms. The mother and sister Paulina have remained at Porto Ferrajo. Bonaparte has taken some pieces of cannon, some horses and provisions, for some days; and he has with him the armed brigades L'Inconstanti, the Boimard, the Stac and Caroline, four feluccas, upon which he has embarked his troops. His flotilla was last night off Porto Ferrajo: yesterday afternoon to the north of the island of Caprajo, consequently I believe that he is destined to Anties or in its vicinity, upon the coasts of France or Piedmont. (Signed) CAMPBELL.

[Colonel Campbell was the English resident at Elba, but more often at Florence than at his post—the departure was timed some hours following the

last sailing of the Partridge from Elba; between which and Leghorn has been her station for two months past.]

The mayor, governor general of the Island, to the inhabitants:—

Our august sovereign, called by Divine Providence to his former glory, has been obliged to leave our island. He has trusted to me the command, and to six of the most worthy citizens the government, and to your proved attachment and valor the defence of the place, and the maintenance of good order—"I depart," he has said, "from the Island of Elba," "extremely satisfied with the conduct of its inhabitants. I trust to them, the defence of this country, to which I attach the greatest importance. I cannot give them a greater proof of this than leaving to them after the departure of my troops the protection of my mother and sister." Inhabitants! this is a fortunate and most memorable epoch for us. On your conduct alone depends your glory and your happiness—if you wish to obtain one and the other, continue to obey implicitly the wise dispositions which the Gironda, the authorities, and public functionaries, may give. Happy Elbans, if you do not allow yourselves to be contaminated by the pestiferous insinuations of the enemies of good order.

(Signed)

LASSI, Mayor.

BIGERTI,

PINNA,

BALBIANNI,

ARCH-BISHOP,

ARIGHI,

TRADUNTI.

Porto Ferrajo, March 1, 1815.

CHAMBER OF PEERS, March 11.

Report made to the peers by the chancellor in virtue of his majesty's orders.

"In pursuance of the wish of the chamber of peers, I repaired to the king and his majesty has authorized me to communicate to you frankly and without reserve all the intelligence relative to the subject of which I had yesterday the honor to give you the information.

"On the 5th we received the first information of the landing effected by the enemy. According to reports, on the correctness of which it is conceived reliance might be placed, he had only 700 of the old guards, about 500 Corsicans, and 140 foreigners from the island of Elba; that is to say altogether 1340 men.

"With this handful of troops he landed on the 1st at Cannes, near Antibes. He landed without resistance, because there were not there sufficient troops to oppose him, there being no troops on a point which was not menaced. Bonaparte, it appears failed in his attempt on Anti's, and advanced towards Digne, where he was on the 4th, without having received any reinforcements.

"The prefect of the Var despatched couriers to all the neighboring prefects and particularly to Lyons, to give notice of the events which had occurred. By one of these couriers the prefect of Lyons received an account of the landing, which he transmitted by a telegraphic despatch on the 5th.

"A second despatch of the same day rectified the force reduced to 1000 or 1300 men. The number of troops had at first been estimated at 1600.

"Upon his first intelligence, Monsieur, the king's brother, departed in the night between Sunday and Monday.

"Couriers despatched in every direction ordering movements of troops, for collecting under the command of Monsieur an army which would on its assembling be 30,000 men, and 3 or 4000 of whom were to be cavalry.

"Orders were at the same time despatched to the duke of Angoulême to proceed from Bordeaux towards Nismes, and there to command with marshal the duke of Tarantum, under him, the army of Gards; the principal nucleus of which would be from 3 to 4,000 men, but which might be increased to 13,000 by joining to it the troops dispersed in the 8th and 9th military divisions.

"These dispositions occupied the days of Sunday and Monday, and a part of the nights. We had on the 6th a telegraphic despatch, containing a few new details; but a courier arrived on the night of the 6th, gave further accounts, and brought letters direct from the prefect of the Var, from which we collected the facts relative to Bonaparte's ascent and his march on Digne and Gap.

"It was immediately after the arrival of this courier that the king issued the ordinance relative to the measures of general safety, and the proclamation calling together the two chambers.

"The telegraphic bulletins succeeded each other slowly; the war minister continued to distribute couriers relative to the march of the troops. The service of the escalottes was instantly re-established. We received some on the 7th and 8th, which brought us letters from the prefects of the Var, and of the Lower Alps, in which every thing announced the best spirit, the firmest determination to resist the enemy, and contained the promises of a good disposition on the part of the troops.

"We had no account of Bonaparte having received reinforcement. We had no reason to expect that this rash enterprise would have any effect than to confirm the legitimate authority byress.

"What did you inform us of our astonishment when the telegraphic despatch of the 8th informed us that he was that evening expected at Grenoble, and then a second of the same day, announced to us that Bonaparte must have surrendered.

"This despatch, delayed by bad weather, did not reach us till the 9th, in the evening.

"Yesterday, the 10th, we received the despatch of the 8th, dated half past eight in the morning, and containing merely these words—"The powers depart immediately; Bonaparte is expected at Lyons this evening; I go to Clermont."—(It is the prefect who speaks.)

"There was no mention of Grenoble in this letter, and we flattered ourselves that it still held out; but this hope was destroyed by a letter from Monsieur, dated the 8th in the evening, which his majesty duly received this morning by a courier, and which he has been pleased to permit me to read, in order that I might state its contents to the chamber.

"His royal highness begins his letter by a recital of his journey, and the incredible activity with which, having arrived at Lyons without stopping, he had begun to collect the troops and the national guards, and to receive, with their new oath of fidelity, unequivocal testimonies of attachment. The prince directed their departure that night, and he was to have marched at their head to succor Grenoble; but some hours later he learned that the town had surrendered almost without resistance, and he was then solely occupied in the defence of Lyons, for which he was adopting every suitable measure. It is but too probable that these measures were fruitless, as the despatch of yesterday announces so formally the departure of the princes; and even of the prefect, who was too devoted to have absented himself without a formal order.

"Here, gentlemen, our intelligence from the south concludes, and we expect further accounts hourly, but it will be difficult for any to reach us before to-night.

"A letter has been brought to me from the prefect of Lyon which announces a new act of treason attempted at La Fere, and happily defeated by the firmness and courage of count Aboville, the commander of the school of artillery. I lay before you the whole of the letter which will tranquilize you respecting one of our greatest depts of artillery, at the same time that it will prove to you the defection of a general who has succeeded in mist adding four or five squadrons of chasseurs, who have been obliged to abandon their criminal enterprise, but who dare not march to Paris.

"Such, gentlemen, is the true position in which France is placed. Bonaparte, armed with 1100 men, makes rapid progress. We do not exactly know to what extent the defections have increased his band; but these defections cannot be doubted, when we find Grenoble occupied, and the second city of the Kingdom ready to fall, and probably already in the hands of the enemy.

"Numerous emissaries from Bonaparte repair to our regiments, some of them are already in our ranks. It is to be feared that many misled men will yield to their perfidious insinuations, and this fear alone enfeebles our means of defence.

"The effect of these bad dispositions which now alarm us, cannot be better corrected than by aiding that good and faithful national guard, generally composed in a manner which places it out of the reach of seduction. The king has hastened to put in requisition throughout all the kingdom. General Desolles, who commands it, will read to you the decree which the king has signed to that effect. A second ordinance makes permanent the councils general of the departments and the arrondissement for regulating that grand movement.

"Finally, here follows a decree of the minister at war, which calls to their standards all the military who have served, and associates to them that unanimous youth which burn to defend their king and the country.

"Such, gentlemen, are the means of defence which the government has deemed necessary, and by which it hopes to provide for the safety of the state.

"It exercises at the same time the most exact vigilance over all the ministers who might attempt to corrupt or seduce our troops.

"We shall watch with particular care over the public mind, and distribution of incendiary pamphlets."

PARIS, March 6.—His majesty, [Louis XVIII.] has received authentic information, that Napoleon Bonaparte has escaped from Elba, and has landed in the department of Var. A council was immediately called, and the following ordinance issued:—

ORDINANCE.

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre, &c. &c.

To all those who shall see these presents—health.

The 12th article of the constitutional charter charges us especially with making regulations and ordinances necessary for the safety of the state. It would be essentially compromised if we did not take prompt measures to repress the enterprise which has just been formed upon one of the points of our kingdom, and to prevent the effect of plots and attempts to excite civil war and destroy the government.

Art. I. NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is declared a traitor and rebel, for having appeared with arms in his hands in the department of Var. It is enjoined to all governors, commandants of the armed force, national guards, civil authorities, and even simple citizens, to arm against him, to arrest and carry him before a council of war, which, after having recognized his identity, shall apply to him the penalties pronounced by the law.

[The other sections of this ordinance enact similar penalties on all who shall abet Bonaparte in any way whatever; and call on all the officers of the state, &c. to execute it.]

Given at the castle of the Thuilleries, March 6, 1815, and the 20th year of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.

(Countersigned) DAMBRAY.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 5.—Late king of Sweden.—The following is the declaration which was transmitted by the *ci-devant* king of Sweden, now calling himself duke of *Holstein-Eutin*, to sir Sidney Smith, to be laid before the congress at Vienna.

“DECLARATION.—Strong in my rights, as well as in the sacred duties imposed upon me, I have always been as proud to maintain the first, as scrupulous to discharge the second. Having been the victim of the revolution of 1809, when the Swedish nation thought it necessary to sacrifice its king to its political interests, my act of abdication was the consequence. As a prisoner, I wrote it and signed it with my name, declaring the act to be a free and voluntary one. But, considering the present state of things, I regard it is a duty to reiterate that declaration; incapable of prevaricating on my own rights, I would never have been forced to sign an act contrary to my principles and my manner of thinking.

“I also declare that I never abdicated in the name of my son, as has been industriously rumored in public. I had no right to do so—and hence I could not have done so without dishonoring myself. But I hope my son Gustavus, when he arrives at maturity, will know how to act in a manner worthy of himself, of his father, and of the Swedish nation, which has excluded him from the throne of Sweden.

“Done and signed by me, this month of November, in the year of our Lord 1814.

“GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,
“Duke of Holstein-Eutin.”

Leyden, March 19.—The proclamation of the sovereign prince as king of the Netherlands, took place on the 16th, as we have already announced. On that day, the prince proceeded in great pomp to the assembly of the states general. On his arrival his royal highness was received by a solemn deputation of the states general. Introduced into the hall, the prince having seated himself upon the throne prepared for him, addressed to the assembly a discourse suitable to the occasion, to which the president made a reply. After this ceremony the prince quitted the hall with the same retinue that had accompanied him. The following proclamation was afterwards circulated through every part of the city.

“We William, by the grace of God, king of the Netherlands, prince of Orange-Nassau, duke of Luxemburgh, &c. &c.

“To all to whom these presents may come, greeting.

“The unanimous wishes of the powers assembled at the congress of Vienna, for the re-union of all the Netherlands under a common authority, were hardly pronounced, when the inhabitants of the Belgic provinces emulously testified to us their joy at this important measure, and their desire to see us extend

to them the supreme power, which the affection of the Hollanders had previously confided to us.

“Deeply affected with these testimonies, we had, however, resolved to defer any change in the existing relations, to the period, when the deliberations of the congress should be completely terminated, and when the indecisions would have been all executed together. But the unexpected events which have taken place in a neighboring state, have induced us to depart from this determination. They require us to answer to the zeal of our subjects, by a similar ardor, and not to leave any of them in uncertainty, as to their duties and our intentions. It is when new difficulties seem to present themselves in the prospect; it is at the moment, when the sad recollection of a foreign domination, springs up again among so many nations; that it becomes us to establish that state of affairs, the existence of which, the policy of all Europe has considered as necessary for the general tranquility and safety.

“Animated by the suffrage of the most powerful sovereigns, we, confiding in that noble passion for civil liberty and independence, which has always characterised the Belgians; strengthened still more by the multiplied proofs of attachment which we have received from every quarter; assume this day in our hands, a sceptre which will only be exerted in making our government subservient to the welfare of all those who are subject to it, and in assuring to them the tranquil enjoyment of prosperity, concord and peace.

“And as we wish that even the name of the new state should offer a first pledge of the intimate and paternal union which ought to reign among all our subjects, we have deemed it proper to declare, as we do declare by these presents, that all the countries belonging to it from this time, shall form the kingdom of the Netherlands, to be thus possessed by us and our legitimate successors, according to the law of promogeniture; and that we take for ourselves, and for the princes who shall succeed us on this throne, the royal dignity and title of king, adding also to it, than of duke of Luxemburgh, on account of the private relations which that province is destined to have with Germany.

“But, however proper these determinations may appear in respect to the territorial extent of the Netherlands, and the civilization of their numerous inhabitants, we do not think ourselves less obliged to take care that the name, which under all the vicissitudes of fortune, we have always borne with honor and under which our ancestors have rendered so many services to the cause of liberty, should not be extinguished and disappear.

“For these reasons we will and direct, that henceforth the presumptive heir of the kingdom of the Netherlands, take, bear and keep the name and the title of the prince of Orange, and we by these presents, grant them to our beloved eldest son, with a satisfaction as much more lively, as we are convinced that he will know how to maintain its ancient reputation, by the scrupulous performance of his duties as our first subject, and as the future sovereign of the new monarchy, and by his courage and the unbounded devotion which will always actuate him in watching over the rights of his house and the safety of the hospitable and peaceful territory of the Netherlands.

“Let every one of you, fellow citizens, who inhabit this territory, open your hearts to hope and confidence! Devoted to the country, unanimous and exempt from all spirit of rivalry, you will be strong enough to bid defiance to every danger which may menace you. Europe views your re-union with interest and good will. The fundamental law, already

obligatory upon a great number of you, will undergo very soon, those modifications which are necessary to put it in harmony with the interests and wishes of all. It is in that you will find a guarantee for religion, to which we all attach so high a value. Beneficent institutions will favor, under the divine blessing, the development of every kind of industry, and the revival of your arts, formerly so celebrated; and if your sentiments and efforts respond to those, which your king to-day makes to you in the most solemn and irrevocable manner, the splendor which awaits you, will be for many ages the inheritance of a grateful posterity.

Done at the Hague, the 16 March, 1815.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM.

"By his majesty,

(Signed)

"A. R. FALK"

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 20—Lord Castlereagh this day developed the results of the deliberations of the great congress of Vienna; and gave a luminous view of the affairs of Europe. This speech was long and very able. He stated,

That the great powers had pledged themselves to put an end to the slave trade—that France was to abolish it in five; and Spain and Portugal in eight years.—

That the Austrian dominion has been extended to the Po and Tessine on the side of Italy:—

That Genoa had been annexed to the king of Sardinia's dominions.—

That Prussia had received a part of Saxony:—

That Poland was to be erected into a separate kingdom, and to be governed as Poles:

That the Netherlands were to be attached to Holland, and that the Spanish government wished to cherish a friendly connexion with Great Britain. On the subject of France, in her present situation, his lordship said, he would give it as his opinion, that on the issue of the contest which now agitated her, depended the continuance of all the blessings to which this country could look forward; and that it never could be said, if Bonaparte were re-established in France, England could look forward to tranquility. Were that man restored in France, he should be glad to know how the continent of Europe could avoid being again converted into so many armed nations, as the only security for their independence. He trusted that Providence would conduct this country and Europe through the remainder of its difficulties. A great deal had been done to promote the happiness of nations, and if Bonaparte was not suffered to intercept the prospects which were arising, never could Europe look forward to brighter days than those which it might now anticipate. The noble lord sat down amidst loud and repeated cheers.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Norway appears to have settled down quietly under the usurpation of Sweden.

There have been great riots at Norwich, England.

The Paris papers contain many pieces on historical and religious topics, which have been offered to be printed before, but forbidden by the censors of the press.

The emperor of Austria has appointed a commission to examine whether the free masons can be tolerated in the Austrian provinces of Italy.

Algiers has declared war against Spain, for a delinquency in paying their subsidy of \$200,000, now in arrears. They had made a descent upon the coast of Spain, taken some families and made them slaves.

The English have evacuated Genoa, and the king of Sardinia had taken possession in due form, but without one solitary demonstration of joy.

The report of the Hartford convention is given in

a London paper, large as life, and without a word of comment!!!

A letter from Gibraltar of the 8th inst. says that 20,000 Spanish troops have suddenly made their appearance in the vicinity of Gibraltar. The garrison in consequence is on the alert; all the cannon are loaded and the barrier guards doubled. The post-office packets have been ordered to be put on the war establishment.—*London paper March 28.*

A London paper of March 23, says—An attempt was made in the Thuilleries on Thursday night last to assassinate the king of France. The assassins had got into his majesty's bed room, when one of them was seized with his knife in his hand and was instantly shot.

A great number of vessels were sent from England to Calais &c. to bring off those who wished to leave France; and they arrived "in shoals."

Men and munitions of war were embarking from England for the continent.

King Louis was at Ostend on the 28th March, without an instant prospect of leaving it.

Twenty-five regiments are expected in England from America. They were sent to "put down Madison," and they who were not put down in America are called to help in putting down Napoleon.

A London paper of February 11, says—Of the liberal opinions entertained by the Romish clergy in Spain, on matters of religion, we may form a tolerable judgment from the following fact. Some little time ago an English gentleman and his lady, who were well received at the court of Ferdinand, wished to have their infant son baptised (as he was but in a weak state of health) and there being no Protestant clergyman at Madrid, application was made to have him baptized by a priest, but not one of them would do it; the higher powers were applied to, when a consultation of bishops were required to sit on this important matter. The result was a decided refusal to baptise the child of heretic parents.

February 24. It is confidently reported that the princess of Wales has asked for a ship to carry her home from Naples to Great Britain, and has been informed that no vessel could be conveniently spared at this time from the Mediterranean station to accommodate her royal highness. If this be true it is most strange. We hear one day that several ships are paid off and laid up in harbor, and the next that a frigate cannot be spared to accommodate the wife of the prince regent of England. Surely the Americans must smile at this—that of the immense navy supported by England, not a ship either can be, or is, permitted to be spared for such service. We recollect with what facility a certain frigate was ordered round the coast to attend the same personage some months back, and which, we well know, could be then less conveniently spared.

March 27. Orders, we understand, have been dispatched to Sir A. Cochrane, and the other naval commanders on the West India and American stations, and to the British military commanders, to take measures immediately to secure the French colonies for the king, and prevent them from being transferred to Napoleon.

The number of the English troops in Belgium is evidently exaggerated. These troops consist of two battalions of the guards, to which we must add, the 33d and 55th regiments, with some weak second battalions, altogether amounting only to six or 7000 men. We have, in truth, to purchase and to pay for the remainder of our contingent, which is in the whole 70,000 men; but the troops which ought to compose it are not yet in Belgium.

Lord Castlereagh denied last evening, in rather an equivocal manner, that the declaration published

in the French journals, and by them attributed to M. Gentz, had emanated from the congress. [See page 159.]

Lord Castlereagh has declared in the house of commons that he will be ready to produce the statements relative to the congress, called for by the motion of Mr. Whitbread, after Easter, which will be as soon as they can be printed.

The king left Paris and Napoleon entered it without a gun being fired since his landing.—*Cou.*

Prices of stocks, London, March 13.

3 per cent. cons.	60 59 1-2	1-4	60 1-4	60
Omnium			10 dis.	
Cons. for ac.	59 59 3-8	60 5-8	58 7-8	60

French funds, Paris, March 15.

French funds	69
Treasury bills	8 1-2 dis.
Bank actions	850,955

March 13. Mr. Sylvester arrived yesterday morning at the secretary of state's office, with dispatches from lord Fitzroy Somerset, who is now our minister at Paris. He left that city on Friday morning the 10th inst. and consequently brings the latest accounts received in the French capital of the progress of the invader, and of the state of the kingdom. Mr. Sylvester was the bearer of a letter to the prince regent from the king of France, written with his own hand, in which he assures his royal highness of the universal attachment to his government and person, evinced by the army and by all the classes of the community, on the daring attempt by Bonaparte to disturb the tranquility of the kingdom. He states that he has received a dispatch from marshal Massena, the prince of Essling, professing his fidelity, and that of all the troops under his command; and stating that he had dispatched general Miolis, with an ample force, to give combat to the daring invader, whom he describes as totally destitute of means for the atrocious attack on his majesty's dominions. He assures his majesty, that both at Toulon and Marseilles the best spirit of loyalty prevailed, with the most forward zeal to be employed in repelling the invader. The marshal expresses his most confident belief that this handful of followers will be speedily in his power and requests to have his majesty's instructions. The king further informs his royal highness, that from every account the desperate man had rashly tempted his fortune in his expedition without any concert or preparation that could give a serious alarm to the country; and whatever expectations he might entertain from the correspondence of a few discontented partizans, they had been totally disappointed.

March 21. We have been not a little astonished to read yesterday, in a ministerial Journal, the following paragraph:

"All the Jewels of the crown of France are safe; they are actually in London, particularly the diamond which Napoleon wore in the head of his sword, and which is estimated the finest in Europe. The duchess of Wellington brought over these precious articles."

The editor of the paper in question, was surely not aware that he was publishing against the amiable duchess in particular, and against the English nation in general, a very dangerous libel. In fact, the jewels of the crown of France, belong to the French nation, and not to the dynasty which occupies the throne. Besides, Louis XVIII has not the right of bringing them out of the country, and surely no English lady would wish herself charged with carrying them away. Under the present state of mind among the French, a state of mind which makes them attribute to the intrigues and hostility of England, every thing which is unfavorable to them, a

paragraph of this kind, although entirely destitute of foundation, might serve to exasperate them still more against the English who are still among them.

March 27.—The following marshals are known to have gone over to Bonaparte—Ney, Massena, Davoust, Suchet. Of Soult since his resignation, Oudinot, Victor and Moncey, we hear nothing. Macdonald is said to have brought back his troops to Paris, which he had marched to Melun. But the foreign office bulletin says he is with the king. At Calais they are scaling the guns, and running them down to the pier heads; at Boulogne they are making the same active preparations. Dunkirk is fortifying with great haste.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*.—We find in one of our London papers a particular detail of the proceedings of the mobs, which assembled to oppose the corn bill. On the evening of March 6, while the bill was under discussion in the house of commons, which by 10 o'clock amounted to 10,000 persons. Many of the members were collared, questioned what vote they intended to give, and insulted, as they were proceeding to the house. Mr. Croker had his carriage door broken open, was seized by the mob, and escaped only from their quarrelling among themselves. Sir R. Heron stated to the house that he was assaulted by the mob, and buffeted about by them like a shuttlecock between two battledores. At the request of the speaker, two detachments of horse guards were ordered to the spot, and the mob was dispersed before 11 o'clock, without any material injury being done.

But they immediately after collected to the number of 7 or 800, in Burlington st. entered the house of Mr. Robinson, the proposer of the corn bill, and destroyed all his furniture, books and papers, and broke all the windows. Thence they proceeded to the house of lord Darnley in Berkly-square, of Mr. Yorke in Burton street, and the lord chancellor in Bedford-street, of which they broke the window and demolished the doors. They assaulted the house of lord Ellenborough; but his lordship presented himself at the door, addressed them in a few words, when they cheered him and went off.—Soon after, on the appearance of the guards, the mob dispersed.

On the night following, March 7, the mob again assembled in different parts of the town and made several attempts on different houses but were prevented from doing much injury, by the military.—During a renewed attack on Mr. Robinson's house, a few shots were fired by the soldiers, and one man and one woman were killed.

On Wednesday night the outrages of the populace were repeated, in different parts of the town. They assaulted many houses but were generally dispersed or driven away before any considerable damage was done. During these transactions, several corps of troops were ordered in from the country. On Thursday, there were several disorderly collections of people, but little damage was done, on this or any subsequent day.

Vienna, March 13.—The Aulic council of war is in continual activity; above forty expresses have been sent since the day before yesterday, to Italy, Hungary, Galicia and Bohemia. Eight battalions of infantry, 140 squadrons of cavalry, and a numerous train of artillery, have received orders to march immediately to the Rhine. His majesty the king of Prussia has named prince Blucher to the chief command of all the forces, which are ordered to proceed by forced marches to the Lower Rhine.—The Russian army on the Vistula, as well as that of general Benningsen, has received orders to march to Germany; it will be replaced by the reserve ar-

my on the banks of the Niemen. The king of Bavaria has promised to furnish 40,000 men under prince Wrede. The arch duke John is to command the Austrian troops in Italy; the troops of the king of Sardinia will be under his command. The duke of Wellington will command the allied army, composed of English, Hanoverians, Dutch and Belgian troops, destined to operate in the Netherlands; to these forces which are already so respectable, the emperor of Russia has promised to add 40,000 Russians, including 12,000 cavalry. Lastly, it has been resolved, that if circumstances should require it, the emperors of Russia and Austria, and the kings of Prussia and Bavaria, shall repair to Frankfort and remain there together till all is settled.

Paris, March 22.

It appears that the king did not determine to quit Paris until the last moment, and that, badly informed of the dispositions of the army and people, he had been buoyed up by hope until the moment of his departure, for all his little moveables have been found in his apartments. On his table was a port folio, containing his correspondence with the dutchess of Angouleme for many years; in his drawers, his correspondence with Louis XVI. :—some familiar correspondences with many ladies; some medals which he was in the habit of carrying about with him; daily reports on current affairs; and many other things calculated to compromit many individuals, if the present government had not assumed as a principle, to be ignorant of every thing that has been done for ten months past.

The minister Ferrand was quietly in his bed on the 20th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, when count Bavalette came to wake him, to tell him that he must depart. He did not know that the king had gone.

At the Thuilleries, when the servants of the emperor came to set the house in order, they found many of the king's servants in bed, ignorant of what had taken place.

What could be the cause of so extraordinary a negligence? We suppose, that confiding in the troops collected at Villejuif, and those assembled at Melun, the court believed they had two or three days to spare. In fact, the king went on the 19th to the Champ-de-Mars to see his staff, which were to have gone to the camp at Villejuif! but it appears, that on the 19th, in the night, some of the body guards, arriving from Montereau and Melun, announced that they had been pursued by the troops of the emperor; and that at the same time being undeceived as to the dispositions of the troops at Villejuif, (who spent the night in preparing their tricoloured cockades,) fear took possession of the court, and that the king precipitately quitted his apartment, leaving it in the condition in which it then was. His servants, thinking only of their own interests, and of their own safety, had not the presence of mind to remove from their master's chamber those things that might be interesting to him.

PARIS, March 26th.—This day, (Sunday) 26th March, H. M. the emperor, received at the palace of the Thuilleries, all his ministers introduced into the cabinet of his majesty.

The prince arch chancellor, in the name of the ministry, addressed H. M. thus:

Sire—The ministers of your majesty are come to tender you their respectful congratulations.

At a time when all hearts desire to manifest their great admiration and joy, we have deemed it our duty to express our opinions and sentiments in the address, I have the honor to offer.

May your majesty be pleased to accept the homage of your faithful servants, of those servants so cruelly tried, but now so completely renunciated by your presence, and by all the hopes attached thereto. (See page 134.)

A great many of the manufacturers were doing nothing in Birmingham and the other large manufac-

turing towns. Bread was very scarce all over England, particularly among the lower class of people.

It would seem that propositions had been made to Bonaparte to give up Elba and retire to Scotland. If he had went to Scotland—but he did not.

The illumination ordered in Belgium for the annexation of that country to Holland was more like the celebration of a funeral, than a demonstration of joy.

The Saxon troops, opposed to the *carvings* at Vienna, were shouting "long live the king."

The garrison of *Laon* were the only troops that remained faithful to the king of France, so far as we have heard.

P. FRANCIS, a writer in the London Sunday Review, of the 6th of March last, on the subject of the corn bill, takes occasion to remark, that "it was the increasing spirit of liberty, that gave the courage and genius of its inhabitants the impulse to surpass in enterprize every other people to take the lead in science and wisdom—the same spirit of liberty has peopled the United States of America, and elevated them in an infinitely short space of time into a great and glorious nation."

The allied forces against France; it is said, will be commanded as follows—Blücher, the Prussians; Platoff and Benningsen, the Russians; Schwartzenberg, the Austrians; Wellington, the British, Dutch and Hanoverians; Werde, the Bavarians; the arch duke John of Austria, the Austrians and Sardinians in Italy.

The emperor has already issued a decree for abolishing the *slave trade*. It is stated that he appears greatly inclined to peace with all nations.

A body of 25,000 men had marched from Paris towards Bordeaux; another of 50,000 had gone to the north.

Embargoes both in England and France were expected.

The pope, to shew his desire to enlighten the minds of the people, has forbidden the circulation of any printed journal without the authority of the cardinal secretary of state! One would have thought that so long deprived of his own liberty, this priest would have permitted its enjoyment to others.

The peace establishment of *Great Britain*, was estimated at less than 20 millions—nearly one hundred millions of dollars, before the news of the revolution in France had reached London. What will the new war establishment cost?

The old "legitimate king" of Sweden is enforcing his claims to the throne. He says his abdication was forced upon him. "Here is more work for the restorers." Will the "upstart Bernadotte" be supported by the "deliverers?"

The following is the *Lisbon* account of the forces that are to act against Napoleon—

Russia,	50,000 field—	30,000 reserve.
Prussia,	80,000	80,000
Spain,	80,000	80,000
Portugal	80,000	80,000
Austria,	150,000	100,000

Low Countries under the command of the duke of Wellington—120,000 field, including Englishmen, 120,000 reserve.

560,000 490,000

A French paper of March 26 says—The prince of Orange, without waiting for the definitive decision of the congress of Vienna, has taken the title of king of the Low Countries. We have reason to believe, that this step has not been taken in concert with the allied powers.

The resolution is the consequence of the feudal principles, which they are seeking to re-establish in

Europe, the people are the property of certain families, destined to reign everlastingly, by virtue of a right called *Divine*. The absurdity of these principles has been demonstrated a thousand times; and in fact, it can only be supported by one argument, that of force, which is the last reason of kings.

It is according to this principle that the greatest part of Saxony has been delivered to Prussia, against its wishes and its interests, and that the republic of Genoa has been united to Piedmont, in spite of the energetic protestations of the people and magistrates.

On the 4th March three failures took place in the city of London, viz. a house in the skin trade, a sugar-refiner, and a distiller. The house of the sugar-refiner, failed for near £200,000.

From a return to the house of commons, it appears, that the advances made by England to Spain subsequent to the 1st January 1814, amounted to \$1,808,754.

On the receipt of the news express from France, that Bonaparte had landed at Frejus, Mr. Rosschild, the exchange broker, sold out stock to the amount of £600,000. It is said that Bonaparte took with him to Elba 400,000 gold Napoleons, as a part of the preparation for his present adventure.

The French fleet at Toulon consists of 35 vessels of the line and frigates, of which 16 are known to be nearly ready for sea.

The congress at Vienna. We have not, from any thing we have yet seen, been able really to determine how Europe was carved by the great men at Vienna.—We shall probably receive a full account of their proceedings, if the late events in France do not make it *impolitic* to publish them; which is possible enough. It would appear, however, that these are among the great cuttings they made—*Poland* was virtually, and in fact, to pass under the sceptre of Russia. A part of *Saxony*, valued at 900,000 souls, was to be given to Prussia, and the rest of it to remain a sort of a kingdom, under the son of the king, because the king himself had refused to sign the act of partition—*Belgium* was given to Holland, and *Hanover* was to be extended by some valuable additions of territory. *Austria* was to have many souls in Italy. *Sardinia* to have Genoa, and some other small districts in addition to her old continental possessions. The southern part of Italy does not appear to have been definitively disposed of. Thus has from 12 to 15 millions of people been bartered backwards and forwards just like so many droves of cattle—*for the peace of Europe!* It does not appear that this congress had adjourned. Bonaparte has cut out some new work for it:

Sicily.—On the first of February the British government suddenly and unexpectedly stopped its subsidy to the Sicilian government. This subsidy was upwards of £30,000 per month, and was paid for the subsistence of the Sicilian troops. The stoppage created great agitation in Sicily—and the legislative body was called upon to lay new taxes immediately. But even with this subsidy, the finances of the country were always deranged, and they could not raise yearly the balance necessary.

Joseph Bonaparte, generally called king, has been lately designated only as a *prince*. This may be considered as of some importance as to the ulterior views of Napoleon.

The French frigate *Lys* has captured the vessels that brought Bonaparte from Elba to Frejus.

Paris, March 25.—His majesty yesterday reviewed the divisions of Lefol and Dufrenoy, and the grenadiers and chasseurs of the old guard. The latter presented to the emperor the ancient *eagles* which they had preserved, and his majesty kissed them.

War Events.

OR, THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.

NAVAL.

The famous privateer *Leo*, of Boston, has been captured by the British.

The brig *Win. & Mary*, captain Smith, belonging to Providence, from Wilmington, bound to Cadiz, with a cargo of tobacco, was captured on the 1st of Feb. off that port, by the British brig *Reynard*. Captain S. had arrived within two miles of Cadiz, and having a pilot on board, was preparing to anchor his vessel, when the *Reynard*, which was laying in Cadiz bay, came out and captured the *William & Mary*, and carried her into Gibraltar. At the time captain S. was captured, he was within the jurisdiction of Spain.

It is suggested, that the *Constitution* frigate, with the *Wasp*, *Peacock* and *Hornet* sloops of war, and the U. S. brig *Tom Bowling*, may all have passed round the Cape of Good Hope, to have a finishing stroke at the British East India trade.

The British line of battle ship *Rivoli*, has been sent to *Tunis* to demand an explanation from the dey for permitting American privateers to dispose of their prizes in that port. In the beginning of February there were said to be two or three of our privateers in the *Mediterranean*.

Copy of a letter from lieut. Ballard to the secretary of the navy, dated

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to make known to you my arrival at this place with a part of the officers and crew of the United States frigate *Constitution*, captured in a prize, the *Levant*, in the harbor of Porto Praya, in the island of St. Jago, by a squadron of his Britannic majesty's ships, consisting of the *Leander*, sir George Collier, the *Newcastle*, lord George Stewart, and the *Acosta*, captain Kerr. For the particulars of my recapture, I beg leave to refer you to the enclosed extract from the log book of the *Levant*.

Having caused the destruction of my own papers as well as those of the officers with me, I can only say to you relative to the *Constitution*, that, after leaving the port of Boston, she severally cruized off the islands of Bermuda and Madeira, in the bay of Biscay, and for some time in sight of the rock of Lisbon, without having met with but two of the enemy's vessels, one of which was destroyed, the other ordered in; and that, on the evening of the 20th February, the island of Madeira bearing W. S. W. distant 70 leagues, fell in with, engaged and after a close action of 40 minutes captured H. E. majesty's ships *Cyane*, captain Gordon Falcon, and *Levant*, hon. captain Douglass.

It would, sir, be deemed presumption in me to attempt to give you particular details respecting the nature of this action. I shall, therefore, only remark generally, that every officer, seaman and marine on board did their duty. I cannot, however deny myself the pleasure that this opportunity affords me of noticing the brilliant management of captain Charles Stewart, through whose unerring judgment every attempt of an ingenious enemy to gain a raking position was frustrated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY E. BALLARD.

The *Cyane* mounted on her main deck twenty-two 32 lb. carronades—on her upper decks, ten 18 lb. carronades, two long 9's, and one 12 lb. carronade on a travelling carriage, with a complement of 175 men. The *Levant* mounted eighteen 32 lb. carronades, with 133 men on board.

The Constitution had 4 killed and 9 wounded.

Cayne	7	17
Levant	9	17

Hon. B. W. CROWNSHIELD,
Secretary of the navy.

Extract from the log book of the ship Levant.

Harbor of Port Praya, Saturday March 11, 1815. These 24 hours commenced with moderate breezes and thick hazy weath'r. All hands employed in refitting ship; the top-gallant yards on deck, and sails unbent to repair. At 0 h. 25 m. P. M. discovered three large ships bearing SW. by W. distant four or five miles wind NE. signal from Constitution to get under weigh, cut and made sail on a wind on the larboard tack, crossed a top-gallant and main royal yard, and set the sails. At 1 h. the enemy evidently falling astern, and to leeward of the Constitution, but going fast on the Cayne and Levant. 1 30 the Cayne tacked by signal from the Constitution. At 2 lost sight of the Cayne. At 2 30 the headmost ship, the New Castle, four points on the lee bow, distant 3 miles; the Acasta 2 points on the lee bow, distant 2 1 2 miles, and the Leander on the lee quarter 2 1 2 miles distant; tacked by signal from the Constitution, the enemy's squadron immediately tacking in chase. At 3 lost sight of the Constitution—same time made the highland to the S. E. of the harbor. At 3 30, finding it impossible to escape by keeping by the wind, from our very great inferiority of sailing, the Acasta having gained to windward of our wake and the other ships neared us very much, it was determined to bear up for the harbor, distant four or five miles on the lee-bow; the neutrality of which we were all under the strongest belief the enemy would not violate.—3 35, kept away one point, and set the staysails, when the Leander, sir George Collier, opened his fire, the shot passing over us, and falling on the neutral shore. At 3 50, the Newcastle, lord George Stewart, and Acasta, captain Kerr, opened their fire upon us, cutting away much of our rigging and upper sails, which circumstance gave them the advantage of keeping off and luffing too, so as to bring their broadsides to bear without materially altering their position. At 4, anchored in four fathom water within 150 yards of the shore, and under a very strong battery. At 4 5, the Acasta took a position on our quarter, distant half a cable's length, from which she kept up a constant fire from her bow guns. Finding that the enemy, regardless of our situation, continued their fire from all their ships, the officers were called together, when it was determined that longer to receive their fire without being able to return a single gun was only to expose the lives of men rendered valuable to their country both by their long and faithful services and by their recent exploits. At 4 15 the colors were hauled down, notwithstanding which the Leander and New-Castle both passed near, wore ship and in wearing wantonly fired their broadside into us, the Acasta, captain Kerr, still keeping up his fire from his bow guns until the colors were hoisted half up and hauled down again as a signal that we had surrendered. At 4 30, a boat with an officer from the Acasta came on board and said he was ordered to take charge of the ship in his majesty's name. On lieutenant Ballard remonstrating at their firing after he had struck, the reply was that they had only obeyed the signal of their commodore. During the time of our approach to the harbor, as well as when getting under way previously from it, we were fired upon from a battery which the prisoners whom we had landed in the morning had taken possession of, and from which we understood the Portuguese made no exertions to dislodge them; although very many of the shot fired by the squadron

passed over or through us and fell into the town several of them passing through the houses comprising the residence of the governor.

CHRONICLE.

Despatches have been received from Mr. Crawford narrating the changes in France. But it is stated they do not contain any thing immediately important to the United States.

Ships are daily arriving from Europe with immense cargoes. It is stated that fifty were coming from the port of Liverpool alone, with dry goods, hardware, crates, &c. &c. One ship recently arrived at Boston brought 1950 packages. We are afraid that our manufactures will receive a shock, but the revenue of the United States accruing this year will amount to 30 or 40 millions. *There is some comfort in that.*

The soldiers at Havana are calling out "live the constitution!" A revolution is expected in Cuba.

Chili, it seems, is completely re-revolutioned—that is, the royalists have totally defeated the republicans.

The royalists of Mexico and South America have adopted a system of extermination, of men, women, and children, of all places where the rebels, as they call them, are suspected to have received any aid or comfort. The tales of these massacres are horrible.

We have many rumors and reports shewing the unsettled state of Mexico, Cartagena, &c. In the former the whigs appear to have the ascendancy in the country parts, intercepting the convoys between Mexico and Vera Cruz, though accompanied with great bodies of tory troops. It appears probable that many millions of dollars have recently fallen into their hands.

Virginia election.—The representation of the state of Virginia in the next congress will consist of the following gentlemen—Philip P. Barbour, William A. Burwell, John Clopton, William M'Coy, Thomas Gholson, Peterson Goodwyn, Aylett Hawes, John C. Jackson, James Johnson, Hugh Nelson, Thos. Newton, James Pleasants, Wm. H. Roane,* H. St. Geo. Tucker,* Matthew Clay,* Burwell Bassett,* Ballard Smith,* (republicans)—John P. Hungerford, (as nearly a no party man as a man can well be,) Daniel Sheffey, John Randolph,* Joseph Lewis, Jos. Breckenridge, Magnus Tate*—(federal, or "opposition.")

Recapitulation.—Republicans, 17—federalists, 3—opposition, (counting Mr. Hungerford) 3. In the last congress there were 16 republicans and 7 federalists and opposition. Republican clear gain 2. The federalists left out are, Messrs. Bayly and Caperton. Messrs. J. Roane, Smith, Kerr and Eppes, (rep.) of the last congress are not of the present—the two first declined a poll—the third was out voted by Mr. Clay, rep.—and the latter beaten by Mr. Randolph, opp by a majority of 62 votes.

Those marked with the asterisk were not of the last congress.

New-York election.—In the city 9 federalists and 2 republicans have been elected to the assembly—and as the returns now stand, both parties claim a majority of from two to four in the lower house. The senate, as usual, is decidedly republican.

By the Swedish brig Carlsham, (says a New-York paper) which arrived here on Saturday evening, 6th instant, from Port-au-Prince, we learn that the Prussian ship Gustaf Adolph, had arrived there with a French ambassador, appointed by king Louis, who had been received by the two chiefs Christophe and Petion—that the empire of Hayti was to be an independent republic; and that Petion was appointed President.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 12 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1815

[WHOLE NO. 194.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

THE SUPPLEMENT TO VOL. VII has been forwarded to all out of Baltimore who ordered it. A few copies yet remain to be disposed of. It is a very extensive and valuable collection of Biography, Documents, civil and military, Speeches, Messages, Reports, and Miscellaneous Articles; as well worth, in my opinion, the extra dollar charged for it as any thing that ever appeared in book form.

The subscribers in the city will be waited upon the ensuing week with the supplement.

COBBETT'S LETTERS, &c.—We announced a long time ago; an intention to oblige many of our subscribers by inserting *Cobbett's* letters and remarks on American affairs, in the REGISTER. Some of the most interesting have been published by us, and it is expected that several others will be made room for as they are received. But the current of matter that may be expected from the new situation of the world, absolutely forbids all prospect of getting in those on past events.

To meet, however, the wishes of such as we are always happy to please, the editor has already put to press (that it may be finished in due time) a supplement to the 8th volume. It will contain, as usual, twelve sheets, and be printed on the same sized type as is commonly appropriated to the REGISTER. The first eight or nine sheets, it is supposed, will get in all of *Cobbett's* writings that our readers would generally wish to preserve, and the rest will be made up of neglected anecdotes, incidents and things relating to the late war. The eight or nine sheets appropriated as above, which will cost the subscriber 75 cents, will hold about the same quantity of reading as an ordinary octavo volume of from 400 to 450 pages!

Not more than 1500 copies of this supplement will be printed. Those who desire to have it, will forward the price of it (*one dollar*) with their subscriptions due in September next; in the first week of which it is intended to be ready for delivery.

The important documents accompanying the report of the secretary of war on the subject of the militia, commenced in the present will be completed the next number. We have printed them on small type because, though every gentleman would wish to have them, there are but few that will find it necessary to read the whole of them at once, or immediately. I would rather gain the room thus acquired by a gratuitous supplement; but the expense is too great to permit it as often the will directs. Next week or the week after, however, a third supplement in the present volume will be published.

Late revolution in France.

Without entering into those warm feelings which disgrace our jacobin prints,* we frankly declare that,

*The following, from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of the 6th inst. may shew the lengths to which these jacobins proceed. The writer is quite in a passion:

"The man who can read the proclamation of the allies against Bonaparte, without emotion, and without sentiments of respect for them, may safely dis-

without enmity to the *Bourbons*, we are pleased with the restoration of *Bonaparte*. First, and especially, because his establishment on the throne will do more than any thing else I can think of, to put down the foul doctrine as to the "legitimacy of princes"—a doctrine the most hateful of any that has affected the human race. Secondly, because we believe that France, as a powerful nation, is necessary to preserve a balance against the overgrown influence of Great

Britain either his understanding, his sensibilities or his integrity.

"We ought to thank Almighty God in all our public and private supplications, that he has been pleased to grant to the rulers of the allies so much wisdom, so much firmness, coupled with so much moderation in the critical and unexpected situations in which they are placed.

"We ought also to pray to him; that he would be pleased to prosper their counsels, and to convert the dreadful error which they committed last year in permitting the great scourge of mankind to enjoy the means of attempting again to disturb the repose of the world into a blessing, by confirming the LEGITIMATE authority of France and more effectually terminating the dreadful spirit of revolution.

"The language of the allies is dignified though indignant, for what can be more extraordinary than to hear this upstart and usurper; this wretch, red with the blood of so many millions of men; talking of his rights by free election and the choice of the people, when he had freely and voluntarily by formal compact ceded those rights, and agreed to abandon his iniquitous pretensions?"

The fellow who is the author of the above is writing a series of essays in the same strain. In his third number he says—

"Still, if this were the case; [*i. e.* if the people of France were attached to *Bonaparte*] so much the stronger necessity of speedy, universal resistance. If the population of France sincerely desire the restoration of *Bonaparte*, it must be because France is hostile to the freedom and security of other nations. It must be because she prefers to suffer herself for the wicked gratification of oppressing and overturning other states.

"There ought not then to be but one sentiment among all civilized nations, and that is; hostility to France."

[The declaration alluded to by this hugely religious British partizan, makes it lawful to murder a man! Let him go and become the assassin!]

And so he goes on—I wish that he and all like him who want us to interfere in the quarrels of Europe, would carry their madness far enough to go and take a part in them—they might also take with them not a few *Chaplains*.

Another writer; a bigger fool than this, has the following paragraph—

"Even if this man (*Bonaparte*) was the favorite of the French people, is he, under such circumstances, entitled to sway the sceptre of Louis?"

What right had *Louis* to the sceptre?

I tell thee, reader, there is a rank spirit of monarchy in the United States which we must weed out; by doing all things that are possible to make us a separate people.

Britain; and that, under the Bourbons, that country would have been little better than a province of the other. Third, on the principle, that *Bonaparte* will do more for the happiness of the *people of France* than could have been expected of *Louis*. If war follows his ascension of the throne, the fault will rest, as the case may be, on those who provoke it. The "legitimate princes" have no right to interfere with the internal affairs of France—if they do, they will deserve the defeat and disgrace of the old coalition; and all the blood shed in the contest will fairly be attributed to that vile spirit of politics which considers the people of a country as a sort of cattle, begotten and reared for the use and benefit of a few families. It is on those principles and others of like bearing and tendency, that, while we would remain perfectly neutral (as to action) in this struggle in Europe, our feelings are enlisted on the side of *France*.

In despite of all we have heard through the British prints—in opposition to all the facts stated by the legitimate-sovereign-folks in America—and in scorn of the professions, orations, thanksgivings and other things done—*Napoleon*, "the accused," has been called to re-ascend, and has re-ascended, the throne of *France*, with greater power and popularity than ever. If the will of the people is to constitute the lawfulness of kings, (and, really, I should be glad to hear by what other right they govern) that man is the only legal monarch I know of. Without the formality of a vote, he has been, as it were, freely elected by the whole population of France to the station he holds. The proof of this is to be found in every incident that occurred in his wonderful journey from *Juan to Paris*, a distance of 600 miles. The peasantry received him as a "deliverer" wherever he appeared; and his appeal to the soldiers at *Fontainebleau*, (see page 181) where his magnanimity and courage met a glorious reward, is one of the sublimest incidents that the page of history records.—*Cæsar* passed the *Rubicon* at the head of his legions, but *Bonaparte* ejected the *Bourbons* of himself! He passed from exile to a throne without bloodshed—he put down the reigning dynasty without a solitary act of individual violence—he conquers without drawing the sword or firing a gun! Only think of it—the king of France, with 150,000 armed men near his person, and surrounded by hosts of individuals immediately dependent upon his power for their own prosperity, extolled for his amiable qualities and called "the desired," flies like a stricken deer before the face of an unarmed man—a man that the vocabulary of the regions beyond the *Styr* could not furnish epithets hard enough to describe as a "tyrant."

Let the "friends of order" who preached up rebellion against the government of the *people of the United States* say what they will, and jeer as they may, there is a greatness of soul in the late proceedings of *Napoleon Bonaparte* that many will think must have resulted from a consciousness of the services he had rendered to France. He enters the country impotent as a child—himself and all the friends he had with him might have been exterminated in half an hour by the peasants of a single department, with no other weapons than clubs or stones. All the world seemed against him—he was branded as the "scourge of God," without an acknowledged ally; and had neither money to purchase nor power to control the will of the *people*. He broadly casts himself on the bosom of France, and tenders his person as a reward to his enemies; for wealth and honors are profusely offered for his apprehension or death. He fairly puts the question to the people, "will you have *Louis* or myself to reign over you?" and they hail him as a benefactor, while the soldiery greet

their beloved general.—"He came—he saw—he conquered!"—by the holding out of his hands, he converts 100,000 armed men drawn out to fight him into enthusiastic friends—he shows them the eagles, and they remember the days of their glory—he offers them the tri colored cockade, and the veterans with transport search their knapsacks to bring forth the proscribed but dear emblem of the power and renown of France! Without bustle or confusion, he steps bloodless on the throne, and sets the business of government in motion like a well-organized machine receiving the impulse of its main-spring. *Louis* had mounted it by the support of half a million of foreigners in arms—*Bonaparte* ascends it with an undrawn sword!

It would then certainly appear that in the return of *Napoleon* the people saw a restoration of their freedom. His presence called up the feelings of the first revolution, and songs of liberty came again into vogue.* The sufferings of France by his ambition or wars were forgotten in the glory of his name, and the solid benefits he had conferred on the empire. Few families, perhaps, had not to lament some dear relative sacrificed by his mad schemes of foreign conquest—but none of the great body of the people were destitute of some enjoyment at home to alleviate the grief it occasioned. A little while since, France did not raise grain enough for her own consumption—she now raises at least fifteen months of full supply *per annum*, and her manufactories are equally flourishing! Where there is one pauper in France, there are five and twenty in *England* for the same population. There are no mobs about the price of bread, or of any thing to eat or drink—there is a profusion of every thing necessary in the humblest cottage. This immense change of the condition of the people of France was effected by the elevation of a late servile peasantry into high-spirited freeholders. The extinction of the feudal titles, and the disgorge ment of the property of the church had created, probably, half a million of little independent freeholds; and the man who lately tilled the soil for an imperious and unfeeling lord, now tilled it for himself, and gathered into his own granary the vastly increased products of his own labor. "The palaces of the nobles had disappeared, (as observed a friend of the editor, who had travelled through France at two different and distant periods) but the wretched mud built huts of the peasants were to be seen no more." The taxes levied on the people were easily paid, for they were equally laid upon all, and did not amount to a tenth of what was paid by Englishmen in like circumstances. The people were freed from the monopolies of the farmers-general, who had ground down the little substance that a rapacious nobility and priesthood left untouched; for the latter, like the former, was no longer a grievance. Piety prevailed; as, in the establishment of a perfect liberty of conscience, hypocrisy had lost its use. There were no tythes—no big-bellied priests entering the farmer's field and selecting for the church, the tenth sheaf, or the tenth bushel—the tenth of all that the farm produced—pigs, chickens and eggs, beets, radishes and parsley! With the

* When the troops filed off before him on the 21st of March, they marched to the tune of *Vellons au Salut de l'Empire*. To understand what this means, (says the Democratic Press) we need only quote the burden of this famous song:

Liberte! Liberte! qui tout mortel te rend hommage,
Tremblez, Tyrans, vous allez, expier vos forfaits!
Plutôt la mort que l'esclavage
C'est la devise des Français."

Liberty! let every mortal do homage to thee: Tremble, ye tyrants, you are going to expiate your crimes: Rather to die than to be slaves is the motto of Frenchmen.

want of these had declined the ministers of *Waal*—a vast body of men who (in all countries where established religions exist and are as richly supported as they are in England and were in France) had only consulted the filling of their own bellies in the sacerdotal offices they assumed. No man was in any wise molested for his religious opinions; and the road to preferment and honor was open to every one. The contumely with which the merchant, the agriculturist or the manufacturer had been treated under the Bourbon dynasty, had given place to the elevation of the laboring classes as the companions of princes; for a just and discriminating policy had dictated to the emperor the momentous truth that, though his glory might be in the army, the strength of his empire was in the industry of his people; and he as well cherished those who excelled in the useful arts as those who excelled in arms. Dreadful, indeed, had been the military exertions of *Napoleon*, and some cases of individual violence of singular atrocity had marked his career; but the people otherwise, had at home more peace and security, and more happiness, with a greater abundance of the good things of this life, than any people in *Europe*. The midnight robberies and assassinations which especially disgraced France and yet abound in most monarchies, through the pressure of poverty, were no longer heard of—for honest labor was sweetened by the hope of reward, and men were won to industry by patronizing its efforts.

After the first effervescence was over, the people saw in the restoration of the *Bourbons* a prospect of losing all these inestimable blessings—the *code Napoleon* which secured them, (and which, he it remembered, the king had promised so religiously to observe) was giving place to the old rules and regulations, that, a little while ago, rendered them slaves, in the estimation of every "free born Englishman," as, indeed, they were. They saw the feudal system also "restored," and began to look for the loss of their *freeholds*—of their farms, improved by twenty years toil; and, from waste lands or unprofitable parks converted into garden spots, by proprietary labors. Hence, in my opinion, is the keystone of the late revolution; for steps appear certainly to have been taking, in various ways, to reduce the freeholders of France to the state of *vassalage* that existed before the deposition of Louis XVI. Besides, they looked for a re-establishment of an ecclesiastical tyranny; a denial of the *freedom of conscience*, with a return of all the old taxes and *monopolies*.—

†Thirty or forty years since—before the amelioration of the condition of the French people, and before the late excessive taxes and frequent violent outrages on personal liberty in England—Englishmen were accustomed always to speak of the French as a nation of slaves. We have heard nothing of the kind lately! The fact is worthy of remark.

‡Under the old government most of the taxes and impositions on the people of France were farmed out. That is, certain men gave to the king certain sums of money in lieu of the revenue he might have derived from any given commodity; which they, the farmers general, as such persons were called, levied and collected pretty much as they pleased. This was a state of extortion that few persons have an idea of. Every article taxed was a perfect monopoly—and they were very numerous. I believe it extended so far that the manufacturer of an article, say of *silk*, for instance, was compelled to sell all he made to the farmers general; and then purchase of them what he wanted for his own family, they regulating the price in both cases. If this is not exactly as it was, it is pretty nearly like it, and amounts to about the same thing.

And, in addition to all these fearful things, their king had been imposed upon them by foreigners, and he was so silly as to acknowledge that he owed his throne to the intervention of strangers; thus debasing his country and countrymen, as though they had no right or will in the matter. These things roused every feeling of private interest and national glory in France; and the people, almost unanimously, and, as it were, spontaneously, cast out the Bourbons and restored the *Bonaparte*.

From all that I have seen and heard there is every reason to believe that *Louis* is what is called a good man; but his bodily weaknesses and mental imbecilities much better fit him for the cloister than the throne. He, no doubt, wished his people happy; but his ideas of their rights and privileges were of the "old school," and those who chiefly had his confidence, especially the princes of his family and they of the old nobility that surrounded his throne, had all that disgusting pride and hateur, with a sovereign contempt for the people, that prevailed so eminently before the first revolution. The tyranny of *Bonaparte*, admitted to the extent it has been pictured, was surrounded by rays of glory in deeds of war or works of peace—in the winning of battles or digging canals, in capturing cities or encouraging the useful arts, that greatly relieved its horrors;—while, in the *feudality* ~~of the Bourbons~~, France saw ten thousand tyrants as ~~the~~ the one they had had, without any accompaniment to lessen the gloom of the prospect.

All that we know of the proceedings of *Bonaparte* since his return is great and magnanimous. He has passed a general amnesty for all [political] things done since he left France—he has restored freedom to the press, which the Bourbons, copying his set of tyranny, had fettered—he has abolished the *slave trade*, which they had renewed—he has dissolved the nobility and suppressed the feudal titles which they had established. He has promised sacredly to respect private property and personal liberty, and manifested an intention to give up those schemes of ambition and conquest that have so long alarmed the powers of *Europe*. If he does these things, and I think that he will, the choice of the people of France will be replete with happiness to themselves and to all the civilized world; and I wish them signal success against all their enemies; so far as they act on the defensive. If the declaration said to be signed at *Vienna* be true, there will be a new conspiracy of kings against the French people; and, as I always wish the people to accomplish their object, may the defeat and disgrace of princes be the result of their struggles in every country. They have proclaimed *Napoleon* an outlaw, and have sanctioned his murder—one of the Bourbon princes fell into his hands and was dismissed without being seen by the emperor.—A hair of his head was not injured. What would they have said, who so much extol that declaration, if *Bonaparte* had immediately ordered this Bourbon to be shot? He certainly has as good a right to kill the Bourbons as the Bourbons have to kill him.—~~Eye~~ and the time may come, if the principles of that state paper be persevered in, when he shall have power to put his foot upon the necks of some who authorized it, and to separate their heads from their bodies, and will return a retaliation that an impartial world would say was just.

What business have these carvers of *Europe* assembled at *Vienna*, to meddle with the internal affairs of France? Will any one of them say they have a right to regulate the will of the people—to impose a ruler upon a free, sovereign and independent nation, against its wishes and its interests? Let those who call themselves "friends of liberty," those "deliverers of the

rope," look to it. The vocabulary of devils was overhauled to get up terms of detestation strong enough to pourtray the enormity of Bonaparte's interference with the affairs of Spain; and the British, for their assistance to that kingdom, have been called the "shield of afflicted humanity," and the like. Well, has not France also liberty to choose her monarch—will not they who fight for this liberty deserve the title of "patriots," and they who support it as well earn the appellation of "shields of afflicted humanity" as the British? Where is the difference?—Joseph Bonaparte was imposed on the Spaniards by a foreign force; so was Louis on the French. Joseph was driven out by the people he was appointed to govern, and so was Louis. Was it not as "legitimate" for Napoleon to support Joseph on the throne of Spain, as for England to advocate the claims of Louis to that of France? Meet the question fairly. I will agree, and have always contended, that the whole business of monarchy is a villainy—but one villainy, of the same character as another villainy, is equally "legitimate."—Bonaparte has been charged with cutting and carving kingdoms as he pleased—have not the illustrious at Vienna in like manner disposed of the people of Europe? The right of either so to do consisted, as the right of all kings consists, in the power to do it—and why might not Napoleon exercise it as well as they? Do not talk of the legitimacy of the one or the illegitimacy of the other, for it is only the doctrine of knaves or fools—a doctrine that the establishment of Bonaparte on the throne of France will shake to its foundation; at which, indeed, I rejoice. I would have no canting priests to tell me about the "divine right of kings"—I exult at every thing that weakens the force of this blasphemy, which has been the cause of so much misery to mankind. Napoleon is the chosen ruler of the people of France—let the king and kinglings, who had such high sympathies for Spain, take Louis to France—let him be conveyed by all the British fleet to give dignity to his entry—let him land at the late loyal city of Bordeaux, not with 600 but 60,000 Frenchmen, and see if he can make such a journey from that place to Paris as Bonaparte did from Juan. Let us see if by the presence of his person or the influence of his army, he can remount the throne bloodless, or mount it at all. Unless the people are for him, he has no more right to it than I have; and if they are, he ought to have it. Suppose the experiment were made, foreign nations standing neuter? Certainly, if Napoleon, the tyrant, with 600 men, could conquer France, Louis, the desired may do it with 60,000!

But this procedure would not suit "the friends of liberty," for they take it upon themselves to say what the liberty to be enjoyed shall be. France has liberty to have Louis—but not Napoleon: Spain has liberty to have Ferdinand and the inquisition, but not Charles or Joseph or the free government of the cortes: Sweden has liberty to be governed by the "French sergent," Bernadotte, to the exclusion of the "legitimate" Gustavus [see page 187]: Poland has liberty to be ruled by Russia, instead of according to her ancient constitution: Saxony has liberty to come under the dominion of Prussia, but not to have her own king: Naples, it seems, has liberty to be ruled by the Frenchman Joachim, but not to return to her old monarch Ferdinand: Norway has liberty to be governed by Sweden, instead of Denmark, to which the people were so long attached: a large part of the north of Italy has liberty to have the emperor of Austria for its sovereign: Genoa has the liberty to be ruled by the king of Sardinia, and so we might go on through the chapter of nations, not forgetting the seventy millions of souls in India who have liber-

ty of being governed by England, and who takes the liberty to put up or put down the native "legitimate princes" as she pleases. How can the disciples of those who have done these things have the impudence to talk about the sacred rights of kings, or gabble of the independence of nations! There is a hardihood of hypocrisy in the proceeding that has no parallel. If any reigning monarch has a sacred right to the throne, it is Napoleon Bonaparte—he was first elected to it by the votes of the people—he was rejected by foreign force, and is restored to the imperial dignity, if not by new election, at least by the unequivocal will of those he is to govern. I say let the people manage these affairs as they please.—No one has a right to meddle in them. The population of France, (we suppose it will be admitted), is as wise and intelligent as that of Russia!—Now, the "magnanimous Alexander" does not appear to be better beloved in Russia than Bonaparte is in France—but what an outcry we should have if all the neighboring nations were to make a conspiracy to eject that man from his throne, and put up some descendant of the "legitimate" claimants of it that his grandmother murdered; for she may not have destroyed the whole breed, though she designed it. I say what an outcry would this make—provided always, so far as regarded us in the United States, Alexander was then, and in that case, the ally of Great Britain! for every thing is virtuous or vicious—liberal or tyrannical—patriotic or slavish, just exactly as it may be the interest of England to have it so—in the estimation of many here.

A few words to those who said and did such foolish things on the restoration of the Bourbons, and we have done for the present. We candidly confess that we were not pleased with the event; for our philanthropy did not extend quite so far as to injure ourselves, or suffer ourselves to be injured, grievously injured, that "legitimate princes" might rule. We were then at war with Great Britain, and could not see in any advantage she derived over her enemy, a benefit to the United States; nor did we believe then that Louis was the "desired" of France, seeing that he was imposed on the throne by the presence of half a million of foreign soldiers. In other respects we were indifferent of the matter, and even glad that, in the fall of Bonaparte, the ghost of "French influence" would no longer scare the little babies and old woman of our country. Now what would these people say—the priests, orators, statesmen and people, who offered thanksgivings and praise—made orations and speeches, processions and illuminations, if the other side were to do the same for the expulsion of this family? What was right on the one side is right on the other. But some of those who were foremost in these nonsensical proceedings, now recommend to us Washington's advice as to foreign nations—that is, to keep ourselves out of the passions, feelings and contests which may agitate them. This is perfectly correct, and so we ought—but how happens it that they did not think of that recommendation before? These men have a strange faculty to forget what does not suit their purposes. At the meeting of their clubs called after his name, (and which, to the eastward, have been the sinks of treason and disaffection to the law) they pretend to read his inestimable valedictory address as the rule and guide of their conduct, and forget that part wherein he so pointedly reprehends such institutions and associations as theirs. But what is to be done?—are all these things—prayers, speeches and processions, to go for nothing? Suppose they were to advise Bonaparte "to resign," because Great Britain "cannot safely make a peace with him," as they said of Mr. Madison, in the hey-day

of their blood for the fall of her great enemy. Suppose they were to threaten him with a "northern confederacy," and get up a new "convention," who knows but that it might frighten him from his course? Let them *loast* him back again to *Elba!* I have heard of a person who fills a high office in a neighboring state, that *toasted* Mr. *Madison* there, who, I believe, I could prove, had put his hand to a subscription paper for *George Washington*, "dead or alive," in the revolution. If Mr. *Morris* was to pronounce his famous oration *backwards*, like a Hebrew book, making the *beginning* at the *end*, possibly it might make *diversion* of the "legitimates." I should, however, like best of all that the priests, the *Parishes*, the *Osgoods*, &c. should attempt the conversion of *Napoleon* to the doctrine of the "*divine right of kings*," and to shew the "religion and magnanimity" of his opponents. France presents a glorious field for their loyalty, and they can do no *good* here; possibly, they might become martyrs in the cause of monarchy, and with a glorious death seal their faith in the *religion* and *love* of *liberty* of *princes!*

War Events:

OR, THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS.

THE INDEPENDENCE.—A late Barbadoes paper says—"We have no hesitation in asserting, that the *Nelson*, the largest line of battle ship ever built in England, is not an equal match for the Independence, lately launched in America."

[What!—is "the contemptible republic of America" to have a ship superior to any of the "mistress of the seas!" The Independence, we expect, will prove a saucy vessel, and may, possibly, be a "match" even for the *Nelson*, on account of the *crew* she will carry, but certainly not in size or weight of metal. Does the Barbadoes editor apprehend that the hero of England may pay respect to the Independence of the United States?

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—*Saturday, March 18.*
—By his royal highness the prince of Wales, regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty—
A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, P. R.—Whereas a treaty of peace and friendship between his majesty and the United States of America hath been concluded at Ghent, on the 24th day of December last, and the ratifications thereof have been duly exchanged; in conformity thereunto, we have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty's dominions, and we do declare to all his majesty's loving subjects, our will and pleasure, that the said treaty of peace and friendship be observed inviolably, as well by sea as land, and in all places whatever; strictly charging and commanding all his majesty's loving subjects to take notice thereof, and to conform themselves thereunto accordingly.

Given at the court at Carlton house, the 17th day of March, 1815, in the 55th year of his majesty's reign.

NEW-ORLEANS.—General *Lambert's* account of the failure of the expedition against New-Orleans is a great deal more candid than the British officials we have been accustomed to see: still there is a good deal of *English* in it. He mentions the capture of certain *cannon*, though in a few hours those pieces were re-possessed by us, and ready to play upon him. So the Goth who destroyed the capitol at Washington, and ingloriously expiated his barbarism

by death near Baltimore, boasted of capturing some hundred pieces at that city, which probably yet lay as quietly, and in as good order, as before our shore was polluted by the "booty and beauty" *invincibles*.

VISITORS.—Many British officers of distinction have visited New York, Philadelphia, &c. since the peace.

So fully convinced were the people of England that New-Orleans was in possession of the British troops, that a number of letters were written to the officers and others attached to the army, and directed to them at New-Orleans, and received at the post-office in this city, by the British packet arrived at this port on Thursday! [New-York Advocate.]

THE LATE WAR is acknowledged by every one to have ended honorably to the United States, except by the nasty creatures that would "foul their own nest." It is so especially on all the continent of Europe, and is admitted even by the most furious of those who were lately our enemies. The following is from a West India *Royal Gazette*, of April 12:

"The arrivals since our last, have brought no particular news. We have received a file of New-York papers, by which we observe, that a general satisfaction pervades the people of the United States in consequence of peace—*arising from a proud assumption of its being an honorable issue* to their exertions, as from the enlivening prospects of the full enjoyment of its benefits."

BRITISH IMPEDENCE. The American vessels in the harbor of *Canton* were not only rigidly blockaded by the British, but every night they stationed armed boats round them to prevent their escape. Notwithstanding, four of them got clear—three of them with great cargoes have arrived at Boston, and the fourth at Baltimore is momentarily expected.

Nashville, April 18.—Yesterday major-general *Carroll* arrived in Nashville. He was met a few miles from the town by the citizens of the town and escorted in—a public dinner will be given him and general *Coffee* in a short time.

From the departure of the Tennessee militia from this state to their return, we understand nearly 500 have been lost, principally by the unwholesomeness of the lower country. This estimate includes the commands of generals *Carroll* and *Coffee*.

Extract of a letter from col. William M'Ree to major general Winfield Scott, dated New-York, 9th April, 1815.

SIR—If an apology could be thought necessary for this letter, you, I have no doubt, will find one in the subject of it.

I am anxious to interest you in behalf of brevet lieutenant O'Fling, of the 11th infantry, who wishes to procure a cadet's warrant for his brother Edmund O'Fling, a lad fourteen years old, and now a private of the 23d regiment.

Lieutenant O'Fling was wounded by a cannon ball in the battle of the Falls of Niagara, and joined the army during the siege of Fort Erie, immediately on his recovery.

In the sortie on the 17th of September, he solicited and obtained the command of the forlorn of the first brigade under general *Miller*; of twenty-four men, of which it consisted, twenty were killed and wounded. After receiving the enemy's fire and passing the centre of their entrenchments, he advanced with his little party against a block-house containing thirty-six men of de *Watterville's* regiment, and captured it. Nearly at the same time, his brother, ensign *T. E. O'Fling*, of the 23d infantry, with ensign *Branch* of the same regiment, stormed and carried a large block-house on the right of the trenches, defended by sixty men. Ensign O'Fling

received a wound while standing on the top of the building, of which he died the next day.

That these block-houses were taken at the sortie, has been publicly made known—but the manner of the achievement and by whom does not appear. The youth, Edmund O'Fling, for whom the appointment of cadet is requested, has already proved that he shares with his brothers that gallantness of spirit which seems a family inheritance. On the night of the 25th of July he was so fortunate as to rescue, without assistance, lieutenant Tappan of the 23d regiment from the hands of a British officer.

A plain recital of such conduct conveys the best eulogium (within my knowledge) of those who perform it.

Extract of a letter from major-general Winfield Scott, to the secretary of war, dated Washington, April 16th, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose a letter from colonel M'Rec, of the engineers, on a subject as highly interesting as any that occurred during the late war. Let me request that you will oblige me by looking over it at a moment of leisure. Most of the facts narrated by the colonel are known to me personally, and I could add many others of the same character.

Lieutenant Patrick O'Fling, his three brothers and father, entered the army on the same day, in 1812, all for five years. In 1813, major-general Dearborn recognized in the father (a sentinel before his door) a soldier who had served under him with credit during the revolutionary war. About the same time Mrs. O'Fling, a most respectable matron, came to Fort George on a visit to her husband and four sons. Patrick, the son, then about eighteen, was sick in the hospital. I prevailed on general Dearborn to discharge him from the service, that he might return with his mother. In April, 1813, Patrick, (now lieutenant O'Fling) raised a company of volunteers, at Buffalo, and requested to be attached to my brigade. The handsome department of the young captain and his little band, induced me to consent; and soon after, I procured him a commission in the 9th regiment belonging to my brigade.

Col. M'Rec has already narrated some of the enterprises in which this young hero was engaged—a little volume might be filled with his deeds of chivalry, for such they appeared to the whole army, who took an active interest in his career.

I beg leave to make several little requests in behalf of the survivors of this family.

A cadet's warrant for Edward O'Fling, mentioned by colonel M'Rec—an honorable discharge for Patrick O'Fling, the father, and a like discharge for Charles W. House, the half brother, both of the 23d regiment.

[The O'Flings are from Batavia, N. Y. It is unnecessary to add, that every thing which has been asked for this family, that has deserved so well of its country, was promptly granted by the acting secretary of war.]

"LIVE THE CONSTITUTION!"

Our glorious ship, the *Constitution*, has arrived at New-York, all well. We have yet but few particulars of her cruise, but it does not appear she did the British any damage since her capture of the *Cyane* and *Levant*. She landed her prisoners at Maranham (Brazil) on the 19th of April. On the 26th, fell in with a 74 gun ship, and captain Stewart concluded from her manœuvres that there was peace—and off Porto Rico he sent his boat on shore and first learned that the treaty had been ratified.

The *Constitution* had only three men killed in her fight with the *frigate Cyane* and *Levant* sloop, and thirteen wounded—two of the latter since dead of

their wounds. The enemy's vessels had 35 killed and 42 wounded.

P. S. We have received the particulars of her cruise, which shall appear in our next.

Thus has our CONSTITUTION, political and naval, proudly carried us through the war—though assailed by many conventions of men and ships, repelling alike the thunder of British cannon and the corruption of British gold. *Long live the Constitution!*

PRIZE SALES, on board his Britannic majesty's ship *Sceptre*, as advertised in the *Alexandria Gazette*, September 29, 1814. [*Demo Press.*]

Knives, forks and spoons; cows, calves and cats; Beds, chairs and stools; coats, wigs and hats; Glasses, pitchers, piggins, tongs, tubs and trays; Potatoes, turnips, wheat, flour, rye and maize; Bottles, full and empty, ducks, fowls and dogs; Turkeys, geese and pigs; negroes, hoes and hogs; Saddles, bridles, mares, horses, mules and asses; Sophas, coaches, combs, tables, looking-glasses; Shifts, shirts and bibs; clouts, towels, cradles; Pans, dishes, plates, spits, pots and ladles. With various such-like things; we've a list complete If you wish to buy, come on board the fleet. Sale begins at ten—bring cash; you need not fear; I'll protect you all—I'm chief auctioneer.

COCKBURN.

HIRAN THAYER.—This long suffering impressed American seaman, attached at one time to the blockading squadron off New-London, where he was recognized by his own father, and for whose release commodore Decatur interested himself, arrived at Baltimore a few days ago, in the schooner *Chippewa* from Jamaica, after being detained to fight the British battles of religion and liberty twenty years! Who shall say that this man has not suffered some "essential injury?"

See WEEKLY REGISTER, Vol. VI. page 67, for the particulars of *Thayer's* case.

The following is an official document laid before the British parliament, shewing the ships which were fitted out by the admiralty, for the purpose of meeting our frigates.

Admiralty Office, 1st Feb. 1815.

An account of any frigates of a large class, or any ships of a class larger than frigates, and less than line of battle ships, built or fitted out since the 13th June, 1812, (as far as can be produced without detriment to the public service) stating the periods at which such vessels were respectively fitted out.

Ships Names	Tons	When ordered.	When fitted out.
Liverpool	40	December, 1812	4th May, 1814.
Glasgow	40	ditto	26th July, 1814.
Severn	40	January, 1813	26th June, 1813.
Liffey	40	ditto	27th April, 1814.
Forth	40	ditto	26th June, 1813.
Endymion	40	July, 1812	13th May, 1813.
Majestic	56	January, 1813	29th January, 1813.
Goliath	56	February, 1813	3d June, 1813.
Saturn	56	March, 1813	12th November, 1813.
Akela	50	ditto	14th May, 1813.
Leander	50	May, 1813	17th December, 1812
New-Castle	50	ditto	28th January, 1814.

The following extracts of letters have appeared in the *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, said to be, as is usually stated, "from a gentleman of the first respectability"—if the facts given be true, we are glad of the first and indifferent as to the other.—We care just as much for the love or hate of Napoleon Bonaparte as we do for that of *George Guelf*.

Extract of a letter dated London, 10th March, to a friend in this country.

"The English are inexpressibly mortified at the news from New-Orleans, and the American character, I am happy to say, is exalted very much in the eyes of Europe, by the bravery and humanity with which the navy and army have conducted themselves during the whole of the war.—Inc. d. the name

of an American is highly considered, and all now agree that it has been much undervalued.—I heard general Biall say, they were as fine a population as any in the world, and would do more in a few hours to strengthen a position than any other set of troops.

Extract from another letter of the same person, of 21st March.

"I have been told by two English officers, who accompanied and lived with Napoleon at Elba, that he spoke in the most disgusting manner of the American president and nation."

MASONIC BENEVOLENCE. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, with characteristic benevolence, appropriated 500 dollars to the relief of Masonic brethren, British prisoners of war when at Salem. They acknowledge reciprocal favors to our brethren among the enemy, hope for the return of peace, and declare on the true principles of masonry, their support of the constituted authorities of the country, in all measures, of peace or war, which they may direct.—With respect to captive brothers among us, their sentiment is: The moment the sword of the warrior is sheathed, the feelings of the Mason return with redoubled force; and charity, displaying her banner of love, conducts the captive Brother.

A London paper of March 27, says that the Endymion frigate and HER prize, the President, arrived at Portsmouth the day before.

On a motion in parliament to take up the treaty business with America, it was set aside to make room for another motion, ordering an enquiry into the losses sustained before New Orleans.

London, Feb. 28. On Friday last, about 2 o'clock, the prince regent held his court at Carlton House.—The lord mayor of London, accompanied by the Sheriffs and other officers of the city, were introduced into the council chamber, and presented to his royal highness the respectful address of the common council on the subject of the conclusion of peace with America. The prince regent received it in the most gracious manner, and made the following reply:

"I have much satisfaction in having brought the negotiations with America to a result which offers the perspective of the prompt restoration of peace with that country.

"Whatever might have been the calamities occasioned by the extensive wars in which we have been so long engaged, they can in no wise be imputed to Great Britain. It is the conviction that our cause was just, and that we were compelled to maintain a contest for every thing that was dear to us as a nation, which has produced these extraordinary efforts, which by the grace of Divine Providence, have entirely disconcerted the designs of our enemies, and will be contemplated with admiration and gratitude by our most remote posterity.

"I shall spare no efforts to cement the relations of friendship between this kingdom and the countries with which we have been engaged in war, and to insure and improve all the advantages of the peace."

March 13. The Plantagenet of 74 guns, captain R. Lloyd, which brought the dismal news of the disasters of New Orleans to Portsmouth last week. Left the fleet under sir A. Cochrane, lying off the Chandléur Islands, on the 18th, and the Havana on the 28th January, the troops were all on board the ships of war. It was understood that sir Alexander would leave the Gulph of Mexico in a few days, to carry into effect the other parts of his instructions relative to the expedition. It is with much satisfaction we hear that our soldiers are recovering very fast from their buck-shot wounds. The lamented Sir Edward Pakenham, it is stated, immediately after he took the command, and had reconnoitered the enemy's position, expressed a decided opinion, that

the expedition would not be attended with success. But, finding the army ready to be led on upon the enterprise, and the almost universal opinion against his own, he was induced to try the fortune of the event. Upon general Gibbs being wounded, and carried off the field, he took the command of the advance, and soon afterwards was wounded in both his knees. This unfortunate event, however, did not induce him to desist from leading on the troops; but almost immediately afterwards a ball entered his groin: he uttered the words—"Tell general"—when life departed: he fell from his horse into the arms of major Macdougal, and expired. Thus fell, in the 38th year of his age, one of the most experienced, spirited, and accomplished soldiers in the British army. His services, as quarter-master general to the army under the duke of Wellington (his brother-in-law) were highly appreciated. Saturday afternoon his body was brought on shore at Portsmouth from the Plantagenet (being preserved in rum) and deposited in a leaden coffin and shell, for conveyance to London in a hearse and four. The body of general Gibbs has also been sent home. This highly esteemed officer is likewise a public loss. There came passengers in the Plantagenet, colonel Broke, colonel Thornton, major and captain Wyttill, and captains Percy, Sullivan and Money, R.N.

March 13. The duke of Montrose spoke, on the 27th Feb. in lat. 37, 46, long. 9, 33, the Voltaire frigate 38 guns, the commander of which informed, that the American frigate Constitution had been cruising off Lisbon, and had captured a ship and a brig; in consequence of which admiral Fleming had shifted his flag from the Elizabeth 74, at Lisbon, and sent her with two frigates in pursuit of the enemy.

A letter from Cuxhaven, received on Saturday, mentions, that on the 23d ult. an American brig, with a cargo valued at £30,000, succeeded in getting up the Elbe, having unfortunately eluded his majesty's sloop of war Snap, which was lying off Heligoland. [*Do the blockades continue?*]

Remarks on the British account of the capture of the President frigate, from the Norfolk Ledger.

The British official account of the capture of the President frigate, is given [in page 174.] which we consider as more than uncandid; for if commodore Decatur's account be questioned on the score of partiality, certainly that of the officers of the Pomone cannot be called in question on the same score; those officers, much to their honor, have given a candid statement of the affair, varying in no material circumstance from that of the gallant American commodore.

Captain Hayes, (who by the way was only a spectator of the battle) says "when the effect produced by her well directed fire upon the President is witnessed, it cannot be doubted, but that captain Hope would have succeeded in capturing or destroying her, had none of the squadron been in sight."

A little before, captain Hayes says, that a close action commenced at half past 5, and continued for two hours, when the Endymion's sails were cut from the yards, and the President got ahead; at half past 11, (that is, four hours after the battle had ceased) the Pomone, a fresh ship, in no manner injured, was able to get up with the President; the Endymion was then five miles astern; now we should be glad to know how the Endymion, if alone, would have captured or sunk the President, when the former was so disabled as not to prevent the latter from getting away? We ask this question merely for the sake of argument; for if only the two ships had been engaged, the Endymion would never have seen the President's stern, unless it had been when she was taken in tow.

Captain Hayes speaks of the comparative loss of the two vessels, as an evidence of the superior fire of the *Endymion*; as an officer, captain Hayes must surely know, that the loss on the part of the American frigate, from the circumstances of the case, must have been far greater, without ascribing it to the superior fire of the British frigate. The whole squadron was in pursuit of the *President*; the *Endymion* being the fastest sailer, was enabled to take a position whereby she kept up for a considerable time, a destructive fire, while the *President* could not return a gun, and which circumstance obliged commodore DeCastur to get into close action, by which means he might have the chance of retaliating for the loss he was every moment experiencing, and doing of escaping, by putting the *Endymion* "hors du combat," before her friends could get up to her assistance.

With respect to "six feet water in the hold of the *President*," it is news, for which we are indebted to captain Hayes.*

Foreign articles-- continued.

Extract from a declaration made before the Marshal Prince of Esting, by a person who followed Bonaparte from the Isle of Elba as far as Digne.

"The 27th of February Napoleon ordered preparations for his departure; every body believed that he meant to go to Naples.

"At four o'clock in the afternoon I received orders to embark; I came off without seeing my family. Some days before I had told Napoleon that I never would bear arms against my country.

"The departure was thus precipitated in consequence of intelligence brought by a colonel, who came from the continent—I did not see this officer.

"On the 27th we saw several ships of war, but no one said any thing to us—we went under a press of sail. During the passage Napoleon told me that several members of the senate and other great personages had excited an insurrection, and formed a provisional government, which recalled him to the throne.

"We landed in the bay of Juan on the 1st of March, at two in the afternoon. We encamped close to the beach. We marched off the following night. The preparations made, the measures taken inspired me with fears, which I mentioned to Napoleon—he assured me there would be no fighting. I again repeated, that I never would fight against my country. During those few days, and contrary to his usual custom, Napoleon said to me a number of flattering things—he was to make me lieutenant general of his army, after it had been organized.

"We marched rapidly—all the carriages to be found were hired; many precautions were taken in order to get forward. At last I began to think we were marching against an enemy, and not into the heart of France. That moment my resolution was taken. At Digne I left Napoleon advancing, and resolved to repair to your excellency."

Bonaparte's army. The army organized for the defence of Paris, by the Bourbons, when Bona-

*The fact is, that those British officials, like nine out of ten that we have seen since the war, are, in the plain and honest language of truth, a *tissue of lies*. It is not worth while to say more about it than to refer our readers to the American and British statements of the affair already inserted. If the things here said were true, what roguery the British judges at Bermuda must have been to give to the crew of the *Pomone* the same share of prize money as that allowed to the crew of the *Endymion*! We are indignant at such degeneracy and baseness.

parte was approaching—was commanded by the duke of Berri. It consisted of two camps—one under general Rapp, the other under count Maison. Count Belliard was placed at the head of the general staff; count Rute, of the artillery; and general Hozo of the engineers. It is known that the soldiers of this army all turned to Napoleon.

French Chamber of Deputies, March 16.

This sitting, which will forever leave an irremovable recollection in the hearts of those who had the happiness to witness it, attracted a prodigious concourse. Such persons as were unable to obtain admission, consoled themselves with the anticipation of seeing their king, and of cheering him upon his passage with the warmest devotion. Above the tribunes were the most brilliant assemblages, and the right and the left of the hall was filled by ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction.

His majesty then spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen!—In this momentous crisis, when the public enemy has penetrated into a part of the kingdom, and threatens the liberty of the remainder, I come in the midst of you to draw closer those ties which unite us together, and which constitute the strength of the state—I come, in addressing myself to you, to declare to all France my sentiments and my wishes. I have revisited my country, and reconciled her to all foreign nations, who will, without doubt, maintain, with the utmost fidelity those treaties which have restored to us peace. I have labored for the benefit of my people. I have received, and still continue daily to receive the most striking proofs of their love. Can I, then, at 60 years of age, better terminate my career than by dying in their defence; therefore, I fear nothing for myself, but I fear for France; he who comes to light again amongst us the torch of civil war, brings with him also the scourge of foreign war; he comes to reduce our country under his iron yoke; he comes, in short, to destroy that constitutional charter which I have given you—that charter my brightest title in the estimation of posterity—that charter which all Frenchmen cherish, and which I here swear to maintain. Let us rally therefore around it! Let it be our sacred standard. The descendants of Henry the fourth will be the first to range themselves under it; they will be followed by all good Frenchmen. In short, gentlemen, let the concurrence of the two chambers give to authority all the force that is necessary, and this war, truly national, will prove by its happy termination, what a great nation, united in love to its king and to its laws, can effect."

When the king ceased to speak, the whole assembly swore to die for his majesty. The noble simplicity of the king's discourse had penetrated every bosom with the sincerest attachment.

The Prefect of the Upper Alps has published the following proclamation:

Good inhabitants of the Alps,

"From accounts which have reached me, Bonaparte, at the head of a handful of soldiers attached to his fate, landed near Frejus on the 1st inst.

"Thus, an enemy to your repose, that man who has cost France, and Europe, so much blood and tears, after having on his abdication experienced a false generosity, comes to try to replace us under the yoke of iron, and to restore to us the bitter fruits of his government—the conscription and perpetual war. When the destinies of Europe are happily fixed, when our country begins to taste, under the best of kings, the repose and the happiness of which it was so long deprived, an adventurer, to whom France has too long sacrificed her generations and her treasures, would, by the frightful calculations of ambition and personal interest, try to arm us again in his own quarrel.

"Too feeble to attack France, he flatters himself perhaps with dividing it. He knows not by how many ties of love and gratitude we are bound to the lawful sovereign, who has already repaired so many evils. He knows not with what good principles all France is animated, and that the country contains none but faithful subjects devoted to *Louis le Desiré*.

"It is to you, good people of the Alps, to disabuse him if he be rash enough to appear on your territory. Your strong places armed and defended by two brave regiments, would be the rock upon which the enemies of your happiness would be wrecked—resist then with contempt every insidious suggestion—point out to the authorities the men, who, by their speeches, would attempt to shake your fidelity; watch with care foreigners and dangerous persons; take up and carry before the magistrates those who would spread writings and proclamations against the authority of the Bourbons.

"Show yourselves, as you have always been, wise and faithful; justify the honorable reputation you have gained for the department of the Upper Alps. Let us arm to assist (if necessary) with our brave regiments in the defence of the fortresses! National guards and simple citizens, let us be rivals in zeal and devotedness; let the enemy of France find in us the advanced guards of the monarchy, and the faithful serjants of *Louis XVIII*.

Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons!

HAMMOND."

"Given at Gap, in the hotel of the Prefecture, March 4, 1815."

The schooner *Manlius* arrived at Baltimore on Saturday last, from Bordeaux, bringing newspapers of that city to the 6th of April, which declared for the emperor on the 1st of that month, all the English, with the late mayor, Mr. Lynch, making their escape in all possible haste. On the other side of France, and in sight of Wellington's army, *Lille* had done the same; as also appears to have been the case in every part of the country. It was not yet known that Russia or Prussia were advancing any troops to the frontiers of France, and was reported that Austria would either join Bonaparte or remain neuter. These papers do not contain any thing important except to shew the great tranquility of France on the new revolution. An embargo was probably laid at Bordeaux on the 8th April—a vessel under the Bourbon colors had been captured off the mouth of the river by the British, and the people landed. The schooner *Decatur* also arrived on Sunday last from Nantz—left there March 30, and brings no news.

The *Moniteur*, after recapitulating the different events which had lately taken place in France, concludes thus:—Twenty-five days after his landing in the southern extremity of France, the chief of this fair empire (and what chief was ever more legitimate) recalled, seconded by the wishes, by the conduct of all the citizens, of all the soldiers, perceives not any trace of opposition throughout the whole extent of the French territory. A unanimous devotion, a profound and matured assent manifesting itself in every part.

Thus is consummated, with all the rapidity of enthusiasm and all the calm of wisdom, without the effusion of a single drop of French blood, without the least excess or the least disorder, this revolution, destined to cause the astonishment of Europe, the admiration of posterity, the happiness of the present generation, and the peace of France, which at last reposes itself in its own glory and dignity."

In an "order of the day," published at Bordeaux, April 3, by *Chausel*, commander of the 11th military division, he says—

"It is the will of the emperor, that the past conduct of a few individuals at the time the British entered Bordeaux, shall not be brought into question, as his majesty wishes to bury such acts in perfect oblivion.

The regular military force shall arrest any person who may be found bearing despatches either to or from agents who may have been members of the late government."

The prefect of *Gironde*, the baron of the empire *Fauchet*, in an address to the inhabitants of Bordeaux, says—

"As a minister of peace and reconciliation I was arriving in the midst of you with happy tidings, to announce to you that whatever had passed is forgotten; to assure you of individual liberty, and the irrevocable maintenance of its rights; to afford you the means of emitting your thoughts; and to shield you from all kinds of intolerance.

I came too on this noble mission, to declare to you in the name of the emperor, that it is his intention to preserve that peace which was shamefully dictated to us, but by ennobling it at the same time, by his moderation as well as by the imposing attitude of an army which still retains all its glory and all its strength; in fine, not to cross the limits of the empire except in case of unjust aggression.

Such were the words of peace which I was bringing to you in exchange for your submission to your legitimate sovereign, when the repeated shouts of "*vive l'empereur*" apprised me that by the example set by this great and interesting city, the will of the whole department was in unison with that of the majority of the French."

He then commends their patriotism, and urges them to remain calm, and congratulates them upon an end to the "incalculable evils from which the empire" had been threatened, by the courage of Napoleon, and the devotedness of his troops and people.

The minister of war, *Clark*, duke of Feltre, made a report to the king, March 13, in which he stated that "a conspiracy long plotted, and of which the nest was in the north, preceded the appearance of the enemy of regular government in the French territory. The traitor *Desnouettes*, alone, or nearly so, meditated this base revolt, which he wished to render general in the garrisons of Picardy and Flanders, but chance, or rather the hand of God, placed at *Lille* marshal *Mortier* (duke of Treviso) to defeat these plots. So in the last moment the garrison of *Cambray* was ignorant of the end to which *Desnouettes* was conducting them. Till the events of *Fere* they suspected no treason. In general the troops of the north have shown a good spirit. In general, I say, for it is too much to speak with certainty of every individual; but, I repeat it, we are sure of the mass. In the south, there was treason at *Grenoble*; impotence of resistance elsewhere. In *Lyons* want of troops, but not of courage. The princes showed energy. The duke then paid a tribute to marshal *McDonogh*, and stated that the impossibility of defending the bridge at *Lyons* arose from the want of guns, &c.

The celebrated *Chaptal* is appointed director of commerce and manufactures, by Napoleon.

The king of Saxony being "restored" by the "legitimate princes" at Vienna, waits the consequences of the restoration of Bonaparte, before he admits the partition of his country. It is said that rather than sign the deed of infamy he will wholly abdicate the throne.

It is said that when the emperor landed in France he declared that the congress [at Vienna] was dissolved. Meaning no doubt that the measures they would think necessary to adopt to protect them-

selves, would divert them from the idea of parcelling out the property of others.

The Pays de Vaud and other parts of Switzerland, appear to have declared in favor of Bonaparte. The London editors think this is very strange.

The account of a revolution in Spain is not confirmed.

A London paper says that twenty sail of the line have been ordered to the Mediterranean.

The islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas have been given up to the Danes.

The London papers to shew the high civilization of their readers, give at full length an account of a battle between a negro and a white man, telling who were their "seconds, bottleholders," &c. and how one of them was terribly mauled, being knocked down no less than ten times, &c.

In a discussion which took place in the British parliament, March 2, on the state of the bank of England, it was stated by the chancellor of the exchequer, that the foreign expenditure of the government, which had occasioned the principal drain of specie from the country, was,

In the year 1811,	£15,132 000
1812,	16,537,000
1813,	28,938 000
1814,	38,284 000

The foreign expenditure being greatly diminished, he thought that the bank restrictions might be removed, and the bank obliged to pay in specie, and redeem the tokens by the 5th of July, 1816.

In the course of the same debate it was stated that in the year 1811 the bank issues were 24 millions, and the present year have risen to about 30 millions. The capital of the bank is 11,500,000.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

MARSHAL NEY'S PROCLAMATION.—ORDER OF THE DAY.

Marshal prince of Moskwa to the troops of his government.—Officers, subalterns and soldiers! The cause of the Bourbons is lost for ever! The legitimate dynasty which the French nation has adopted, reascends the throne: it is to the emperor Napoleon, our sovereign, that it alone belongs to rule over our fine country! Let the Bourbon nobility choose to expatriate themselves once more, or let them consent to live in the midst of us, what matter is it to us? The sacred cause of liberty, and of our independence, shall suffer no more from their baseful influence. They have wished to debase our military glory; but they are deceived: this glory is the fruit of labors too noble, for us to be ever able to lose the remembrance of it.

Soldiers!—The times are gone when people were governed by strangling their rights; liberty at length triumphs, and Napoleon, our august emperor, will establish it for ever. Henceforth let this fine cause be our's and that of all Frenchmen! Let all the brave men whom I have the honor to command be penetrated with this grand truth.

Soldiers!—I have often led you to victory; now I wish to lead you to that immortal phalanx which the emperor Napoleon conducts to Paris, and which will be there in a few days; and there our hopes and our happiness will be for ever realized. Vive l'empereur. Marshal of the empire,

(Signed) Prince of MOSKWA.

Lons-le-Saunier, March 15, 1815.

The London Times is as full of deposing Napoleon as the editor was of putting down Mr. Madison. And he talks it largely. He seems very sorry, very sorry indeed, that the allies who invaded France, did not finish the hopes of the Bonapartes, by cutting the throat, or otherwise murdering, the head of the family. And this man speaks of the assassination of d'Engheim!

It is understood that the earl of Liverpool, premier, has voted in the British cabinet against entering on a new war with France, on the ground that the resources of the country were inadequate to the conflict; but it appears he stood alone. It is expected he will resign and his place be supplied by the unhesitating Castlereagh.

Accounts from Vienna say that the mother and sister of the emperor of France, have been gallantly taken prisoners!

British funds—March 29. Consols were further depressed yesterday; 3 per cents which opened at 58 for the account, left off at 56 3/8 1/2.

The price of the British stocks is a good thermometer of the public feeling—the mercury of which has not been so low for a great while as at present, though the value of money is so greatly lessened by the rise in value of useful commodities.

The corn law. Sir Francis Burdett presented a petition to parliament against the passage of the corn bill, signed by 40,373 persons of the city of Westminster.

A bill has passed the British Parliament for abolishing the charter of the famous South Sea Company, instituted in the reign of Queen Ann: The government has purchased its stock; and the nation will be allowed a free trade to the countries, the commerce with which has been exclusively enjoyed by the company.

The British lords of the admiralty have published an address to the fleet, in which they say, that they intended on the conclusion of peace with America, to have discharged the seamen, and manned the vessels for the peace establishment with volunteers; but the new turn of events in France compelled them to abandon this intention.

In England, Wm. Roberts, late of Fairsley, near Leeds, has been convicted under the bankrupt law, with not surrendering to the commission issued against him, and sentenced to death.

Among the details of events in France we see in the London papers many accounts of the whole populace of a district rising up to expel the Bourbon authorities, and restore those of Napoleon.

Vienna, March 8.—They write from Trieste that Jerome Bonaparte still lives there, not as is supposed in foreign countries of his own free will, but as a state prisoner, not being permitted to go more than a certain distance from the town.

Latest from England.

By the arrival of a British vessel at Philadelphia we have London dates of April 5. Their contents are of very little importance.

Consols at London April 5—57 1/4 5/8.

These papers talk in the same stile of conquering France that they lately did of conquering America—and say, that certain of the ministers from the states represented in the congress at Vienna are to meet at Brussels, for adopting measures to support the declaration of the allied powers. It is proposed to address a proclamation to the people of France to excite them against Bonaparte, and if this will not do "the allied armies will immediately enter France, and carry on the war with the utmost energy." That is, I suppose, they will attack and destroy "all places assailable."

The property tax is to be revived in England. A message to parliament from the prince regent was to be delivered on the 6th April, which it is understood will contain a declaration to abide by the allies in their proceedings relative to France.

By the bulletin of April 1, it appears that old George passed the preceding month as usual—as crazy as ever.

It is said that a Neapolitan courier arrived at Vi-

ings on the 14th March, professing the determination of Murat to take a part against Bonaparte.

The British papers hold out the idea that there are strong parties in France against Napoleon, and say that at present he cannot bring into the field more than 90,000 effective firelocks. The latter, at least, is not true.

It is understood that the allies have guaranteed the crown of France to the Bourbons.

A French messenger arrived at Dover, April 2.—He was not suffered to proceed to London. The nature of his despatches, of course, are not known; but the London editors suppose they contain professions of peace from Napoleon.

POST-SCRIPT.

On the afternoon of the 6th instant, an English ship arrived at Halifax, in a very short passage from Greenock, and it was said brought dates to the 13th of April, which state that England had declared war against France, and that Louis XVIII. had arrived in England.

Extract of a letter, dated College Lane, Gibraltar, March 29.

Sirs—The admiral desires me to inform you that an Algerine squadron is cruising near the Streights' entrance; and that it is, therefore, probable that no merchant vessels will sail from Cadiz for America. I am yours, &c.

B. CHIMMO.

CHRONICLE.

Charleston.—We are sorry to learn there is no foundation in the report of a new channel discovered through Charleston bar, mentioned in page 151.

They arrived at Charleston from the 7th to the 26th of April, exclusive of coasters—60 ships, 34 brigs, 41 schooners and 23 sloops—now, not the fourth of this number of sea-vessels arrived at the great port of Boston, in the same time. This shews where the food for commerce lies.

Dr. Ramsay.—This venerable and valuable man, died at Charleston, S. C. on the 8th instant, in consequence of his wounds received from the discharge of a pistol by a person named Linen, a man insane. This pistol was charged with three bullets! The death of such a man as Ramsay, called by the discriminating John Dickinson, "the Polybius of America," is a nation's loss.

The schooner Eliza, of Baltimore, with a cargo, has been refused an entry at Nassau, N. P. It seems that American vessels with cargoes, will not be admitted into any of the British West Indies. This, however, is a municipal regulation that Great Britain has an undoubted right to make, and we have also a right to reciprocate it. Into some of the islands, however, American vessels will be permitted to enter by special proclamation, as heretofore.

To the French West India islands, also, it appears, by a decree of the Bourbons, that our trade was nearly as completely annihilated as to the British—refusing almost all our staple articles except fish and lumber, and permitting the exportation of nothing but tallow and molasses, or the manufactures or products of old France.

A British brig has arrived at New-York that sailed from Cork, (a place of rendezvous) in company with one hundred and fifty vessels, mostly for ports of the U. States. Three of our own vessels that have run the gauntlet, since the war, to and from Canton, have just arrived with valuable cargoes of teas, silks, &c. and one other is constantly expected, which, with

the two or three other vessels that lately reached our ports under like circumstances, and several arrivals from France, seem about to furnish us with the greatest stock of various goods that ever flowed into the United States.

Four American vessels escaped from Canton in one night, though closely watched by the British, and three of them arrived at Boston in three successive days.

The United States Loan.—It is understood that the new loan will be taken at 98 dollars for the 100, at not on better terms for the United States.

Treasury Notes are now in demand, and will soon, every where, bear a premium nearly equal to the amount of interest that may have accrued on them, on account of the uncommon sums speedily to be paid for duties at our custom-houses. Rich vessels are constantly arriving in our ports—among which are three from Canton, whose cargoes will add \$400,000 to the revenue. These vessels made the run out and home within about a year past, without being in the least indebted to the "forbearance" of Great Britain, as governor Gore would say.

New York election. It now appears that the house of assembly will consist of 63 republicans and 63 federalists!

It since seems, however, that Ontario county has returned one republican, which gives two of a majority to the republicans in the house.

Spanish fleet. New York, May 15.—We learn from captain Bourne of the Ida, from Curacao, that a large Spanish force, in all 64 sail, supposed to contain 9 or 10,000 troops, under convoy of a 74 and five frigates, had arrived at Margareta; where the patriots capitulated. The force proceeded thence to Laguna, where a part of them had arrived.

Ship-wreck. The British frigate Statura, the same in which the hon. G. H. Rose, crossed the Atlantic in 1808—which commodore Decatur challenged to fight the Macedonian, while Hardy blockaded New-London in 1814—which brought out the unfortunate generals Pakenham and Gibbs from England—while conveying a large number of transports from Bermuda, for the Mississippi, struck on a shoal of St. Helena, and went to pieces.

Lake Erie overflowing. From some unknown cause, the water in this lake has been rising for about three years. During which time, it has risen nearly 3 feet; and according to its natural motion, will continue to rise during the summer. The Niagara river, rising in proportion to this increased supply of water from the western world, by the rapidity of its current, is rendered more difficult to pass. We have not heard the opinion of any gentleman of science on the subject, qualified to investigate the cause, or give any probable conjecture as to the source from whence it may spring. May it not arise from the improvement of the lands lying on the margin of lake Erie, admitting a more free passage of the water in its tributary streams?

Buffalo Gazette, May 2.

Kingston, (Canada) March 29.—On Monday last the bay of Kingston was entirely free from ice, but on Tuesday morning it was completely shut up with new ice, as far up as the Nine Mile Point, a circumstance not recollected to have occurred before, in this province, by the oldest settlers now resident in Kingston.

Magville, April 25.—We understand that an expedition is fitting out, under the command of Colonel Miller, against the hostile Indians in the Indiana territory. The colonel, with between 3 and 400 men, is expected here from Chillicothe, on his way to Vincennes. [Engle.]

The Militia.

The following documents accompanied the report of the secretary of war to the committee of the senate, respecting the conflicting jurisdiction of the general and state governments over the militia. See page 153.

Copy of a letter from William Eustis secretary of war, to the governors of states, dated war department, April 5, 1812.

I am instructed by the president of the United States to call upon the executives of the different states, to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness, to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress, passed the 10th instant, entitled "an act to authorize a detachment from the militia of the United States."

This, therefore, is to require your excellency to take effectual measures for having — of militia of — (being her quota) detached and duly organized in companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, within the shortest periods that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of artillery, cavalry and infantry, viz. one twentieth part of artillery, one twentieth part of cavalry, and the residue infantry.

There will, however, be no objection, on the part of the president of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively. Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them, but will not remain embodied, or be considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct that correct muster rolls and inspection returns be made of the several corps, and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

Copy of a letter from William Eustis, esq. secretary of war, to the governor of Massachusetts, dated war department, June 12, 1812.

SIR—I am directed by the president to request your excellency to order into the service of the United States, on the requisition of major-general Dearborn, such part of the quota of the militia of Massachusetts, detached conformably to the act of 10th of April, 1812, as he may deem necessary for the defence of the sea coast.

I am, &c. &c.

Note.—A similar letter was addressed to the governors of Connecticut, Rhode-Island and New-Hampshire.

Copy of a letter from William Eustis, secretary of war, to his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, dated July 21, 1812.

SIR—By information received from major-general Dearborn, it appears that the detachment from the militia of Massachusetts, for the defence of the maritime frontier, required by him under the authority of the president, by virtue of the act of the 10th of April, 1812, has not been marched to the several stations assigned them.

Quas much as longer delay may be followed with distress to a certain portion of our fellow-citizens, and with injurious consequences to our country, I am commanded by the president to inform your excellency, that this arrangement of the militia was preparatory to the march of the regular troops to the northern frontier. The exigencies of the service have required, and orders have accordingly been given, to major-general Dearborn, to move the regular troops to that frontier, leaving a sufficient number to man the guns in the garrisons on the seaboard. The execution of this order increases, as your excellency cannot fail to observe, the necessity of hastening the detached militia to their several posts, as assigned by general Dearborn; in which case they will, of course, be considered in the actual service and pay of the United States.

The danger of invasion, which existed at the time of issuing the order of the president, increases, and I am specially directed by the president to urge this consideration to your excellency, as requiring the necessary order to be given for the immediate march of the several detachments, specified by general Dearborn, to their respective posts.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Extract of a letter from John Armstrong, secretary of war, to the governor of Connecticut, dated August 9, 1813.

Whenever militia are called out, the contractor or his agent, should be required to supply according to the contract.

Circular letter from John Armstrong, secretary of war, to the governors of the respective states, dated July 4, 1814.

SIR—The late pacification in Europe, offers to the enemy a large disposable force, both naval and military, and with it the means of giving to the war here, a character of new and increased activity and extent.

Without knowing with certainty, that such will be its application, and still less that any particular point or points will become objects of attack, the president has deemed it advisable, as a measure of precaution, to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic, and (as the principal means of doing this will be found in militia) to invite the executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness, for immediate service, a corps of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, under the laws of the 28th Feb. 1795, and 10th of April, 1814.

The enclosed detail will show your excellency, what, under this requisition, will be the quota of — As far as volunteer uniform companies can be found, they will be preferred.

The expediency of regarding (as well in the designations of the militia, as of their places of rendezvous) the points, the importance

or exposure of which will be most likely to attract the views of the enemy, need but be suggested.

A report of the organization of your quota, when completed, and of its place or places of rendezvous, will be acceptable.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Extract of a letter from John Armstrong, secretary of war, to Nathaniel Searle, jun. adjutant-general of militia, state of Rhode Island, dated July 9, 1814.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, accompanied by sundry documents in relation to the defence of the Atlantic frontier of the state of Rhode Island.

The state troops, if considered part of the militia, or as substitutes therefor, will be taken into the service of the United States, as the quota of Rhode Island, under the requisition of the 4th instant, and will be designated for the defence of that state.

Copy of a letter from James Monroe, acting secretary of war, to the chairman of the military committee, dated department of war, December 23, 1812.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 21st instant, requesting such information as this department may possess, respecting the defects in the organization of the general staff of the army, and in the laws relating to volunteers; and requesting also, the opinion of this department, as to the propriety of augmenting the present military force, and, in case of augmentation, of what description of troops it ought to consist.

The committee of each house of congress having called on the department of war for information on the same points, I shall have the honor to make to each committee the same report. The enclosed remarks go to several of the enquiries suggested in your letter, and contain the views of the department on the several subjects to which they relate. The pressure of business has forced me to give them a shape rather informal. A copy of them I have sent to day to the committee of the house of representatives, and hasten to forward a like copy to you.

EXPLANATORY OBSERVATIONS.

To make this war effectual, as to its just objects, so much of the physical force of the country must be brought into activity, as will be adequate. The force exists in an abundant degree, and it is only necessary to call it forth, and make a proper use of it. This force must be employed alike in defensive and offensive operations. The exposed parts of our own country claim a primary attention. After providing for their defence, all the remaining force may be employed in offensive operations. I will begin with that part which requires protect—

DEFENCE OF THE COAST.

The whole coast from our northern limits to St. Mary's should be divided into military districts.

Boston, including New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, to constitute one.

Newport, including Rhode Island and Connecticut, another.

New-York, including the state of New-York and Jersey, a third.

Philadelphia, including Pennsylvania and Delaware, a fourth.

Norfolk, including Maryland and Virginia, a fifth.

Charleston, including North and South Carolina, and Georgia, a sixth.

At Boston, and at each of the other posts, let a company of artillery, or more than one, according to circumstances, of the regular army, and a small portion of its infantry, be stationed. Let them be placed under the command of a brigadier, in the following manner, and let him have attached to him an engineer. This force will constitute the nucleus of a little army, to be formed in case of invasion, of the militia, volunteers, or such other local force, as may be specially organized for the purpose.

This apportionment is intended to give an idea. It would be carried into detail by the executive.

At Boston, including a suitable proportion of artillery, and	600.
at Eastport and other points eastward,	350.
At Newport, with a company of artillery,	1,000.
At New-York, with a suitable proportion of artillery,	200.
At Philadelphia, with a company of artillery,	300.
Norfolk, with a company of artillery at Annapolis,	100.
North Carolina, one company of artillery,	300.
Charleston, with a company of artillery,	300.

By placing a general officer of the regular army of some experience, in command, at each of these stations, charged with the protection of the country to his right and left to a certain extent, suitable provision will be made for the whole. The country will have confidence, and by degrees, in a system of defence, attired to any emergency may be prepared for the whole coast. This may be done, by the local force, with economy, and what is also of great importance, without drawing at any time for greater aid, on the regular force of the nation, which may be employed in offensive operations elsewhere. There should be some flying artillery at each station, ready mounted, and prepared to move in any direction which may be necessary. An engineer will be useful, to plan and execute any works which may appear proper for the defence of the principal station or any within each military district.

It may be said that it is not probable, that the enemy will attempt an invasion of any part of the coast described, with a view to retain it, and less so for the purpose of desolation. It is nevertheless possible, and being so, provision ought to be made against the danger. An unprotected coast may invite attacks which would not otherwise be thought of. It is believed that the arrangement proposed will be adequate, and that none can be advised, to be so, which would prove more economical.

For Savannah and East Florida, special provision must be made. Whether East Florida is left in a possession of Spain, or taken immediately, possession of by the United States, in either case it menaces the United States with danger to their vital interests. While it is held by Spain, it will be used as a British province, for annoying us in every mode in which it may be made instrumental

to that end. The ascendancy which the British government has over the Spanish regency secures to Great Britain that advantage, while the war lasts. We find that at present, the Creek Indians are excited against us, and an asylum afforded to the slaves of the southern states who seek it there. To guard the United States against the attempts of the British government, in that vulnerable quarter, the province remaining in the hands of the Spanish authorities, a force of about 5000 regular troops will be requisite. It will require no more to hold it, should possession be taken by the United States.

For New-Orleans and Natchitoches, including the Mobile and West Florida, about 2,500 men will be necessary. A local force may be organized in that quarter in aid of it, which it is believed will be adequate to any emergency.

The next object is Detroit and Malden, including the protection of the whole of our western frontier. For these, it is believed, that 2,000 regular troops, with such aids as may be drawn from the states of Kentucky and Ohio, will be amply sufficient.

The following, then, is the regular force requisite for the defence of those places:

Boston	600
Newport, Rhode-Island,	550
New-York	1000
Philadelphia,	800
Worcester	370
North Carolina,	100
Charleston,	300
Savannah and East Florida,	2000
New-Orleans, Mobile, &c.	2500
Detroit, Malden, &c.	2000
	9,350

This leaves a force of about twenty-six thousand regular troops, consisting of Infantry, artillery and cavalry, provided the whole force contemplated by law is raised and kept in the field, to be employed in offensive operations against Niagara, Kingston, Montreal and all the Lower Canada, and likewise against Halifax. This whole force, however, even if raised, cannot be counted on as effective. The difference between the force on the muster rolls, and the effective force in the field, through a campaign, is generally estimated at a deficiency in the latter, of one fourth, with troops who have already seen service. With young troops it may be placed one third. Take from the nominal force ten thousand, and it would leave about sixteen thousand for these latter purposes.

Will this force be sufficient? This will depend of course on the number of the British force which may be opposed to us. It is believed that the British force at Niagara, and its neighborhood; at Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Lower Canada, ought to be estimated at twelve thousand regulars and several thousand militia; say in all, sixteen or eighteen thousand, and at Halifax, at three thousand men.

To demolish the British force from Niagara to Quebec, would require, to make things secure, an efficient regular army of twenty thousand men, with an army of reserve of ten thousand. The commander ought to have power to dispose of them as he thought fit. The movement against Niagara and Lower Canada, ought to be in concert and of course under the control of the same commander, who, alone, could be a competent judge of the suitable time and manner. A corps of reserve is indispensable to guard against casualties, especially with raw troops. Nothing should be left at hazard. The expedition should be of a character to inspire a certainty of success, from which the best consequences would result. Our troops would be more undaunted, and those of the enemy proportionately more dismayed. In the interior, on both sides the effect would be equally salutary; with us, it would aid in filling our ranks with regular troops, and drawing to the field such others as occasion might require; with the enemy the effect would be equally in our favor. It would soon drive from the field the Canadian militia; and by depressing the spirits of the people, interrupt and lessen the supplies of the British army.

If the conquest of Canada should prove to be easy, a part of this force might be directed against Halifax; but for that purpose, a force should be specially provided, to consist of not less than 6000 men. Before this time next year, the honor and interest of the United States require that the British forces be driven into Quebec and Halifax, and taken there, if possible. They must, at all events, be excluded from every foot of territory beyond the reach of their cannon. This may be done, if timely and suitable measures are adopted for the purpose, and they be executed with vigor and skill.

If the government could raise and keep in the field thirty-five thousand regular troops, the legal complement of the present establishment, the deficiency to be supplied, even to authorize an expedition against Halifax, would be inconsiderable. Ten thousand men would be amply sufficient; but there is danger of not being able to raise that force, and keep it at that standard. The estimate, therefore, of the force to be raised for the present campaign, in addition to the legal complement, should cover any probable deficiency in it as well as the addition which ought to be made to it. My idea is, that provision ought to be made for raising twenty thousand men, in addition to the present establishment. How shall these men be raised? Shall new regiments be added to the standing army, to constitute a part of it; the volunteer acts be relied on; or any other expedient adopted?

The first question to be answered is, can more than the force contemplated by the present military establishment be raised in time for the next campaign, and that force be kept in the field by new recruits, to supply losses produced by the casualties of war? Will the state of our population, the character and circumstances of the people who compose it, justify a reliance on such a resource alone?

The experiments heretofore made, even under the additional encouragement given by the acts passed the last session of congress, and the excitement produced by the war, though great, forbid it. Abundant and noble proofs of patriotism have been exhibited by our citizens in those quarters where the approach and pressure of the enemy have been most felt. Many thousands have rallied to the standard of their country; but it has been to render voluntary service, and that for short terms. The increase of the regular army has been slow, and the amount raised, compared with the number sought, inconsiderable. Additional encouragement may produce a more important result; but still there is cause to fear that it will not be in the degree called for by the present emergency. If then there is cause to doubt success, that doubt is a sufficient motive for the legislature to act on, and to appeal, in aid of the existing resource, to another not likely to fail.

In rejecting a reliance on the regular military establishment alone, for the force necessary to give effect to the next campaign, the alternative is too obvious to be mistaken by any one. The occurrences of the present year designate it in the most satisfactory manner. The additional force must be raised for a short term, under every encouragement to the patriotism of the people which can be given, consistently with the circumstances of the country, and without interfering with enlistments into the old corps. The volunteer acts of the last session, may be the basis on which this additional force may be raised; but those acts must be radically altered to enable the president to raise the force. Experience has not been less instructive on this very important point. Altho' whole sections of our country, and among them many of our most distinguished and estimable citizens, have risen in arms and volunteered their services, and marched in the ranks, it has not been done under the volunteer acts. Those acts contemplate a beginning at the wrong end, and require too long an engagement to produce the desired effect. They contemplate a movement in no particular quarter, and by no particular person; they require that the people shall take the affair up of their own accord, enrol themselves into companies, and then recommend their officers to the president; and that the president shall not appoint the field officers until a sufficient number of companies are formed to constitute a regiment. Thus it may happen that companies from different states, all strangers to each other, may be thrown into a regiment, and that the officers appointed to command them may be strangers alike to all the company-officers and men. They contemplate also, an enrolment for three or four years, with a service only of one; conditions, which, in themselves, could not fail to defeat the object, as they enlist on their side one motive to action. The patriotic citizen, who really wished to serve his country, would spurn the restraint imposed on him, of two years of inactivity out of three, and enter the regular army, where he would find active employment for the whole term of his enlistment. And the farmer, the merchant, and the artist, willing to make a sacrifice of a certain portion of their time to the urgent calls of their country, would find a check to that impulse, by the obligation they must enter into for so long a term; and by allowing no bounty, no pecuniary inducement, no aid to enable a man to leave home, is offered. It is impossible that any such a project should succeed on an extensive scale. The ardent patriotism of a few, in detached circles of our country, may surmount these obstacles; but such examples will be rare.

To give effect to such a measure the president alone should have the appointment of all the officers under the rank of colonel, and it should be made in the following manner: He should first select such prominent men as had merited, and acquired, by a virtuous conduct, the confidence of their fellow citizens, and confer on them, with the advice and consent of the senate, the rank of colonel, and then confide to them the selection and recommendation of all their officers, to be approved by the president. These men would go to their homes, look around the country where they were known, and where they knew every one, select the prominent men there, such as enjoyed the esteem and confidence of their fellow citizens, and recommend them, according to their respective pretensions, as field officers, captains and subalterns under them. Thus the service would be truly voluntarily, as every man would act under the officers to whose appointment he had essentially contributed. This several corps would consist of neighbors, friends and brothers: example would animate to action; generous motives would be excited; patriotism aroused; and the ties of kindred would unite with the love of country and of free government, to call our young men to the field.

The first object is to complete the regular establishment to its legal complement, and to keep it there. The pay of the soldiers has already been raised during the present session of congress; but this, it is feared, will not afford a sufficient inducement to fill the ranks within the requisite time. Let the bounty be raised to the sum of fifty dollars to each recruit, and let the officers receive the sum of five dollars per man, for all whom they may recruit. These additional arrangements will, it is presumed, secure the desired success. When filled, how keep the regiments full? The presence of all the officers will be necessary, in that state, for their command; none could be spared to recruit. Different expedients have occurred to supply supernumerary officers for the recruiting business. It has, for example, been proposed to add a certain number of regiments, from fifteen to twenty, to the present military establishment; but this would be to rely on that establishment alone, which as is presumed, it would be highly improper to do. This plan is farther objectionable, on account of the expense attending it; and likewise, as would create a delay in the organization of the corps and appointment of the officers. The same objections are applicable to the addition of a company to each battalion, not to mention others. On much consideration, the following expedient has occurred as most eligible: Let one field officer, a major, be added to each regiment, and a third lieutenant to each company. This will

allow a field officer and ten company officers from each regiment, for the recruiting service, which would be sufficient.

The additional force proposed for one year, is intended to supply the public deficiencies in the present military establishment. This force being to be raised for a short term, and for a special purpose, it is questionable that such aid may be drawn from that source, and with great despatch, for the purposes of the next campaign. It is probable, also, that it may be done without essentially interfering with enlistments into the old corps, as most of the men who may enter into this, might not be willing to engage in them.

If a lingering war is maintained, the annual disbursements will be enormous. Economy requires that it be brought to a termination with the least possible delay. If a strong army is let to the field, early in the spring, the British power on this continent must sink before it; and when once broken down it will never rise again. The conquest of Canada, will become, in the opinion of all enlightened men, and of the whole British nation, a chimerical attempt. It will, therefore, be abandoned; but if delay takes place, reinforcements may be expected, and the war be prolonged. It is to save the public money, and the lives of our people, and the honor of the nation, that high bounties and premiums, and the most generous attention to other respects are advised. The prolongation of the war, for a single campaign, would exceed these expenditures more than ten fold.

Boston, August 6, 1812.

SIR—I received your letter of the 21st of July, when at Northampton, and the next day came to Boston. The people of this state appear to be under no apprehension of an invasion. Several towns indeed on the sea-coast soon after the declaration of war, applied to the governor and council for arms and ammunition, similar to the articles of that kind which had been delivered to them by the state in the course of the last war, and in some instances they were supplied accordingly. But they expressed no desire that any part of the militia should be called out for their defence; and in some cases we were assured such a measure would be disagreeable to them.

You observe in your last letter, that the danger of invasion, which existed at the time of issuing the orders of the president, is over.

It would be difficult to infer from this expression that, in your opinion the danger is now very considerable, as the president's order must have been issued before war was declared, your former letter being dated the 12th of June, and general Dearborn's, who was then at Boston, on the 22d of that month; besides it can hardly be supposed, that if this state had been in great danger of invasion, the troops would have been called from hence to carry on offensive operations in a distant province; however, as it was understood that the governor of Nova Scotia had, by proclamation, forbid any incursions or depredations upon our territories, and as an opinion generally prevailed, that the governor had no authority to call the militia into actual service, unless one of the exigencies contemplated by the constitution exists, I thought it expedient to call the council together, and having laid before them your letter and those I had received from general Dearborn, I requested their advice on the subject of them.

The council advised, "that they are unable, from a view of the constitution of the United States, and the law aforesaid, to perceive that any exigency exists which can render it advisable to comply with the said requisition; but as upon important questions of law, and upon special occasions, the governor and council have authority to require the opinion of the justices of the supreme judicial court, it is advisable to request the opinion of the supreme court upon the following questions, viz.:

1st. Whether the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies contemplated by the constitution of the United States exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the president, to be commanded by him pursuant to acts of congress?

2d. Whether, when either of the exigencies exist, authorising the employing the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the president of the United States?"

I enclose a copy of the answers given by the judges to these questions.

Since the council were called, a person deputed by the towns of Eastport and Robinson, on our eastern boundary, at Passamaquoddy, applied to me, representing that they had no apprehensions of an invasion by an authorized British force; but that there were many lawless people on the borders from whom they were in danger of predatory incursions; and requesting that they might be furnished with arms and ammunition, and that three companies of militia might be called out for their protection. The council advised that they should be supplied with such arms and ammunitions as were necessary for their present defence, which has been ordered. They also advised me to call into the service of the U. States, three companies of the detached militia, for the purpose above mentioned. I have this day issued an order for calling out three companies of the detached militia, to be marched forthwith to Passamaquoddy, and to be commanded by a major; two of the companies will be stationed at Eastport, and one company at Robinson, until the president shall otherwise direct.

I have no intention officially to interfere in the measures of the general government, but if the president was fully acquainted with the situation of this state, I think he would have no wish to call our militia into service, in the manner proposed by general Dearborn.

It is well known that the enemy will find it difficult to spare troops sufficient for the defence of their own territory, and predatory incursions are not likely to take place in this state, for that object, except at Passamaquoddy, which can present an object to these incursions, the people are too numerous to be attacked by such parties as generally engage in expeditions of that kind.

General Dearborn proposed, that the detached militia should be stationed at only a few of the ports and places on the east; from the rest a part of the militia were to be called away; this arrangement would increase the danger; it would invite the aggressions of the enemy, and diminish their power of resistance.

The whole coast of Cape Cod is exposed as much as any part of the state to depredations; part of the militia must, according to the detailing order, be marched from their homes; and yet no place in the old colony of Plymouth, is assigned to be the rendezvous of any of the detached militia.

Every harbor or port within the state has a compact settlement, and generally, the country around the harbors is populous. The places contemplated in general Dearborn's specifications, as the rendezvous of the detached militia, excepting in one or two instances, contain more of the militia than the portion of the detached militia assigned to them. The militia are well organized, and would undoubtedly prefer to defend their fire sides, in company with their friends, under their own officers, rather than be marched to some distant place, while strangers might be introduced to take their places at home.

In Boston the militia is well disciplined, and could be mustered in an hour, upon any signal of an approaching enemy; and in six hours, the neighboring towns would pour in a greater force than any invading enemy will bring against it.

The same remark applies to Salem, Marblehead and Newburyport; places, whose harbors render an invasion next to impossible. In all of them, there are, in addition to the common militia, independent corps of infantry and artillery, well disciplined and equipped, and ready, both in disposition and means, to repair to any place, where invasion may be threatened, and able to repel it; except it should be made by a fleet of heavy ships, against which, nothing, perhaps, but strong fortifications, garrisoned by regular troops, would prove any defence, until the enemy should land; when the entire militia would be prepared to meet them.

Kennebunk is unassailable, by any thing but boats, which the numerous armed population is competent to resist. Portland has a militia and independent corps, sufficiently numerous for its defence; and in case of the case with Wiscasset and Castine.

Against predatory incursions, the militia of each place would be able to defend their property, and in a very short time they would be aided, if necessary, by the militia of the surrounding country. In case of a more serious invasion, whole brigades, or divisions, could be collected, seasonably for defence. Indeed, considering the state of the militia in this commonwealth, I think there can be no doubt, that detaching a part of it, and distributing it into small portions, will tend to impair the defensive power.

I have thus freely expressed to you my own sentiments, and, so far as I have heard, they are the sentiments of the best informed men. I am fully disposed to afford all the aid to the measures of the national government, which the constitution requires of me; but I presume, it will not be expected or desired, that I should fall in the duty which I owe to the people of this state, who have confided their interests to my care.

I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient and humble servant,
CALEB STONG.

The hon. J. Easton, secretary of war.

To his excellency the governor, and the honorable the council, of the commonwealth of Massachusetts: the undersigned, justices of the supreme judicial court, have considered the questions proposed by your excellency and honors, for their opinion.

By the constitution of this state, the authority of commanding the militia of the commonwealth, is vested exclusively in the governor, who has all the powers incident to the office of commander in chief, and is to exercise them personally, or by subordinate officers, under his command, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the constitution, and the laws of the land.

While the governor of the commonwealth remained in the exercise of these powers, the federal constitution was ratified; by which was vested in the congress a power to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, and to provide for governing such part of them, as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers.

The federal constitution further provides, that the president shall be commander in chief of the army of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States.

On the construction of the federal and state constitutions, must depend the answers to the several questions proposed. As the militia of the several states may be employed in the service of the United States for the three specific purposes of executing the laws of the union, of suppressing insurrections, and of repelling invasions, the opinion of the judges is requested, whether the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states have a right to determine whether any of the exigencies aforesaid exist, so as to require them to place the militia, or any part of it, in the service of the United States, at the request of the president, to be commanded by him, pursuant to acts of congress.

It is the opinion of the undersigned, that this right is vested in the commanders in chief of the militia of the several states.

The federal constitution provides, that whenever either of those exigencies exist, the militia may be employed pursuant to some act of congress, in the service of the United States; but no power is given either to the president or to congress to determine that either of the said exigencies do in fact exist. As this power is not delegated to the United States by the federal constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, it is reserved to the states respectively; and from the nature of the power, it must be exercised by those with whom the states have respectively entrusted the chief command of the militia.

It is the duty of these commanders to execute this important trust, agreeably to the laws of their several states respectively.

Without reference to the laws or officers of the United States, in all cases except those especially provided in the federal constitution. They must therefore determine which of the special cases exist, obliging them to relinquish the execution of this trust, and to consider themselves and the militia subject to the command of the president. A different construction, giving to congress the right to determine when these special cases exist, authorizing them to call forth the whole of the militia, and taking them from the commanders in chief of the several states, and subjecting them to the command of the president, would place all the militia, in effect, at the will of congress, and produce a military consolidation of the states, without any constitutional remedy, against the intentions of the people when ratifying the constitution. Indeed, since passing the act of congress of February 21st, 1795, chapter 101, vesting in the president the power of calling forth the militia when the exigencies mentioned in the constitution shall exist, if the president has the power of determining when those exigencies exist, the militia of the several states is in effect at his command, and subject to his control.

No inconveniences can reasonably be presumed to result from the construction which vests in the commanders in chief of the militia in the several states, the right of determining when the exigencies exist, obliging them to place the militia in the service of the United States. These exigencies are of such a nature that the existence of them can be easily ascertained by, or made known to, the commanders in chief of the militia; and when ascertained, the public interest will produce prompt obedience to the acts of congress.

Another question proposed to the consideration of the judges, is, whether, when either of the exigencies exist, authorizing the employing of the militia in the service of the United States, the militia thus employed can be lawfully commanded by any officer but of the militia, except by the president of the United States?

The federal constitution declares, that the president shall be commander in chief of the army of the United States. He may undoubtedly exercise this command by officers of the army of the U. States, by him commissioned according to law. The president is also declared to be the commander in chief of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. The officers of the militia are to be appointed by the states, and the president may exercise his command of the militia by officers of the militia duly appointed; but we know of no constitutional provision, authorizing any officer of the U. States to command the militia, or authorizing any officer of the militia to command the army of the United States. The congress may provide laws for the government of the militia, while in actual service; but to extend this power to the placing them under the command of an officer, not of the militia, except the president, would render nugatory the provision, that the militia are to have officers appointed by the states.

The object of the militia in the actual service of the United States, with troops of the United States, so far as to form one army, seems to be a case not provided for or contemplated in the constitution. It is, therefore, not within our department to determine on whom the command would devolve, on such an emergency, in the absence of the president. Whether one officer, either of the militia or of the army of the United States, to be settled according to military rank, should command the whole; whether the corps must be commanded by their respective officers, acting in concert, as allied forces; or what other expedient should be adopted, are questions to be answered by others.

The undoubted regret that the distance of the other justices of the supreme judicial court, renders it impracticable to obtain their opinions reasonably upon the questions submitted.

(Signed) THEOPHILUS PARSONS.
SAMUEL SEWALL.
ISAAC PARKER.

Extract of a letter from general Dearborn, to the secretary of war, dated military district No. 1, head quarters, Boston, July 13, 1814.
SIR—From the exposed and unprotected situation of the military posts in this harbor, and the seaboard of this state generally, and the threats and daily depredations of the enemy, I have concluded it my duty to exercise the authority vested in me by the president of the United States, by requiring the governor to order out a detachment of the artillery and infantry.

A copy of my letter to governor Strong, and of his answer are enclosed.

Copy of a letter from general Dearborn to his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of the state of Massachusetts, dated military district No. 1, head quarters, Boston, July 8, 1814.

SIR—The existing state of alarm on the seaboard of this Commonwealth, arising from the daily depredations committed by the enemy on our coast, renders it desirable to afford some additional protection to the citizens generally on the seaboard, and especially to the principal towns and villages; and by virtue of authority derived from the president of the United States, I deem it my duty, at this time, to request that your excellency will be pleased to give the necessary orders for having detached, as early as circumstances will permit, armed and equipped as required by law, one major of artillery, two captains, eight lieutenants, thirteen sergeants, eleven corporals, six musicians and two hundred privates; and one lieutenant, two majors, ten captains, thirty subalterns, one adjutant, one quarter-master, one paymaster, one sergeant major, one quarter-master sergeant, two principal musicians, fifty sergeants, fifty corporals, twenty musicians, and nine hundred privates, to remain in the service of the United States for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged by order of the president of the United States. As it will be necessary to have the artillery and infantry placed at the different posts on the seaboard of this state, it would be desirable that, as far as practicable, they should be detached from the vicinity of the respective posts. The intended distribution of the detachment will be communicated to the ad-

jutant general of the state, previous to his issuing the necessary orders. The proportion of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, is in conformity with the present regulations of the department of war, from which I am not authorized to admit of any material deviation.

Copy of a letter from his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of the state of Massachusetts, to general Dearborn, dated Northampton, July 12, 1814.

SIR—This morning I received your letter of the 8th inst. As you propose to communicate to general Brooks your views concerning the particular destination of the militia to be called out for the defence of the towns on the seaboard of this state, I have written him on the subject.

Your suggestion, that the men should be detached, as far as may be, from the vicinity of their respective posts, I think is perfectly proper, and I have no doubt you will be able to make such arrangements with general Brooks as will be satisfactory.

Extract of a letter from general Dearborn to the secretary of war, dated military district No. 1, head quarters, Boston, Sept. 3, 1814.

SIR—Having received such information as is entitled to full credit, that the enemy, with a formidable naval and land force, has arrived in Penobscot Bay and taken possession of Castine, and possessing his force, after forming a place of arms at Castine, will, with such reinforcements as he may receive from Halifax, in addition to the naval force now in Boston Bay, attempt the destruction of the public ships and other public and private property on the seaboard, I have deemed it necessary to request the governors of the state and New-Hampshire, to order out for the defence of Boston, Leebow, Portsmouth, Portland, and that part of the district of Maine between Keimbeck river and Penobscot, five thousand two hundred infantry, and five hundred and fifty artillery, for the term of three months, unless sooner discharged.

Extract of a letter from H. Dearborn, to the secretary of war, dated head quarters, district No. 1, Boston, October 15, 1814.

SIR—in obedience to the direction in your letter of the 27th ult. on the 2d inst. I made a formal requisition on governor Strong for three hundred militia, to guard the prisoners at Pittsfield, and I enclosed to him a copy of your letter, for the purpose of showing him the necessity of his compliance. Having waited until yesterday morning without any answer from his excellency, I directed one of my aids to call on the adjutant general of the state, to ascertain whether he had received any order for making out the detachment for Pittsfield. The answer was, that no direction had been received from the governor to make such detachment.

Copy of a letter from his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of the state of Massachusetts, to the secretary of war, dated Boston, September 7, 1814.

The troops of the United States at different periods were stationed on the seaboard of this state have after several orders to join the army on the western frontier, so that very few have remained in the state. We have, therefore, found it necessary, in the course of the last and present year, to call out small bodies of the militia, as guards to the towns most exposed. As the danger has increased, the number of detached militia has been augmented, and I have now issued the enclosed general order, for the protection of Boston, and the towns and property in its neighborhood, and shall immediately issue an order of a similar kind for the security of the district of Maine.

A few weeks since, agreeably to the request of general Dearborn, I detached eleven hundred militia, for three months, for the defence of our seaboard, and placed them under his command, as superintendent of this military district; but such objections and inconveniences have arisen from that measure, that it cannot now be repeated. The militia called out on this occasion, will be placed under the immediate command of a major general of the militia.

I will thank you, sir, to consult with the president, and inform me whether the expenses that necessarily incurred for the protection, will be ultimately reimbursed to this state, by the general government; and I shall be particularly obliged if you will favor me with an answer as soon as may be, as the legislature of the state will meet on the 5th of the next month.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Head-quarters, Boston, September 6, 1814.

The war between the United States and Great Britain, having lately become more destructive, in consequence of violations of our territory, by the forces of the enemy, which continue to increase our cities and villages, the slaying in our harbors, and private property on shore; his excellency the commander in chief orders the whole of the militia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, with arms, ammunition and accoutrements, as the laws of the United States, and of this state, require. Every man must, likewise, be provided with a good knapsack and blanket. Captains of companies must realize it to be one of their most solemn and important duties, to see the law respecting arms and equipment strictly executed; but the commander in chief relies on the concurring aid of all the general and field officers, in encouraging the company officers in the discharge of their duty. The major-generals and commanding officers of divisions, will give the necessary orders for an immediate inspection of their several regiments, by companies. Every instance of deficiency of arms or equipments should be forthwith supplied by the delinquent individual, or by the town to which he may belong, agreeably to the requirements of the militia law.

The officers commanding regiments, battalions and companies of artillery, will pay special attention, at this interesting moment to the state of their field pieces, their carriages, and equipments; and every thing appertaining to them in the most perfect order.

for marching, and for action, and particularly that suitable horses are always engaged, and ready at any moment to be attached to their pieces, that they may be moved to any point required, with celerity. All the companies of artillery now to be called into immediate service, besides the requisite supply of fixed and other ammunition, will be furnished by the quartermaster general, with provisions and breadstuffs. The discipline of this state, always proud of its militia, has been particularly liberal in its artillery establishment; and the commander in chief pronounces himself, that emulating the brilliant example of Knox and his heroic associates, in the artillery of the revolution, they will be equally distinguished for their discipline as soldiers, and for their gallantry in the field.

Under possible events, the cavalry of the several divisions may be in requisition. Every motive, therefore, of love of country, of honor, and sympathy for their fellow citizens who may be suffering the perils of war, will prompt them to maintain the most perfect state of preparation, and to move, when called to the scene of action, with all the rapidity of which cavalry is susceptible. The general officers, and the field officers of cavalry, as well as the company officers, will direct their attention to the quality of the horses, and suffer no man to be mounted but upon a horse sound and fit for actual service. A few bad horses may occasion irretrievable disaster.

The commander in chief having thus called the attention of all officers and soldiers of the militia to the importance of their several duties, at this eventful crisis, the more essential to meet impending danger, orders that all the flank companies, whether of light infantry, grenadiers or rifle-men, of the 1st and 2d brigades of the 1st division; two companies, viz. the one at Andover, and the other at Haverhill, of the 2d division; all the companies of the 3d division, excepting the two companies in Charlestown; four companies of the 4th division; five companies of the 5th division; eight companies of the 7th division; and two companies of the 9th division, do immediately march to the town of Boston, unless (in the mean time) otherwise directed. Each company will march to its place of destination by itself, without waiting for any other corps.

These companies, when assembled, will be arranged into regiments, or otherwise, as circumstances may dictate; and, with the addition of twelve companies of artillery, will form the elite, or advanced corps of the Massachusetts militia. The field officers to command the regiments, and a general officer to command the whole, will hereafter be designated in general orders. The several companies of artillery, to be annexed to the advanced corps, will be furnished by the following divisions, viz. two companies from the 1st brigade, and one company from the 2d brigade of the 3d division; three companies from the 4th division; one company from the 5th division; and four companies from the 7th division.

Besides the abovementioned companies, the commander in chief orders a detachment of sixteen companies of infantry to be immediately made from the fourth division, properly officered, and arranged into two regiments, which will march to Boston without the least necessary delay. Major-gen. Mattoun is charged with the arrangement of the regiments.

From the 9th division the commander in chief orders eight companies of infantry to be detached, properly officered, formed into a regiment and marched to Boston. Major-generals Mattoun and Whiton will assign field officers, for the troops to be detached from their respective divisions; and the commander in chief relies on their experience and zeal to carry this order into the most prompt and energetic effect. As soon as the troops shall commence their march, each major-general will give notice of it to the adjutant-general.

All the troops will be armed, accoutred and equipped, and provided with ammunition, provisions, knapsacks and blankets, as the law requires. The men will be supplied with rations when they arrive at the place of destination, and will receive pay from the time of their being embodied.

The security of the town and harbor of Boston being an object of primary importance, the commander in chief, while he wishes to direct the principal energies of the state to the attainment of this end, is solicitous to render the militia of Boston itself as efficient as possible. With this view he orders the infantry of the third brigade of the 1st division, commanded by brigadier-gen. Welles, to be called out by regiments, in rotation, two days successively, for the purpose of improving their discipline, already respectable, and of enabling them to practise the higher duties of the field. This order is committed to brigadier general Welles, whose knowledge in tactics, and animated zeal in the service of his country, must ensure to his exertions the highest effect. The order will be continued in operation until revoked. The flank companies of this brigade will be reserved for other service.

The troops called into actual service by this order, will serve three months after they arrive at their ultimate rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

By his excellency's command,

Adjutant-General.

Copy of a letter from James Monroe, secretary of war, to his excellency Caleb Strong, governor of Massachusetts, dated September 17, 1814.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 7th instant.

The attack of the enemy on Baltimore, and probable eventual attack on other places, with the heavy duties incident thereto, pressing on this department, have prevented my answering it at an earlier day.

It may be satisfactory to your excellency for me to explain the views and principles on which this government has acted, in regard to the defence of our eastern frontier.

It was anticipated, soon after the commencement of the war, that while it lasted, every part of the union, especially the seaboard, would be exposed to some degree of danger, greater or less, according to the spirit with which the war might be waged. It was the duty of the government to make the best provision against that danger, which might be practicable, and it was proper that the provision should continue while the cause existed.

The arrangement of the United States into military districts, with a certain portion of the regular force, artillery and infantry, under an officer of the regular army, of experience, and high rank, in each district, with the power to call for the militia, as circumstances might require, was adopted with a view to afford the best protection to every part, that circumstances would admit.

It was presumed that the establishment of a small force of the kind stated, constituting the first elements of an army, in each district, to be aided by the militia, in case of an emergency, would be adequate to its defence. Such a force of infantry and artillery might repel small predatory parties, and form a rallying point for the militia at the more exposed and important stations, in case of more formidable invasion. A regular officer of experience, stationed in the district, acting under the authority, and pursuing the will of the government, might devise plans for its defence; select proper points for works, and superintend the erection of them; call for supplies of ordnance, for tents and camp equipage; for small arms and other munitions of war; call for the militia and dispose of the whole force. These duties, it was believed, could not be performed with equal advantage by the officers of the militia, who, being called into service for short terms, would not have it in their power, however well qualified they might be in other respects, to devise plans, and preserve that chain of connection and system in the whole business, which seemed indispensable. On great consideration this arrangement was deemed the most eligible that could be adopted, under the authority of the United States; indeed no other occurred that could be placed in competition with it. In this mode the national government acts, by its proper organs, over whom it has control, and for whose engagements it is responsible.

The measures which may be adopted by a state government, for the defence of a state, must be considered as its own measures, and not those of the United States. The expenses attending them are chargeable to the state, and not to the United States.

Your excellency will perceive, that a different construction would lead into the most important, and as is believed, into the most pernicious consequences. If a state could call on the militia, and subject the United States to the expense of supporting them, at its pleasure, the national authority would cease, as to that important object, and the nation be charged with expenses, in the measure producing which the national government had no agency, and over which it could have no control. This, however, though a serious objection to such a construction, is not most weighty. By taking the defence of the state into his own hands, and out of those of the general government, a policy is introduced, on the tendency of which I forbear to comment. I shall remark, only, that if a close union of the states, and a harmonious co-operation between them and the general government, are at any time necessary for the preservation of their independence, and of those inestimable liberties which were achieved by the valor and blood of our ancestors, that period may be considered as having arrived.

It follows, from this view of the subject, that if the force which has been put into service by your excellency, has been required by major-general Dearborn, or received by him, and put under his command, that the expenses attending it will be defrayed by the United States. It follows, likewise, as a necessary consequence, that if this force has been called into service, by the authority of the state, independently of major-general Dearborn, and not placed under him, as commander of the district, that the state of Massachusetts is chargeable with the expense, and not the United States. Any claim which the state may have to reimbursement, must be judged of hereafter, by the competent authority, on a full view of all the circumstances attending it. It is a question which lies beyond the authority of the executive.

Your excellency will perceive, that this government has no other alternative than to adhere to a system of defence, which was adopted on great consideration, with the best view to the general welfare, or to abandon it, and with it a principle held sacred, thereby shrinking from its duty, at a moment of great peril; weakening the guards deemed necessary for the public safety; and opening the door to other consequences not less dangerous.

By these remarks, it is not intended to convey an idea, that a militia officer, of superior grade, regularly called into service, shall not command an officer of the regular army of inferior grade, when acting together. No such idea is entertained by the government. The militia are relied on essentially for the defence of the country; in their hands every thing is safe. It is the object of the government to impose on them no burdens which it may be possible to avoid; and to protect them in the discharge of their duties; in the enjoyment of all their rights.

The various points which are attacked and menaced by the enemy, especially in this quarter where they are waging, in considerable force, a predatory and desolating warfare, make it difficult to provide, immediately, for all the necessary expenditures. Any aid which the state of Massachusetts may afford to the United States, to meet those expenditures, will be cheerfully received, and applied to the payment and support of the militia of that state in the service of the United States.

It will be proper that the money thus advanced, should be deposited in some bank in Boston, that the disbursement of it may be made under the authority of the government of the U. States, as in similar cases elsewhere. Credit will be given to the state for such advances, and the amount be considered a loan to the U. States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

[A similar letter was written to the governor of Connecticut.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 12, VOL. VIII.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Sharon, Connecticut, July 2, 1813

SIR—His excellency, governor Griswold, has received from major-general Henry Dearborn, a letter under date of the 23d of last month, requesting that five companies of the militia of this state, detached conformably to the act of congress of April 30, 1812, may be ordered into the service of the United States to wit: two companies of artillery, and two companies of infantry, to be placed under the command of the commanding officer at Fort Trumbull, near New-London, and one company of artillery, to be stationed at the battery at the entrance of the harbor of New Haven.

Impressed with the deep importance of the requisition, and the serious considerations it involves, his excellency deemed it expedient to convene the council, at Hartford, on Monday the 29th ultimo. He has taken their advice upon this interesting subject, and has formed his own deliberate opinion; but as he is under the necessity of leaving the state, on a journey for the recovery of his health, it becomes my duty, as lieutenant-governor, to communicate to you the result.

The assurance contained in the governor's letter of the 17th of June last, in answer to yours of the 12th of the same month, was necessarily given in full confidence that no demand would be made by general Dearborn, but in strict conformity to the constitution and laws of the United States. His excellency regrets to perceive that the present requisition is supported by neither.

The constitution of the United States has ordained, that congress may "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." Accordingly the acts of congress of February, 1795, and of April, 1812, do provide for calling forth the militia in the exigencies above mentioned.

The governor is not informed of any declaration made by the president of the United States, or of notice by him given, that the militia are required "to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions," or that "the United States are in imminent danger of invasion." As, therefore, none of the contingencies enumerated in the constitution, and recognized by the laws, are known to have taken place, his excellency considers that no portion of the militia of this state, can, under existing circumstances, be withdrawn from his authority.

Farther, if the call had been justified by Fisher of the constitutional exigencies already recited, still in the view of his excellency, an insuperable objection presents itself against placing the men under the immediate command of an officer or officers of the army of the United States.

The appointment of the officers of the militia, is, by the constitution, expressly reserved "to the states, respectively." In the event of being called into the actual service of the United States, in the cases before specified, the laws of the United States provide for their being called forth as militia, furnished with proper officers by the state. And, sir, it will not escape your recollection, that the detachment from the militia of this state, under the act of congress, of the 10th of April last, is regularly organized into a division, consisting of brigades, regiments, battalions and companies, and supplied, conformably to law, with all the necessary officers. His excellency conceives, then, that an order to detach a number of companies, sufficient for the command of an officer of the United States, cannot, with propriety, be executed, unless we were also prepared to admit, that the privates may be separated from their company officers and transferred into the army of the U. States; thus leaving the officers of the militia without any command, except in name, and in effect impairing, if not annihilating the militia itself, so sacredly guaranteed by the constitution of the several states.

Under these impressions, the governor has thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to refuse a compliance with the requisition of major-general Dearborn.

His excellency is sincerely disposed to comply promptly with all the constitutional requests of the national executive; a disposition which has ever been manifested by the government of this state; and he laments the occasion which thus compels him to yield obedience to the paramount authority of the constitution and laws of the United States. He trusts the general government will speedily provide an adequate force for the security and protection of the seacoast. In the meantime, his excellency has issued the necessary orders to the general officers commanding the militia in that quarter, to be in readiness to repel any invasion which may be attempted upon that portion of the state, and to co-operate with such part of the national forces as shall be employed for the same purpose.

With great respect, I am, &c.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

The hon. William Eustis, secretary of war.

Extract of a letter from his excellency John Cotton Smith, to the secretary of war, dated New-London June 7, 1813.

I arrived at this place on the 5th instant, and found about six hundred of the militia of this state, stationed on the two sides of the river, who had been assembled under the circumstances mentioned in my letter from Hartford of the 2d instant.

I shall not disband any part of the militia until a communication is received from commodore Decatur; being heartily disposed to assist his views, in affording all possible protection to the squadron and harbor. I will address you again before my departure from this place, and in the mean time, am desirous of receiving the instructions of the president as to the course proper to be pursued.

Extract of a letter from his excellency John Cotton Smith, to the secretary of war, dated New-London, June 12, 1813.

On a consultation with commodore Decatur, as proposed in my last, it was concluded to retain the whole of the militia then assembled, until their pieces could be supplied by two regiments, to be drawn from the neighborhood. Orders were issued accordingly.

But on the arrival of the two regiments, information was received that a bomb-ketch had been added to the enemy's squadron, and that preparations were evidently making for an attack. At the instance of commodore Decatur, who knows best his own capacity of meeting the exigency, and on whose opinion, therefore, I must greatly rely, the whole force was directed to remain, excepting such individuals as were under a pressing necessity of returning to their homes. The number of the militia now here, is about fifteen hundred, including officers.

Extract of a letter from his excellency John Cotton Smith to the secretary of war, dated New-London, June 16, 1813.

Your favor of the 12th instant is received, and has afforded me much pleasure.

The details in my letter of the 12th instant, I trust will fully justify, in the view of the president, the additional force it was then thought necessary to employ. After closing my despatches on that day, the hostile fleet got under sail; approached the harbor; fired several shots at the guards; and to all appearance were meditating an attack.

Whether the display of so respectable a body of troops, or some other cause, discouraged them from the attempt, is not known. The enterprise, was for that time, abandoned; and on the 14th two of their ships passed eastward out of the sound.

As soon as information of this diminution of the squadron was received, orders were issued to disband the two regiments which were first brought into the field; and a farther reduction of the troops is this day made, to the number mentioned in your letter.

Extract of a letter from his excellency John Cotton Smith to the secretary of war, dated state of Connecticut, Sharon, August 1, 1814.

Your letter of the 4th of July reached me on the 10th of the same month.

Although there appears to be no act of congress, expressly authorizing a detachment from the militia, for the purpose mentioned in your communication; yet the respect due to a recommendation from the president, having for its object the defence of the country, induced me, without unnecessary delay, to convene the council of the state, and to submit the proposition to their consideration.

That honorable body having advised the executive to detach the number of militia suggested, as the proportion of Connecticut, orders were immediately issued to that effect; and you will be speedily informed, by the proper officers, of their execution.

Copy of a letter from general Cushing to his excellency governor Smith, dated military district No. 2, head-quarters, New London August 1, 1814.

SIR—I have been notified by the secretary of war that on the fourth day of July last, a requisition was made on the executive of the state of Connecticut for a body of militia, to be organized and held in readiness for immediate service; and I am instructed by him, "in case of actual or imminent invasion of the district under my command, to call for a part or the whole of the quotas assigned to the state of Connecticut and Rhode Island, which shall have been organized and equipped under the aforesaid requisition." But in the performance of this duty, I am charged "to avoid all unnecessary calls; to preparation the calls to the exigency; and to have inspected, without delay, all troops entering on service, to the end, that men, who, from any cause, are unfit therefor, be promptly discharged, and that a due proportion, in all cases, be maintained between officers and privates."

It is not deemed necessary to call any part of the quota of Connecticut into the service of the United States at this time; but it is desirable that the draft be made, and the men held in readiness for immediate service, whenever circumstances may indicate an intention on the part of the enemy to invade any part of the state. And I leave, therefore, to request your excellency to inform me whether the quota of militia required of this state by the aforesaid requisition, has been, or will be, "organized and held in readiness for immediate service" whether, on my requisition, the whole or any part of the said militia will be ordered into the service of the United States, for the purposes before mentioned? whether my requisition for this purpose must be made to your excellency in the first instance, or to such general and field officers as may have been detailed for this service; and, generally, that your excellency would be pleased to favor me with such information and opinions, in relation to the objects and design of the enemy; and to the defence of this state as you may think proper to communicate.

I have only to add, that as commanding officer of this military district, it will be my constant endeavor to preserve the strictest harmony and good will between the national troops and the militia, and that the rights of the latter, as secured by the constitution and laws of our country, shall be duly respected by every officer and soldier under my command.

Extracts of a letter from John C. Smith to general Cushing, dated state of Connecticut, Sharon, August 4, 1814.

"I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant.

"The adjutant-general is directed to send you a transcript of the general orders, issued on the 28th ultimo, for organizing and holding in readiness a body of militia, pursuant to a recommendation from the president of the United States. To that document I must refer you for answers to most of your enquiries."

"The militia, whenever their services are required, will expect to march under orders received from their commander in chief; and such orders as the exigency demands, you may rest assured, shall be promptly given."

GENERAL ORDERS.

State of Connecticut, Hartford, July 28, 1814.

The commander in chief has received a communication from the president of the United States, inviting the executives of certain states to organize and hold in readiness for immediate service, a corps of ninety-three thousand, five hundred men, "as a measure of precaution to strengthen ourselves on the line of the Atlantic," and assigning as the quota of Connecticut, three hundred artillery, and two thousand seven hundred infantry, with a detail of general and staff officers.

The commander in chief having thought proper, by advice of the council, to comply with the recommendation, directs that dispositions be immediately made for carrying the same into effect.

Accordingly, the number of artillery and infantry above-mentioned, including the usual regimental officers, will be detached from the militia of the state, exempting from the drafts such as have, either in person or by substitute, performed a tour of duty the previous season. Volunteer uniform companies will be accepted. The whole to be formed into four regiments, and duly officered. Their places of rendezvous as follows, to wit: for the first regiment, Hartford; for the second, New Haven; for the third, Norwich; and for the fourth, Fairfield. One major general and one brigadier general will be detailed, in the usual manner; also one deputy quarter-master general; and instead of an assistant adjutant general, (there being no such officer in the militia of this state) there shall be detailed one division inspector.

The troops thus detached are to be completely armed and equipped according to law, and until otherwise directed, will be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning for the purpose of repelling invasions of the enemy, under such orders as they shall receive from the commander in chief.

Notwithstanding this arrangement, it is confidently expected that the whole body of the militia, and every other description of military force, will bear in mind the general orders issued on the 18th of April last, and will stand in complete readiness for the defence of the state, at this unusual period of difficulty and danger.

By order,

E. HUNTINGTON, Adj. Gen.
Norwich, August 11, 1814.

SIR—By desire of his excellency governor Smith, I have forwarded a copy of the general order, of 28th of July, for your information, on some points of enquiry made to him.

I am, &c. E. HUNTINGTON, Ad. Gen.
Brigadier-general Cushing.

Copy of a letter from general Cushing to the governor of Connecticut, dated military district No. 2, head-quarters, New-London, August 10, 1814.

SIR—By major-general Williams' communication of this date, your excellency will be fully informed of the state of things in this quarter; and by the enclosed district order, that the militia ordered out by him at my request, are to form a brigade in the service of the United States, under the command of brigadier-general Isham. Your excellency's communication of the 4th instant, was received this morning, since which general Williams has furnished me with your general order of the 28th of July; but I have heard nothing from the adjutant-general on this subject.

It is my opinion that the safety of this state requires that fifteen hundred infantry and two companies of artillery, duly officered, and to be commanded by a brigadier general of this state's quota of ninety-three thousand five hundred men, required by the president of the United States to be organized and held in readiness for immediate service, should be immediately detached from the said quota, and ordered to this place, for the purpose of relieving the militia now on duty here; if circumstances would justify the measure, or to increase our means of defence, in the event of more formidable and vigorous operations on the part of the enemy. And I have the honor to request your excellency to make and place the said detachment under my command. It is desirable that the brigadier general to be detached on this service, should be instructed by your excellency to report himself to me, by letter, immediately, after he shall have been so detached, to inform me of his route to this place, and the probable time of his arrival; and to receive and obey any orders he may receive from me, while on his march.

Copy of adjutant general P. P. Schuyler's orders, dated military district No. 2, head quarters, New-London, August 10, 1814.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

The militia of this state, ordered into service yesterday, by major-general Williams, at the request of the commanding general of the district, are to be considered in the service of the United States, and will form a brigade, under the command of brigadier-general Isham, who will furnish a return, by regiments, to the adjutant-general of the district, the soonest possible.

Until the proper returns of general Isham's brigade can be obtained, the contractor will issue provisions on the requisition of major Goddard, countersigned by the commanding general; and the major will be held responsible for the proper application of all provisions so received, and which must be covered by regular returns, so soon as the strength of the brigade can be ascertained.

By order of the commanding general,
P. P. SCHUYLER, Adj. Gen.

Extract of a letter from brig. gen. T. H. Cushing to the secretary of war, dated military district No. 2, head-quarters, New-London, August 12, 1814.—O'clock, P. M.

By the letter of the 11th inst. from governor Smith, of which I enclose a copy, marked H, you will see that he has ordered the militia called for on the 10th; but for the reasons therein stated, claims the right of placing a major-general at their head. I shall endeavor to satisfy him that, with the number of men called for, a major general cannot be received; but if he should persist, how is the difficulty to be gotten over?

Extract of a letter from John Cotton Smith to general Cushing, dated state of Connecticut, Sharon, August 11, 1814, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Your communication, by express, is this moment received. Major-general Williams is directed to retain the militia, now on duty, until they shall be relieved by the force ordered out, conformably to your request, or unless circumstances shall justify an earlier dismission.

It is probable the draft for the new detachment is not completed, but brigadier general Lusk, detailed under the orders of the 28th ultimo, is instructed, by the return of the express, to hasten it as fast as possible, and to march, without a moment's delay, with the first and third regiments, whose places of rendezvous are Hartford and Norwich. Their numbers will make the complement you require, including artillery.

As the force requested by you, will constitute a majority of the detachment, there is an evident propriety that it should be commanded by the major-general detailed pursuant to the recommendation of the president. He will accordingly be directed to enter the service, as soon as the necessary arrangements will permit. In the mean time, brigadier-general Lusk is ordered, to report himself to you, agreeably to your desire.

Extract of a letter from brig. gen. T. H. Cushing to the secretary of war, dated military district, No. 2, head-quarters, New-London, August 29, 1814.

I deem it proper, at this time, to lay before you a copy of my correspondence with governor Smith, from the 14th to the 24th instant, inclusive. Unwilling to relinquish his project for introducing a major-general of militia into the service of the United States, the governor has attempted to prevail on me to accept a command of six hundred men, to be posted at New-Haven, under the command of major-general Taylor, who, it appears, must be provided for.

I have agreed to accept the men, if properly officered, because it will enable me to discharge an equal number, which must otherwise be marched from this neighborhood; but I have pointedly refused to recognize the major general, or to have the men mustered and supplied, on any other consideration but that of their being subject to my orders.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Cushing to his excellency John Cotton Smith, governor of the state of Connecticut, dated military district, No. 2, head-quarters, New-London, August 14, 1814.

A copy of your excellency's letter to me of the 11th instant, has been transmitted to the secretary of war, and I have the honor to enclose an extract of a letter from him on the subject of militia drafts, and a copy of the rules referred to in his letter.

In acting on the late requisition of the president, for 3,000 men, to be organized for the service of the United States, I had presumed that your excellency would have pursued the course suggested by that requisition, and formed the state's quota into three regiments of 1,000 men each; and, under that impression, in my letter of the 10th instant, I did not express the number of privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers, required. It now appears that a different course has been adopted, and the quota of the state formed into four regiments; but, although, in point form, there is considerable difference between the 3,000 men, as organized by your excellency, and the same number, as organized in the army of the United States; yet as a due proportion between officers and privates will be maintained, and no additional expence incurred, I shall consider the spirit and intention of the rule as having been fully complied with, by the organization which your excellency has been pleased to direct.

Extract of a letter from his excellency John Cotton Smith, governor of the state of Connecticut, to brigadier general Cushing, dated Hartford, August 25, 1814.

As you seem, sir, not to have understood, correctly, the views of this government, with respect to the late detachment, it is fit that I state them to you distinctly.

The communication from the war department, under date of the 4th July last, relative to a detachment from the militia, for the purpose therein mentioned, did not assume the style of a "requisition," and for the obvious reason, that there existed no law to authorize it. The invitation (for such was its purport) was accepted by the executive of this state, from a desire to cooperate in what appeared to the president a proper measure of defence for the Atlantic coast.

The terms of the compliance are contained in the general orders issued on the 28th July, a transcript of which you have received. In organizing the regiment, I conform as nearly as possible to the act of Congress, passed the 8th May, 1792. I am not informed that there is now in operation any other act of the national legislature on that subject. If your instructions from the war department materially interfere with the requirements of this act, it is indeed a subject of regret, but not of doubt, as to the authority which ought, in such case, to prevail.

I am happy, however, to perceive, that you do not consider the difference as essentially varying the result.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Cushing, to his excellency John Cotton Smith, governor of the state of Connecticut, dated military district No. 2, head-quarters, August 28, 1814.

Your excellency's letter of the 28th instant, was received last evening, and shall be submitted to the secretary of war by the next mail.

Not having the communication from the war department, under date of the 4th July, before me, when my letter to your excellency, of the 24th instant was written, I inadvertently used the term requisition, when I should have employed that of invitation; and I beg leave to assure your excellency, that it was done without any intention or desire of giving to the invitation of the president, or the acceptance of your excellency, a different understanding from that originally intended.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general T. H. Cushing to the secretary of war, dated military district, No. 2, head-quarters, New London, September 2, 1814.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from gov. Smith, of the 3rd August, with my reply to this date.

It is now pretty evident that the governor and council have determined that the militia shall not be commanded by an officer of the United States; and it is possible an attempt may be made to withdraw the brigade now in service. I am, however, of opinion, that this will not be done before the meeting of the legislature.

Copy of a letter from John Cotton Smith to brigadier general Cushing, dated Hartford, August 28, 1814.

SIR—Colonel Wall has delivered me your letter of the 28th instant.

In referring you to the views of this government, respecting the detachment lately organized, it was my design not to criticize your language, but to point your attention to the precise condition upon which that detachment was formed. The right of command you will perceive, is expressly reserved. The detachment thus constituted is accepted; and with a knowledge of the reservation just mentioned, you request a large proportion of the troops for public service. Whatever sentiments, therefore, may be entertained as to the right of the executive of the state, to direct its military force, when ordinarily employed in the national service, it surely cannot be questioned in the present instance. If, at your particular desire, brigadier general Lusk was ordered to report himself to you, in the manner suggested in my letter of the 11th inst. I trust it evinces a spirit of accommodation which will be duly appreciated.

I think, sir, you will be satisfied, upon reflection, that you should have requested the major general, when you called for a majority of the detachment; especially if you consider that another brigade of militia was at that time on duty; and from appearances the services of both might become necessary. That a brigadier general of the regular army, with no troops in the field, should insist on the command of two entire brigades of militia, whose brigadier generals held senior commissions, would have produced a case which neither precedent nor principle could justify. To avoid so unusual and embarrassing a state of things, it became my duty to order the major general into service. Having been properly detailed, no casual diminution of numbers can affect his right of command.

I enclose you the opinion of the council in relation, as well to this point, as to the employment of a large force at New Haven and Bridgeport. Their opinion is in perfect accordance with my own, and therefore will be carried into effect. The troops destined for these posts, will arrive at New-Haven on the 5th, and at Bridgeport on the 13th of September next. If no officer of the United States appears to muster them, that duty will be performed by an officer of the militia, agreeably to the late act of congress. If supplies are withheld by your order, they will be furnished by the proper officers of the state, and charged over to the United States.

It is hoped the services of the third regiment may be dispensed with for the present.

From the harmony with which the service was conducted the last season, under an arrangement not essentially dissimilar, I flatter myself that a temper equally conciliatory would distinguish the present campaign. Whilst I lament that any difference of opinion should exist, as to the particular mode of defending our country, at a moment when its dearest interests are in jeopardy, I cannot lose sight of the high duties which I am solemnly bound to discharge.

Extract of the proceedings of the governor and council, at a meeting held at Hartford, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1814.

His excellency, the governor, laid before the council, a correspondence between him and brigadier general Cushing, in regard to the command of two regiments of the militia of this state, now in service, and requested the advice of the council thereon.

The council, on mature deliberation, cannot doubt the right or expediency, under existing circumstances, of having in service, from this state, a major-general, authorised to command such portions of the military force as is, or may be, in service, for its defence.

Extract of a letter from general Cushing to John C. Smith, governor of Connecticut, dated military district No. 2, head-quarters, New-London, September 2, 1814.

Your excellency's letter of the 30th of August, was received this morning by the southern mail.

Whether I have understood "the views of the government (Connecticut) respecting the detachment lately organized," or not, is, in my estimation, a question of no importance at this time, since, by referring to my letter of the 10th of August, your excellency will there find the conditions on which the drafted militia, now in

service, were asked for, and have been received into the service of the United States. If these conditions do not accord with the "views of this government," it is not for me to assign the motive which induced your excellency to make the detachment; but while I regret that any misunderstanding should exist on this subject, I am confident that my communications have been too explicit to leave a doubt as to the course authorised and enjoined by the government of the United States.

Extract of a letter from his excellency John Cotton Smith to the secretary of war, dated state of Connecticut, Hartford, September 3, 1814.

In consequence of the exposed and defenceless situation of the town of New Haven and borough of Bridgeport, I have thought proper, by the advice of the council, to order into service 600 militia, for the protection of those places.

The general officers of the United States, located at New-London, has been advised of this procedure; and has also been requested to cause the troops to be duly mustered and supplied.

He admits the propriety of the measure, but, as I understand, refuses to comply with the request, and on grounds which, in my view, are wholly inadmissible.

It is my duty, sir, to inform you of these circumstances, and to express the assurance I feel, that you will order the requisite supplies to be immediately furnished.

Extract of a letter from his excellency John Cotton Smith to the secretary of war, dated state of Connecticut, Hartford, September 14, 1814.

I am informed the agent of the United States, at New London, has refused any further subsistence to the militia now on duty, in that vicinity, upon the unfounded pretext, that they are not drawn from service by my authority. Unwilling to hazard the safety of those posts, and the national property in the river, by disbanding the troops, I have directed the commissary general of the state to provide for them, until the pleasure of the president shall be known.

You will perceive the importance, sir, of apprizing me, without delay, whether the agent is to be countenanced in the course he has thought proper to adopt; and also, how far I am to rely on the general government for assistance, in the necessary defence of the state.

[A letter was written to the governor of Connecticut, in reply to these letters to the department of war, to the same effect with that to the governor of Massachusetts, of September 14, 1814.]

Copy of a letter from James Monroe, secretary of war, to his excellency John C. Smith, governor of Connecticut, dated October 17, 1814.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's communication of —. The letters mentioned in it had been before received.

The regulations of this department, in conformity to the laws of the United States, having designated commands for different grades of general officers of the militia—two thousand men for a brigadier general; and general Cushing not having called for more than 2,000 men, at any time; and there not being more than that number of militia in the field, it was thought that the command of them ought not to be committed to a major general of the militia.

The tendency of such an arrangement would be, to take the force assembled for the defence of the military district No. 2, out of the hands of the officer to whom the president had entrusted it. It was on this principle, that my letter to your excellency, of the 17th September was addressed, and with intention to explain the principles on which the arrangements of this government were made for the defence of every part of the United States; which explanation I gave on a belief that it would be satisfactory, and that it was particularly my duty to give it, at this very important crisis of our affairs.

It is, however, distinctly to be understood, that if the whole quota assigned to Connecticut had been called into service, that it would have been proper to have committed the command to a major general of the militia, who in cases where he and a brigadier general of the army of the United States acted together, would take the command of him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Copy of a letter from T. H. Cushing, brigadier general, to the secretary of war, dated military district No. 2, head-quarters, New-London, September 2, 1814.

SIR—The enclosed copies marked A, B, C and D, will show the situation in which I am placed, with respect to the militia in the state of Connecticut, and that it will be impossible for me to repel any attack of the enemy within its limits, not directed against the forts in this harbor, or the very small and inconsiderable battery in the neighborhood of New-Haven.

The letter of governor Smith was delivered to me yesterday morning, by the aid of major-general Taylor. I enquired whether his general had been ordered into service by the government of the United States, and assured him, if this was the case, I would most cheerfully resign to him, not only the command of the drafted militia, but of this military district. He replied that general Taylor had no such orders; but that he had been ordered by governor Smith to take command of the drafted militia of Connecticut, in the service of the United States, and would immediately, assume the command, and issue his orders agreeably to the governor's instructions.

Finding that the usual report of the brigade was not furnished by brigadier general Lusk, I sent for him to inquire the reason for this neglect, and to admonish him of the consequences which would ensue, in the event of his failing to discharge the duties of his station, as an officer in the service of the United States, and as

such, not accountable to governor Smith, or any of his militia generals.

The brigadier requested a short time to make up his mind, as to the course he should pursue; and I heard nothing more from him, until two o'clock this day, when his answer to my note was received, and the enclosed district order immediately issued.

I understand that general Taylor is making arrangements for the supply of Musk's brigade, at this place, and in its neighborhood; and it will readily occur to you, that the power to call militia into service, vested in me by the president's proclamation, cannot be exercised to any beneficial result, since the moment such militia shall have assembled, in pursuance of my requisition, they will be taken from me by state authorities.

Copy of a letter from his excellency John Cutten Smith, governor of the state of Connecticut, to brigadier-general Cushing, dated Hartford, September 9, 1814.

Sir—Conformably to the original arrangement, major-general Taylor now goes to take the command of the militia on duty, at New-London and its vicinity.

He will retain or reduce their present number, according to existing circumstances. Upon this and other subjects, connected with the safety of those posts, he is instructed, and will be disposed, to confer with you freely, and to promote, by all means in his power, that concert of operation on which the success of the service must essentially depend.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Cushing to brigadier-general Lusk, commanding militia, 2d Military District, No. 2, Head-Quarters, New-London, September 12, 1814.

Sir—The usual reports of the brigades of drafted militia under your command, in the service of the United States, was not delivered to the adjutant-general of the district yesterday, and report says that you have received, and are acting under, the orders of a militia officer, not in the service of the United States.

It has, therefore, become necessary, that you assign a reason, in writing, for withholding your reports, and contradict or admit the fact, of your having received, and actually executing, the orders of an officer, not in the service of the United States.

Copy of a letter from brigadier-general Lusk, to brigadier-general Cushing, dated New-London, September 12, 1814.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this morning. The following is an extract of the order of his excellency, the captain-general, dated the 23th July, 1814.

"The troops thus detached, are to be completely armed and equipped according to law, and, until otherwise directed, will be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning, for the purpose of repelling invasions of the enemy, under such orders as they shall receive from the commander in chief."

The following is an extract of a letter of instruction to me, from governor Smith, dated Sharon, 11th August, 1814. "You will inform general Cushing, by letter, of your state of readiness, and take his directions as to the route and place of places of destination, and to conform to his instructions, until the arrival of major-general Taylor, who will take the command as soon as his health and the necessary arrangements will permit."

In addition to the above, major-general Taylor issued his orders to me, under date of the 11th September, 1814, directing me to discontinue calling at the office of the commanding general of the district for orders, and to obey no orders, excepting such as shall be issued under the authority of this state.

He has also required of me, regularly to make report to him of the forces under my command.

From a perusal of the foregoing extracts, you will readily infer the only answer to your interrogations which I have the power to make.

Copy of district orders, 2d Military District, No. 2, Head-Quarters, New-London, September 12, 1814.

The brigade of drafted militia from the state of Connecticut, having been withdrawn from the service of the United States, by his excellency governor Smith; and brigadier-general Lusk, the commanding officer of the said brigade, having refused to receive and obey the orders of the brigadier general commanding this military district, no further supplies, of any description, are to be delivered to him, or his brigade, on any account of the United States, without an express written order from the brigadier-general commanding, or from his superior officer, actually in the service of the United States.

By order of the commanding general,
P. P. SCHUYLER, Adjutant general.

Copy of a letter from William Jones, governor of Rhode Island, to the secretary of war, dated Providence, April 22, 1815.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter under date of the 15th instant, requiring me to take effectual measures to detach five hundred of the militia of Rhode Island, and that they be armed and equipped for actual service, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit.

The general assembly of this state will be in session in a few days, when I shall embrace the earliest opportunity to lay the request before them.

Copy of a letter from William Jones to the secretary of war, dated Providence, June 18, 1815.

Sir—Your communication of the 12th instant came to hand by an evening mail; and in reply, permit me to state, that the quota of militia required by the act of congress of April 10, 1812, the general assembly of this state, at their session, in May last, ordered a return of our militia made on or before the 4th of July next, and that therefrom a draft of the number required will be made as soon as practicable, and ready for service.

Extract of a letter from William Jones to the secretary of war, dated Providence, August 22, 1815.

I have not been able to obtain an entire return of the men drafted, as this state's quota of militia, allotted to me in my last, until the 11th instant. It is now done, and the detachment organized, as per enclosed roll, and will be field in readiness to act, when, in my opinion, any of the exigencies provided for by the constitution, and referred to by the late act of congress under which they are detached, exists, agreeably to the opinion and advice of the council of this state, given me on the occasion.

Extract of a letter from his excellency William Jones, governor of the state of Rhode-Island, to the president of the United States, dated Providence, June 29, 1814.

The views of the general assembly, the council of war, and myself, will be discovered from the act of the assembly, passed at their late session, a copy of which Mr. Scoble will present to you, with whom I request you will make all the necessary arrangements for carrying it into full effect.

He will discuss the subject of his mission fully, and I trust to your satisfaction, so that the state will, by the assistance of the United States, be placed in a posture of defence, at least against the predatory incursions of the enemy.

Extract of a letter from Nathaniel Searle, jun. to the president of the United States, dated Washington City, July 6, 1814.

The views of the general assembly, of the council of war, and of the governor, will be clearly discovered, in relation to this subject from an act of the assembly, passed at their late session, a copy of which I herewith present.

I beg leave, therefore, in behalf of the state by whose authority I am deputed, to solicit the peculiar attention of the president to her perilous and calamitous situation; to request of him a reimbursement of the expenditures already made, and the prompt provision of a military force for her protection; or that he will furnish, herewith, pecuniary means, by which she can place herself in an attitude of defence.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general T. H. Cushing, to the secretary of war, dated Military District, No. 2, Head-Quarters, Providence, July 21, 1814.

Your letter of the 11th instant, with enclosures, reached me at this place, on the evening of the 15th, and on the next morning I had an interview with governor Jones, who is, at this time, deliberating with his council, as to the mode of selecting the state's quota of 500 men, which he assures me shall be raised, either by enlistment or draft, in a very few days.

Extract of a letter from his excellency William Jones, governor of the state of Rhode-Island, to the secretary of war, dated Providence, August 15, 1814.

Since the arrangement was entered into with you, relative to raising a state corps, rendezvous have been opened in different parts of the state, officers appointed, and the recruiting service progress in a manner and with a rapidity that promises success. Should we be disappointed, however, in raising the number proposed by enlistment, the militia will be detached to make up the deficiency, for the defence of the state, according to the invitation of the president of the United States, of the 4th July last.

Extract of a letter from his excellency William Jones, governor of the state of Rhode-Island, to the secretary of war, dated Providence, September 8, 1814.

Sir—I am ready, as I have by letter, and through the adjutant-general, colonel Searle, repeatedly expressed to your department, to call out the militia, and particularly the 500 men ordered by the president, on the 4th day of July last, as our quota of the 93,500 men; but we are destitute of almost every necessary for the comfort and subsistence of those men, and for making them effective as soldiers. We are without tents, equipage, and provisions, and have a very inadequate supply of cannon, muskets and ammunition. I have attempted to raise a corps of 500 men, to be accepted as substitutes for our quota of the militia. In this I have not yet succeeded, having been able to enlist only about 150 men, notwithstanding a bounty was offered by the state. I have also detached four companies of militia for the defence of Newport, who have been called into actual service, one company at a time, and who were agreed to be mustered under the authority of the United States, as appears by the letter of general Armstrong, dated July 9, 1814. Five companies of militia were also called out by general Stanton of Washington county, to assist in the defence of Stonington, in Connecticut. In the actual state of affairs, the militia must be drafted or detached to make up the 500 men, and it may very probably be necessary to call out a much larger force; but you must be perfectly sensible of the inefficiency of any force, without further supplies of the munitions of war.

Copy of a letter from his excellency William Pennington, governor of the state of New-Jersey, to the secretary of war, dated Trenton, October 29, 1814.

Sir—I am informed that governor Tompkins, as governor of the state of New-York, has taken command of the 3d military district of the United States; this district comprehends the principal part of New-Jersey, and between two and three thousand Jersey militia are now in actual service in this district, at Sandy Hook, in the state of New-Jersey. It might certainly appear, on first view, novel, at least, that a governor of a state, as such, should have the command of the militia of a neighboring state, within the actual territory of that state. I am far from entertaining a disposition, especially in the present state of our country, to throw the least obstruction in the way of the exertions of the general government in any measure of defence which it may think proper to adopt, but I conceive it my duty to enquire as to the fact, and the views of the war department on the subject.

Copy of a letter from James Monroe, secretary of war, to his excellency, William Pennington, governor of New-Jersey, dated November 27, 1814.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your excellency's letter of the 20th ultimo, requiring information whether governor Tompkins, as governor of the state of New-York, has been appointed commander of the 3d military district, comprehending a part of the state of New-Jersey. Your excellency seems to doubt whether the governor of one state can have command of the militia of another state, within the limits of the latter; and it is to ascertain the views of the general government on that point, that the inquiry has been made.

The patriotic and national sentiments which you have expressed on this subject, have afforded much satisfaction to the president, who desires that all the information which you have sought, should be fully communicated.

Governor Tompkins has been appointed commander of the military district of the United States, No. 3, by virtue of which his command extends to that part of the state of Jersey, and to such of her militia as have been called into the service of the United States within that limit.

The city of New-York being menaced by the enemy with formidable invasion, and the United States not having a regular force sufficient to repel it, a large body of the militia were called into their service for the purpose. It was this circumstance which led to the appointment of governor Tompkins to the command of the military district, No. 3, he being, in the opinion of the president, well qualified for the trust.

It is a well established principle, that when any portion of the militia are called into the service of the United States, the officers commanding it ought to retain their command, and enter with it into that service: a colonel with his regiment; a brigadier with his brigade; a major-general with his division. On the same principle, when several divisions of the militia of any state are called into the service of the United States, the governor of the state may be authorised to take the command of them, he being the highest officer of the militia in the state. In such a case the governor of a state is viewed in his military character only. He becomes, it is true, the military character, by virtue of his office as governor; but every other feature of that character is lost in the service of the United States. They relate to his civil functions, in which the state alone is interested. The militia of one state, when called into the service of the United States, may be marched into another state.

We have seen the militia of Pennsylvania and Virginia serving in Maryland, and of North Carolina in Virginia, with many other examples of a like kind. In all these instances, the militia officers go with their respective corps, and as such, no discrimination can be made, to the exclusion of the governor of a state commanding the militia of his state. Like other militia officers he may march with the troops of his state into another state, and retain there his appropriate command, either as commander of the district, or acting under another governor, to whom the president has already given the command.

Your excellency will find these principles fully illustrated, and more than fully established by an example which took place soon after the adoption of the present constitution. In the year 1794, when president Washington thought it proper, on the certificate of a judge, that an insurrection existed in the western part of Pennsylvania, to order the militia of other states there, to aid the militia of that state in suppressing it, he committed the command of the whole force to the governor of a neighboring state, who commanded the governor of Pennsylvania. The relative rank and command of the governor employed in the service, was settled by the president himself.

In general, it was not desirable to impose on the governors of states the duty of commanding the militia of their respective states, when called into the service of the United States, where they supersede the officer of the latter, commanding the military district in which such state is, because, as governors, they have other duties to perform which might interfere, if they did not conflict with those incident to such a command. A governor for example, under the influence of local feeling might think the danger more imminent than it really was, and call into the service of the United States a greater force, than would be necessary. He might even set on foot expeditions, which the general government could not approve. It would be improper that the charges incident hereto should be defrayed by the United States. The constitution contemplates the exercise of the national authority, in contradistinction to that of the state, when the militia of a state are called into the service of the United States. The call must be made by the president, or by his authority, to be obligatory on the nation. It made by the governor of a state, it is the act of the state, obligatory on it only. These objections, however, to the union of both trusts in the same person, did not apply to the employment of the governor of New-York. All the forces necessary for the defence of that state, had already been called for by order of this government, and put into the service of the United States, and although the governor is authorised to dismiss a part of the militia, in certain cases, he is instructed not to call out any, without a special sanction from this department.

Your excellency will observe, that the objection to the command of the militia of a state by its governor, when called into the service of the United States, does not apply except to cases in which the command of the military district of the United States is superseded. In every other case, even in those having that effect, under similar circumstances with that under consideration, such active, patriotic service by persons so highly intrusted by their country, will be seen by the president with great interest and satisfaction. Its example could not fail to produce the happiest effect.

I have the honor to be, &c.

War Events:

OR THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.
MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPT. DEACON AND SIR JAMES L. YEO. *From Lieut. Gamble, to the editors of the New York Courier:*—
Gentlemen—I have observed in the New York Courier of the 25th inst. (inserted also in the 146th page of the REGISTER) a communication, taken from the Boston Gazette of the 20th inst. touching the affair between capt. Deacon and sir James Lucas Yeo. Allow me through your paper to disprove the statement made, by publishing all the circumstances which took place between those gentlemen on that subject.

The following note of the 10th inst was handed by me to sir James, shortly after his arrival in this city. On the day following, capt. Owen, of the royal navy, called upon me and requested, that his friend, sir James, might have a personal friendly interview with captain Deacon, alleging, that if on any occasion, his conduct was unpleasant to captain Deacon, it was not intended to wound his feelings; which I declined, saying that a written communication, in answer to that made by me, would be preferred; this course was acceded to by captain Owen, and on the next day, the note of the 12th inst. was delivered to me, which being considered as satisfactory, was accepted. Captain Owen then requested that sir James might have the pleasure of seeing captain Deacon, and when they met, sir James, highly honorable to himself, expressed his entire approbation of the conduct of captain Deacon, and of the course which had been pursued in the affair.

Commodore Decatur had nothing to do with this affair, nor was he advised with on the subject.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. GAMBLE,
U. S. Navy.

Copy of a note from captain Deacon, to sir James Lucas Yeo.

New York, April 10, 1815.

Sir—I avail myself by the opportunity of your arrival at this place, of asking an explanation of your treatment to me, while your prisoner at Little-York, and feel satisfied, after a recurrence to the circumstances, you will do me that justice due from one officer to another.

My friend, captain Gamble of the navy, will hand you this—he has been made acquainted with all the circumstances relative to my reception by you, and is fully authorised to receive the explanation required.

I have the honor, to be,
(Signed) D. DEACON,
Master and commander, U. S. navy.
Com. sir James Lucas Yeo.

Sir James' answer to captain Deacon's note.

New York, April 12, 1815.

Sir—I have received your letter, requesting an explanation of my treatment to you at York, after your capture in the schooner you commanded, which was in consequence of it having been reported to me, that you had fired into my boat after your surrender.

Since my arrival here, the explanation which has taken place, has convinced me that you are innocent of the charge, and did not fire—I am therefore willing to give credit to your assertion, and to assure you the unfavorable impression is removed from my mind, and consequently that you acted as became an officer and gentleman.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO,
Captain Deacon, U. S. Navy.

The following is the opinion of the court of enquiry held on board the United States frigate Constellation, in the harbor of New York, April 20th, 1815, to investigate the causes of the loss of the United States sloop of war Frolic, Joseph Bainbridge, esq. late commander.

The court after mature deliberation on the evidence produced before them relative to the loss of the late United States sloop of war Frolic, Joseph Bainbridge, esq. commander, by capture, are of opinion that the same was not lost through the fault, inattention or negligence of captain Bainbridge.

It appears to the court that Captain Bainbridge and the officers and men of the ship's company did their utmost to preserve her, and after the loss thereof behaved themselves agreeably to the discipline of the navy.

It also appears to the court that captain Bainbridge conducted himself during the chase with perfect coolness and self-possession, and with the courage becoming an officer and a gentleman.

It has been proved to the court that the enemy fired a volley of musketry into the Frolic after her colors were struck.

ALEXR. MURRAY, *President.*

HENRY WHEATON, *Judge Advocate.*

Approved,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

The following is the opinion of the court of enquiry, held at Sackett's Harbor, on board the U. S. brig Jones, April 4th, 1815, to enquire generally into the conduct of lieutenant Sidney Smith, and to investigate the causes of the loss, by capture, of the United States' yessels Eagle and Growler, on Lake Champlain, on the 3d day of June 1813, and to give their opinion thereon.

The court are unanimously of opinion, that the general conduct of lieutenant Sidney Smith, on Lake Champlain, was correct and meritorious. The court are further of opinion, that the sloops Growler and Eagle were lost, in consequence of their being taken too far below the lines in a narrow channel, where there was not room for them to work, and where they were exposed to musketry from the shore. The court, however, taking into consideration the practicability of a successful attack by the enemy on the sloops, while lying at anchor at Champlan, and badly manned, the assurances of captain Herick, that his company would be withdrawn the next day, and being satisfied by the testimony, that lieutenant Smith was deceived by his pilot, are of opinion, that the sloops Growler and Eagle, when attacked by a superior force, were gallantly defended, and that they were not surrendered until all further resistance had become vain.

MELANCTHON T. WOOLSEY.

President

SAMUEL LIVERMORE,

Judge Advocate.

Approved,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office, 29th April, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.—Information having been given to the war department, that many persons have purchased from soldiers their claims for bounty lands, it is therefore deemed proper to publish, as a general caution, the following extract of the act of congress, entitled "an act for designating, surveying and granting the military bounty land," passed May 6th, 1812, by which all sales of military land bounties, before patents from the war department have been granted, are declared to be null and void, viz. "Sec. 2d, The secretary of the department of war, for the time being, shall, from time to time, issue warrants for the military land bounties, to persons

entitled thereto. *Provided always,* That such warrants shall be issued only in the names of the persons thus entitled, and be by them or their representatives applied for within five years after the said persons shall have become entitled thereto; and the said warrants shall not be assignable or transferable in any manner whatever."

This provision of the act will be rigidly adhered to, and the most careful scrutiny had in every case before a warrant will be issued.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER,

Adjutant and Inspector General.

TREASURY NOTES.—We learn by a very respectable gentleman recently from the lines, (says the *Boston Patriot*) that *treasury notes pass at par in Canada.* A Canadian will give his hundred silver dollars for a treasury note of that sum.

BRITISH PRISONERS.—The Roger privateer of Norfolk, has lately returned to that place, and a few days afterwards her prize, the packet Windsor Castle, arrived there. The prisoners were ordered to Craney Island for safe keeping, until they could be delivered up to the proper authority to be carried home; for so desirous are they of returning to their beloved country and service, that they are almost universally compelled to it by force. There were twenty-four of them in a schooner going down to the island, under the charge of an officer of the privateer and a guard of eight United States' soldiers. They rose upon the guard, with the hope of escaping, and two of them were shot dead before they submitted, though every possible method was used to quiet them without proceeding to so dreadful an extremity, which was not resorted to until it certainly appeared that the lives of the guard were in imminent danger from these "infuriated men, seeking through blood and slaughter their long lost liberty."

THE INDIANS.—It appears that the *Creeks*, as well as the N. W. Indians, have recently committed several murders. A *Milledgeville* paper of April 20, says—"Dr. Bird, of Milledgeville, has just returned from the Indian nation. He states, that on the night of the 17th instant a small party of men, who had encamped between forts Perry and Lawrence, and supposed to be of gen. McIntosh's detachment from Mobile, was fired on while asleep by a body of Indians. John Mathews, of Lincoln county, was killed, George Cabinees and David Clarke, of Jones, shot through the body and thought to be mortally wounded, and lieutenant Walker and a Mr. Maulden, of Wilkes, severely wounded. This unprovoked aggression, on the part of the Creek Indians, will doubtless receive from our government what it deserves—a speedy and exemplary chastisement. Dr. Bird left general McIntosh's army at Alabama Height ten days ago. He supposes they may have reached fort Decatur by this time.

We learn there is a detachment of four or five hundred regular troops in the neighborhood of this place (from Savannah) on their way to fort Hawkins."

THE FISHERIES.—It is reported the collector of Halifax has expressed his intention of sending vessels out to prevent Americans from fishing on the Nova Scotia coast.

Boston Palladium.

CASTINE.—"The long agony is over." Castine returns to the valiant arms of governor Strong—the country east of the *Penobscot* is restored!!!—Castine was evacuated by the British on the 27th April, and the American flag hoisted.

LIEUT. SPENNER, of the navy.—It is due to the sufferings of this gallant officer (who was second in command in the fight of the gun-boats, near *New Orleans*, and lost his left arm in the battle, and re-

ceived a ball through his right) to say, that our little maritime force, so prolific in gentlemen and heroes, does not boast a man of a better heart or more determined courage than lieutenant *Spalden*. It is pleasant to observe that such as he have received every honor that their country or its government could bestow. His right arm remains and will be bared when the people's good requires it, in their defence.

THE STEAM BOAT *Fulton* lately proceeded from New York through the Sound to the Connecticut river, and up that river as far as Middletown. She had a band of music on board, which, says the *Columbian*, was conscripted by Bonaparte, impressed by admiral Hotham, from whom they deserted at the peace-ball given at New-London. As the boat passed *Pettipague*, the musicians played the royal airs of *God save the King* and *Rule Britannia*, in compliment to the defenders of that place.

FORT BOWYER has been duly delivered up by the British.

TREASURY NOTES.—The "jew brokers" of Boston are prodigiously angry at the secretary of the treasury, because he will not permit them to fund their treasury notes, (which, by a vile subserviency to the cause of our late enemy, they had greatly depreciated) on such terms as they [the jews] think might suit their convenience! The modesty of these men is astonishing. However, they need not long be uneasy about this kind of stock. The duties and taxes payable to the United States will, of themselves, in the year, consume nearly double the amount of all that are in the hands of the people, if they shall be disposed to part with them.

GUN-BOATS.—Yesterday (says a *New York* paper of May 19,) forty-four gun-boats were sold at the navy-yard for the benefit of government. They were knocked off at from 220 to 690 dollars each—that is, the lowest sold for 220, and the highest for 690 dollars.

BRITISH OPINIONS.—An old English gentleman writing to his friend in the United States, says—"As to Napoleon's return, most of the well-judging and capable, believe that it was contrived by the great Irish statesman, lord Castlereagh. How he will manage him or with him, now, is a question that will puzzle both my lord and the Irish duke of Wellington: in fine I fear he will destroy them both, and that if we go to war our national importance is gone for ever. Peace—a long peace only, in the judgment of the wise and experienced, of the travelled observers and real patriots of England, can avert her downfall; but, say the organs of the various classes mentioned, "shall we see France become the freest and the happiest kingdom in Europe?" in plain truth, the generality of my countrymen cannot endure the idea of human comfort any where but in England. I am so fully convinced of this, so sorry and so sick of it, that I am preparing to cross the Atlantic in my old age; my children and grand children will I hope become good citizens, worthy the blessings of the only free government now upon earth. I shall take twenty-one in number with me of my own blood.

"I forgot almost to say any thing about the war just closed between us. Its termination was most fortunate for this kingdom, but the manner in which it was conducted and closed, I confess, most disgraceful. Happily the most avaricious individual employed, has been disappointed. Admiral sir A. C. was confident of being so enriched by the plunder of New-Orleans, and so applauded for that plunder, that his friends had already fixed the title by which he was to be called up to the house of lords—this you may depend on. You see I am already candid and just enough for a citizen of the great and glorious commonwealth."

WHAT A BUSTLE!—The following is from a *London Morning Chronicle* of February last:

"Most important intelligence!—The admiralty sparrows have had two hawks come amongst them. Alarming indeed!—all is bustle and confusion—a couple of American frigates in the English channel.

Ship news from Deal.—The *Bombay* of 74 guns, has been ordered by express to join the *Centaur* of 74 guns, at Portsmouth, to go in pursuit of them.

Ship news from Portsmouth.—Dropped down to St. Helen's, the *Centaur* of 74 guns, where she will be joined by several frigates and sloops, and will sail immediately in pursuit of two American frigates that have arrived in the channel.

P. S. It is just reported here that they intend making an attack on Plymouth, where, it is said, we have only thirty ships of the line, and ninety sloops of war and frigates. God only knows the result!

Plymouth.—Two American frigates have arrived in the channel; all is the greatest bustle there; the Captain, of 74 guns; with the *Phoebe* and *Hyperion* frigates, with several sloops, are to sail immediately in pursuit of them.

So much for our tars being commanded by lawyers at the admiralty.

Thank Heaven, we have made peace with these Americans—they are terrible fellows!

Head-Quarters, W. S. 7th M. D.

New-Orleans, April 7, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.—At the request of lieutenant-colonel William Lawrence, of the 2d regiment United States' infantry, a court of enquiry was ordered on the 25th ult. to assemble in this city to enquire into the conduct of the lieutenant-colonel, touching the defence and surrender of fort Bowyer, and to give an opinion thereon. The court, whereof lieutenant-colonel Arbuckle is president, major Peire and captain Humphrey members, commenced its prosecution on the 28th March, last month, and continued by adjournment from day to day, up to the 5th instant, when it delivered the following opinion:

The court of enquiry after mature deliberation, is of opinion that fort Bowyer was defended in the best manner that the circumstances of the siege admitted of. That the conduct of colonel Lawrence on that occasion was honorable and becoming a good officer—that the fort when it was surrounded was in a situation which rendered a longer defence impracticable and useless, and that no blame ought to attach either to colonel Lawrence or to the garrison for having surrendered fort Bowyer at the time they did.

The major-general feels much pleasure in observing that the whole of the testimony in this case, and particularly that of major Woodruff of the 3d infantry, lieutenant Alexis of the navy, and major Chamberlain and captain Brownlow of the 2d infantry (the two former as to the position and strength of fort Bowyer, the two latter as to the approaches of the enemy and the defence of the fort) fully support the opinion of the court of enquiry in favor of lieutenant-colonel Lawrence.

The court of enquiry, whereof lieutenant-colonel Arbuckle is president, is dissolved.

(Signed) E. P. GAINES, *Maj. gen. Com'd*

True copy from the original, filed in this office.

H. CHOTARD, *As. Adj. Gen.*

Foreign Articles.

By the following, from a Paris paper, of March 23, it appears that Napoleon has already commenced his public works—

"The minister of the interior has appropriated a particular fund to the recommencement of the public

lic works, which had been suspended. On the 24th the workmen began again on the fountain of the Elephant, on the site of the Bastille, and on the 27th on the general depot for wine. Orders are issued to prosecute these works with the greatest activity, and a number of men are already employed on them. They are putting up the iron railing which is to divide St. Bernard's quay from that vast establishment, composed of five large halls, three of which are nearly completed. The railing will be 360 metres in length. The passage along the interior of the railing will soon be finished. There will be planted on it during the winter, an alley of trees, which will form a promenade. Trees will be planted in other places around the buildings. On the 28th, preparations were begun for plastering the new imperial gallery of the Louvre, which leads to the Rue de Rivoli, from the wicket of the princes court, fronting the Rue St. Nicaise. The works for continuing that gallery were resumed on the same day. On the 29th men began to dig for laying a continuation of the foundation for the Church of St. Napoleon, adjoining the Louvre, and forming a prolongation of the new imperial gallery on the northeast.

The works on the hotel of foreign relations have been continued during the winter; within these few days 300 men have been employed upon them."

LONDON, March 27.—The following circular from the admiralty, dated March 21, has been read to the crews of his majesty's ships at Portsmouth:

"The lords commissioners of the admiralty had hoped, that the ratification of the treaty of peace with the United States of America, would have enabled them to execute, without any delay, the intention intimated in their lordships' general memorandum of the 30th April last, of paying off, whenever that event should take place, the whole fleet, and re-commissioning and re-manning, by volunteers, the ships which should be thought necessary for a peace establishment. But the critical state in which the affairs of France have been so unexpectedly placed, renders it an indispensable duty, on the British government, not suddenly to disarm and leave the most important interests of this country exposed to danger. Their lordships are, therefore, with great reluctance, obliged to keep, for some time longer, the fleet in commission; and they confidently expect that the seamen and marines will cheerfully acquiesce in a delay, which their lordships sincerely hope may be short; but which, at all events, the safety and honor of the country imperiously demand. Their lordships, however, feel great satisfaction in thinking, that they may proceed in the present system of discharging all seamen who have been in the service previous to the 1st of January, 1804, and have since remained in it, unless any petty officers or seamen should volunteer to continue their services at this critical period of affairs; which, considering the great advantages held out to long service, by the order in council relative to pensions, their lordships cannot but expect that many will be inclined to do. Whenever the state of affairs permit, their lordships will take measures for paying off the fleet with as little delay as may be practicable, and for discharging every petty officer and seaman now serving on board his majesty's ships."

The riots on account of the price of corn were not confined to London. The military was called out to suppress the disorders of the people at Glasgow.

"No conscription."—There has been one of the hottest presses ever known in the British ports. Every man that looked like a sailor was picked up and carried off, for "British liberty."

French conscripts and British impressed seamen.

The British press "at home," and in the United States, has groaned, most pitifully groaned, years on years, for the sufferings of the French people by the conscriptions of the "tyrant Napoleon." How queer, that all the sympathies of these people—of all the priests and others of the "legitimates," were for the French, the enemies of royal government—and that they never had even a momentary feeling for 100,000 men, so seized and so held, by the British, on board their fleets only, a number proportionably greater than that which Bonaparte drew from the higher population of his states? And, besides, that they did not, for half an instant, reflect how the armies of the "deliverers" were formed. Are the troops of Russia, Prussia, Austria, &c. raised only by voluntary enlistments? Tell us, ye men of sympathy—ye, who exclusively have charge of the religion and liberties of the world!

But the most comical thing of the whole is, that these "wretched French conscripts," who suffered so much by Bonaparte, with the soul of one man, hailed him as their "deliverer," their benefactor and father. This is droll enough—very droll, indeed.—Suppose the British impressed seamen, so much "devoted to their king and country," were let loose, would they thus rally round even the prince regent? Would they not rather throw his "royal highness" overboard, to clear the deck of useless lumber? I think they would. "A plague on all their houses!"

A London paper of April 7, says—Two American 74's and two frigates, half manned, are shortly expected at Plymouth, to complete their crews from the American prisoners of war at Dartmouth, and then to sail against the freebooters on the coast of Barbary.

A letter from a merchant in Liverpool, of the 11th of April, says, "American stocks are at par, (asking price.)" Another letter of the 12th, says, "dollars are five shillings and nine pence." The letter adds, "I do not believe we shall have war with Bonaparte."

The allies appear to be making great preparations—but no act of war had happened by English accounts as late as April 12. A large Austrian army appears to be collecting in Italy. The left wing of Wellington's forces, who, it seems, is to command in Belgium, is to consist of 50,000 Prussians, Saxons, &c. Some of the household troops of Louis had made a stand at Ghent, where it is said their numbers were rapidly increasing. A letter from Vienna says that Russia will immediately furnish 180,000 and 60,000 horses; and that nearly all the force of Prussia was pushing to or had crossed the Rhine.

An article from Lyons, dated April 4, says all is quiet in that quarter; but mentions that there had been some *petit guerre* in the south, excited by the duke d'Angouleme, who was then pursued by general Grouchy. It appears that since then the tri-colored flag had been hoisted at Marseilles, which was supposed to be the strong hold of the Bourbons in the south. Our accounts say that the "whole population are devoted to Napoleon."

The comte d'Artois, on his arrival at Lyons, reviewed the 13th dragons, whose colonel he asked if his regiment was devoted to the cause of the Bourbons? "Interrogate," said the officer, "every man and each will frankly reply." The comte then addressed one thus:

Q. "Are you well paid?"—A. "Yes, my lord."

Q. "Will you fight for the king?"—A. "No, my lord."

Q. "For whom, then, will you fight?"—A. "For Napoleon."

The cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" was then repeated from rank to rank, with enthusiastic transport.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No. 13 OF VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 195.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

The receipt of the documents belonging to the organization of the military peace establishment of the United States, with a list of the officers retained, being matters of so great interest to so many persons, has induced the editor, for the purpose of giving them entire, as well as to find room for some other articles claiming a more immediate insertion, to lay over the remainder of the documents attached to the report of the secretary of war in respect to the militia, which, however, will form a part of a *supplement* to be published next week, to be pag'd to ~~BEFORE THE PRESENT SHEET~~, so as to give all those important papers in uninterrupted succession.

Really distressed for want of room, the editor is loath to promise the insertion of any long article—but it is due to the late officers of the army of the United States and their friends, that their names and rank, as they stood at the close of the war, should be preserved in this work and they shall be, by the publication of a complete army list.

TO AGENTS AND FRIENDS.

The editor respectfully represents, that he will, during the course of next month, have a particularly pressing demand for money—and will therefore accept, with singular gratitude, any monies, of large or smaller amounts, that may be in their hands, or are due from them, to meet the emergency.

Reflections on a great Spring Rain 1814.

[Communicated.]

[The following interesting article has been on hand a long time, but has lost none of its value on that account.]

THE DUTY EFFORTS OF MAN.

I have been induced to reflect upon this subject during the last week, when the blessings of Almighty power and preservation were descending upon the earth, and to compare the utmost exertions of combined nations, with the silent and almost unnoticed evidences of the wisdom, goodness, and power, of the Supreme being. With great exertions, much noise, oppression and expence, a nation opens a canal to connect distant waters, and after many years of labor, boasts, "I have done this great thing—I have united the Mediterranean and Atlantic—I have brought together the Irish and German oceans."

By making an improper use of the blessings of Heaven—converting them to injurious purposes, a nation, in the course of a century, raises a fleet to oppress the world of waters, and claims the gift of Providence to all his creatures as her own property—tyrannizes over its own flesh and blood, and prepares by its crimes the day of dreadful retribution. But all nations are in "His hand as the drop of the bucket, and as the small dust of the balance;" and we are, sometimes, disposed to acknowledge the truth of this declaration, when tempests deform the face of nature; or the earth trembles under our feet—and Calabria or Venezuela "with all their castles rooted deep, shake to their lowest seat."

It is however (blessed be God) but seldom, we see or feel such displays of the Divine majesty; but the mind that is open to such considerations will never want for a source of admiration or of gratitude.

When tempests rage or awful thunders roll,
Let thoughts of thy dread vengeance shake my soul,
When earth's in bloom or planets mildly shine,
Adore, my heart, the majesty Divine.

VOL. VIII.

These observations are merely preparatory to a reflection—not on the immense benefit the country has derived and will enjoy from the effects of the last week's rain, for this is in the nature of things incalculable—but upon the prodigious quantity of water that has fallen on the earth—far beyond the conception of any mind not disposed to consider the subject.

It is believed (in consequence of actual measurement) that the quantity of water that fell last week in rain, amounted (in this neighborhood) to four inches of perpendicular height on the whole surface; let us, in order that we may be able to form an adequate idea of this quantity, reduce it to some known measure or dimension.

Though the rain appears to have been a general one, extending over a large tract of country, possibly covering the United States from the ocean to the mountains, let us confine our calculations to one hundred miles square, and compare this grand display of Almighty power exhibited in one short week, to the mightiest efforts of the mightiest monarchies—to the much boasted Egyptian pyramids—the temple of Belus or the artificial lake of the Babylonish kings. By such a calculation we shall find that one hundred miles square received 92,928,000,000 cubic feet of water—and as a canal of sixty feet wide and thirty feet deep would contain in each foot of its length, 1800 cubic feet—if the above sum is divided by 1800 it gives us 51,636,666 feet, which is equivalent to 9,777 and 3/4 miles, a sum more than equal to the diameter of the globe, and enough to float all the ships of all the nations of the earth.

How sublime the idea that this gives us of that power who balances whole rivers over our heads, and directs them to fall in dew or rain, agreeably to the counsels of his own wisdom—and who not only balances the world of waters, but the globe itself—yea, all the surrounding systems—"and each by its nature is conformable to his will!" Well might the prophet exclaim: "What is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him!"

The royal carvers at Vienna.

It was my wish to have published this week the speeches of Mr. Whitbread and lord Castlereagh, in the British parliament, to afford my readers a tolerable view of the proceedings of the royal carvers at Vienna, before the recal of Bonaparte to the throne of France knocked up their "legitimate" schemes. And I am glad that he has done it—for never was a worse principle acted upon than that which appears to have guided the congress in parcelling Europe. Men—millions of men, were bartered about—a "handful of millions" given here and a "handful of millions" taken there, like droves of sheep or hogs in a public market; and with no more weight or agency in the matter than what the partitioners were pleased to esteem as the value of their number of souls. History, indignant at the foul conspiracy of Russia, Austria and Prussia who divided Poland some years ago, will give to the congress of Vienna the same reprehension and infamy.

Much as I wish "peace and good will among men"—and much as I wish that individuals and nations may forbear and even suffer before they are

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sume an "armor and attitude adapted" to secure their just claims, almost any thing is to be esteemed that has a tendency to break down the idea that all the millions of men of the old world, are the property of some eight or ten families; who, through all sorts of crimes and usurpations, have got at the head of its several governments. I am more pleased with the tempestuous sea of liberty, than the calm of despotism; and would rather have such things even as the *Stafford convention* in perpetual succession, than see the people regard the concerns of their country with the listlessness of *Russians* or *Turks*.

I know very well that these opinions will subject me to a charge of being an enemy "of regular government." I will not leave the matter in doubt; and freely declare, I am the enemy of every government that does not originate in and derive its authority from the people. But this is a thing that the people of every country should manage for themselves, and I would not interfere in the concerns of foreign nations farther than by an expression of opinion, as useful for the government of our own.

I have read the speeches above alluded to with considerable attention; they contain many things worthy of remark—but the following extract from that of lord *Castlereagh*, wherein he vindicates the proceedings of the congress in respect to Saxony, claims present notice.

His lordship says—

"On the principle of conquest, at least, never was any thing more justifiable than the annexation of Saxony to Prussia."

We "wanted no ghost to tell us" that this was, and is, and ever will be, the principle on which kings govern; but hardly expected an avowal of it from the man who has declaimed so much against the exercise of it by *Bonaparte*. It is, however, the principle on which every sovereignty in Europe is founded; and especially those of *Russia*, *Prussia*, *Austria* and that of the united kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

How easy is it for men to "gape at gnats and swallow camels!" What have we not heard of the application of this principle of kings by *Napoleon*? Did he not conquer *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, *Holland*, all *Germany*, *Austria* and *Prussia*—and were they not as much his property as *Saxony* was that of the allies? Do not let us abuse him and acquit them—let us hold the scales even and weigh the parties by the principle of their conduct. If the rule laid down by lord *Castlereagh* goes one inch it will go 5000 miles; for its nature can be bounded only by the power to extend or enforce it: and, by this rule, as ratified by the "illustrious" congress at *Vienna*, the emperor of France stands justified for all the changes he made in Europe, by "right of conquest."

Now, reader, do not suffer yourself to be persuaded that for these sayings I am the apologist of *Bonaparte*. My object is simply to do that man naked justice. It is cruel that one person should be abused for doing the very thing that another is extolled for. Good is good, and evil is evil, be it done by whom it may. I believe the whole business of monarchy, in all its principles and operations, is evil, for its beginning and end, is "usurpation." Take those of the leading powers in the congress for instances: the sceptre of the magnanimous *Alexander* extends over four millions of square miles of land, yet like the indian with his ruin,* he wants a "little more" and will have *Poland*. Nor is *Great Britain* less am-

bitious than he; though, differently situated, *Her-lust* has a different direction. It is in *India* that her propensity shews itself in its extent—there, by the self-same means that *Bonaparte* used to possess himself of certain parts of Europe, she has acquired immense territories with 70,000,000 slaves, and is almost daily adding to her "usurpations."—The empire of *Austria*, and kingdom of *Prussia* are made up of "usurped" countries, to which both of them are continually manœuvring to add other states or territories. These are facts that no person will pretend to deny. How then is *Napoleon* an "usurper" and all the rest "legitimate princes?"—What has he done to establish his power that they have left undone? Is there any reason why he may not conquer a country as well as either of them?

I hate all monarchies—and my sole object, in the remarks I sometimes make on European affairs, is to present a faithful view of all, to disgust my countrymen with every thing appertaining to the giant knavery. And this, I regret to say, appears necessary, from the partiality of too many people for the principle of kings—that men are the property of certain families and may be disposed of without their consent—i. e. if the families be of certain breeds; for on this they make the legality or illegality of their conduct depend! Wonderful infatuation!—strange perversion of sober reason and common sense!—Would that every American might banish such notions, and feel perfectly neutral except where the people are on one side and tyrants on the other.

Cruise of the Constitution.

Copy of a letter from Captain Stewart to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

United States' frigate *Constitution*, May —, 1815.

Sir—On the 20th of February last, the Island of Madeira bearing about W. S. W. distant 60 leagues, we fell in with his Britannic majesty's two ships of war, the *Cyane* and *Levant*, and brought them to action about 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which, after a spirited engagement of 40 minutes, surrendered to the ship under my command.

Considering the advantages, derived by the enemy, from a divided and more active force, as also their superiority in the weight and number of guns, I deem the speedy and decisive result of this action the strongest assurance which can be given to the government, that all under my command did their duty, and gallantly supported the reputation of American seamen.

Enclosed you will receive the minutes of the action, and a list of the killed and wounded on board this ship; also enclosed you will receive for your information a statement of the actual force of the enemy, and the number killed and wounded on board their ships as near as could be ascertained.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

CHAS. STEWART.

Hon. B. W. CROWNSHIELD,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

List of killed and wounded on board the United States' frigate *Constitution*, of 44 guns, (mounting thirty-two 24 prs. and twenty 32lbs. carronades) on the 20th February, 1815, in action with his Britannic majesty's ships *Cyane* and *Levant*.

KILLED—John Pullington, ordinary seaman; Antonio Farrow, marine; William Harral, ditto.

WOUNDED—David Quill, quarter master; James Jackson, seaman, severely; Tobias Fernald, seaman, (since dead); Benjamin Thomas, ditto, severely; Benjamin Venderford, do. slightly; Vincent Marks, ditto, severely; John Lancy, ordinary ditto, (since

*An indian being told he might have three wishes—1st, desired that all the lakes, rivers, creeks, rivulets and springs might be ruin; 2d, that every tree in the woods might be a deer—he had now all that he thought he wanted, but being pressed to proceed, he said, 3d, that he would have a little more ruin.

dead); Thomas Fessenden, ditto, (since dead); Benjamin Norcross, sergeant marines, severely; Patrick Cain, marine, severely; William Holmes, ditto, severely; Andrew Chambers, ditto, slightly.—Killed 3, wounded 12—Total 15.

Statement of the actual force of his Britannic majesty's ships Levant, capt. the honorable George Douglass commander, and Cyane, capt. Gordon Falcon commander, with the number killed and wounded on board each ship, on the 20th February, 1815; as near as could be ascertained, while engaged with the U. S. frigate Constitution.

LEVANT.

- 18 thirty-two pounders, carronades,
- 1 twelve pounder, ditto,
- 2 nine pounders, long guns,

21 guns, 156 officers, seamen and marines. Prisoners 133 officers, seamen and marines. Killed 23; wounded 16—total killed and wounded 39.

CYANE.

- 22 thirty-two pounders, carronades,
- 10 eighteen pounders, ditto,
- 2 twelve pounders, long guns,

34 guns, 180 officers, seamen and marines. 2 brass swivels.

Prisoners 168, officers, seamen and marines. Killed 12; wounded 26—total killed and wounded 38.

Minutes of the action between the United States' frigate Constitution, and his Britannic majesty's ships Cyane and Levant, on the 20th February, 1815.

Commences with light breezes from the east, and cloudy weather.—At 1 discovered a sail two points on the larboard bow—hailed up and made sail in chase.—At 1-4 past one, made the sail to be a ship; at 3-4 past one discovered another sail ahead; made them out at 2, P. M. to be both ships, standing close hauled, with their starboard tacks on board; at 4, P. M. the weathermost ship made signals, and bore up for her consort, then about ten miles to leeward; we bore up after her, and set lower, topmast, topgallant, and royal studding sails in chase; at 1-2 past 4 carried away our main royal mast: took in the sails and got another prepared; at 5, P. M. commenced firing on the chase from our two larboard bow guns; our shot falling short, ceased firing; at 1-2 past 5 finding it impossible to prevent their junction, cleared ship for action, then about 4 miles from the two ships; at 40 minutes after 5, they passed within hail of each other, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack, hauled up their courses, and prepared to receive us; at 45 minutes past 5, they made all sail close hauled by the wind, in hopes of getting to windward of us; at 55 minutes past 5, finding themselves disappointed in their object, and we were closing with them fast, they shortened sail, and formed on a line of wind, about half a cable's length from each other. At 6, P. M. having them under command of our battery, hoisted our colors, which was answered by both ships hoisting English ensigns; at 5 minutes past 6 ranged up on the starboard side of the sternmost ship, about 300 yards distant, and commenced the action by broadsides, both ships returning our fire with great spirit for about 15 minutes, then the fire of the enemy beginning to slacken, and the great column of smoke collected under our lee induced us to cease our fire to ascertain their positions and conditions; in about three minutes, the smoke clearing away, we found ourselves abreast of the headmost ship, the sternmost ship luffing up for our larboard quarter; we poured a broadside into the headmost

ship, and then braced aback our main and mizen topsails, and backed astern under cover of the spraker; abreast the sternmost ship, when the action was continued with spirit and considerable effect, until 35 minutes past 6, when the enemy's fire again slackened, and we discovered the headmost bearing up; filled our topsails, shot ahead, and gave her two stern rakes; we then discovered the sternmost ship wearing also; wore ship immediately after her, and gave her a stern rake, she luffing too on our starboard bow, and giving us her larboard broadside; we ranged up on her larboard quarter, within hail, and was about to give her our starboard broadside when she struck her colors, fired a lee gun and yielded. At 50 minutes past 6, took possession of H. E. M. S. Cyane; capt. Gordon Falcon, mounting 34 guns. At 3 P. M. filled away after her consort, which was still in sight to leeward. At half past 8 found her standing towards us, with her starboard tacks close hauled with top-gallant sails set and colors flying. At 50 m. past 8; ranged close along side to windward of her, on opposite tacks, and exchanged broadsides—wore immediately under her stern and raked her with a broadside; she then crowded all sail and endeavored to escape by running—hailed on board our tacks, set spanker, and flying jib in chase. At half past 9; commenced firing on her from our starboard bow chaser; gave her several shot, which cut her spars and rigging considerably. At 10 P. M. finding they could not escape, fired a gun, struck her colors, and yielded. We immediately took possession of H. B. M. S. Levant, hon. capt. Geo. Douglass, mounting 21 guns. At 1 A. M. the damages of our rigging was repaired, sails shifted, and the ship in fighting condition.

Minutes of the chase of the U. S. frigate Constitution, by an English squadron of three ships, from out the harbor of Port Praya, Island of St. Jago.

Commences with fresh breezes and thick foggy weather.—At 5 minutes past 12, discovered a large ship through the fog standing in for Port Praya. At 8 minutes past 12 discovered two other large ships astern of her, also standing in for the port. From their general appearance, supposed them to be one of the enemy's squadrons, and from the little respect hitherto paid by them to neutral waters, I deemed it most prudent to put to sea. The signal was made to the Cyane and Levant to get under weigh. At 12 after meridian, with our topsails set; we cut our cable and got under weigh, (when the Portuguese opened a fire on us from several of their batteries on shore) the prize ships following our motions; and stood out of the harbor of Port Praya, close under East Point, passing the enemy's station about gun shot to windward of them; crossed our top-gallant yards and set foresail, mainsail, spanker, flying jib and top gallant sails. The enemy seeing us under weigh, tacked ship and made all sail in chase of us. As far as we could judge of their rates, from the thickness of the weather, supposed them two ships of the line and one frigate. At half past meridian cut away the boats towing astern; first cutter and rig. At 1 P. M. found our sailing about equal with the ships on our lee quarter; but the frigate luffing up gaining our wake and rather dropping astern of us; finding the Cyane dropping astern and to leeward, and the frigate gaining on her fast, I found it impossible to save her if she continued on the same course, without having the Constitution brought to action by their whole force: I made the signal at 10 minutes past 1 P. M. to her to tack ship, which was complied with. This manœuvre, I conceived, would detach one of the enemy's ships in pursuit of her, while at the same time, from her position, she would be enabled to

reach the anchorage at Port Praya, before the detached ship could come up with her; but if they did not tack after her, it would afford her an opportunity to double their rear, and make her escape before the wind. They all continued in full chase of the Levant and this ship: the ship on our lee quarter firing, by divisions, broadsides, her shot falling short of us. At 3 P. M. by our having dropped the Levant considerably, her situation became (from the position of the enemy's frigate) similar to the Cyane. It became necessary to separate also from the Levant, or risk this ship being brought to action to cover her. I made the signal at 5 minutes past 3 for her to tack, which was complied with. At 12 minutes past 3 the whole of the enemy's squadron tacked in pursuit of the Levant and gave up the pursuit of this ship. This sacrifice of the Levant became necessary for the preservation of the Constitution. Sailing master Hixon, midshipman Varum. 1 boatswain's mate and 12 men were absent on duty in the 5th cutter to bring the cartel brig under our stern.

CYANE AND LEVANT—BRITISH ACCOUNT.

From the Barbadoes Gazette of March 27.

Capture of his majesty's ships CYANE, captain Pritton, and LEVANT, hon. captain Douglas, by the American frigate CONSTITUTION, capt. Stewart.

The Constitution left Boston bay on the 17th December last, on a cruise. On the 20th February, about 100 miles eastward of Madeira, she fell in with and captured, after a very warm action, the British sloops of war Cyane and Levant, from Gibraltar bound to the Western islands.—The enemy was discovered by the largest of our ships, (which was the Cyane,) about one o'clock in the afternoon, when she soon tacked and stood towards her. At two o'clock, coming up within a sufficient distance for the purpose, she made signals to the Constitution, to ascertain whether she was a friend or a foe, but from their not being answered by the enemy, she knew her to be an American frigate, and immediately bore up and made all sail to the westward, for the purpose of communicating with her consort the Levant; making signals to her at the same time, and enforcing their observance with guns. The Constitution made all sail in chase, gaining fast; and on arriving within gun-shot, commenced at about three o'clock, a fire from her bow chasers. At 45 minutes past 3, the Constitution's main royal was carried away by press of sail, which enabled the Cyane to distance her fire. The Levant, then to leeward, having answered signals made by the Cyane, hauled her wind and crowded canvas to pass within hail of her consort; which she accomplished at a few minutes before six. Our two ships at this time had concluded it most advisable to delay the action, if possible, till the evening, in order to gain the advantage of the enemy in their manœuvres. At 6, the Cyane and Levant hauled to on the starboard tack, and hauled up their main courses,—when the Constitution hauled up on the same tack to preserve the weather-gage, hauled up her courses also, and hoisted the American union. At ten minutes past six, the Cyane got upon the Constitution's starboard bow, when the broadsides of all three ships immediately opened, with a tremendous and well directed fire. The action continued in this position nearly half an hour, when from the loss of her main top-gallant mast and gaff, which had been shot away, and from other serious damage on her rigging, the Cyane broke round off, perfectly unmanageable.—Just previous to this, the Levant on the Constitution's bow, ranged ahead with the intention of raking the enemy, which the latter frustrated by boarding her fore tack and thereby fore-reaching on her.

This compelled the Levant to put her helm up, and receive the raking fire of the Constitution; which she did, and with all possible expedition made sail before the wind, having suffered very severely in her running rigging. During these occurrences, the Cyane, upon the Constitution's quarter had endeavored to cross her stern, but from her disabled condition she could not effect her purpose.

When the Levant made sail, the enemy's frigate wore, which brought the Cyane on her starboard bow, and then ranged alongside of her. The Cyane being much disabled, and having five feet water in her hold, was not in a condition to renew the contest, and therefore struck her colors and fired a gun to leeward. The Constitution put her 2d lieutenant (Hoffman) and a prize crew on board, and at half past seven made sail in pursuit of the other sloop of war, who repaired damages, obtained the weather-gauge, and was standing down upon the Constitution. Arriving within a proper distance, she fired a broadside into the Constitution and hauled her wind for the northward. The Constitution sailing much faster than the Levant, overhauled her at 9 o'clock, when all further resistance being useless, she struck her colors, and the Constitution put her 1st. lieu. (Ballard) on board, as prize master.

The evening was a fair moonlight. The Constitution had 4 killed and 12 wounded; and the Cyane 4 kil. and 13 w. and the Levant 6 kil. and 16 wounded.

The next morning, (Feb. 21) the three ships stood to the westward, and at daylight on the 23d made Porto Sinto, one of the Madeiras, bearing south. From this time till the 8th of March, they were under short cruising sail, standing to the southward—and on the evening of the 8th, they anchored in the Isle of May, one of the cape de Verds. On the 12th, the Newcastle, Acasta and Leander, which had been in search of the Constitution during the whole cruise, appeared off the harbor. The Constitution and her prizes immediately weighed anchor, and made all sail by the wind, and the three British frigates tacked and made sail in chase. At one o'clock, the Cyane finding she was unable to keep with the other two vessels, tacked to the northward and westward, and thereby made her escape, with the intention of pursuing her way direct for the United States, having left the three British frigates in pursuit of the Constitution and Levant. At two o'clock, the Isles of May ahead, the Constitution by signal ordered the Levant to tack, which she obeyed, and the British frigates tacked also, and stood after her; when the Acasta and Leander soon opened their ports upon her, but she, notwithstanding, succeeded in regaining the harbor of Porto Prava (relying upon protection from the neutrality of the port) and anchored under the land, under a Portuguese fort of between 30 and 40 guns. The Acasta and Newcastle, after firing several broadsides into her, took possession of her and ordered her to Barbadoes, under the command of lieu. Jelicoe; formerly of the Cyane, having acting lieu. Jones on board belonging to her before her capture. The Constitution had put about 120 of her prisoners ashore at Porto Prava, before the British squadron hove in sight.

Mr. Johnson, assistant surgeon, and Mr. Humphreys, another officer of the American frigate Constitution, arrived here in the Levant on Saturday last, and are on parole.

The Cyane and the Levant were from Gibraltar, bound to Madeira, with supernumeraries, rigging, and other appurtenances, for a British ship building in the Western Islands. Many of the supernumeraries were among the killed and wounded in the action.—The rigging came into our possession again by the recapture of the Levant.

The *Levant* is rated, in Steel's list, at 20 guns, which are, 18 32's, 2 long 9's 1 18lb carronade on the top gallant forecater.

The *Cyane* is rated at 20 guns but the Americans will say she mounts 34, which are likewise 32's of much the same description as those of the *Levant*.

The *Constitution* which is rated at 44, carries 52—20 of which are 32lb. carronades, and the remaining 32 are long 24's. The *Constitution* had 453 men in action.

[The above furnishes us with another instance of the barefaced arrogance of the *British*. It is the third or fourth time that they have violated the sovereignty of nations, by attacking our vessels in neutral ports. They have no respect for any thing but the law of force, and he is a fool that expects any thing from *Englishmen* but what their calculations of interest of ideas of necessity compel a performance of.—The *Levant*, *General Armstrong*, &c. will afford subjects of controversy between the United States and Portugal, and the latter must bear the indignity cast upon her by her "dear allies" as she can, being too weak to resent it, as she ought.—*Rno.*]

United States' Army.

Organization of the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 17th, 1815.

The act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, declares, "That the military peace establishment of the United States, shall consist of such proportions of artillery, infantry, and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole, ten thousand men, as the president of the United States shall judge proper; that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained; that the president of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the several corps of troops in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same, the corps authorized by this act; and that he cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, to be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May next, or as soon as circumstances may permit."

The president of the United States, having performed the duty which the law assigned to him, has directed that the organization of the military peace establishment be announced in general orders; and that the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, be discharged from the service of the United States, as soon as the circumstances, which are necessary for the payment and discharge of the troops, will permit.

But on this important and interesting occasion, the president of the United States is aware, that he owes to the feelings of the nation, as well as to his own feelings, an expression of the high sense entertained of the services of the American army.—Leaving the scenes of private life, the citizens became the soldiers of the United States; the spirit of a genuine patriotism quickly pervaded the military establishment; and the events of the war have conspicuously developed the moral, as well as the physical character of an army, in which every man seems to have deemed himself the chosen champion of his country.

The pacific policy of the American government, the domestic habits of the people, and a long sequestration from the use of arms, will justly account for the want of warlike preparation, for an imperfect

state of discipline, and for various other sources of embarrassment, or disaster, which existed at the commencement of hostilities: but to account for the achievements of the American army, in all their splendor, and for its efficient acquirements in every important branch of the military art, during a war of little more than two years continuance; it is necessary to resort to that principle of action, which, in a free country, identifies the citizen with his government; impels each individual to seek the knowledge that is requisite for the performance of his duty; and renders every soldier, in effect, a combatant in his own cause.

The president of the United States anticipated from the career of an army thus constituted, all the glory and the fruits of victory; and it has been his happiness to see a just war terminated by an honorable peace, after such demonstrations of valor, genius, and enterprize, as secure for the land and naval forces of the United States an imperishable renown; for the citizens, the best prospect of an undisturbed enjoyment of their rights; and for the government, the respect and confidence of the world.

To the American army, which has so nobly contributed to these results, the president of the United States presents this public testimonial of approbation and applause, at the moment when many of its gallant officers and men must, unavoidably, be separated from the standard of their country. Under all governments, and especially under all free governments, the restoration of peace has uniformly produced a reduction of the military establishment. The United States disbanded in 1800 the troops which had been raised on account of the differences with France; and the memorable peace of 1783, was followed by a discharge of the illustrious army of the revolution. The frequency, or the necessity, of the occurrence does not, however, deprive it of its interest; and the dispersion of the military family, at this juncture, under circumstances peculiarly affecting, cannot fail to awaken all the sympathies of the generous and the just.

The difficulty of accomplishing a satisfactory organization of the military peace establishment, has been anxiously felt. The act of congress contemplates a small but an effective force, and, consequently, the honorable men, whose years, or infirmities, or wounds, render them incapable of further service, in active warfare, are necessarily excluded from the establishment. The act contemplates a reduction of the army from many, to a few regiments; and consequently, a long list of meritorious officers must, inevitably, be laid aside. But the attempt has been assiduously made to collect authentic information from every source, as a foundation for an impartial judgment on the various claims to attention; and even while a decision is pronounced, the president of the United States desires it may be distinctly understood, that from the designation of the officers who are retained in service, nothing more is to be inferred, than his approbation of the designated individuals, without derogating, in any degree, from the fame and worth of those, whose lot it is to retire.

The American army of the war of 1812 has hitherto successfully emulated the patriotism and the valor of the army of the war of 1776. The closing scene of the example remains alone to be performed. Having established the independence of their country, the revolutionary warriors cheerfully returned to the walks of civil life; many of them became the benefactors and ornaments of society, in the prosecution of various arts and professions; and all of them, as well as the veteran few who survive the lapse of time, have been the objects of grateful recollection, and constant re-

gard. It is for the American army, now dissolved, to pursue the same honorable course, in order to enjoy the same inestimable reward. The hope may be respectfully indulged, that the beneficence of the legislative authority will beam upon suffering merit; an admiring nation will unite the civic with the martial honors, which adorn its heroes; and posterity, in its theme of gratitude, will indiscriminately praise the protectors and the founders of American independence.

By order of the president of the United States.

A. J. DALLAS, *Acting secretary of war.*

Department of War, 8th April, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

The president of the United States has requested your attendance at Washington, with a view to the aid which your experience and information enable you to afford, in forming the military peace establishment, according to the directions of the act of congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815. I have the honor, therefore, of calling your attention to this interesting and important business; and to request an early report upon the following points; premising that your report will be considered as an authentic source of information, to which a just respect will be paid in all future deliberations upon the subject.

1. The organization of the army.
2. The selection of the officers.
3. The military stations.

I. The organization of the army.

The act of congress declares, that the military peace establishment of the United States shall consist of proportions of artillery, infantry and riflemen, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained.

Upon full consideration of the terms of the act, and of the military interpretation given to similar terms, on other occasions, the president is of opinion, that the military peace establishment, so far as it is composed of artillery, infantry and riflemen, is to consist of the number of ten thousand men, exclusively of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians; and you will be pleased to conform, in your report, to that opinion.

The proportions of artillery, infantry and riflemen to compose the military peace establishment of ten thousand men, are referred to your consideration; and you will be pleased, in your report, to furnish the necessary details for forming the establishment into brigades, regiments, battalions and companies. But it is proper to observe, that special provision is made by law for the organization of the corps of artillery, as prescribed in the act of the 30th March, 1814; for the organization of the regiment of light artillery, as prescribed in the act of the 12th of April, 1808; and for the organization of the regiments of infantry and riflemen, as prescribed in the act of the 3d of March, 1815.

The law has, also, specially provided that there shall be four brigade inspectors, four brigade quarter masters, and such number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward, and one ward master to each hospital. But the brigade inspectors are to be taken from the line, and the brigade quarter masters, as well as adjutants, regimental quarter masters, and pay masters, are to be taken from the subalterns of the line.

II. The selection of the officers.

The reduction of the military establishment to the number of ten thousand men, sufficiently indicates the intention of congress to be, that the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, should be se-

lected and arranged in such manner as to form and complete an effective corps. It is, undoubtedly, a painful task to make a discrimination, which affects the interest, and possibly the subsistence of honorable men, whose misfortune it is, by age, by infirmities, or by wounds; to be disabled from rendering further service to their country; but the task must be performed by those who are charged with the execution of the law; leaving the relief which may be justly claimed by suffering merit, to the beneficent care of the legislative authority.

It is the opinion of the president, therefore, that in the selection of the officers to be retained upon the military peace establishment, those only should be recommended, in your report, for his approbation, who are, at this time, competent to engage an enemy in the field of battle.

The number of field officers now in service, amounts to two hundred and sixteen, and the number of regimental officers, now in service, amounts to two thousand and fifty-five. Of the former, about thirty-nine, and of the latter, about four hundred and fifty can be retained in service, according to the provisions of the act of congress for fixing the military peace establishment. In every grade of appointment, almost every officer has gallantly performed his duty. It is obvious, therefore, that with respect to the field officers, and the regimental officers, as well as with respect to the general officers, men of high military merit must unavoidably be omitted in the present organization of the army. It has not been, and it never can be, under such circumstances, a mark of disrespect, or a subject of reproach, to omit the name of any officer; and the president wishes it may be distinctly understood, that from the selection of officers, nothing more ought to be inferred, than his approbation of the selected individuals, without derogating, in any degree, from the reputation and worth of others.

It is the president's desire upon this important point, that distinguished military merit and approved moral character should form the basis of all the selections which your report shall submit to his consideration. Where, in these respects, the claims of officers are equal, length of service, a capacity for civil pursuits, and the pecuniary situation of the parties, may justly furnish considerations to settle the question. And where neither direct nor collateral circumstances exist, by which your judgment can be fixed, you will find a reasonable satisfaction, perhaps, in referring the decision in this case, as is done in many similar cases, to the chance of a lottery; or you may submit a recommendatory list, leaving the selection entirely to the executive. Great pains have been taken to collect and preserve the testimonials of military merit; and these, with all the other documents of the department, which can assist your enquiries, will be confidentially placed before you.—It is not doubted, therefore, that your report will be as advantageous to the government as it will be just to the army. A result at once impartial and effective, will not only correspond with the president's views, but must command the approbation of every honorable mind; and it is, in particular, believed, that an appeal may be confidently made, in the performance of so arduous a duty, to the candor of your military brethren, whatever may be their personal disappointment or regret.

III. The military stations.

The general division of the United States, into a department of the North, and a department of the South, with a subdivision into convenient districts, including in each department a major general, two brigadier generals, and a proper proportion of the army, will, probably be attended with practical ad-

vantages; and, it is, therefore, referred to your consideration.

The assignment of a competent garrison to the existing forts and military stations, and an apportionment of the troops to the districts, according to the service which may be required, will engage your particular attention. But it has been suggested, that some of the regiments have obtained a local character, from the residence of the officers, the enlistment of the men, and the scene of service during the war. If, therefore, you should deem it practicable and useful, both in the selection of officers, and in the assignment of stations to the troops, to regard that character of locality, you will be pleased to report accordingly.

There are other important subjects connected with the execution of the act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, which I may hereafter have occasion to lay before you. But the points of this communication being of immediate urgency, I shall, at present, close the general views, which I have taken of them, with an assurance, that you may command all the information and assistance, that it is in my power to give.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. J. DALLAS, *Acting secretary of war.*

Major generals Brown, Jackson, Scott, Gaines, Macomb and Ripley.*

Department of war, April 17, 1815.

GENTLEMEN,

I proceed to state some additional views connected with the execution of the act of congress fixing the military peace establishment.

I. Corps belonging to the army, which are not expressly retained by the provisions of the act, are to be discharged.

The corps expressly provided for, are

1. The corps of artillery;
 2. The regiment of light artillery;
 3. The corps of engineers;
 4. Regiments of infantry and riflemen;
- The corps not provided for, are
1. The regiment of light dragoons;
 2. The Canadian volunteers;
 3. The sea fencibles;

II. The officers of the general staff employed in the command, discipline and duties of the army, who are not expressly retained by the provisions of the act, are to be discharged.

The officers provided for, are

1. Two major generals, with two aids de camp, each.
2. Four brigadier-generals, with one aid de camp, each.
3. Four brigade inspectors.
4. Four brigade quarter masters.

The officers not provided for, are

1. All the general officers, except the six above mentioned.
2. All the officers of the adjutant general's department.
3. All the officers of the inspector general's department; four brigade inspectors being substituted.
4. All the officers of the quarter master's department—four brigade quarter masters being substituted.
5. All the officers of the topographical department.

III. Departments which do not form a constitu-

* Major generals Jackson and Gaines could not attend, in consequence of the distance of their quarters from Washington, and the urgency of the service required in the military districts in which they commanded.

ent part of the army are preserved, except so far as the act of congress by express provision, or necessary implication, introduces an alteration.

1. *The ordnance department* is preserved. It is a distinct establishment, with a view to a state of peace, as well as a state of war. It is not affected by any express provision in the act of congress; and it is an object of the appropriations made for the military peace establishment.

2. *The purchasing department* is preserved for similar reasons.

3. *The pay department* is preserved, with specific modifications. The act of congress expressly provides for the appointment of regimental paymasters. The office of district paymaster and assistant district paymaster, is abolished; but the act of the 18th of April, 1814, which continues in force for one year after the war, is not repealed, nor affected in any other manner, than has been mentioned by the act of the 3d of March, 1815. It is seen, therefore, that the act of the 16th of March, 1802, fixing the military peace establishment, constituted the office of paymaster of the army, seven paymasters, and two assistants; and that the act of the 18th of April 1814, recognizes the office of paymaster of the army; and in lieu of a monthly compensation, allows the paymaster an annual salary of two thousand dollars, payable quarterly at the treasury. The former act is of indefinite continuance; and the latter will continue in force until the 17th of February, 1816. Nor does the act of the 3d of March, 1815, affect the office of deputy paymaster general: the act of the 6th of July, 1812, providing that to any army of the United States other than that in which the paymaster of the army shall serve, the president may appoint one deputy paymaster general, to be taken from the line of the army; and each deputy shall have a competent number of assistants.

4. *The office of judge advocate* is preserved. The act of the 11th of January, 1812, provides that there shall be appointed to each division, a judge advocate. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, neither expressly, nor by necessary implication, repeals that provision.

5. *The chaplains* are preserved. The act of the 11th of January, 1812, provides that there shall be appointed to each brigade, one chaplain. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, neither expressly, nor by necessary implication, repeals that provision.

6. *The hospital department* is not preserved. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, provides for regimental surgeons and surgeon's mates, and for such number of hospital surgeons and surgeon's mates, as the service may require, not exceeding five surgeons and fifteen mates, with one steward, and one wardmaster to each hospital. From this specific arrangement, it is necessarily implied, that the physician and surgeon general, the assistant apothecaries general, and all the hospital surgeons and surgeons' mates, garrison surgeons and surgeons' mates, except the above specified number, are to be discharged.—The physician and surgeon general, and the apothecary general, were appointed, the better to superintend the hospital and medical establishment of the army of the United States, under the act of the 3d of March, 1813; and the act of the 30th of March, 1814, authorized the president to appoint so many assistant apothecaries as the service might, in his judgment, require. The occasion for the appointments under both acts has ceased, and the act of the third of March, 1815, meant to provide a substitute for the whole department, according to the demands of the peace establishment.

7. *The military academy* is preserved. The act of the 3d of March, 1815, provides that the corps of engineers, as at present established, shall be retain-

ed. By the act of the 16th of March, 1802, ten cadets were assigned to the corps of engineers. By the act of the 29th of April, 1812, the cadets, whether of artillery cavalry, rifleman or infantry, were limited to the number of two hundred and fifty, who might be attached, by the president as students to the military academy, but the act of the 3d of March, 1815, declares, that the regiment of light artillery shall have the same organization as is prescribed by the act passed the 12th of April, 1808; and by that act two cadets are to be attached to each company. It is, therefore, to be considered, that there are 250 cadets attached to the military academy, under the establishment of the act of the 29th of April, 1812, and of twenty cadets attached to the regiment of light artillery.

Upon this analysis of the act of congress for fixing the military peace establishment, the president wishes to receive any information which you think will tend to promote the public service, in reference to the following enquiries:

1. The best arrangements to adapt to the peace establishment—the ordnance department—the purchasing department—the pay department—and the military academy.

2. The arrangements best adapted to render the medical establishment competent to the garrison, as well as to the regimental service.

It is obvious, that considerable difficulty will arise, if the adjutant general's and the quarter master general's department should be immediately and entirely abolished, and if the garrison surgeons should be immediately discharged. The president is desirous to execute the act of congress, as far as it is practicable and safe, on the first of May next; but he is disposed to take the latitude which the act allows, in cases that clearly requires a continuance of the offices for the necessary public service. You will be pleased, therefore, to state—

1. Whether, in your judgment, the continuance of the office of adjutant and inspector general is necessary for the public service?

2. Whether, in your judgment the continuance of any, and which of the offices in the quarter master's department, is necessary for the public service?

3. Whether, in your judgment, the continuance of any, and which of the offices in the medical department, not expressly provided for by the law, is necessary for the public service?

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

A. J. DALLAS, *Acting secretary of War.*
Major generals Brown, Jackson, Scott,
Gaines, Macomb and Ripley.

Department of war, 12th May, 1815.

The acting secretary of war has the honor to submit to the president of the United States, the following report:

That the act of congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed on the 3d of March, 1815, provided, that after the corps constituting the peace establishment was formed and completed, the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, should be discharged from the service of the United States, from and after the first day of May, ensuing the date of the act, or as soon as circumstances might permit. But it was soon found impracticable to obtain from all the military districts the information which was requisite to do justice to the army and to the nation, in reducing the military establishment from a force of thousand men, to a force of ten thousand men, so early as the first of May. And it is obvious, that circumstances do not

even yet permit the entire reduction contemplated by the act of congress, with regard to the settlement of the numerous accounts depending in the quarter master, commissary, and pay departments, and the medical care of the troops at the many military stations to which they must be apportioned.

That having, however, diligently selected from every proper source of information, the necessary materials for deciding upon the various subjects involved in the execution of the act of congress; and having obtained from the board of general officers convened at Washington, the most valuable assistance, the acting secretary of war respectfully lays the result before the president of the United States, in the form of four general orders to be issued from this department:

No. 1. A general order, announcing the military divisions and departments of the United States; the corps and regiments constituting the military peace establishment; and the distribution and apportionment of the troops.

No. 2. A general order, announcing the army register for the peace establishment, including the officers provisionally retained in service, until circumstances shall permit their discharge.

No. 3. A general order, directing the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates to be paid, and discharging them from the service of the United States on the 15th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as the payment can be completed; provided, 1st. that such officers of every rank, as may be necessary to supply vacancies created by resignations on the first organization of the corps and regiments for the peace establishment, shall be deemed to be in service for that purpose alone; and, 2d, that paymasters, quarter masters, commissaries and other officers, who have been charged with the disbursement of public money, shall be deemed to be in service for the single purpose of rendering their accounts for settlement, within a reasonable time.

No. 4. A general order, requiring the major generals to assume the command of their respective divisions, and to proceed to form and distribute the corps and regiments for their respective commands, according to the system announced for the military peace establishment.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. J. DALLAS,

Acting secretary of war.

The president of the United States,
Annapolis, May 15, 1815.

JAMES MADISON.

*Adjutant and Inspector General's Office,
May 17, 1815.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

In pursuance of the act of congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," approved the 3d of March, 1815, the president of the United States has judged proper that the military peace establishment shall consist of the following proportions of artillery, infantry, and rifleman; the corps of engineers being retained as at present established.

1. Of the corps of artillery, there shall be thirty-two companies, or eight battalions, making 3,200 men.
2. Of the light artillery, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment, making 660 men.
3. Of the infantry there shall be eighty companies, or eight regiments, making 5,440 men.
4. Of the rifleman, there shall be ten companies, or one regiment, making 680 men. Total, 9,980.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that the United States be divided into two military divisions; and that each military division be subdivided into military departments, as follows:

The division of the north to comprise five military departments, to wit:

No. 1. New York, above the highlands, and Vermont.

No. 2. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

No. 3. New York below the highlands, and that part of New Jersey which furnishes the first division of militia.

No. 4. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and that part of New Jersey which furnishes the second division of militia.

No. 5. Ohio, and the territories of Michigan and Indiana.

The division of the south, to comprise four military departments, to wit:

No. 6. Virginia, North Carolina, and the District of Columbia.

No. 7. South Carolina and Georgia.

No. 8. Louisiana and the Mississippi territory.

No. 9. Tennessee, Kentucky, and the territories of Missouri and Illinois.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that the general distribution of the regiment and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be made in the following manner:

To the division of the north:

The second, third, fifth, and sixth regiments of infantry, forming two brigades.

Four battalions of the corps of artillery, and the regiment of light artillery.

To the division of the south:

The first, fourth, seventh and eighth regiments of infantry, forming two brigades.

Four battalions of the corps of artillery; and the regiment of riflemen.

And the president of the United States has further judged it proper, that a part of the several regiments and corps constituting the military peace establishment, shall be detailed and apportioned for the following named stations, and that the rest of the regiments and corps shall be disposed of as the major generals commanding divisions may hereafter direct.

In the division of the north:

For the posts and fortresses on the coast of New-England.

The regiment of light artillery, ten companies.

Of the corps of artillery, four companies. Total 14.

For the harbor of New York, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, four companies.

For fort Mifflin, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, two companies.

For fort M'Henry, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, two companies.

For Sackett's Harbor, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Plattsburg, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Niagara, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For fort Washington, on the Potomac, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Detroit and its dependencies, of infantry, ten companies, of riflemen four companies. Total 14.

In the division of the south:

For Norfolk harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, three companies.

For forts Johnson and Hampton, North Carolina, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Charleston harbor, and its dependencies, of the corps of artillery, four companies.

For Savannah, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Mobile, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For Plaquemin, of the corps of artillery, one company.

For forts St. Charles, St. John, and Petite Coquille, of the corps of artillery, three companies.

For Natchitoches, of the corps of artillery, one company, of riflemen two companies. Total three companies.

For St. Louis, and its dependencies, of infantry ten companies, of riflemen four companies. Total 14 companies.

For Chefuneta, of infantry, ten companies.

For the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, of infantry, ten companies.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several regiments and corps now in the service of the United States, whose term of service has not expired, shall be so arranged as to form and complete out of the same, the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, constituting the military peace establishment, in the manner following, viz:

To form the regiment of light artillery, brigadier general Porter, there shall be mustered for selection, the light artillery proper, the 15th, 26th, 30th 31st, 33d, 34th, and 45th regiments of infantry.

To form the corps of artillery, there shall be mustered for selection, the corps of artillery proper, the regiment of dragoons, the 41st, 42d, and 43d regiments of infantry.

To form the regiments of infantry in the division of the north, there shall be mustered:

For the 2d regiment of infantry, colonel Brady, the 6th, 16th, 22d, 23d, and 32d regiments of infantry.

For the 3d regiment of infantry, colonel John Miller, the 1st, 17th, 19th, 24th, 28th, and 39th regiments of infantry.

For the 5th regiment of infantry, brigadier general Miller, the 4th, 9th, 13th, 21st, 40th, and 46th regiments of infantry.

For the 6th regiment of infantry, colonel Atkinson, the 11th, 25th, 27th, 29th, and 37th regiments of infantry.

To form the regiments of infantry and riflemen, in the division of the south:

For the first regiment of infantry, brigadier general Bissel, the 2d, 3d, 7th, and 44th regiments of infantry.

For the fourth regiment of infantry, colonel King, the 12th, 14th, and 20th regiments of infantry.

For the seventh regiment of infantry, colonel M'Donald, the 8th, 10th, 36th, and 38th regiments of infantry.

For the 8th regiment of infantry, colonel Nicholas, the 5th, 18th, and 35th regiments of infantry.

For the rifle regiment, brigadier general Smith, the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th rifle regiments.

And the president of the United States has further judged proper, that in addition to the provision for a general staff, which is specifically made by the act of congress, certain officers shall be retained, under the special authority given by the act, until circumstances will permit of their discharge, without material injury to the service; and that the following shall be the general staff:

Two major generals, with two aids de camp, each.

Four brigadier generals, with one aid de camp, each.

An adjutant and inspector general, and two adjutant generals, to be provisionally retained.

Four brigade inspectors.

One quarter master general and two deputy quarter masters general, to be provisionally retained.

Four brigade quarter masters.

An apothecary general and two assistant apothecaries, to be provisionally retained.

Five hospital surgeons.

Fifteen hospital surgeon's mates.

Two garrison surgeons, to be provisionally retained.

Ten garrison surgeon's mates, to be provisionally retained.

A paymaster of the army.

Two deputy paymasters general, and two assistant deputy paymasters, to be provisionally retained.

The acts of congress establishing the ordnance department, the office of the commissary general of purchases, and the military academy, remain in force, as well as certain acts authorizing the appointment of judges advocates and chaplains to the army.

The organization and arrangements of the military peace establishment, thus made by the president of the United States, are published in general orders for the information and government of the army.

By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER,

Adjutant and inspector general.

ARMY REGISTER.

[Officers retained under the act of congress to reduce the military establishment of the United States to 10,000 men.]

GENERAL STAFF.

Names.	Rank.	Date of appointments.	Brevet and former commissions.	Remarks.
Jacob Brown	Major gen.	24th January, 1814.		Division of the north
Andrew Jackson	ditto.	1st May.		Division of the south
Alexander Macomb	Brig. general	24th January,	11th September 1814.	
Edmund P. Gaines	ditto	9th March,	major gen. brevet. 15th August, 1814.	
Winefield Scott	ditto	9th March,	major gen. brevet. 25th July, 1814.—	
Eleazer W. Ripley	ditto	15th April,	major gen. brevet. 25th July, 1814.—	
Daniel Parker, adj. and insp. gen.		22d November, 1814.	Brig. general brevet.	
Robert Butler, adjutant general		5th March,	Colonel do.	Division of the south
Arthur P. Hayne, do.		12th April	do.	Division of the north
Robert Swartwout, qr. mas. gen.		21st March, 1813.	Brig. general do.	
S. Champlain, dep. qr. mas. gen.		1st March	Major do.	Division of the south
Samuel Brown do.		26th March,	do.	Division of the north
Four brigade inspectors and four brigade quarter-masters to be taken from the line.				
<i>Ordnance department.</i>				
Decius Wadsworth, colonel		2d July, 1812	Colonel brevet.	
George Bomford, lieut. colonel		18th June,	Lieut. colonel do.	
John Morton, captain		11th September,	Captain do.	
Abraham B. Woolley, do.		4th December,	do.	
John H. Margart do.		31st December,	do.	
James Daliby do.		5th August, 1813.	do.	
Thomas L. Campbell do.		5th August,	do.	
Edwyn Tyler, do.		5th August,	do.	
R. D. Richardson, do.		5th August,	do.	
George Talcott, jr. do.		5th August,	do.	
J. H. Rees, do.		16th June, 1814.	do.	
William Wade, 1st lieutenant.		12th March, 1813.	1st lieutenant brevet.	
Rufus L. Baker, do.		12th March,	do.	
William C. Lyman, do.		19th April,	do.	
George Larned, do.		19th April,	do.	
Nehemiah Baden, do.		6th August,	do.	
Christopher Keiser, do.		6th August,	do.	
Thomas L. Hawkins, do.		6th August,	do.	
James Baker, do.		6th August,	do.	
J. Livingston do.		5th March, 1814.	do.	
James Wilson, 2d lieutenant		26th December, 1814	2d lieutenant brevet.	
Ebenezer M'Donnald, do.		do.	do.	
R. C. Pomeroy, do.		do.	do.	
Charles F. Morton, do.		do.	do.	
William F. Rigal, 3d lieutenant		2d March, 1815.	3d lieutenant brevet.	
James Simonson, do.		do.	do.	
John Hills, do.		do.	do.	
Simon Willard, do.		do.	do.	
John Symington, do.		do.	do.	

prov. retained

Names.	Date of app't.	Remarks
<i>Medical Department.</i>		
Francis Le Baron, apothecary gen.	11th June, 1813.	Pro. ret'nd
Christopher Beckus, as apothecary	12th Aug. 1814.	do.
James Cutbush, do.	2th Aug.	do.
David C. Kerr, hospital surgeon	30th April, 1812	
Benjamin Waterhouse do.	29th June, 1813	
James C. Broussais do.	15th April, 1814	
Joseph Lucell, do.	30th June,	
Arnold Elzey, do.	17th May, 1815	
James Stephenson hos. sur. mat.	27th May, 1812	
J. B. Whitebridge, do.	30th Mar. 1813	
Edward Purebell do.	2d May	
William W. Hazard do.	14th May	
William Jones do.	2d July	
Joseph Wallace do.	15th July	
William Williams do.	1st Aug.	
William Stewart do.	10th Mar. 1814	
William Marshall do.	30th Mar.	
Joseph Eaton do.	15th April	
Robert Archer do.	13th May	
Hugh F. Rose do.	21st May	
James Triamble do.	17th July	
Thomas Russell do.	21st July	
Donaldson Yates, do.	16th Aug.	
Foster Swigg, garrison surgeon	18th Feb. 1814	Pro. ret'nd
James H. McCulloch do.	17th July	do.
John F. Heilman, gar. surg. mate.	2d June, 1802	do ft. Mifflin
Charles Slooun do.	25th Mar. 1807	Natchitoch.
Lemuel B. Clark do.	4th Jan. 1808	Norfolk
William T. Davidson do.	1th June, 1803,	ft. Stoddart
Jonathan S. Cool do.	8th Feb. 1811	ft. Osage.
Alexander Welcott, do.	25th Mar. 1812	New-York
William Turner, do.	29th Sept. 1819	N. London
William M. Scott do.	8th April 1814	Detroit
W. C. Laue, do.	15th Sept.	Vincennes
		do. retained
<i>Pay Department.</i>		
Robert Brent, paymaster of army	1st July, 1808	N. division
Washington Lee, dep. do. general	13th April, 1813	pro. ret'nd
Jonathan Bell, as dep. do. gen.	1st Aug. 1814	S. division
Ambrose Whitlock, dep. p. m. gen.	19th Mar. 1815	pro. ret'nd
<i>Purchasing Department.</i>		
Callender Irvine, con. gen. of pur.	8th Aug. 1812	
as commissary		
storekeeper.		Pro. ret'nd
<i>Judge Advocates.</i>		
James T. Deot,	19th July, 1813	S. division
Henry Wheaton,	6th Aug.	N. division
<i>Chaplains.</i>		
<i>Military academy.</i>		
Sen. officer of eng. superin. mil. ac.		
J. Mansfield, pro. nat. & exp. phil.	7th Oct. 1812	
D. H. Douglass, as do.		
Andrew Ellicott, prof. mathematics.	1st Sept. 1813	
J. Wright assistant do.		
Alden Partridge, pro. art. engineering	1st Sept. 1813	
William Evelyn, assistant do.		
Sauuel Walsh, surgeon.	9th Aug. 1813	
Adam Empie, chap. & pro. ethies.		
C. Beraud, teach. French language	3d Jan. 1815	
C. E. Zoeller, teacher of drawing		
Pere Thomas, sword master.		

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.		
<i>Colonel.</i>		
Moses Porter, 12th March, 1812.		Brig. gen. 10th September, 1813, brevet.
<i>Lieutenant-Colonel.</i>		
J. R. Fenwick, 2d December, 1811		Col. staff and brevet, 13th March, 1813.
<i>Majors.</i>		
Abram Eustis, 15th March, 1810		Lieut. col. 10th September, 1813, brevet.
<i>Captains.</i>		
Andrew McDowell, 1st April, 1812		
Nathan Towson, 6th July, 1812		
Samuel D. Harris, 6th do.		Lt. col. brevet. 15 Aug. 1814
Arthur W. Thornon, 20th Jan. 1813		Major brevet. 15 do. do.
Gabriel H. Manigault, 1st August, do.		Major staff, 5th Sept. 1814
Arcus Irvine, 1st October, do.		
Francis Stribling, 1st November, do.		
John S. Peyton, 15th December, do.		
Henry K. Craig, 23d do. do.		
John R. Bell, 10th October, 1814.		Col. staff, 28th Oct. 1814
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		
Wm. F. Hobart, 5th April, 1813.		
George W. Hight, 10th August, do.		Major staff, 17th July, 1814
G. N. Morris, 23d October, do.		Major staff, 27th July, 1814
J. H. Wilkins, 3d December, do.		
John Gates, Jr. 3d do. do.		
Nels. Free land, 21st February, 1814.		
William Lyman, 10th June, do.		
J. T. McKenney, 31st August, do.		
S. M. Mackay, 10th October, do.		
Frederick Kinloch, 10th do. do.		
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		
G. E. Wells, 2d October, 1813.		
E. Lyon, 23d do. do.		
S. Washburn, 13th December, do.		
H. Stanton, 7th March, 1814.		Capt. staff, 12th July, 1813
R. W. Field, 17th do. do.		
P. Drane, 17th do. do.		
W. Smith, 12th May, do.		
H. F. Evans, 2d June, do.		
R. F. Massie, 31st August, do.		
W. Wells, 10th October, do.		
<i>Surgeon.</i>		
Lewis Dunham, 12th December, 1803		
<i>Surgeon's-Mate.</i>		
W. H. Livingston, 26th July, 1814		

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.		
<i>Names and Rank.</i>		
<i>Colonel.</i>		
Joseph G. Swift, 31st July, 1812		
<i>Lieutenant Colonel.</i>		
Walker K. Armistead, 31st July, 1812		
<i>Majors.</i>		
George Bomford, 6th July, 1812.		
William McRee, 31st July, 1812.		
<i>Captains.</i>		
Charles Gratiot, 23d February, 1803		
A. Partridge, 2d July, 1810		
J. G. Totten, 31st do. 1812.		
Samuel Babcock, 20th September, 1812		
Sylvester Thayer, 13th October, 1813		
William Cutbush, 17th September, 1811		
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		
Edward De Russey, 6th July, 1814		
Frederick Lewis, 20th Sept. 1812		
James Gadsden, 17th March, 1813		
T. W. Manrice, 13th October, do.		
Hippolite Dumaa, 20th February, 1814		
D. B. Douglass, 17th September, do.		
<i>Second Lieutenants.</i>		
George Trecoet, 15th October, 1813		
J. L. Smith, 16th do. do.		
Horace C. Story, 11th March, 2814		
John Wright, 20th do. do.		
S. H. Long, 12th December, 1814		
Henry Middleton, 2d March, 1815		
<i>Brevets and former commissions.</i>		
Brig. Gen. 10th February, 11, 4, brevet.		
Lt. col. 22d Dec. 1814, brevet Ord. 18th June, 1814.		
Col. 15th Aug. 1814, brevet.		
Professor military academy		
Lt. col. 11 Sept. 1814, brevet		
Major, 20 Feb. 1815, brevet.		
Capt. 17 Sept. 1814, brevet.		
Capt. 11 Sept. 1814, brevet.		
1st Lt. 17 Sept. 1814, brevet.		
1st Lt. 17 Sept. 1814, brevet.		

CORPS OF ARTILLERY		
<i>Lieutenant-Colonels.</i>		
G. E. Mitchell, 3d March, 1813.		Col. brevet, 5th May, 1814
James Housse, 3d do. do.		
Wm. Lindsay, 12th do. do.		
Wm. Maecra, 19th April, 1811.		
<i>Majors.</i>		
G. Armistead, 3d March, 1813.		Lt. col. brevet. 12 Sept. 1814
James B. Many, 5th May, do.		
J. Hindman, 20th June, do.		Lt. col. brevet. 15 Aug. 1814
W. H. Overton, 21st February, 1814		
<i>Captains.</i>		
Chas. Wallstonecraft, 15th March, 1805		Major brevet. 15 March, 1815
J. B. Wallback, 31st January, 1806		Col. staff Aug. 6, 1815; no jor, brevet. Nov. 11, do.
William Wilson, 3d May, 1808.		
F. Humphreys, 9th January 1809.		
James Reed, 12th March, 1812		Major, brevet. 19 Nov. 1813
J. B. Crane, 6th July, do.		Lt. col. brevet. 17 Sept. 1814
Roger Jones, 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 5th May, do.
J. H. Boyle, 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 1st Sept. do.
A. S. Brooks, 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 27 April, 1815
S. B. Archer, 6th do. do.		
J. B. Ton, 6th do. do.		
Th. Biddle, Jr. 6th do. do.		Major, brevet. 15 Aug. 1814
J. T. B. Romayne, 6th do. do.		Major staff, 11th Feb. 1815
Wm. O. Aller, 6th do. do.		
Thomas Murray, 10th February, 1813		
Wm. Gates, 3d March, do.		
A. C. W. Fanning, 13th March, do.		Major, brevet. 15 Aug. 1814
G. H. Richards, 13th do. do.		
I. Roache, Jr. 15th April, do.		
J. F. Heilman, 5th May, do.		
Thomas Benton, 20th June, do.		
A. W. O'Jell, 2th do. do.		Major, brevet. 25 July, 1814
Robert G. Hite, 6th do. do.		Major staff, 6th Aug. 1814
S. Churchill, 15th August, do.		Major staff, 29th Aug. do.
J. D. Howdell, 15th do. do.		
B. K. Pierce, 1st October, do.		
John Biddle, 1st do. do.		
G. P. Peters, 21st February, 1814.		Major staff, 20th Aug. do.
H. H. Villedar, 14th July, do.		
H. J. Blake, 1st September, do.		
Nathaniel N. Hall, 30th do. do.		Major staff, 23th April, 1814
M. P. Lomas, 17th November, do.		Major staff, 3d March, do.
<i>First Lieutenants.</i>		
Milo Mason, 29th February, 1812		
C. Van De Venter, 12th March, 1812.		Major staff, 26 March, 1815
J. L. Tracy, 6th July, do.		
Wm. M. Reed, 6th do. do.		
Harold South, 6th do. do.		Capt. brevet. 11th Sept. 1814
Wm. I. Cowan, 6th do. do.		Major staff, 17th Oct. do.

John Fontaine, 6th July, 1812
 L. Brown, 6th do.
 Luther Scott, 6th do.
 H. R. Ruffin, 6th do.
 H. D. Darling, 6th do.
 J. Erving, jr. 16th August, do.
 A. L. Sands, 10th February, 1813.
 Rich. A. Zantlinger, 13th March, 1813.
 T. Randall, 13th do. do.
 W. R. Duncan, 13th do. do.
 Chester Root, 13th do. do.
 J. L. Edwards, 26th do. do.
 Gos. Loomis, 5th May, do.
 P. D. Spencer, 13th do. do.
 T. Mountfort, 2th do. do.
 F. Whiting, 20th June, do.
 Edwin Sharp, 26th do. do.
 G. Dearborn, 1st. October, do.
 Felix Ansart, 1st do. do.
 Jacob Warty, 15th December, do.
 S. Spotts, 22d May, 1814.
 L. Whiting, 14th June, 1814.
 B. B. White, 29th July, do.
 Lewis Morgan, 17th November, do.
 W. H. Nicoll, 2d do do.
 John Ruffin, 6th January, 1815

Second Lieutenants.
 J. W. Kineaid, 6th July, 1812
 Robert Goode, 6th do do
 Francis O. Byrd, 6th do do
 J. J. Cromwell, 23d November, do.
 J. W. Lent, jr. 12th March, 1813
 Thomas Christie, 18th do do
 S. Rockwell, 20th March, do do
 C. D. Cooper, 16th April, do do
 Richard Bache, 17th do do
 P. I. Nevill, 20th do do
 M. S. Massey, 13th May, do do
 F. P. Woolsey, 20th do do
 Charles Anthony, 20th do do
 W. McClintock, 20th June, do do
 L. H. Osgood, 20th do do
 P. Melendy, 29th do do
 E. Kirby, 31st July, do do
 R. M. Kirby, 1st October, do do
 H. M. Campbell, 12th do do
 Robt. Beak, 14th November, do do
 W. I. Sever, 31st December, do do
 T. C. Bortwick, 13th February, 1814.
 John A. Dix, 7th March, do do
 B. Lyman, 11th do do
 Wm. B. Howel, 17th do do
 J. L. Gardner, 28th do do
 James C. Fickett, 19th April, do do
 T. I. Harrison, 19th do do
 J. Watnaugh, 19th do do
 C. Newkirk, 19th do do
 G. W. Gardiner, 1st May, do do
 G. S. Marchant, 1st do do
 Nathaniel C. Dana, 1st do do
 John Monroe, 1st do do
 J. S. Alianson, 1st do do
 L. G. De Russy, 1st do do
 Thomas Childs, 1st do do
 Samuel L. Dana, 1st do do
 Jacob Schmucke, 1st do do
 Thomas V. Earle, 1st do do
 Charles Mellon, 1st do do
 George H. Britt, 1st do do
 James Hall, 1st do do
 John S. Pierce, 1st do do
 All n Lowd, 1st do do
 G. S. Wilkins, 3d do do
 James Scallan, 19th do do
 P. A. Dennis, 20th do do
 J. Ripley, 1st June, do do
 John Grayson, 2d do do
 D. Turner, 21st July, do do
 Isaac E. Craig, 21st July, do do
 C. M. Thurston, 21st do do
 H. W. Fitzhugh, 21st do do
 Jacob Davis, 21st do do
 T. T. Stephenson, 21st do do
 F. Humphrey, 21st do do
 S. Whetmore, 21st do do
 T. B. Guy, 22d do do
 D. S. Andrews, 22d do do
 N. G. Wilkinson, 22d do do
 Joseph Buckley, 22d do do
 A. C. Towler, 30th September, do do
 Robert Call, 3d November, do do

Third Lieutenants.
 R. H. Lee, 17th March, 1814
 Rice L. Stuart, 15th July, 1814
 W. L. Booth, 21st do do
 T. J. Baird, 21st do do
 F. Parkhurst, 21st do do
 R. L. Armstrong, 21st do do
 James Badole, 21st do do
 G. W. Gardiner, 21st do do
 B. S. A. Lowe, 31st do do

Captain by brevet, 20th of February, 1815.
 Major staff, April, 1811
 Capt. brevet. 13th Aug. 1814
 Capt. brevet. 1st Dec. do do
 Capt. brevet. 11th Sept. do do
 Capt. staff, 19th April, 1813
 Major staff, 17th Oct. 1814
 Capt. brevet. 11th Sept. do do
 1st lieut. brevet. 20 Feb 1815
 1st lieut. brevet. 17th Sept. 1815; at ord.
 Major Staff, 18 March 1813
 1st lieut. brevet. 17 Ap. 1813
 Capt. brevet. 17th Sept. 1814
 Capt. brevet. 25th July, do.
 1st lieut. brvt. 15 Aug. 1814
 1st lieut. brvt. 25 July, 1814
 At. ord.
 At. ord.
 At. ord.
 At. ord.
 1st lieut. brevet, 17th Sept. 1814.
 1st lieut. brevet, 5th July, 1814
 Col. staff, Dec. 1, 1813
 Col. brevet, July 25, 1814
 Major brevet, July 25, do
 Major brevet, July 25, 1814
 Major brevet, July 25 do
 Major staff, Sept 14, 1814
 Capt. brevet, Oct. 31, 1814

Thos. R. Broome, 21st July, 1814
 Patrick Galt, 16th September, do
 Upton S. Frazier, 1st October, do
 N. G. Pendleton, 23d November, do
 B. H. Rutledge, 17th December, do
 John R. Sloc, 2d March, 1815
 Henry Griawold, 2d do do
 James Monroe, 2d do do
 Robert C. Brent, 2d do do
 Abr. Wendell, 2d do do
 G. A. Washington, 2d do do
 Robert J. Scott, 2d do do
 Alon Brewer, 2d do do
 F. N. Berrier, 2d do do
 George Cooper, 2d do do
 Henry Smith, 2d do do
 A. F. Cochrane, 2d do do
 M. F. Van De Venter, do do
 Milo Johnson, 2d do do
 Aaron G. Gano, 2d do do
 Robert M. Forsyth, 2d do do
 Thos. W. Lendrum, 2d do do
 Henry R. Dulaoy, 2d do do

FIRST INFANTRY.
Colonel.
 Daniel Bissel, 15th August, 1812
Lieutenant-Colonel.
 George Croghan, 21st February, 1814
Major.
 Thomas S. Jessup, 6th April, 1813
Captains.
 Isaac L. Baker, 8th April, 1813
 Wm. O. Butler, 5th do do
 John Jones, 29th July, do do
 James Davis, 29th do do
 Henry Chotard, 9th October, do do
 William Laval, 15th February, 1814
 Anatole Peychaud, 11th March, do do
 Ferdinand L. Am-lung, 11th do do
 Wm. Christian 31st May, do do
 John Read, 16th July, do do

First Lieutenants.
 Samuel Farrow, jr. 21st August, 1813
 Thomas Doggett, 7th September, do
 John C. Kains, 20th February, 1814
 Ja. P. Thibault, 11th March, do do
 Wm. Gibbs, 11th do do
 John Tarrant, 15th April, do do
 Archimedes Donoho, 15th do do
 Tilman Turner, 1st May, do do
 Richard K. Call, 15th July, do do
 Guy Smith, 1st September, do do

Second Lieutenants.
 George Watts, 1st August, 1813
 Robert H. Briggs, 1st do do
 Robert L. Coomb, 4th do do
 R. B. Hyde, 18th February, 1814.
 George W. Boyd, 9th March, do do
 W. Christie, 9th do do
 Charles Cooper, 1st May, do do
 Trueman Cross, 1st do do
 Samuel Huston, 20th May, do do
 Th. C. Hindman, 20th do do

Surgeon.
 Edward Scull, 8th April, 1814
Surgeon's Mates.
 W. S. Madison, 12th December, 1812
 Henry Field, 23 April, 1814

SECOND INFANTRY.
Colonel.
 Hugh Brady, 6th July, 1812.
Lieutenant-Colonel.
 Ninian Pinkney, 15th April, 1814
Major.
 Henry Lavenworth, 15th August, 1813
Captains.
 John Sprull, 6th July, 1812
 Stephen W. Kearney, 1st April, 1813
 Peter B. Van Beuren, 30th April, do
 Abner P. Spencer, 14th March, 1814
 Henry Sull, 21st do do
 Alex'r R. Thompson, 1st May, do do
 G. D. Smith 30th June do do
 Richard Goodell, 9th July do do
 Wm. J. Worth, 19th August do do
 Henry Whiting, 1st September do do

First Lieutenants.
 Charles J. Nourse, 7th May, 1812.
 W. Browning, 15th October, 1813
 Wm. Hoffman, 11th November, do do
 B. A. Boynton, 25th do do do
 Owen Ranson, 19th April, 1814
 John Kirby, 19th May do do
 James Young, 30th June do do
 Wm. G. Brinknap, 19th August do do
 S. B. Griswold, 1st September do do
 Walter Bicker, jr. 1st do do

Brig. gen. by brevet, 2th March, 1814.
 Brevet, 2d August, 1813
 Col. brevet, 25th July, 1814
 Major staff, 17th Oct. 1814
 1st lieut. brvt. 5th July, 1814
 Col. staff, Dec. 1, 1813
 Col. brevet, July 25, 1814
 Major brevet, July 25, do
 Major brevet, July 25, 1814
 Major brevet, July 25 do
 Major staff, Sept 14, 1814
 Capt. brevet, Oct. 31, 1814

Second Lieutenants.

N. N. Robinson, 12th May, 1813
 James Palmer, 20th December, do
 John Wool, 1st May, 1814
 Joseph Hopkins, 2d do do
 H M Harrison 30th June do do
 Thos Chittenden, 10th July do do
 Seth Johnson 2th August do do
 Joshua Brant, 1st October do do
 John Clitz, 19th do do
 Stedman Van Wyck, 11th Feb 1813

Surgeon.

Franklin Bache,
Surgeon's Mate.
 W. W. Southall, 20th July 1813
 S. Edmonds, 18th April, 1814

THIRD INFANTRY.

Colonel.

John Miller, 6th July 1812

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Matthew Arbuckle, 9th March 1814

Major.

Charles K Gardner, 26th June, 1813

Captains.

William Taylor, 6th July 1812
 William J Adair do
 Robert Desha, do
 John T Chunn do
 Wm Whistler, 31st December
 George Stockton, 20th May, 1813
 Thomas L Butler do
 Hez Bradley, 19th April 1814
 Lewis Bissel, 30th June do
 W McDonald, 11th November do

First Lieutenants

James Hackley, jr 13th March 1813
 Thomas Mountjoy, do
 John Garland, 31st do
 Rezin H Gist, 30th June do
 Robert Sturgus, 9th March 1814
 Daniel Curtis, 15th April do
 Henry Conway, 19th do do
 Lawr Talliaferro, 30th June do
 Yurley F Thomas, do do
 Collin M'Cloud, 4th August do

Second Lieutenants.

Asher Phillips, 20th May, 1813
 Wm Baylor, 17th August do
 John B Clark, 9th April 1814
 Edward R Brookes, 1st May do
 Robert Davis, 30th June do
 Rainey G Saunders, 14th July do
 Cy Saunders, do do
 John Saunders, do do
 Gab J Floyd, 1st October do
 Charles Cisna, 12th do do

Surgeon.

A G Goodlet, 10th February 1812

Surgeon's Mate.

James B Hill, 6th July 1812
 Richard E Hall, 11th March, 1814

FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

Wm King, 21st February 1814

Lieutenant-Colonel.

Duncan L Clinch, 4th August 1813

Major.

George M Brook, 1st May 1814

Captains.

James Bankhead, 18th June 1808

Enos Cutler, 3d September 1810

James Dinkln, 6th February 1811

A Cummins, 1st November do

T M Nelson, 6th July 1812

John A. Burd, do do

Thomas Sangster, do do

A L Madison, 6th do do

Bernard Peyton, 16th April 1813

Meulen Gilder, 26th June do

First Lieutenants.

F S Belton, 20th January 1813

John Beckett, 13th March do

Wm F Penulleton, 30th May do

Wm Neilson, 7th June do

Oth W Callis, 26th do 1814

J M Gavoek jr 24th do 1814

James H Gale, 20th do do

J M Glassell, 12th July do

Wm Merrick, 30th September do

E B Randolph, 31st December do

Second Lieutenants.

H K Mullen, 13th May 1813

F H Lissenhoff, 1st August do

C Comegys, jr, September, do

1st lieut. brvt. Aug. 5, 1814

1st lieut brvt 17 Sept 1814

Major brvt, Aug 4, 1814

Major brvt, Aug 13, do

Major brvt, July 25, 1814

Col staff, July 18, 1813

Col brvt, Sept 17, 1814

Col staff, Sept 9, 1813; Maj

brvt, Aug 15, 1813

Major staff, March 18, 1813;

br-vct, May 1, 1814

Major brvt, July 19, 1814

Major brvt, Oct. 31, do

Major staff, Oct. 15, 1814

1st lieut. brvt July 25, 1814

John Strother, 20th November, 1813

F L Dade, 31st January, 1814

Philip Wager, 17th March, do

J Shonno, 24th do do

C Wright, 19th April do do

J P Dietrich, 14th June do

Patrick O'Fling, 11th February 1815

Surgeon.

M C Buck, 2d July 1813

Surgeon's-Mates.

W J Cooke, 15th April 1814

James Bates, 27th do do

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

James Miller, 9th March, 1814

Lieutenant-colonel.

Jos. L. Smith, 2th March, 1813.

Major.

J. McNeal, jr. 15th August do.

Captains.

Josiah H Vose 6th July 1812

S. Burlank 13th March 1813

George Bender 18th May do

M. Marston 26th June do

W. L. Foster 15th Oct. do

Peter Pelham 28th Feb. 1814

J. Fowler, jr. 10th June do

E. Childs 20th July do

David Perry 1st Sept. do

James Pratt 30th do do

First lieutenants.

H. Whiting 20th August 1811

Elihalet Ripley 30th April 1813

L. Plynton 31st July do.

D. Chandler 15th Oct. do

J. Gilley 7th March 1814

J. Ingersoll 1st June do.

Otis Fisher 20th July do.

Joseph Glenson 25th July do.

J. W. Holding 31st do do.

B. F. Larned 4th August 1814

Second Lieutenants.

Nathan Clark 15th May 1813

Saml. Keeler 31st Jan. 1814

Samuel Robinson 1st May do.

J. Craig 2d June do.

G. H. Balding 25th July do

J. K. Jacobs 2d September do

G. W. Jacobs 1st September do

Arnold B. Dake 13th Sept. do

P. R. Green 1st October do

C. Blake 31st October do

Surgeon.

Sylvester Day 13th March 1813

Surgeon's Mate.

Elsh L. Allen 21st July do

J. P. Russell 25th May 1814

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.

H. Atkinson 18th April 1814

Lieutenant-colonel.

J. Snelling 21st February do

Major.

John E. Wool 13th April 1813

Captains.

Th. Speckton 10th September 1812

Wm. S. Foster 13th March 1813

J. B. Morloch 15th April do

John Bliss 13th May do

B. Watson 25th August do

Dani. Ketchum 30th Sept. do

Edward White 14th March 1814

Thos. S. Seymour 15th July do

D. Crawford 17th Sept. do

Newman S. Clark 1st Oct. do

First Lieutenants.

Wm. Hale 15th August 1813

Ephraim Shaylor 15th do do

George M'Chain 30th Sept. do

F. A. Sawyer 12th Dec. do

J. P. Livingston 19th do do

Sannuel Tappan 14th June 1814

Alphons Wetmore 9th July do

Henry de Witt 25th do do

Thomas Staniford 1st Sep. do

Delafayette Wilcox 2nd Oct. do

Second Lieutenants.

Talcoit Pachin 4th March do

Samuel Holcomb 1st May do

Thomas Tupper 2d do do

Caleb B. Campbell 2d do do

Hazen Bedell 15th June do

P. Andrews 2d July do

H. Webster 25th do do

Benjamin Fitch 25th do do

Jacob Brown 1st September do

Ezra Dean 1st October do

Surgeon.

Thomas G. Mower 20th June do

Surgeon's Mate.

Charles Loring 26th May 1813

William Sterne 11th March 1814

1st lieut brevet, Feb 5, 1815

1st lieut brvt, Sep 17, 1814

B gen brev 25th July, 1814

Col brvt 25th July do

Major brvt 4th Aug do

Major brvt 25th July do

Major brvt 16th Aug do

Capt brvt 25th July do

Capt brvt 15th do do

Capt brvt 15th Aug do

Capt brvt 25th Aug do

Col staff 25th April 1813

Col staff 12th April 1814

Lt col brvt 11th Sept do

Major brev 15th April do

Major brev 15th Aug do

Major brev 25th July do

Capt staff 20th April 1813

Major brev 25th July 1814

Major brev 25th do do

Capt brvt 25th do do

Capt brev 25th do do

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.
James McDonald 17th Sept. 1814
Lieutenant Colonel.
William R. Booter 13th Dec. 1813
Major.
Daniel Appling 15th April, 1814
Captains.
John Chesney 10th June 1809
Richard Wintonby 3d May 1810
Zach. Taylor 30th Nov. do
W. Chisholm 6th July 1812
Edward B. Duvall 4th Aug. 1813
Richard H. Bell 15th do do
George Vashon 29th Nov. do
J. Robertson 21st Feb. 1814
Elijah Montgomery 1st May do
J. S. Allison 25th June do
First Lieutenants.
George Birch 1st Nov. 1811
J. H. Mallory 5th May 1813
Wm. Bee, jr. 14th August do
Wm. Irvine 4th do do
J. J. Cluseh 14th do do
John Hays 9th April 1814
S. W. Prestman 1st May do
T. Blackstone 15th do do
A Ross 9th June do do
J. B. Taylor 1st August do
Second Lieutenants.
G. R. Bridges 24th March 1814
F. S. Gray 2d May do do
J. W. Alston 30th June do do
H. L. Oneale 11th July do do
R. H. Goodwyn 24th July do do
George Brent 1st August do do
F. E. Hedges 13th do do
F. Lettwich 13th do do
H. W. Scott 1st October do do
Lewis Lawshe do do
Surgeon.
Thomas Lawson 21st May 1813
Surgeon's Mates.
R. C. Walmsey 1st July 1813
Asahel Hall 19th Sept. do

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Colonel.
R. C. Nishols 4th Sept. 1814
Lieutenant Colonel.
W. A. Trimble 30th Nov. 1814
Major.
W. Lawrence 19th April do
Captains.
J. Dogman 9th November 1811
Daniel Baker 12th March 1812
White Youngs 6th July do
C. Larrabee 15th Sept. do
W. Davenport 28th do do
Willis Foulk 20th June 1813
Mangle M. Quackenbos 7th Jan 1814
I. Austin 21st April do do
G H Grosvenor 21st April do do
John Greene 25th Sept. do
First Lieutenants.
David Riddle 15th March 1813
A Goodwyn, Jr 13 May do
J Culbertson 1st October do
Chas B Hopkins 5th do do
Charles Fisher 11th Nov do do
D. Frazer 31st Dec 1814
Th Wright 17th March 1814
Wm Jagan 30th do do
John L. Cary 3d May do
Saml Beady 1st Oct. do
Second Lieutenants.
J B Stewart 30th April 1813
Henry Brown 30th Sept do
Luther Hand do do
Thomas Hunt 9th March 1814
Hector Barus 1st April do
Flourent Meline 3th May do
Nath Young do do
G R Harter 15th do do
John Beady 24th September do
M. Thomas 17th Dec do
Surgeon.
P Woodbury 29th March 1814
Surgeon's Mates.
W Beaumont 2d Dec 1812
Clajou Reily 2d March 1813
RIFLE REGIMENT.
Colonel.
Th A Smith 6th July 1812
Lieutenant Colonel.
W S Hamilton 21st Feb 1814

Majors.
Talbot Chambers 21st Feb. 1814
Captains.
Willoughby Morgan 6th July 1812
Joseph Seiden 6th do do
Wm Bradford 6th do do
Jos Keen 17th March 1814
Benj Birdsall 17th do do
John O'Fallan 17th do do
Henry V Swearingen 11th May do
Edmond Shipp 26th do do
W I Duffpley 12th August do
C A Trimble 20th do do
First Lieutenants.
Louis Laval 28th July 1813
J Calhoun, jr 24th Jan 1814
J Ballard 16th March do
F I Laughan 17th March do
Lewellen Hickman 17th March do
Stoughton Gantt 17th do do
J M Gunnegle 28th April do
David B Smith 1st Sept do
Saml V Hamilton 17th do do
John Heddleston 30th do do
Second Lieutenants.
W Armstrong 24th Jan do
W J Gordon 17th March do
Th Griffith 17th do do
John Hollingsworth 26th do do
Bennet Riley 15th April do
W N Bryan 25th do do
W Markle 29 do do
James S Gray 11th May do
Chs L Harrison 26 do do
Overton W Crockett 30th Sept do
Surgeon.
Lewis L Near 17th March do
Surgeon's Mates.
Saml P Hugo 12th March 1812
W H Henning 20th April 1814
By command of the secretary of wa.
D. PAKKER, *Adj't and Insp. Genl*
Adj't and Insp. Gen's Office,
May 17, 1815.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.
May 17th, 1815.
GENERAL ORDER. The president of the United States has taken the necessary measures to arrange the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several regiments and corps of troops now in the service of the United States, in such manner as to form and complete out of the same the corps authorized by the act of congress, entitled "An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," passed the 3d of March, 1815; which arrangement is this day duly announced in general orders. The troops enlisted for the war are, therefore, to be discharged as soon as they can be mustered and paid. All supernumeraries will be discharged as soon as the selection of non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, for forming the regiments and corps, respectively, is made, so that the discharge of all the troops, not included in the military peace establishment, may be completed on the 15th day of June next, or as soon thereafter as their discharge can be effected at the respective military posts and stations of the United States, subject to these modifications: 1st. That all the officers (not included in the arrangement) shall continue in command with the troops at their respective stations, until they are regularly relieved by the officers who are retained on the military peace establishment; and they will be held responsible accordingly for the due preservation of discipline and order: 2d. That the supernumerary officers may be called upon to fill vacancies, should any of the officers who are nominated decline accepting their appointments in the military peace establishment, as the law authorizes the establishment to be formed and completed out of the several corps now in service of the United States. And, 3d. that quarter-masters, commissaries, paymasters, and all other officers entrusted with the receipt and disbursement of public

Lt col brev 17th Sept 1814
Lt col brev 15th Sept do
Major brev 28th June do do
Major brev 15th April do do
Major Staff 9th Nov do do
Major brev 5th July do
Major brev 17th Sept do
Capt brev 5th July do
1st Lieutenant brevet
1st Lieut brev 5th Feb 1815
Lt gen brev 25th Jan 1814

Lt col brev 17th Sept do
Major brev 25th June 1813
Major brev 23d Feb 1814 do
Lt col brev 1st May 1815
Major brev 20th Aug 1814
Major brev 15th do do
Lt col brev 17th Sept do
Lt col brev 15th Sept do
Major brev 28th June do do
Major brev 15th April do do
Major Staff 9th Nov do do
Major brev 5th July do
Major brev 17th Sept do
Capt brev 5th July do
1st Lieutenant brevet
1st Lieut brev 5th Feb 1815
Lt gen brev 25th Jan 1814

money, whose accounts are unsettled, shall be deemed to continue in service, during a reasonable period, for the single purpose of rendering and settling their accounts.

The paymaster of the army will provide without delay, for the payment of the troops, at their respective military posts and stations; and the officers commanding in the several military districts, will take the necessary steps for mustering and discharging the supernumerary non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, within their respective commands.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER,
Adj. and Ins. Gen.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office,
May 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDER.—Major-general Brown will assume the command of the division of the North.

Major-general Jackson will assume the command of the division of the south.

Major-general Ripley and major-general Macomb, will, for the present, act as brigadier generals in the division of the north.

Major-general Scott, and major-general Gaines, will, for the present, act as brigadier generals in the division of the south.

The field officers retained in service will report themselves, without delay, to the major general of the division to which their regiments are assigned, and the company officers will report themselves, without delay, to the commanding officers of their respective regiments. The officers of the corps of artillery now on duty in the division of the north, will report to the commanding general of that division; and the officers of the corps of artillery now on duty in the division of the south, will report to the commanding general of that division. All officers retained in service for the military peace establishment, will immediately transmit duplicate reports to this office.

The generals will cause the regiments and corps within their respective divisions to be formed and distributed, according to the system for the organization and disposition of the troops constituting the military peace establishment of the United States, which has been this day announced in general orders.

The rules and regulations which were approved by the president of the United States, on the 28th June, 1814, and all other rules and regulations which have heretofore been made by the department of war, so far as they are applicable to the military peace establishment, are to be obeyed and enforced.

By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. Gen.

CHRONICLE.

A letter from Washington city says, that *Barrataria* has again become a scene of pillage and smuggling, but that orders were given immediately to break up the establishment—and we suppose it will be done *immediately and completely*. It appears that those concerned in these nefarious practices are of the old stock, who fought out a pardon for themselves, when New-Oleans was attacked.

New-York, May 19.—Sailed yesterday morning the United States squadron under the command of commodore Decatur, for the Mediterranean, consisting of the frigates *Guerrero*, (com. Decatur's flagship) captain Lewis; *Macedonian*, captain Jones; *Constellation*, captain Gordon; sloop of war *Ontario*, captain Elliot; brig *Epervier*, captain Downs; *Fly*, Riggs; *Humbau*, Nicholson; *Spark*, Gam-

ble; schooners *Spitfire*, *Dallas*, and *Torch*, *Chauncey*.

Latest from Europe.

A Russian ship has arrived at New-York from Liverpool bringing London dates of April 11, but they contain nothing very important.

It appears that troops and ammunition were leaving England with great celerity for Belgium. Wellington arrived at Brussels April 5—he left Vienna on the 29th of March. The report is renewed that the emperors of Russia and Austria and king of Prussia would be present in person in the campaign against France. A French ship sent into England by a frigate had been released. The French courier whose arrival at Dover has already been noticed, being sent back to France, returned to Deal and from thence proceeded immediately to London, and delivered his despatches. They are said to relate to a recall of the French ambassador [probably because the English ambassador had left Paris] and the appointment of a charge des affaires; and also ratifying Louis' appointment of consuls.

Lord Melville said in parliament in reply to certain questions proposed to the ministers, that the detention of French vessels was not authorised by the government.

A London paper of April 9 notices a *Brussels* paper of April 6, which says that accounts had been received from Geneva of accounts of an insurrection in the south of France. This round-about news cannot be so late by several days, as advices heretofore received direct from France. It is said that the *royalists* have formed a camp at Durance of 25,000 men—"15,000 of which were tolerably armed."

LONDON, April 10.—*Disturbances at Dartmoor prison*.—Friday last a most serious affray took place at Dartmoor prison, where the American prisoners of war are confined. It appears that the unfortunate prisoners who amount to five or six thousand, had recently become extremely impatient to be set at liberty, and ascribed their detention to Mr. BRASLEY, their countryman, who is agent for American prisoners of war in London. This person they burnt in effigy on Friday, and then proceeded to force their way out of the confines of the prison. Capt. *Shortlane*, the resident British agent, went in among them alone and unarmed to endeavor to pacify them, but a pistol was snatched at him, and therefore the soldiers fired among the insurgents, when about twelve were killed and thirty wounded. A musket ball grazed captain *Shortlane's* cheek. The prompt interference of the military quelled the insurrection, and tranquility was restored. One hundred additional soldiers marched from Plymouth to Dartmoor in the course of Friday, to reinforce the guard.

Stocks—London, April 8, noon—3 per cent. consols, 57 1/4 1/2 3/8—do for account, 57 1/2, 5/6, 1/2, bank stock, 223.

HOUSE OF LORDS—APRIL 10.

Message from the prince regent.—The earl of Liverpool presented a message from the prince regent, which was read by the lord chancellor. It was in these words—

"G. P. R. The prince regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, thinks it right to inform the house of lords that the events which have recently occurred in France in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the allied powers at Paris, in the month of April in the year 1814, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous to the tranquility and independence of Europe, have induced his royal highness to give directions for the augmentation of his majesty's land and sea forces. The prince regent has likewise deemed it incumbent upon him to lose no time in entering into communi-

cations with his majesty's allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. And his royal highness confidently relies on the support of the house of lords, in all measures which may be necessary for the accomplishment of this important object."

This message was to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

It was a part of the policy of the Bourbons to destroy the remembrance of every thing pertaining to the glory of France as acquired by her revolutionary struggles. Every thing "national" was lost in the restoration—even the "National Institute" had its name changed. Many of the streets and places of Paris also lost their late designations, though they had reference to some memorable transactions, receiving royal appellations in the room of them. But the Bourbon names are already obliterated, as is every mark that they were lately on the throne—the eagle supplants the lilies.

The Paris *Mouiteur* contains a *proces verbal* of the proceedings instituted by the duke of Gaete, minister of finance, and Mollien, minister of the treasury, with regard to the crown jewels. It contains an ordinance, dated the 13th ult. in which Louis XVIIIth directs the ex-treasurer, de Boullerie, to deliver them to the Sieur Hue, one of his majesty's valets de chambre. [Here follows the receipt of M. Hue.] It appears from the inventory, that the total value of these articles is 14,393,881 fr. In this estimate the regent is valued at six millions. It is further stated, that agreeably to two orders of the king, dated 9th and 23th of July, 1814, the diadem enriched with diamonds, and a crown of sapphires and diamonds were delivered to the Sieur Meniere the king's jeweller. These were valued at 1,176,558 francs. Total value of the diamonds and pearls in the treasury of the crown, previous to their removal, was 14,441,645 francs; and those now left in it amount to 603,598—so that the total deficiency is 13,834,046 francs.

The parliamentary trustees for the purchase of the estate for the Nelson family, have agreed with Mr. Henry Dawkins, for his house and demesne at Standlynch, in Wiltshire, for the sum of £93,453.

"*Legitimate liberality.*" A London paper of Feb. 17, says—"The pope has felt himself offended both by **MURAT** and the emperor of **AUSTRIA**, with the latter for some measures (let the advocates of Catholic claims ruminates upon it) in favor of the toleration of Protestant worship. He has prohibited gazettes in his dominions, appearing to be perfectly averse to political illumination; probably thinking himself a very competent judge of what is best for his subjects in both worlds, and kindly disposed to save them the trouble of thinking on either by the exercise of his own infallibility."

[The editor seems willing, however, to accept or make use of the pope's illiberality for exercising a like offence against the freedom of conscience in England! He says "let the advocates of the Catholic claims think of it!" as though he would retaliate the persecutions of the Romish priest. When will these abuses on the rights of man have an end? Not until the doctrine about the *divine right* of kings descends to the place from whence it came. It is the doctrine of devils.]

An attempt was lately made by a woman, said to be a milk maid, to steal the English crown! She grasped it so fast, and was so unwilling to let the prize go, that she injured it very considerably. No doubt, she will, at least, make a voyage to *Botany Bay* for this act.

It is worthy of remark that when Napoleon first landed he called himself emperor of the French, &c. and his brother, *King Joseph*. He now leaves out the &c. and designates his brother only a *prince*. The wife of Joseph complaining of being announced as princess by the proper officer, the emperor said, she was so called by his directions, for "he denounced all dominion out of France."

The advanced guard which preceded the emperor in his march, had no cartouches, and the little army which accompanied him was ordered to sustain three *charges à la baïonnette*.

An article in a Paris paper, dated Vienna, March 13, says—"The empress Maria Louisa has announced to her court that she prohibits every individual of her suite from speaking to her respecting the enterprise of Napoleon, under the pain of being dismissed. This princess is within a few days to make a journey to Presburgh, where the king of Saxony at present is."

Vienna, March 20.—Forty disguised Frenchmen made an attempt last night to seize the king of Rome, and carry him off to France, and the plan nearly succeeded. Our ever watchful police was led to suspect something, from the circumstance that 16 hackney coaches were ordered at the same time to one place. Soon after, the preparations made at the next stations were also discovered, and so the whole plan immediately found out; among the persons arrested on this occasion, are a general and two colonels.—It is now known that relays of post horses were bespoke as far as to the Rhine; it has therefore been judged proper to prepare roomy apartments for his august mother and him in the imperial palace. They have already left Schoenbrunn.

Specie and stocks in England.—A letter from Liverpool of March 31st per the Massachusetts, arrived at New-York, states, that specie had advanced 15 per cent. in consequence of the return to France of the emperor Napoleon, and expected to go higher, that the *British* stocks were ten per cent. below par, and the *American* stocks were much enquired after, and expected to be at par in a few days. London prices current stated, dollars to have risen from five shillings and six pence half-penny up to six shillings and three pence the ounce. A London paper states that specie had become scarce in the continental ports, and had risen ten per cent. [American stocks were at par at Liverpool, April 12.]

IMPERIAL DECREE.—Napoleon, emperor of the French; we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. From the date of the publication of the present decree, the slave trade is abolished; there shall not be granted any clearance for this commerce neither in the ports of France or her colonies.

Art. 2d. There shall not be imported for sale, in our colonies, any blacks obtained by the aforementioned traffic, either by Frenchmen or foreigners.

Art. 3d. The violation of the present decree shall be punished by the confiscation of the vessel and cargo, judgment to be produced by our courts and tribunals.

Art. 4th. Nevertheless, merchants who have fitted out vessels for this trade before the publication of the present decree, shall be allowed to dispose of their cargoes in our colonies.

Art. 5th. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

The minister, secretary of state, duke of Bassano.

We are informed from Edinburgh, (says a late London paper) that 500 manufacturers and laborers had volunteered to go to Canada, from Glasgow; and 500 from Edinburgh. ["Cross the line."]

☞ Many articles, in type, postponed.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 14 OF VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 195.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Supplement to Vol. VII.

The editor of the REGISTER intended to have sent the supplement to the 7th volume to all his subscribers in Baltimore, with a provision that they might return it, if they did not approve of it. However, it seems that this may be considered as an intrusion—a desire to tax them with an extra dollar without their consent; and as, really, I consider the supplement well worth the money, and feel easy as to the few surplus copies that remain—I have concluded, to avoid the censure of any, that those who wish it will call at the office and get it, for it will be sent out only to those who have ordered it.

ERRATUM.—The letter from John C. Smith to Mr. Eu tis, which commences the supplement to No. twelve, delivered with the present No. (14) should be dated 1813, instead of 1815, as it was incorrectly printed in most of the copies.

Our Manufactures.

Now that peace has taken place, the fate of our manufactures (of cotton and wool, especially) has become an interesting question. Will they fail in consequence of European competition, and the capital employed in machinery be lost?—or, will they be able to withstand that competition; and, at less profit, secure an establishment that no competition from abroad can destroy?

There is no person, I presume, who considers the importance of those establishments to the real welfare of the United States, but who is solicitous that they all may maintain their ground—as tending to render us more independent of foreign nations, and furnishing a market for our raw materials at home.

To form a correct idea of the prodigious advancement of those two branches of manufactures, it would be necessary to know what number of spindles are either at work or ready to work in the United States. From thence we might deduce the cost of the establishments—the capital necessary to carry them on—the number of persons employed, and what they would supply toward the necessities or convenience of the inhabitants: but we have no data from which to form such a calculation, and all our opinions, therefore, embracing the whole country, must be conjectural.

If we could suppose it possible that in every part of the United States the growth of such establishments had been equally rapid, in proportion to the population, as has been the case in this neighborhood—the number would be very great indeed: as the writer has found, from particular and careful enquiry, that there are thirty establishments, great and small, for cotton and wool, within twenty miles of Wilmington. Some of them, indeed, have but just commenced, and have but a small number of hands at work—but they are the embryos of extensive works, if the state of the country will permit it.

Those thirty cotton and woolen mills cannot have cost less, the writer presumes, than \$150,000, independent of the value of the mill houses and other houses for the workmen, and must employ from 3 to 500 hands—besides these, there probably are from 100 to 150 persons engaged in making cotton and

woolen machinery within that compass:—this is thought to be a moderate computation, as the greater number of those workmen can be enumerated by persons resident here.

From this data we may conjecture how important those businesses were likely to become in a few years, and it is a consideration of great importance, not only in a private but in a public view, whether they are now to fail or succeed? The writer is neither a cotton or woolen manufacturer, or in any way connected with such, but he feels himself interested for those who have embarked in these callings (some, perhaps, their all) and he is solicitous for the real welfare of his country, which is in a degree connected, as he believes, with the prosperity of these establishments.

But, as it is not to be expected, that much regard in the general concerns of the nation can be had for a few individuals and a small capital, an attempt will be made to shew that it is not a few only, but a large population—not a small capital, but a prodigious sum of money, that is now invested in those establishments or others connected with them: but here, again, we are without the necessary data. In repeated conversations that the writer has had with persons of information, from various parts of the United States, he is induced to conclude it will be entirely safe to suppose that there are at least half a million of spindles in the United States engaged in wool and cotton, and probably, not less than one half that number in progress. If, then, we found our calculation on 500,000, and say they are worth, on an average of mules and throstles, eight dollars each, we have the sum of \$4,000,000: one mill for each 1000 spindles; at \$2000, is one million: capital employed in purchases and sales, 50 per cent. of the above, will make 7,500,000 dollars. If to these we add the cost of houses for workmen, fulling mills, dyeing establishments, machine-making works, and wire and card making businesses, we shall readily make up a sum of ten to twelve millions of dollars more.

Five hundred thousand spindles will employ, at the rate of 40 persons to each 1000 spindles, 20,000 persons—their wages may be stated as follows, for each 1000 spindles:

5 persons,	\$6 p. week,	30 00
10 do	3	30 00
10 do	2	20 00
15 do	1 50	22 50

\$102 50—for 40 weeks, 4100 00

Which, for 500,000 spindles, is per ann. \$2,050,000

This is independent of wages paid to weavers, fullers, dyers, machine makers, card makers, &c. which may amount to an equivalent sum, making four millions per ann.

Five hundred thousand spindles employed on cotton, at half a pound each, per week, for 40 weeks in the year, would require ten millions pounds of cotton; this, besides the planters engaged in raising it, and the seamen in transporting it, would demand ten thousand weavers to bring it into cloth. The mind cannot conjecture, and cannot, therefore, embrace the various ramifications of such an establishment, nor to what a vast number of persons it would give employment; many of whom would be

children, incapable of acquiring a subsistence in any other way. And must such important advancement and improvement be lost to the country? I hope not, nor do I believe they will—but much will depend upon the honesty with which the *revenue laws* are enforced. The present duties are, perhaps, sufficient to protect our establishments, provided they are not evaded. For two or three years our manufacturers may require this aid to protect them against the rivalry of Europe; but there are strong reasons to believe that after the first shock and its effects are gone by, when the raw material has been reduced to its accustomed price, and the price of provisions and labor are at their common standard, they will carry on the business at reasonable profits, with much satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the country.

It is believed that for the last twelve months, the cotton manufacturer has been obliged, under the increased price of the raw material and the diminished value of twist, to content himself with small profits. Manufacturers of cloth, on the other hand, have been realizing great profits, where the business has been carried on economically. Their time of trial is now come; and instead of 12 to 14\$ for superfines, they must be content with, perhaps, 7 to 9\$, and less prices for inferior cloths. But have not their prices been exorbitant, and instead of a moderate profit of one to two dollars per yard, have they not made from 4 to 8 dollars? There are good reasons for supposing so. The writer knows of two pieces, at least of good second quality cloth, made at 4 to 6 dollars per yard, every expence included, and there are strong grounds for believing that when suitable wool can be purchased at 150 to 200 cents per lb. clean, that superfine cloths from the manufactories can be supplied at 7 to 9\$ at most, and leave a very fair profit to the workmen, and inferior cloths at proportionate prices.

But there is one important feature in the manufactures of the United States that has not been touched upon.—Since the introduction of carding machines for wool and cotton twist, the farmer has found that he can clothe his family with much greater facility than theretofore—he washes his wool and the manufacturer converts it into cloth at an expence of 2 to 3\$ per yard—he mixes his wool with cotton, his flax and his tow with cotton, and he has the cotton fabricated alone; and hence results a variety of strong cheap clothing and stuffs for house use preferable to the European, most of which he makes use of and some he sells—and in this way a part of the clothing of the inhabitants of our towns is supplied. Nor can the rivalry of Europe deprive the country of this advantage, if the cotton and woolen manufactures exist—because such articles can be afforded lower and of better quality than Europe can supply them. It is then of importance to the domestic manufactories of our country to support the present cotton and woolen establishments; and to the cotton manufacturers it is peculiarly important to encourage the domestic use of their twist; as it is believed much the largest proportion of it is now made use of in families. To keep up the sale of twist, and encourage farmers to continue *home manufactures*, would it not be policy, at once, to offer the yarn at the prices to which it must eventually come, when cotton shall sink to half of its present price?—For, if by keeping it above what the domestic manufacture will afford when the price of cloths shall be reduced, the current of sale is checked—they may find it difficult to renew it even at reduced rates.

Wilmington, Del. May 1814.

Baltimore.

It will give pleasure to many, even to some resident "east of the Penobscot," to be informed that the city of *Baltimore* is rapidly resuming its former life, activity and enterprize. Our stores are filled with goods of all descriptions, and joyous commerce, with her "ten thousand wheels," throngs our busy streets.

No place in the union, as a place of commerce, suffered so much as *Baltimore*—for our port was hermetically sealed as to imports, though our flying schooners now and then escaped to the sea to carry terror to the coasts of the enemy, or as mere merchant vessels. It may be received as an undoubted fact, that at least one half of all the foreign commerce of the United States during the war, was carried on by *Baltimore* vessels.

This city more, perhaps, than any other in the world, owed its sudden rise of population and importance to commerce; and yet its inhabitants, by the fertility of political geniuses who make white black, or convert a "mathematical point to a mountain," were made out to be "enemies of commerce!" *Boston*, which is now one-fourth less populous than *Baltimore*, was full of people and of business, when the other contained less than fifty houses, and all its foreign trade was carried on by an old brig. This was in 1765. Our present population is about 46,000 souls—and in 1811, the tonnage registered here was 88,398, with an aggregate for the district of 103,444 tons.

How strange it is, then, that our city was represented as hostile to commerce! But perhaps, *British-regulated* commerce was meant; and if so the friends of that sort of trade were right in their abuse of us—for *Baltimore* was, in deed and in truth, its deadly enemy, and bore with patience a degree of privation and suffering that the smugglers of a great town, which need not be named, would have pretended was sufficient to "raise the stones in mutiny" against the constitution and law—sufficient to have induced us to talk about the *nation of Maryland!* And, in respect to commerce, we might have assumed, with great plausibility, that high sounding title, IF the states of the "*nation of New-England!*" have really those mighty qualities they affect—for the city of *Baltimore* exported more goods than the whole "*nation!*" did, leaving out the town of *Boston*.

But this is leading us away from the object we had of simply saying, that our merchants are now prepared to supply their country customers, as heretofore; and, we are told, on as liberal terms as at any other place. Those who think it their interest to visit us, need not be afraid of our "mobs"—for, though many hundred persons are *pulling down houses* in all the older parts of the city, we can assure them that the design is only to supply their places with more elegant and more convenient structures. Never were there so many houses building or improving in *Baltimore*, as at this time. If the present state of things exist, it will not be considered unreasonable to suppose that our population will increase by 5000 persons in the course of the year. We cordially receive emigrants from all quarters—even from *Boston*, the "head-quarters" of our calumniators, and treat them with gentleness, charity and love; as every one of them will testify.

British Budget.

LONDON FEB. 21. The chancellor of the exchequer gave last night a sketch of his budget, or plan of finance, though the loan has not been contracted

for, the charges for which, as well as for the unfunded debt, must be defrayed.

The expence of our peace establishment of the next three or four years is stated at not less than 13 or 19 millions. If taken at the latter sum there would, of course, remain to be deducted two millions as the charge upon Ireland, leaving 17 millions as the peace charge upon Great Britain. To meet this expence, the chancellor of the exchequer stated, that there was a sum of nearly six millions and a half, surplus of the consolidated fund and annual taxes, remaining after paying the charges upon the consolidated fund, viz. interest of funded debt, &c. He should propose to continue war taxes to the amount of six millions, and to raise five millions more by additional taxes.

Annual taxes and consolidated fund	£6,000,000	
War taxes continued	6,500,000	
New taxes	5,000,000	
		17,500,000

NEW TAXES.

The new taxes are as follow:—

Rates.	Produce.	
Customs—tobacco, 2 3 4d. per lb.		150,000
Excise—tobacco, 6d. per lb.	£150,000	
Licences—double fixed rates, 50 per cent. progressive,	300,000	
Wine—20l. per ton,	500,000	
		950,000

Assessed taxes, &c.

Inhabited house duty, 30 per cent.	596,500
Progressive servants' tax, 80 to 90 per cent.	303,500
Under gardeners, &c. various,	101,300
Trade servants, and servants for hire, various,	148,000
Carriages, about 75 per cent.	363,000
Horses for pleasure, about 80 per cent.	652,500
Trade horses, about 40 per cent.	85,500
Dogs, about 30 per cent.	105,500
Game certificates, do.	42,000

New duties.

Windows in warehouses and hot houses, 3s 6d. windows, Rent of warehouses, same as houses,	50,000
Bachelors—50 per cent. additional on servants, carriages, and horses,	150,000
	120,000
	2,503,000
Post office, 1d. on each newspaper,	50,000
East India and foreign postage regulations,	75,000
	125,000
	£ 13,723,000

Increase of stamp duties, particulars not stated,	700,000
Revision of the system of bounties and drawbacks,	600,000
	5,018,000

By the above statement it will be seen; that the windows of houses are not touched, and that the assessed taxes will not bear upon the poorer classes.

The amount of the loan for the service of the year, was not stated, the chancellor of the exchequer however, mentioning generally, that it must be a large one. The sinking fund not to be touched for four years. The property tax to expire on the 5th of April next.

Letters to the Editor.

During the last week I received two letters of the following purport—

FIRST LETTER.

SIR—"I have had the misfortune to lose number — of your Register. As I value the work highly, and always have the volumes bound, please to forward it to me."

For this I paid 37 1-2 cents postage.

SECOND LETTER.

SIR—"Determined to patronize every thing that come from your press, I will thank you to forward the supplement to volume 7, for which the price [one dollar] is enclosed."

For this I paid 75 cents.

☞ To grant a favor to the first, I was taxed with 37 1-2 cents, and got 25 cents for what I valued at 100, from the other! Why will not gentlemen think?

Hudson, (N. Y.) December 4.—We have heard with great pleasure that a very valuable lead mine has been discovered in the town of Amerus, in this county, on the estate of John Livingston, esquire, of Oakhill, and that preparations are making for working it upon an extensive scale in the spring. The ore, of which a very considerable quantity has already been got out, is said to be very rich, and there is every indication that it is inexhaustible. We also understand the proprietor contemplates erecting a rolling machine for making sheet lead; and the manufactory of white lead we presume will follow of course. The vast importance of this discovery to our country induces us to wish the working of it may be attended with all possible success. The present high price of lead and particularly of white lead, renders this discovery particularly interesting at this moment—and we indulge a very strong expectation that this state at least will in a short time no longer be dependent for these necessary articles on foreign importation.

Navy of the United States.

The following list of the Navy of the United States, (for June) we venture to say, may be esteemed as complete. Many would have been pleased if the list had also shewn the actual force and armament of the several vessels, and the time at which they were built, purchased or captured. These things might have been partially supplied with tolerable accuracy; but, as the government of no country has thought proper to give such information to the world, as to the strength and condition of their vessels, the editor of the REGISTER feels no disposition to state any thing that can be used to the disadvantage of our glorious navy—by affording those who may be its enemies a knowledge of facts respecting its force, which policy directs them to keep concealed respecting their own.

NOTES—Those vessels whose names are marked (*) are such as remain of the naval force we had before the war. Those marked in *italic* are such as we have captured of the British. All the rest have been built or purchased since the war. Those marked (\$) are building. Those below the "Fire Fly," from the "Prophetus" to the "President," have no "rate"—as far as ascertained; their actual force is by the guns stated. Those that are blank have no armament at present, the *Frisa* and one or two others with a few guns, excepted. Several of the vessels captured of the enemy do not appear in the list; not being, for various causes, purchased by or taken into the service of the United States.

The Editor of the REGISTER waits for news of the Hornet, Wasp and Peacock, as well as for the journals of many private armed vessels, to make up some very curiously compiled tables; to afford various interesting views of the result of the late war, as affected by, or affecting, our naval means. The *Guerriere*, *Java*, *Peacock*, *Boxer*, &c. have their names from enemy vessels, captured by those of the United States.

Barges from No. 1 to 15, inclusive, on Lake Ontario, mounting each — guns, and now at Sacket's Harbor. The old gun-boats have been chiefly sold.

LIST FOR 1812—BEFORE THE WAR.
The following list comprises the names of all the vessels belonging to the United States Navy before the war. Those marked in *italic* were lost to us by its events. The Adams and Boston were destroyed by our own people to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, but the latter, as well as the New York, (which escaped the flames) was a sheer hulk, not worth repair. The other vessels lost will be included in the tables to be given hereafter.

Rank	Names of Vessels.	Commanders.	Stations, &c.
44	Ship Independence	Com. Bainbridge	Boston
74	Washington	Chauncey	Portsmouth, N. H.
74	Franklin	Smith	Philadelphia
74	New Orleans		Sacket's Harbor
74	Chippewa		Do. do
44	Guerriere	Com. S. Decatur	At sea
44	Java	O. H. Perry	Baltimore
44	United States*	J. Shaw	Boston
44	Constitution*	C. Stewart	At Boston
44	Plattsburgh		Sacket's Harbor
44	Superior		Do. do
46	Constellation*	C. Gordon	At sea
46	Congress*	C. Morris	At Boston
36	Macedonian	J. Jones	At sea
32	Mohawk		Sacket's Harbor
32	Confiance		White Hall, N. Y.
28	Cyane		New York
28	Saratoga		White Hall, N. Y.
24	John Adams*	S. Angus	New York
24	General Pike	W. W. Crane	Sacket's Harbor
20	Madison	E. Trenchard	Do. do
20	Alert	S. M. Cooper	Washington, D. C.
18	Hornet*	J. Biddle	Cruizing
18	Wasp	J. Blakeley	Do.
18	Peacock	L. Warrington	Do.
18	Ontario	J. D. Elliot	At sea
18	Erie	C. G. Biddle	New York
18	Louisiana*	C. C. B. Thompson	New Orleans
18	Brig Jefferson		Sacket's Harbor
18	Jones	M. T. Woolsey	Do. do
18	Epervier	J. Downs	At sea
18	Niagara		Erie, Penn.
18	Lawrence		Do. do
18	Detroit		Do. do
18	Eagle		White Hall, N. Y.
16	Slyph		Sacket's Harbor
16	Chippewa		Erie, Penn.
16	Queen Charlotte		
16	Saranac		White Hall, N. Y.
16	Linnet		
16	Borer		
16	Troup		Savannah
16	Ononda	F. Brown	Sacket's Harbor
14	Enterprise*	L. Kearney	Boston
14	Flambeau	J. B. Nicholson	At sea
14	Spark	T. Gamble	Do.
14	Fire Fly	G. W. Rodgers	Do.
12	Prometheus	J. J. Nicholas	Arrived at Norfolk
9	Etna (bomb)	L. Alexis	New Orleans
5	Calcutta		Erie, Penn.
2	Ghent		Do. do
2	Hunter		Do. do
14	Schr. Nonsuch	E. Haddaway	Charleston, S. C.
11	Ticonderoga		White Hall, N. Y.
11	Spitfire	A. J. Dallas	At sea
11	Torch	W. Chauncey	Do.
10	Lady Prevost		Erie, Penn.
10	Tom Bowline		At sea
9	Alligator		New York
7	Rouaok	B. D. Conkley	Wilmington, N. C.
5	Hornet	F. Forrest	Washington, D. C.
5	Lynx	T. Dukehart	Do. do
7	Firebrand		New Orleans
7	Surprize		Do.
3	Despatch		Norfolk
3	Asp	W. Atkinson	Baltimore
3	Helen		New Castle, Del.
4	Porcupine		Erie, Penn.
2	Guv. Tompkins		Sacket's Harbor
2	Conquest		Do. do
7	Ranger		Baltimore
3	Lady of the Lake		Sacket's Harbor
1	Amelia		Erie, Penn.
1	Ontario		Sacket's Harbor
1	Fair American		Do. do
1	Pert		Do. do
1	Asp		Do. do
1	Raven		Do. do
21	Sloop Club		White Hall, N. Y.
11	Finch		Do. do
7	Preble		Do. do
6	Montgomery		Do. do
5	Buffalo		Off Reedy Island
5	Canal		Do. do
5	Tickler		New Orleans
5	President		White Hall, N. Y.
5	Ketch Spitfire		Norfolk
5	Vesuvius*		New York
5	Vengeance		Do.
2	Galley Allen		White Hall, N. Y.
2	Burrows		Do. do
2	Borer		Do. do
2	Nettle		Do. do
2	Viper		Do. do
2	Centipede		Do. do
1	Ludlow		Do. do
1	Wilmer		Do. do
1	Alwyn		Do. do
1	Ballard		Do. do

Rank	Vessels	Commanders.	Remarks.
1	Ship United States	Capt. Shaw	At Boston, refitting
44	President	Com. Decatur	At Boston
44	Constitution	Capt. Stewart	Captured by four frigates
36	Chesapeake	Lawrence	Captured by the Shannon 38
36	Constellation	Gordon	Expedition to Algiers
36	Congress	Morris	At Boston
36	New York		At Washington
32	Adams	Morris	Destroyed at Harnden
32	Boston		Washington
32	Essex	Porter	Captured in Valparaiso bay, by a frigate & sloop of war.
24	John Adams	Angus	At New York
18	Louisiana	Thompson	At New Orleans
18	Hornet	Biddle	Cruizing
18	Wasp	Jones	Captured by the Poitiers 74
18	Brig Adams		on Lake Erie, since called the Detroit & re-cap.
16	Oncida	Brown	Sacket's Harbor
16	Syren	Nicholson	Captured by the Medway 74
16	Argus	Allen	by the Pelican 15
14	Enterprise	Kearney	At Boston
14	Rattlesnake		Captured by the Leander 74
14	Nautilus	Crane	by a squadron
14	Vixen	Reed	by the Southampton
12	Viper		by a frigate
8	Schr. Vixen	Hall	by the Belvidera 38

Besides bombs, gun-boats, &c.

War Events:

OR THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR. MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is the opinion of the court of enquiry, held on board the U. S. sloop of war Ontario, in the harbor of New York, in pursuance of the following orders:

Navy department, April 20th 1815.

Sr^a—It has been stated to this department, that by the proceedings of a court of enquiry in Great Britain, ordered to investigate the causes of the loss of the British fleet on lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, the conduct of captain Jesse D. Elliott of the U. S. navy, who commanded the brig Niagara on that day, is *misrepresented*; justice to the reputation of captain Elliott, and to the navy of the United States, requires that a true statement of the facts, in relation to his conduct on that occasion, be exhibited to the world. The court, therefore, of which you are president, will immediately proceed to enquire into the same, to ascertain the part he sustained in the action of that day, and report its opinion thereon to this department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

Com. Alexander Murray,
New-York.

The court of enquiry convened at the request of captain Jesse D. Elliott, having deliberately examined all the evidence produced before them, for the purpose of investigating his conduct in the glorious battle on lake Erie, on the 10th of September, 1813, in which he bore so conspicuous a part, sincerely regret, that there should have been any diversity of opinion respecting the events of that day, and imperative duty compels the court to promulgate testimo-

ny that appears, materially, to vary in some of its important points: The court, however, feel convinced, that the attempts to wrest from captain Elliott the laurels he gained in that splendid victory, as second in command, under that gallant and highly meritorious officer captain Perry, ought in no wise to lessen him in the opinion of his fellow citizens, as a brave and skilful officer; and that the charge made in the proceedings of the British court martial, by which captain Barclay was tried, of his attempting to withdraw from the battle, is malicious and unfounded in fact. On the contrary, it has been proved to the satisfaction of this court, that the enemy's ship Queen Charlotte bore off from the fire of the Niagara, commanded by captain Elliott.

ALEX. MURRAY, *President.*

HENRY WHEATON, *Judge-advocatus.*

Approved,

B. W. CROWNSHIELD.

Adjutant and Inspector-general's office,
April 29th, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS—The arrangements which are necessary for executing the act of congress, fixing the military peace establishment, cannot be completed so as to organize the army, and to pay and discharge the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, on the 1st day of May next. In consequence, therefore, of the circumstances which will not permit such discharge at that time, and of the provision made by the law in such case, the army will continue in service, according to its present organization, until further orders, subject to the following regulations, viz:

- 1st. Soldiers who enlisted to serve during the war, will with all reasonable dispatch, from day to day, be mustered, paid and discharged at their respective stations; and
- 2d. The arrearages of pay due to the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, who are enlisted for a term of years, will be paid to them, at their respective quarters, with as little delay as possible.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER,

Adj. and inspector general.

Plattsburg, May 20.—We understand the British are going on to finish their shipping at the Isle-aux-Noix, the completion of which had been temporarily suspended.

Deserters from Canada are constantly coming in. Three or four arrive almost daily—twelve reported themselves in two days, a short time since.

Report says the British troops are embarking from Canada for Europe.

Copy of a letter from colonel Snelling to brigadier-general D. Parker.

Adjutant General's Office, Buffalo, May 20, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to report that a detachment of artillery, destined to compose the garrison of fort Niagara, will march from this cantonment to-morrow, and that the fort will be given up on the 22d, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

I have the honor to, &c.

J. SNELLING, *Acting adjutant general.*

Brigadier-general D. Parker,

Adjutant and inspector general.

INDUSTRY.—Many of our readers will recollect the anecdote of the thrifty American who asked commodore Hardy when he would attack Stonington again? so that he might have his cart ready to carry off the shot; and also the accounts we have had of the mighty mass of metal collected there and sold at New-York, &c. It seems, however, that the iron mine is not yet exhausted; for certain persons with a

diving machine have raised no less than 11,209 lbs. of shot, which was thrown overboard from the Pactolus, when she was in such a hurry to get away from the two guns of Stonington! They have also picked up a quantity of copper.

Other parties have been dragging the ground in Lynnhaven bay on which the British generally anchored, and have been well paid for their trouble; having got up eight or nine great anchors and several very valuable cables.

NAVAL.

From the Belfast Morning Chronicle.—The following is the copy of a letter received by Pierce Hacket, esq. of Dublin, from lieutenant Nicholson, of the American vessel of war the Peacock. The gallant officer who is the subject of this letter, is the son of Mr. Hacket. The sentiments and language of it are creditable to the American officer:

United States sloop of war Peacock,
Off the coast of Ireland, August 6, 1814.

DEAR SIR—I take the liberty of writing to you, relative to your brave and spirited son, Reut. Hacket, first lieutenant of his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, captured in April last by this ship. Your son was so unfortunate as to receive three wounds, one through his left elbow, which required immediate amputation, and which he bore with that fortitude which is characteristic of your brave nation. The stump had nearly healed, and a wound in his hip was sufficiently well to enable him to walk and take the air in a carriage; every attention was paid him by the polite inhabitants of Savannah, Georgia, at which place we left him. As a mutual exchange was taking place between the two governments, you will no doubt soon have the opportunity of embracing him. My motive for this letter can be sufficiently appreciated by you as a father—We war not, sir, against individuals. I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JOHN R. NICHOLSON,

First lieutenant of the Peacock.

The Esk frigate fired two 32lb shot into the *Sinequa-non* privateer after she had surrendered.

Our *Prize list* is now upwards of sixteen hundred vessels captured, which safely arrived or were otherwise "satisfactorily accounted for," during the war. We shall probably be able yet to add one hundred more to it. The whole amount of captures have not been less than 5000. When the *retouris* are all tho't to be in, we shall compile one or two curious tables to shew the effect of our war on the ocean. If the light squadron that was fitted out when the war was closed had been ready at the beginning of it—the above amount would have been amazingly increased—probably from 500 to 1000.

The British ship *Harmony*, captured by the James Monroe privateer, has arrived in England. The prize crew consisted of two Americans and five Frenchmen. Her former mate induced the Frenchmen to assist in her re-capture, which they did. The American prize-master was thrown overboard.

Salem, May 24.—Yesterday arrived in town, capt. Samuel Briggs, first lieutenant, and Mr. David Augustus Neil, clerk of the late *Diomedé* privateer of this port, after a long confinement in Dartmoor prison, England. They arrived off Long Island in the Russian ship *Prince Michael*, from Liverpool for New York, which they left on Sunday noon, and came into Newport in a fishing boat.

The French ship *L'Amiable*, *Esther*, sent into England by a British frigate, was immediately released, and had sailed for Holland.

The above mentioned gentlemen request us to state, "that on the 3rd of April, when they left Dartmoor prison, 5,700 Americans were detained

there, (including about 2,200 given up from British ships of war;) that no prisoners, with the exception of some few who had obtained special permission, were released; and although the ratification of the treaty was received the 12th of March, Mr. R. G. Beasley, American agent of prisoners of war, had then taken up only four vessel, about 1,600 tons, for the conveyance of the prisoners to the United States. These vessels would take about 1,100 and being in London, could not be expected to be ready to receive the prisoners at Plymouth before the 15th April. How long the remainder of the prisoners were to languish in the miseries of a prison, it is impossible to say, for no further arrangements were known to have been made for their release, and Mr. Beasley, with his usual disregard of the feelings and interests of the prisoners in Dartmoor, had maintained the most sullen and contemptuous silence, and had refused them the least satisfaction upon those subjects, in which it must be supposed their feelings were most deeply interested. The dissatisfaction occasioned by so long a detention after their countrymen were enjoying the blessings of peace, no doubt gave rise to the attempt (noticed in the London papers,) made by the prisoners on the 6th April, to break through the gates of the prison, in which 6 to 12 of them were stated to have been killed, and 30 wounded."

From the following, according to the *British mode of calculation*, the *Constitution* ought to have been in *England*, a prize:—The *Cyane* and *Levant*, taken by the *Constitution*, could discharge from all their cannon, at once, 1514 lbs. of shot. The *Constitution* 1424. Difference 90 lbs.

Foreign Articles.

BRITISH CORN LAW.

Our readers are already acquainted with the proceedings of the London mobs on the subject of the *corn law*, which recently passed both houses of parliament, as every other measure does that the ministry proposes. The object of this bill is to prohibit the importation of wheat when the price shall not exceed 80s. per quarter, or 10s. per bushel, though it might be had from the continent for a little more than half that sum; its design is to enable the agriculturalists to pay the taxes levied on them by government by securing them an exorbitant price for their grain: *ten shillings* sterling per bushel for wheat, taking the price of a day's labor as the standard of money, is fairly equal to three dollars and a half, if not four dollars a bushel, in the United States.

LONDON, March 23.

On Thursday an extraordinary scene was witnessed in London. The unwieldy state coach of the lord mayor was drawn by the populace to the mansion house, on his lordship's return from presenting the address to the prince regent on the corn bill.—Mr. Alderman Wood's carriage immediately followed, was also drawn in the same manner. On arriving at the grand staircase, his lordship standing between the mace, and the sword bearer, and attended by his chaplain and other officers, made a low reverence to the people, and was greeted with loud and reiterated acclamations.

The address, and the reply of his royal highness, will be matters of curious record.—They are as follow:—

ADDRESS

We his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, aldermen, and commons, &c. most humbly approach your royal highness with no less grief than astonishment at the late proceedings in parlia-

ment, relative to the bill for laying further restrictions on the importation of corn.

We have seen that notwithstanding the voice of the country has been most constitutionally and most decidedly declared against the measure by petitions, which in point of number, and the respectability of the signatures thereto, have not been exceeded in the history of these realms, the house of commons has passed the said bill, and that its proceedings thereon have been marked with precipitation and pertinacious adherence to the most obnoxious features throughout, which plainly evinces an utter disregard to public opinion, whose organ it ought to be.

We have observed in the other house of parliament, the same precipitancy, and the same determination to resist further inquiry or to hear evidence, notwithstanding a committee of the hon. house stated in their report during the last session, that the investigation was not complete, and that further inquiry would be necessary before any alteration took place in the laws affecting the interests of the growers and consumers of corn.

We have observed that ministers of the crown, with the same disregard of the general voice of the country, and whose special duty it was to watch over the interests, not only for the landholders, but of the community at large, and the sanction of their authority and support to a measure which, in its operation, cannot fail of proving most injurious to the commercial interests of the kingdom, in a very high degree oppressive to the poor, and dangerous to the tranquility and safety of the empire.

That thus, deprived of that protection which we might reasonably have expected from the representatives of the people, and the hereditary legislators of the country, we are compelled humbly to lay our complaints before your royal highness, as the only constitutional resource which we have remaining.

We beg most earnestly to impress upon your royal highness, that the two houses of parliament being composed of landed proprietors—that having examined such persons only who were land agents, and otherwise connected with land—and having instituted no inquiry into the truth of the allegations in the numerous petitions against the said bill, nor any witnesses having been examined on their behalf—appears most partial and highly irritating to the feelings of those classes who have suffered such privations, and made such unexampled sacrifices.

[The petition next remarks on the extraordinary dearth of provisions, the disappointment the nation will be exposed to by being deprived of that abundance which is naturally expected on the return of peace; it adverts to the enrichment of the landed proprietors during the war, and assigns as the object of the present measure, the exclusive protection of their property from those changes and fluctuations to which all other property is liable. It then refers to the rivalry with the manufactories of other countries, and the effect of the bill in destroying all hope of beneficial competition, concluding with these words:—]

"We therefore, implore your royal highness to extend your royal protection to the interests so clearly connected with the prosperity of these realms, by withholding on the behalf of his majesty, your royal assent to the said bill, and we further pray your royal highness to dissolve the parliament, who have furnished the most conclusive evidence that they do not support the interests, nor represent the feelings or opinions of the people."

ANSWER—I have heard with the greatest concern the sentiments contained in this your address and petition.

I shall ever be desirous of paying to the representation of every part of his majesty's subjects, all the attention which may be consistent with the duty imposed upon me by the sacred trust committed to my charge. But I feel that it would be a dereliction of that duty, if, in compliance with the wishes which you have thought proper to express, I were to withhold the royal sanction from the important measure which now awaits it, and so to exercise the king's prerogative, as to indicate a want of confidence in a parliament, which under difficulties the most trying, has, by the wisdom, vigor and firmness of its conduct, invariably upheld the honor of his majesty's crown, and promoted the best interests of his people.

Price of wheat in England. The following is an account of the average price of wheat per quarter, in the twelve maritime districts, from 1804 to 1813, both inclusive, as published by an order of the house of commons:—

Year ending	—	1804	—	s.	d.
—	—	1805	—	87	1
—	—	1806	—	76	9
—	—	1807	—	73	1
—	—	1808	—	78	11
—	—	1809	—	94	5
—	—	1810	—	103	3
—	—	1811	—	92	5
—	—	1812	—	122	8
—	—	1813	—	106	6

Average of the 10 years, 89 6

[That is, at so much per quarter of 8 bushels—Reg.]

From the *London Courier*, Nov. 17.

We have received the following letter from Bordeaux. It is, we regret to state, little more than a counterpart of letters from other parts of France:

“BORDEAUX, Oct. 26.

“I have read your observations on the articles occasionally inserted in the French Journals, and the answers thereto by the *Journal de Paris*. Sir, the truth of things ought to be made known to our countrymen; notwithstanding all we have done for France, we are calumniated by the people, and the democrats of the U. States of America more respected than we. There is not a Frenchman but who wishes success to the American arms and destruction to ours. Their exultation on the late partial successes of these men at Fort Erie, Plattsburg and Baltimore was extravagant. I was a witness to a scene the other evening at the theatre of this city, which will shew you, in a strong point of view, the state of the public opinion here.

It was the evening of the day that we received here the news of the destruction of Washington. In the tragedy performed were several expressions against the English nation, such as *Haine éternelle aux Anglais*.^{*} These expressions were encoered again and again and again by the audience, and to add to the scene, the pit cried out, *A bas les Anglais—ce sont des canailles—vivent les Américains—vivent les braves Américains*, † was repeated from all parts of the house. The authorities treat us with the greatest rigor, whereas the Americans are treated with lenity and great hospitality. It is difficult for an Englishman to get any footing in a French family, and were it not for a few English and Irish houses established here, we should have no society; whereas the Americans are caressed wherever they go. Our respectable consul is scarcely noticed by the French authori-

^{*}Eternal hatred to the English.

†Down with the English—they are base—God save the Americans—God save the brave Americans.

ties, while the American consul is feasted by them, and he can wear his uniform in the streets, while British officers dare scarcely be seen in the public walks with their uniform on for fear of being insulted.—These are facts, sir, which ought to be known at home.

“P. S. A great party in this country express a wish to see Napoleon's continental system put in force against us, by the common consent of the powers of the continent. Something pointed against us is expected from the congress of Vienna. They calculate much on the supposed intimacy between the emperor Alexander and the prince of Benevent, and they tell you that Alexander did not live at Talleyrand's hotel at Paris for nothing, that those great personages have arranged together all the affairs of Europe, and that France and Russia (false of course the report must be relative to the latter) are hereafter to be united in forcing us to a maritime system of their own brooding.

From *Cobbett's Weekly Register*.

REFORM, WAR AND TAXES.

Mr. Cobbett.—Nothing can be more serviceable to the cause of reform, than the passing of the corn bill, through the House of Commons. The direct opposition which innumerable petitions have received cannot fail to impress the minds of the people with the necessity of radical alterations in the constitution of the Common's House of Parliament. The people can never forget it. And in all the county meetings, when speaking of reform, (and every political and religious evil relates to it) we must never forget to produce this fact, in order to shew to the people the importance of a true representation annually assembled. It will be a plain and irresistible argument, which the public will easily understand, and acknowledge. Whenever I think about reform, and constitution, and liberty, I cannot help thinking about America. This is the land of freedom, not false adulterate freedom, but freedom in the genuine sense of the word, civil and religious; and it is to America we must look for the model of a good, free and cheap government. With what scorn and contempt, did we speak of this noble republic, but a little time ago, and now this same contemptible republic, victorious by land and sea, stands upon a prouder eminence than all the other nations of the world put together! What a pity it is, that we should have thus exposed ourselves to the ridicule of the world! *Whigs and Tories*, all were for the American war, though obviously one of the most unjust that this country ever entered into. The treaty is ratified; war itself is over, but the effects of this war are not over and will never be over, as long as the world lasts! There is no event of so much consequence to our country. I think that America will henceforth be the arbiter of all other nations. All other nations must keep their eyes upon America; and all the lovers of freedom must remember the republic. You are the only public writer who has taken a just and masterly view of this subject; and you were perfectly right in following your own judgment, and in not taking the advice of those who wrote to you to desist. The government and people of this country are not aware of the consequences of this war against freemen, and Napoleon's return is calculated to absurd all attention for the present.

Your's &c.

G. G. FORDHAM.

Sandon, March 20, 1815.

London, April 10.—About fifty returned visitors from France landed on Friday at Portsmouth from an American ship. They had been travelling for six successive days and nights, under momentary fears of being stopped.

From the accounts of the civil list, it appears that

the following sums have been paid to lords Castle-
reagh, Clancarty and Stewart, within a period of
about twelve months:

LORD CASTLEREAGH'S	
Special mission	£22,623
Salary as secretary of state	6,000
	—28,623

LORD CLANCARTY'S	
Special mission	16,473
Salary as post-master	2,500
	—18,973

LORD STEWART'S	
Embassy to Vienna, and outfit	10,112

Thus, the family have received £57,708 in the course
of one year for their eminent services. This, at least,
cannot be called "the cheap defence of nations."—
Morning Chronicle.

*Dimensions and force of the ship St. Vincent, lately
launched in England.*

The St. Vincent is unequalled by any ship in any
other country, except the Howe and Nelson, being
of the following dimensions, and amount of guns:

	Feet.	Inch.
Length of the lower deck,	205	0
Do. of the keel for tonnage,	170	10 18
Breadth extreme,	53	6
Depth in hold	24	0
Burthen in tons 2601.		
	Ns.	Pounders.
Gun deck,	32	32
Middle do.	34	24
Upper do.	34	18
Quartér do.	5 6	12
	2 10	32
	2 2	12
Forecastle,	2 2	24

Guns 120

A London paper of March 29, says—The king of
Prussia will shortly take the title of *emperor*; and
there can be no doubt that on the decease of his ma-
jesty of England, his successor will assume the title
of emperor of the *British isles, &c. &c.* The erection
of the kingdom of Hanover, under the British sceptre,
has paved the way to this event. If any poten-
tates in Europe have a right to the title of *emperor*
from the extent of territory, it is the monarchs of
Great Britain—on whose dominions it may with
truth be said *the sun never goes down.* [This is proof
positive that Great Britain only contends for the
liberties of the world.]

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MARCH 16.

Treaty with America.—The earl of Liverpool
laid on the table the treaty of peace with the United
States of America, and gave notice of his intention
to move the consideration of it on Wednesday.

Earl Grey wished to know whether it was the
intention of ministers to lay before the house any
information as to the previous negotiat on?

The earl of Liverpool answered in the negative.

Earl Grey observed, that it had been the practice
to communicate information respecting negotiations
which had terminated, to the house, and that it
would be impossible to come to the proper consi-
deration of the treaty without knowing what had
been the previous demands, and in what manner
those demands had been persisted in or retracted.

The earl of Liverpool denied that it had been the
practice to communicate information respecting ne-
gotiations that had terminated happily. On the
contrary, he believed there was no precedent what-
ever of that nature. With respect to those nego-
ciations that had broken off, it undoubtedly had
been the practice to communicate information to

parliament. In the present instance, however, there
was no necessity for any such communication, and
therefore none was intended to be made; nor was it
intended at all to recur to the negotiations, but to
ground an address to the prince regent, on the terms
being satisfactory and advantageous to the country.

Earl Grey again urged the impossibility of prop-
erly considering the treaty without information of
the previous negotiation, particularly if it should
turn out, as he believed was the case, that we had
rejected moderate overtures in the hour of elation
and success, to which we had afterwards acceded
when the time came of reverse and defeat. He did
not know at the moment, whether any precedent
of such a communication existed, but he thought
the information he sought for of so much importance
to the proper discussion of the question, that he
should take an opportunity of moving for its pro-
duction.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 16.

Treaty of Peace with America.—Lord Castlereagh,
from the prince regent, presented the treaty of peace
with the United States of America, signed at Ghent,
Dec. 24, 1814; the ratification exchanged at Wash-
ington, Feb. 17.

Lord Castlereagh said he should move, that on
Wednesday next the report be taken into consid-
eration by the house.

Mr Horner wished to know whether it was the
intention of the noble lord to lay before the house
the papers respecting the negotiation which had led
to the treaty.

Lord Castlereagh said that it was not at all a matter
of course that the whole detail of a negotiation
which had led to a treaty of peace should be laid
before the house. It was only on a ground being
shown for calling for it that the house would think it
necessary to be put in possession of them. Now the
present treaty was one of so auspicious a nature, as
it restored peace and amity, on terms honorable to
both, to two nations who had unfortunately been at
war, that the house would not think any information
of the manner in which the negotiation had been
carried on necessary, before it gave its sanction to it.

Mr. Horner said, that it was to be remembered
the present was not a common case. A statement,
according to the noble lord's friends, a partial and
garbled statement, (*hear! hear!*) had been put
forth by the American government. It was for the
noble lord to judge whether he would wish the
house to judge on this statement, or to put them in
possession of a complete account of the negotiations.
If such a complete statement was not laid before
them, this house would necessarily take the publi-
cation of the American government as the whole.
(*Hear!*)

Lord Castlereagh said, that his majesty's min-
isters were not to be guided in their conduct by the
course taken by another government. (*Hear!*)

The treaty was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord Castlereagh then presented the treaty of
peace with Denmark, concluded at Kiel, Jan. 14,
1814; and

A treaty of peace and amity with his Catholic
majesty, concluded at Madrid, July 5, 1814.

Lord Castlereagh hoped the hon. member (Mr.
Horner) whose motion stood for Wednesday, would,
under all the circumstances, suffer the consideration
of the treaty of peace to take precedence on that
day.

Mr. Horner said that he should be very willing to
accommodate the noble lord, but as the house was
to adjourn on that day, it was impossible for him to
suffer the consideration of the treaty to take prece-
dence.

Basle, Feb. 3.—*Pilgrimage of the late king of Sweden to Jerusalem.*—The duke of Holstein Eutin (late king of Sweden) is determined to undertake a voyage to the holy land. He has already obtained the necessary permission from the grand seignior, and has published in French the following ordinance.

"We make known by these presents, that the Ottoman porte has given us permission to visit the holy city. One of our wishes is now accomplished; it was the most ardent object since our youth, and at a time when we saw not the possibility of effecting it. We had a secret presentiment that Divine Providence one day destined us to make this pilgrimage. In directing our steps towards Jerusalem, it would be an eternal reproach did we not inform the Christian world of this our resolution, that we may hope to find ourselves accompanied by brothers of our holy religion. The following are our conditions to those who may wish to accompany us. We invite, among the nations of Europe, ten brothers to accompany us to Jerusalem; that is to say, one Englishman, one Dane, one Spaniard, a Hungarian, a Dutchman, a Frenchman, an inhabitant of Holstein Eutin, an Italian, a Russian, and a Swiss.

1st Each of them must be provided with a certificate from his diocese attesting the purity of his views.

2d. The place of rendezvous shall be Trieste—the time on the 24th next June.

3d. Those who play on an instrument, if it be portable, shall take it with them.

4th. Each shall be provided with 4,000 florins of Augsburg, or at least, 2000 to make the outfit for the journey, and to form a common bank.

5th. Each shall have in his service a domestic, provided he be a Christian, and of good morals.

6th. The brothers shall have a dress not bespeaking magnificence or prodigality. Their beard shall grow, as a proof of their resolution; and they shall regard it an honor to bear the name of the Black Brothers. The costume, equipment, and holy convention shall be definitively fixed at Trieste.

7th. The last time for admission into this union shall be on the 24th of June. As soon as that day shall have expired, the public will be informed if the number is complete.

8th. Those who shall have entered into this union shall publish their names in the gazettes of their several countries, as well as that of Frankfort on the Maine; and inform us, at the same time, by letter addressed to the editor of the German Gazette at Frankfort.

Done at Basle, the 27th of January, 1815, of the Christian era.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS,

Duke of Holstein-Eutin.

Proclamation of the municipal body of Paris to the Parisians.

"Inhabitants of Paris—You have to defend your king, your country, and the honor of the capital; your magistrates call upon you to fulfil these sacred duties. Recollect the enthusiasm and loyalty with which you saw enter within your walls that august family, which, as the price of your love, has brought you peace, happiness, and a sage liberty, guaranteed by the constitutional charter. Those sentiments are impressed in your hearts. The property which you have recovered after so many disasters shall not be taken from you; unite, arm yourselves against him who wishes to strip you of it.

"The mass of true Frenchmen is visible on all hands; already the seduced soldiery repent of having departed from their duty and broken their oaths; all the cities of France have risen against the tyranny which brings us civil war and a foreign invasion; all the provinces follow this example. The struggle

can neither be long nor doubtful; it is the cause of the whole population against the enemy of all Europe, against a handful of men, who wish to impose once more a yoke of iron which you have broken.

"Already the elite of your youth is in arms; volunteers arm on every side; all classes of the citizens are called to the support of the cause of all.—The city offers clothes and arms to those who cannot procure them. Let the spirit become unanimous and you will save your country, and you will secure that brave army which remains faithful to their oath; on seeing you in the midst of their ranks, the soldiers will acknowledge that it is for their country they are combating.

"A numerous artillery will protect your battalions; horses will be instantly furnished and the government will provide for your pay. No sacrifices will be spared in a cause so glorious.

"Parisians second the measures of your magistrates—and may France receive from you the example which you owe it on great emergencies.—*Vive le Roi!*"

(Signed)

"CHABRET."

Paris, March 16.

From the *Paris Moniteur*, March 16.

The city of Marseilles has offered a reward of two millions of francs for the head of the rebel Bonaparte. The following is the

PROCLAMATION TO THE FRENCH NATION.

Frenchmen! courage! we are saved. The enemy of the human race shall not long pollute with his odious presence the soil of the country.

Already the city of Marseilles has deposited two millions of francs for him who brings the head of the disturber of the public repose!

Our brave marshals and generals march from all quarters against him; marshal Ney has vowed his extermination; the old guard which now forms part of the household troops of the king, burns to drive from France that horde of Mamelukes which threaten us in vain with pillage, death, tyranny, and foreign and domestic war. Let them succeed in their treason and in three months the Cossacks are at the gates of Paris. No, their horrible projects are detected and the conspirators are discovered; many of them have been shot. We shall not perish. All France rises; a general cry of indignation is heard! and does the wretch who has drawn so much treasure, and so many men from France, dare to make Lyons the capital of his Algerine government?

But Lyons refuses to receive him; he has been received with the hatred and horror which he inspires: let us arm, then, and defend our firesides, our women and our children. No half measures, and the country is saved. Let us fight, then! Let our cry be—the king! the constitution! and the country!"

A pamphlet was published at Marseilles, by the marquis d'Albertas, prefect, on the landing of Bonaparte at Cannes. Its title is "*Reflections upon the new folly of the man of Blood, of the Iron Island.*"

These reflections are preceded by the following proclamation.

"Frenchmen—I think it my duty to oppose the exact truth of facts to the false stories of agitators who wish to alarm you.

"Some hirelings from Elba, repulsed by the fidelity of the commandant of the Antibes, after having debarked on the 2d at Cannes, have marched upon Grasse, and seek to gain the mountains of Dauphny. A courier from Fiejus has given the news to government.

"Count Boutilliers, prefect of the Var, generals Abe, Morangier, and some troops from Toulon, are in pursuit of them. The Marshal prince of Essling, faithful to his legitimate sovereign as to victory, has taken measures to arrest them in their march.

"Blessed be Providence for having inspired the exile of Elba with this last and foolish enterprize.

"We regret that he has avoided our department, where he would have found no accomplices; but received the first punishment of his crimes.

"I hope you will soon learn, that the source of troubles that they wish to renew, is stopped forever.

"But in all circumstances, the governor and myself are sure of your devotion, of your courage and of your fidelity to Louis 18. Vive Le Roi.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vienna, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dated February 18, 1815

"Although the result of the proceedings of the congress are in general withheld, rely on it that a schism of a very important nature has taken place. Russia has been in opposition to the pretensions of Great Britain—the latter desiring to have an addition to Hanover. Great Britain, on the other hand, has been opposed to the claims of Russia—the latter demanding Poland and a slice of Turkey.

"Talleyrand has the greatest influence, and is considered the ablest diplomatist. Ferdinand's conduct in Spain will inevitably excite a commotion, which may occasion his downfall, and be not astonished, if in the course of the present year, the Bourbon dynasty should again be destroyed in France. The army are devoted to Bonaparte, and despise the present king, as wanting energy, and being deficient in military science. What the course of events may be, is left for time to determine."

Paris, April 2. An officer, attached to the household, who accompanied the king to Ostend, has given us the following details of his route:—

"From the time the king departed from Paris, this officer never left the carriage, riding sometimes behind and sometimes in the front of it. Only three officers of the gardes-du-corps rode on the side of the coach.

"The king slept at Abbeville on the 20th, and at Lille on the 21st. He left Lille on the evening of the 22d; was at Bruges on the 23d, where he spent the 24th, and arrived at Ostend on the 26th.

"At Ostend no preparations had been made for the embarkation of the king—Different reports were in circulation on that subject. Some said that he was to go to Brussels, others to Holland. In fact, nothing was known in the household.

"The retinue of the king consisted of three carriages.

"In the first was the king, count Blacas, the prince de Poix, and the duke de Duras.

"At the second the prince of Wagram, the duc de Grammont, the duc de Luxembourg, and the duc de Havre.

"The suite was in the third.

"They fell in with none of the princes in their route. It has been learned that they went to Ypres whence they communicated with the king at Ostend.

"The prince of Wagram left the king at Bruges to go to Brussels, whence he returned to meet the king at Ostend.—On the following day he set out for Bamberg, accompanied by the duc de Luxembourg. The latter was to stop at Brussels, or at Ypres.

"The chief squadron of the 1st Chasseurs followed the king to Ostend. The Chasseurs turned back, and with the exception of four have returned to France."

The baron Sack has issued a proclamation to the people of the Lower and Middle Rhine, calling upon them to march against the "usurper" Bonaparte. *Despatch from the general, commanding the division*

April 1—Two o'clock.

All the troops of the line of the garrison of Mar-

seilles volunteers, have joined the national guards, who marched to meet them. The soldiers and the national guards embraced with cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

The towns of La Mure and Corps have given tricolor standards to the 58th and 83d regiments. The Marseillois fly in all directions.—There was not and there will not be a musket fired.

Marshal Ney promised that he would bring Bonaparte to Paris, "dead or alive"—and so he did.

The burden of the official documents in France is,—"*We will not pass over our own boundaries; but we will combat to the last extremity, all those who enter our fine country, to dictate laws to us.*"

The *Moniteur* says that four millions of gold pieces of 20 francs each, would be issued from the mint in the course of the first week in April; and that the gold dust had been received from Elba.

The Paris papers call the time that elapsed from the expulsion of Napoleon to his restoration to the throne, an "*interregnum.*"

An English writer suggests, with considerable plausibility, that the whole business as to the deposition of Bonaparte, was a grand political *hoax* played off on the allies in favor of France, by Talleyrand and others, in the confidence of the emperor. Indeed the easy resignation of his power, and his more easy resumption of it, appear more like the mimic scenes of a theatre than realities happening in one of the greatest nations of the world; and many believe they have yet to learn the *real causes* of these wonderful things.

Napoleon has appointed the maids of honor for the empress, as though her return were immediately expected from Vienna; this may be a piece of policy. The coinage of a quantity gold pieces of 20 francs, was to be completed at the mint in 8 days. The great military officers of the empire had a grand gala at Paris on the 30th March—perhaps never were assembled together so many men renowned in arms. The national guard also celebrated the return of Napoleon by a fraternal feast—of which 17 or 18,000 persons partook. All the *public works*, stopped by the Bourbons, have been resumed by Bonaparte.

Magnanimity.—Who of the "legitimate" has transcended the following magnanimous act of Napoleon?

"The emperor (says a *Paris* paper) has caused the decoration of the legion of honor to be given to the individual of the mounted national guard, who singly offered to accompany the count d'Artois when he found himself obliged to quit Lyons."

Marshal Jourdan has adhered to Napoleon—St. Cyr escaped in disguise from the soldiery. Mortier has had the "honor to dine with the emperor."

A letter from *Rome* dated March 8, says, "A few days ago, the pope going out of his palace, extended his hands, and as usual gave his benediction to the people—The people immediately cried out *Razione enon benedizione!* We want bread, and not benedictions! Religion has lost much in Italy, the Italians that have been in France say that God is much better served than in this country. Will you believe that it is even come to this, that the people on Fridays and Saturdays dress their food with hog's lard, because forsooth, oil is dear! *O tempora! O mores!*"

Lucien Bonaparte, at *Rome*, who until lately appeared indifferent for the fate of his brother, has openly declared for him. He is a man of great talents and energy. The people at *Rome* appear to blame the English for the escape of Bonaparte. Possibly they remember the fate of the emperor *Paul*, of *Russia*.

We have a report from *Amsterdam*, that the Dutch ambassador had been ordered to quit *Paris*.

Mr. Couatts, one of the great London bankers, died in January last. His coffin was one of the most costly ever made; it contained upwards of 5000 silver nails, and the handles, plates, &c. were of solid silver.

[The editor of the Weekly Register recollects to have attended the funeral of a venerable member of the society of Friends, who was buried in a plain poplar coffin. It was mentioned over his grave that this had been done at his express command before his death, and that he had directed the *difference* between the cost of his coffin and such a one as was generally used to inter persons of his condition in life, to be appropriated to a charitable purpose. *Minshal*, (the name of the old man) rested as easy in his humble shell, as *Coutts* in his silvered coffin.]

We are indebted (says the editor of the Boston Centinel) to the politeness of a friend for the following extract of a letter from a Bostonian in France.

Bordeaux, April 6, 1815.—We are again tranquil, after a political shock which we have recently undergone. Napoleon has again mounted the imperial throne of France, without opposition. Bordeaux received his soldiers without a struggle, where at least some opposition was expected—but the people finding their army decidedly on his side, and betrayed by all the officers here, who had sworn fidelity to the Bourbons, despairing of success, submitted to their fate. Louis, sacrificed and deserted by his dastardly nobles [20,000 of whom were in Paris when Napoleon landed] and by his army, fled with 144 millions. The man he termed a coward when he first landed seemed to strike them and the French people with supernatural terror, and before they could recover from it, he was in Paris. Napoleon, by his undaunted manners during the march, gave astonishing confidence to his followers.

"Opinions are various as to the result of this prodigious event. If Austria declares against him there will be a bloody and doubtful war, but if the German emperor sides with him, Italy and some of the small states will join him, and no doubt he will succeed in retaining his seat. England will no doubt declare war against this country—at least, it is momentarily expected."

A London paper of April 6, estimates the whole force that will be in the field against the "emperor" in the "course of a few weeks" will amount to 950,000 men; and that the troops of the allies are every where in motion.

Berthier and Marmont are reported at Brussels consulting with Wellington on the plan of the campaign which is to be commenced against France.

Prince Schwartzburg is to command the allied forces in Italy—another account says, the arch-duke Charles.

It does not seem probable that Austria will let Napoleon have his wife and son. This may again lead the French to Vienna.

Barcelona, March 15.—We had the day before yesterday a dreadful day. The annals of this city will preserve the horrible remembrance of it. Early in the morning, groups of ill looking men ran through the streets, uttering savage yells. Very soon pillage and assassinations commenced. At 11, in pursuance of orders from the government, the French families quitted the city, in order to leave the Spanish territory. The populace massacred about thirty victims. The number of houses pillaged is not yet known. Several priests are among the number assassinated. The king's lieutenant-colonel Velarde, was poignarded, and was thus caught in the snare that he himself had laid, for it is impossible not to perceive in this affair the secret hand of the Spanish government.

Revolution and massacre in Tunis.

FROM A FRENCH PAPER.—*Florence, Feb. 15.*—The most tragical events have lately taken place in Tunis. The reigning family has been totally exterminated. The following are extracts from two letters written at Goulette, which we have received by way of Livourne. We may depend on the correctness of the facts they contain.

Goulette, January 20.—Sidi Mahmoud Flassen, cousin of the reigning bey of Tunis, enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, whom he attempted to render odious to the people by all possible means, and for a long time meditated his ruin. In the night of the 19th of December, after 11 o'clock, Flassen, at the head of a great number of conspirators and slaves of different religions, and having apparently seduced the greatest part of the seraglio, entered the apartments of the bey and plunged with his own hand a poignard into the heart of the old man. At the same moment the conspirators threw themselves on the partizans of Sidi Ottoman. During three hours the friends of the assassinated prince defended themselves with desperation. Many were killed, and nearly all wounded; but in the end they found it necessary to submit to the usurper, who, in the midst of this carnage, had the good fortune to escape unhurt himself.

While the interior of the seraglio was inundated with blood, the people and the troops, accustomed to similar scenes, quietly waited for the development of the horrid tragedy.

The two sons of the unhappy Sidi Ottoman were in their different beds with their wives at the moment of the massacre of their father. They scarcely had time to fly in their shirts, and to scale the walls of the seraglio, followed by a few others, leaving to the mercy of the conspirators their wives, who were massacred without pity. The two princes went immediately to the suburbs, collecting as many of the inhabitants as they could, and presented themselves at the gates of the city, in hopes of being supported by the people, but no one took up arms for them. They then endeavored to make their escape, and threw themselves into a barque to go to Goulette. They reached there in the morning; but Mahmoud had been beforehand with them, and the authority was already in his hands. They were instantly arrested: certain of their fate, they would have thrown themselves into the sea, but were prevented and closely pinioned, and put on two mules to be conducted to Tunis. At a short distance from the city they were met by their barbarous cousin, who ordered their throats cut on the highway.

Mahmoud then returned to Tunis, where he was recognized the absolute master of the regency. He has given his daughter in marriage to Sidi Soliman Kiaja, chief of a powerful party under the former dynasty, and who had great influence over the people. By this means he gained him entirely to his cause.

The prime minister of the new sovereign is Jusuf Koggia Sappatappa, to whom the bey has promised his sister. Jusuf is a ferocious man, who has begun his ministerial career by ordering the hanging of Mariano Stinks, who enjoyed the favor of Sidi Ottoman, but who had merited the general hatred by his cruelty to the slaves, and his insolence towards the European consuls. He was a renegado, born at Sorrente, in the kingdom of Naples, of a poor and obscure family, and who was a slave at the age of twelve years: he had become the arbiter of the person and estate of his master. They have seized all his riches, which were immense. The renegado physician Mahmet has lately been strangled by the order of the same minister.

January 28.—Jusuf Koggia has enjoyed but a few

moments the post to which he was raised by the last revolution. After the massacre of the family of Ottoman, he formed a project to destroy the usurper and his sons, and to mount the throne himself.

The 23d he came out of the seraglio, and went throughout Tunis with the pomp of a sovereign. He ordered money to be distributed to the soldiers, to prepare them for a new revolution. The regent was informed of this; and when Jussuf Koggia returned to the seraglio, the chief of the Mamelukes arrested him in the name of the bey, and seized him fast by the beard. Koggia drew his poinard, and mortally wounded the Mameluke chief, and severely the soldiers who surrounded him; but in spite of his vigorous resistance he was thrown to the ground, and carried all bloody and half dead to the presence of the bey. The latter, after having reproached him with his treachery and ingratitude, ordered his head cut off on the spot, which was instantaneously done. The enraged populace dragged his corpse all over the city, and the military had much difficulty to tear from them the horrid remains of the mutilated carcass. His partisans are arrested, and great changes are rumored. The soldiers have taken the oath of fidelity to Sadi Mahmoud Flassen, and the massacres have ceased. Every one has quietly returned to his ordinary occupation, as if nothing had happened.

[Sidi Ottoman succeeded Hamuda Pacha, his brother, who died the 24th of September last, after a peaceful reign of thirty-two years.

☞ *Lates from England.*

The schooner Calypso has arrived at Philadelphia from Liverpool, and brings papers of April 21. War had not yet been declared against France, but it appeared inevitable. It was said that hostilities had actually commenced in Italy, between the Austrians and Neapolitans, which would shew that Murat had joined his fortunes with those of the emperor of France. An article from Paris says, that in the affair spoken of, the Austrians were defeated with the loss of 5000 prisoners. It also states that Italy was rising against Austria—30,000 men, in one body, were advancing on Milan, the gates of which city were shut April 2. The Neapolitan army encamped on the Appennines, is rated at 60,000 men, with 150 pieces of artillery.

The tri-colored flag was hoisted at Toulon and Avignon, April 10.

The allied forces are yet spoken of as moving into Belgium, where it is said that Wellington had 80,000 men; his head quarters to be at Ghent.

Jerome Bonaparte has made his escape from Trieste—supposed to have joined Murat; who is in complete possession of the ecclesiastical state—inquisition and all.

Some commotions still prevailed in England, but as yet they had all been successfully put down by the military.

With respect to the *property tax*, the London Courier says, there is no intention of proposing any addition beyond the 10 per cent.

Bonaparte's release of the duke of Angouleme, as related below, is, certainly, an act of great magnanimity. He might, at least, have held him as a hostage, that assassination should not be legitimized with impunity. For such, indeed, is the amount of the declaration of the allies at Vienna. His letter to the sovereigns is also a noble production, and will have great effect.

Lord Castlereagh, in reply to a question by Mr. Whitbread—stated, that there was no secret article or understanding between the allies pledging them to maintain the Bourbons.

With the capitulation of Angouleme has disap-

peared all hopes of an insurrection in France in favor of the Bourbons.

The following is the letter written by the emperor Napoleon to the allied sovereigns.

Original letter of his majesty the emperor of the French to the sovereigns.

"SIR, MY BROTHER—You must have learned in the course of last month, my return to the shores of France, my entrance into France, and the departure of the family of Bourbons. The true nature of these events must now be known to your majesty. They are the work of an irresistible power, the work of the unanimous will of a great nation, which knows its duties and its rights. The dynasty, which force had restored to the French people was no longer made for it. The Bourbons would not associate themselves with either its sentiments or its manners. France has sought to separate itself from them. It has called for a deliverer. The expectation which had decided me at the greatest of sacrifices, had been disappointed. I am come: and from the point where I have touched the shore, the love of my people has carried me to the very bosom of my capital. The first wish of my heart is to reward so much affection, by the maintenance of an honorable tranquility. The re-establishment of the imperial throne was necessary for the happiness of the French. My sweetest thought is to render it at the same time useful to the security of the repose of Europe. Sufficient of glory has, in their turn, rendered illustrious the standards of the several nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have sufficiently made great reverses to succeed to great successes. A much finer arena is this day opened to sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it.

After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, it will be much sweeter to know in future no other rivalry than that of the advantages of peace, no other contest than the holy contest of the happiness of the people. France is pleased to proclaim, with frankness, this noble end of all its wishes. Jealous of its independence, the invariable principle of its policy shall be the most absolute respect for the independence of other nations. If such are, as I entertain the happy confidence, the personal sentiments of your majesty, the general tranquility is secured for a long time; and justice, seated at the confines of the several states, will singly be sufficient to guard their frontiers.

"I seize with haste, &c.

"Paris, April 4."

CAPITULATION OF THE DUKE D'ANGOULEME.—A Telegraphic despatch from Montelimart, on the 9th inst, from lieutenant-general Grouchy, states the following circumstances. The rash enterprize of the duke d'Angouleme is terminated. The tri-colored flag floats in the South. The duke d'Angouleme, pushed by my troops, the vanguard of which occupies Douzere, having on his rear general Gilly, who had debouched by Point Saint Esprit, and upon his left flank the national guards of Dauphny, has capitulated.

Abandoned by all the troops of the line, there remained with him only 1,500 men, and 6 pieces of cannon. He has been conducted under a good escort to Cette, where he will be embarked.

A subsequent account states, that the divisions of national guards, who were in the rear of the little troop of the duke d'Angouleme, would not recognize the capitulation, because it had not received the approbation of general Grouchy. They have stopped the duke d'Angouleme. Gen. Grouchy has transmitted an account of this to the emperor, and has taken his majesty's orders.

His majesty has written to the general the following letter:

"M. count Grouchy—The ordonnance of the king on the 6th of March, and the declaration signed at Vienna on the 13th by his ministers, would have authorised me in treating the duke d'Angouleme as the ordonnance, and this declaration, would have treated both myself and my family. But true in the dispositions which had induced me to order that the members of the Bourbon family should have free egress from France, my intention is, that you will give orders that the duke d'Angouleme be conducted to Cette, where he shall be embarked, and that you will watch his safety and protect him from any ill treatment.

"You will only take care to secure the funds which have been carried away from the public chests, and to demand that the duke d'Angouleme shall be obliged to restore the crown jewels, which are the property of the nation. You will at the same time make known to him, the terms of the laws of the national assembly, which have been renewed, and that they apply to the members of the Bourbon family who shall enter the French territory.

"You will thank, in my name, the national guards, for the patriotism and zeal which they have displayed, and for the attachment they have shewn to me under these important circumstances.

"At the Palace of the Thuilleries, April 11, 1815.
(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

CHRONICLE.

On Monday, the 15th May, commenced the sale by auction of the pews in the new Catholic cathedral of St. Patrick, New-York. There are 195 pews in the church, but only 77 were sold on that day, which brought 37,500 dollars. Twelve out of this number averaged 1000 dollar each.

Washington's birth-day was duly celebrated at Paris on the 22d of February last. Messrs. Bayard, Clay and Russell were present. Mr. Gallatin is, we believe, in England, and Mr. Crawford, our minister, was indisposed. The company of Americans was numerous. Among the guests was the *marquis de la Fayette*.

Connecticut election.—For governor, J. C. Smith, (fed.) 8176; E. Boardman, (rep.) 4876.

The *British seamen* who have recently arrived in the merchant vessels from England, are deserting in great numbers. Almost the entire crews of some have made their escape; and from the new war breaking out in Europe, we may expect this will be the case with all the British vessels that arrive in our ports. Poor fellows! they are flying from the press-gang, and certainly are to be pitied, though not encouraged in such conduct.

Caracas.—Our news from this country is of a cheering nature. It appears that the approach of the royal troops from Spain has completely united the different parties, and that the patriots have strong hopes of beating them off.—*Amen*.

An American letter of *marque* schooner arrived at Canton about 6 months ago, from the *Pejee* islands, with a cargo of sea-otter skins, valued at \$300,000.

It is stated that captain Gordon, of the *Constellation*, has for the boatswain of that vessel, the master of the East-India ship in which he made his first voyage as a cabin boy. *Tempora mutantur, &c.*

Washington, May 20.—The United States sloop of war *Alert*, captain *Cooper*, which arrived at the navy yard in this city on the 26th ult. has taken on board the heavy guns for the ships of the line at Boston and Portsmouth, and will sail hence as soon as she obtains men enough to navigate her.

[These are some of the guns that general *Ross* so pompously said he had taken.]

Trial of Gen. Jackson.

[The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans to his friend in this town, presents a substantial account of the trial of general Jackson, for opposing the execution of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued for the release of a person who had been imprisoned for a breach of the martial law proclaimed in Orleans, while the enemy were threatening the city.]—*Louis. Corresp.*

"NEW-ORLEANS, March 27, 1815.

"The writ having been served on the general, he presented himself to the court on Monday the 27th March, 1815. On his arrival at the court house door the populace gave three cheers—the general entered—the judge (Hall) remarked it was impossible to proceed with that kind of interruption, and was about to adjourn the court, upon which the general presented his defence in writing, and said, sir, I pledge my life there shall be no interruption on my part, upon which the judge ordered him peremptorily to sit down, to which the general answered, I will my dear sir.

"Mr. Dick, attorney, rose to open the cause on the part of the prosecution, observed that the case was of the utmost importance as the civil liberties of the country depended upon the free and uninterrupted functions of the judiciary. The general felt himself unpleasantly situated, and begged leave to withdraw, under pretext of his lady's indisposition, which privilege the judge granted—Mr. Dick continued his *eloquent* address against the general, in which declaration he objected to the reading of the general's defence, stating by anticipation, its illegality, supposing, it contained his reasons for having proclaimed martial law, under the necessity of the times, &c.

"Maj. Reed, gen. Jackson's chief aid-de-camp, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Duncan, and Mr. Devazac, volunteer aid-de-camps, presented themselves for defending the general's cause. The former of these gentlemen rose to offer the reading of the defence, Dick objected again to the opening of the paper. Mr. Livingston then rose in support of the position, who was succeeded by Mr. Duncan, they were answered by the opposite counsels, viz. Dick, Robinson, Henning, &c.

"The judge then admitted the introduction of the paper, so far as related to legal points of defence, against the issuing of the attachment by the defendant's counsel producing the law in support of every position, but debarred the reading of any part that related to the necessity of the times, &c. and further admitted the reading any part which tended to apologize to the court. Mr. Reed accordingly went on to read the paper, and when he came to the words "when I arrived in this country, I received letters," he was interrupted by the judge, saying that is a deviation from the admission. Subsequent to which various points were discussed by both parties, the judge peremptorily declared the paper should not be read, and adjourned at 12 o'clock, till 10 o'clock the next day.

"Tuesday, March 28th.—The court met according to adjournment. The judge produced and read an opinion which he had drawn up—it contained many points of objection respecting martial law, and the suspension of the civil jurisprudence, and particularly declaring that the written defence aforesaid should not nor could not legally be admitted—that any objections founded on, and supported by the existing authorities of the country, to shew cause why the attachment should not issue, should not be heard, and nothing in a general relation should be introduced. The counsel for the general urged with elaborate zeal, the constitutional right to introduce

the defence; the opposite counsel opposed it, asserting that the paper contained the reasons at large, which prompted the general to the adoption of these rules of the camp. The judge still persisted in his opinion, nor would he be moved by all the exertions and eloquence employed by the lawyers; Mr. Livingston insisted that no person present was authorized to make any admission on the part of the general, &c. nor had they an opportunity of adducing any other defence than that contained in the written statement, and if he, the judge, precluded one part he must the whole. The judge then enquired whether or not they had any defence to make, to which the counsel for the general replied "they had much to offer" and Mr. Livingston stated in writing, agreeably to the judge's directions, setting forth his reasons, and excepting to the judge's opinion, the judge then directed Dick, the U. S. attorney, to shew the charges to amount to a contempt. He then read the affidavit of Loualliere, who had been imprisoned and who had not enjoyed the writ of *habeas corpus*. Various authorities were produced and read, Illd Blackston, page 130, and after considerable debating the court adjourned till 11 o'clock next day.

"Wednesday, March 29th.—The court met according to adjournment and delivered their opinion, and after some debating it was decided that the attachment should issue, after which they adjourned till Friday 31st, 11 o'clock.

"Friday, March 31st.—The court met at 11 o'clock—general Jackson walked into the court house with admirable composure, and exemplary respect for the high authority which called him thither. He approached the judge with a paper in his hand, having dispensed with the friendly offices of the professional gentlemen who had managed his case before.—Judge Hall then informed the general that there were interrogatories to be propounded to him, to which he was desired to respond; the general replied he would not answer them, saying, "sir, my defence in this accusation has been offered, and you have denied its admission, you have refused me an opportunity of explaining my motives, and the necessity for the adoption of the martial law in repelling an invading foe," pointing out at the same moment his objections to that mode of proceeding under which the farcical enquiry was had, to know whether or not the attachment should issue. "I was then with these brave fellows in arms, (alluding to the surrounding crowd) you were not, sir." Let it be remembered that on the 24th December, judge Hall and judge **** obtained general permission to pass the guards to and fro, and set out on foot, passed the upper guard above the city and went to the interior, whence they did not return until after the victory. The judge went on to read his opinion fitted out to cap this climax of ingratitude. The general interrupted him with much apparent deliberation, saying, "sir, state facts and confine yourself to them, since my defence is and has been precluded, let not censure constitute a part of this sought for punishment," to which the judge replied, "it is with delicacy, general, that I speak of your name or character, I consider you the saviour of the country, but for your contempt of civil authority, or to that effect, you will pay a fine of \$1000." Here the general interrupted by filling a check, for that sum, on the bank and presented it to the marshal, which was received in discharge. The general retired, observing on his passage to the door, "it will be my turn next." At the door he was received amidst the acclamations of the exclaiming populace, with which the streets and avenues were filled, of all nations and colors, a coach awaited him at the door of the court house, into which he was carried and seated,

the shafts and handles of which were eagerly seized by the people, in this way he was precipitated through the streets to the French coffee-house, amidst the shouts of *vive le general Jackson*, and denouncing his prosecutors, thence to the American coffee-house where the general addressed the crowd as follows:

"Fellow-citizens and soldiers, behold your general under whom, but a few days ago, you occupied the tented field, braving all the privations and dangers in repelling and defeating your country's exterior enemies, under the rules and discipline of the camp, so indispensable to the hope of victory: rules which were predicated upon necessity and which met the approbation of every patriot. Behold! him now bending under a specious pretext of redressing your country's civil authority, which though wrought through prejudice he scorns to deny or oppose, but cheerfully submits to what is inflicted on him now that the difficulties under which we groaned are removed, and the discipline of the camp summons you no more to arms. It is the highest duty and pride of all good men to pay the just tribute of respect to the guardian of our civil liberties. Remember this last charge, as in a few days I expect to leave you: it may serve as a lesson to yourselves and posterity."

Mr. Davezac gave the substance of the preceding remarks from the general in *French*, after which the general was conducted to the coach, and drawn to his quarters in *Faubourg Marigny*, followed by the multitude echoing—*Vive le general Jackson*.

Answer tendered to the district court of the United States by major-general Jackson, on a rule to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of that court, in sundry particulars relative to a writ of habeas corpus directed to the general, during the late invasion of the enemy.

The honorable Dom. A. Hall having cited general Jackson to appear in his court to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of that court in sundry particulars relative to a writ of habeas corpus directed to the general during the late invasion of the enemy, the general appeared in obedience to the rule, and tendered to the court his reasons in a written answer verified by his oath. But judge Hall refused to hear the answer, although he knew not what it contained, other than that he was assured, in behalf of the general, that there was nothing in it indecorous or improper for the ear of the court; and that it was fully embraced by the rules that he himself had prescribed for its introduction. He decided without hearing the defence, and finally proceeded to impose a fine of one thousand dollars: the general therefore thinks it due to himself to publish the answer he had prepared; first observing that even judge Hall, although he now expresses his disapprobation of martial law, did not only approve of it when first declared, but openly asserted that short of the exercise of all the rigor incident thereto, the country would certainly be lost. His honor did not even feel secure under the guardianship of martial law, he fled from the city, and suffering his discretion to yield to his fears, indulged himself, in his route to Bayou Sarah, manifesting apprehensions as to the fate of the country, equally disgraceful to himself and injurious to the interest and safety of the state. Should his honor, judge Hall, deny this statement, the general is prepared to prove it fully and satisfactorily.

Cause shewn by A. Jackson, major general in the army of the United States, commanding the seventh military district, on the rule hereunto annexed.

This respondent has received a paper purporting to be the copy of a rule of this district court of the

United States for the Louisiana district in a suit entitled "The United States vs. A. Jackson, commanding him to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for divers alleged contempts of the said court." Before he makes any answer whatever to the said charges, he deems it necessary to protest, and he does hereby protest against and reserve to himself all manner of benefit of exception to the illegal, unconstitutional and informal nature of the proceedings instituted against him: appearing by the said proceeding—

I. That witnesses have been summoned by process of subpoena, in a suit or prosecution of the United States against him, when in fact and in truth there was not then any such suit pending, nor is there now any such suit or prosecution legally pending in said court.

II. That the said rule was obtained at the instance of the attorney of the United States for the district of Louisiana, who had no right officially to ask for or obtain any such rule, the duties of the attorney for the United States being by law confined to the prosecution of "all delinquents for crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States and all civil actions in which the United States shall be concerned." As this proceeding is not pretended to be a civil action, to bring it within the purview of the duties of the attorney for the United States it must be a prosecution for a crime or offence cognizable under the authority of the United States. But the facts stated in the rule do not constitute any "crime or offence cognizable under the authority of the United States." The courts of the United States have no common law jurisdiction of crimes or offences; if, therefore, the facts stated in the rule are not made such by a statute of the United States, they are not cognizable by its courts: but the statutes have been searched, and no such provision can be found; therefore the facts charged are not offences which are either cognizable by this court, or liable to be prosecuted by the attorney for the United States.

III. That if this be a prosecution for a crime or offence cognizable under the authority of the United States, the mode of proceeding is both unconstitutional and illegal, the 7th and 8th amendments to the constitution containing many provisions directly contrary to the mode of proceeding by attachment for contempt; particularly the provision of the 7th amendment, that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; and of the 8th, that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy trial by an impartial jury; and in the 32d section of the law for punishing certain crimes against the United States, containing a conclusive implication, if not an express provision, that no offence can be prosecuted except by information or indictment, neither of which have been filed in this instance. The respondent therefore concludes those heads of exceptions by the dilemma that, if the proceeding be a prosecution for a crime or offence, cognizable by the authority of the United States, it is both unconstitutional and illegal in its present form; and if it be not such a prosecution that the attorney of the United States had no right to institute it, his ministry by law extending only to them.

IV. That this court has no right to issue any attachment for any contempt whatever, or to punish the same by fine and imprisonment, in any other case than those prescribed by the 17th section of the judiciary act, which confines such authority to the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of contempt in any cause or hearing before the same—whereas neither by the rule nor the affidavits does it appear that any of the alleged contempts were offered in

any cause or hearing before the said district court; on the contrary, all the acts alleged as contempts are stated to have been done in relation to an ex parte application made to the judge of the said court at his chambers, at a time when his court was in vacation, and not in a cause or hearing before the court.

V. That no attachment ought to issue for neglecting or refusing a return to a habeas corpus, issued and returnable out of court; all the statutes on that subject, both in England and in the United States, wherever they have been re-enacted, containing express penalties for this offence; and this, for the very reason that such neglect or refusal in relation to an act done, not in a cause or hearing pending in court, but in an ex parte proceeding at a judge's chambers, could not be punished by attachment as a contempt.

VI. That no act in relation to the writ of habeas corpus or the allowance of the same, in the case mentioned in the said rule, can be considered as a contempt, because the judge of this honorable court, by the 14th section of the judiciary act of the United States, is expressly inhibited from issuing any writ of habeas corpus, except in cases of prisoners "in custody under or by colour of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial before some court of the same, or are necessary to be brought into court to testify;" neither of which circumstances appear, either in the writ, the allowance of the same or the affidavit on which the same was founded. This court then having no jurisdiction of the case, this respondent had a right to consider the service of the same as a trespass, according to a decision of the supreme court of the United States.

VII. That as to so much of the said rule as charges the respondent with the imprisonment and detention of the judge of this honorable court, the said imprisonment and detention appear by the said affidavits, on which the rule was granted, to have been made on the allegation of a military offence, committed by the said judge individually. That the defence of this respondent may require the investigation of the truth of the said allegation; a proceeding which could not take place in this court, without violating one of the first and clearest maxims of all law.

VIII. That it appears by the said writ that no place whatever was designated, at which the same should be returned.

IX. That the said writ was served long after the return thereof, on the respondent, by reason whereof he could not comply with the tenor thereof, had he been so disposed.

X. That the said writ of habeas corpus issued in an irregular manner, and that the respondent was in no wise compelled by law to obey the same; inasmuch as the name of the judge, allowing the same, was not signed with the proper hand writing of the judge, allowing the same, on the writ; nor were the words, "according to the form of the statute" marked thereon—both which are positively required by the statutes regulating the issuing writs of habeas corpus; and without which they need not be obeyed. Should it be objected that the English statutes are not binding here, it is answered that the United States are without a statutory provision on the subject, and that the introduction of the writ of habeas corpus generally, must introduce it as it stood at the time of the making of the constitution.

XI. That if the allowance on the back of the affidavit, contrary to the express words of the statute, be deemed sufficient, yet the respondent was not bound to pay any attention to the writ of habeas corpus, for the same was not made in conformity with the allowance, which was given first on the fifth day

of March, for a writ returnable on the next morning, and afterwards altered in the date so as to bear date on the sixth of the same month, returnable on the next morning, which would have been the seventh, whereas the writ actually issued bore date the sixth, and was returnable the same day—varying from the allowance materially; and this circumstance is an excellent illustration of the wisdom of the statutory provision which requires that the writ itself be signed by the judge.

Under all of which protestations, and saving all which exceptions, and not submitting to the jurisdiction of the said court, or acknowledging the regularity of the proceedings, but expressly denying the same. This respondent, in order to give a fair and true exposition of his conduct on every occasion into which it may be drawn into question—saith—

That the respondent previous to, and soon after his arrival in this section of the seventh military district, received several letters and communications putting him on his guard against a portion of the inhabitants of the state, against the legislature thereof, and foreign emissaries in the city; the population of the country was represented as divided by political parties and national prejudices, a great portion of them attached to foreign powers and disaffected to the government of their own country, and some as totally unworthy of confidence. The militia was described as resisting the authority of their commander in chief, and encouraged in their disobedience by the legislature of the state. That legislature characterised as politically rotten, and the whole state in such a situation as to look for defence principally from the regular troops and the militia from the other states.—Among those representations, the most important, from the official station of the writer, were those of the governor of the state. On the 8th of August, 1815, he says:

“On a late occasion I had the mortification to acknowledge my inability to meet a requisition from general Flournoy; the corps of this city having for the most part resisted my orders, and being encouraged in their disobedience by the legislature of the state, then in session, one branch of which, the senate, having declared the requisition illegal, unnecessary and oppressive, and the house of representatives having rejected a proposition to approve the measure; how far I shall be supported in my late orders remains yet to be proved. I have reason to calculate upon the patriotism of the interior and western counties of the state. I know also that there are many faithful citizens in New Orleans, but there are others in whose attachment to the United States I ought not to confide. Upon the whole, sir, I cannot disguise the fact, that if Louisiana should be attacked, we must principally depend for security upon the prompt movements of the regular force under your command, and the militia of the western states and territories. At this moment we are in a very unprepared and defenceless condition: several important points of defence remain unoccupied, and in case of a sudden attack this capital would, I fear, fall an easy sacrifice.”

On the 12th of the same month the respondent was told—

“On the native Americans and a vast majority of the Creoles of the country I place much confidence, nor do I doubt the fidelity of many Europeans who have long resided in the country; but there are others much devoted to the interest of Spain, and whose partiality to the English is not less observable than their dislike to the American government.”

In a letter of the 24th the same ideas are repeated: “Be assured, sir, that no exertions shall be want-

ing on my part; but I cannot disguise from you that I have a very difficult people to manage: to this moment no opposition to the requisition has manifested itself; but I am not seconded with that ardent zeal which in my opinion the crisis demands. We look with great anxiety to your movements and place our greatest reliance for safety on the energy and patriotism of the western states. In Louisiana there are many faithful citizens; these last persuade themselves that Spain will soon re-possess herself of Louisiana, and they seem to believe that a combined Spanish and English force will soon appear on the coast. If Louisiana is invaded I shall put myself at the head of such of my militia as will follow me to the field, and on receiving shall obey your orders. I need not assure you of my entire confidence in you as a commander, and of the pleasure I shall experience in supporting all your measures for the common defence; but, sir, a cause of indescribable chagrin to me is, that I am not at the head of a willing and united people; native Americans, native Louisianians, Frenchmen and Spaniards (with some Englishmen) compose the mass of the population—among them there exists much jealousy, as great differences in political sentiment as in their language and habits. But nevertheless, sir, if Louisiana is supported by a respectable body of regular troops or of western militia, I trust I shall be enabled to bring to your aid a valiant and faithful corps of Louisiana militia; but if we are left to rely principally on our own resources, I fear existing jealousies will lead to distrust, so general, that we shall be enabled to make but a feeble resistance.”

On the 8th of September, the spirit of disaffection was said to be greater than was supposed—the country is said to be filled with spies and traitors; “Enclosed you have copies of my late general orders.—They may and I trust will be obeyed; but to this moment my fellow citizens have not manifested all that union and zeal the crisis demands, and their own safety requires. There is in this city a much greater spirit of disaffection than I had anticipated, and among the faithful Louisianians there is a despondency which palsies all my preparations; they see no strong regular force, around which they could rally with confidence, and they seem to think themselves not within the reach of reasonable assistance from the western states. I am assured, sir, you will make the most judicious disposition of the forces under your command; but excuse me for suggesting, that the presence of the 7th regiment now at Chifoneta, at or very near New Orleans, will have the most salutary effect. The garrison here at present is alarmingly weak, and, which is cause of much regret, from the great mixture of persons and characters in this city, we have much to apprehend from within as well as from without. In arresting the intercourse between New Orleans and Pensacola you have done right. Pensacola is, in fact, an enemy's post, and had our commercial intercourse with it continued, the supplies furnished to the enemy would have so much exhausted our own stock of provisions, as to have occasioned the most serious inconvenience to ourselves. I was on the point of taking on myself the prohibition of the trade with Pensacola. I had prepared a proclamation to that effect, and would have issued it the very day I heard of your interposition. Enemies to the country may blame you for your prompt and energetic measures; but, in the person of every patriot you will find a supporter. I am very confident of the very lax police in this city, and indeed throughout the state, with respect to the visits of strangers, I think with you that our country is filled with spies and traitors: I have written pressingly on the subject to the city

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 197.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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authorities and parish judges. I hope some efficient regulations will speedily be adopted by the first, and more vigilance exerted for the future by the latter."

On the 19th of September, speaking of the drafts of militia, he says:

"The only difficulty I have hitherto experienced in meeting the requisition has been in this city, and exclusively from some European Frenchmen, who, after giving their adhesion to Louis XVIII. have through the medium of the French consul, claimed exemption from the drafts, as French subjects.—The question of exemption however, is now under discussion before a special court of enquiry, and I am not without hopes that these ungrateful men may yet be brought to a discharge of their duties."

And practising on the necessity of securing the country against the machinations of foreigners, he on the 4th of November informed the respondent:

"You have been informed of the contents of an intercepted letter written by colonel Coliel, a Spanish officer to captain Morales of Pensacola. This letter was submitted for the opinion of the attorney general of the state, as to the measures to be pursued against the writer. The attorney general was of opinion that the courts could take no cognizance of the same: but that the governor might order the writer to leave the state, and in case of refusal, to send him off by force. I accordingly, sir, ordered colonel Coliel to take his departure, in 48 hours, for Pensacola, and gave him the necessary passports. I hope this measure may meet your approbation. It is a just retaliation for the treatment lately observed by the governor of Pensacola towards some American citizens, and may induce the Spaniards residing among us to be less communicative on subjects which relate to our military movements. With the impressions this correspondence was calculated to produce the respondent arrived in this city, where in different conversations, the same ideas were enforced, and he was advised, not only by the governor of the state, but very many influential persons to proclaim martial law as the only means of producing union, overcoming disaffection, detecting treason, and calling forth the energies of the country for its defence. This measure was discussed and recommended to the respondent, as he well recollects, in the presence of the judge of this honorable court, who not only made no objection, but seemed by his gestures and silence to approve of its being adopted. These opinions, respectable in themselves, derived greater weight from that which the governor, (as appears by the annexed documents,) expressed of the legislature then in session. He represented their fidelity as very doubtful, seemed suspicious of some bad design, at their prolonged session, and appeared extremely desirous that they should adjourn. The respondent had also been informed that in the house of representatives, the idea that a very considerable part of the state belonged to the Spanish government, and ought not to be represented, had been openly advocated and favorably heard. The co-operation of the Spaniards with the English, was at that time a prevalent idea. This information therefore appeared highly important. He determined to examine, with the utmost

care, all the facts that had been communicated to him; and not to act upon the advice he had received, until the clearest demonstration should have determined its propriety. He was then almost an entire stranger in the place he was sent to defend, and unacquainted with the language of a majority of its inhabitants. While these circumstances were unfavorable to his obtaining information on the one hand, on the other they precluded the suspicion that his measures were dictated by personal friendship, private animosity, or party views. Uninfluenced by such motives, he began his observations. He sought for information, and to obtain it communicated with men of every description. He believed that even then he discovered those high qualities which have since distinguished these brave defenders of their country; that the variety of language, the difference of habit, and even the national prejudices which seemed to divide the inhabitants, might be made, if properly directed, the source of the most honorable emulation. Delicate attentions were necessary to foster this disposition, and measures of the highest energy, to restrain the effects that such an assemblage was calculated to produce; he determined to employ them both—he called to his aid the impulse of national feeling, the higher motives of patriotic sentiment, and the noble enthusiasm of valor. They operated in a manner which history will record; and all who could be influenced by these feelings, rallied round the standard of their country. Their effects, however, would have been unavailing, if the disaffected had been permitted to counteract them by their treason, the timid to paralyze them by their example, and both to stand aloof in the hour of danger, and enjoy the fruit of victory without the danger of defeat. A powerful, disciplined, and royally appointed army was on our coast, commanded by officers of tried valor and consummate skill; their fleet had already destroyed the feeble defence on which alone we could rely to prevent their landing on our shores; their point of attack was uncertain—a hundred inlets were to be guarded by a force not sufficient in number for one; we had no lines of defence; treason lurked among us and only waited the expected signal of a defeat to show itself openly. Our men were few, and those few but badly armed; our prospect of aid and supply was distant and uncertain; our utter ruin if we failed, at hand and inevitable: every thing depended on the prompt and energetic use of the means we possessed—on putting the whole force of the community into operation; it was a contest for the very existence of the state, and every nerve was to be strained in its defence. The physical force of every individual, his moral faculties, his property, and the energy of his example, were to be called into action, and instant action. No delay, no hesitation, no enquiry about rights, or all was lost; and every thing dear to man, his property, his life, the honor of his family, his country, its constitution and laws, were swept away by the avowed principles, the open practice of the enemy with whom we were to contend. Fortifications were to be erected, supplies procured, arms to be sought for, requisitions to be made, the emissaries of the enemy to be watched, lurking treason to be overawed, insubordination to

be punished, and the contagion of cowardly example to be stopped.

In this crisis, and under a firm persuasion that none of these objects could be effected by the exercise of the ordinary powers confided to him; under a solemn conviction that the country committed to his care could be saved by that measure only from utter ruin—under a religious belief that he was performing the most important and sacred duty, the respondent proclaimed martial law. He intended by that measure to supersede such civil powers as in their operation interfered with those he was obliged to exercise. He thought that in such a moment, constitutional forms must be suspended for the permanent preservation of constitutional rights, and that there could be no question whether it were better to depart for a moment, from the exercise of our dearest privileges, or have them vested from us forever. He knew that if the civil magistrate were permitted to exercise his usual functions, none of the measures necessary to avert the awful fate that threatened us, could have been effected. Personal liberty cannot exist at a time when every man must be a soldier. Private property cannot be secured when its use is indispensable for the public safety. Unlimited liberty of speech is incompatible with the discipline of a camp, and that of the press is the more dangerous still when it is made the vehicle of conveying intelligence to the enemy, or exciting to mutiny in the camp. To have suffered the uncontrolled enjoyment of any one of those rights, during the time of the late invasion would have been to abandon the defence of the country: the civil magistrate is the guardian of those rights, and the proclamation of martial law was therefore intended to supersede the exercise of his authority, so far as it interfered with the necessary restriction of those rights, *but no farther.*

The respondent states these principles explicitly, because they are the basis of his defence, and because a mistaken notion has been circulated that the declaration of martial law only subjected the militia in service to its operation; this would, indeed, have been a very useless ceremony, as such persons were already so subject without the addition of any other act; and besides, he believes that if the proclamation of martial law were a measure of necessity, by which he means a measure without which the country must have been conquered and the constitution lost, then it forms a justification for the act—If it does not, in what manner will the proceeding by attachment for contempt be justified? It is undoubtedly and strictly a criminal prosecution, and the constitution declares that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have benefit of a trial by jury; yet a prosecution is even now going on in this court where no such benefit is allowed. Why is this? From the alleged necessity of the case, because courts could not, it is said, subsist without a power to punish promptly by their own act and not by the intervention of a jury. Necessity then may, in some cases, justify the breach of the constitution; and if, in the doubtful case of avoiding confusion in a court, shall it be denied in the serious one of preserving a country from conquest and ruin? The respondent begs leave to explain that in using this argument he does not mean to admit the existence of necessity in the case of attachment; but to shew that the principle of a justification from necessity is admitted even in that weaker case. That the legislature of the United States have given to courts the power to punish contempts, is no answer to this head of defence; for two reasons: first, because the words of the law do not necessarily exclude the in-

tervention of a jury; and, secondly, if they do, that the law itself is contrary to the words of the constitution, and can only be supported on the plea of necessity; to which head it is referred by the English writers on the subject.

The only responsibility which it is thought has been incurred in the present case is, that which arises from necessity. This, the respondent agrees must not be doubtful; it must be apparent from the circumstances of the case, or it forms no justification. He submits therefore, all his acts to be tested by this rule.

To the forcible reasons which he has detailed as impelling him to this measure, he ought to add that he has since, by the confession of the enemy himself, received a confirmation of the fact which he had then good reason to believe, that there were men among us so depraved as to give daily and exact information of our movements and our forces; that the number of these persons was considerable, and their activity constantly unceasing. The names of these wretches will probably be discovered; and the respondent persuades himself that this tribunal will employ itself with greater satisfaction in inflicting the punishment due to their crimes than it now does in investigating the measures that were taken to counteract them.

If example can justify, or the practice of others serve as a proof of necessity, the respondent has ample materials for his defence: not from analogous circumstances but from the same, from the conduct of all the different departments of the state government, in the very case now under discussion.

The legislature of the state, having no constitutional power to regulate or restrain commerce, on the — day of December last, passed an act laying an embargo—the executive sanctioned it, and from a conviction of its necessity it was acquiesced in. The same legislature shut up the courts of justice, for four months, to all civil suitors—the same executive sanctioned the law, and the judiciary not only acquiesced but solemnly approved it.

The governor, as appears by one of the letters quoted, undertook to inflict the punishment of exile upon an inhabitant, without any form of law, merely because he thought that individual's presence might be dangerous to the public safety.

The judge of this very court, duly impressed with the emergency of the moment and the necessity of employing every means of defence, consented to the discharge of men, committed and indicted for capital crimes, without bail and without recognizance; and probably under an impression that the exercise of his functions would be useless, absented himself from the place where his court was to be holden, and postponed its session during the regular term.

Thus the conduct of the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches of the government of this state have borne the fullest testimony of the existence of the necessity on which the respondent relies.

The unqualified approbation of the legislature of the United States (and of such of the individual states as were in session) might also be adverted to as no slight means of defence; inasmuch as all these respectable bodies were fully apprised of his proclamation of martial law, and some of them seem to refer to it by thanking the respondent for the energy of his measures.

He therefore thinks that he has established the necessity of proclaiming martial law. He has shewn the effects of that declaration, and it only remains to prove in answer to the rule, that the power assumed from necessity, was not abused in its exercise, nor improperly protracted in its duration.

All the acts mentioned in the rule took place after the enemy had retired from the position they had at first assumed—after they had met with a signal defeat, after an unofficial account had been received of a signature of a treaty of peace. Each of these circumstances might be, to one who did not see the whole ground, a sufficient reason for supposing that acts of energy and vigor were unnecessary. On the mind of the respondent they had a different effect.—The enemy had retired from their position, it is true; but they were still on the coast and within a few hours sail of the city. They had been defeated; and with loss; but that loss was to be repaired by expected reinforcements. Their numbers still much more than quadrupled all the regular forces which the respondent could command; and the term of service of his most efficient militia force was about to expire. Defeat, to a powerful and active enemy, was more likely to operate as an incentive to renewed and increased exertion, than to inspire them with despondency, or to paralyse their efforts. A treaty it is true, had been probably signed, but yet it might not be ratified. Its contents, even had not transpired; so that no reasonable conjecture could be formed whether it would be acceptable; and the influence which the account of its signature had on the army, were deleterious in the extreme; and shewed a necessity for increased energy, instead of relaxation of discipline. Men who had shewn themselves zealous in the preceding part of the campaign; became lukewarm in the service. Those whom no danger could appal and no labor discourage, complained of the hardships of the camp.—When the enemy was no longer immediately before them, they thought themselves oppressed by being detained in service. Weak and weak men, who from their situation in life ought to have furnished a better example, secretly encouraged this spirit of insubordination.—They affected to pity the hardships of those who were kept in the field; they fomented discontent by insinuating that the merits of those to whom they addressed themselves, had not been sufficiently noticed or applauded; and disorder rose to such an alarming height, that at one period only 15 men and one officer were found out of a whole regiment; stationed to guard the very avenue through which the enemy had penetrated into the country. At another point, equally important, a whole corps, on which the greatest reliance had been placed, operated upon by the acts of a foreign agent, suddenly deserted their post.

If, trusting to an uncertain peace, the respondent had revoked his proclamation, or ceased to act under it; the fatal security by which we were lulled would have destroyed all discipline, dissolved all his force, and left him without any means of defending the country against an enemy instructed by the traitors within our own bosom of the time and place at which he might safely make his attack. In such an event, his life, which would certainly have been offered up, would have been but a feeble expiation for the disgrace and misery into which his criminal negligence would have plunged the country.

He thought the peace a probable; but by no means a certain event. If it had really taken place, a few days must bring us the official advice of it; and he thought it better to submit, during those few days, to the salutary restraints which had been imposed, than to put every thing dear to ourselves and to our country at risk on an uncertainty contingency. Admit the chances to have been an hundred or a thousand to one in favor of the ratification, and against any renewed attempts of the enemy, what should we say or think of the prudence of the man who would stake his life, his fortune, his country, and his honor,

even with such odds in his favor, against a few days anticipation of the blessings of peace. The respondent could not bring himself to play so deep a hazard; uninfluenced by the clamors of the ignorant and the designing; he continued the exercise of that law which necessity had compelled him to proclaim; and he still thinks himself justified by the situation of affairs for the course which he adopted and pursued. Has he exercised this power wantonly or improperly? If so, he is liable, not, as he believes, to this honorable court for contempt, but to his government for an abuse of power, and to those individuals whom he has injured, in damages proportioned to that injury.

About the period, last described, the consul of France, who appears, by governor Claiborne's letter; to have embarrassed the first drafts, by his claims in favor of pretended subjects of his king, renewed his interference; his certificates were given to men in the ranks of the army, to some who had never applied for them, to others who wished to use them as the means of obtaining an inglorious exemption from danger and fatigue, to many who had availed themselves of the privilege gained by their residence; and acted as citizens of the state. The immunity derived from these certificates, not only thinned the ranks, by the withdrawal of those to whom they were given, but produced the desertion of others; who thought themselves equally entitled to it; and to this cause must be traced the abandonment of the important post of Chef Menteur, and the temporary refusal of a relief ordered to occupy it.

Under these circumstances, to remove the force of an example, which had already occasioned such dangerous consequences, and to punish those who were so unwilling to defend what they were so ready to enjoy, the respondent issued the general order hereto annexed. It directed the French subjects, who had availed themselves of the consul's certificates, to remove out of the lines of defence, and far enough to avoid any temptation of intercourse with our enemy, whom they were so scrupulous of opposing. This measure was resorted to, as the mildest mode of proceeding against an increasing and most dangerous evil, and the respondent had the less scruple of his power in this instance, as it was not quite so strong as that which governor Claiborne had exercised before the invasion, by the advice of his attorney general, in the case of colonel Coliel.

It created, however, some sensation—the consul of France again interferred—discontents were again fomented from the same source that had first produced them. Aliens and strangers became the most violent advocates of constitutional rights, and native Americans were taught the value of their privileges by those who formally disavowed any title to their enjoyment. The order was particularly opposed in an anonymous publication. In this the author deliberately and wickedly misrepresented the order as subjecting to removal all Frenchmen whatever; even those who had gloriously fought in defence of the country; and after many dangerous and unwarrantable declarations, he closes by calling upon all Frenchmen to flock to the standard of their consul—thus advising and producing an act of mutiny and insubordination, and publishing the evidence of our weakness and discord to the enemy, who were still in our vicinity, and no doubt anxious, before the cessation of hostilities, to wipe away the late stain on their arms. To have silently looked on such an offence, without making any attempt to punish it, would have been a formal surrender of all discipline; all order, all personal dignity and public safety. This could not be done: and the respondent immediately ordered the arrest of the offender. A writ of ha-

beas corpus was directed to issue for his enlargement. The very case which had been foreseen, the very contingency on which martial law was intended to operate, had now occurred. The civil magistrate seemed to think it his duty to enforce the enjoyment of civil rights, although the consequences which have been described, would probably result. An unbending sense of what he seemed to think the conduct which his station required, might have induced him to order the liberation of the prisoner. This, under the respondent's sense of duty would have produced a conflict which it was his wish to avoid.

No other course remained then, but to enforce the principles which he had laid down as his guide, and to suspend the exercise of this judicial power wherever it interfered with the necessary means of defence. The only way effectually to do this was, to place the judge in a situation in which his interference could not counteract the measures of defence, or give countenance to the mutinous disposition that had shewn itself in so alarming a degree. Merely to have disobeyed the writ would but have increased the evil, and to have obeyed it, was wholly repugnant to the respondent's ideas of the public safety, and to his own sense of duty. The judge was, therefore, confined, and removed beyond the lines of defence.

As to the paper mentioned in the rule, which the respondent is charged with taking and detaining, he answers that when the said paper was produced by the clerk of this honorable court, he was questioned respecting the apparent alteration in the date; that he then acknowledged it had been made by Judge Hall, not in the presence of the party who made the affidavit, and (contrary to his statement in his precedent declaration) that the date had been changed from the 5th (as it must evidently have stood in the original) to the 6th. This material alteration in a paper that concerned him, gave the respondent, as he thought, a right to retain it for further investigation, which he accordingly did; but gave a certified copy, and an acknowledgment that the original was in his possession.

The respondent also avows that he considered this alteration in the date of the affidavit, as it was then explained to him by the clerk, to be such evidence of a personal, not judicial, interference and activity, in behalf of a man charged with the most serious offence, as justified the idea, then formed, that he, the judge, approved his conduct and supported his attempts to excite disaffection among the troops.

This was the conduct of the respondent, and these the motives which prompted it. They have been fairly, and openly exposed to this tribunal and to the world, and would not have been accompanied by any exception or waver of jurisdiction, if it had been deemed expedient to give him that species of trial which he thinks himself entitled to by the constitution of his country. The powers which the exigency of the times forced him to assume have been exercised exclusively for the public good, and by the blessing of God, they have been attended with unparalleled success. They have saved the country, and whatever may be the opinion of that country, or the decrees of its courts, in relation to the means he has used, he can never regret that he employed them.

ANDREW JACKSON,

Major-gen. commanding 7th Military District.

Personally appeared before me, this twenty-seventh day of March, 1815, the above named Andrew Jackson, who being duly sworn, said that the material facts stated in the above answer are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOSHUA LEWIS, *judge of the first district.*

APPENDIX.

Objections, as before stated, were made to the reading of the foregoing defence, and after sundry discussions, of which a full detail will be given in a report of the case preparing for the press, the attachment was issued—the general appeared, and on being asked whether he would answer interrogatories, answered as follows:

"I will not answer interrogatories. When called upon to shew a cause why an attachment for a contempt of this court ought not to run against me, I offered to do so. Your honor, nevertheless, thought proper to refuse me this constitutional right—you would not hear my defence, although you were advised that it contained sufficient cause to shew that no attachment ought to run.—Under these circumstances I appear before your honor to receive the sentence of the court, and have nothing further to add. Your honor will not understand me as meaning any disrespect to the court by the remarks I make; but as no opportunity has been furnished me to explain the reasons and motives which influenced my conduct, so it is expected that censure will form no part of that punishment which your honor may imagine it your duty to pronounce."

And the judge then sentenced him to pay a fine of one thousand dollars, which he immediately deposited in the hands of the marshal.

[It will be recollected, that this fine was instantly paid by the citizens at large, who limited the subscription for that purpose to one dollar each, that many might have the honor of taking a part in the constitution; and the business was so managed, that the general's check on the bank was returned to him by the marshal without being presented.]

The following are documents which the general intended reading in support of his defence.

No. 1.

New Orleans, March 23, 1815.

Some time in the month of December last, before the landing of the British forces, I heard governor Claiborne, in a conversation with major general Jackson, insinuating that the legislature of this state was rotten, or words to that effect, and that he could not get the legislature to adjourn. M. CHOTARD.

Sworn before me this 27th March, 1815,

JOSHUA LEWIS.

I certify that on or about the third of December, 1814, which was two or three days after the arrival of major-general Andrew Jackson in this city, the legislature of the state of Louisiana, of which I was a member of the senate, passed unanimously a vote of thanks to major-general Jackson; that a joint committee was appointed from both houses to wait on the general and deliver the resolution, of which committee I was one.—We according to our instructions, waited on the general, and delivered our message, and welcomed him to the city. A few days afterwards we learned that the enemy's fleet were on our coast, near Ship and Cat island, which excited much alarm among the citizens and the legislature also. The legislature were advised by the executive of the state, as well as the citizens in general, if possible to adopt some efficient measures in order to aid the commanding officers of the land and naval forces on all this station to bring all the forces of the country into action. Committees were appointed to report ways and means. There appeared some difference of opinion as to the best mode, but all agreed that it was necessary to act energetically. Many were in favor of a suspension of the "writ of habeas corpus;"—others for laying an "embargo," in order to procure sailors. On

the first of these measures the senate, I believe, had a majority; but in the house of representatives there was a majority opposed to the suspension of the "writ of *habeas corpus*," although a very respectable number of the members of both houses were much in favor of martial law, believing it absolutely necessary to the salvation of the state.—That the inhabitants were composed of so many different nations and different political opinions the ordinary course of the laws would be too tardy and unsafe. This opinion I found prevailed very generally among the most respectable citizens of this place, whom I heard converse on this subject. A few days after, news arrived that the enemy had attacked our gun vessels and had taken them all.—The enemy now having nothing in their way, it was expected they would make a landing immediately. The citizens' alarms increased, the legislature were rather tardy, and the great hope was now in the steady course which it was hoped the commanding general would pursue, and in whom the country had implicit confidence. On the 15th of December the commanding general issued an order declaring martial law, which was very generally (as far as I could learn) approved by the citizens, and believed it the only course for our security. I heard it frequently approved by officers of the civil authority, and by the governor of the state, and have never heard otherwise until very lately. Such was my opinion, and I believe the opinion of the citizens and civil officers of the state universally; particularly of those who felt an interest for the welfare of the state.

DAVID B. MORGAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th of March, 1815.

JOSHUA LEWIS,

Judge of the first district.

No. 3.—*New Orleans, March 20th, 1815.*

SIR—I have the honor, agreeably to your request, to state to your excellency in writing the substance of a conversation that occurred between quarter-master Peddie, of the British army, and myself, on the 11th inst. on board his Britannic majesty's ship *Herald*. Quarter master Peddie observed that the commanding officers of the British forces were daily in the receipt of every information from the city of New Orleans which they might require in aid of their operations for the completion of the objects of the expedition. That they were perfectly acquainted with the situation of every part of our forces, the manner in which the same was situated, the number of our fortifications, their strength, position, &c.—As to the battery on the left bank of the Mississippi, he described its situation, its distance from the main post: and promptly offered me a plan of the works. He furthermore stated that the above information was received from the city of New Orleans, from whom he could at any hour procure any information necessary to promote his majesty's interest.

I am, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,

CHAS. K. BLANCHARD.

State of Louisiana, parish of New-Orleans.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph P. Sanderson, one of the justices of the peace for the parish aforesaid, Charles K. Blanchard, who having been duly sworn, did depose and say that the above is his true signature, and that all the facts stated in the above letter are strictly just and true, being the substance of a conversation between him, the said Charles K. Blanchard and quarter master Peddie of the British army on board his Britannic majesty's ship *Herald*, on the night of the 11th inst.

CHS. K. BLANCHARD.

Sworn and subscribed before me 29th March, 1815.

JOSEPH P. SANDERSON,

Justice of the peace.

No. 4.

EXTRACT OF A GENERAL ORDER.

Head quarters, 7th military district,
Adjutant general's office,
New-Orleans, 28th Feb. 1815.

The French subjects having the certificates of the French consul, countersigned by the commanding general, will repair to the interior, not short of Baton Rouge, until the enemy shall have left our waters, or the restoration of peace. This measure has become indispensable from the numerous applications of this kind, and will be carried into immediate effect. Notice will be taken of all such persons that may remain after the 3d of next month; and all officers are ordered to give information of every person remaining after that period that may come within their knowledge.

By command,
(Signed)

ROBERT BUTLER,

Adjutant general.

☞ "Judge Hall's note to general Jackson's answer, will be inserted in our next."

Scraps.

[Inserted here on account of the tables that follow.]

From the *Buffalo Gazette* of May 23.—FORT NIAGARA GIVEN UP.—Yesterday fort Niagara was evacuated by the English, and taken possession of by the American troops. This event has been protracted to an unreasonable length—but it is to be explained we understand in this way: major-general Murray, governor of Upper Canada, sent a despatch to Sackett's Harbor, in April last, for major-general Brown, notifying the general that he was authorised and ready to deliver up fort Niagara, according to treaty; this despatch reached the harbor a few days after general Brown left that place for Washington.

The mails now pass to Lewiston, and will shortly be extended to the fort.

Captain Craig, of the artillery, is assigned to the command of fort Niagara.

We understand that the following British regiments are ordered to proceed to Europe immediately:—Royal Scots, 2d bat.—6th regiment, 1st do.—82d do. 1st do.—90th do. 1st do.—97th do.

THE WEST.—A dinner was given at Nashville, to generals Thomas, Adair, Carrol and Coffee, on the 19th ult. The following we find among the toasts:

Kentucky and Tennessee.—United by interest, by patriotism and glory; may they long continue to cherish for each other, the most cordial friendship.

There appears some reason to believe that the *Creeks* may oppose the running of the new boundary line—but measures have been taken to assure the preservation of the peace, or immediately to punish its violation.

GENERAL SCOTT.—We understand (says the *Richmond Enquirer*) that general Scott will immediately visit France, having obtained a *furlough* for a considerable time. His person, his manners, his brave achievements will furnish him a *passport*, wherever he goes. He is a favorable specimen of the American character.

Health Statistics.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The following calculations were made with a view to endeavor to draw from them some facts relative to the state of health in the different states, as well as to exhibit the relative population in each. In these calculations we reject what the census denominates, "all other free persons, except Indians, not taxed," and slaves.

DISTRICT OF MAINE—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	41,273	18,46	20,403	22,079	13,991	
Females	39,131	17,827	21,290	21,464	12,515	
Total population	80,404	26,290	41,693	43,453	25,806	217,736
Surplus males	2,14	636		615	776	
Surplus females			887			

The different description of persons bear the following proportions to the whole population:

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
369 to 1000, or 36 9-1000 per cent.

Of 10 & under 16 121 — 12 1-1000
16 do 26 191 — 19 1-1000
26 do 45 200 — 20
Above 45 119 — 11 9-1000

RHODE-ISLAND—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	10,735	5,554	7,250	6,765	5,439	
Females	10,555	5,389	7,52	7,635	6,372	
Total population	21,290	10,943	14,776	14,400	11,811	73,314
Surplus males	189	165		870	870	
Surplus females					933	

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
291 to 1000, or 29 1-1000 per cent.

Of 10 & under 16 136 — 13 6-1000
16 do 26 202 — 20 2-1000
26 do 45 197 — 19 7-1000
Above 45 161 — 16 1-1000

CONNECTICUT—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	37,812	20,498	33,880	33,699	20,484	
Females	35,913	18,331	24,973	26,293	22,696	
Total population	73,725	39,429	48,853	49,992	43,180	255,174
Surplus males	1,899	1,567		1,093	2,594	
Surplus females					2,212	

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
290 to 1000, or 29 per cent.

Of 10 & under 16 154 — 15 4-1000
16 do 26 191 — 19 1-1000
26 do 46 192 — 19 2-1000
Above 45 169 — 16 9-1000

General average of the states east of the Hudson.

MASSACHUSETTS—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	68,930	34,964	45,913	45,854	34,976	
Females	66,881	33,191	46,366	49,229	39,894	
Total population	135,811	68,155	91,384	95,083	74,870	465,303
Surplus males	2,049	1,773		1,348	3,375	
Surplus females					4,918	

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
292 to 1000, or 29 2-1000 per cent.

Of 10 & under 16 146 — 14 6-1000
16 do 26 175 — 17 5-1000
26 do 45 204 — 20 4-1000
Above 45 151 — 15 1-1000

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	34,284	17,840	18,865	20,531	14,464	
Females	32,313	17,259	20,792	21,940	15,201	
Total population	66,597	35,099	39,657	42,471	29,665	213,492
Surplus males	1,971	581		1,409	740	
Surplus females						

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
312 to 1000, or 31 2-1000 per cent.

Of 10 & under 16 164 — 16 4-1000
16 do 26 186 — 18 6-1000
26 do 45 199 — 19 9-1000
Above 45 139 — 13 9-1000

STATES.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards
District of Maine	36.9	12.1	19.1	20.0	11.6
Massachusetts	29.2	11.6	17.5	20.4	15.1
New-Hampshire	31.2	16.4	18.6	19.9	13.9
Vermont	34.4	6.4	18.7	19.2	10.8
Rhode-Island	29.1	13.6	20.2	9.7	16.1
Connecticut	29.0	13.4	19.1	19.2	10.9
Per Centum	31.36	14.37	18.54	19.37	13.56

From the above it appears, that the persons under—
10 are less than 1-3 of the population by 1 64-1000
10 to 16 1-7 do
16 to 26 1-5 do 6 30-1000
26 to 45 1-5 do 3 15-1000
45 and above 1-7 do 5 8-1000

VERMONT—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	38,082	18,347	19,674	20,791	13,033	
Females	36,621	17,941	20,983	20,792	11,457	
Total population	74,703	35,688	40,661	41,583	24,510	217,145
Surplus males	1,461	1,006		1,596		
Surplus females					1	

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
334 to 1000, or 34 4-1000 per cent.

Of 10 & under 16 164 — 16 4-1000
16 do 26 187 — 18 7-1000
26 do 45 192 — 19 2-1000
Above 45 109 — 10 8-1000

NEW-YORK—1810.

	Under 10 years of age.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	165,933	73,702	85,779	91,882	63,985	
Females	157,985	68,811	85,139	83,805	46,718	
Total population	323,918	142,513	170,918	180,687	100,703	918,739
Surplus males	7,948	4,891	640	9,077	7,267	
Surplus females						

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
358 to 1000 or 35 8-1000 p. ct.

Of 10 and under 16 155 — 15 5-1000
16 do. 26 186 — 18 6-1000
26 do. 45 196 — 19 6-1000
Above 45 100 — 11

NEW-JERSEY.—1810.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	37,814	18,914	41,231	21,394	16,004	
Females	36,061	17,787	21,194	21,359	14,109	
Total population,	73,876	36,701	42,425	42,753	31,113	236,769
Surplus males,	1,752	1,127	37	35	895	

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
 331 to 1000 or 33 1-1000 p. ct.
 Of 10 and under 16 162 — 16 2-1000
 16 do. 26 137 — 18 7-1000
 26 do. 45 187 — 18 7-1000
 Above 45 137 — 13 7-1000

PENNSYLVANIA.—1810.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	133,454	62,606	74,203	74,193	52,100	
Females	131,769	69,943	75,960	70,326	45,740	
Total population	270,233	132,549	150,163	144,519	97,840	786,804
Surplus males,	6,695	1,663		3,367	6,360	
do. females,			1,757			

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
 356 to 1000 or 35 6-1000 p. ct.
 Of 10 and under 16 156 — 15 6-1000
 16 do. 26 191 — 19 1-1000
 26 do. 45 184 — 18 4-1000
 Above 45 124 — 12 4-1000

DELAWARE.—1810.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	9,632	4,480	5,150	5,866	2,978	
Females	9,041	4,370	5,541	5,527	2,776	
Total population	18,673	8,850	10,691	11,393	5,754	55,361
Surplus males	531	110	391	399	2	
Do. females						

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
 337 to 1000 or 33 7-1000 p. ct.
 Of 10 and under 16 160 — 16
 16 do. 26 193 — 19 3-1000
 27 do. 45 206 — 20 6-1000
 Above 45 104 — 10 4-1000

MARYLAND.—1810.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	38,613	18,489	22,688	21,555	15,165	
Females	36,137	17,833	21,875	21,908	14,144	
Total population	74,750	32,322	46,563	48,163	29,319	231,117
Surplus males,	2,476	656	1,187	2,347	1,011	
Do. females,						

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
 337 to 1000 or 33 7-1000 p. ct.
 Of 10 and under 16 135 — 13 5-1000
 16 do. 26 201 — 20 1-1000
 26 do. 45 208 — 20 8-1000
 Above 45 126 — 12 6-1000

OHIO.—1810.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	46,623	18,119	20,189	22,761	11,965	
Females	41,192	16,869	19,090	14,436	8,717	
Total population,	87,815	34,988	40,879	37,197	20,682	213,771
Surplus males,	5,431	1,250	289	8,325	3,248	

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
 425 to 1000 or 42 5-100 p. ct.
 Of 10 and under 16 163 — 16 3-100
 16 do. 26 188 — 18 3-1000
 26 do. 45 174 — 17 4-1000
 Above 45 97 — 9 7-1000

General average of the Middle States.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
New-York	35.8	15.5	18.5	19.6	11.0	
New-Jersey	33.1	16.2	18.7	18.7	13.7	
Pennsylvania	35.6	15.6	19.1	18.4	12.1	
Delaware	31.7	16.0	19.3	20.6	10.4	
Maryland	53.7	13.5	20.1	20.8	12.6	
Ohio	42.5	16.3	18.8	17.4	9.7	
Per centum	35.32	15.20	18.71	19.72	11.25-1000	

The persons under 10 are more than 1-3rd of the population.
 From 10 to 16 are more than 1-7th
 16 26 are less than 1-5th
 26 45 are less than 1-5th
 45 and above are equal to 1-9th

VIRGINIA.—1810.

	Persons under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	97,777	47,900	51,473	53,567	35,502	
Females	90,715	42,207	54,899	51,163	32,212	
Total population	188,492	88,106	106,372	103,730	67,714	55 34
Surplus males	7,062	712		1,404	2,790	
Surplus females				3,426		

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
 342 to 1000 or 34 2-1000 per cent.
 Of 10 & under 16 154 — 15 4-1000
 16 do 26 193 — 19 3-1000
 26 do 45 188 — 18 8-1000
 45 & upwards 123 — 12 3-1000

KENTUCKY.—1810.

	Persons under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 26	Of 26 & under 45	Of 45 & upwards	Total
Males	60,134	26,804	29,772	29,553	17,540	
Females	60,770	25,743	29,511	25,926	13,482	
Total population	120,904	52,547	59,283	55,479	31,022	244,257
Surplus males	4,364	1,071	291	3,633	4,060	

Persons under 10 years of age, as—
 388 to 1000, or 38 8-1000 per cent.
 Of 10 & under 16 165 — 16 5-1000
 16 do 26 182 — 18 2-1000
 26 do 45 171 — 17 1-1000
 45 & upwards 96 — 9 5-1000

NORTH-CAROLINA—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 20	Of 20 & under 25	Of 25 & upwards	Total	
Males	68,036	30,122	31,630	34,456	21,189		
Females	63,421	30,633	37,933	33,946	20,427		
Total population	131,457	60,755	72,563	68,402	41,616	374,410	
Surplus males	4,615	278	3,303	512	762		
Surplus females							
Persons under 10 years of age, as—							
351 to 1000,	or 35 1-1000 per cent.						
Of 10 & under 16	161	—					16 1-1000
16 do	26	—					19 4-1000
26 do	45	—					18 3-1000
45 & upwards	111	—					11 1-1000

TENNESSEE—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 20	Of 20 & under 25	Of 25 & upwards	Total	
Males	44,494	17,170	19,486	19,957	10,656		
Females	41,910	16,329	19,364	17,624	8,488		
Total population	86,404	33,499	39,350	37,581	19,114	215,875	
Surplus males	684	841	378	2,333	2,171		
Surplus females							
Persons under 10 years of age, as—							
400 to 1000,	or 40 per cent.						
Of 10 & under 16	155	—					15 5-1000
16 do	26	—					18 2-1000
26 do	45	—					17 4-1000
45 & upwards	88	—					8 8-1000

SOUTH-CAROLINA—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 20	Of 20 & under 25	Of 25 & upwards	Total	
Males	30,699	17,193	20,933	20,488	11,304		
Females	37,477	16,629	20,583	18,974	10,226		
Total population	77,196	33,822	41,516	39,462	22,230	142,226	
Surplus males	2,802	564	350	1,514	478		
Surplus females							
Persons under 10 years of age, as—							
360 to 1000,	or 36 per cent.						
Of 10 & under 16	160	—					16
16 do	26	—					19 4-1000
26 do	45	—					18 4-1000
45 & upwards	104	—					10 4-1000

GEORGIA—1810.

	Persons under 10 years.	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 20	Of 20 & under 25	Of 25 & upwards	Total	
Males	28,002	11,951	14,085	14,372	7,435		
Females	26,283	11,237	13,461	12,350	6,382		
Total population	54,285	23,188	27,546	26,722	13,817	148,558	
Surplus males	1,719	714	624	2,022	1,053		
Surplus females							
Persons under 10 years of age, as—							
373 to 1000,	or 37 3-1000 per cent.						
Of 10 & under 16	159	—					15 9-1000
16 do	26	—					18 8-1000
26 do	45	—					18 3-1000
45 & upwards	95	—					9 5-1000

General average of the Southern States.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 20	Of 20 & under 25	Of 25 & upwards	Total
Virginia	38.9	16.5	18.2	17.3	9.6	
Kentucky	44	15.4	19	18.8	12.1	
North Carolina	35.1	16.1	19.4	18.3	11.1	
Tennessee	40.7	17.5	18	17.1	8.4	
South Carolina	36.0	16.0	19.4	18.4	10.4	
Georgia	37.3	15.9	18.8	18.3	9.5	
Per centum	36.69	5.37	18.54	17.70	9.92	
The persons under 10 exceed 1-3d of the population by near 4 pr. ct.						
From 10 to 16 are more than	1-7th					
16 20 are less than	1-5th					
25 45 are nearly	1-6th					
45 and above are less than	1-10th					

General average of the United States.

	Under 10 years	Of 10 & under 16	Of 16 & under 20	Of 20 & under 25	Of 25 & upwards	Total
Eastern States	31.56	4.37	18.54	18.37	13.56	
Middle States	35.22	15.42	18.7	18.7	11.21	
Southern States	36.69	15.37	8.54	17.70	9.88	
	34.42	14.98	18.60	18.60	11.55	
Falls short. Exceeds the average. } Eastern States.	3.6	.61	.6	.77	2.02	Per centum.
Falls short. Exceeds the average. } Middle States.	.82	.22	.11	.19	.34	
Falls short. Exceeds the average. } Southern States.	2.27	.39	.6	.90	1.67	

State	Under 10	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Above 45
New Hampshire	1,971	581			
Vermont	1,461	1,006			
Rhode Island	1,801	1,65			
Maine	2,133	636			
Massachusetts	2,049	1,773			
Connecticut	1,890	1,697			
New York	9,702	5,725			
New Jersey	7,948	4,89			
Pennsylvania	1,752	1,127	37		
Delaware	6,695	1,668			
Maryland	9,476	656	339		
Ohio	5,431	1,950	280		
Virginia	24,393	9,697	96		
Kentucky	7,062	712			
Tennessee	4,358	1,001	261		
North Carolina	4,615	275			
South Carolina	3,684	841			
Florida	2,902	564	350		
Georgia	1,719	714	624		
	22,540	4,170	335	1,417	1,314

State	Under 10	10 to 16	16 to 26	26 to 45	Above 45
Surplus of Males	1,927	1,409	740		
Surplus of Females	1,270	1,005	1		
Eastern states	887	870	933		
Middle states	1,348	3,375	4,918		
Southern states	1,093	2,594	1,212		
Surplus of Males	6,830	9,240	8,513		
Surplus of Females	3,485	3,201	378		
Surplus of males in U. S.	43,670				

It may now again be observed, that in making the foregoing calculations, those persons have been rejected who are in the census denominated, "all other free persons except Indians not taxed;" because the sexes are not distinguished; they amount in the whole to 186,446 persons. Nor have we noticed the slaves, who are set down at 1,191,354.

The first observation the writer has to make in relation to the census of the inhabitants of the U. States, is the wonderful similarity in the number of each sex; the difference upon the whole (for near six millions of persons) amounting to but one hundred and three thousands in favor of the males: It seems probable there is, naturally, no difference of any consequence in the number born, taken on a large scale.

The apparent advantage that the eastern states, particularly, and the old states, generally, possess in the longevity of their inhabitants, as appears by our calculations, is more specious than real; as it appears pretty evident that, by comparing those states with others more recently settled, and settling, that the cause of the difference is the emigration of the young and active to the latter, leaving behind the old: hence the proportion of persons of "45 and upward" appear to be greater in the old states, and in the new states the proportion of the young.

But to whatever cause this circumstance may be owing, it seems evident that those states must advance in their population with the greatest rapidity, where the greater proportion of the inhabitants are within the ages of propagation, supposing all other circumstances equal. But the new states or those which are thinly populated, present the greatest facilities for raising families—hence the ratio of their progression is much greater than where those circumstances do not exist—and hence we may reasonably conclude that the great stream of our population, for a long period to come, will be from the east to the south and west; and that, finally, the weight of population in the southern and western states will have an immense preponderance.

Whether this effect will be injurious or beneficial to us as a nation, it may be of some importance to consider; and however unqualified the writer may be for such speculations, he feels inclined to offer an opinion on this point.

In twenty years, perhaps, in less time, the population of the United States, east of the Hudson, will be so full as to preclude a greater increase unless manufactures become more general there—the poverty of their soil and the facility with which better lands are procurable elsewhere, forbids the expectation of great increase in those states, except by the aid of manufactures, or an extensive commerce; but for commerce and manufactures those states must rely upon others of more friendly climates for raw material and the means of trade.

The southern states, rich in their native productions—wheat and corn, tobacco, rice and cotton, to which, in time, they will probably add wine, silk and sugar—blessed with a better climate and a more productive soil, when it shall be labored with more assiduity and intelligence, will furnish the necessaries of life and the means of trade in an abundance that the eastern states cannot know. Hence the possibility of their maintaining a larger proportional population; hence the stream of population flowing from the east; and hence their becoming the seats of an extensive commerce in their native productions, at all times valuable.

The western states, far removed from the ocean, but possessing a rich soil at low prices and a fine climate, being less commercial from the difficulty and expense of transport, will probably turn their atten-

tion to those articles that contain the most value in the least bulk. Hemp, wool, wines, medicinal roots and plants, &c. But hemp and wool, if wrought into stuff, will be more easily transported; and hence the rise of manufactures there... and thus we see they had already commenced the manufacture of hemp, and are now extending their attention to wool. When a general peace shall be settled in Europe, and the prices of our articles, for the food of man, shall be reduced so low as to bear a competition with the growers of similar articles on the European continent, it is pretty evident those articles, as articles of export, must be abandoned at 1000 miles from the ocean; and hence the necessity in the western states for cultivating that which interest will then dictate. For a long period, however, land will be low and food plenty in those states; and in consequence of these circumstances, we may readily conclude that so gregarious a people as the Americans will not confine themselves to the more limited circumstances and unfriendly climate of the eastern states, when a few months would set them down in one more congenial to the nature of man, and secure to their posterity a means of subsistence.

From these combined causes the writer supposes that the day will arrive when the great proportional body of our commerce and our population will be found south and west of the Delaware. Other states will be greatly commercial no doubt—"but where the increase is there will the fowls of the air be gathered together." What effect such a state of things may produce, is left to more talents and more leisure to pursue. He, however, will add a further opinion in relation to the population of our country. Some travellers have been surprised, or affected to be so, that the United States contain so few ancient persons.

Every one who can afford to waste his time in foreign climates is not a philosopher, nor is every philosopher a wise man, or we should not have seen such speculations as have descended from the pens of Du Paw and Buffon, more to the disgrace of their understanding than our climate. "Unlooked for weakness cheat us in the wise"—had these travelling philosophers gone back in their views for a century, and calculated the stock from which the man, who carries an hundred years on his shoulders, must have sprung, they would have discovered that if we could reckon a twentieth person of equal age with them, for an equal population, our stability of constitution and salubrity of climate would bear a comparison with theirs.

In the year 1794 the writer of this article assisted in taking the ages of 152 persons, then residing in a town (of 3000 inhabitants) in one of the middle states, whose ages varied from 60 to 100 years; and as between 20 and 30 of those persons are now living, and a majority of those deceased reached the age of 80, it is no contemptible proof of the futility of the opinion, "that the principle of life is deteriorated in the climate of America—that the natives have no beards—nor do the lions and tygers exist there."

W. P.

To this excellent and interesting article the editor takes the liberty to add the following anecdote, which has a happy bearing on the pointed remarks of our correspondent.

Franklin, when in England, was asked "if the climate of America was not unhealthy?" He said, "he could not yet tell; for many of the children of the first settlers were still living."

A difficult duty

Has devolved on the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, by the influx of matter that the late events in Europe

produces. Every body is looking to that quarter of the world for news, and we receive enough of it, of one quality or another, to fill the largest daily sheet printed in America. What then is the publisher of a weekly paper to do, especially of this? We never were so much perplexed to know what we ought to do.

Some receive this work as a newspaper; but from the more frequent publication of the gazettes devoted to articles of intelligence and things of the day, the greater part of what we get in most appear stale and unprofitable to a majority of our subscribers; particularly to those resident near our sea-ports and to the eastward of Baltimore; and there are others who only receive our paper as a record of documents, or as a receptacle of matter out of the general newspaper tract, original or selected. Yet it seems that passing things in Europe must be noticed; and they are so numerous as to threaten a complete monopoly of our sixteen pages, capacious as they are; obtruding articles of a more permanent character, which our chief delight is to insert. Verily, the invasion* of France by Napoleon has put us in great fear of an invasion of the grand object of the REGISTER!

Believing it utterly impossible that any one can imagine the incessant anxiety of the editor to pursue a course that shall be most pleasing (and profitable) to his patrons, he conceives it impossible that any can apprehend the trouble and labor that this superabundance of matter frequently gives him. But, upon serious reflection, and after turning the difficulty every way in his mind, he has come to this conclusion:

That hereafter, and while there remains so much to insert about his own country, he will touch foreign articles as lightly as possible, so as to give a pretty distinct view of what is transpiring; and thereby afford room for much matter more immediately interesting to the American reader, as well as the enquirer after truth, in general: Circumscribing himself to a brief summary of events; not, however, neglecting important official papers, when he has space for them. But he shall at all times take more pleasure in inserting such matter as appears under the head of "Health Statistics" (see page 253,) than in giving the proceedings of the monsters that devastate Europe; nor, in inserting them, will he consult the expence, or regret the extra labor they cost him.

Foreign Articles.

We have an account, at length, of the duke of Bourbon's proceedings in *La Vendee* to raise an insurrection. The man was glad to get off on any terms; for he was deserted by all except his own suit, and escaped only by the mercy of Bonaparte's officers, who were directed to permit him to leave France.

The London editors blame those of Paris for not publishing the declaration of the allies legalizing the assassination of the emperor of France. Would they publish in such a state paper directing the murder of the prince regent? No—with all their boasted liberty of the press, they would not dare to do it—though their country is not just rising out of a revolution.

By the sloop Nancy, arrived at Boston from Halifax, we learn, that the British government schooner

*"Invasion."—The legitimates will have it that Bonaparte invaded France—one man invading and conquering thirty millions of people! This is something new under the sun.

Mackarel had arrived there from Plymouth, England, which place she left on the 14th of April, with orders not to detain any French vessels.

It is stated that the emperor Napoleon has appointed his brother Lucien minister of the interior.

A state paper has been issued by the French government, in which the enterprize of Napoleon is justified on the ground that eight distinct articles of the treaty of Fontainebleau had been severally violated. The allies are charged with refusing passports to the empress and her son to join him in his retreat; with not giving the promised establishment to Eugene Beauharnois; with an intent to transport the emperor from Elba to St. Lucia or St. Helena; with not performing the article by which the empress and her son were insured the duchies of Parma and Placentia; and the Bourbons are accused of organizing assassins, of doing injustice to the soldiery, by detaining the rewards the emperor had assigned them; of the confiscation of his property, and of the neglect or refusal to pay his pension.

The *Moniteur* contains a table of the new levy of national guards for the defence of the frontiers, consisting of 3,130 battalions, amounting in the whole to 2,255,040 men.

The French army of observation before Lisle is stated to be 60,000 men.

A London paper of April 17, says—"the allies have agreed in no case to receive proposals from Bonaparte." It is stated that in the event of a new war the subsidies to be paid by England will amount to eight millions.

The London editors are raising several insurrections in France, and causing the French soldiers desert by—hundreds of thousands. We know these fellows by their accounts of things in America.

A German paper plainly intimates that the emperor of Austria, if he does engage in the crusade against the people of France will do it with reluctance—and that he is not indifferent of the fate of his daughter and grandson.

A Cologne paper of April 9, after speaking of the vexations of the people, says, "the Bavarians and Saxons love the emperor, and only speak of him with admiration. They burn with ardor, again to be ranged under the imperial standard."

The paper money of Austria is at four for one in cash.

Thirty-three sail of Spanish transports convoyed by two frigates, with 5 or 6000 troops, left Cadiz on the 11th April for South America.

The Algerine squadron of 7 sail, on the middle of April, passed into the Straits. A Dutch fleet is searching for them.

A letter from an American gentleman at Amsterdam, under date of March 27, says—"The declaration of the ministers at Vienna, though full of sound and fury, does not quiet the alarms of the Hollanders; many of whom are transporting their property, some to England, others to the United States; which will, I think, be the asylum of many of the most opulent mercantile and monied men of this country.

"The Hollanders observe that Napoleon has 300,000 veterans restored to France from the prisons of Russia, Austria, Prussia; and 30,000 seamen from England. These men have returned to France with hearts embittered by the vile treatment and cruelty which they experienced during the depression of the French arms; and breathe abhorrence of the coalesced powers.

"I wish many of whom I need not mention, were obliged to spend a year in Europe. My voyage to Amsterdam has given me a higher opinion of our government than before; and if the people can be

only preserved from the depravity which party passions are so painfully adapted to produce, our government will continue to be the best on earth."

The writer then speaks of the Dutch mobs, which he describes as exceedingly ferocious, and says "God preserve me from Dutch liberty." He repeats the assertion that many of the most opulent people were emigrating, and adds that the officers of the Dutch army appeared very discontented.

A London paper of April 6, says that 60,000 muskets were shipped at the tower for foreign service. A general order has been issued for putting the recruiting service on the war establishment.

It is said that the Spanish army was advancing towards the French frontier early in April.

The pope.—While this Pontiff was in trouble, a *rescript* was published giving to the British king a *veto* on the appointment of Catholic bishops, with a view to the amelioration of the condition of his catholic subjects—but as soon as he thought himself firmly fixed on his throne, he annulled the *rescript*, resolving to keep all the appointments in his own hands. This has excited a great deal of trouble among the catholics of Britain and Ireland, and considerably added to the old prejudices of the protestants against them; especially as the pope has also re-established the *inquisition*, and shewn a determination to tolerate nothing in religion or politics that is incompatible with his own notions of right or expediency. Is this the *liberty* of the "deliverers?"

Of the king of Naples.—There is now no doubt but that Joachim has joined his fortunes to Napoleon. A *Vienna* article of April 3, says, "his resolution is attributed to the premature message of captain Hudelka who went to request him on the part of the congress to renounce the kingdom of Naples." [What an impudent rascal Napoleon would be were he to make such a request of the "sacred" *George Guelfi!*] Murat was a very clever fellow in the estimation of the *legitimates* of the United States when he appeared ungrateful to the man to whom he owed every thing; but is now a "time-serving assistant" in the opinion of the same respectable gentlemen for turning to the author of his good fortune, on finding that the "magnanimous allies" were about to violate their contract with him.

It appears that the pope refused him permission to pass through the "states of the church," but he disobeyed the "Holy Father" and went on. His holiness had better set the *inquisition* to work on him. No doubt these *holy men* would manage him, if they had him fixed in their *pullies*, and, for the "good of christianity" would murder him by inches. It is reported, that he signally defeated the Austrians, and has entered *Genoa*; and that all Lombardy is in insurrection against the Austrians.

It is said that a body of Russians are to be marched into Italy to punish the king of Naples.

A French army of 200,000 is collecting in Provence to look towards Italy. *Carnot* is appointed minister of war.

A London paper of April 10, speaking of *Murat*, says—"After the disregard which the allies had paid to the engagement contracted with Joachim, upon what principle could they calculate upon his adherence to their league? No more than on the cordial co-operation of *Genoa* and *Geneva*, and the other states of Italy, who had the promise of a guarantee to their freedom and independence kept to their ear whilst they were useful to the sovereign confederacy, but had it broken to their hope when they should have received the glorious reward of their endeavors. It will be seen by the copy of a note from the plenipotentiaries of his Neapolitan majesty to lord Castle-

reagh that so late as the 11th February that sovereign had obtained no satisfactory answer to his remonstrances. The Bourbons have been bent on having him dethroned, and to the fruitful source of Bourbon jealousy and weakness, are the events that may now occur in Italy, as well as those that have already occurred in France, and are threatening the world with devastation and misery, to be referred. The position which *Murat* has taken is that of defence, and he appears able to maintain it. Fifty thousand well equipped soldiers are given to him by the ministerial prints. We have reason to believe the military force of *Murat* much stronger."

An expedition was to be fitted out from *England* to secure the *Toulon* fleet—for the Bourbons. It consists of 30 or 40 sail of the line. *The time for this has gone by.* *Gantheume* now commands it.

We have accounts from *Stockholm* that the Swedes have little faith in the "legitimate" princes—manifesting a disposition rather to side with *Napoleon* than against him. This change arises from the monopolising spirit of the great powers represented at *Vienna*, and in the absence of all regard for the independence of the weaker nations.

A letter from *Cadiz* dated April 10, says that the pope with *Charles IV.* king of Spain, were daily expected at *Valencia*.

The duke of *Angouleme* was preserved with great difficulty from the rage of the people, after his capitulation. In return for his life and liberty, he engaged never to enter France, or approach within sixty leagues of its frontiers, nor to undertake any enterprize against France, and to restore the crown jewels carried off by the count de *Lille* (*Louis*).

The Swiss troops, late in the service of king *Louis*, as well as all the English in France, have been authorised by the emperor to return to their homes when they please, or remain as they like, in security.

London, April 12.—The new definitive treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between *Austria*, *Russia*, *Prussia* and *Great-Britain*, was signed on the 24th ult. and was received by our ministers in *London* on Saturday.

Austria is endeavoring to negotiate a loan of 50,000,000 florins. To raise it, subscriptions as low as 100 florins will be received.

Extract of a letter from London dated April 14.—The present is a fearful moment of suspense and apprehension here. The government moves with great caution; and will not hastily commit itself to take up arms. An overture for peace was received from *Bonaparte* some three weeks since; but the despatch was rejected, and sent back unopened. *Bonaparte* made a second attempt a few days since, which met with better success; his messenger was permitted to come up to *London*, and the pacific proposition was instantly transmitted to *Vienna*, for the deliberation of his majesty's allies assembled there.

"Government stock is selling here this day at 94, purchased for *Holland*."

Courage and confidence—from a *Liverpool* paper of April 1.—A British officer was at *Lyons* when *Bonaparte* arrived. As soon as might be consistent with the bustle, he got into the *Diligence*, and having got some posts on his road, met a regiment of cavalry with white colors and cockades, whose commanding officer stopped the stage-coach, and inquired about *Bonaparte*, saying he was on his march to seize him. They said he was almost in sight, and while the conversation continued, *Bonaparte's* corps appeared at a distance. As soon as he saw a corps of cavalry drawn up, he quitted his

carriage, mounted his horse, and attended by one aid-de-camp, rode up to the colonel and ordered the regiment to break into column and follow him, which they did as if on a parade.

Paris, April 7.—The 10th number of the bulletin of the laws contains a decree, signed at Lyons on the 12th ult. by the emperor, granting a full amnesty to all persons implicated in calling in foreigners in the year 1814 and assisting the plans of invasion, dismemberment, &c. with the following exceptions, viz. Sieurs Lynch, de la Roche, Jacqueline de Vitrolles, Alexis de Noailles, the duke of Ragusa, Stothene de la Rochefoucault, Bourrienna, Bellart, the prince of Benevento, count de Bournonville, count de Jaucourt, the duke of Dalberg, and the abbe de Montesquieu. The property of these individuals is ordered to be sequestered. They are to be brought to trial, and in case of condemnation are to suffer the penalties inflicted by the criminal code.

Paris, April 10. Yesterday after mass, his majesty mounted his horse, and reviewed 20 regiments of cavalry and infantry. These troops arrived from Orleans and the left bank of the Loire. After his majesty had passed through all the ranks, amid the acclamations of the regiments, and the people who covered the place Caroussel, the officers and soldiers formed a circle about him. The emperor expressed himself in the following words:

"Soldiers!—I come to announce that the tri-colored standard is displayed at Toulouse, Montpellier, and the southern districts. The commanders and the garrisons of Perpignan and Bayonne, have formally announced that they will pay no obedience to the orders of the duke d'Angouleme, for the surrender of those places to the Spaniards, who, however, have besides expressed their disinclination to meddle with our affairs. The white flag no longer flies but in the Marseilles: but this week will not pass over before the people of this great city, borne down by the royalists' oppression, will re-assert their own rights. Such great and prompt results were due to the patriotism which animated the whole nation with the remembrance which you had preserved for me. If, during a single year of unfortunate circumstances, we were obliged to lay aside the tri-colored cockade, yet it was always dearest to our heart. It has been our rallying point, and only with our life shall we resign it.—(Here the emperor was interrupted by universal shouts of "We swear it.")

"Soldiers!" resumed the emperor, "we do not desire to interfere with the affairs of other nations: but we to those who wish to meddle with ours, or to treat us as the Genoese or the Genevese, and to impose upon us laws without the consent of the nation. They will find upon our frontiers the heroes of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena; and if they bring 600,000 men, we will oppose to them 2,000,000—(the emperor was again interrupted by the most lively acclamations.)

"I approve," added he, "what you have done to rally the tri-colored flag; and in the Champ de Mai, and in the presence of the assembly of the nation, I will deliver to you those eagles, which were so often rendered illustrious by your valor, and before which the enemies of France have so often fled.

"Soldiers, the French people and myself rely upon you: do you also rely upon me and the people."

The most enthusiastic applause followed this discourse, and the review terminated.

Paris, April 17.—The news from Italy, which mentions the successes of the Neapolitan army, of which we spoke in our paper of yesterday, were reported by M. de Raufemont, aid-de-camp of the king of Naples. He assured us that the report was

general at Turin, that the king of Naples was arrived at Placenza, after having continually beaten the Austrians from Rimion. We are assured that he made 15,000 prisoners, among whom is general Nergent, wounded, beaten and taken; that W. Filangieri, aid of the king, had been killed. The proclamation of the king of Naples, for the independence of Italy, is dated the 30th March.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, April, 12.

"It appears that the whole of Europe will be in a blaze again, a very short time will show us the parties that are to act on the stage. Of this be assured Bonaparte is in quiet possession of France with a larger body of troops than he ever commanded.—Murat has entered Rome to join him at the head of 80,000 disciplined troops; the English have taken possession of Genoa."

Madrid, Jan. 17.—The inquisitor general has published an edict of the king that "with the advice of his majesty's council, and of the holy inquisition, he will receive with open arms, and with all the tenderness suitable to his character and office, all such free masons as shall, within fifteen days, spontaneously and voluntarily denounce themselves; but if any of them shall persist in following the way to perdition, he shall then be obliged to resort to the rigorous measures enjoined by the civil and canon law."

This edict allows very little time for reflection, and all persons absent from the Peninsula are excluded from the benefit of this amnesty.

LONDON, April 11.—It is reported at Paris, that Talleyrand, though in the number of those exempted from the amnesty proclaimed at Lyons, has made his peace with the emperor. Talleyrand would certainly be a valuable acquisition to the government of Napoleon, as he is in possession of all the notes, minutes and secrets of the ministers of the congress.

The duchess dowager of Orleans, and the duchess of Bourbon remain at Paris, and Bonaparte has settled on them pensions for life of 300,000 livres per annum!

Second edition, 5 o'clock.—We have this moment received the Paris papers of the 8th inst. Their contents are of little importance. The *Moniteur* contains a long intercepted correspondence between the duke and dutchess of Angouleme, and the king of Spain, soliciting assistance, and that the Spanish troops might be ordered immediately to enter France.

There is also a decree of the emperor Napoleon, which states that the laws created by the national assemblies, applicable to the Bourbons, are to be executed according to their form and tenure; and that all persons who have accepted ministerial employments under Louis are not to come nearer to Paris than 30 post leagues.

French funds—68f. 10c.

London, April 13.—From Vienna we learn that the allies have signed a new declaration renewing the treaty of Chaumont, by which they engage not to treat with Bonaparte or any of his family.

Dover, (Eng.) April 17.—Arrived yesterday evening the *Parfaite Union*, of and from Calais, with two French mails, passengers and merchandize; left that port at three in the afternoon—brought no particular news. This morning arrived several vessels from Ostend, and sailed from thence last night; they bring us the report of a rencontre between a party of French and English, near Lisle. It is said that the French made a sortie from Lisle, surprised some of our advanced parties, and made 300 prisoners; that the British troops in return, made an attack on the French, and took 500 prisoners. The duke of Wel-

War Events:

OR THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLORIDA. *Milledgeville, May 21.*—The British have not evacuated Florida. Colonel Nicolls, who commands at Appalachicola, has addressed an insolent letter to the agent for Indian affairs, stating, that according to the treaty of peace he considers the territories of the Creeks to be as they stood before the war; and, arrogating to himself the entire control of the Indians, warns the citizens of the United States from entering the Creek territory, or holding any communication with the inhabitants thereof. This is evidently done with the view of deterring the commissioners, who are about to enter on the execution of their duty, from running the boundary line as agreed on last summer between general Jackson and the friendly Indian chiefs. Being guilty of a flagrant violation of the late treaty of peace, colonel Nicolls and his *banditti* should be instantly driven off at the point of the bayonet.

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

Extract of a letter from col. Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs, to col. Nicolls, commanding the British forces in the Floridas.

Creek Agency, 19th March, 1815.

"I have received yours of the 7th, 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 their Indian affairs, I must and do protest against your carrying away any negroes belonging to Indians within the United States or citizens thereof, and require that they be so left on your embarkation as that their proper owners may get possession of them."

Copy of a letter from colonel Nicolls to colonel Hawkins, dated

"Appalachicola, 28th April.

"Being absent from this post when your letter of the 19th ult. arrived, I take this opportunity to answer it. On the subject of the negroes lately owned by the 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 you sent me is, I rather think, incorrect; at all events, an American newspaper cannot be authority for a British officer. Therewith 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

lington is said to be at Ostend, and that it is thought his grace is coming to this country. The wind is extremely favorable from Ostend; but we have had no arrival since the morning, nor is there any appearance of a vessel from thence at this moment. On Saturday evening a heavy cannonade was heard at Ostend, as if in the direction of Dunkirk. British residents in Dunkirk have received orders to quit that town.

Great fermentation prevailed in England, and the ministry were loudly complained of.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—*House of Lords, April 13.*—The duke of Norfolk begged leave to ask of the noble earl (Liverpool) whether any proposition or communication had been made to the government of this country from the government at present existing in France; and if such propositions or communications had been made, he wished to ask what had been done in consequence.

The earl of Liverpool had no objection to answer the question of the noble duke, so far as to say, that a communication had been made from the government at present existing in France to the government of this country, and that it had been transmitted to Vienna.

The duke of Norfolk asked whether the noble earl could state any thing respecting the nature of the communication.

The earl of Liverpool—All the answer he could at present give, was that such a communication had been made from France, and that it had been transmitted to Vienna.

The marquis of Douglass expressed his hope that the noble earl would take an early opportunity of making some communication to the house respecting the nature of these propositions, as it appeared very material that the house should be acquainted with their nature and import.

The earl of Liverpool repeated what he had said before, that he willingly communicated the fact that propositions or communications had been made, and transmitted to Vienna; but the noble marquis would see that it would be improper in him, under the present circumstances, to state the nature of the communications: as soon as circumstances would permit, the noble marquis might be assured that the proper communications would be made to the house.

April 17.—*Transactions of Congress.* The marquis Wellesley thought that an exposition of the whole arrangements at Vienna ought to be laid before the house, without leaving it to particular members to extract information relative to particular branches. This was now absolutely necessary, when we are perhaps on the eve of a new war, and of being obliged to submit to all the sacrifices and burdens with which the war must be attended. His lordship then alluded to the situation which this government had assumed in these arrangements, particularly with respect to Saxony. We had in that case, he said, taken the judgment seat and pronounced sentence on the head of a venerable legitimate sovereign of an ancient family, of whom, whatever might have been his errors, it might be said, that few had adopted a more wise and beneficent system of government than he had done with regard to his own subjects.

AMERICAN TREATY.—The earl of Liverpool moved an address to the prince regent, approving of the treaty of peace concluded with America: which, after some observations from lord Stanhope, was put and carried.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Mr. Horner gave notice, that on Wednesday se'nnight, he would submit a motion to the house on the subject of our discomfiture at New-Orleans.

few days I have had a complaint from the Seminoles chief Bow Legs. He states, that a party of American horse have made an incursion into the 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 enquire 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 lieutenant Wm. Hamley, 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 the 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 United States.

Given under our hands at the British fort on the Appalachian, the 2nd day of April, 1815.

HEFOETH MICO X.

CAFFACHIMICO X.

HOPOX MECCO T. P.

Col. 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 council, or constituted any part of the Creek government.

FROM DARTMOOR. Two cartel ships have arrived at New York with 760 prisoners from [Dartmoor] England. There yet remained (April 19) in that abominable depot 5,209 Americans, about one half of whom were made prisoners of long before the war commenced, (some of them from 7 to 14 years anterior to the declaration on our side) and transferred from his majesty's ships to his majesty's dungeons on land.

We have the names of the persons killed and wounded in the late "disturbance" at this prison.—They amount to 7 killed; 1 since dead of his wounds; 31 severely wounded; 14 slightly wounded—53 total! A committee of American gentlemen have been appointed to investigate the affair, and, as we shall soon have their report, we shall say nothing about it at present, except to declare that it

has the appearance of having been a cool assassination.

On the 13th April, Mr. Beasley informed the prisoners that he had taken up vessels enough to carry them all home as soon as they could be got ready. The return of these men has been shamefully delayed. Many of the wounded are dreadfully mangled. Several of them had been delivered up from men of war!

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION was received in ample form at Boston, with salutes of artillery, &c. The disciples of those who lately resolved with great solemnity, "that it did not become a moral and religious people to rejoice" at the victories of their country, affected to be madly in love with this ship, because it had been her singular good fortune three times to meet and fairly conquer our enemies! Dear *consistert, holy* people! Aye, and what is the best joke of all, they pretend to have a great regard for her name." The *Constitution*, they say, "was the work of federal hands and heads." In truth it was—but the kind of men who got up the *Hartford convention* had no part in it; for, most assuredly, those that would have destroyed the confederation have not impudence enough to call themselves federalists. However, we see some hope of reformation in these wayward folks; for it appears that the salutes fired on this occasion were *American* salutes of eighteen guns, not *New-English* of five guns; and that the *five-striped flag*, the standard of the "nation of *New-England*," was not exhibited on the occasion. Possibly, the devout people of *Boston* may have apprehended that captain *Stewart* would have considered that as an enemy's flag, and have opened the batteries of the *CONSTITUTION* upon it; and that their fears rather than their wishes restrained them. The *Constitution* is terrible to the foes of the republic!

It is a fact, and ought to be known to every one, to the eternal disgrace of the jacobins of *New-England*, that after the infamous propositions of the British commissioners at *Ghent* were known in the

*A *New-English* paper says—"There is much in names," said father *Shandy*. During the last twenty years, our good "*Constitution*," the work of federal hands and heads, though often exposed to great perils, had done its duty nobly, and finished its career with most stable honors. The Yankee "*Essex*," too, has had an ample share of honor; and the "*United States*" has performed deeds of imperishable renown. Whereas, the "*Congress*" has "wasted its strength in strenuous idleness;" and the "*President*!" (though under a commander who on board another vessel reached the pinnacle of renown) after lying in the mud for the greater part of the war, put to sea, and was immediately lost to the nation."

What a false and libellous paragraph! Can these men state truth, or have they got so much in the habit of falsifying, that they cannot do otherwise than attempt to deceive, when they speak of any thing connected with or that may be turned to politics? The *President* "lying in the mud the greater part of the war!" She was at sea, perhaps, nearly as long as the *Constitution*—she made three cruizes over all the Atlantic and visited the North Sea. It is true, she did not take a frigate, simply because she could not fall in with one; and though she fairly offered battle to a 74, (as was very candidly acknowledged by the captain of the British ship) she could not get a fight. And, without wishing to derogate from the fame of the *Essex*, whose gallant commander these folks have stigmatized, all men must acknowledge, that the capture of the *President* was as inglorious to the British arms as the capture of the *Essex*. How base are they that for party spite degrade their country!

United States, and Great Britain had manifested an unequivocal design to reduce us to "unconditional submission"—when the war against us had assumed the character of a war of extermination, it being the avowed object to "destroy all places available," which was carried into effect in some places with the barbarity of demons—when we appeared fighting for national existence—that, in many parts of the "nation of New-England," a flag of five stripes was hoisted as the national flag, and salutes of five guns fired as the national salute! Even the reception of a foreign minister, who came to represent his sovereign near the government of the United States, was marked by this evidence of treason and treachery. When the ambassador from Holland arrived at Boston, he was (as the Jacobins had the audacity to assert) honored "with a New-England salute of five guns." Shame—shame! Yet these men pretend to love the Constitution!

It is stated by the officers of the Constitution, that the United States' ship *Wasp*, and an American privateer, supposed to be the True Blooded Yankee, were blockaded in Pernambuco, (Brazils) in January last, by the British frigate *Doris* and a sloop of war. We are happy to hear of the safety of this interesting vessel.

St. Louis, April 29

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

Robert Dickson, James Aird, Duncan Graham, Francois Boutillier, Edward La Gouthrie, Brishois of the Prairie du Chein, Jacob Franks, the brothers Grigneaus of Greenbay, Joseph La Croix and Lassaillier of Millwakee, Joseph Bailly and his cousin Barrott of St. Joseph's, Mitchell La Croix, Louis Buisson, Louis Benett, formerly of Peoria.

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

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

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

The Kentucky Gazette says—By a gentleman from Vincennes, we have the following distressing intelligence: "The Indians have surprised a party of rangers, from fort Harrison, thirty in number, and killed all but three—great fears are entertained for the fort which was but weakly garrisoned. The inhabitants of Vincennes were marching to its relief."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the facts that appear below, there seems no reason to doubt that the "high allies" have determined on extinguishing the pretensions of the

people of Europe as to the choice of their rulers. The ground they have taken, we think, will invite France to a man to the standard of Bonaparte, now become the rallying point of freedom; and, if so, the invaders will be beaten as they deserve. Their general proceedings induces us to believe there may be some truth in the declarations ascribed to the emperor of Russia (see the *Mentz* article below)—and, acting on such principles, we hope that every foreigner in arms that passes the boundary of France, may find his grave within the country. *It is a conspiracy of kings against the people, and it becomes every republican and liberal minded man to wish it dissolved.*

The ship *Milo* has arrived at Boston with London papers of April 24, in which we have the following important articles.

The British government, on the 23d of April, ratified the treaty of alliance, concluded at Vienna some time ago.

The king of Prussia issued his proclamation at Vienna on the 7th of April, declaring war against "Napoleon and his adherents."

It is stated in a London paper that Bonaparte has thrown out a challenge, in an indirect way, to the emperor of Russia, to meet him in single combat.

The London editors are grieved to confess that France appears disposed to rally round Napoleon.

There are rumors that Murat has proposed again to join the allies against France. This is very improbable, and indeed, contradicted by the general mass of the intelligence. He must know that they were about to violate their pledge to him, and would have violated it but for the restoration of Napoleon. If they cheat him a "second time it is his own fault."

The king of Prussia has ordered, by proclamation, a general arming of all his subjects—a grand "conscription." He has also proclaimed to the people of the *Lower Rhine, Cleves, Berg, Guelders, Moers, Esten and Werden*, that by the decrees of the congress at Vienna, they are transferred to his body of slaves! He says, however, that he will use them kindly!

The conduct of Sweden has become "mysterious" in the estimation of the *legitimates*. The *Swiss* are also distrusted.

The allies flatter themselves that Napoleon will want muskets. But a Paris paper of April 20, says that great supplies every day reach that city. Ten thousand men are engaged in making them.

The marchings of the troops of the allies make a great show on paper.

Some disaffection appears in Prussia. "Bodies of 2 or 300 men have fled" from the province of Liengen.

The French colonies. The authorities of Martinique and Guadeloupe, in consideration of the state of things, in France, have declared the ports of these islands to be *free ports*, open to the flags of all nations upon the same terms.

A Paris paper of April 13, says "we are assured that the pope has requested permission of the emperor to retire to France." He left *Rome* March 22, and was to be at Milan April 1.

Lucien Bonaparte is now called the prince of Canino. He arrived at Paris April 11.

Jerome Bonaparte has made his escape from Trieste, supposed to have joined Murat.

In a masterly report of Caulincourt to the emperor on the state of things, speaking of the duke of Angouleme's request to Ferdinand, that Spanish troops might enter France, he has these hard words: "Thus in 1815 as in 1793 there are princes born Frenchmen who invite foreigners into our territory."

Vienna, April 10—The number of cannon that have gone from and through Vienna, to the army, amounts already to 1100.

Liverpool, April 26.—The Royalists, for the present, have been suppressed in the south of France. The Duc d'Angouleme, it appears, was deserted by the troops of the line, and his forces being reduced to 1500 men, national guards and volunteers, he capitulated on the 9th inst. to general Grouchy. His personal safety was provided for, and he was conducted to Cette there to embark and leave France. Subsequently, however, and no doubt by the orders of Bonaparte, he was made prisoner, in breach of the capitulation; but whether the tyrant hoped to gain some praise for an apparent generosity, or willing to make something in the way of a bargain, he was again liberated; on condition of his engaging to send back the public funds, and the crown jewels which Louis very wisely took away with him, and engaging never to re-enter France.

A Metz article says, that Russia had pledged herself to send all the French prisoners to the further extremity of her empire, never to be returned or exchanged, those who choose to enter her service will be sent to the armies of Caucasus; others will be permitted to form colonies and establishments; and finally those who will do nothing are to be made slaves.—*The other powers pledge themselves to treat their prisoners with the severity and contempt which a nation deserves which arrogates in itself the right to choose masters.*

Vienna, April 2.—The following list of the troops marching against France circulates here:

Russians,	225,000
Austrians,	250,000
Prussians	150,000
Hanoverians, English, Dutch and Hessians	100,000
Saxons	15,000
Bavarians	40,000
Wurtembergers	12,000
Baden	10,000
The German states	20,000

Total 822,000

NEW TREATY OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

[From the German Papers.]

VIENNA, April 3—The following treaty was concluded on the 25th of March, between Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain, in consequence of the entrance of Napoleon Bonaparte into France—

In the name of the holy and undivided trinity—Their majesties the emperor of all the Russias, the emperor of Austria, the king of Prussia, and the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequences which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that kingdom may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn treaty, mutually signed by each of the four powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most effectual measures for carrying this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

[Here follow the appointments, in the usual form, of the different plenipotentiaries whose names are undersigned.]

Article I. The high contracting powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective states, for the maintenance of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the congress of Vienna—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these treaties;

inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import—to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the king of France desire it, and in the spirit of the declaration issued on the 13th of March, with common consent and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined, or shall hereafter join the party of Napoleon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquility of Europe and the general peace, under the protection of which, the rights, the freedom and the independence of nations have been established and secured.

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

III. The high contracting parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war, assigned in the 1st article of the present treaty, shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

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

V. Every thing relating to the command of the allied armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special convention.

VI. The high contracting parties, shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the generals, commanders of their armies, officers who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their governments, in order to inform them of the military events and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

VII. As the engagements entered into by the present treaty have for their object to maintain the general peace, the high contracting powers agree to invite all the powers of Europe to accede to them.

VIII. As the present treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France and every other threatened country against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents; his most christian majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his circumstances enable him to contribute towards the object of the present treaty.

IX. The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratification exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

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

[L. S.]	Count RASUMOWSKY,
[L. S.]	Count NESSELODE,
[L. S.]	Prince METTERNICH,
[L. S.]	Baron WERTENBERG,
[L. S.]	Prince HARTENBERG,
[L. S.]	Baron HUMBOLDT,
[L. S.]	WELLINGTON.

[P. S. Another arrival brings London dates of April 30. Hostilities had not begun with France.]

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 198.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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Naval Affairs.

Interesting letter, from a distinguished naval officer at New-York, to his friend, dated

1st JUNE, 1815

[Communicated for the *Weekly Register*, from a most respectable source.]

DEAR SIR—In your letter of the 15th ult. you were pleased to congratulate me upon the recent establishment of commodores Rodgers, Porter and Hull, as a board of Naval Commissioners at Washington, and seem to augur well to the interests of the navy, from the great practical skill and good sense of these illustrious men. In this respect, I presume it will be unnecessary for me to express my cordial agreement with you, since from the time of my first entrance into the service, no exertions have been spared on my part to render the navy of the United States as respectable and useful as the limited sphere of my station would permit. My best wishes have uniformly attended it from its birth, and I am conscious that nothing would give me greater pleasure than its gradual advancement towards that imposing state, which it must one day, if properly attended to, necessarily assume. I believe it to be a fact, now no longer admitting of any doubt, that a navy is essential to the preservation and improvement of the United States, and that, calculating according to the common progress of nations in similar circumstances, we cannot possibly exist, as we ought to exist, without it. So vast an extent of sea-coast as we possess, will invariably attract an excessive proportion of our population, from the well known and obvious advantages to be derived by all classes of men from commercial operations, and the ease and elegance of opulent sea-port towns. There are in truth no instances worthy of note to be found, in the annals either of ancient or modern history, of the original establishment of cities and thronged towns, except by persons engaged in extensive commercial operations and their numerous dependents and adherents. The merchant always can afford to give so much more steady and profitable employment to men of various occupations, that he will invariably draw about him a thicker population than the agriculturist; and, as long as his foreign traffic is not interrupted, will afford the means of subsistence to a greater portion of mankind, and spread more wealth throughout the country, than any other professional character, be his occupation what it may. But it is not alone to handicraftsmen and daily laborers that the merchant is of such importance: even to the agriculturist himself he is of vital importance, in the taking of his surplus produce off his hands, in exchange for such commodities as the family of the latter may stand in need of, independent of bread and clothing. So that, in reality, the merchant is as valuable a member of society as the agriculturist, and contributes, perhaps, in a national point of view, more to the increase of wealth and refinement than any other man. It is by him alone that the boundaries of knowledge are primarily enlarged, through the introduction from foreign climes of all that may be desirable and useful in life, and it must be admitted that by his direct exertions alone, humanly speaking, the blessings of civilization are diffused over the earth. In this point of view, then, the mer-

chant assuredly merits the notice and protection of government as much as any man.

But to be thus instrumental in condensing the human race into the ease and elegance of society, in giving employment to thousands who would otherwise in all probability be doomed to misery and want, and in promoting that useful intercourse between the inhabitants of different parts of the globe, without which, life at best would be a burden, and man a sequestered, unsocial being;—to produce all these inestimable effects, his commerce must be protected, and seldom or never exposed to interruption or control. For when once he feels the shock of war, or the iron hand of national interference, his business soon comes to a stand; and the certainty of his own ruin becomes doubly embittered by the reflection that it irretrievably involves the ruin of many more. In proof of this, we have only to look back upon some of the most prominent events of the late war. No sooner had the enemy blockaded our harbors and extended his line of cruisers from New-Orleans to Maine, than both foreign and domestic commerce came at once to be reduced to a deplorable state of stagnation; producing in its consequences the utter ruin of many respectable merchants, as well as a great multitude besides, connected with them in their mercantile pursuits. But these were not the only consequences. The regular supply of foreign commodities being thereby virtually cut off; many articles, now become necessities of life, were necessarily raised to an exorbitant price, and bore much upon the finances of the citizen whose family could not comfortably subsist without them. Add to this, as most of the money loaned to government for the purposes of warfare, came from the pockets of the merchants, they were obviously rendered incapable of continuing those disbursements in consequence of the interruption of their trade; and in this manner became in a great measure, the unwilling cause of that impending state of bankruptcy with which the government was at one time threatened. "Give me but my commerce, unshackled and properly protected," said a Dutch merchant to his king, "and I will lend you as much money as you want to carry on the war, and reduce the price of tea and sugar to its former moderate rate." This important truth seems indeed to have been distinctly confessed at that critical period of the war, when congress found it necessary to remove all the restrictions upon commerce, both foreign and domestic; and to place considerable reliance upon its anticipated revenues, even in the unprotected manner in which, of necessity, it must have been carried on. It is a lamentable fact, however, that, notwithstanding these generous indulgences, the adventurous merchant found no alleviation from them, his vessels being uniformly prevented by a strong blockading force, not only from going out, but from coming into port, at the most imminent hazard of capture. Even the risk did not stop here: For the islands and ports most frequented by American vessels, being known to the enemy, he was enabled, from the abundance of his means, to intercept them there also. The coasting trade, that most valuable appendage to an extensive mercantile establishment in the United States, was entirely annihilated. The southern and northern sections of the union were unable to exchange their commodities,

except upon a contracted scale through the medium of land carriage, and then only at a great loss: so that upon the whole, nothing, in a national point of view, appeared to be more loudly called for by men of all sects and parties than a naval force, adequate to the protection of our commerce and the raising of the blockade of our coast. It will be said, perhaps, that, even admitting our commerce to be properly protected in time of war by an adequate naval force, still the general situation of affairs under such circumstances as war must inevitably produce, would not materially yield to the influence of commerce, nor tend to its encouragement. To this I answer that, if experience has any weight in the cases, the history of Great Britain will fully establish the contrary. According to the most authentic sources of information, during the whole period of her late warfare with France, her foreign and domestic commerce never was in a more flourishing condition; and the prices of imported articles in the London and Liverpool markets seldom varied from their regular moderate standard: owing entirely to the safety afforded to mercantile operations in all parts of the world, by a powerful naval force. And we may moreover be permitted to doubt whether she could have sustained the combat for so long a period of inveterate hostility, unless she had found a copious resource for supplying the sinews for that purpose in the wealth and industry of her merchants. An instance, indeed, of the truth of this principle may be found nearer home: For we find that while the southern states, by reason of the interruption of their trade, soon after war had set in, were reduced to the necessity of suspending their payments in specie, the eastern states (by the prosecution of a commerce perhaps not the most honorable) were enabled to continue these payments during the whole of the war, without any sensible detriment or inconvenience.

Another ground, however, remains, upon which I must now proceed to place this interesting subject. There is no man who supports the government and pays his taxes with so cheerful a heart, as he who can, some way or other, reason himself into a belief that his private affairs will eventually be benefited by it. The farmer discharges these duties cheerfully, from the apparent conviction, that they will tend to the maintenance of law and order, and the protection of his person and property. The manufacturer and merchant, it is to be presumed, discharge them cheerfully for the same reasons. But as *interest* is found to be the ruling principle of mankind, nothing brings a government so much into the good graces of its citizens as a strict and uniform attention to that object. It is the secret spring from which emanates all the affection that ever exists between them, and can alone afford a true indication of the patriotism of those upon whom it operates. We find, therefore, that while few or no complaints have been made by the manufacturer and farmer, because of the unqualified ability and general good disposition of the government to protect them on this head, the merchant has not been quite so well contented. But has he not some reason to complain? While the interest of the farmer and manufacturer is secured from foreign, as well as intestine, pillage, by the arm of the government, that of the merchant is exposed to the rapacity of every vindictive tyrant, who thinks fit to infest the high seas, and even our own sea-board, with a squadron of pitiful ships! I own there is a wide difference between the species of protection afforded to the one, and that which *ought* to be afforded to the other; but this does in no wise lessen the obligation of government to afford it. The mercantile community, being in general possessed

of more ready wealth, and therefore paying more towards the support of government than any other class of men, are undoubtedly entitled, on the score of interest, to equal, if not superior, protection.— Depending exclusively upon the unlimited right of navigating the high seas in an unrestricted and peaceable manner, they with great justice conceive the government in duty bound to afford their interest due security from foreign aggression on that element: and until that security is afforded, they can never deem themselves fairly dealt with. But how is this security to be afforded?—The answer to that question brings me to another important consideration, to which I shall at once call your attention.

Unquestionably there can no other physical security or protection be afforded to commerce than that of a naval force. The example of Great Britain so fully substantiates this fact that any argument upon it would be useless. But a naval force, to be adequate to the effectual protection of a commerce so extensive and so valuable as that of the United States, ought far to exceed in number the public ships at present possessed by us: as was fully demonstrated during the late war. In fact our commerce, comparatively speaking, received very little protection from the navy during that eventful period; and, as far as related to that important object, we might as well, perhaps, have been without it: Upon its present reduced scale, it can only in time of war be a bill of expence to the nation, when considered with a view to the protection of commerce; and in all probability cause more disasters and misfortunes in the commercial world, by attracting an augmented portion of the enemy's force to our coast, than its total absence otherwise would. On this point, however, we have no reason to despond. The sentiment in favor of an increase of our naval establishment appears to be daily gaining ground, and from the progress already made in this grand and important work, there can be no doubt of its gradual continuance until the object of the country shall be obtained.

I cannot close these remarks, however, without suggesting a plan of reform that, in my opinion, can alone ensure, in connection with a suitable increase of our navy, due protection to the commerce of the United States. A navy, allowing its force to be ever so great, can be of no essential use to the commerce of a country, except when properly organized and systematically conducted. In proof of this, we need only refer to the navy of Great Britain: which surely never could have afforded such signal service to the commerce of that country, nor attained to the celebrity and value it recently possessed, without that portion of practical seamanship, which, from the beginning, has been the ruling talent of her admiralty board. From its commencement, we have seen men, distinguished for their skill in naval architecture and maritime affairs, entrusted with the administration of all its concerns, and regularly continued down to the present day. A mere statesman in fact, be his genius of ever so fruitful and versatile a nature, can never be competent to such a task; because it universally involves considerations utterly foreign from his education and profession, and in no degree allied to the routine of life in which he has been taught to move. Unless he avails himself of the knowledge and experience of a practical seaman, he cannot with judgment proceed to the correction and prevention of those innumerable abuses which will occasionally work their way into a naval establishment—always causing great detriment to the service, as well as to the resources of the country. Hence the necessity, so well and so early appreciated by Great Britain, for an admiralty board of real, practical seamen.

The same arguments apply with peculiar force to the present naval administration of the United States. The secretary of the navy, although in all other respects a man of uncommon probity and talents, can never, from his ignorance of naval architecture and practical seamanship, conduct its concerns as they ought to be conducted. It is impossible for him to prevent the introduction of a thousand abuses and inaccuracies, which in spite of all his care and attention will gradually creep in and defy his correction, solely on account of his inexperience as a practical seaman: Besides, the duties of that office are, not only too multifarious and burdensome for a single person to perform, even with the assistance of a dozen or two clerks, but, at the same time, as totally distinct from the business of a statesman as, in the nature of things, they could possibly be.

My plan, therefore, is briefly this:—To abolish the present navy department entirely, excepting the board of commissioners. To this board I would add some discreet person as a secretary, and give it, in conjunction with the president of the United States, the complete management and control of our naval establishment.

Until this be done, I am apprehensive we shall not see the navy advancing as rapidly towards that state of perfection, for which its friends have always been, and still are, so extremely anxious.

I am, with respect,

Your obedient,

D.

War Events:

OR THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.

DARTMOOR MASSACRE.

The journal from which the following extract is made is signed by *sixty-nine* American officers—majors, lieutenants, and mates of vessels, who solemnly attest its truth in every particular.

We learn that the entire journal will be published—it will make a volume of about 300 duodecimo pages, and will doubtless interest the feelings of the American people; for the sufferings of the poor fellows confined in that depot, (about to be as famous for the cruelties practised in it as the *Jersey* prison ship) have, indeed, been extreme. The English certainly are among the most cruel and unfeeling people of the earth.

From the New York Columbian.

We are enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of the massacre at Dartmoor prison, in England, where the blood of *sixty-three* defenceless Americans was wantonly spilt, without any cause or provocation whatever. We have perused the journal of Mr. Andrews, kept during his confinement in that prison, and the following is the substance of what he recorded respecting this bloody affair, of which he was an eye witness, and narrowly escaped the fate of his unfortunate fellow captives.

EXTRACT.

"On the 6th April, at 9 o'clock, p. m. captain T. G. Shortland, keeper of the Dartmoor prison, happened to discover a small hole which had been picked through one of the inner walls of the prison, by some of our boys, who preferred any employment to idleness. Upwards of five thousand prisoners were, at this time, civilly walking in the yards of the different prisons, not dreaming of the approaching tragedy, and wholly unconscious of the existence of the little hole from which it was to originate. Instantly the ringing of an alarm bell saluted their astonished ears; and scarcely had they time to look their surprise, when the drum beat to arms!

"Curiosity alone prompted them to turn their attention to the gate, as the only avenue through which they might learn the cause of this extraordinary alarm. Each one was eager to get nearest to the source of information, till from the pressure of some thousands, the gate gave way, the crowd with it, and those in the rear pressed forward so rapidly that the foremost found it impossible to resist the current, but were pushed entirely through the passage.

"At this moment, captain Shortland, at the head of the troops of the garrison, entered the inner square of the prison, and drew up his men in a position to charge the prisoners, who were gazing with wonder at this military movement, not dreaming that themselves were its object. The officers of the garrison perceiving the bloody intention of the keeper, would have no hand in the business, declined giving any orders, and resigned their power to capt. Shortland. After viewing, in speechless astonishment, a manœuvre that at length seemed to menace their own safety, the prisoners, though unconscious of blame, began to think it most prudent to retire, and every one hastened towards their respective prisons, with all possible alacrity.

"The order to fire was now given by the keeper, and promptly obeyed. A full volley of musketry was discharged into a body of several thousand men, all retreating in the most peaceable manner.

Through the gates and iron pallings that separated the troops from the prisoners, were three volleys repeated for several rounds; while the defenceless victims, dead and wounded, fell thick on every side. Their flight was in disorder, and the doors of the cells they were seeking to regain, were soon clogged with the wounded; who had fallen in the passages, and the unwounded who were flying over them.

"Their murderous pursuers had now entered the yards of each prison, making a general charge on man and boy, sheathing their ruthless bayonets in the bodies of the retreating prisoners, and completing the work of destruction by the discharge of another volley of musketry in the *backs* of the hindmost who were forcing their passage, over the wounded, into their prison.

"Nor did they stop here—but patrolled the yard to find some solitary fugitive who had sought safety in flight. One poor affrighted wretch had fled close to the wall of one of the prisons, fearing to move, lest he should meet his death. Him those demons of hell discovered, and the bloody Shortland gave the fatal order. In vain the trembling victim fell on his knees, and in that deploring attitude besought their compassion, begged them to spare a life almost exhausted by suffering and confinement. He pleaded to brutes—he appealed to tygers. "Fire," cried Shortland, and several balls were discharged into his bosom!

"This inhuman monster, having now glutted his Nero appetite with blood," retired with the troops, leaving the scene of his heretofore slippy with the life-blood of defenceless freemen! *Sixty-three* Americans fled to gratify the spleen of a British turnkey! Seven of them were relieved by death from the task of telling the degrading tale.

"The wounded were removed from the scene of slaughter, as soon as practicable, and placed in the hospital, under the direction of Dr. McGrath, head surgeon of the department, who used every exertion in his power to alleviate their sufferings and restore them to health. He demanded a licence into the prisons, and received the wounded who had escaped thither previous to the doors being closed. His tenderness and humanity are acknowledged with gratitude by his patients.

"A dispatch was immediately sent to Plymouth, to inform the admiral and military commandant of the tragical event. On the following morning, a strong reinforcement arrived from Plymouth, under the command of a colonel, who took charge of the garrison; information of which was immediately given to the prisoners, accompanied with a request that a committee be appointed from among them to receive an explanation respecting the transactions of the preceding evening. But the survivors, smarting under a painful sense of their unparalleled wrongs, unanimsly answered (by letter) that, as citizens of the United States of America, they should conceive it a disgrace and degradation of their national character to hold any correspondence with the murderer of their countrymen. But that if the colonel desired a conference with the prisoners, it would be met on their part with pleasure, and the most satisfactory explanation of every part of their conduct should be given.

"Accordingly, the colonel attended at the gate of the prison, accompanied by captain Shortland, with a visage overspread with gloom, and glowing with conscious guilt. He faintly attempted to justify his conduct, and pleaded *not guilty*! He feared the prisoners were attempting to escape!

"The colonel presently heard the stories on both sides of the question, and promised that it should be submitted to the decision of a coroner's inquest next day, and that a thorough investigation of every relative circumstance should then take place.

"The prisoners then hoisted the colors *half mast* on every prison, and visited the wounded in the hospital department. But here a scene was presented too shocking for humanity. Tables were spread and covered with fractured legs and arms, that had just been severed from the bodies of our groaning fellow captives. There lay seven of our countrymen, marked with horrid wounds and bereft of life—here above fifty were expressing their anguish in half-smothered complaints, or audible groans. Our feelings can better be conceived than described.

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

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

"One circumstance that occurred during the *massacre* ought not to be omitted. One of the soldiers belonging to the same regiment that performed this work of blood, was lighting a lamp at the door of No. 3, [one of the prisons] when the carnage commenced, and in the hurry of retreat, was forced inside among the wounded and exasperated prisoners. In the height of their resentment, the eye of vengeance was for a moment directed to the only enemy which chance had thus thrown in their power. It was but for a moment. The dignity of the American character was not thus to be sullied. To the astonishment of this affrighted soldier, who was expecting every moment to be immolated on the altar of revenge, as some atonement for the manes of our murdered countrymen, he received assurances of

safety and protection: "Americans never murder their prisoners: rest easy; your life shall be preserved to distinguish between the humanity of a *British soldier*, and that of an *American sailor*." Accordingly when the doors were opened to discharge the wounded, this man was delivered up to his astonished comrades in perfect safety. This was a triumph of sentiment that might have filled the British soldiers with admiration at its sublimity, and the deepest shame for their own littleness.

"On the eighth, the coroner's jury arrived, consisting of sixteen farmers, and commenced taking the different depositions of each party. The evidence on the part of the keeper of the prison, consisted of the very soldiers who committed the murder by his orders. The verdict of the jury, to the dismay and astonishment of every unprejudiced man, was—*Justifiable homicide!!!*

"The following facts were fully and completely proved, on the part of the prisoners, and comprise the substance of their evidence before the jury of inquest: viz.

"That the hole in the wall was unknown to more than three-fourths of those confined in the yard, where it was made, and not a person belonging to Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, knew that such a thing was ever made or intended.

"That no kind of combination for the purpose of escape had ever existed or even been thought of; and nothing had ever been said or done, directly or indirectly, to give color to such a charge or suspicion.

"That *curiosity*, and nothing else, urged them to the gate, and that this curiosity was excited by the sudden ringing of the alarm bell.

"That the lock on the gate was broken by a man in a state of intoxication, and done without the knowledge of the prisoners.

"That the few prisoners that were forced through the inner gate, could not resist the pressure of the crowd behind, who were pressing forward to learn the cause of the alarm.

"That no violence was offered by the prisoners; but every one commenced retiring, when they saw the troops advancing.

"That captain Shortland took sole charge of the troops and was heard to order them to fire.

"That the prisoners were all that while running before the soldiers to gain the inside of their prison.

"That the soldiers followed up the few last prisoners, and shot them as they were entering the door.

"That two men were actually killed *inside the prison*.

"That some few who were unable to gain the inside of the prison, were deliberately aimed at and shot by the soldiers from the ramparts, while striving to get in.

"That a subaltern officer, who assisted captain S. was seen to be assisting in the killing of a boy not more than sixteen years old.

"That a prisoner applied to captain Shortland to stop the horrid massacre, as the prisoners were retiring, but received in answer, 'return, you d—d rascal!'

"And, lastly, that a singular circumstance *preceded* the affair, that leaves no room for conjecture, but carries conviction at once to the mind, that the whole was a cool, premeditated, and deliberate murder; which circumstance is this: Each prison contained four doors, which were always kept open, until the sound of a horn warned the prisoners to retire for the night, after which the doors were closed. But on this memorable evening, *no horn had sounded*, the prisoners were walking in the yard of their prisons, and yet *the turnkeys had been in and locked all the doors of each prison, save one*. Thus the bloody

wretch, who was meditating his evening's amusement, first gave orders to cut off their retreat, and then began his attack in front. Instead of four doors, the hunted wretches had all to fly to one—choked the passage and were slaughtered there. Others were hunted singly about the yard, and wantonly butchered by the bayonet or bullet. It was also proved, that captain S. had hold of one of the muskets, in conjunction with a soldier, in the commencement of the firing.

"Mr. Beasley, the American agent, was immediately made acquainted with all the particulars herein stated, upon which an investigation of the subject took place at Plymouth, under the direction of Mr. B. attended by Mr. Williams and other agents, and further depositions were to be taken previous to the prisoners leaving England," &c.

Names of those killed and wounded on the 6th of April, with their abodes, agreeable to their protections, and the vessels they belonged to, &c.

John Washington, Copstown, Md. Rolla, of Baltimore, shot through the brain; Joseph Johnson, Hartford, Conn. Paul Jones, New-York, shot through the heart; James Man, Boston, Siro, of New-York, do; James Campbell, New-York, dismissed from the Volunteer man of war, in the brain; John Haywood, Centwall, Md. do. Seyon do, right side; Thomas Jackson, boy, aged 13, New-York, ship Orbit, New-York, in the belly; William Laturage, New-York, Saratoga, do. in the heart.

Those dangerously wounded, with those amputated, &c.

Peter Wilson, New-York, Virginia Planter, in the hand, &c.; Caleb Cadden, Switzure man of war, in the leg; James Traumbill, Portland, Eldridge Gerry, left arm amputated; James Bell, Philadelphia, Joel Barlow, in the wrist and thigh; Philip Ford, do. Sultan man of war, five stabs in the body; Thos. Smith, New-York, Paul Jones, left leg amputated; Wm. Blake, Brunswick, Mo. Replise man of war, three stabs in the back; Edw. W. Banks, Portsmouth, N. H. Royal William, do. do; Frederick Howard, Rochester, Mass. Flash, New-Bedford, in the leg; James Wells, Salem, Thorn, Marblehead, left thigh amputated; Ephraim Lincoln, Boston, Argus, Boston, in the thigh; Henry Montain, Roxbury, Governor Tompkins, in the knee; Robert Willet, of Portland, Andromache man of war, in the knee; James Newman, Baltimore, impressed, dangerously; Alex. Peterson, New-York, Erin, Boston; Joseph Musick, Charleston, Furious man of war; Peter Vincent, New-York; Robert Filiz, Bath, Me. Grand Turk; John Willet, Philadelphia, Rosario man of war, fractured jaw; William Pinn, Virginia, do; John Guire, Boston, Rambler, right amputated; Thomas Finley, Marblehead, Enterprize, in the thigh and back; John Pegh, do. do. in the thigh; Pain Perry, New-Yarmouth, Me. Tyger man of war, right shoulder; Wm. Appleby, New-York, Magdalen right hand and arm; C. Garrigon, Baltimore, Invincible, head and thigh; John Ozlebis, Philadelphia, Good Friends, hip and thigh; John Gray, Norfolk, Paul Jones, left arm amputated; John Wilson, Virginia, thigh; Stephen Thipps, Old Concord, Zebra, thigh and belly; William Lamb, through the eye, since dead; Edwin Gardner, Marblehead, wrist; Jacob Davis, in the thigh; James Israel do; John Roberts, dangerously; George Cariboy, do.; Michael Frances, in the arm; Michael Conner, do; Liversage, New-York, Magdalen, New-York, left thumb amputated.

Slightly wounded John Serry, Nathaniel Wakefield, Samuel E. Tyler, Stephen Vincent, — Greenlow, Thomas George, Joseph Hendrick, Perry Richardson, John Cowall, Alexander Wilson, William Smith, James Barter, James Wedgwood, James Matthews, John Murray, Wm. Marshall, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Reeves, James Christie, Joseph Bassell.

Further particulars—from the same.

By the cartel Ariel, upwards of 340 more American prisoners have returned from England, after a long and unnecessary detention, which they impute to Mr. Beasley, the United States agent. They report that 13 of the prisoners shot by the British guard were dead when they left Plymouth. They have but a single sentiment of the wantonness and barbarity of the slaughter of their countrymen. In the ship a flag was suspended, representing the massacre, by mourning figures, coffins, &c. over which is, "Columbia, weep!" and at the foot of the picture, "We will not forget."

It is strange that the absurd idea of these prisoners "attempting to escape," should be copied without remark from the English treasury prints. Why and whither, should they wish to fly, without money or means, after the peace was long known. The fact of snapping a pistol is equally unknown to the prisoners—Why should they have fire arms in their prison?

More prisoners arrived.—The cartel ship Brunswick, with 438 prisoners, has just arrived.

The London Packet, of May 1st, says, that in consequence of the late affray at Dartmoor, orders have been given for the embarkation of all the American prisoners, without waiting for the arrival of vessels from the United States.

To the editors of 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 Dartmoor 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 a publication as early as possible. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY ALLEN.

We the undersigned, being each severally sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, for the investigation of the circumstances attending the late horrid massacre, and having heard the deposition 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 6 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 ran up to the market square to learn the occasion of the alarm.— There were then drawn up in the square, several hundred soldiers, with captain 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 towards their respective prisons and some towards the market square. When about one hundred were collected in the square, captain 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. Captain 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, whom 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 on 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 captain Shortland, for reasons which we will now proceed to give—as an illucidation of its origin we will recur back to an event which happened some days previous. Captain Shortland was at the time absent at Plymouth, but before going he ordered the contractor or his clerk, to serve out one pound of indifferent 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 up to the store, demanding to have their bread.

The officers of the garrison, on being alarmed, and informed of these proceedings, observed 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 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. It 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; 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 in 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 towards 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 prison, 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 alone; for the balls were picked up in the prison, where they passed through 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 *cachot*, which order the commanding officer of the soldiers refused to obey; and generally, he having seized on every light pretext to injure the prisoners, by stopping their marketing 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 the respective yards—“*I’ll fix the damn’d 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 halloo to the prisoners, so loud as to be heard throughout the yard, “*turn in, turn in.*” while on that night it was done so secretly that not 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 conclusion we have drawn therefrom.

We likewise believe, from the depositions of men who were eye-witnesses 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, the 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 depot.

N. B. Seven were killed, thirty dangerously

wounded, and thirty slightly do. Total, sixty-seven killed and wounded.

Signed, *Wm. B. Orne,*
Wm. Hobart,
James Boggs,
James Adams,
Francis Joseph,

Joseph F. Trobridge,
John Rust,
Henry Allen,
Walter Colton,
Thomas B. Mott,

Committee.

Dartmoor, Prison, April 7, 1815.

OUR PEOPLE, detained in the prisons of England, in so unaccountable a manner, and for so great a length of time after the ratification of the treaty, are rapidly returning home. Several cartels have arrived, and we have the names of many that may be daily expected.

These unfortunate men, and the people of the U. S. who have sympathised in their sufferings, have a right to demand the causes that have kept them so long unfairly under a cruel and brutal restraint and confinement.

INDIAN MURDERS. The house of Mr. Robert Ramsey, of St. Charles county, Missouri territory, about 50 miles from St. Louis, was recently attacked by the *British allies*—three of his children were horribly butchered, his wife so mangled as to leave no hope of her recovery, and he himself dangerously wounded. Hard the necessity that may compel the extermination of these miserable beings excited to murder by the nation that has been impudently called the "*Bulwark of religion.*" We trust, decisive measures will be taken to give security to our frontiers. It is probable that, as in 1794, many *Englishmen* are among the savages exciting them to these horrid deeds. If any such are found, they ought to be capitally punished on the spot without mercy.

A letter from the honorable Benjamin Parke to governor Posey, gives us strong reasons to believe that the *British* are concerned in the continuation of the Indian murders. Their agents, it seems, have been telling the deluded wretches that peace is not yet made between the United States and Great Britain! For the honor of human nature we hope this is not true.

INDIAN HOSTILITY. Again has the policy of England, involved the Creek Indians in a quarrel with the United States—and these wretches, who after being supported by our government, when they otherwise must inevitably have starved, are pouring out the cup of their ingratitude on the peaceful citizens of our country. By a gentleman recently from the agency we learn, that they had driven back the commissioners who were proceeding to run the line—driven off the settlers on the Alabama, declared that all travelling through their country by white persons should be put a stop to, and declared that their boundaries should remain as they were in 1811. This resolution of the Indians, we understand, was taken in consequence of a declaration of colonel Nicolls, on the Apalachicola, that the *British* government would guarantee to the Creek Indians, as their allies, all their possessions as they existed 1811.—*Augusta Mirror, May 29.*

N. W. POSTS.—From a late Ohio paper—By Lieut. Patterson, just from Detroit, we learn that some difficulty had arisen with regard to the reciprocal surrender of the forts of Mackinaw and Malden.—Our troops still held Malden on account that the Indians were not willing to let us have possession of Mackinaw. The *British*, it is alleged, were afraid of the Indians, and had deluded them with the idea that the Americans would hold Mackinaw for a month only, and then it would be given up to them. In consequence of this there was a considerable force of Indians collected at Mackinaw and in the vicinity.

MICHIGAN.—*Eric, May 31*—The U. S. brig

Niagara, lieutenant Woodhouse, and the schooner Porcupine, sailed on Monday last for Detroit. We understand they are to transport troops from that place to Mackinaw.

FORT BOWYER. It appears that the *British* had 15 killed and 24 wounded, in their approaches to Fort Bowyer.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, *House of Lords, April 17.*—The earl of Darnley adverted to his motion for papers, on the subject of our failure on the American lakes, and the cause of the mismanagement in that quarter. He complained that these papers had not been produced, as it was important to have the question fully before their lordships, that they might consider how far it might be prudent, in the event of the renewal of the war with America, to place our means of defence and offence in the same incapable hands as before.

Lord Melville said, that some of the papers were such as, to the noble earl's knowledge, must be procured from Kingston, on Lake Ontario, and he ought not to be surprised if some time were to elapse before they came.

Admiralty office, April 15, 1815.

Extract of a letter from vice admiral sir Alexander Cochrane. G. C. B. &c. to John Wilson Crocker, esq. dated on board H. M. ship *Tonnant*, off Mobile bay, the 11th February, 1815.

It being the intention of major general Lambert and myself to have attacked Mobile, and finding the entrance into the bay so guarded by fort Bowyer as to render it unsafe to attempt forcing a passage with the smaller ships of war, the major general and myself thought it advisable to attack the fort by land; and on the 7th a detachment of ships under the command of captain Ricketts of the *Vengeur*, effected a landing of the troops intended for this service about three miles to the eastward of the fort, which was immediately invested, and our trenches, in the course of 48 hours, pushed to within pistol shot of the enemy's works.

The batteries being completed on the 11th, the fort was summoned, when the officer commanding it, seeing the impossibility of effecting any good by further resistance, agreed to surrender upon the terms proposed to him by maj. gen. Lambert (a copy of the capitulation is enclosed) and on the following day the garrison, consisting of about 365 soldiers of the enemy's second regt. of infantry and artillery, marched out and grounded their arms, and were embarked on board the ships of the squadron.

The fort was found to be in a complete state of repair, having 22 guns mounted, and being amply provided with ammunition. To captain Ricketts, and to the hon. captain Spencer, who commanded the seamen, landed with the army, I am indebted for their zeal and exertions in landing and transporting the cannon and supplies, by which the fort was so speedily reduced.

[Here follows the articles of capitulation.]

JUSTICE.—We have been favored with the loan of a file of Bermuda papers to the 4th ult. received via Savannah.

In the paper of the 3d, we observe a correspondence between his excellency the governor of those islands, and Mr. Ward, the editor of the *Royal Gazette*, which closes on the part of the governor by withdrawing from that paper its title of *Royal Gazette*, and from Mr. Ward the office of his majesty's printer in those islands.—His excellency appears to have been determined in this course by the pertinacious adherence of Mr. Ward to a false statement published in his paper, of the circumstances attending the capture of the United States frigate

President; which statement was at first corrected by him, at the instance of the governor, but afterwards re-asserted and adhered to. "His excellency deeming it to be equally inconsistent with the honor of the British nation, and the character of the British press, to admit of a publication being honored with the support of his majesty's name, or its editor with the commission of his majesty's printer, that prefers the wanton perseverance in error to the honorable retraction of a mis-statement."—*Charleston Courier*.

GENERAL BROWN. In maj. gen. Brown's general orders on assuming the command of the North (says the *National Intelligencer*) we find the following strong appeal to the pride and honor of the officers retained:

"The maj. general conceives it unnecessary to appeal to the zeal and exertion of the officers who have been selected to command, in the corps which are now to be organized and arranged. He expects, by every one's devotion to duty without exception, until the consolidation is effected, it will be shewn that there is not an officer, who does not belong to the class of those, at least, who are at the present moment efficient for the service of their country;—and, he hopes, that the worth and merit of the many who are disbanded, will be a sufficient excitement in those who are the choice of the government, to prove themselves worthy of being continued."

To this we may be permitted to add, that within one year, after the selection which has been made, we ought to be able to boast of the most efficient army for its numbers, that the world has ever seen. There never perhaps was a more effective military force brought into action, than that which General Brown had the honor to command during the last campaign.

GEN. JACKSON arrived at Nashville (Ten.) on the 15th ult. and was welcomed with that burst of gratitude his services deserved.

NEW-YORK, June 8. We understand that general *Macomb*, the hero of Plattsburg, with a view to evince his esteem and respect for his brother officers now in this city, gave a sumptuous entertainment yesterday at the city hotel, which was attended, in addition to the military, by a number of our most respectable citizens.

BRITISH IMPUDENCE.—Lloyd's list says: London, March, 31—Letters from China state that the *Doris* frigate, while in chase of an American ship on the coast of China, fired several shot, one of which unfortunately reached the shore, and killed six Chinese. [This (says the *Aurora*) agrees with their gunnery—any thing but the object.]

London, April 6.—The honorable captain W. H. Percy and the surviving officers and crew of his majesty's ship *Hermes*, have been honorably acquitted by a court martial, held on the 18th of January last, on board the *Cydnus*, in the gulf of Mexico, of all blame in the loss of that ship, which followed the attack of fort Bowyer.

FULTON THE FIRST. From the (*N. Y.*) *National Advocate of June 2.* Yesterday was a very auspicious day for the United States. The experiment of moving the new vessel of war by means of steam, has been made in a successful and highly satisfactory manner.

At ten o'clock in the morning, the *Fulton* was propelled, by her own steam and machinery, from her moorings, at the wharf, near the Brooklyn ferry, on the east side of the city. **HENRY RUTGERS, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, THOMAS MORRIS, and OLIVER WOLCOTT**, esquires, the commissioners of the navy department to superintend her construction, were on board. Mr. Brown, the naval constructor, Mr.

Stouddinger, the engineer (the successor to Mr. Fulton) and captain Smith, the inspector, were also in the vessel. A number of scientific and distinguished gentlemen gave their attendance. The wharves were crowded with citizens, anxious to know the result.

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

It is now ascertained, by actual experiment, that this grand invention, in war, and the arts, will realise all the hopes of its warmest friends. Our government may be proud that the trial has been made under their auspices. Our enemies may tremble at the tremendous power thus arrayed against them. Every harbor in the United States has now the means of protecting itself against a stronger maritime force. All the ports of the weaker European nations may, henceforward, secure themselves against the attacks of their foes, how formidable soever at sea.

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

The *Columbian* speaking of the steam-frigate observes—We are satisfied with her performance yesterday. Six castles of 80 guns each would not be so serviceable to this harbor. One such vessel, stationed at New-London, would have kept Long-Island Sound clear of the enemy during the late war. And twenty moving batteries of her force would cross the straits of Dover in a calm in spite of all the navy of England. She was tried with, against, and across, the wind and tide, together and separately, and answers every expectation of a first essay of her machinery.

From the *Louisiana Gazette*, April 15.

A NOTE TO GENERAL JACKSON'S ANSWER.

JUDGE HALL

Has seen in a late paper a publication called, "Answer of major general Jackson," and has observed much art exerted to divert the public attention from the outrage which he committed against the laws, and to direct it elsewhere. The distinct charge against general Jackson was, that while the judge of the United States was exercising one of the most important functions of his office, he was imprisoned by order of the general—that the process of the court was treated with disrespect, that the officers of the court were menaced—and finally that by threats and violence the course of justice was obstructed. In answer to this the general talks of mutiny and desertion in his camp, of the judge's having once approved of martial law, and of his having manifested apprehensions of the fate of the country, disgraceful to himself and injurious to the state, while on his route to Bayou Sarah.

Why was not this language used before the 5th of March, the day on which the judge made the order that a habeas corpus shall issue in the case of Mr. Louaillier? Judge Hall had been four weeks in town before that period; he conversed with general Jackson at the funeral of Mr. Buford, and was cordially received by him; he was till that day almost constantly visited by the intimate friends of the general. Who heard before that day of a charge of ex-

exciting mutiny and desertion? Or that judge Hall had been guilty of a military offence? This is all a pretence. It is made apparent by the testimony of major Winston—major Claiborne, and others, and by the evidence of circumstances. Nay, it is established beyond all doubt by the answer of the general himself on oath. This answer goes to shew that it was the issuing of the habeas corpus that constituted the judges offence. Judge Hall was arrested four hours before general Jackson had seen the original petition, which he afterwards withheld from the clerk and before he had made the wonderful discovery that the figure 5 had been turned into a 6.*—The general in his answer, observes that "his alteration in the date was such evidence of a personal, not judicial, interference as justified the idea he then formed that the judge approved of Louailier's conduct, and supported his attempt to excite mutiny and desertion." But how could this discovery, made at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, have influenced the general in his arrest of the judge at 8 the same evening? And yet at that time he was arrested, and shortly afterwards committed to the barracks. It must again be repeated that it was the issuing of the habeas corpus that made the judge a criminal. On the afternoon of the 5th the general was informed by Mr. Morel, the counsel of Mr. Louailier, that the order for a habeas corpus was made returnable on the next day at 11 o'clock. On the evening of that day judge Hall was arrested. On that evening the general informed the marshal he had "shopped" the judge and would serve every man so who should interfere with his camp—on the same evening the general threatened major Claiborne with his military order, saying at the same time "he had no prejudice against the judge." Major Winston says that general Jackson did not intend to pay any attention to the writ. Mr. Duplesses states that from the whole tenor of the conversation which he had with the general, a disposition was manifested by him to disregard it. The general himself says in his answer, "a writ of habeas corpus was directed to be issued for Louailier's enlargement—the civil magistrate seemed to think it his duty to force the enjoyment of civil rights—an unbending sense of what he seemed to think the conduct which his station required, might have induced him to order the liberation of the prisoner. No other course remained but to enforce the principles which he had laid down for his guide, and to suspend the exercise of judicial power when it interfered with the necessary means of defence. The only way effectually to do this was to place the judge in a situation in which his interference could not counteract the measures of defence, or give countenance to the mutinous disposition that had shewn itself in so alarming a degree." "Merely to have disobeyed the writ would have but increased the evil: and to have obeyed it was wholly repugnant to the respondent's ideas of the public safety and to his own sense of duty—the 'runor' was therefore confined, and removed beyond the lines of defence." Here then is an express avowal that the judge was his object, and not, as he asserted in open court (with what propriety the world will judge) the individual Dominick Augustin Hall. His object was to "suspend the exercise of judicial power." With equal propriety and consistency does general Jackson state in his 9th exception, "that the writ was served after the return thereof, by reason whereof he could not comply with the tenor thereof had he been so disposed." It appears in evidence that when the writ was handed by the marshal, the general said he did not know

that he would read it, and then *laughingly* enquired, "Mr. Marshal, is it not past 11 o'clock?" This happened at 4 or 5 in the afternoon. Who on the night of the 5th threatened the clerk with his general order? Was not general Jackson's conduct calculated to inspire terror and dismay, and to cause delay?—Yet he speaks of the "*lateness of the service.*" General Jackson did not intend to obey any writ of habeas corpus, and all this cant of the judge's exciting mutiny and desertion was a mere pretext under which he might put down the judicial authority of his country, and excuse his other outrageous and illegal proceedings. Did he not arrest the district attorney for applying for a writ of habeas corpus to effect the liberation of judge Hall? Was not an order actually delivered to an officer to arrest judge Lewis for having granted it?—Had judge Lewis excited mutiny and desertion? Had Mr. Dick been seditious in the camp? They were both on the lines, and the former was particularly noticed for his good conduct in the general order. The latter no doubt was as brave and as capable, though in a less distinguished situation.

How dignified and consistent is this conduct of general Jackson! How magnanimous in this hero who had just beaten the legions of England, to resort to such pretences to bear down the law and its unprotected minister the judge! How faithful to the constitution, to destroy the judicial power which his oath and his duty imposed on him an obligation to support!!!

Had general Jackson confined himself to the publication of a paper which he calls his answer, judge Hall would have preserved that silence which becomes his official situation; but the general has made personal allusions which ought to be noticed. It is said in his introductory remarks, that even judge Hall, although he now expresses his disapprobation of martial law, did not only approve of it when first declared, but openly asserted that short of the exercise of all the rigor incident thereto, the country would certainly be lost. Judge Hall does not recollect that general Jackson did him the honor to consult him on the subject of establishing martial law, nor does he believe that he was present when the measure was decided on. Judge Hall recollects to have had the pleasure of meeting general Jackson but three times before the judge left the city on the 4th of January. The first time was on the occasion of all the judges making their compliments to the general on his arrival—the second at colonel Ross's at a card party and supper—and the third on a visit of two or three minutes at head-quarters, when the judge took the liberty of asking the general's opinion whether he should become a member of any city corps, and was answered, no, no, sir, you are a judge.—Judge Hall's recollection may be incorrect. The general says the subject of declaring martial law was discussed in his (the judge's) presence and that he seemed by his gestures and silence to approve of it—it is possible that it was so, but the judge is confident that if this tacit approval was ever given, that it could not have been an approval of martial law, as was anciently practised in some military despotisms. Judge Hall has no distinct recollection of any particular expressions used by him at any time in relation to martial law: he well remembers that he had the highest confidence in general Jackson, admired the energy of his character, and presumed that as he was resolute and brave, he would be guided by justice and magnanimity.—But if it be intended to infer that judge Hall ever

*This is fully explained by major Claiborne's affidavit.

†He told major Claiborne that while martial law existed, no man should be above him.

approved of martial law as since exercised by general Jackson, he does most solemnly protest against it. If it be attempted to draw the conclusion that he ever gave his sanction to a system which should go to the abolition of all our rights, which should leave the lives of the whole community in the power of a military chief, he solemnly declares that he never did, nor ever could have approved of it.

But what has been the opinion and practice of general Jackson as to martial law?—Has he not arraigned a member of the legislature, exempt from military service, before a court-martial for a capital offence? And *that* six weeks after he had written to the secretary of war "that the enemy's last exertions had been made in this quarter, at *any rate for the present season*?" Did he not at the same time make an attempt on the life of judge Hall by accusing him of exciting mutiny and desertion, and by threatening him with a court-martial? and all for no other cause than that the judge had made an order for issuing the *habeas corpus*? Does not general Jackson in his publication upon oath, expressly avow that such was the motive for the judge's arrest? Fortunately for general Jackson the honorable members of the court-martial, equally distinguished for their talents and independence, acquitted the accused and prevented the blood of Louaillier from appearing in judgment against the general.

It is stated in the introductory remarks of general Jackson "that on the judge's route to Bayou Sarah, he manifested apprehensions as to the safety of the country, disgraceful to himself and injurious to the state." Judge Hall knows full well how easy it is for one with the influence and patronage of general Jackson to procure certificates and affidavits—he knows that men usurping authority have their delators and spies, and that in the sunshine of imperial or dictatorial power, swarms of miserable creatures are easily generated from the surrounding corruption, and rapidly changed into the shape of buzzing informers. Notwithstanding which, judge Hall declares that on his route to Bayou Sarah, he uttered no sentiment disgraceful to himself or injurious to the state. He calls upon general Jackson to furnish that full and satisfactory evidence of his assertion which he says he is enabled to do.

New-Orleans, 13th April, 1815.

AFFIDAVIT.

Louaillier vs. Andrew Jackson, commanding general
7th military district.

In this case, on Sunday the 5th of March, 1815, the honorable Dominick A. Hall gave an order on the original petition of Louaillier, in the words following to wit: "Let the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and the petitioner be brought before me at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning," dating the said order on the 6th of the month. I apprehended that a mistake was made in the date, and waited on the judge accordingly—Dr. Flood was sitting with him. Upon my suggesting the mistake to the judge, he changed the figure 6 into a 5. In the evening of the said fifth I noticed a party of soldiers, with arms, marching briskly in the street near the French coffee-house, and heard afterwards, that judge Hall was arrested, and was confined to the barracks, to which place I went immediately to see the judge, but was refused admittance as it was past 9 o'clock. On my return to my lodgings I stepped into the American coffee-house, where I met with major Cho-

tard, one of general Jackson's aids, who told me he had some business with me.—I invited him to go to my room, which he did. Dr. Flood and Mr. Duncan were present, and on my invitation went with us. When in my room which I think was near 11 o'clock, major Chotard shewed me a written paper (but which I did not read) which he said was a written order from the general requiring me to give up the original of the judge as aforesaid: As well as I recollect, I told major Chotard that there was an order of judge Hall's court that the clerk should deliver no original paper out of the office—but that I had the order in my pocket, and would go with it myself to the general, which proposal was accepted, and we went together, Mr. P. L. B. Duplessis with us. I believe we got to the general's about 12 o'clock: The general shewed me a letter he had received from Mr. Morel, the counsel of Mr. Louaillier, informing him that a writ of *habeas corpus* had issued in the case of Louaillier. I told the general the writ had not issued; he asked me the reason; I answered because the marshal had told me he could not serve it on the Sabbath, and that it being returnable at 11 o'clock on Monday, I thought that it would be time enough to issue it in the morning. The general asked me if I intended to issue it. I said it was my duty to do so, and that it would issue; at this the general handed me a printed paper, which he said was his general order, and observed that that order would shew me *that he would do his duty also*. The general asked me for the original order of judge Hall, as before mentioned. It was written on the back of Louaillier's petition, and I handed the general the paper. The general read the order and also the affidavit of Mr. Morel, which was at the foot of the petition, and observed to me that the date of both the order and the affidavit had been altered, and asked me what was all this juggling about: I assured him there was no jungle, and that the reason of the alteration of the date was as I have stated above. The general mentioned to me he should keep the paper in his own possession. I observed to him that there was an order of court that no original paper should be delivered out of the office. The general said he should keep it under his own responsibility; that it should be safely preserved, and that he would give me a certified copy of it, which he did. During the time I was with the general, col. Butler, general Gaines, Mr. Duplessis, and other gentlemen were present. The writ did issue as stated above, and was left by me at the marshal's house at about half past 10 o'clock, but he informed me afterwards that he did not receive it till after eleven o'clock, owing to his absence on other business, yet that he had served it on the general on the same day. In the course of the time I was with general Jackson the conversation turning upon judge Hall, the general observed that he had no personal prejudices against the judge, *but that his conduct in the instance in question had brought him under the cognizance of his* (the general's) general order. That this was his, the general's camp, and that no person or persons should be over him—that he was responsible to his government—that he had to make his returns, and that his measures were such as he thought best calculated for the interest and safety of the country, and would enable him to make returns satisfactory to his conscience.

This statement is given to the best of my recollection.

R. CLAIBORNE.

D. A. HALL, *dist. judge, U. S.*

Sworn to this 21st March, 1815,
in open court.

† See his letter of the 19th January.

Foreign articles and news.

It seems perfectly agreed upon that Bonaparte will meet his enemies in the vicinity of the Rhine, and act in the first instance purely on the defensive—but if he is victorious will carry the war into the heart of his enemies' countries. We have not heard that any of the troops of the allies have actually crossed the Rhine.

In ample evidence of the freedom of the press in France, and the confidence of Napoleon in his strength, the proclamations of Louis, inviting the people to revolt, &c. are inserted in the Paris papers. The like could not occur in any other country of continental Europe.

Joseph and Jerome Bonaparte are held as prisoners by the allies. Napoleon permitted two of the princes of the house of Bourbon, taken in arms against him, to retire unmolested! What a contrast.

"Magnanimity!" From a Cologne paper of April 17.—Prince Blucher has this moment arrived here. It has been signified on the part of the congress to the deputies from Switzerland, that in the present extraordinary circumstances IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE TO RESPECT THE NEUTRALITY OF ANY PEOPLE, and that they expect the active co-operation of Switzerland in the present war.

The king of Denmark attended the congress of Vienna; but it seems he got no satisfaction. Indeed, the great folks appear, in all cases, to have treated the lesser powers with the utmost contempt.

Louis 18th, has established a newspaper at Ghent. He has published a decree in it forbidding the people of France to pay taxes to Bonaparte, or obey his conscript laws!

The infamous Spanish grandee the prince of peace, [the real father of Ferdinand, if his mother is to be believed, and she ought to know!] was at Venice April 3.

Some communication is still carried on between the courts of Paris and Vienna. The messenger from Bonaparte resided several days at the hotel of Talleyrand.

Generals Bertrand and Grouchy have been appointed marshals of France.

Lord Castlereagh admitted in the British parliament that Bonaparte could assemble 400,000 men.

It is probable by the first of May that the "high allies" recently at Vienna, were at Frankfort, to superintend the fighting for the divisions they had made on the map of Europe.

A Neapolitan vessel of 74 guns has transported the mother of Napoleon from the isle of Elba to Naples.

Throughout Germany it is forbidden to suffer a Frenchman to reside. If he arrives at dinner he must depart after it; if he arrives in the evening he must proceed on his journey the next morning.

An insurrection against Austria has broken out at Venice; and the people killed general Chasteler in the affray.

Many of the frontier towns of France are powerfully garrisoned. Valenciennes, for instance, has a force of 52,000 men, well supplied for all the business of war.

The minister of police of Napoleon, has addressed a note to the inhabitants or subjects of Great Britain, assuring them of perfect safety in France, that they might enter, stay and depart as they pleased.

Berthier's property in France has been put in sequestration.

Certain Polish officers, late from Warsaw, report that great alarm prevails in Prussia, since accounts were received of the restoration of Napoleon.

There has been considerable bickerings between the Austrians and Prussians at Mentz, by which a number of lives were lost, in consequence of the latter introducing a reinforcement of the garrison by stratagem.

It appears that lord Castlereagh wrote a letter to the Prussian minister, at Vienna, in which he said that "Prussia must be aggrandized to form a barrier against the alarming and dangerous pretensions of Russia." How this letter got into print, is unknown. The London Courier censures lord C. severely.

The London Courier states that the allies were expected to enter France on the 10th of May.

Stocks. London, April 29. Consuls 57 1/8. The Austrians have made a prisoner of the princess Borphese, formerly madame Leclerc, one of Napoleon's sisters.

It may be supposed, from several incidents that have occurred, that Russia and Prussia have not full faith in Austria, notwithstanding all her preparations. The Russian army of reserve is to be posted, it seems, as if it were to act as a check upon the emperor Francis.

Marmont, duke of Ragusa, has vindicated himself in a proclamation, against the charge of treason preferred by Napoleon. It is an interesting paper which may be published when we have room, as it describes the events which led to the fall of Paris.

William, prince of Orange, has issued a proclamation against those "who manifest themselves partisans or instruments of a certain foreign power," by which it would appear that even a look of disaffection to the cause of kings may be punished.

[But why the prince of Orange? We take this to be the same person who lately called himself "by the grace of God, king of the Netherlands." Does he suppose his title is not yet secured? We do not understand it. As Paine said, these fellows, like robbers, so often change their name that it is not easy to know them.]

It is reported that a skirmish took place between the French and Prussians, about two leagues from Givert, in which the former had 4 killed and lost 15 prisoners. This is the first account we have of hostilities having commenced.

Prussia. If we may judge by the many proclamations or out-cries of the king of Prussia, he is sadly scared at the restoration of the French people to independence and sovereignty. In one of these, calling for volunteers, he charges Napoleon with treason and perjury! "That's a good one."

"Conscription." There has hardly ever been so severe a conscription as recently has been made in Great Britain. Armed with pistols, swords and clubs, the press-gangs move in all directions and drag the husband from the arms of his wife, if they are pleased to suspect that he is suspicious of having ever been at sea! All for British liberty and religion!

Soult, Lefebvre and Serrurier took the oath of allegiance to the emperor on the 19th of April.

The archduke Charles has been appointed governor of Mentz, "by the emperor of Austria, in concert with the allied powers." He was received with great honors.

Every account, except now and then a "Fairytale," like tale, represents France as being entirely tranquil as to her domestic affairs; but prepared to act with great vigor if the "high allies" commence a war upon her people, 600,000 of whom are embodied, and waiting the signal

—It is said that Wellington is to have no less than 18 or 20,000 cavalry and 500 pieces of cannon.

Paris, April 30.—Many letters from St. Peters.

burg, announce that the senate of Russia have invited the emperor Alexander, in a very urgent manner, to return to his states, and not to engage Russia in a new war.

Paris, April 26. The young ladies of Mulhausen, a town long distinguished for its patriotism and its industrious activity, have agreed among themselves that no one shall marry any man who has not either served in the old armies of France, or now serves in the national guards, raising for the defence of the country.

Resolutions for the revival of the property tax, towards providing a war revenue, were passed by the British house of commons, April 19.

In the British house of commons on the 28th of April, Mr. Whitbread moved, "that an humble address be presented to the prince regent, entreating that he would be graciously pleased to take such measures as would prevent that country from being involved in a war with France, upon the ground of the person who may possess the executive government thereof." The motion was seconded by Sir Mathew Ridgely, and very ably supported; but the house, on the question being taken, negatived it by a majority of 201: 273 to 73. Its principal opposer was lord Castlereagh, who avowed, that, although hostilities were directed against Bonaparte himself, the French people would be exposed to their operation, if they supported his usurpation.

Four three-deckers, eleven 74's and four frigates, are reported to the British admiralty as serviceable at Plymouth, and expected to be immediately commissioned.

Bullion. A London price current, among other articles of trade, has this item: "Bullion for exportation—none." On the 11th of April gold was at £5. 7s. and silver at 6s. 9d. per oz. This shews a depreciation of bank notes compared with gold, of 33 1-3 per cent. and with silver of 26 per cent. This is much worse than we had it in any part of the United States, though lord *Bathurst*, in the British parliament, said that all our banks were broken up!! [I should be glad to see a comment on this in certain of the *Boston* papers, in which so much was said about such things in the United States. The great bank of England has not paid specie for many years.]

It is regarded (says the *Journal de Paris* of April 29) as a new indication of the durability of peace between England and France, that for several days past, Englishmen have debarked in France with the intention of remaining there a part of the fine season: "Many of them have arrived in Paris.

All the French vessels that were detained in British ports on the breaking out of the late revolution in France, have been released and have arrived in French ports.

Revenue, &c. The British net revenue for the year ending the 5th of April, amounted to £65,806,490, and the exchequer bills [treasury notes] outstanding to £57,941,700!

London April 28. There was a very numerous meeting of the common hall yesterday, to take into consideration certain resolutions respecting this country being pledged to a war with France. Certain resolutions were proposed and adopted, blaming the measures of government; and a petition was proposed to be presented to parliament founded on the resolutions.

Murat and Italy.—Before the king of Naples left his capital he organized a regency and prepared every thing for a dashing expedition and the security of his kingdom. It is said, that since he took up arms to resist the treachery of the "high allies," they have offered again to guarantee his kingdom to him, "in the name of the Holy Trinity," if he again will act

against Bonaparte! But they have deceived him once, and he appears determined not to trust them again; and in this he acts wisely. Some accounts raise his army as high as 125,000 men, with 180 pieces of cannon; which it is probable it may amount to, for all Italy seems in insurrection against Austria, &c. and the Italians are flying to his standard by thousands. He has called upon them by proclamation to assert their independence, and resist the divisions of their country by foreigners; saying, "let all foreign domination be expelled from the Italian soil." He seems to aim at the consolidation of the whole country under one government, on the principle of a "national representation," and invites all to join his 80,000 Neapolitans—this is dated at *Rimini*, March 31. The Italians call his army "the army of Italy." On the 21st of April he was in the neighborhood of *Genoa*, where he might expect many recruits; for the people of that ancient republic were exceedingly incensed at their cattle-like transfer to the king of Sardinia, by the congress of Vienna.—The city was garrisoned by English and Sicilians, who have probably been expelled by the people or captured by Murat. We are not distinctly informed of all his proceedings; but it would appear that he has driven or defeated the Austrians in all directions—and that *Milan* might soon be invested by him or fall into his hands. The Austrian governor general, field-marshal *Bellegarde*, has denounced him in a proclamation to the people, especially because he "is new in the category of kings," and calls upon them to rally round their "legitimate" sovereigns. It appears that Austria had designed to erect her possessions in Italy, say *Lombardy* and *Venice*, into a kingdom, to be governed by a viceroy; retaining the iron crown and the order of that name, &c.

The following is Murat's address to his soldiers: *Rimini, April 30*—SOLDIERS! The cry of war resounds again among us. The voice of honor and glory calls us to the combat. Let us then run to arms, and march to meet the perfidious enemy, who has violated the sacred faith of treaties.

Austria had desired, nay even invited our alliance, so necessary to the success of her arms in Italy. As soon as she believed that she could, with impunity, dispense with your co-operation, she wished to annihilate your rights, guaranteed by the most solemn promises. In her fury, she turned against you the same armies which we had protected, a year ago, on the banks of the *Secchia* and to the Po. Soldiers! we will combat in the same plains which were witnesses of your valor. We will deliver from the presence of your enemies the same provinces, which become the purchase of your triumphs, were yielded by you to Austria as a pledge of conditions which she has not fulfilled; and which, at this time, subjected to the imperious laws of force, call with a loud voice upon your arms, as the avengers of the Italian name, you will deliver them for ever from the detested yoke of Austria.

Under your banners, upon which are inscribed the words, *Honor and unswerving fidelity*, the Italian souls, inflamed with a generous ardor for liberty, and rage while reading upon those of your enemies, "*bad faith and perfidy*," will assemble. What cause was ever more holy than ours? We will fight for liberty, for the independence of the country, for the triumph of the liberal ideas, which your enemies reject, and for military glory, the first source of the power and grandeur of nations.

Let our only cry of war, amidst the tumult of arms, and in the midst of dangers, be the independence of our country.

London papers of April 29 contain some indistinct accounts of the defeat of Murat. One of them says,

"He has been completely driven out of Italy!"—*[Where to?]* It appears, however, that we have a direct report of his proceedings several days later, (say 5 or 6) when he was rapidly *advancing*, apparently unchecked.

Murat's declaration of war against *Austria* is dated April 3.

A body of British and Sicilians, it is said, have made a descent on Calabria (Naples).

Bernadotte and *Sweden*.—The "high allies" had resolved to "illegitimize" *Bernadotte*, as well as *Murat*, and hurl him from the throne. Of an address of the Crown Prince to the Swedes, of April 10, we have the following extract—"I shall wait with patience to ascertain whether there are any disposed to controvert our lawful title—any so mad as to believe that nations have lost all right of suffrage—and I shall employ the whole powers of my mind—all the courage that God has given me in defence your rights and my own." And, in the *Bordeaux Indicateur*, of the 2d May, is an extract from the Speech of *Bernadotte*, crown prince of Sweden, to the diet of Sweden, in which he says—"He thanks them for the indignation they have expressed at the attempt which was made to declare him *illegitimate*; that he was about putting himself at the head of the armaments going on in Sweden; and that he hoped, with Divine assistance, to be enabled to baffle all the efforts of his enemies."

In such a state of things it must be expected that *Bernadotte* will join his fortunes to those of *Napoleon*; for he has found that faith or gratitude are not among the qualities of the *legitimates*. He was to be deposed; perhaps, to make room for a relative of the *unambitious* emperor of Russia!

With *Bernadotte* on one side and *Murat* on the other, and supported in the centre by all the power of France, to which it is expected will be joined that of *Belgium*, *Saxony*, and *Switzerland*, the emperor of France takes a stand that if it does not command the peace of the continent, will punish its disturbers, and enable him to put his foot on the neck of some of those who authorised his assassination. *Bernadotte* can bring into the field 40 or 50,000 of as fine troops as there are in the world, and will at least compel the allies to detach double that number to watch him.

The want of common honesty in the congress at Vienna has raised up enemies to the allies that, I trust, will punish their want of good faith, and circumscribe the movements of all future conspiracies of kings against the people.

A *Brussels* article, however, of April 25, says—Letters from Stockholm inform that Sweden has acceded to the measures which the allied powers have judged it necessary to take under existing circumstances.

NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

London, April 26, Courier office, 2 o'clock—"We have just received the Paris papers of Thursday last, which contain the new constitution, of which we can now only give a short account. The legislative power resides in the emperor and two chambers. The chamber of peers is hereditary and the emperor names them. Their number is unlimited. The second chamber is elected by the people, and is to consist of six hundred and twenty nine members—none are to be under 25 years—The president is appointed by the members but approved of by the emperor. Members to be paid at the rate settled by the constituent assembly. It is to be renewed for every five years. The emperor may prorogue, adjourn, or dissolve the house of representatives. Sitings to be public. The electoral colleges are maintained. Land tax and direct taxes to be voted

for a year; indirect may be for several years.—No levy of men for the army, nor any exchange of territory but by law. Taxes to be proposed by the chamber of representatives. Ministers to be responsible. Judges to be irremovable. Juries to be established. Right of petition is established—freedom of worship—involubility of property. The last article says, that the French people declare that they do not mean to delegate the power of restoring the Bourbons, or any other prince of that family, even in case of the exclusion of the Imperial Dynasty."

A Paris paper of April 30, says—"We are assured that the emperor will not set out to visit the frontier places of the north before the 2d of May, and that he will not be absent more than 15 days.

The following article is from the Journal de Paris, of April 29:—"In the execution of the imperial decree of the 22d inst. registers have been opened at Paris, this day (29 April) at the office of the secretary of the prefect, at the Hotel de Villa, in each of the twelve wards, in the offices of the clerks of the courts tribunals, and justices of the peace, and of the notaries, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the citizens, on the act in addition to the constitutions of the empire, dated the 22d.

The citizens are at liberty to give in their votes at either of these places, which will be kept open till the 7th May, from 9, A. M. till 6, P. M.

SPAIN.—*Madrid*, April 3.—The parties are in view of each other. Those Spaniards who have recovered again the throne of Ferdinand, who have sacrificed their fortune, their rest and blood, for him, are in dungeons. The monks triumph, and the hatred, which a part of the people bear against them, is such, that every day they experience ill-treatment. Matters are carried still further in Andalusia and Cadiz. They count already more than 150 priests, fallen by the dagger.

The news of Napoleon's return in France arrived yesterday. Hardly can we explain to ourselves the sentiment with which that event inspires us. At the reception of the news, numerous crowds of people gathered on the square de Sol, and in Acala-street. Several others were seen before the gates of the new palace. The people cried out; *Down with the Inquisition! Long live the Cortes!*

The 60,000 prisoners that France restored to us, speak only with eulogium of that kingdom, which they call the good country, and of the manner they have been treated by its inhabitants. Not only they do not complain of their captivity, but they are filled with regret, when they see their comrades, officers and soldiers, abased, disdained, naked and without pay, whilst every thing is lavished on the monks and nobles of the court, who have done nothing in favor of the nation.

A serious insurrection has broke out in Galicia.—Troops are ordered from all quarters to march against the people; of whom it would be much wiser favorably to receive their just complaints. In truth we do not know what will happen; but that which, at least, is certain is, that Spain will not meddle with the affairs of France.

Yrun, (*Spain*) April 10. Arrests multiply, particularly in Andalusia and Grenada.

You will see in the Gazette of the 21st of last month, the treaty concluded between his majesty and his unfortunate father, Charles IV. It reveals that an interval of nearly two years has expired, during which this august old man received no sort of support, and has been compelled to contract debts to the amount of 1,500,000 francs for the maintenance of himself and his family. This treaty was not concluded at Madrid until the 23d of last

month, at the moment when the news of the recent events of France must have been known.

It is stated that *Martinique* has declared for the *Mourbons*—that military duty is performed by the inhabitants, who had determined to send out of the island all the troops of the line. Let the real sentiments of the people of this island be what they may, the procedure is a master-stroke of policy.

London, April 21.—A report has been received from Gibraltar, that general *Miranda* was lately tried before the secret tribunal at Cadiz, and was sentenced to be strangled with the dargarotte, which punishment he suffered accordingly.

BRITISH DECLARATION.—The following declaration is attached to the ratification of the treaty of Vienna, of the 25th March, 1815, by the British prince regent:—

Foreign Office, April 25.—"The treaty, of which the substance is above given, has been ordered to be ratified, and it has been notified, on the part of the prince regent, to the high contracting parties, that it is his royal highness' determination, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to direct the said ratifications to be exchanged in due course, against similar acts on the part of the respective powers, under an explanatory declaration of the following tenor, as to article 8th of the said treaty:—

DECLARATION.—The undersigned, on the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of the 22d of March last, on the part of his court, is hereby commanded to declare, that the 8th article of the said treaty, wherein his most Christian majesty is invited to accede, under certain stipulations, is to be understood as binding the contracting parties, upon principles of mutual security, to a common effort against the power of Napoleon Bonaparte, in pursuance of the third article of the said treaty; but is not to be understood as binding his Britannic majesty to prosecute the war with a view of imposing upon France any particular government.

"However solicitous the prince regent may be to see his most Christian majesty restored to the throne, and however anxious he is to contribute, in conjunction with his allies, to so auspicious an event, he nevertheless deems himself called upon to make this declaration, on the exchange of the ratifications, as well in consideration of what is due to his most Christian majesty's interests in France, as in conformity to the principles upon which the British government has invariably regulated its conduct.

"The treaty was received in London on the 5th instant; the answer thereto was dispatched to Vienna on the 8th. Authority and instructions have also been given to the earl of Clancarty to sign a subsidiary engagement, consequent upon the said treaty."

The following separate article is also attached to the treaty, as ratified by the British government:—

Separate article.—As circumstances might prevent his majesty, the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from keeping constantly in the field the number of troops specified in the second article, it is agreed that his Britannic majesty shall have the option, either of furnishing his contingent of men, or of paying at the rate of 50 pounds sterling, per ann. for each cavalry soldier, and 20 pounds for each infantry soldier, that may be wanting to complete the number stipulated in the second article.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 21.

New treaty of the allied sovereigns.

Mr. Whitbread could not but suppose that the treaty, put forth, as having been signed at Vienna on the 25th March, was a forgery—for if not it must have been actually signed at the time when the noble lord (Castlereagh) declared in that house, that the question of peace or war, was wholly undecided.

Lord Castlereagh admitted, that a treaty had been signed at Vienna, on the day mentioned, and that the one published, some inaccuracies excepted, contained its substance. It had not, however, been ratified by all the allied powers, and therefore could not be submitted to the house.

Mr. Whitbread wished those who opposed all argument on such documents, to read the one in question.

Lord Castlereagh could not perceive upon what principle the honorable gentleman could imagine himself entitled to enter on a premature discussion, or to endeavor to throw out calumnies, in violation of the orders of the house. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Whitbread maintained his right to approve or disapprove of such a treaty; and declared that it was quite impossible to speak of the proceedings of congress in terms of calumny. (*Hear, hear.*) Had the treaty been ratified by England, and what were the alleged inaccuracies?

Lord Castlereagh said that the inaccuracies alluded to were substantial ones, and that the prince regent had ratified the treaty with an explanation of one of the articles.

Mr. Whitbread asked whether the noble lord intended to involve the country in the war, and then ask the house to strengthen the hands of government? He was sure the house would not consent to vote supplies on the principles of the treaty; but he was not sure, that when once engaged in the war, even under the foolish treaty, that supplies could be refused.

Lord Castlereagh observed, that parliament had sanctioned precautionary measures, and for any others, ministers rested on their own responsibility. Ministers were already competent to advise the crown to war, if they thought it proper, subject to their responsibility.

Lord Milton asked, whether this treaty was in the hands of ministers before the 7th of April, the day on which the noble lord obtained the address?

Lord Castlereagh replied in the affirmative, and added, that he was prepared to contend that there was nothing at all inconsistent between the terms of the address and of the treaty.

Mr. Whitbread—Does the noble lord mean to say, that if a motion be now made he will produce the treaty?

Lord Castlereagh answered, that he would be prepared on Monday to give the honorable gentleman a distinct answer.

Mr. Whitbread observed, that on Monday he should make the motion.

Lord Castlereagh—The honorable member does not quite approve of my conduct, and I am not sorry for it, because there is nothing that I am so much afraid of as his praise.

Mr. Whitbread—The fear expressed by the noble lord is quite as unfounded as my praise would have been, if I had ever bestowed it; for the fact is, that he never received a scintilla of applause from me during the whole course of his political life.

TREATY OF VIENNA. April 25.—Mr. Whitbread having enquired of ministers whether war was to be made on *Napoleon Bonaparte*, and that no peace was to be concluded with him so long as he remained in possession of the supreme authority in France.

Lord Castlereagh acknowledged that the association of the allies had certainly been made for the purpose of destroying the power of *Bonaparte*; but said that the treaty was only binding on the allies so long as they chose to make it so. Of course they might agree to treat of peace, if they should hereafter think it prudent to do so.

Mr. Whitbread was not satisfied with this answer

When the address was voted, the house was told there was an alternative of peace; he would ask the noble lord, therefore, if there was any probability of war being avoided?

Lord Castlereagh said he would leave probabilities to the honorable gentleman; the parties could release themselves when they pleased. The engagement entered into between the allied powers might be dissolved, but its object, at the time it was formed, certainly was to destroy the power of Bonaparte, and to make no peace with him.

Mr. Whitbread recollected that when the message had come down from the house, the noble lord had spoken of an alternative of peace or war, and notwithstanding several assertions which had since found their way to the public, he had understood, down to the present moment, that an alternative of peace with France, in her present state, remained. He, therefore, now wanted to know whether, there was a possibility that the engagement entered into by the allies should be broken, and that peace should be, not made, but maintained with France in the situation in which she was now placed.

Lord Castlereagh could only say that there was a possibility that the engagement might be dissolved. As to the probability of such an occurrence, the honorable gentleman could easily form an opinion from the appearance of things.

Mr. Whitbread had rendered his question as plain as possible, and the noble lord, as usual, had given a reply as equivocal as he possibly could. Those who thought that no peace could be made with Bonaparte would interpret his answer as stating that war was unavoidable. Those who inclined to the other side of the question would infer from it that an alternative still remained. His own interpretation was, that the allies, when they concluded the treaty, intended to go to war with Bonaparte, and that if they had not yet carried that plan into execution, it was in consequence of some other circumstances which had arisen since, and which the noble lord hoped might be got over, that war should ensue. He wished the house to be well informed on this subject before another message should come down, and that the noble lord should willingly do that which the house would be obliged to do without his assistance. If it was not conceived too early, he would to-morrow, but certainly on some day of the present week, take the sense of parliament on the most important question of peace or war.

Lord Castlereagh assured the honorable gentleman that if he wished to take the sense of the house, he had only to make a motion, and that he should be prepared to meet him.

Copy of a letter of the prince de Talleyrand, to lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated,

VIENNA, Dec. 15, 1814.

"MY LORD—You desire me to make known to you in what manner I conceive the affair of Naples ought to be settled in congress; for as there is a necessity of settling it, it is a point upon which there ought not to be one moment of uncertainty in a mind like yours. It would be forever a subject of reproach, and I will say even an eternal subject of shame, if the right of sovereignty over an ancient and fine kingdom, like that of Naples, being contested, Europe united for the first time, (and probably for the last,) in general congress should leave undecided a question of this nature, and sanctioning in some degree usurpation by its silence, should give ground for the opinion, that the only source of right is force. I have not at the same time to convince your excellency of the rights of Ferdinand IV. England has never ceased to recognize them. In the war in which he lost Naples, England was his ally. She has been

since, and is so still. Never has she recognized the title that the person who now governs at Naples assumes, nor the right which this title supposes; therefore in concurring to assure the rights of king Ferdinand, England has only one plain thing to do— which is to declare in congress what she has always recognized, that Ferdinand IV. is the legitimate sovereign of the kingdom of Naples.

"Perhaps England, heretofore the ally of Ferdinand IV. desires it still to be so. Perhaps she may believe her honor demands that she should assist, if need be, with her forces, for his regaining the crown of which he has been recognized the sovereign; but this is not an obligation that can flow from a simple and pure acknowledgment of the rights of this prince, because the recognition of a right does not naturally carry with it any other obligation, than that of doing nothing that may be contrary to such right, and of not supporting any pretension that may be set up against it. It does not carry with it the obligation of fighting in its defence.

"It may be that I deceive myself, but it appears to me infinitely probable, that a frank and unanimous declaration of the powers of Europe, and the certitude of the person who now governs at Naples, that he would not be supported by any one, would render useless the employment of force; but if the contrary should happen, those only of the allies of king Ferdinand would be necessary, who should think proper to lend them their support.

"Is it feared that in this case, the war might spread beyond the limits of the kingdom of Naples, and that the tranquility of Italy should again be interrupted? Is it feared that troops should again traverse Italy? These fears may be obviated by stipulating that the kingdom of Naples should not be attacked by the Italian continent. Austria appears to be engaged towards him, who governs at Naples, to guarantee him from all attack on this side; and if as we are assured, Austria has only engaged herself for this, (how can it be supposed that the emperor has given his guarantee against the rights of a prince, at once his uncle, and his father-in-law, to the possession of a kingdom which he lost in making common cause with Austria,) she cannot be embarrassed in reconciling with justice and with the natural sentiments of affection, the engagements into which extraordinary circumstances made her enter.

"It appears to me, therefore, that we may at one and the same time satisfy all our duties, and all our interests, and all our engagements, by an article, such as the following:

"Europe united in congress, recognizes his majesty Ferdinand IV. as king of Naples. All the powers engage to one another not to favor nor to support directly or indirectly any pretensions opposite to the rights which appertain to him in his title; but the troops which the powers, foreign to Italy, and the allies of his majesty, may march to the support of his cause, cannot traverse Italy."

"I persuade myself, my lord, that your excellency is sufficiently authorised to subscribe such a clause, and that you have no need of a more special authorisation; but if you should think otherwise, I shall request of you to require this authority without delay, as you have been good enough to permit me so to do (*ainsi qu'elle a bien voulu me le permettre.*)

"Agree, &c. &c.

(Signed) "Le prince de TALLEYRAND."

[From the *Moniteur*, April 1.]

Intercepted Correspondence.—Copy of a letter from the duke d'Angoulême to the king of Spain.

Sir, my Brother and Cousin.—It is with the most entire confidence in the high qualities which distinguish your majesty, and in that nobleness of character which is so well known, as a relation

and ally, and having the same interest against the common enemy that I address myself to you.

Not having any communication with the king, my uncle, I am ignorant what steps he may have taken with your majesty; but as he has charged me with the government of the south, and as the situation in which we find ourselves is critical, on account of the defection of almost all the troops, I entreat your majesty, in the name of the king, my uncle, to direct your forces to enter the kingdom, as auxiliaries of the king of France; and I will give orders in the frontier departments that they may be received as friends and allies. It appears to me desirable that they should march, part on Bordeaux, part on Toulouse; the greatest number on this last point, as being the most central. The sentiments of the inhabitants of the south are excellent, and they show much zeal to form battalions of national guards, but they have need of support. I have established, according to the order of the king, my uncle, a government at Toulouse, at the head of which I have placed lieutenant-general Demas, and baron Vitrolles, commissary extraordinary of the king. I should have wished to go there myself; but if I had quitted the troops which I command, they would have been discouraged and all would have been disbanded. I am in march upon Lyons; hitherto there is no force opposed to me; the capture of this city would be of great importance, especially if the allies should enter France, as the direction taken by the king leads me to suppose. I shall order the government of Toulouse to give your majesty's ministers constant information of all that shall be interesting. I have a confidence that Providence will crown our efforts, and will give triumph to our cause, which is that of all legitimate sovereigns, and with which the peace and happiness of the world are connected.

The duchess d'Angouleme has informed me of the steps which she has taken with your majesty. I have no need of recommending her to you, if she should be compelled to retire into your states. It is a great happiness for me, under present circumstances, and for which I return the most lively thanks to God that she is in a city which has given us so many proofs of attachment, by first declaring for the king last year, where she is so near to the territory of your majesty, and whence I can every day receive news from her.

It is lieutenant-colonel count Osmond, son of the ambassador of the king, my uncle, at Turin, and attached to my staff, who will have the honor of conveying this letter to your majesty. I entreat you to receive with kindness the homage of the profound respect, admiration, and attachment with which I am, sir, my brother and cousin, your majesty's most affectionate brother, cousin and servant.

LOUIS ANTOINE.

From my Head-Quarters at Point St. Esprit, March 30, 1815.

Many foreign documents and papers, in type, postponed.

CHRONICLE.

ALGERINE SQUADRON AT SEA.

"Madeira, 14th May, 1815.—SIR, I have only time to transmit the enclosed extract and list of the naval force of Algiers now at sea. I am of opinion that their destination is Tunis, and that they mean to co-operate with the mal-contents of that regency in order to dethrone the present bey and subjugate his country, as it is hardly to be supposed that they mean to cruise in the Atlantic with gun-boats. It is likewise probable that they have been informed that during the war with Tripoli, that our vessels of war arrived in the Mediterranean either singly or in small squadrons, and that they have fitted out their whole force in order to cruise for them and will endeavor to engage them in detail. I hope, however, that they will be disappointed and that our squadron may arrive altogether before they return to port. I am under no apprehension for the result. The number of men stated in the list is incorrect, as their large frigates have never less than 500 men on board, such as they are, and the other vessels in proportion. The bombards no doubt carry a mortar besides a gun each, though not mentioned in the enclosed list, and their sending bombards with their squadron is in my opinion a corroborating proof that they are intended to bombard some of the towns in the regency of Tunis, with whom they are at war. We have not heard of the arrival of the Dutch squadron in the Mediterranean, nor what are the intentions of Holland relative to their affairs with Barbary. I will forward an open copy of this and the enclosed list by every American vessel which sails from this port, with directions to give a copy thereof to every vessel they may fall in with, in hopes that it may find its way to our squadron, should they be at sea, before they approach the

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

(Signed) JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

Hon. BEN. W. CROWNSHIELD,

Secretary of the navy, Washington."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated 2d May, 1815.

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

List of the Algerine squadron.

Frigate, 50 guns, 360 men, built at Algiers, six years old, sails well.

Frigate, 48 guns, 360 men, built at Algiers, thirteen years old.

Frigate, 44 guns, 360 men, taken from the Tunisians, nine years old, the best sailer in the squadron.

Corvette, 38 guns, 300 men, built at Algiers, three years old, bad construction.

Corvette, 26 guns, 200 men, present from the Grand Seigneur, 15 years old, sails well.

Corvette, 24 guns, 200 men, taken from the Greeks, fourteen years old, sails pretty well.

Corvette, 24 guns, 200 men, taken from do. four years old.

Corvette, 14 guns, 150 men, taken from do. ten years old.

Corvette, 30 guns, 300 men, do. from the Greeks, three years old, sails well.

Brig, 20 guns, 180 men, built at Algiers, six years old; do. 20 guns, 180 men, taken from the Portuguese, 9 years old.

Xebec, 18 guns, 150 men, taken from the Portuguese, ten years old.

Schooner, 1 gun, 20 men, taken from the Tunisians, six years old.

Galley, 3 guns, 100 men, built at Algiers, three years old.

Ten gun-boats, 2 guns each, (20), 30 men each, (300), built at Algiers, two years old; 30 do. 1 gun each, (30), 25 men each, (750), built at Algiers, six years old.

11 bombards, 1 gun each, (11), 25 men each, (275), built at Algiers, 6 years old.

Total—4 frigates, 6 corvets, 2 brigs, 1 zebec, 1 schooner, 1 galley, 40 gun boats, 11 bombards—463 guns, 4,745 men.

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART."

Mr Eustis, our minister to Holland, embarked on board the Congress frigate, on the 8th instant.

☞ We notice his departure, especially to say, that certain of the jacobin incanters, whose dearest wish it is to conjure up "French influence," and to disgrace their country, gave out the idea that the minister to Holland would not leave the United States, lest Bonaparte might be displeased! But, indeed, there is little use in exposing the follies of these men. They manufacture too rapidly to be followed.

"No Conscription."—A London paper, of April, says—"The press on the river, on Wednesday night and yesterday, was extremely hot; three tenders, with strong gangs, were actively employed during the whole of the time. A number of seamen were taken, and several of the watermen."

A shad was lately caught in the Schuylkill that weighed 11 lbs. and a quarter; extreme length 36 and an half inches, round the belly 18 1-2.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 199.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

To dispose of a large mass of important European documents and facts, and, at the same time, have room for many interesting domestic articles, the editor has cheerfully incurred the expence of sixty dollars to furnish his friends with a fourth gratuitous supplement in the present volume.

In our next paper we expect to attend to two or three articles on manufactures. A distinguished gentleman at Pittsfield, Mass. has favored the editor with the proceedings of the "Berkshire Agricultural Society," accompanied by the compliment, that he thinks it the "duty of every American to aid by all means in his power," the WEEKLY REGISTER. This compliment had with it the proof of the sincerity of the giver, and we thank him for both. He informs us, that the county of Berkshire, in the "manufacturing year," ending in March last, produced for sale, of domestic (HOUSEHOLD) manufactures, about 25,000 yards woolen cloth, and 25,000 pairs of half stockings.

Of Conscriptions.

Who has not heard of the horrors of a French conscription? Verily, one would have thought, from the pretended lamentations of the *Cossacks* in all parts of the world for the population of France dragged to war, that that country alone was abused with a practice so disagreeable and distressing.

Far be it from me to justify, for common occasions, "conscriptions," either for the land or sea-service of any nation, although we might support an argument in favor of both by the high authority of WASHINGTON—yet there are circumstances that will justify the calling out, or "conscription," of all whose condition in life, and health and strength permit them to bear arms. Those circumstances, however, I conceive, should be purely of a defensive character—such as, for instance, when an enemy avows he will "destroy all places assailable"—when he manifests a determination to overturn the political institutions of a country, or give up a city to robbery and ravishment—"booty and beauty."

But the practice of "conscription" is a constituent part of a *monarchical* government; and is used, as well for offensive as defensive war, by most nations—having emperors or kings at their head. If there be any who are not subject to it, I have never heard of them. Why did not those, in common honesty, who told the people such dreadful tales of "French conscriptions," also inform them that the *British*, the *Russians*, the *Prussians*, the *Austrians*, and all the rest of the "deliverers," raised or assisted their military force, for land or sea-service, by "conscriptions?" And I say, in fact, that by the perfection of his system, that of *Napoleon* was less grievous and severe than the measures of others having the same effect, for similar purposes?

Let the persons, whose "very bowels yearn with compassion" for the people of France (though they exceedingly rejoiced at the freezing to death of "300,000" of them in *Russia*, as they said perished there, calling the account of the disaster "glorious news") and who so much reprobate "conscriptions," tell how the *British* fleet is manned, or the armies of those who fight for the "liberties of Europe" constituted? As it suits their royal notions to conceal

these things on the part of their allies, while they emblazon the act if done by France, I shall briefly notice the freedom that belongs to the sea-service of *England* and the land service of *Russia*, the prominent powers in the late and present contest in *Europe*.

When men are wanted for the *British* navy, gangs of persons are selected for their destitution of every humane or honorable feeling—they are armed with swords, pistols and clubs, and publicly parade the streets or privately violate the sanctuary of any man's house they please—being invested with authority to drag from the arms of his wife or the embraces of his children, any "free-born Englishman" they suppose competent to serve in "his majesty's" ships. If a person resists, they knock him down with as little ceremony as the butcher does an ox—then, tying him hand and foot, they pick him up and carry him off and throw him into the hold of a tender, as they would a log—and here he remains in so much misery and privation, that he even sighs to exchange it for the lesser restraint and suffering on board a vessel of war—where he is kept just as long as "his majesty wants men" (if he lives and continues capable of duty,) and, without the least authority or control in the matter, is carried round the world, or kept five or ten years from ever touching the shore. These are cases of hardship that the "French conscription" had not; and, the population from which the involuntary force of either is drawn, being considered—it will be found that *England*, boasting of her freedom, really sustains her power by a despotism as severe and as extensive, as *France*.

But even such are not the worst features of the *British* conscription: It extends its horrors to the people of all countries, like a banditti. *Americans*, *Swedes*, *Danes* and *Dutchmen*—white and black people, are subjects within its deadly and outrageous grasp. Of the 5000 *Americans* lately confined in *Dartmoor* prison, and given up to massacre by the villain *Shortland*, let it be remembered that 2500 had been released from *British* vessels of war!—In this fact we have "confirmation strong as proofs from holy writ," that our citizens have been held by the *British* conscription with a perfect knowledge that they were such. And we also have a proof of the barbarism of the *British*, in making prisoners of persons who came within their power by such means—some five, some ten, some fifteen years before the war.

As to *Russia*!—Why, in *Russia* the body of the people are as much slaves as the negroes (with regret be it spoken!) are in the *United States*, and they are less protected in their persons than the blacks are with us. Until lately, the power of life and death—the right of disposing of every thing and any thing that appertained to the *Russian* peasantry, and in what time and manner they pleased, was vested in the lords of the soil—they might enter the bridal chamber, and supply the place of the bridegroom; and, if it pleased their caprice and cruelty, have him put to death before the eyes of his ravished wife! Some laws have, at different times, been passed in *Russia* to restrain the brutality of the nobles and great men—though, if carried into effect, they would do little more than place the peasantry on a level with our slaves, and it will, perhaps, take a century to give them full force—so wild, so unci-

vilized, so extensive, is the empire of *Russia*. In the neighborhood of the great cities and towns, the state of society has immensely improved within the last 100 years; and is still improving, through commerce and an intercourse with the people of other nations—but in the interior, among the vast body of the population, a kind of semi-barbarism still exists; and ignorance and superstition, inseparable companions, and, in all countries, the key-stone of despotic power, prevail to a deplorable and almost inconceivable extent.

With such a body of materials, we may easily suppose how the armies of *Russia* are constituted—THEY ARE CONSCRIPTED, with much less regard to fixed rules than ever they were in *France*; and, of course, with more violence on those subject to the levy.

Now reader, do let the fertility of thy imagination lead thee to suppose that by this exposition I would shew myself a friend of "French conscription." I would only impress on thy mind the momentous truth which I have often endeavored to enforce—THAT MONARCHY IS A VILLAINY—and that its principle is the same in the government that has been comically called the "bulwark of our religion," as in that administered by the man decently termed the "cut-throat Corsican"—or even by the "magnanimous Alexander."

Treasury Notes.

Treasury Department, 15th June, 1815.

NOTICE.

Arrangements are making to discharge the whole of the arrearages of the treasury note debt, where the same became due and payable, as soon as a competent supply of current money can be obtained, at the seat of the several loan offices.

Arrangements are, also, making to furnish a competent issue of treasury notes, to assist in the re-establishment of a circulating medium, throughout the United States; but it has been ascertained, that an issue of treasury notes, not bearing interest, and fundable at 7 per cent. cannot at this time, be employed for that purpose.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due, or shall become due, at the loan office in *Philadelphia*, in the state of *Pennsylvania*, on the following days, to wit,

On the 21st of November; the 1st and the 11th of December, 1814.

The 1st of January; the 1st and 21st of February; the 21st of April; the 1st, 11th and 21st of May; the 1st, 11th and 21st of June; and the 1st, 11th and 21st of July, 1815; being all the treasury notes due, or becoming due, at *Philadelphia* prior to the 1st day of August, 1815.

And the said treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in the city of *Philadelphia*, on the 1st day of August next; after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said treasury notes.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such treasury notes, and the interest thereon as became due at the loan office in *Savannah* in the state of *Georgia*, on the following days to wit,

On the 1st of April, and the 1st of May, 1815; being all the treasury notes due, at *Savannah*, prior to the 1st day of September, 1815.

And the said last mentioned treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the

holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in *Savannah* aforesaid, on the 1st day of September next; after which day interest will cease to be payable upon the said treasury notes.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at *Washington*, in the district of *Columbia*, on the following days, to wit,

On the 11th and 21st of April; on the 1st and 21st of May; and on the 11th of June, 1815; being all the treasury notes due at *Washington*.

And the said last mentioned treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon the application of the holders thereof respectively, at the treasury of the United States, in *Washington* aforesaid, at any time subsequent to the date of this notice; and interest will cease to be payable upon the said treasury notes after the 1st day of July next. And all treasury notes hereafter payable at the treasury of the United States in *Washington* aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable, and the interest thereon will cease on the day, or days, when such treasury notes shall respectively become payable.

And notice is hereby further given, that funds have been assigned for the payment of such treasury notes, and the interest thereon, as became due at the loan office in *Baltimore*, in the state of *Maryland* on the 1st of June, 1815. And that the said last mentioned treasury notes will accordingly be paid, upon application of the holders thereof respectively, at the said loan office in *Baltimore* aforesaid, at any time subsequent to the date of this notice; and that interest will cease to be payable upon the said treasury notes after the 1st day of July next. And all treasury notes hereafter payable at the loan office in *Baltimore* aforesaid, will be there punctually paid, from time to time, as the same shall become due and payable; and the interest thereon will cease on the day or days when such treasury notes shall respectively become payable.

And notice is hereby further given, that as funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at *Boston* in the state of *Massachusetts*, to pay such of the treasury notes as become due and remain unpaid, at the loan office in *Boston* aforesaid, on the following days to wit:

On the 1st of November; and the 11th and 21st of December, 1814; the 21st of January; and the 1st of February, 1815.

Subscriptions in the principal and interest of the said last mentioned treasury notes, will be received to the loan of twelve millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars in principal and interest, in treasury notes, for 100 dollars of six per cent. stock. The holders respectively of the said last mentioned treasury notes may, also, at their option, receive drafts on *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore* for the amount of their claims; or they may exchange the old for new treasury notes, fundable at six per cent. to include the principle and interest now due.

And notice is hereby further given, that as funds in current money cannot at present be obtained at the city of *New York*, in the state of *New York*, to pay such of the treasury notes as became due, and remain unpaid, at the loan office in *New York* aforesaid, on the following days, to wit:

On the 1st and 11th of December, 1814; the 1st and 11th of January; the 11th of February; the 11th of March; the 21st of April; and the 11th of May, 1815.

Subscriptions in the principal and interest of the said last mentioned treasury notes, will be received

to the loan of twelve millions of dollars, at the rate of 95 dollars of principal and interest in treasury notes, for 100 dollars of 6 per cent. stock. The holders respectively of the said last mentioned treasury notes, may also, at their option, receive drafts on *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore* for the amount of their claims; or they may exchange the old for new treasury notes, fundable at six per cent. to include the principal and interest now due.

And finally, notice is hereby given, that on the 1st day of August next, instructions will be issued, forbidding the collectors of duties on imports and tonnage, the collectors of the internal duties, and taxes, and the receivers of all public dues whatsoever, to receive in payment of such duties, taxes and dues, the bank notes of any bank, which does not on demand, pay its own notes in gold and silver, and, at the same time refuses to receive, credit, re-issue, and circulate, the treasury notes emitted upon the faith and security of the United States, in deposits, or in payments to, or from, the bank, in the same manner, and with the like effect, as cash, or its own bank notes.

The loan officers of the several states are requested to make this notice generally known, by all the means in their power; and the printers, authorised to print the laws of the United States, will be pleased to insert it in their respective newspapers.

A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the treasury.

War Events:

OR THINGS INCIDENTAL TO THE LATE WAR.

DARTMOOR PRISON.—The newspapers teem with details of the shocking massacre of our people in this depot; by the infamous *Shortland*. Every thing we see goes to substantiate the statements published in our last, and we must consider the matter in the light of a cool and deliberate massacre, and nothing else. The pretext that our unfortunate people were about to break prison, is absurd and ridiculous. Why should they attempt it? They were in momentary expectation of being released and sent home—they were without money or clothes, and, in their escape, could only have exposed themselves to starvation for want of food; or, what was worse, the British *conscription* or press-gang! It is the most flimsy stuff with which villains ever attempted to veil their crimes. And, besides, it appears that the hole in the wall spoken of, which the boys had picked to creep through to get their ball when it happened to fly over; led, not into the open street or country, but immediately into the *soldiers' barracks*, where 1000 men were posted to guard them! Every one who relates the tale gives it some new circumstance of horror. Some of those killed and wounded appear to have been literally *butchered*. One poor fellow who had not been out of his quarters, was deliberately aimed at and killed, while raising a can of beer to his lips! *John Washington*, after being severely wounded, while begging for his life, was finished by the cold blooded scoundrels applying their muskets within six inches of his head; and blowing out his brains. One of the officers shewed his *courage* by chasing a boy of fourteen years old, and *heroically* turning him through the body with his sword! In the language of one of the sufferers—"those who could not get into their quarters were pursued round the yard like stags destined to the sacrifice, and coolly murdered while crying for the love of God to spare their lives;" to which they received the *British-religious* reply of "no—you d—d Yankee rascals, you shall have no quarters!" *Quar-*

ters to unarmed, unresisting prisoners!! Another of the late prisoners says, that so far from an attempt at escape being made, "had the gates been thrown open scarce a single person of the five thousand would have left the prison"—and why should they? What could they do? Where find subsistence and safety?

The 6th of April, 1815, will make a conspicuous figure in the chronology of crimes.

The editor of the *Columbian* has published a list of all who died in this depot during the war, and of those who entered the British service in the vain hope of bettering their condition—the first amounts to 331, the other to 210. Contrast the *deaths* that occurred with what happened in the United States! There were 7,000 prisoners confined in the state of Massachusetts, alone, during the war, and more than 4,000 at one time—of the whole of these only three unwounded men died! The general average at *Dartmoor* cannot be esteemed at more than 4,000, yet 331 of them perished, though Dr. Mc GRATH, the superintending physician, is universally spoken of by our people as one of the best of men—as a gentleman, a philanthropist and a man of science!

THOMAS GEORGE SHORTLAND appears destined to the infamous celebrity that belongs to the name of CUNNINGHAM, *captain murderer* of the *Jersey* prison-ship, during our revolutionary war.

Some persons have supposed that the *British* government will punish this miscreant. The hope is vain. The British never punish their officers for cruelties practised on those who do not acknowledge *crazy George* as their lord and master. *He will be promoted, or at least provided for* in some other station. Witness, the after-proceedings of the attack on the *Chesapeake*, the murder of *Pierce*, the massacre at the *River Raisin*, &c. &c. Cruel, cruel Englishmen!

BRITISH NAVY.—By *Stee's* lists of the British navy, a work accepted as official, there is a decrease of no less than *two hundred and sixteen sail of vessels* from September, 1813, to March, 1815. Total, March, 1813—in commission, 760; ordinary and repairing, 191; building, 94—1045. In 1815; in commission, 523; ordinary, &c. 279; building, 35—829. Difference 216. Of these *fifty-three* were of the line. We account this fact as among the "events of the war" because we taught the British the *secret*, that a great many of their vessels were unfit for service.

FOREIGN OPINIONS.—A letter from Bordeaux, dated April 23, has the following paragraph:—

"The late war between England and America has had the effect of raising the American character very much in the estimation of all Europe; and the result of the battle at New-Orleans has astonished every body. Our country, whose situation was so lately pitied, is now envied by all Europe; or perhaps I might more properly say, regarded with admiration and astonishment. Indeed, it is only necessary to be known as an American to be respected."

That the result of the late contest, in which half of Europe considered us a *degraded* nation, should raise the American character in the estimation of foreigners, is not wonderful, seeing that even those among us who, *during the war*, incessantly declared it was *disgraceful*, and did all that they could to make it so, begin to talk of the *glories* of it. See several late *jacobiin* papers. But more of this here after.

GENERAL BOYD.—The officers of the 3d military district lately gave a public dinner to brigadier-general Boyd, at New-York, in testimony of their high respect for him as an officer and a gentleman.

CONGRESS.—Two hundred seamen from the *Constitution* were drafted for the *Congress* frigates. Half

little more of the spirit of the *constitution* been infused into the congress during the war, we should have had a much better account of traitors at home and enemies abroad.

LAKE FLEETS—We understand that part of the lake Champlain fleet, consisting of five sloops and ten gun boats and galleys, are to be sold at public auction, at Whitehall, on the 28th inst. And it is stated that captain Chauncey (of the Washington 74, at Portsmouth) is proceeding to Lake Ontario to finish the ships building there, and sink them for their preservation.

The United States ships *Independence* and *Washington* will be chiefly armed with a part of the guns that general Ross so pompously captured at *Washington City* last fall! His noble confederate, *Cockburn*, would do well to reclaim them of *Bainbridge*, in the best two-docker that belongs to his king's navy, manned by the best men England can furnish. But we have never heard that that infamous wretch has ever been engaged in manly combat; however skilful he may be in fighting *cocks* and *hens*, or in storming church yard vaults!

We believe the report of the *Wasp* being blockaded in the Brazils, as mentioned in our last, is an old story newly got up. This vessel, with the *Peacock* and *Hornet*, we think, must be beyond the cape of *Good Hope*.

The British deserters from Canada are coming by scores into the United States. Twenty-two reported themselves at Plattsburg in two days. They generally bring all their arms and equipments with them. Many are scattering themselves through the country. They do not want to fight any more for the "*liberties of Europe!*" There is also a great emigration from Canada to the United States. Some good exchanges and on fair principles, might be made in this way, and we should like to see it pretty extensively carried on.

Commodore Macdonough has been treated to a public dinner, near the spot of his nativity, (Trap, New Castle county, Delaware) by the people of the neighborhood. The following toasts, drank thereat, will shew the character of those who partook of the feast, &c.

"May the flag of the United States protect from impressment the crew, and from search the goods, of every ship sailing under it.

"The American character, as much caressed since, as it was despised before our late struggle—Honor to the brave men! both on sea and land, who (at the imminent risk of their lives) fought their country into notice, and established its national character."

After the commodore had retired, the following toast was given by Dr. R. C. Dale—

The son of our neighbor, the companion of our youth, the citizen of our state, commodore Thomas M'Donough, the gallant hero of Lake Champlain.

Colonel William M'Ree and major Sylvanus Thayer, two distinguished officers of the corps of engineers of the United States, sailed in the Congress frigate, by direction of government, to increase their knowledge in their profession.

HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPARTMENT, No. 2,

Hartford, May 27, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.—Major-general Ripley assumes the command of the department including the states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

He has appointed major Romaine, of the corps of artillery, his brigade-inspector; major M'Donald, of the 3d infantry, his brigade-quarter-master, and captain Kirby, of the corps of artillery, his aid-de-camp, who are to be obeyed and respected accordingly. The officers commanding posts, fortifications

and depots, are directed to transmit, as soon as practicable, reports of the force under their command, designating the names of officers, to North Hampton, Massachusetts.

E. W. RIPLEY,

Major-general by brevet.

The battle on lake Champlain, (says the New-York *Columbian*) was certainly calculated by the British to terminate in a manner very different from what it did. It appears evident that they expected to defeat our squadron, to proceed to the upper end of the lake, in the heart of this state, and to establish themselves on shore. For this purpose they had provided heavy cannon for mounting, and put them on board their vessels to be landed and stationed after the engagement. Commodore Macdonough found, on examining the prizes, concealed under the platform of the vessels, where they served for ballast, twenty-five pieces, 6, 9, 12 and (long) 18 pounders, and a large quantity of grape and cannister shot—so happily diverted from their original purpose by the glorious victory of the 11th of September.

MAJOR NICHOLLS—The following account of the celebrated British major Nicholls is copied from the *Aurora*—

This major Nicholls was tried in May, 1812, on thirteen several charges—the first of which was cruelty to a private of marines, by beating him with a bayonet, and inflicting several wounds, one of which was three inches in length, besides several other wounds in the head and contusions on the body, so as to endanger his life.

2. He caused two black seamen, taken from on board an American vessel, of the names of Henry Darroway and Thomas Jones, to be cruelly flogged, without any court martial, and then ordered them to be sent to a desolate rock, and there landed without food or raiment, at an inclement season of the year, so that Jones is believed to have died.

3. Cruelty to a corporal, by beating and knocking out his teeth with a billet of wood.

4. Cruelty to Joseph Rivett, a private, by cruelly beating and jumping on his body.

5. Tyrannical conduct and attempts to influence a court martial in the case of Rivett, and charging the court with acquitting Rivett against evidence.

6. For tyrannically causing Rivett to be tried a second time on the same charges of which he had been before acquitted.

7. Cruelty to Richard Warwell, another marine, whom he so violently beat with a heavy stick, as to oblige him to place himself under the care of a surgeon.

8. Cruelty in inflicting lashes in a private manner and without trial, on a marine, and repeating this cruelty three several times.

9. Cruelty in the same way, to Thomas Robinson, marine.

10. Cruelty in like manner to Wm. Mears, and jumping upon his body.

11. The same cruelty to John M'Glasky, a marine.

12. Cruelty to bombardier Perkins, and reducing him without court martial.

13. Maliciously firing into one of the royal gun-boats, and wounding the men therein to the danger of life.

For all these charges he was only reprimanded, in consideration of his *high and gallant services*, though the court said they could not but *animadvert* in severe terms on the violence he had evinced on those several occasions.

"COCKBURN"—This is becoming a fashionable name for a certain utensil sold in our crockery stores, for night services.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

From the Georgia Journal.

The subjoined correspondence will be read with no small degree of interest. The letter of colonel Nicholls speaks for itself. It not only complains of pretended injuries done the Indians—it not only warns us of the consequences of failing to restore the lands they have voluntarily ceded to us, and to evacuate in due time the forts erected in their nation during the late war; but, menacingly tells us orders have been given the Indians “to put to death without mercy any one molesting them;” they have been abundantly furnished with provision, ammunition and arms, are “impatient for revenge;” wait only the signal of attack, and have “a strong hold to retire upon” should a superior force be sent against them. In a word, it threatens in strong terms a renewal of the Indian war, and an indiscriminate pillage and massacre of our defenceless and extensive frontier. Particular care is also taken to apprise us of a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive as well as of commerce and navigation, having been concluded between Great Britain and the Creek Indians. This is a circumstance our government cannot overlook, and will doubtless claim its immediate and serious attention. If colonel Nicholls be authorized to do what he has done, so flagrant an infraction of our rights would warrant an immediate appeal to arms. We are disposed to acquit governor Kindland of all participation in this nefarious business. His decided opposition last winter to British troops passing through East-Florida for the purpose of invading that quarter of our state, induces us to believe he is ignorant of the game colonel Nicholls has been playing with the Indians under the control of the Spanish government. Of this however, we shall be better able to judge on seeing the reply of governor Kindland to the spirited yet respectful letter of the executive of our state on this interesting subject.

The following is the answer of colonel Hawkins, agent for Indian affairs, to the buccannering colonel Nicholls, whose insolent letter, warning the citizens of the United States from entering the Creek nation on any pretext, was published in our paper the week before last. [See page 261.]

“Creek-agency, 24th March, 1815.

“On the 18th, I had the pleasure to receive your communication of the 28th ultimo. I expected from the tenor of your orders, which I conveyed to you from admirals Cochrane and Cockburn on the 19th of March, that you had left the Floridas here this, with the British troops under your command; and that Spain and the United States would have no more of British interference in the management of their Indian affairs. The newspaper I sent you was one, in which the official acts of our government are published. There could be no motive for falsification—your deeming it incorrect, must have proceeded from a knowledge that your conduct in relation to the negroes was at variance with it. It would have been acceptable in the communication relative to the disposition of “the negroes taken from the citizens of the United States or Indians in hostility to the British” to have received the number, particularly belonging to the latter. As peace is restored between Great Britain and the United States, I feel a reluctance to put on paper any thing that may have the tendency to tarnish the British character, or that of any officer of its government; but I owe it to the occasion to state the declaration of captain Henry, that “the English are sent out by their great father and king to restore his Indian people to their lands; and we are desired by him not to take away their negroes, unless they freely give them to us or sell

them for money;” is violated. It is proper also to add, I did not enrol any Indians into the service of the United States, until after the negroes of Marshall, Stedham and Kinnard, three half breeds, were taken from them, by force or stratagem, by British officers. Your restriction of the captain’s declaration to negroes belonging to Indians friendly to Great Britain, if by that is meant Indians hostile to the United States, is an erroneous one, as there is not one Creek who has negroes so situated.

The Creek chiefs, to use a courtly phrase, have just cause at least to say this is an “unjustifiable aggression.” Your having acted by orders, and it being now beyond your control, a remedy must and will be sought for elsewhere.

The documents you enclosed, signed by three chiefs, purporting to be the agreement of the Muscogee nation to the 9th article of the treaty of peace, I shall lay before the chiefs of the nation at a convention soon to be held at Cowetau, and send you the result of their deliberations on it. The result of my reflections with due deference I give you, as on the envelope it purports to be on his *Britannic majesty’s* service. It is within my knowledge, one of the chiefs is a Seminole of East-Florida, and has never resided in the United States; and that neither of the three has ever attended the national councils of the Creeks, or are in any way a part of their executive government. If the four witnesses had signed it as principals, and the three chiefs as witnesses, it would have been entitled to equal respect from me. Could you be serious in communicating such a nullity, with their mock determination “not to permit the least intercourse between their people (meaning the Creek nation) and those of the United States?” &c. As to the territory of the Seminoles it being out of the United States is an affair between them and the government of Spain; and that of the Creeks is as fixed and guaranteed in their treaty stipulations with the United States. I do not know that any occurrences can happen which will render it necessary for me to communicate with lieutenant Hambley.— If by doing so, I can render acts of kindness to Indians or others, it would afford me pleasure; but under present impressions the 5th article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States and the king of Spain will govern me in all cases respecting the Indians in the two Floridas.

I am with due regard, sir, your obedient servant.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS.

On the receipt of the curious epistle from colonel Nicholls alluded to in the above, governor Early transmitted a copy to the governor of East Florida, accompanied by a letter of which an extract follows:

“It has come to my knowledge within a few days past, that a British officer, colonel Nicholls, continues at the British encampment on the river Appalachicola, with the Indians heretofore in hostility against the United States, exercising over them an assumed superintendency, and directing their conduct in relation to our people. As full evidence of this fact, I take the liberty to inclose to your excellency a copy of a letter recently received from that officer by col. Hawkins, the agent of the United States with the Creek Indians. How does it happen, sir, that a British officer is permitted to reside within the territories of Spain, as an agent of his Britannic majesty with the Indians, and to exercise such powers in relation to the United States? You

*The witnesses, we believe, were colonel Nicholls, captain Woodbine, lieutenant Hambley, and captain Henry.—What a biting sarcasm!—Editors Journal.

perceive that he speaks of the "Creeks under him," that he considers them an independent people—that he has made them say, they "are declared to be independent by his Britannic majesty," and as such have assented to the treaty of peace; and the citizens of the United States are by a fugitive bauditti "under him," warned from having any intercourse with the Creek nation, although the great body of that nation reside within the limits of the United States.

"This representation is made to you in the confident belief that you will not after this information suffer the territory of Spain within the province under your command to be used for purposes which in their tendency must be most inimical to us.

"We wish for nothing more than to be at peace with the Indians, whether within or without our territory, and if those who have taken refuge in Florida were left to your influence and counsels, we should feel quiet. But we can never rest contented and see a British officer (especially of col. Nicolls' stamp) acting as their superintendant, civil and military."

The annexed development of the views and intentions of col. Nicolls in relation to the Creek Indians, was received a few days ago by the executive of this state from the agent for indian affairs.

*"British post, Appalachicola river, 2
May 12th, 1815.*

"In my letter to you of the 28th ult. I requested you would be so good as to make enquiry into the murder and robberies committed on the Seminoles belonging to the chief called Bow-Legs, at the same time declaring my determination of punishing with the utmost rigor of the law any one of our side who broke it. Of this a melancholy proof has been given in the execution of an Indian of the Atophalga town by Hothly Poya Tustunnuggee, chief of Ocmulgees, who found him driving off a gang of cattle belonging to your citizens, and for which act of justice I have given him double presents and a chiefs' gun, in the open square before the whole of the chiefs, and highly extolled him. These, sir, are the steps I am daily taking to keep the peace with sincerity; but I am sorry to say the same line is not taken on your side, nor have you written to say what steps you are taking or intend to take to secure this mutual good. Since the last complaint from Bow-Legs I have had another from him to say your citizens have again attacked and murdered two of his people—that they had stolen a gang of his cattle, but that he had succeeded in regaining them. I asked him what proof they had of their being killed. They said they had found their bloody clothes in the American camp, which was hastily evacuated on their approach. Now, sir, if these enormities are suffered to be carried on in a christian country, what are you to expect by shewing such an example to the uncultivated native of the woods—(for savage I will not call them—their conduct entitles them to a better epithet.) I have, however, ordered them to stand on the defensive, and have sent them a large supply of arms and ammunition, and told them to put to death without mercy any one molesting them; but at all times to be careful and not put a foot over the American line. In the mean time that I should complain to you—that I was convinced you would do your best to curb such infamous conduct.—Also, that those people who did such deeds would, I was convinced, be disowned by the government of the United States, and severely punished. They have given their consent to await your answer before they take revenge; but, sir, they are impatient for it, and well armed as the whole nation now is, and stored with ammunition and provisions, having a strong hold to

retire upon in case of a superior force appearing, picture to yourself, sir, the miseries that may be suffered by good and innocent citizens on your frontiers, and I am sure you will lend me your best aid in keeping the bad spirits in subjection. Yesterday in a full assembly of the chiefs, I got them to pass a law for four resolute chiefs to be appointed in different parts of the nation, something in the character of our sheriffs, for the purpose of inflicting condign punishment on such people as broke the law, and I will say this much for them, that I never saw men execute laws better than they do. I am also desired to say to you by the chiefs, that they do not find that your citizens are evacuating their lands according to the 9th article of the treaty of peace; but that they were fresh provisioning the forts. This point, sir, I beg of you to look into. They also request me to inform you, that they have signed a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Great Britain, as well as one of commerce and navigation, which as soon as it is ratified at home you shall be made more fully acquainted with.

I am, sir, your very humble servant,

EDWARD NICHOLLS, col.
Commanding H. B. M. forces
in the Creek Nation.

Addressed

On his B. majesty's service,
To col. BENJAMIN HAWKINS,
Commanding at Fort Hawkins.

REPLY.

Creek Agency, 28th May, 1815.

On the 24th I wrote to you in reply to your's of the 28th ult. and since have had the pleasure to receive yours of the 12th.—I had received from Bow Legs direct, a complaint of an outrage committed "by the people of Georgia, who had gone into East Florida, driven off his cattle and destroyed his property." I have sent this complaint to the governor of Georgia, who will readily co-operate with the officers of the general government, to cause justice to be done the injured, if the complaint is true.—The laws of the United States provide completely for the protection of the Indian rights, and those interested with their execution have the power of doing it. All that is wanted is proof against the transgressors.

The Indians of Aulotchwan, who without provocation murdered and plundered a number of the subjects of Spain on St. Johns, have engendered such a deadly feud between the parties, that it will be long before the descendants of the injured can forget and forgive. Spain, from her internal commotions, has not found it convenient to settle a peace between them, and these people, it is probable, are taken for Georgians. The Indians of this Agency, as well as those in the Floridas, have long known they have to apply through their chiefs to me for a redress of their grievances. The government of the Creeks is not an ephemeral one. Its last modification is of more than ten years standing. It was the work and choice of the nation, and has a check on the conduct of the Seminoles.

In 1799, a gentleman arrived where you are from England, who had been an officer on half pay. He came in the Fox sloop of war furnished by the admiral on the Jamaica station, by order of the admiralty, "to facilitate to him a passage to his nation the Creeks." This gentleman, after attempting in various ways with the Seminoles, to usurp the government of the Creeks without success, created himself director general of Muscogee, declared war against Spain, murdered some of her subjects, and took St. Marks. He ordered me, with my assistants in the plan of civilization, out of the Creek Nation.

I communicated his proceedings to the national councils, who had been previously acquainted with

him, and who replied to him, "that he had a title among them which he well merited—Cape, tun, nee, lox, au, (the prince of Liars) and no other." This director general of Muscogee, after playing a farce for two years, experienced a tragic scene, which deprived him of his liberty. He was put in irons by order of the council whose government he attempted to usurp, and sent to the governor general of Louisiana to answer for his crimes. His Seminoles chiefs were glad to retire with impunity. After this it was unanimously determined in a national council of distinguished chiefs from every town, and a deputation of Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees, that the warriors should be classed and held in readiness to execute the orders of the executive council: and that the agent for Indian affairs should have the power of executing the treaty stipulations of the Creeks with their white neighbours. Tookaubatche and Cowetau alternately, as the occasion required, was appointed the permanent seat of their national councils, where national affairs alone could be transacted. They have now two speakers.—When the council meets at Cowetau, Tustunuggee Hopoie, as speaker for the Lower Creeks, is speaker for the nation; and when they meet at Tookaubatche, Tustunuggee Thlucco, of the Upper Creeks, is speaker for the nation.—Cowetau is head quarters for the present. The Agent for Indian Affairs can convene the council.

To this council I communicated in your own words the pretensions of your three chiefs. They answer—"We have had col. Nicholls' communication before us—that Hopoieh Micco, Caupuchiau Micco and Hopoieh Micco are the sovereigns of this nation. We know nothing about them as such. We have often invited them to attend our talks. They never would come forward, and Hopoieh Micco is a hostile Indian. They have nothing to do with our affairs. They reside in the Spanish territory."

After mentioning a solitary effort of yours "to keep the peace," you say "I am sorry to say the same line is not taken on your side, nor have you written to me to say what steps you are taking or intend to take to secure this mutual good." You could not have expected I should communicate with you, when from your orders you were so soon to leave the country. I have communicated to the national council several outrages committed by banditti from the Seminoles, and other parts, upon the post road and frontiers of Georgia, repeatedly. They have in two instances had the guilty shot, and sent armed parties after others. As late as the 17th April one man was killed and four wounded on the post road. Our waggons twice attacked and one waggoner killed, several horses taken and carried, as reported, to your depot, at the very time the waggons were carrying seed corn for the Indians, and flour for the support of nearly 5000 totally destitute of food.

The measures in operation here to preserve peace is with an efficient force, red and white troops, to pursue, apprehend and punish all violators of the public peace.—The executive council of the Creeks are continually at Cowetau with an assistant agent to take orders with the warriors when the necessity is apparent, and to call on me when the aid of regular troops is necessary. We do not rely on the exertions of any one but ourselves, to preserve peace among the Creeks, and between them and their neighbors of the United States and the Floridas. We examine fairly, spare the innocent and punish the guilty; and in no case suffer revenge to carve for itself.

On an *ex parte* hearing, you have "armed the Seminoles and given orders to put to death without mercy any one molesting them." This is cruelty with-

out example, scalping men, women and children, for troubling or vexing only, and the executioners the judges. To gratify their revenge, the good and innocent citizens on the frontiers are to be the victims of such barbarity.—Suppose a banditti were to commit a violent outrage, such as that of the 17th April, are we to charge it on the unoffending people of the frontiers, and kill them without mercy, if we could not find out the guilty? You have issued the order, provided and issued munitions of war for its execution, prepared and provisioned a strong hold to retire upon, in case of superior force appearing, to protect them in this mode of gratifying their revenge. You will be held responsible and your strong holds will certainly not avail. If you are really on the service of his Britannic majesty, it is an act of hostility which will require to be speedily met and speedily crushed. But, sir, I am satisfied you are acting for yourself on some speculative project of your own. The sovereign of Great Britain could not from his love of justice in time of peace, his systematic perseverance in support of legitimate sovereigns, almost to the impoverishing of his own nation, suffer any of his officers to go into a neutral country to disturb its peace.

If the Seminole Indians have complaints to make, if they will do it through the chiefs of the Creek nation, or direct to me or through an officer of his Catholic majesty as heretofore, I will cause justice to be done. In cases of murder, the guilty if practicable shall be punished; in case of theft restitution shall be made.

The treaties you have made for the Creek nation, with the the authority created by yourself for the purpose, must be a novelty. It would surprize me much to see your sovereign ratify such as you have described them to be, with a people such as I know them to be, in the territories of his Catholic majesty.—I shall communicate what has passed on the subject between us to the officers of Spain in my neighborhood, that they may be apprized of what you are doing.

As you may not have recent news from Europe, I send you some news-papers detailing important events there on the 4th of April.

I am, &c.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

Agent for Indian affairs.

To col. NICOLLS, commanding

His B. M. forces, Appalachicola.

Extract of a letter from the hon. Benjamin Parke to governor Posey, dated Vincennes, May 9, 1815.

"Since the Indians left here, some of the Miamies, Kickapoos and Puttawattamies, have had a council near fort Harrison. Their orator announced that the British had sent a large white wampum belt to the Indians at the Vermillion, with an invitation to the several tribes on the Wabash, to send a chief from each to Malden. He said that he supposed the object of the English in soliciting this visit was to inform them that peace had been made between the United States and Great Britain; but, declared that they were determined faithfully to perform the engagement they had entered into with me at this place—Little Eyes, however, informed Broillet that Richardville, at the instance of the British, had invited Labosime, Stone Eater, &c. with their warriors, to repair to Malden without delay; that they were informed by the British, through Richardville, that peace had not been made between the United States and Great Britain; that the poverty of the Indians was owing to the frauds practised upon them by the Americans in respect to their lands—and that the whole country of the Ohio belongs to them. Lalarbois says, that the British are persuading the Indians that

peace has not yet been made between the United States and Great Britain. I give you the above as I have received it, and have no doubt of its truth.

With what particular view the British agents have circulated these falsehoods, and invited the Indians, even in our neighborhood, to go to Malden, must for the present be a matter of conjecture: but a knowledge of their conduct immediately after the peace of 1783, and during the Indian war, terminated by the treaty of Greenville, furnishes a ground for strong suspicions as to their motions at this time.

Probably, the famous project of Tecumseh, with respect to the purchase of Indian lands, is to be revived, and possibly the frontiers of the territories are, through their machinations, to be harassed by an Indian war for several years. We may get along with the small tribes of the Wabash—but if recent advices from the Mississippi are correct, a general peace will not be obtained until the savages are severely chastised.

DESCRIPTION OF DARTMOOR, ENGLAND.

From the Essex [Salem] Register.

[The following interesting description of the celebrated English depot of prisoners at Dartmoor, and account of the horrid massacre of American prisoners on the 6th of April, was written at that place by one of our respectable townsmen who has been a long time a prisoner, and forwarded to a friend in this town by one of the cartels which has recently arrived.]

Dartmoor Depot lies about fifteen miles N. E. of Plymouth in the county of Devonshire, and twenty six miles W. N. W. of Exeter, the capital town. Its appearance and situation is the most unpleasant and disagreeable imaginable. The country around as far as the eye extends, is an uneven, barren, and dreary spot: not a tree, shrub, or scarce a plant is seen for many miles round; here and there appears a miserable thatched cottage whose outward appearance well bespeaks the misery and poverty that dwells within. Here no cheering prospect greets the prisoner's eye; bountiful nature here denies all her sweets, and seems to sympathise with the unhappy prisoners.

The climate here is rather unhealthy, the prisoners are almost continually affected with colds, pains, &c. during nine months in the year, owing, probably, to its height; it being upwards of seventeen hundred feet from the surface of the sea. This depot consists of seven prisons: each calculated to contain from eleven, to fifteen hundred men, who are under the care of an agent, appointed by, and under the control of the transport board. Here are stationed as guards upwards of two thousand well disciplined militia, and two companies of royal artillery. The prisons are all strongly built of stone, and are surrounded by two circular walls: the outer wall, measuring one mile in circumference; and on the inner wall are military walks for the sentinels. Within this wall are iron palisadoes, distant about twenty feet, which are ten feet in height. Adjoining the outer wall are guard houses placed north, east, and south. There are separate yards which communicate with each other through a passage about one hundred and fifty feet long and twenty broad, guarded on each side by iron bars, over which, and fronting No. 4 is a military walk for sentinels. Opposite this passage is the market square: passing into either yard you go through two iron gates, so that all communication may be stopped at pleasure, which is often done to annoy and vex the prisoners. The first yard contains three prisons, viz. Nos. 1, 2, 3, of which Nos. 1 and 3 only are occupied, No. 2 standing void. The next yard, which contains No. 4 is solely occupied by blacks, and is separated from

the other yards by two stone walls, about fifteen feet in height. The next yard contains Nos. 5, 6 and 7, of which Nos. 5 and 7 only are occupied, No. 6 standing void.

The inside of the prisons present a melancholy and disagreeable aspect—one would imagine they were rather calculated to receive cattle than human beings. North of No. 1 (between the inner wall and iron railings) stands the condemned prison, a place of punishment for various offences committed by individuals; four persons having been sentenced by the British government to suffer imprisonment during the war, for attempting to blow up a prize. This prison is calculated to contain sixty men, who are allowed a blanket, and straw, instead of their ordinary bedding. Their daily allowance of provisions is considerably reduced. A small aperture near the roof admits the light.

Fronting No. 1 yard, is a wall separating it from the hospital, and fronting No. 3, is another wall separating it from the inner barracks. The market square (which fronts the passage leading from one yard to the other) is nearly square, and will contain five thousand persons. The market is opened every day, Sundays excepted, at 11 o'clock, and is closed at two. It is productive of no small profit to the country people. At the upper part of the market are two stone houses, one for prisoners and the other for king's stores, &c.

The other buildings attached to the depot are houses for the turnkeys, clerks, one for the agent, and another for the doctor.

To enter either of the prison yards from without, you must pass through five gates. Fronting the outer gate is a reservoir of water which is brought the distance of six miles by means of a canal, which supplies the different yards. The hospital is under the superintendance of a physician, who has two assistants. Doctor M'Grath, the present superintendent, is a gentleman of eminence and skill in his profession, and will ever be remembered by the American prisoners with esteem and respect. The sick have uniformly received from him every attention that delicacy and humanity could dictate.

At this time there are five thousand six hundred prisoners in this depot, nearly one half of whom are men who were impressed into his Britannic majesty's service prior to the war.

Many hardships have been suffered by the prisoners, more especially in the year 1813, which was exceedingly severe.

Although excessively cold, and many of the prisoners almost naked, no fire was allowed or clothing served out to protect their shivering limbs and half-finished bodies from the inclemency of the weather.

It must be observed, that the prisoners at that time received no assistance from their government, and many of them having been robbed or plundered of their clothes, were by the time of winter little short of nakedness. In April following, they received from the American agent, Mr. Beasley, a suit of clothes and two-pence half-penny per day, which sum, though small, was a great relief. The prisoners on many occasions have received very injurious and harsh treatment from the governor of this depot, having uniformly endeavored to curtail them of the smallest liberties or indulgence.

THE CONSTITUTION AND CAPTAIN STEWART.

Anecdotes and scraps.

From the Boston Gazette. The Constitution is so deservedly a favourite, that a few anecdotes of her last cruise will not be uninteresting to the public. The modest, plain letter of Captain Stewart, with the accompanying extracts from the log book, have given the clearest official accounts of the action.

The masterly manœuvring of his ship so as to prevent either of the enemy's ships from raking him, and the final capture of them both, in such a neat and workmanlike manner—The prompt decision at Porto Praya, when in 7 minutes after the British squadron were first discovered, the whole of the ships had cut their cables and were at sea; the judgment in the time of giving orders to the prizes to tack, which secured the Cyane first, and afterwards the Constitution, speak for themselves, and are fully appreciated by the public. It should not be forgotten too that this same Cyane engaged a French 44 gun frigate last year, and kept her at bay, till a ship of the line came up and captured her; and a few years since in the bay of Naples, that she engaged a frigate, a brig of 14 guns, and 5 gun-boats, and beat them off, for which captain Benton, who commanded her, was knighted: yet, with the known skill of British officers, this same vessel and a sloop of war of the largest class, with full crews, picked men, were captured by an American frigate after a short action. It is unnecessary to dwell on the circumstances.

But it is not only to skilful officers that praise is due; to be successful, they must be aided by brave and excellent seamen. The crew of the Constitution are all Yankee seamen [not one Hartford convention man among them] as docile and obedient to their ordinary discipline of the service, as they were intrepid and ardent in action. It would be easy to mention a number of anecdotes of the heroic character of our common sailors. There are two in the action that are particularly striking. A man by the name of Tobias Fernald, of Portsmouth, had his arm shattered by a ball; after the surgeon had amputated it, when he had taken up the arteries, and before the dressing was completed, the cheers on deck were heard for the surrender of the Cyane, the brave fellow twitched the bleeding stump from the surgeon, and waved it, joining the cheers! He is since dead.—Another, John Lincey, of Cape Ann, was brought below, one thigh shattered to pieces, and the other severely wounded; the surgeon said to him, "my brave fellow you're mortally wounded," "yes sir, I know it, I only want to hear that the other ship has struck."—Soon after the cheers were given for the surrender of the Levant: he raised his head, echoed the cheer, and expired a minute after. The wounds were generally severe; much credit is due to the skill and humanity of Mr. Kearney, the surgeon, for his saving so many of the wounded.

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 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 ships surrendered. The weight of shot, fired by the British ships, was superior by about 90 pounds, taking their 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 weighed 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 George Collier, who was the most astern, then made signal to the Acasta to tack, and the Newcastle, lord George 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, and 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 foretopsail 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 jib-boom over the battery; the Acasta and Newcastle came in, and though her colors were hauled down, fired at her a number of times. They were obliged to hoist and lower their 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 or 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. [The springing of the fore yard of the Newcastle was a subject of much joking at *Barbadoes*, where the squadron went after the chase. It was lord George Stewart's heart that was unfit for service.]

One or two more trifling anecdotes will perhaps be permitted. It is known that sailors are apt to be superstitious. Lieutenant 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 twenty-four hours. The next morning the British squadron lay 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 eating. They are excessively ferocious to all other animals 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 the table, seized the cat and sprung over their heads into a state room. Here he became so savage that there was no rescuing the cat, and poor puss was devoured. Another sprung upon an unlucky monkey on the quarter deck, and boie 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 had 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 the deck and said, sir "the ship is sinking"—"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 re-took 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 *Blakeley*, 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*.

In the common council of the city of New-York, June 6, 1815—The following resolution was presented by alderman Messier, and agreed to—

"The corporation of the city of New-York, in common with their fellow citizens, experience the most lively gratification in noticing another heroic achievement of our gallant navy.

"The late decisive victory obtained by captain *Charles Stewart*, in the United States frigate *Constitution*, is, for judgment and style in manœuvring, unrivalled; and when the superiority of the enemy, in weight and number of guns, together with the difficulty of contending with a divided and active force, is considered, it ought to be classed among the most brilliant feats recorded in naval history.—The capturing, under circumstances so disadvantageous, as detailed in his modest official letter, two such vessels as the *Cyane* and *Levant*, in the short period of 40 minutes, evinces such a precision in gunnery and skill in seamanship, as raises the character of the American tar to a proud elevation.

"In testimony, therefore, of the high sense the common council entertains of the gallantry and nautical skill displayed by captain *Charles Stewart*, in

the capture of his Britannic majesty's two ships the *Cyane* and *Levant*,

"Resolved, That the freedom of the city be presented to him in a golden box, and that the thanks of the corporation be presented to the officers and crew of the *Constitution*, for the brave manner in which they engaged, fought and conquered, on that occasion."

Extract from the minutes,

J. MORTON, Clerk.

The gallant capt. STEWART, of the United States frigate *Constitution*, deservedly ranks among the heroes of the ocean, who have largely contributed to give us an exalted character among the nations of the earth. The *Cyane*, already arrived in the United States, is actually a 28 gun frigate—and the *Levant*, re-captured by the enemy, is a sloop of war of the heaviest class. It will be an honorable page in the naval history of our country to have recorded the capture of a frigate and a sloop of war from the enemy by an American frigate, in the space of 40 minutes—will Bingham, formerly of the *Little Belt*, now have the audacity to assert again, in an official despatch, that such a paltry vessel silenced the guns of the President frigate. We know not how to believe the statements of British official accounts of battles on the land or on the water, for all that we have seen have been devoid of candor and truth.—The last glorious action of the *Constitution*, will render it evident to the world, that neither one nor two of his Britannic majesty's sloops of war can capture in battle a Yankee frigate. This truly fortunate ship has, at all times gallantly performed her duty, and in England she will be remembered as long as the frigates *Guerriere*, *Java* and *Cyane*, and the sloop of war *Levant*, are admitted to have belonged to her navy.

[*Awora*.

Philadelphia, May 27—In 1804, the *Constitution* made several daring attacks on the batteries before the town of Tripoli, mounting 115 pieces of heavy cannon; she repeatedly, and for hours, engaged these forts, within musket shot, and her bold movements and destructive fire, most essentially assisted in wresting from captivity 300 of our countrymen, as the bashaw was made to submit to terms of peace.

The *Constitution* has actually captured in her three victories 154 carriage guns—made upwards of 900 prisoners, killed and wounded 298 of the enemy; and the value of property captured, including the stores, provisions, &c. cannot be estimated at less than 1,500,000 dollars.

The *Constitution* has had two narrow escapes from capture by the British squadrons—the first in 1812, when the *African 64*, *Shannon 38*, *Guerriere 38*, *Belvidere 38*, and *Æolus 32*, were in close pursuit of her *fifty one hours*. She was here saved by the superior skill of her officers. Her second escape was lately from the *Leander 50*, *Newcastle 50*, and *Acasta 40*.

CHRONICLE.

All sorts of foreign goods are pouring into the United States in immense quantities. Baltimore is now one of the busiest places in the union.

Washington's birth day was celebrated at Paris on the 22d of February last. Messrs. Bayard, Clay and Russel were present. Mr. Gallatin is, we believe, in England, and Mr. Crawford, our minister, was indisposed. The company of Americans was numerous. Among the guests was the *marquis de la Fayette*.—We thank *Bonaparte* at least for this—that *Fayette* is indebted to him for the liberty to celebrate Washington's birth day. It was he who opened the *Arms*

ian dungeon, where Fayette, like *Trenck*, was imprisoned.

A new poem, written by Anacreon Moore, is about to be published in London. The copy-right it is said, has been sold at the exorbitant price of three thousand pounds sterling!

The United States' brig *Fire Fly*, lieutenant Rodgers, one of the squadron for *Algiers*, has returned to New-York, having suffered much damage in a gale. It appears that the rest of the squadron proceeded on without any apparent injury.

Treasury notes.—This species of money, so convenient as a general circulating medium, is above par at Philadelphia and in all parts to the southward and westward—nearly at par in *New-York*, and rapidly rising to it at Boston—where, in the course of time, we expect to hear of their being higher than at any other place in the United States. The banks whose policy it was to support and supply the government, will reap a rich and deserved harvest of profit from these notes. The rule laid down by the secretary of the treasury (see page 282) would force the circulation of these notes, if force were wanting. It will, doubtless, make a great outcry—but we think the directors of the banks will have modesty to confess that if they [the directors] will not receive monies of the United States, the United States may rightfully refuse their bills! It is probable that treasury notes will immediately become the circulating medium of all the union; and, perhaps, sound policy may dictate the issue of a large number of small amounts, like bank notes, *without interest*, as well to supply the general demand, as (on the principles of our banks) to make an interest in favor of government, by buying up stocks that bear interest with them, and pledging these stocks for the due payment of the notes, putting the whole to account of the "Sinking Fund." We should presume that at least thirty millions might be kept in circulation, the saving by which, on the stocks purchased therefor, at 7 per cent. would be 2,100,000 per annum. The people would every where prefer them to bank notes, for they are safer, in every respect.

Commerce.—The governors of several of the British West India islands have issued proclamations admitting the import of lumber and provisions from the United States, in *British vessels*, as has also the governor of *Nova Scotia*.

Lake Erie is, perhaps, more subject to severe gales than any other body of water in the world. Two private vessels were lately shipwrecked on this lake.

Rise of the lakes.—A Buffalo paper of May 13, says—A gentleman who has visited the Upper Lakes this season, states, that the increase of the waters on those lakes, is correspondent to that of Erie—that in many places in the beach of Huron, large trees have been undermined and prostrated by the action of the waves. This fact seems to demonstrate that the waters are higher now than they have been at any time during the last century.

Steam boat navigation.—Another steam boat is shortly to ply in the Chesapeake, on a new line *via Elkton* and *Wilmington* to Philadelphia. She arrived in this city on Thursday last—After leaving Philadelphia, she stopped at *Wilmington* on the 14th inst. having made the passage from the city (40 miles) in three hours and a half.

Melancholy.—The pounding mill, belonging to the great establishment of the Messrs. Duponts, near *Wilmington*, (Del.) was accidentally blown up 10 or 12 days ago; by which 6 or 7 men were killed. It is thought that one of the workmen who had been carrying fire some minutes before he entered the mill must have brought the fatal spark in his sleeve or cuff of his dress, for the machinery had not been in

motion for several hours. The loss of property is trifling for the machinery is unhurt. The Messrs. Duponts have settled 100 dollars per annum on each of the families of those who were killed.

OUTRAGE.—We have accounts that appear indubitable, of the recent impressment of four American seamen at Gibraltar. The names of two of them are given, who had just been released from the *Dartmoor* slaughter-house. These were taken from the ship *General Scott*—the others from the *Spartan*, of Baltimore. The officer who boarded our vessels stated that the impress was made by order of admiral Fleming, to be slaves on board the *Meander* frigate.

"The howling wastes and dreary wildernesses of the west."—We are informed a Lancastrian school has been lately established in Cincinnati, Ohio, where in less than nine days, four hundred male children were admitted. The establishment, when completed, is expected to cost \$16,000.

Algerine fleet.—There are many reasons to believe that the account published of the Algerine fleet at sea is, at least, considerably exaggerated. It does not appear that any of their vessels were without the straits after the 10th of May; though it seems they were off cape *St. Vincent* on the 1st of that month. It appears probable they are nearly all in port, fearing to encounter the Dutch squadron. An apprehension is expressed that they may have captured some American vessels, in their late cruise.

The rise of the Mississippi has done great damage in Louisiana. Entire settlements were many feet under water on the 20th of May.

The Ohio, in the late freshets, is said to have risen sixty feet, in some places, above the usual low water mark. Great damages have been sustained.

ELECTION NOTICES.

New-Hampshire.—Votes for governor, official canvass—for Mr. Gilman (fed.) 18,357; Mr. Plumer (rep.) 17,837—federal majority 520. There is a federal majority in the house of representatives of about 21 members.

Massachusetts.—For governor—Mr. Strong (fed.) 50,912; Mr. Dexter, (rep.) 43,938. Mr. Strong's majority is 4 or 5000 less than it was last year. The house of representatives at this session has only about 400 members (40 of them for Boston!) of whom about two thirds are federalists—the senate on a vote of thanks a priest for an *insurance-sermon*, stood 18 to 11. There are one or two vacancies.

Connecticut. For governor—I. C. Smith (fed.) 8,176; E. Boardman (rep.) 4,876.

New York.—For senators—rep. maj. in the southern district 122; in the middle, 855; the western, 3,198. Fed. maj. in the eastern district 483; rep. majority in the state 3,692. None but freeholders vote for senators.

The house of assembly fairly stood at 63 and 63; but an irregular return from one of the towns in Ontario county, where *Hen. Fellows* was returned instead of *Henry Fellows* (fed.) it is said, will exclude him, and his vacancy being supplied by col. Peter Allen, (rep.) will give the republicans a majority of two.

Eppes and Randolph. From all that we hear, which of those two who is fairly elected is very doubtful. There is a report that the sheriffs of the different counties, after examining the lists of voters, have returned Mr. *Eppes* as duly elected.

CONSUMER.—We are informed through the *New York Columbian*, that in *New-London* county, Connecticut, there are now in operation 14 woolen manufactories and 8 cotton factories, besides 2 for woollens unfinished. The editor speaks of an agreeable surprise in the evident change of the condition of the "laboring classes" by the erection of these

works—we are of opinion that other changes will yet be effected by them. May they go on and prosper! They are the antipodes of "British influence!"

On Monday the 15th May, commenced the sale by auction of the pews in the new Catholic cathedral of St. Patrick, New-York. There are 195 pews in the church, but only 77 were sold on that day, which brought 37,500 dollars. Twelve out of this number averaged 1000 each.

Plattsburg, May 19.—The snow fell six inches deep, in this town—sleighs were seen passing our streets as briskly as at almost any time during the winter.

New-York, June 5.—By the brig Mary, from St. Croix, we learn, that a few weeks since, a Spanish 74, with, 500 souls, and 800,000 dollars on board, accidentally blew up, at the island of Margareta, and, melancholy to relate, all on board perished. We also learn that a short time since, three French vessels under the Bourbon flag, bound to Martinique and Guadaloupe, were captured by the Barbadoes British brig of war.

It would almost incline one to believe that the destruction of this vessel was a special act of Divine Providence to punish the people on board, who by another account, it appears amounted to twelve hundred men; for these people had a few days before landed on Margareta and murdered a great number of men, women and children; one account says, they nearly exterminated the inhabitants of the island! Verily, they have their reward. May it serve as a warning for other "legitimates."

Launchburg, Va. June 8.—Tobacco has sold here the last week, for eighteen dollars and twenty five cents per hundred.

Norfolk, May 29.—One of the most singularly shocking occurrences within our recollection was witnessed in this town on Friday evening last. Cesar, a young negro fellow belonging to capt. West, having been detected in committing a robbery, was taken before a magistrate, who sentenced him to be publicly whipped. As the constables were escorting him to the place of punishment, he contrived to break away from them, and ran up Fen Church street, where being closely pursued he took to the creek; one of the constables, a remarkably active and persevering officer, by the name of Flood, dashed in after him, when the fellow, conceiving there was no chance of escaping, pulled up a stake, placed himself in a posture of defence, and as Flood approached to seize him, struck him a severe blow on the head; Flood then attempted to knock him down with his cane, but the negro, dexterously avoiding the stroke, grappled him by the throat, plunged his head under water and held it there until he had completely suffocated him! A citizen by the name of Cherry, who had at first perceived the perilous situation of the constable ran home and brought his gun, with which he fired at the negro while he was in the act of holding Flood under the water, and wounded him so severely that he relinquished his hold on the unfortunate constable; but it was too late, for he floated along the tide, a lifeless trunk. Some persons then went off in a canoe to secure the murderer, but, like a stag at bay, he resisted all their attempts until rendered totally insensible by numerous blows of sticks, paddles, &c. His conduct on the whole appeared to be rather the result of a brutal instinct, than of any human impulse. What renders this occurrence still more shocking to humanity, is the fact, that a number of persons were at the creek's side in time to have prevented the horrid deed; but, shame on them, they stood like idiots, gazing at a fellow creature struggling in the grasp of a murderer,

without making a single effort to rescue him! The death of Flood is a public loss; he was the only efficient constable belonging to the borough, and it was owing to that circumstance that he lost his life.

Foreign Articles.

Martinico has declared for the Bourbons. The British authorities in the West Indies promise to respect their flag, but clearly insinuate that it may have been raised through policy—expressing the hope that in adhering to the Bourbons the colonists may have been influenced by "nobler motives" than a "selfish regard for their own interests." The colonists are on the safe side, in any event. If Bonaparte retains his power he will easily forgive a *manœuvre* to preserve the island from his enemies.

The grand seignor is erecting two new forts to secure the passage of the Dardanelles, one on the European and the other on the Asiatic side. The attack upon the forts then existing, by the British, while at peace with the Turkish monarch, some years ago, will be recollected. There is to be a mosque in each of these forts, to unite praying and fighting.

Accounts were received at Cairo, (Egypt) January 4, that the Wechabites, who have been the lords of the ascendant for some time in Arabia, "defiling the tomb of the prophet," &c. have at length been completely subdued.

EXTERMINATION! The person who reads the following papers will hardly fail to call to mind the cut-throat proclamation of the duke of Brunswick, many years ago—when he was determined to lay Paris in ashes; and the speech of a member of the senate of the United States from the most pious state of the "nation of New-England" during our quasi war with France, who called for the "extermination of every man, woman and child" of that country.

To "avenge the cause of kings," and keep down the spirit of the people, is the sole object of the conspiracy against France. May the tri-colored flag, supported by patriotism, like the lightning of heaven, carry terror and dismay, and defeat and annihilation into the ranks of the spoilers! May the treachery they invite and the treason they encourage, be their own lot!—and the extermination they threaten rather fall on their own heads, than on those who contend for the independence of nations and the rights of the people to manage their "own affairs in their own way!"

The allied powers in congress assembled at Vienna, to the French people, March 18, 1815. | Translated for the Democratic Press.

A Corsican, the disgrace of usurpers and the scourge of nations, has seated himself a second time on the throne of St. Louis. Already hordes of perjured men have acknowledged him for their master, and have sold to him a nation whose courage and fidelity they had enchained.—Frenchmen! we know your love for the king; from the inmost recesses of our palaces (*du fond de nos palais*) we have heard your vows and your alarms; do not let yourselves be discouraged, the traitors shall soon be punished. The thunderbolts of vengeance are roaring on all sides; all Europe has risen and is marching to AVENGE THE CAUSE OF KINGS; our warriors, in again appearing to your country, have no other object than "war against Bonaparte and his perfidious army; peace with France and the Bourbons."

The allied powers shall enter France as friends, with their muskets slung over their shoulders, (*l'arme en bandouliere*;) they shall not wage war against that kingdom, but against a single man, who by violating all treaties has put himself out of the pale of the law of nations. Therefore they declare:

I. That they will halt as soon as Bonaparte shall have been delivered up into their hands.

2. That case in Bonaparte shall not be delivered up to them, if any officers who have taken an oath of fidelity to the king, shall be found with arms in their hands, taken up for the service of Bonaparte, THEY SHALL BE INSTANTLY SHOT.

3. That in every town, the citizens of which shall have taken part in the resistance to the allied armies, A PART OF THE INHABITANTS SHALL BE PUT TO THE SWORD.

Signed by

AUSTRIA,
GREAT BRITAIN,
RUSSIA,
PRUSSIA,
BAVARIA,
The RHINISH CON-
FEDERACY,

SWEDEN,
SARDINIA,
SWITZERLAND,
HOLLAND,
DENMARK,
SPAIN, and
PORTUGAL.

We have the following extract from another proclamation in a Paris paper entitled the *Aristarque Francais*:

"It is very imprudent to suspect that we leave Bonaparte to act in all his pretensions. Frenchmen, we repeat it, our arms are not turned against you; we only wish to bring down to the ground, the man who has never ceased to violate the most sacred and the most legitimate rights; we will maintain with all our forces the treaty of peace which we have signed with Louis XVIII; we will replace him on the throne; we will never acknowledge any other government than that which ought to exist under his dynasty; we swear it in the presence of the universe.

"Those unmeaning intrigues (*sourdes menées*) which we read in the Gazettes of France, do not impose upon us; we know the minds of good Frenchmen; we know their love for the descendants of Henry IVth, their legitimate princes; we cannot then suppose that Bonaparte can have influence enough to collect two millions of Frenchmen under his flag; at all events, Frenchmen, be persuaded, that it will be easy for us to oppose a double number, if there should be need for it.

"Recal to mind our first proclamation; woe to the Frenchmen taken with arms in their hands, and the cities which shall shew themselves rebellious! Frenchmen, our assembled cohorts march under the banners of your king, his cockade and white flag.

"Vienna, April 7, 1815."

More "deliverance." Strasburg, April 17. If any one is curious to know the mild intentions of those who proclaim themselves the friends of morals, civilization, religion and humanity—let them peruse the following articles verbally extracted from the German papers:

A journal published in this neighborhood, contains the following extract from the *Mercur de Rhin*, printed at Coblenz:

"No. 218. There are in France some honest men, but it would be an useless task to pick them out. It is too difficult to separate the wheat from the chaff. This is painful to say—but it will be impossible to make any distinction. They are all guilty. We cannot no longer allow them the rights of nations, or the laws of war—we must dispatch them as we would dispatch mad dogs!"

"No. 217. We have had good reasons to erase Bonaparte from the list of Princes; but we must also erase France from the map of nations—we must divide and scatter her. No peace, while there remains a Frenchman! Let us have Bourgeois, Aquitanens, Normans—and we shall have ages of peace. You will have a peace—when they begin to cut each other's throats!—It is only in the partition of France that we must look for recruiting of our

frances, and not in Germany. It is in France that we must look for new principalities!"

"No 217. Alsace and Lorraine must be got back. There are a vast number of princes among us, who wish to aggrandize or rather strengthen themselves.

We ought to send from city to city, and from house to house, subscriptions to agree to abolish absolutely and once for all—the use of the French language in our families and our schools!"

Bernadotte.—Accounts from Sweden, by a vessel arrived at New York from Gottenburg, would impress us with a belief that *Bernadotte* has determined to remain neutral, if he can. He is collecting a large army to give force to his determinations.

A *Ghent* article gives us reason to believe that *Berthier* may yet join Napoleon.

The people of *Boston* appeared mad with joy a little while ago at the restoration of the *legitimates*. What would they have said if an official article like the following (from a *Ghent* paper) had been published by the *American* government, of whose tyranny they said so much?

"The public is informed that the police watches attentively all those who, by whatever means, would attempt to divert the citizens from concurring in the formation of the militia, either by themselves or by substitutes; all proceedings to this end shall be severely reprehended."

French papers observe that though the proceedings of the English government appear hostile, the merchants inform their correspondents in France that cargoes may be sent to them with perfect safety.

A letter from Europe says that *Bonaparte* is as unpopular in Bordeaux as *Mr. Madison* is in Boston—and, in fact, for similar reasons, though the conduct and character of the two men are as opposite as the two poles.

"*Delivered!*"—The prince of Orange has "delivered" the people of Belgium of the right of trial by jury. This is announced in a Brussels paper of April 16.

The Jews "delivered!"—The Jews are allowed to reside at Rome only on condition of their appearing once a week in a church where missionaries are appointed to recommend their conversion. *Vergers* patrol the aisles and touch with a white wand the yellow badge on the shoulders of those who fall asleep. *The richer Jews attend with cotton in their ears.* There is usually about Easter an annual conversion of some Jew, who is baptised with great exultation, and liberally rewarded. He often relaxes again about Christmas, in order to be ready for the next anniversary triumph of the faith. *Lon. pap.*

Who is legitimate?—When the emperor presented himself before the people of Lyons (says a Paris paper) there was not found a single man, who, for two millions, would deliver him to his enemies. When the duke of Angouleme had fled from Dauphny, he found ten thousand peasants to arrest, gratis, himself and his staff. *On which side is the national feeling?*

"*The deliverers.*" The following extract of a letter from Carthagena (South America) is a curious item of the things "restored!"—

"To give you an idea of the influence of the monks in this quarter, and the strong improbability they oppose to the permanent establishment of rational liberty and independence among a people still subject to similar impositions from the church, while the power of the state is so weak and inefficient, I send you a little specimen of funeral charges lately made in a case of my acquaintance. It is official and literal.

Articles of account against a dead lady.

Burying,	\$ 12
Winding sheet	4
Singing	2
Reposing three times, (Reposing three times, (i. e. the carriers to rest from the abode of the deceased to the grave,)	12
Her not keeping fast,	4
Putting in the earth,	8

	\$ 42

† She has received the sacrament.

J. JOSEPH VOLOA, Curate.

“*No Conscription*.”—The whole militia of Belgium—i. e. all males fit for service, with certain exceptions, between the ages of 18 and 35, are called into the service of the “*deliverers*,” by the *ciderant* prince of Orange, *alias* king of the Netherlands.

It is reported that the emperor of Austria did not sign the manifesto against France; and it is added that prince Talleyrand has left Vienna.

The exportation of horses and flints from France is forbidden by two imperial decrees.

☞ Who does not recollect with how great an outcry *Bonaparte* was charged with ambition, for assuming the title of king of *Italy*?—But the emperor of Russia takes that of *king of Poland* without the least hint of any thing of the kind! Let the “*Cossacks*” reconcile their consistency if they can. *I* always said that all the “*legitimates*” were influenced by the *same* spirit, and the fact will soon appear that *I* was quite right.

The London Pilot, of April 25th, states on the authority of private letters from Paris, that a splendid monument is to be erected on the spot where *Bonaparte* landed on his return from *Elba*. This monument, it is said, is to bear the following inscription—

Duce Providentia
Hic sua NAPOLEON politus est arena
Dum plorabat Elba, salutabat Gallia Patrem:
Tremebant Regus
Vindicem
Ast
Gaubebant Gentes
Liberatorem, Auspicientes.

TRANSLATION.

Providence his guide,
Here NAPOLEON landed on his shore,
Whilst *Elba* mourned and France hailed her Father;
Monarchs trembled;
They saw the avenger,
But nations rejoiced,
For they beheld a deliverer.

GENOA.—For the following note to the ministers of the different powers, of the government of the republic of *Genoa* on learning of the destruction of their independence by the conspirators at *Vienna*, we are indebted to a correspondent of the *Democratic Press*. We notice this to say that such papers are suppressed when they fall into the hands of a certain class of our printers—few of whom have honesty enough to publish any thing reprehensive of monarchy, or of the persons combined to enslave Europe.

Note. The hope of restoring our dear country to its primitive splendor has induced us to accept the reins of this government. Every thing appeared to justify our expectation; the proclamations of a British general,* too generous to set up the doubtful

* Lord William Bentick in 1814, pledged the British government to maintain the independence of this republic.

right of conquest; † the unalienable prerogatives of a people whose independence is coeval with its history, and forms one of the bases of the equilibrium of *Italy*, guaranteed by the last treaty of *Aix-la-Chapelle*, the evident nullity of its annexation to an oppressive empire, and above all, the guarantee of the high allied powers, who declared in the face of a grateful world that it was time that governments should respect their mutual independence; and that a solemn treaty, a general peace, was going to secure the rights and liberty of all, restore the ancient balance of Europe, guarantee the repose and freedom of nations, and prevent the continuance of that system of invasion by which the world had been so long desolated.

After those memorable declarations, after an administration which has been so fortunate as to open again the primary sources of the national prosperity; after the state has resumed, without opposition or obstacles, all the marks and attributes of sovereignty and its ancient flag has waved over all the coasts, and been admitted in all the ports of the Mediterranean, we have been no less surprised than deeply afflicted on being informed of the resolution of the congress of *Vienna* annexing this state to the dominions of his majesty the king of *Sardinia*.

Our consciences bear testimony, and the principal powers of Europe are well informed; that without reserve or hesitation, we have done every thing to secure the rights of our citizens that a government which is deprived of all means but those of reason and justice, could do. Nothing then remains for us to do but to perform a melancholy but honorable duty, that of protesting that the rights of the *Genoese* nation to independence may be acknowledged, but cannot be annihilated.

In this conservatory act there is nothing derogatory to the profound and inviolable respect with which we are impressed towards the high contracting powers; sitting in the capital city of *Austria*; it is dictated by a deep and irresistible sense of our duty; it is such as every free state, placed under similar circumstances, would have expected from its first magistrates; such, and in such terms perhaps as our respectable neighbors themselves, would express it, if it should ever happen (and the impenetrable course of ages may perhaps bring about this event at some future day) that their capital should be transferred to a foreign land.

Our task is performed—we abdicate without regret the power which has been entrusted to us under happier auspices. The ministerial, municipal and judicial authorities shall continue to exercise their functions; commercial transactions shall go on in their accustomed course; the people shall remain quiet, and will deserve, by a behaviour suited to these great circumstances, the esteem of the prince who is going to govern them, and the interest of the powers who take a part in our destinies.

The president of the government,

SERRA.

Genoa, December 26, 1814.

By *Paris* dates of May 2, it appears that the most profound tranquility prevailed in France—that the emperor was expected to leave *Paris* in about 8 days to head his armies—that he had 500,000 men embodied—and had restored to their stations no less than 40,000 officers who had been displaced by the *Bourbons*.

The papers have the following articles—The manufactory of arms established at the market St. Martin, produces more than a thousand fuseses per week.

Letters from *Petersburg* confirm the news that

† As lord Castlereagh has since done.

The emperor of Russia had been invited by the Russian senate to return to his capital.

It is pretended that Sweden had joined the new coalition.

The emperor of Russia has erected into a kingdom that part of Poland which he occupied, reunited to the former duchy of Warsaw, and taken the title of king of Poland.

We are informed that the head quarters of the emperor will be established at Conde.

A congress was to be held at Rome on the 18th of April to draw up a national constitution for Italy.—The idea of independence extensively prevails in this country.

The government has placed at the disposal of the minister of war, the half of the horses of the gendamerie, to accelerate the equipment of a more numerous cavalry. The mail stages (*postes*) of the empire will also furnish an abundance of horses for the artillery service. It is on the field of battle that the enemy will learn the immensity of our resources.

Mr. Felix Desportes has been charged by his majesty with an important mission near the Helvetic republic.

An act has been published at Parma, by which the empress Maria Louisa, in consequence of existing circumstances, renounces in favor of her august father, the sovereignty of the states of Parma and Placentia. The acceptance of his imperial and royal majesty was published along with it.

Berlin, April 13.—Field-marshal Blucher before he left this city addressed the following proclamation to the army, dated 6th April:

"Comrades! His majesty has again deigned to confide to me the supreme command of the army. I appreciate this favor with the liveliest acknowledgments. I rejoice to see you again—to find you once more in the field of honor, prepared for a new contest, full of new hopes. We have once more an opportunity of fighting for the general cause—for public peace—and I congratulate you on the occasion. The career of glory is again before you, with every chance of increasing by new feats of valor, the military reputation you have already acquired.—Placed at your head, I want no other assurance of a glorious and complete success. Repose in me in this new struggle that confidence which you have exhibited in the former one, and I am convinced that we shall gloriously extend the series of your brilliant feats of arms.

"BLUCHER."

Ghent, April 20.—General Bournonville, who has joined the royal standard, had just arrived here.

Strasburg, April 23.—The Austrian army has received counter-orders, and the corps which were marching on the Rhine are proceeding to Italy.

Switzerland, April 14.—The system of defence of the Swiss, has been approved by the congress, and we are assured, that the allies recognize our armed neutrality.

Mentz, April 27, in the morning.—The king of Prussia had ordered, by a proclamation, the inhabitants of the right bank of the Moselle, which is ceded to him by treaty, to take the oath of fidelity to him. A proclamation issued by the Austrian commission, at Crebrynach, forbids obedience to that of the king of Prussia.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Head quarters, April 26.—His excellency, count Rapp, general in chief, in pursuance of the orders of government, and in retaliation of measures adopted abroad, for the purpose of retaining French prisoners, who were returning under the faith of treaties, directs that throughout the whole extent of the fifth military division, foreign prisoners arriving in order to return home, shall be detained until other orders.

The staff of the fifth military division will dispose of them according to farther instructions.

Along the whole line of the Rhine and the frontiers, the officers commanding the troops and advanced posts will take for the rule of their conduct towards foreign commanders and their posts, to permit or prevent communications, passages of men, carriages, provision and merchandize, according as the same are permitted or prevented with respect to us. The lieutenant-general commanding the military division is particularly invited to superintend the execution of this measure.

(Signed)

Count RAPP,
General in chief.

Verona, April 11.—It is reported that some corps of Italian troops, rallied under the standards of independence, occupy the defiles in the mountains leading into Tyrol.

The great enterprize which is executing by the animation and courage of the Neapolitans, dissipates all sentiments excited by national rivalship. Italy will be one, and free. It is said Austria assembles considerable forces in Croatia.

Paris, April 24.—Telegraphic dispatch from Strasburg, dated on the evening of April 23d, received the 24th, in the morning.

General Molitor to his excellency the minister of war:—

"I had scarcely begun the organization of the national guards, when the battalions of grenadiers rose on all sides to form themselves.

"I have made arrangements for the 30th; by tomorrow the first battalions of the Upper Rhine will be entirely organized, and will enter the garrison.

"The whole of Alsace is inflamed with the noblest patriotism."

Metz, April 20.—The inhabitants of the department of Moselle display so great a zeal in furnishing the necessary provisions for the supply of five strong places in the 3d military division, that the roads and public places are covered with waggons; in a few days the supplies will be completed.

Some French lancers who had extended themselves too far from Tournay, were surrounded by a great number of Hanoverian huzzars and arrested; but upon a request of the commander at Lille, these soldiers have been released and sent back.

Bologna, April 16.—There have been some slight affairs under the walls of Mirandola and Capri. The result was not decisive. Our troops of the Independence rally, on several points, to reinforce the army of the king of Naples.

London, April 23.—Some time in January, a lady of distinguished manners, calling herself the princess of Rouen, arrived at Malta, to raise money; and after having ineffectually endeavored to accomplish this purpose among private individuals, she had recourse to the governor of the island, general Maitland. She stated, that she was in a condition of peculiar embarrassment, from the want of 1500 pounds, and she requested, that either from his politeness or his humanity she might obtain it, engaging at the same time to give ample security. After some deliberation, the general acceded to her wishes, and the lady put into the possession of his excellency a case of jewels, which she said was greatly superior in value to the money required, and begged of the governor to have it in safe custody, as she should take an early opportunity of redeeming those precious articles. With this pecuniary assistance she set sail from Malta, and it was subsequently discovered that the ship she had engaged proceeded to the isle of Elba, and farther that she was a secret agent of Bonaparte. The jewels so pawned have been transmitted to this country, and having been examined,

their value is discovered to be upwards of 100,000 pounds sterling.

Boston, June 17.—From a gentleman, a passenger in the brig *Pallas*, arrived last night from Cadiz, we learn—

That on the 14th May, admiral *Fleming* arrived off Cadiz from Gibraltar. The day on which he left there spoke a vessel in a short passage from Leghorn, the captain of which informed, that *MURAT* HAD DECLARED THE WHOLE OF ITALY A REPUBLIC; and that there had been a battle between the Austrians and *Murat's* army, in which the latter had the advantage: That ten sail of the line left Gibraltar on the 29th April, under sir *Edward Pellew*, for the Mediterranean:—That Spain had declared war against France, signed at Madrid, 2d May.—And that the French army was reported at 480,000 men.

PROCLAMATION—*Maria Theresa*, daughter of France, dutchess of Angouleme, to the inhabitants of Bourdeaux:

Brave *Bordelais*! Your fidelity is known to me, your unbanded loyalty does not permit you to anticipate danger, but my attachment to you, to all the French compels me to provide against it. A long residence in your city might aggravate your danger, and bring upon you the weight of revenge.

I have not the courage to see the French afflicted, and to be the cause of their afflictions.

I leave you, brave *Bordelais*, penetrated with the sentiments you have expressed for me, and assure you they shall be faithfully communicated to the king.

More happy times will, with God's assistance, soon return, and will then prove to you my gratitude, and that of the prince whom you cherish.

(Signed) MARIA THERESA.

Bordeaux, April 1, 1815.

Turin, April 2.—The king of Sardinia has published the following proclamation to the army:

"Soldiers! Our care to re-establish the army has had the happiest success. The warlike spirit which has always distinguished our people may now shine by its own lustre.—Soldiers, you will no longer be separated from each other, and disperse under foreign banners in distant climes. You will no more have to shed your blood for foreign interest upon the *Elbe*, and upon the *Tigus*, and amid the snows of the north.—United under standards which your fathers rendered so illustrious, you will like them have to combat for your country, for your interest and for your name. Should the extraordinary events which enclose a neighboring people threaten our tranquillity, you well know how to maintain our ancient glory.

(Signed) "V. EMANUEL.

"D'AGLIANO."

PARIS, March 26.—This day his majesty the emperor received before mass in the palace of the Thuilleries the ministers who were introduced into his majesty's cabinet.

The prince arch-chancellor of the empire spoke in the name of the ministers in the following terms:—

"Sire—Your majesty's ministers come to offer you their most respectful felicitations. While all hearts feel the desire of manifesting their admiration and their joy, we have considered it our duty to consign our opinions, and the expression of our sentiments, in the address which I have the honor of presenting to you.

"May your majesty accept this homage of his faithful servants, of servants so severely tried, but so completely compensated by your presence, and by all the hopes which are thereto attached."

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTERS.

"Sire—Providence, which watches over our desti-

nies, has opened to your majesty the path to the throne to which you were elevated by the free choice of the people and the national gratitude. The country raises again her majestic head. She salutes, for the second time, the prince who dethroned anarchy, and whose existence can alone consolidate our liberal institutions.

"The most just of revolutions, that which restored to man his dignity and political rights, has hurled from the throne the race of the Bourbons. After twenty five years of the calamities of war, all the efforts of the foreigners have not been able to re-awaken the affections which were either extinguished, or utterly unknown. The interests of a few are sacrificed to those of the nation. The decrees of fate are accomplished. The cause of the people, the only legitimate right, has triumphed. Your majesty is restored to the wishes of the French; you have resumed the reins of government, amidst the blessings of your people and your army. France, sire, has for its guarantee its will, and its dearest interests. She has also the expressions of your majesty uttered amidst the assemblies that crowded around you on your journey.

"The Bourbons have not forgotten any thing. Their promises have been broken—those of your majesty will be kept inviolate. Your majesty will only remember the services rendered to the nation, and will prove that in your eyes and in your heart, whatever may have been the opinions and exasperations of parties, all citizens are the same before you as they are before the law. Your majesty will also forget that we have been the masters of the nations that surround us. This noble sentiment adds to the weight of glory already acquired. Your majesty has prescribed to your ministers the path they should follow. You have announced to the nation the maxims by which you desire that it should be governed for the future. We are to have no foreign war, unless it be to repulse unjust aggression; no internal re-action, no arbitrary acts. Personal safety, protection of property, the free utterance of thought, such are the principles which your majesty has pledged to us. Happy, sire, are those who are called upon to co-operate in such sublime acts. Such benefactions will acquire for you from posterity, when adulation shall be no more, the title of the father of the people. They will be guaranteed to our children by the august heir of your majesty, who will speedily be crowned.

"CAMBACERES,

"Le duc de GAETE,

"Le duc de BASSANO,

"Le duc de OTRANTE,

"MOLLIEN,

"CAULINCOURT, duc de Vicenza.

"CARNOT,

"Prince ECKMUHL."

His majesty's reply.

"The sentiments you express are my own. 'All for the nation, all for France,' that is my motto. Myself and family, whom this great people have raised to the throne of the French, and whom they have maintained there, notwithstanding political storms and vicissitudes, we desire, we deserve, we claim no other titles."

The "high allies," says a Vienna paper, have required that the French shall deliver up Bonaparte. The French people will say to them—"come and take him."

Phenomenon.—The British packet *Lady Louisa*, on her passage from Brazil to England, and when a thousand miles from land, suddenly had her decks, spars, &c. covered to the thickness of half an inch with a yellow dust.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 17, VOL VIII.

Mec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

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NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

Translated for the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

An act in addition to the Constitution of the Empire.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the constitutions, emperor of the French, to all present and to come, greeting.

Since we were called, fifteen years ago, by the wish of France, to the government of the state, we endeavored to perfect, at different periods, the constitutional forms, according to the wants and the desires of the nation, and profiting by the lessons of experience. The constitutions of the empire are thus formed by a series of acts which have been clothed with the approbation of the people.

We had then for our end, to organize a great European federative system, which we had adopted as being conformable to the spirit of the age, and favorable to the progress of civilization. To bring it to completion, and to give it all the extent and all the stability of which it was susceptible, we had postponed the establishment of many interior institutions, more especially intended to protect the liberty of the citizens. Our end henceforth, is only to increase the prosperity of France, by the strengthening of public liberty.—Hence results the necessity of many important modifications in the constitutions, *senatus consulta* and other acts which govern this empire.

For these reasons, wishing on the one side, to preserve whatever is good and salutary in the old, and on the other, to render the constitutions of our empire conformable in every respect, to the national wishes and wants, as well as to the state of peace which we desire to maintain with Europe, we have resolved to propose to the people a series of arrangements tending to modify and perfect their constitutional acts to surround the rights of the citizens with all their guarantees, to give to the representative system all its extension, to invest the intermediate bodies with the desirable respect and power; in a word, to combine the highest point of political liberty and individual safety, with the power and energy necessary to cause the independence of the French people and the dignity of our crown to be respected by foreigners. In consequence, the following articles, forming a supplementary act to the constitutions of the empire, will be submitted to the free and solemn approbation of all the citizens throughout the whole extent of France.

TITLE I.—General arrangements.

ARR. 1. The constitution of the empire, to wit, the constitutional act of the 22d Frimaire, in the year 3, the *senatus consulta* of the 14th and 6th Thermidor, in the year 10, and that of the 28th Floreal, in the year 12, shall be modified by the following arrangements. All the other arrangements are confirmed and maintained.

2. The legislative power is exercised by the emperor and by two houses.

3. The first house, called the house of peers, is hereditary.

4. The emperor appoints the members, who are irremovable, they and their male descendants, from the eldest to the eldest in the direct line.—The number of the peers is unlimited. Adoption does not transmit the dignity of a peer to him who is

the object of it. The peers take their seat at the age of 21 years, but have not a determining (*deliberative*) voice until 25.

5. The house of peers is presided by the arch-chancellor of the empire, or, in the case provided by the 5th article of the *senatus consultum* of the 28th Floreal, year 12, by one of the members of this house, specially designated by the emperor.

6. The members of the imperial family, in the order of inheritance, are peers of right. They sit after the president. They take their seat at 18 years, but have not a determining voice until 21.

7. The second house, called the house of representatives, is elected by the people.

8. The members of this house are in number six hundred and twenty-nine. They must be 25 years old at least.

9. The president of the house of representatives is appointed by the house, at the opening of the first session. He remains in office until the renewal of the house. His nomination is submitted to the approbation of the emperor.

10. The house of representatives verifies the powers of its members, and pronounces upon the validity of contested elections.

11. The members of the house of representatives receive for travelling expences and during the session, the compensation determined by the constituent assembly.

12. They are re-eligible indefinitely.

13. The house of representatives is renewed of right, wholly, every five years.

14. No member of either house can be arrested, except in the case of flagrant crime, nor prosecuted on a criminal or correctional charge, except by virtue of a resolution of the house of which he is a member.

15. No one can be arrested or detained for debts, from the issuing of the convocation, (*a partir de la convocation,*) nor for forty days after the session.

16. The peers are judged by their house, on a criminal or correctional charge, according to forms which shall be regulated by law.

17. The quality of peer and of representative is compatible with all public functions, except those of matters of accounts (*hors celles de comptable.*)—However, the prefects and sub-prefects are not eligible by the electoral colleges of the department or of the arrondissement which they administer.

18. The emperor sends to the houses some ministers of state, and some counsellors of state, who have a seat there and take a part in the discussions, but who have not a determining voice, except when they are members of the house of peers, or elected by the people.

19. The ministers who are members of the house of peers or of that of representatives, or who have a seat by mission of the government, give to the house the illustrations which are judged necessary, when their publicity does not compromise the interest of the state.

20. The sitting of the two houses are public. They may nevertheless form themselves in secret committees, the house of peers upon the request of ten members, and that of representatives upon the request of twenty-five. The government may likewise require secret committees to make communications,

In every case the determination and the votes can only take place in public sessions.

21. The emperor may prorogue, adjourn and dissolve the house of representatives. The proclamation which pronounces the dissolution, convokes the electoral colleges for a new election, and indicates the assembling of the representatives in six months at the farthest (*au plus tard*.)

22. During the interval of the sessions of the house of representatives, or in case of a dissolution of this house, the house of peers cannot assemble themselves.

23. The government has the proposing of the law; the house may propose amendments; if these amendments are not adopted by the government, the house is bound to vote upon the law as it was proposed.

24. The house have the right to request the government, to propose a law upon a specified subject and to digest (*re-diger*) that which appears to them proper to insert in the law. This request may be made by either of the houses.

25. Whenever a bill (*redaction*) is adopted in one of the two houses, it is carried to the other; and if it is there approved, it is carried to the emperor.

26. No written discourses, except the reports of committees, the reports of the ministers upon the laws which are presented and the accounts which are rendered, can be read in either of the houses.

TITLE II.—Of the electoral colleges and the mode of election.

27. The electoral colleges of a department and of an arrondissement are maintained, conformably to the senatus consultum, of the 5th Thermidor, year 10, except as the following modifications.

28. The assemblies of a canton shall fill up every year, by annual elections, all vacancies in the electoral colleges.

29. From the year 1816, a member of the house of peers, designated by the emperor, shall be president for life and irremovable of every electoral college of a department.

30. From the same period, the electoral college of each department, shall appoint from among the members of each college of an arrondissement, a president and two vice-presidents. To this end the meeting of the college of a department precedes fifteen days that of the college of arrondissement.

31. The colleges of a department and of an arrondissement shall appoint the number of representatives established for each, by the act and the table subjoined, No. 1.

32. The representatives may be chosen indifferently throughout the whole extent of France. Every college of a department or arrondissement, shall appoint a substitute (*suppleant*) who must necessarily be taken from the department of arrondissement.

33. The manufacturing and commercial industry and property shall have a special representation. The election of the commercial and manufacturing representatives shall be made by the electoral college of a department, out of a list of eligible persons prepared by the chambers of commerce and the consular chambers assembled together, according to the act and table subjoined, No. 2.

TITLE III.—Of the law of imposts.

34. The general direct tax, whether on land (*foncier*) or on moveables (*mobiliere*) is only voted for one year; the indirect taxes may be voted for several years. In cases of the dissolution of the house of representatives, the taxes voted in the preceding session are continued until the new meeting of the house.

35. No direct or indirect tax in money or in kind (*en nature*) can be collected (*percu*)—no loan take

place, no inscription of credit can be made in the great book of the public debt, no domain can be alienated or exchanged, no levy of men for the army can be decreed, no portion of the territory can be exchanged, but by virtue of a law.

36. Every proposal for a tax, for a loan or a levy of men, can only be made to the house of representatives.

37. It is also to the house of representatives that are first brought: 1st. the general budget of the state, containing the sketch (*Papperou*) of the receipts and the proposition for funds, to be assigned for the year to every department of the ministry; 2nd. the account of the receipts and expenditures of the year or years preceding.

TITLE IV.—Of ministers and responsibility.

38. All the acts of government must be countersigned by a minister holding the department.

39. The ministers are responsible for the acts of government, signed by them; also, for the execution of the laws.

40. They may be impeached (*accuses*) by the house of representatives, and are tried by that of peers.

41. Every minister, every commandant of an army by land or sea, may be impeached by the house of representatives, and tried by the house of peers, for having compromised the safety or the honor of the nation.

42. The house of peers, in this case, exercises a discretionary power, both in characterising the crime and in inflicting the punishment.

43. Before pronouncing a minister to be in a state of impeachment, the house of representatives must declare that there is ground for investigation (*qu'il y a lieu a examiner*) a proposition for impeachment.

44. This declaration cannot be made until after the report of a committee of sixty members, drawn by lot. This committee does not make its report until ten days at soonest, after its appointment.

45. When the house has declared that there is ground for investigation, it may call the minister before it to require of him explanation. This call cannot take place until ten days after the report of the committee.

46. In every other case, the ministers holding a department, cannot be called or commanded by the houses.

47. When the house of representatives has declared that there is ground for an investigation against a minister, a new committee is found of sixty members, drawn by lot, as the first, and a new report is made by this committee upon the act of impeachment (*sur la mise en accusation*.) This committee cannot report until ten days after its appointment.

48. The act of impeachment cannot be pronounced until ten days after the reading and distribution of the report.

49. The impeachment being pronounced, the house of representatives appoints five commissioners out of its body, to prosecute the impeachment before the house of peers.

50. The article 75 of Title VIII. of the constitutional act of the 22d Frimaire, year 8, declaring that the agents of the government cannot be prosecuted, but by virtue of a decision of the council of state, shall be modified by a law.

TITLE V.—Of the judicial powers.

51. The emperor appoints all the judges. They are irremovable and for life, from the time of their appointments; except the judges of the peace and the judges of commerce, who shall hold as formerly. The present judges, appointed by the emperor, according to the terms of the senatus consultum of

the 12th October, 1807, and whom he shall deem proper to retain, shall receive provision for life before the 1st of next January.

52. The institution of juries is maintained.

53. The discussions in criminal cases are public.

54. Military crimes alone are judged by military tribunals (*sont du ressort.*)

55. All other crimes, even committed by military men, are to be cognizable in the civil tribunals.

56. All the crimes and offences which were referred (*attribues*) to the high imperial court, and whose judgment is not reserved by the present act to the house of peers, shall be tried before the ordinary tribunals.

57. The emperor has the right to pardon, even in a correctional matter, and of granting amnesties.

58. The interpellations of the laws required by the court of appeals (*cassation*) shall be given in the form of a law.

TITLE VI.—Rights of the people.

59. Frenchmen are equal in the sight of the law, whether for contribution to the public taxes and charges, or for admission to civil and military employ.

60. No one can, under any pretence, be deprived of the judges assigned to him by law.

61. No one can be prosecuted, arrested, detained or exiled, except in cases provided by the law, and according to the prescribed forms.

62. Liberty of worship is guaranteed to all.

63. All property possessed or acquired by virtue of the laws, and all the debts (*creances*) of the state, are inviolable.

64. Every citizen has the right of printing and publishing his thoughts, by signing them, without any previous censure, except legal responsibility, after the publication, by the trial by jury, even when there would be only cause for the application of a correctional punishment.

65. The right of petition is assured to the citizens. Every petition is an individual one. These petitions may be addressed either to the government or to the two houses: nevertheless, even these last ones, ought to bear the title, to his majesty the emperor. They shall be presented to the houses under the guarantee of a member who recommends the petition. They are read publicly; and if the house undertakes the consideration of them, they are carried to the emperor by the president.

66. No place, no part of the territory can be declared in a state of siege, except in case of an invasion by a foreign force, or of civil troubles. In the first case, the declaration is made by an act of government. In the second case, it can only be done by law. However, if a case occur, when the houses are not in session, the act of the government declaring the state of siege, must be converted into a proposition for a law, within the first fifteen days of the meeting of the houses.

67. The French people declares, moreover, that in the delegation which it has made, and which it makes, of its powers, it has not intended, and does not intend to give the right of proposing the re-establishment of the Bourbons, or of any prince of that family, upon the throne; even in the case of an extinction of the imperial dynasty; nor the right of establishing either the ancient nobility or the feudal or seigniorial rights, or the tythes, or any privileged or dominant worship, nor the power of raising any question against the irrevocability or the sale of the national domains. It interdicts formally to the government, to the houses and to the citizens even proposition in this respect.

(Signed) **NAPOLEON.**

By the emperor,

(Signed) The Duke of BASSANO, *minister of state.*

IMPERIAL DECREES.

[No. I.]

Table of the number of deputies to be furnished by each department.

Ain, 7. Aisne, 9. Allier, 6, &c. &c.

[No. II.]

Act and table (or schedule) to regulate the number of deputies to represent commercial and manufacturing property and industry.

Elysian Palace, April 22, 1815.

Napoleon, by the grace of God and the constitutions, emperor of the French.

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. For the execution of the 33d article of the supplementary act to the constitutions, relative to the representation of the commercial and manufacturing industry and property, France shall be divided into 13 districts, conformably to the schedule here annexed, No. 2.

2. For every district 23 deputies shall be named; chosen first, from among the merchants, importers or bankers; and second, from among the manufacturers or artisans, according to the divisions designated in the same schedule.

3. The deputies shall be named in the first place by the electors of the department, pointed out in the first column of the same statement.

4. The deputies shall always be chosen from a list of eligible candidates made out by the joint members of the chambers of commerce, and chambers of commercial consultations of the whole commercial circle, who shall choose, by a majority, a president, vice-president and secretary.

5. The assembly charged with forming that list, shall insert in it the merchants who have distinguished themselves the most by their probity and talents, and who pay the greatest portion of the contributions, whose trade is the most considerable in France or into foreign countries, or who employ the most workmen; and distinguishing them by the nature of the commercial operations to which they are devoted.

6. This list shall contain 60 persons for each commercial district, and 120 for the district of Paris: upon each list there shall be at least one-third of manufacturers and one-third merchants.

7. It shall be renewed entirely every fifth year, at the end of each legislature, or in case of the dissolution of the house of representatives.

8. The present act shall be annexed to the additional act to the constitution, bearing this date.

(Signed) **NAPOLEON.**

By the emperor,

The minister secretary of state,

(Signed) **THE DUKE OF BASSANO.**

SCHEDULE, NO. II.

Division of France into 13 circles for the election of deputies to represent commercial and manufacturing industry and property.

Lille, (Nord, Aisne, Pas-de-Calais,) 1 merchant, importer or banker; 1 manufacturer or artisan.

Rouen, [circle of, contains the departments of] (Lower Seine, Eure, Somme, Calvados, Orne, Manche,) 1 merchant, 1 manufacturer, &c. &c.

General total, 11 merchants, 12 manufacturers.

[NO. III.]

Dated same day and place, enacts, that there shall be opened, by the clerks of all the administrations and municipalities, (parishes, towns and corporations) and the registers of all the courts, by all the justices of the peace, and by all the public notaries, books or registers in which the French people shall be called upon to inscribe their vote on the supplementary constitution of the same date. The registers shall be opened within two days of the receipt

of the bulletin of the law, and remain open for ten days. The supplement shall be sent for the acceptance of the army and navy. The votes to be returned certified by the prefects twenty-five days after the publication of the decree. The canvass of all the registers and the verification of the votes, shall take place at the assembly of the Champ-de-Mai, which is for that purpose convoked at Paris, for the 26th of May next. Ministers charged to execute and signatures affixed.

[NO. IV.]

Of the same date, prescribes the manner of assembling the deputies to the session of Champ-de-Mai, and organizing and qualifying for the dispatch of business. Eagles to be distributed in the assembly, for the electoral college and national guard of each department and the deputations from the army and navy.

PROCLAMATION OF LOUIS XVIII.

Frankfort, April 2.—LOUIS, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to those of my children who shall see these presents, greeting:

He who has deceived you for ten years is come to deceive you again. Fifteen days have hardly passed by, since by treason he seated himself upon the throne to which your wishes have called me, and already Europe knows it, and Europe judiciously advances to annihilate him! She advances, Frenchmen! Her innumerable phalanxes will speedily pass our frontiers; but Europe is not your enemy; I have reconciled her to you. Henceforth you will only see in these strangers, formerly so terrible, generous allies who come to aid you in throwing off the yoke of oppression. All these soldiers of Europe march under the same flag—and that is the white one.

Enfeebled by age and twenty-five years of misfortunes, I will not say unto them, like my grandfather: rally under my white plume! but I will follow them near to the field of honor. Frenchmen! a vain illusion of glory spread among you, has carried you away; my arms are open to you, come cast yourselves into them. I will believe you never quitted them. Frenchmen! who is he among you who will bear arms against me! I am not your enemy, I am your king, I am brother of Louis XVI. I come like Henry IV, to fight and conquer a new league; I come to bring you peace and honor.

(Signed)

THE DUKE OF FELTRE, Minister of War.

FROM A GHEENT PAPER.—Address of the king of France, to all the good Frenchmen, civil, military and administrative officers, residing in foreign countries, as well in French as in foreign colonies.

"His majesty, king of France and Navarre, has been forced, by extraordinary circumstances, to leave his kingdom for a short time, and has fixed his residence with the consent of the sovereign of the Netherlands, his august ally, at Ghent. The true policy, and the only one which the Law of God authorises, ought to have for its basis justice and firmness; such are the only principles by which Louis the 13th is governed, in ordering me to make this address to his faithful subjects.

"His majesty since having returned to his kingdom, has constantly been employed in his councils to maintain peace, and restore to his subjects complete happiness. From all quarters of France, from the United States of America and all distant countries, Louis has received the homage of those Frenchmen who have always been attached to his person; and who, as well as himself, have been living in foreign climes; whose homage has been highly flattering to a prince, who long before his return to the throne of his ancestors, had acquired by his virtues the confidence and esteem of foreign nations. His majesty under circumstances the most difficult, that his kingdom has ever experienced, surrounded by enemies the most dissimulating, formed a paternal constitution, forgetting the past, and fulfilling, at the same time, as far as the nature of things would permit, the royal duties, with no other view than the good of the public and the happiness of his people. The title of Louis the Desired, which had been given to him by the friends of the administration, filled the soul of his majesty with the most noble ambition. A life so devout, enhances the value of his title, and he wishes to live so as to merit so illustrious a

surname. The king of France only desires to be the father of the French people, and to govern them with justice—he calculated upon his councils, and his marshals, to assist him in carrying into effect such laudable intentions, and he would have completed his wishes if he had not been abandoned by some of those whom shame and eternal disgrace must accompany, wherever they go.

"His majesty has too exalted an opinion of his people and his brave soldiers, to believe that they have all been traitors; but, on the contrary, he believes that the great surprize and the panic of terror, have subjugated them for the moment, and forced them to substitute the revolutionary standard, in preference to the one, that France possessed unsullied from the year nine hundred and eighty-seven, since which epoch the illustrious family of the Bourbons have reigned without interruption.

"His majesty from feelings of humanity, preferred to leave Paris, to give time to his subjects to correct the errors which they had committed, and which had grown out of the advice of Machiavelian impostors, and thereby to prevent the horrors of a civil contest.

"His majesty, at the same time, is well aware, that it is his duty to perish at the head of his army, if necessity required that he should unsheath his sword in defence of his injured country, sooner than abandon her rights. It will be understood, that his majesty in ordering me to make this, his appeal, to the officers and soldiers of France, wishes, looks to have none but those who are desirous of serving justice and their country. Military men of all grades, who have been raised in the camp, and who have served the Bourbons, bring with you a soul as frank as loyal, and his majesty, assisted by your faithful services, promises you to reinstate France to her glory and happiness."

By the minister of war,

(Signed)

DUKE OF FELTRE.

Austrian declaration respecting Murat.

The Vienna Court Gazette contains an official paper on the conduct of Murat, from which we make the following extract:

"On the 5th of March, the news of Napoleon's escape arrived at Naples. The king immediately sent for his imperial majesty's ambassador, and declared to him, that he was, and should still remain, inviolably faithful to the system of the alliance. He renewed the same declaration to the cabinets of Austria and of England; and sent his aid-de-camp count de Beaufrimont, to France, with the commission to look for Bonaparte and to assure him of his support! Scarcely was the news of Napoleon's entry into Lyons received at Naples, when the king formally declared to the court of Rome—"that he considered the cause of Napoleon, as his own, and would now prove to him that it had never been foreign to him,"—he required at the same time a passage through the Roman states for two of his divisions, which, however, far from acting in an hostile manner, should not disturb the Holy Father in his capital. The pope protested against this violation of his territory, and when it took place his holiness left Rome, and repaired to Florence.

"On the 8th of April, the Neapolitan plenipotentiaries at Vienna delivered a note to the cabinet, which, with assurances of the most friendly sentiments of their master, and of his unalienable wish never to separate from Austria, announced that his majesty saw himself forced by the altered state of things, and for his own safety, and in agreement with the military measures which all the powers thought it necessary to take, to give likewise to his military force a greater development. This deve-

lopement should, however, be within the line of demarcation, which was fixed for the Neapolitan army by the armistice of 1813. Meanwhile the Neapolitan army, without any further declaration, began on the 30th of March, *hostilities against the Austrian posts in the Legations.*"

PARIS, April 20.—The Milan Gazette of the 8th of April, contains the following proclamation, and confirms the intelligence given in many of our journals, of the attack of the Austrian troops by the king of Naples, and of the advantages which that prince has gained.

"**PROCLAMATION.**—Europe had scarcely begun to cicatrize her wounds, and the powers assembled in the congress at Vienna were met to establish the basis of a long peace, when an unexpected event again called upon all nations, already informed, by experience, of the ambition of a single man, to take up arms. In the midst of this momentary disorder, Italy might have hoped to remain tranquil, and for her sole defence numerous troops had already arrived from Germany.

"But the king of Naples at length throwing off the mask, which had saved him in the most dangerous moments, without any declaration of war, for which he could alledge no just motive, against the faith of his treaties with Austria, to which alone he owes his political existence, menaces anew with his armies the tranquility of flourishing Italy; and not content with bringing with him the scourges of war, he endeavors every where to rekindle, under pretence of restoring the independence of Italy, the ravaging fire which formerly prepared the way for him to pass from the obscurity of a private class to the splendor of a throne.

"He, who is as foreign to Italy, as he is new in the category of kings, affects to hold with the Italians a language which could not be held with them by an Alexander Farnese, an Andrew Doria, or a Magna Trivizo; and of his own will and power has proclaimed himself chief of the Italian nation, which has possessed in its bosom reigning dynasties for centuries, and which has seen arise in its beautiful countries that august family, which ruled so many nations under a paternal government—he, a king in the extreme part of Italy, proposes by specious ideas, to present to the Italians the phantom of a kingdom, of which it is not even possible to fix the capitol, because nature has fixed, with particular limits, particular governments in different parts of Italy, and has shewn that it is not the extent of territory, the amount of the population, nor the power of the arms, but good laws, the preservation of ancient habitudes, and a prudent administration, which makes the happiness of states—and hence it is that Lombardy and Tuscany, the immortal names of Maria Theresa, Joseph and Leopold are still remembered with admiration and gratitude. The king of Naples, not contented with deceiving the multitude with the dream of independence, wishes to lead into error the less intelligent Italians, by persuading them that these same powers, who already renew with an admirable promptitude the most formidable armaments, by sea and by land, and who, in a few days, will give to the whole world a new proof of their indissoluble union in the same principles, have a secret disposition to second his projects; as if Italy, governed by him, could be called independent! and the powers were not well convinced, that neither peace nor truce can exist with one who never regards the promises he makes, and who is not sensible to the generosity of his conquerors.

"The benefits which the emperor Francis I. has conferred on the whole Italian army, and the paternal care with which, without regard to their past

conduct or political opinions, he has treated them, must destroy entirely, and without resource, the calumnies so industriously propagated in the proclamation of the king of Naples—Lombards! the Austrian government, sincere in its nature, and frank by system, has promised you tranquility, good order, and paternal administration, and it will keep its faith! Recollect the happy times anterior to 1769, the institutions of Maria Theresa, of Joseph the second, of Leopold, and compare this system of government with that which has been imposed upon you afterwards, and which, founded on the same principles and announced with the same falsities, as presented to you now as an object of hope, and a motive for new efforts. Your too great credulity in the promises of French democracy has already once caused your ruin. Be now more prudent, as your fault would be greater from the experience of the past, and make every exertion to deserve the attachment of your sovereign; to preserve order, and to defend the country and the throne.

(Signed)

BELLEGARDE,
Field-Marshal.

Milan, April 15th, 1815."

From the London Statesman, of April 10.—The following most curious document has been received from Vienna. We submit it without a comment to the enlightened public of Great Britain. We pledge ourselves to the fidelity of the translation from the French official copy of the original letter:

"*Mon. Prince*—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, together with its enclosures, and I lose no time in explaining myself upon their subject, with that frankness which I have ever observed towards your highness. There is no principle of European policy to which I attach more importance than the substantial re-establishment of the Prussian power. The glorious services which she has rendered in the last war, give her the most eminent claims to our gratitude. But a still more powerful motive exists in the necessity of considering the Prussian monarchy as the only solid basis of any arrangement with a view to secure the north of Germany from the imminent danger to which it might be exposed. In such a crisis, it is over Prussia that it is our duty to watch. We must unite our force with hers, and in this view, it is necessary that Prussia be substantial and strong, possessing all the attributes of an independent state capable of making herself respected, and of inspiring her friends with confidence. With regard to the question of Saxony, I declare to you, that if the incorporation of the whole of that country with the Prussian monarchy be necessary for the attainment of an object so important to Europe, whatever pain I must personally experience from the idea of seeing an ancient family in such a state of affliction, I should entertain no objection, either moral or political, against the measure itself. If ever a sovereign was placed by his own acts in a situation to be fairly sacrificed to the future tranquility of Europe, I conceive the king of Saxony to have been so placed by his perpetual tergiversations, and because he has not been only the most devoted, but the most favored of Bonaparte's vassals; contributing with all his means, and with the greatest zeal, in the double capacity of a German as well as a Polish sovereign, to extend the general subjection, even into the heart of Russia. I am aware that many instances are to be found in Germany of a similar political immorality. I am acquainted, however, with none which is equally revolting.

"And in the vicious course, in which the German states have considered themselves as almost warranted in the proceeding for some time past, as all can-

not be punished, and the greater number have made reparation by subsequent services, I shall not regret, that, pardoning the guilty in the mass, one example be made from amongst them in order effectually to arrest the progress of such an intolerable evil.

"Your highness will see from this declaration, that I can have no hesitation in assenting to the principle of the proposed arrangement, if it be necessary, in order to place Prussia in that situation which the interests of Europe require that she should maintain: but if this incorporation is to be regarded as the means of indemnifying Prussia for any losses she may sustain from the alarming and dangerous pretensions of Russia; and under the idea of inducing her to submit, without a frontier of defence, to an evident state of dependence on Russia; in the latter position, which for the interest of all, and more particularly of Russia herself, I should deeply lament, I do not consider myself authorised to give your highness the least reason to hope that Great Britain would ever consent, in the face of Europe, to such an arrangement.

"In the full persuasion that a result so incompatible with the principles of the alliance, could neither be proposed on the one hand, nor accepted on the other, I have no objection that Saxony be confided, as your highness desires, to the provisional administration of his Prussian majesty. I am the more willing to give my consent at once to this measure, which appears to me to be both just and reasonable in itself, as a pledge of the sincerity of the assurances above given, and in the confident hope that the king of Prussia will not lend himself to any arrangement incompatible with the dignity of his crown, or with the permanent security of his dominions.

"I have conceived your highness must be desirous of being made acquainted without delay, with any opinion upon this latter subject, and as soon as prince Metternich shall consider himself at liberty to come to an explanation upon the points to which your highness's letter refers, I shall be ready to enter with you upon the whole matter; and I am very desirous of bringing to a conclusion an arrangement which appears to be essentially connected with the best interests of Europe.

—CASTLEREAGH.

"Vienna, October 11, 1814."

{The appearance of this letter excited great attention in England. The opposition did not fail to introduce it immediately into the house of commons. On the evening after its publication in the Statesman, Mr. Whitbread said of it, "that as a diplomatic production it absolutely stood without competition—none but itself could be its parallel. He should be glad to know whether the ingenious paper to which he had alluded, was authentic?" Lord Castlereagh replied, that "although inasmuch as it was garbled, and was a translation of a translation, it was necessarily imperfect, yet he had no hesitation in saying, that the general reasoning which it contained, proceeded from him, and that notwithstanding the honorable gentleman's remarks, he was perfectly prepared to defend the soundness of the principle of that part of it which related to Saxony."}

LONDON, April 5. *Papers relative to the slave trade.* The papers relative to the slave trade have been printed and presented to the house of commons. The following document containing the declaration of the powers who signed the treaty of Paris, is the most important, as containing a unanimous and energetic reprobation of the principle of that abominable traffic.

DECLARATION.

The plenipotentiaries of the powers who signed

the treaty of Paris, the 30th of May, 1814, assembled in congress:—

Having taken into consideration that the traffic known under the name of the *African Slave Trade*, has been regarded by just and enlightened men of all ages, as repugnant to the principles of humanity and of universal morality; that the particular circumstances to which this traffic owes its origin, and the difficulty of abruptly interrupting its progress, have, to a certain degree lessened the odium of continuing it; but that at last the public voice in all civilized countries has demanded that it should be suppressed as soon as possible; that since the character and the details of this traffic have been better known, and the evils of every sort which accompanied it completely unveiled, several European governments have resolved to suppress it; and that successively all powers possessing colonies in different parts of the world have acknowledged, either by legislative acts or by treaties and other formal engagements, the obligation and necessity of abolishing it; that by a separate article of the last treaty of Paris, Great Britain and France engaged to unite their efforts at the congress at Vienna to engage all the powers of Christendom to pronounce the universal and definitive abolition of the slave trade; that the plenipotentiaries assembled at this congress cannot better honor their mission, fulfil their duty, and manifest the principles which guide their august sovereigns, than by laboring to realise this engagement, and by proclaiming in the name of their sovereigns the desire to put an end to a scourge, which has so long desolated Africa, degraded Europe and afflicted humanity.

The said plenipotentiaries have agreed to open their deliberations as to the means of accomplishing so salutary an object by a solemn declaration of the principles which have guided them in this work.

Fully authorized to such an act, by the unanimous adherence of their respective courts to the principles announced in the said separate article of the treaty of Paris they in consequence declare, in the face of Europe, that, looking upon the universal abolition of the slave trade, as a measure particularly worthy of their attention conformably to the spirit of the age and to the general principles of their august sovereigns, they are animated with a sincere desire to concur, by every means in their power, in the most prompt and effectual execution of this measure; and to act in the employment of those means with all the zeal and all the perseverance which so great and good a cause merits.

Too well informed of the sentiments of their sovereigns not to foresee, that, however honorable may be their object they would not pursue it without a just regard to the interest, the habits, and even the prejudices of their subjects; the said plenipotentiaries at the same time acknowledge that this general declaration should not prejudice the period which each particular power should look upon as the most expedient for the definitive abolition of the traffic in slaves. Consequently the determination of the period when this traffic ought universally to cease, will be an object of negotiation between the different powers; it being, however well understood, that no means proper to ensure and accelerate its progress should be neglected; and that the reciprocal engagements contracted by the present declaration between the sovereigns who have taken part in it, should not be considered as fulfilled until the moment when complete success shall have crowned their united efforts.

In making this declaration known to Europe, and to all the civilized nations of the earth, the said plenipotentiaries flatter themselves they shall en-

gave all other governments, and particularly those who in abolishing the traffic in slaves, have already manifested the same sentiments to support them with their suffrage in a cause, of which the final triumph will be one of the greatest monuments of the age which undertook it, and which shall have gloriously carried it into complete effect.

Vienna, February 8, 1815.

Substance of a proclamation.

By William, prince of Orange, duke of Luxembourg, &c.

Art. 1. All those who manifest themselves partisans or instruments of a certain foreign power, whether by their discourse, or by any action or document, and finally all those who attempt to create distrust or jealousies among the inhabitants, to promote disunion or disturbance, to excite disorder and sedition, by persuading the people to rebellion in the streets and public places, or by any other act inconsistent with good order, according to the enormity and circumstances of the offence, shall be punished separately or collectively, by being exposed for from one hour to six, by privation of their rank, by marks of ignominy, by imprisonment from one hour to ten, and by a fine of from 100 to 10,000 francs.

2. In case of crimes not mentioned in the preceding articles, those who may have rendered themselves culpable by disturbing the public repose, as well as their accomplices, shall be condemned, besides being fined to hard labor for a certain time, to be marked.

3. A special court, composed of eight counsellors, selected from our superior court of justice at Brussels, of the attorney general or one of the advocates general, who fill the functions of the public officers, and of the register of the court, is specially charged to take cognizance of, and pass judgment on, all crimes or misdemeanors on the process issued by our attorney general.

4. The processes take place without delay, or any previous information by the judge of instructions; these decrees cannot be open to appeal, nor can they be repealed.

5. These decrees shall be put into execution 24 hours after their being pronounced.

Our attorney general is charged with their execution, and with transmitting an accurate copy of any decree executed to our commissary general of justice.

Dated Brussels, April 20, 1815, and second year of our reign.

(Signed)

WILLIAM.

The same proclamation orders that its several decrees shall be published in the papers of the day; and commands the commissaries general, and other authorities, to see to their prompt and strict execution.

Extraordinary diplomatic document!—The following paper contains some important matter, which will tend to throw additional light on those dark subjects—the negotiations at the congress of Vienna: *Copy of a note from prince Metternich to lord Castlereagh.*

“The undersigned, minister of state for foreign affairs, has received the note in which his excellency lord Castlereagh, principal secretary of state to his Britannic majesty for foreign affairs, enquires, in the name of his court, explanations of the arrangements determined upon with regard to the continent, and chiefly with regard to the three principal powers; and also satisfactory assurances as to those interests which are specially confided to the honor and amicable intervention of Great Britain. At the same time he has received a *projet* of a convention on the part

of his excellency, which declares the wishes of the British government upon these last points.

“The undersigned, in professing that he is ready to give, in concert with the other allied cabinets, to apprise lord Castlereagh, that having submitted the *projet* of the convention to the emperor, he has been authorized by his imperial majesty to accept the enclosed, and to cause to be drawn up a preliminary act of acceptance, which he has the honor herewith to transmit to his excellency, and which shall be followed, as soon as possible, by an instrument prepared according to the usual forms.

The undersigned has the honor to be, &c.

“Troyes, February 15, 1814.”

Dispatched also by his excellency count Nesselrode and his excellency prince Hardenberg.

Preliminary of accession of the courts of Austria, Russia and Prussia, to the propositions made by his excellency lord viscount Castlereagh.

“Troyes, February 15, 1814.

“His excellency lord viscount Castlereagh, the principal secretary of state of his majesty the king of the united kingdom of Great Britain, having transmitted to the undersigned a *projet* of a convention, of which the following is the tenor:

“As the negotiations with the enemy may terminate, perhaps, before the internal arrangements between the allied powers can be agreed upon, and his Britannic majesty not considering himself in justice called upon to make considerable sacrifices of his conquests from France, for the general good of Europe, without at least being certain relatively to those arrangements on the continent which most directly concern his interests and his honor; their imperial and royal majesties, in order to give his Britannic majesty a proof of their gratitude for the persevering and liberal aid which they have received from his said majesty, during the continuance of the war, and considering the demands of his Britannic majesty as just in themselves and equally conformable to the true interests of Europe, agree,

“1. That the Belgic provinces, as far as the Meuse, situated between the ancient frontier of France and that river, as well as the country situated beyond that river, comprised within a line drawn from the Meuse to Maestricht by Aix-la-Chapelle and Duren, as far as Cologne on the Rhine, shall be ceded to the prince of Orange, as sovereign of the United Netherlands, to be united forever as an integral part of Holland.

“2. That the other territories situated on the left bank of the Rhine, if not wholly or in part united to Holland, shall at least be so disposed of as to provide security and protection for that country and the north of Germany, in a military point of view; and that no arrangements shall take place with respect to them without the full and entire consent of his Britannic majesty.

“3. That there shall be granted to the king of Sicily, in lieu of the kingdom of Naples, a liberal indemnity in Italy, the relations and positions of which shall be settled by common assent, and the value of which shall not be below that proportion which his Sicilian majesty has a right to, from the scale of his losses compared with those of other sovereigns, having a right to indemnities, and according to the means which the allied powers may reserve for satisfying those claims.

“4. That the vessels of war found in any of the ports which, by virtue of the conclusion of peace shall be ceded to the allies, shall be regarded and treated as the remains of the means and implements of war, and shall not be replaced at the disposition of France.

“And his imperial and apostolic majesty (his im-

perial majesty the emperor of all the Russias, and his majesty the king of Prussia) having agreed to the demands of his Britannic majesty contained in the four preceding articles, the undersigned minister of state, of conferences, and of foreign affairs (the undersigned secretary of state, and the undersigned chancellor of state,) is charged and authorized, in the name and on the part of his august master, to guarantee its acceptance and execution by the present act, till the convention proposed and acceded to can be clothed in the usual forms.

"In virtue of which, the undersigned has affixed to the present act his signature and the seal of his arms.

"Done at Troyes, the 15th of Feb. 1814.

"The prince METTERNICH."

"PROCLAMATION.—When in time of danger I called my people to arms, to combat for the freedom and independence of the country, the whole mass of the youth, glowing with emulation, thronged round the standards, to bear, with joyful self-denial, unusual hardships, and resolved to brave death itself; then the best strength of the people intrinsically joined the ranks of my brave soldiers, and my generals led with me into battle a host of heroes, who have shown themselves worthy of the name of their fathers, and heirs of their glory. Thus we and our allies, attended by victory, conquered the capital of our enemy; our banners waved in Paris; Napoleon abdicated his authority. Liberty was restored to Germany, *security to thrones*, and to the world the hope of a durable peace.

"This hope is vanished—we must again march to the combat. A perfidious conspiracy has brought back to France the man who, for ten years together, brought down upon the world unutterable miseries. The people, confounded, have not been able to oppose his armed adherents. Though he himself, while still at the head of a considerable armed force, declared his obligation to be a voluntary sacrifice to the happiness and repose of France, he now regards this, like every other convention, as nothing. He is at the head of *perjured soldiers*, who desire to render war eternal. Europe is again threatened; it cannot suffer the man to remain on the throne of France, who loudly proclaimed universal empire to be the object of his continually renewed wars, who confounded all moral principles by his continued breach of faith, and who can, therefore, give the world no security for his peaceable intentions.

"Again, therefore, arise to the combat! France itself wants our aid, and all Europe is allied with us. United with your ancient companions in victory, reinforced by the accession of new brethren in arms, you go, brave Prussians, to a just war with me, with the princes of my family, with the generals who have led you to victory. The justice of the cause we defend will ensure us the victory. I have ordered a general arming, according to my decree of September 3, 1814, which will be executed in all my dominions.

"The army will be completed, the volunteer companies of *yagers* be formed, and the *landwehr* called together. The youth of the chief classes of the citizens, from the age of twenty upwards, are at liberty to join either the *landwehr* first called out, or the *yager* corps of the regular army.

"Every young man who has completed his 17th year, may, if possessing the requisite bodily strength join the army at his own choice. I publish a particular regulation on this subject. Concerning the formation of single corps and of the *landwehr*, a notice will appear in every province from the constituted authorities.

"Thus united, with all Europe in arms, we again enter the lists against Napoleon Bonaparte and his adherents.

"Arise, then, with God for your support, for the repose of the world, for order, for morality, for your king and for your country.

"FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Vienna, April 8, 1815."

BELIN, April 11.—His majesty has signed the letters patent for taking possession of the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, the duchies of Cleve, Berg and Guelders, the principality of Moers, and the lordships of Esten and Werden.

In a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Rhine, provinces united with Prussia, his majesty states, that when the congress unanimously proposed the incorporation of these provinces with Prussia, he did not in giving his assent forget the dangerous situation of these frontier countries of Germany, and the difficulty of defending them; but considering that they are the bulwarks of German independence, and that Prussia, whose own dependence has been threatened by their loss, had the duty, as well as the honorable claim to defend them, he yielding to these higher considerations, and reflecting besides that he united with his subjects a faithful, generous and German people, who would joyfully share with them every danger to defend their common freedom, he had joined these countries to the Prussian crown, confiding in God and in the courage and loyalty of his people.

His majesty promises that they shall be governed by mild laws, their religion protected and its servants be placed in a situation to support their office with dignity, that the bishop's see and university, and seminaries for priests and instructors, shall be established. His majesty observes, that he is sensible of the burdens which a continued state of war has inevitably caused; but that he remembers that they proceed chiefly from their former connection with France. The taxes shall not be oppressive, and shall be regulated, after consulting them, according to a plan to be formed for the other Prussian states. The military establishment to aim at defence, and the expense of a large standing army be spared by the organization of *landwehr* in time of peace; but in war, all must take up arms that are able to use them.

War, says his majesty, threatens your frontiers; to remove it to a distance, I shall for a time ask new exertions; I shall choose a part of my standing army from among you, and surround the *landwehr*, and from the *landwehr*, if the danger should come so near as to make it necessary. But united with my brave armies and my other subjects, you will aid the enemy of your country, and partake the glory of having insured for a long series of centuries the freedom and independence of the German empire.

(Signed) FREDERICK WILLIAM.
Dated Vienna, April 5.

CIRCULAR

Addressed to the ministers and public agents of France in foreign countries

PARIS, 30th March, 1815.

Sir—The voice of the French nation had not ceased to recall the sovereign of their choice, the only prince competent to conserve and guarantee its liberty and independence. The emperor has appeared, and the royal government exists no more. On the appearance of this universal movement in favor of the legitimate choice of the people, and the army, the family of the Bourbons were too well convinced that they must once more become refugees in a foreign land. They have fled from the French soil, and their flight has not been interrupted by the noise of a single gun, nor has a drop of blood been shed in their support. The military escort which accompanied them, has discharged its duty, and returned to Bethune, to receive the orders of the emperor. More than half of them have entered the ranks, the rest having given up their arms and horses, have, without impediment returned to their firesides, happy to have found in the generosity of the emperor, a safe asylum. The most profound tranquility prevails throughout the empire. In every direction the same exultation is heard: never did a nation present a spectacle of unanimity so perfect, nor expressions of happiness and joy more sincere. This great change was only the work of a few days. It is the most interesting triumph a monarch could obtain, the confidence and the love of his people; it is at the same time an event most extraordinary, in being the spontaneous act of a nation which knows both its rights and its duties.

The functions with which you were charged by the royal government cease, and you will take upon you the duties of the station under the orders of the emperor immediately, and be accredited anew for the legation.

You will see that the tri-colored cockade be recognized by all Frenchmen with whom you have concerns.

If, at any time you should have occasion to retire from the court near which you at present reside, you will take an opportunity to assure the minister of foreign affairs, that you are assured that the emperor has nothing more at heart than to maintain peace; that his majesty renounces all projects of grandeur which may have formerly entered into his mind, and that the system of his cabinet, and all the concerns and direction of affairs in France, will know no other principle.

You will no doubt consider it your duty to make known to the French near you, the new state of things, &c.

(Signed.) CAULINCOURT, Duke of Vincenza.

Civilization.—A London paper says: On Saturday last a most disgraceful scene was presented at the Cross, York, in Thursday market, in that city, by a man of the name of Tate, exposing his wife for sale, amidst a great concourse of people, when the sum of twenty-five shillings was offered, and accepted, for her; and she was consequently delivered in a halter.

The English have conquered the empire of Elba.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 206.]

Hæc olim nemittisse jurabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

School Books.

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.*

Among the many causes of the deleterious *British* influence that even yet so extensively prevails in the United States, notwithstanding the barbarism of character exhibited in the late war—by robberies, confagurations and murders unknown to the practice of the civilized world; which leads so many people to the commission of political crimes unnumbered, in offending all the great and living principles of our constitution, I have always considered the introduction and use of *British* compilations* in our schools, &c., perhaps, the most powerful; as such as they are by the after-readings by our youth of the vile trash that reaches us under the denomination of novels.

Hence the nonsensical doctrine about the "divine right of kings" and "legitimacy of princes," is urged and upheld by individuals that would be ready to knock a man down for charging them with disaffection to the constitution of the United States! But, softly, gentlemen—I tell you plainly that it is just "as possible for a camel to go through the eye of a needle" as for a man that believes in the "divine authority" of kings, to subscribe to the doctrine that all authority is derived from the people. "It is very like a whale" to pretend to believe both: And yet it is fashionable. You can hardly take up a Jacobin newspaper without seeing both subjects spoken of in the same column.

It is beyond my hope to convince or convert those who hold all things right and lawful as such men as my lord Castlereagh or admiral Cockburn presents them; who are ready to say "aye" or "no" like a parliament-man, at the wink of the minister. No, no—these men, though a very considerable body, are past reformation. Indeed, they are like the *Irishman's* horse, that had only two faults—first, it was almost impossible to catch him; and second, he was good for nothing when he was caught! But there are many real and sincere *Americans* who have unthinkingly fallen into the silly notion about "legitimate" and illegitimate sovereigns, to whom I would say a few words.

Let us look at it seriously. Can a *divine* right be annulled by a *human* act. Pray argue the question in your own conscience. The proposition is easy and simple. Again—is the "divine right" of government in the people of America, and, in like manner, vested in kings in Europe? If, with great reverence and respect for the attributes of that mighty BEING, who regards this globe like a speck in the unmeasured space, and governs worlds unnumbered by universal law, I may be permitted the query, and demand, Has God one divine will for Europe and another divine will for America? I really fear that this question borders too closely upon a want of respect for the universality of my Creator, yet I must believe that some people would have it so, or that they are false and scandalous pretenders to the principles of

*To this general censure there are many honorable exceptions—especially in the collections of *Lindley Murray* and others. The good are easily selected from the bad, but it is safest to be on our guard against all, and examine every one.

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our constitution:—Further—if kings have "divine authority" to govern, it is impossible that they can divest themselves, or be divested, of it, in any way whatsoever—its nature has something of immortality in it, descending from a father to his children to the latest generations. It is possible that the "divine" principle may have departed from George III because of his madness; but certainly it is invested in his *chaste, temperate and enlightened* "legitimate" son, the prince regent!—and he, therefore, must be the "legitimate sovereign" of the United States. Come on then—let us no longer "rebel" against God and our king—let us finish the "long agony" and "repose" in his arms!—UP KING, DOWN PEOPLE!—UP GREEN, DOWN MADISON, or whoever else the president may be.

But the people have never thought to what lengths the doctrine of a "divine authority" in kings would lead them. It is impossible that a man can pledge his fidelity to the constitution of the United States and believe in that authority, without perjuring himself and playing the traitor. I would as freely concede that he could be otherwise, as that the *wise* men lately assembled in convention at *Hartford* had extinguished that sun which God made, when he said, "let there be light and there was light," and amended the government of our system by putting in its place a *Rhode-Island* cheese, to "rule and govern the day." Do not smile at my metaphor, reader. I solemnly believe the one just as possible as the other.

In examining the effect, however, I have rather been led from what I conceive to be one of its greatest causes—meaning royal school books, and lord-and-lady novels. But the first are the most to be feared—the images they present are fastened on the mind at the most delicate period, and are not regarded as fictions, though as false as the other. In monarchic governments, whose main pillars are ignorance and prejudice, founded on the sword, it is consistent with existing things to ascribe to the princes and nobility, (generally the worst men in the world) all that is great and good and exalted; to hold up the drunkard who reels through the streets, or the profligate that debauches the wife of his friend, as of a superior order of beings. But here we have, or should have, different objects—our teachers should "tell the truth and fear it not," and our children ought to be told that kings are mere flesh and blood, liable to all the weaknesses, and seldom possessing half the virtues, of the "beggars of the dunghill." They should be taught to compare our *WASHINGTON* with the *British Guelph*—or *FRANKLIN* with the thing that sits upon the throne of *Spain*!† They should also be instructed to laugh at titles, by our giving the highest sounding appellations to things most despised. For instances, a jackass might be called *his grace the duke of ears*—a snarling nasty dog, the *prince royal of curs*—a filthy cat, covered with soot and dirt, *Tom, earl of pots*, and so on.

†Let no one suppose I offer these comparisons in disrespect of our deceased worthies! For all that embellished and adorned their species, they have about as much resemblance to the things put in apposition, "as a mountain to a mathematical point." But the greater the contrast the stronger will be its impression.

W

Nor are we wanting examples to which to point our children. For general virtues, of war or of peace, we have a *Washington*—for science and comprehension, a *Franklin*—for the cool-collected soldier, a *Green*; for an astronomer, a *Rittenhouse*; for fearless courage, a *Wayne*; for incorruptibility, a *Read*; for fortitude, a *Fanning*; for elegance, a *Dickinson*; for oratory, a *Henry*; for fidelity, a *Warren*; for zeal, an *Adams*; for perseverance, a *Marion*, &c. &c. &c. besides, enough of living characters, that, for public or private virtues, have few, or no superiors, in the world.

More might be said on this subject, perhaps to advantage; but the reflecting parent, who wishes his child happiness under our glorious constitution, will see the necessity of instructing him to reverence its principles, which may most happily be done by contrasting the blessings that flow from it with the miseries that belong to king-governed countries. Let him carefully examine every book that is put into the infant hand of his son, beginning with the *primers*.

If it contains ought that gives to kings a superiority over the rest of mankind, as founded upon a "divine right," he should tear it out as *unconstitutional*, and give it to the flames—like *Christians* serve *Christians* "for the good of Christianity!" by "LEGITIMATE AUTHORITY!"

I have been led to these few remarks by laying my hand on a volume lately published by Mr. *Rodgers*, at Boston, Pa. entitled "*A new Biographical Dictionary*," containing the lives of all our eminent statesmen, warriors, patriots and sages. It is neatly printed, and, in my opinion, one of the best school books we have for boys from 12 to 16 years old—and, also, highly interesting to those more advanced in years. It has had, I am told, a very extensive sale, and I shall not be sorry to hear of a new edition every year.

Washington's Monument.

TO BE ERRECTED IN BALTIMORE.

[The corner-stone will be laid on Tuesday next, the 4th of July, in great form.]

Much interest having been excited in the public mind relative to the monument about to be erected in this city, to the memory of general *George Washington*—the design for which was furnished by *Robert Mills*, of S. Carolina, architect, (and to whom the premium offered by the board of managers, for erecting the monument was awarded.) The following description extracted from the catalogue of the 4th exhibitor of the "Columbian Society of Artists, and the Pennsylvania Academy" will give those at a distance as perfect an idea of this elegant specimen of American genius, as can possibly be communicated in this way.

The design presents the appearance of a Greek column, elevated upon a grand pedestal; the column assumes the Doric proportions, which from its solidity and simplicity of character, harmonizes with the spirit of our government, and is emblematic of the illustrious personage to whose memory it is dedicated.

The pedestal of this column is a square mass, occupying an extent, on the plan, of fifty feet square, and an elevation of twenty feet, broken on each front by projecting wings; the main fronts are supported by a screen of columns, and pierced through by a grand archway. The number of vousoirs comprising this arch corresponds with the number of states in the union, each state being designated by a star, encircled by a corona triumphalis. On the key vousoirs, the arms of the United States are represented in basso relievo.

The ornaments enriching these fronts, are constituted of the following:

1. Over the grand arch-way and on a broad freize, the name of the illustrious *Washington*.
2. Surmounting the wing buildings, the trophies of victory.
3. Below these are sculptured the arms of Maryland and Virginia, encircled by wreaths, on each side an inverted torch and star, with other emblematical devices.
4. Under the insignia of Virginia, are inscribed these words:

Virginia gave the Hero birth,
Virginia saw the Hero die,

and under the insignia of Maryland, these words:
The gratitude of Maryland.

The secondary front presents a grand flight of steps leading up to a colonnade; through which you pass into the monument, and by an inner flight of steps ascend to the great platform. Over the wing buildings, the trophies of victory are seen in profile. In the frieze of the colonnade, the name of *Washington* is again inscribed, and on the faces of the wings are sculptured the arms of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, &c. with some characteristic insignia.

Arrived on the platform, which crowns this grand pedestal, and which is enclosed by a balustrade, we see the commencement of the great column—the diameter of this is more than twenty feet, and its altitude above 120 feet, divided in its height by six iron railed galleries, which encircle it like bands, presenting promenades, to accommodate the reading of those historical inscriptions recorded on the face of the column. The number of these compartments on the shaft, answer to the eventful years of the American revolution—the record beginning with the year 1776 and brought down to the period of the surrender of lord Cornwallis at York, 1781.—The events preceding the first period, find a place at the top, and those subsequent to the last period, are inscribed upon the base of the column. This plan of record brings to memory circumstances the most interesting; for while it exhibits the glory of our national father, it develops the character of those great men who were his compatriots in arms, and thus hands down to posterity the actions of those men who were dear to the heart of the generous *Washington*.

On the lower compartment of the column (occupying half its circumference) is a representation of the surrender of lord Cornwallis in basso relievo. The reversed side of the column presents the memorable scene which took place at Annapolis—*Washington* resigning his sword and commission as commander in chief of the armies of the U. States, to the president of congress.

The chapters of historical events inscribed upon the shafts of the column are separated by military emblems.

The years in which the events took place, stand at the head of the chapters, encircled by wreaths—the circular space which these occupy form apertures which light the interior of the monument.

The enrichments of the echnus (or great moulding of the capital) of the column are composed of these words:

George Washington, the father of his country.

These are cast in brass and iron, as well as the whole capital, with its decorations.

This monument is surmounted by a quadriga, or chariot of victory, in which is represented the immortal *Washington* in military costume, guided by victory.

The interior structure of the monument presents a double wall, between which ascend the steps that

communicate with all the galleries and the top of the column; a circular space is left in the centre, which opens a view from the base to the apex of the column.—This aperture descends and intersects the vault of the arch way, pierced through the front of the grand pedestal, by which you command an interior view from the pavement of the street to the zocle of the quadriga, a height of at least 140 feet. The eye, in looking through this dim and elongated vault, is immediately arrested by a light that terminates its length—this effect is the result of opening the sides of the zocle at the top of the column.

The grand pedestal is of granite, the decorations of marble—the superstructure of marble—the statue of Washington and its accompaniments, in bronze.

Disbanded Officers.

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE DISBANDED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

A brother, who has shared your toils and sufferings; who can bear testimony to your zeal and patriotism, and knows how to appreciate your personal virtues and your military merits, begs leave to address you.

Though the precipitate and improvident act of congress of the 3d of March dismissed you from the public service, whilst festering in your wounds, without thanks and without remuneration; yet you find cause of consolation in the beneficent views and liberal dispositions of the executive department of the government.

Let us, then, meet our hard condition with complacency, and always bear in mind, that disinterested patriotism forms the distinctive characteristic of the American soldier—that patience is the test of fortitude, and despondency the associate of weakness; however cheerless the prospect now before us, we may confidently look forward to better times and happier days.

Our fellow citizens are generous and just; they partake our sympathies and require only to understand our reasonable pretensions, that they may sanction them—nor must we doubt that the 14th congress will listen to our grievances and acknowledge the justice of our claims.

Allied to you by the strongest ties which can bind man to man, and deeply affected by the distress which awaits hundreds of our brethren late in arms—permit me, for the special relief and the benefit of all concerned, to propose a general convention of the disbanded officers of the late army, to be holden by deputation at Harrisburg, in the state of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of November next. And also that the said convention be formed agreeably to the following plan, viz:

General meetings of the disbanded officers are to be held at the following times and places, viz:

- 1st. At Newburyport, for the state of New Hampshire and the province of Maine, on the first day of September next.
- 2d. At Boston, for Massachusetts, at the same time.
- 3d. At Hartford, for the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island, at the same time.
- 4th. At Windsor, for the state of Vermont, at the same time.
- 5th. At Albany, for the state of New York, at the same time.
- 6th. At Trenton, for the state of New Jersey, at the same time.
- 7th. At Harrisburg, for the state of Pennsylvania, at the same time.
- 8th. At Baltimore, for Maryland, at the same time.

9th. At Richmond, for Virginia, at the same time.

10th. At Raleigh, for North Carolina, at the same time.

11th. At Columbia, for South Carolina, at the same time.

12th. At Augusta, for Georgia, at the same time.

13th. At Baton Rouge, for Louisiana and the Mississippi territory, the 15th August.

14th. At Nashville, for Tennessee and the Missouri territory, the 1st of September.

15th. At Lexington, for Kentucky and the Indiana and Illinois territories, the 1st of September.

16th. At Chillicothe, for the state of Ohio and the Michigan territory, the 1st of September.

And that the officers thus assembled shall elect 1, 2, or 3, representatives, as may be found convenient, the last number to be preferred; to meet in general convention, with authority duly vested in them, under the signature of the officers respectively, who may be present at the general meetings proposed; to take into their consideration the following subjects, and, after due deliberation had thereon, to adopt such measures as may in their judgment best promote the views and interests of their constituents:

1. To apply to the general government, by a respectful petition, for such pecuniary emolument as may place the discharged officers of the late army, on a footing with those of the revolutionary war; strict regard being paid to the duration of service.

2. To obtain pensions from the same authority, if practicable, for the individuals of every grade and rank of the late army, who by their services and sufferings have merited them.

3. To sue to the same authority, on behalf of the discharged officers, for the land proposed to be granted to them, during the session of the late congress—and

4. To endeavor to promote an act of the government to secure to the officers aforesaid, whose characters and conduct are without exception, a preference for commissions in any military corps which may hereafter be levied by the United States, so long as such officers or any of them may be able to bear arms with effect.

It is recommended to the several state and territorial meetings, as soon as they have made their elections, to communicate their respective proceedings to the deputies of Pennsylvania, addressed to them at Philadelphia, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made at Harrisburg, for the reception of the general convention: And also that these several meetings should provide funds to defray the reasonable and necessary expenses of their deputies severally, whilst engaged on the business committed to their management, in proportion to the individual grades of commission of the officers forming such meetings.

A. DISBANDED OFFICER

OF THE LATE ARMY.

Washington city, D. C. June 13, 1815.

From the same.

TO THE DISBANDED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Another brother who has shared your toils and sufferings, who also bears testimony to your zeal and patriotism, and knows your personal virtues and military talents, as well as your high minded pride and honor, begs leave to address you.

Is there amongst us a want of fortitude and ability to obtain, in the usual way, that honest livelihood and independence so easily procured in a country like ours? I will not believe it. Will not the patience and energy, which prompted you to bear the fatigues and hardships of the camp and march, the dangers and exposures of repeated campaigns in

inhospitable climes, in the presence of a brave and disciplined enemy, if called in action, place us on that enviable eminence as citizens, which your valor has done as soldiers? If congress were improvident in the reduction of the army, is it with us to complain? We were citizen-soldiers and not mercenaries.

And where is that noble pride which disdains to ask favors? Shall it be said in after times, that the men who have gallantly bled and suffered every privation for our beloved country, condescended to beg pensions of that country? Forbid it honor: let not the records of history be stained by such disgrace.

Nor are we assured, that the next congress will neglect us. The very short time they had to act after reducing the army, is certainly an apology for the apparent injustice? But are we authorised in calling this injustice? Have we any just claims on them for further remuneration? 'Tis to their generosity we would appeal: as the conditions of our service were known, before the acceptance of our commissions.

Will it be necessary for the heroes of Chippewa, Bridgewater, Erie, Plattsburg, Orleans, &c. &c. to beg for employment in any army that may be raised hereafter? Not your valor is the guarantee. Too highly are your services appreciated by a grateful country, and an affectionate and tender government, to fear neglect.

Let us examine for a moment the original of our complaints. Is it that we are really in want of, and entitled to farther compensation? Can a few years make so great a change in our ability to labor and our willingness to honest exertion, that we must be dependent upon the munificence of government for support the remainder of our lives? Who is there amongst us, that would not revolt at a pensioned order in this country, except when bestowed on those who have actually sustained bodily infirmities? No; 'tis an unwarrantable disappointment at our not being retained in service, not for the maintenance, but for the honor of selection. Can we not find consolation in reflecting, that this is not the only test of merit? Numerous are the officers excluded from service, who are in every requisite superior to some of those retained. I mean not to reflect on the selection. It is as good as could have been made with the information before the board of general officers. Indeed, I believe there never was an army so well officered as our present 10,000. Some, however, of the best officers are not retained.

Let us at least wait until congress shall decide at their next session the course they will adopt towards us; if nothing be done we can meet in 1816, at the place and in the manner prescribed in the address of a brother, of the 13th, and published in the *Intelligencer* of the 15th instant.

Another officer of the late army.

13th June, 1815

War Events:

CHRYSLER'S FIELD.

[The following has recently appeared—being published by request.]

*Head Quarters, 3d military district,
New-York, April 20, 1815.*

The hon. Secretary of War,

SIR—In justice to myself and the troops I had the honor to lead at the battle of Chrysler's Field, I deem it proper, even at this late hour, to report an impartial statement of that event.

The public has misapprehended my situation and made me undeservedly responsible for events that occurred under the commander in chief, and my re-

spective may perhaps have suffered for disasters which could not be attributable to me.

At the commencement of the campaign, whilst preparing to leave Fort George, even at Sackett's Harbor, and down to the moment of leaving Grenadier's Island, I was kept in ignorance of the pending expedition and of the mode in which it was to be effected. Afterwards, while descending the St. Lawrence, the frequent indisposition of the two generals often threw the command on me, without the possession of any of those facts relative to the object of our movements or the situation and strength of the enemy, so important for the execution of my duties.

On the 9th inst. general Brown, the elite corps and the dragoons (who had joined us and crossed over) moved by land on the Canada shore, the residue of the army embarked and proceeded by water; the whole rendezvoused at Chrysler's Field at 2 o'clock. Late at night, without having had any direction of the order of landing, or any knowledge of the relative situation of the troops, a verbal order from the commander in chief suddenly informed me, that in consequence of the extreme ill health of himself and gen. Lewis, both being confined to their boats, the command on shore devolved on me, and that the enemy's gun boats and a body of troops by land were approaching our rear. Arrangements were immediately made for their reception.

Early next morning (10th) conformably to the commander in chief's order, general Brown was detached with a strong portion of the army and directed to pursue his course down the river to dislodge some militia, supposed to be intercepting the route to Cornwall. It was my decided opinion that the army should not be detached. I did not express this to general Wilkinson, for my counsel was seldom or never required.

The rear guard, consisting of parts of the 1st, 2d and 4th brigades, a squadron of dragoons and two pieces of artillery under the command of brig. gen. Boyd, destined to cover the flotilla, was directed to follow as soon as the boats should put off—"should the enemy hang on the rear, advance, beat him back." Nothing was left to the discretion of general Boyd. General Wilkinson's health was such as to confine him to his cabin, and I had not seen him for several days. Yet, ambitious to be first in the service of his country, he tenaciously held the command.

The column had taken up the line of march and proceeded about two miles, when colonel Bissell, of the 5th regiment, was detached from the 1st brigade and ordered by the commander in chief to re-embark and disperse a party of the enemy, supposed to have made a lodgment on one of the islands. Ere this could be executed, a videt from captain Selden from the rear, reported a column of 1500 of the enemy approaching in that direction. The detachment was immediately brought to the right about, marched up the river and formed in line of battle.

General Lewis landed and came to the field, viewed our position, gave some directions and returned to his boat. I pushed forward with captain Selden's dragoons to reconnoitre the enemy—he opened his artillery, our line advanced, skirmished, and the enemy retired. After a long, harassing and stormy day, the troops were directed by an order from gen. Lewis to return and take post for the night, (which was inclemently stormy) so as to cover the flotilla. Late in the evening I waited on general Wilkinson, on board his boat, to report the events of the day; to receive orders for the night, and to ascertain who commanded. The general was so indisposed that I was not permitted to see him, and was directed to call on general Lewis, whose boat I boarded and received orders to defend my position and the flotilla

Early the next morning (11th) general Lewis sent an *ad-ordering* us to move down the river. The troops were put in motion—the commander in chief arrested their march. At 10 o'clock the enemy's gun boats turned a point and commenced a cannonade on our boats, without any effect on either side. During the fore part of the day a variety of verbal orders were received, but countermanded before executed, occasioned, as I understood, by the want of information from general Brown. At 12 o'clock, impatient for some *decisive* or *discretionary* orders, the troops having been nearly 48 hours under arms, exposed to incessant rains, I rode to the bank of the river, requested and obtained a specific order, written by pencil, "that the flotilla would put off in 20 minutes—4 pieces of artillery would be landed to reinforce the rear guard which would follow the boats,—should the enemy harrass the rear, turn and beat him back." While expecting the signal for moving, report from the rear announced the approach of the enemy in the woods which intersected the fields and were flanking our right. General Swartwout was ordered to disperse them, general Covington to support him. Swartwout dashed into the woods and drove the advance back to the main body—here he was joined by Covington. The enemy had judiciously chosen his ground among deep ravines of an extensive plain beyond the woods, and discharged a heavy and destructive fire on our advance columns. No opposition could check the invincible ardor of our troops. By resolute and repeated charges, the enemy were driven more than a mile, disputing every inch of ground. Colonel Coles, with a detachment of Boyd's brigade came up, and was immediately directed to turn the enemy's left flank, which was promptly executed, amidst a shower of musketry and Shrapnell shells. Two pieces of artillery under captain Irvine now arrived in the field, which had been delayed by a circuitous route; the four other pieces which were landed, reached the field soon after, and had their effect. The squadron of dragoons under major Woodford, were early in field, but the nature of the ground did not admit of successful charges. The enemy had now been driven under the protection of their gun boats, which supported their right, and enfiladed by their numerous and heavy artillery the field in front—their left rested on the woods, obliquely to the rear, supported by light artillery, indians, and incorporated militia. Many of our troops beginning to break, and I vainly endeavored to rally them, it became necessary for the whole to fall back, and re-form out of the range of the enemy's floating batteries, which was executed without inducing him to move from his strong position. At this time a reinforcement of 300 men under colonel Upham, came into the field, whose activity while engaged evinced the benefit that might have been derived from their more early assistance. After the troops were re-formed, I received orders to return to the ground near the boats, and to embark. A valuable part of the flotilla and the two principal artillery officers had descended the river and joined general Brown, at Cornwall, during the action, and many of the remaining boats were already in the stream. Had an early and sufficient reinforcement come into the field, as was expected, the result of this day would have been very different. It is evident, throughout, that the commander in chief, acted with a misapprehension of the force and the designs of the enemy—when the action began, it is probable he considered his strength inferior to ours, else he would not have retained, in inactivity, so large a force in the boats.

The strength of the enemy, according to the calculation of the principal officer engaged, could not

have been less than 2500 men, 7 pieces artillery and 9 gun boats (manned from the fleet); the British prisoners state their strength 2100. Our force, exclusive of artillery and dragoons, amounted to not more than 1200 men. Though the result of this battle was not so decisive as I could have wished, and as the first part of it promised, yet, when it is recollected, that the troops had been exposed for four days to incessant fatigue, and inclement storms, from which they had no shelter, that we carried into the field so small a force, that the action commenced unexpectedly and without artillery, and was sustained with a cool determined valor never surpassed, for more than three hours, and that the enemy were superior in numbers and position, it is hoped that this affair may justly be considered as having added new glory to the American arms. The field was crimsoned with the blood of 339 killed and wounded whose deaths or scars will immortalize this day. The names of the officers whose bravery and activity characterized this conflict, were reported to the commander in chief. The praise, however, which was so parsimoniously bestowed on this occasion, but ill accords with their deserts. To the account of the enemy, who reported our numbers 7000 men, a greater compliment is implied than could be found in the despatches of the commander in chief.

I would not here again give an useless exhibition of the valor and skill which was displayed by many individuals and corps on this important day. The time for reward has passed by—those who fell must sleep in oblivion, and those who survive conceal their scars, which are seen only with indifference. But I cannot forbear from making one more struggle to rescue the character of this army from unmerited aspersion. If it be not entitled to the praise of their country, let it not meet with undeserved neglect, but receive the common rewards of justice.

With much consideration and respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. BOYD, Brig. Gen. comd'g.

GOVERNOR TOMPKINS TO THE REV. B. WOOSTER.

(Communicated for the Weekly Register.)

ALBANY, April 21, 1815.

REVEREND SIR—General Strong, who commanded the intrepid volunteers of Vermont, on the memorable September 11th, 1814, has made me acquainted with the very distinguished part you bore in the achievements of that day.

A portion of your parishioners, roused by the dangers which hung over our invaded country, generously volunteered in her defence, and chose you, their pastor, for their leader. You promptly obeyed the summons, and placing yourself at the head of your little band, repaired with alacrity to the tented field. There you endured, with patient fortitude, the vicissitudes of the camp, spurning the proffered indulgences which were justly due to the sanctity of your character. In the hour of battle you were found with your command in the ranks of the regiment to which you were attached, bravely contending for the imperishable honors of the victory. The invaders being expelled, you quietly returned, with your small but patriotic troop, to the duties of your sacred calling, and there inculcated by precept, those principles of morality, patriotism and piety, of which you had just given a practical demonstration.

At a period, sir, when principles inconsistent with what we owe to ourselves, our country and our God, had gone abroad, your example, on the occasion alluded to, could not fail to carry with it, an irresistible influence. It illustrated the perfect compatibility of the injunctions of patriotism with the duties of religion, and was a striking and affecting instance

of that attachment and self devotedness to the cause of a beloved country which ought always to distinguish the conduct of the virtuous and the pious in times of peril and of war.

As a memorial of my veneration of your distinguished, noble and patriotic conduct on the 11th of September, 1814, and of my grateful sense of the eminent benefits which this state and the union have derived from your example and exploits, I request your acceptance of this sacred volume,* and beg you to convey to your brave associates, the assurance of my high estimation of their patriotism and signal services.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

To the reverend Benjamin Wooster,
Fairfield, Franklin county, Vermont.

Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, June 15.

In addition to the officers retained in service for the military peace establishment, conformably to general order of May 17, 1815.

The president of the United States has judged proper, that the following officers be provisionally retained under the authority of the act of congress for that purpose, until circumstances will permit of their discharge, without material injury to the service.

Colonel William Linnard, deputy-quarter-master-general, 12th April, 1813.

Tobias Watkins, hospital-surgeon, 30th March, 1814.

George W. Maupin, garrison-surgeon's mate, 5th November, 1802.

Joseph Goodhue, do. do. do. 8th February, 1803.

Abraham Stewart, do. do. do. 6th March, 1806.

James H. Sargent, do. do. do. 6th March, 1806.

Cornelius Cunningham, do. do. do. 5th Oct. 1810.

William Ballard, do. do. do. 24th March, 1812.

John H. Sackett, do. do. do. 22d March, 1813.

Charles Taylor, do. do. do. 3d April, 1813.

John Trevett, do. do. do. 8th April, 1814.

P. Macauley, do. do. do. 8th April, 1814.

Solomon Wolcott, do. do. do. 8th April, 1814.

By order of the secretary of war,

D. PARKER, *Adj. and Ins. Genl.*

DARTMOOR MASSACRE.—A statement, of great length, accompanied by numerous documents, of this savage transaction, is now publishing in the *New-York National Advocate*. It is an atrocity of such singular character, that we shall endeavor to find room to preserve all its particulars. Among the prisoners at *Dartmoor* at the time of the massacre, were many as respectable men as any we have; officers of vessels, gentlemen of responsibility. They seem to have one unanimous opinion that Mr. King, son of *Rufus King*, who, it appears with two Englishmen were a sort of committee to investigate the matter, paid very little attention to the statements of his countrymen—indeed, would hardly listen to them, and neglected altogether to receive testimony that a committee of the prisoners notified him was important. We have not yet seen the report of the committee of which Mr. K. was one; but shall not be surprised if it appears, that he, like many others amongst us, was rather disposed "to take the word of a British officer than the oath of an American."

FURTHER.—A material circumstance relating to the *Dartmoor* business ought to be mentioned, (says the *New-York Columbian*) as invalidating the idea that the prisoners could have any design to make their escape from confinement at the time

they were fired upon by their guard. A short time before the treaty of peace three sailors, who had belonged to a privateer out of France, which had made a number of captures, desirous of getting over to the continent to obtain their prize-money, effected their passage out of prison, and were proceeding on their way to the coast. They were taken, however, by the British, who were very willing to forget they were Americans or prisoners, and impressed them into the naval service of England.—From their new imprisonment they wrote to their old comrades in *Dartmoor*, informing them of their situation, and warning them of the probable fate of every man who should make his escape from the prison and fall into the hands of the British again. This produced a decisive effect on the minds of the prisoners, not one of whom would afterwards, on any account, be found out of the prison walls, especially after their knowledge of the ratification of the treaty of peace, when they daily expected to depart once more for their long lost homes, so preferable at any time to an unlimited confinement in a British man of war. This fact, we should presume, would put the question of their alleged attempt to break out of prison completely at rest.

RESPECT FOR NEUTRALITY! The brig *William and Mary*, of Providence, bound to Cadiz, which was captured within the Spanish waters (about one mile from the land) before the peace, by an English cruiser and sent into Gibraltar, has there been condemned. The captain proceeded to England and appealed to the high court of admiralty, and the sentence was confirmed! Such is the respect some nations pay to neutral rights.

BRITISH OPINIONS.—The following extracts from *London Naval Chronicle*, for 1814, will command attention. The editors of that work have the same views of our Jacobin printers that we have held forth. We are indebted for the paragraphs to the *Democratic Press*.

"There were writers in this country, whose narrow and malignant souls, inspired with the thirst of blood, usually attributed to the Vampire, were for tearing open the grave that contained the corpse of *Captain Lawrence* and scattering his limbs to be devoured by the fowls of the air, on the bare suspicion that he drew his first breath in Great Britain! How happy it is for mankind, that where nature permits such horrible propensities to exist in any minds; its power is generally feeble! The earth would otherwise soon be depopulated, and the race of man vanish from its surface."

"The American government disavow the atrocities said to have been committed by their army in Canada. The president reprobates our conduct in burning the public edifices at Washington in pointed terms of indignation. If the American [Jacobin] journals were worthy of credit, a general revolt was to have been expected before this, if the imbecile president should not resign. So far from these predictions being verified, the leading men of all parties, seem to rally round the executive power. It is surely a strange mode adopted by these trans-atlantic [Jacobin] editors, of proving their patriotism by degrading their own national character, and praising the invaders of their shores! We fear that

these philippics are derived from a source much nearer to our treasury than is generally suspected. They operate more powerfully in England than America, and are admirably calculated to render the war popular, by holding out delusive hopes of disunion and revolt among the United States; thus blinding the credulous and unwary to the ruinous results with which this unnatural war is booming."

*This letter was written on a blank leaf of a very elegant folio bible, presented by governor Tompkins to Mr. Wooster.

MERINOS. What! *sheep* among the events, or things pertaining to the late war? Yes. The immense increase of this interesting animal as fairly belongs to the late contest, and, we trust, will be as imperishably beneficial, as the renown of our military and naval heroes—and alike inspire confidence in the resources of our country to all exigencies of peace or war. We are indebted for the following the "*Pittsfield Sun*."—

"The number and grades of Sheep owned by gentlemen residing within one mile of the centre of the town of Pittsfield, Mass. are ascertained to be as follows:—

Full blood Merinoes,	435
15-16th blood,	388
7-8th blood,	898
3 4th blood,	2,299
5 8th blood,	170
1-2 blood,	3,048
1-4th blood,	383
Common sheep,	852

Total number of sheep, 8,473

We congratulate our countrymen upon the animating prospect which this instance of individual enterprize promises for the encouragement and support of American manufactures—a subject upon which no true American can be cold or indifferent."

Elizabeth Town, New Jersey, June 21. A gentleman in this neighborhood sheared his flock of full blooded Merinos, a few days ago, and the product of their fleeces were as follow :

The whole flock, composed of 26 sheep, gave 186 1-4 pounds, which is an average of 7 and about 1-2 of a pound per sheep.

Excluding three lambs under one year old, and one ewe that had been unwell, which gave only 20 pounds and 3-4ths, the remaining 22 sheep gave 165 pounds, which is an average of about 7 1-2 pounds per sheep.

Two bucks and six ewes gave 73 1-2 pounds, which is an average of 9 3-16 pounds.

Twelve lambs, born this spring have been shorn, and gave 30 pounds of wool.

The sheep have constantly been kept clean, and the wool is free of dirt.

INLAND TRADE.—The Norfolk Ledger, of June 24, speaking of the importance of the inland coasting trade of North-Carolina, &c. during the war, gives us the following statement as the result of the risks taken in an insurance office [of Norfolk] during the late war (with only five or six exceptions) from, and into the waters of North-Carolina—

To or from the West-Indies—Arrived 30

Captured 6

Sea Loss 1—37

To or from Europe

Arrived 11

Captured 3

Sea Losses 2—16

Coasters

Arrived 19

Captured 1

Captured and recaptured } 1—21

74

He says—"As the war progressed, mercantile enterprize began in a great degree to defy the enemy's blockade. The waters of North-Carolina from Wilmington to Ocracoke, though not favorable to commerce in times of peace, by reason of their shallowness, and the danger of the coast, became important and useful in time of war, and a very considerable foreign trade was prosecuted from and into those waters during the late war, and a coasting trade, as far as Charleston, attended as we shall shew in the

conclusion of this article, with less risk than many would imagine. If the reader will cast his eye upon the chart of the southern coast, he will find that a vessel may prosecute a voyage from Elizabeth City, (N. C.) to Charleston, without being at sea more than a few hours at any one time; by this means, in time of war, the exchange of produce and merchandize between this state and those of North and South Carolina is greatly facilitated."

And concludes as follows: "We cannot close this article, without again drawing the public attention to the great importance of connecting the waters of Virginia and North Carolina upon a great scale; in peace the reward will be great, in war many of the inconveniences which it brings, will be alleviated."

There is, indeed, no part of our coast so difficult effectually to blockade as that of *North Carolina*; and we do hope that every exertion will be made in peace to make the most of its advantages in war.

Good!—Since *sinking* of vessels of war is found to be the best means of *preserving* them, the British board of admiralty have a consolation in knowing that they have lost but little in the late contest with America as to frigates and sloops of war; the *Guerriere* and *Java*, and half a dozen others, must be in a high state of keeping at present. [*Balt. Pat.*]

Col. NICOLS.—It appears that this great man has left the Floridas for Bermuda, in the gun-brig *Forward*, accompanied by captain Woodbine, an indian chief and about 50 *slave troops*.

St. Louis, May 29. Every day affords a new proof that the *Rock River Sacks* intend to continue the war. They have been notified of the pacification by the military commander of this district, as well as by governors Clark and Edwards; yet they still continue their war parties on the frontiers of *St. Charles*, and murder all those who are so unfortunate as to come within their reach.

On Wednesday the 10th instant, at *Cap aux Grues*, a party of rangers were detached to procure wood. Whilst proceeding on this duty, a man by the name of *Bernard*, who was in advance of the squad, was fired on and mortally wounded. *Lieut. Mossey*, with a reinforcement from the fort, attacked the indians, and after a rapid exchange of several shot the savages precipitately retreated.

On the Friday following a young man, an inhabitant of *Portage des Sioux*, was pursued by four indians. He was returning from the village of *St. Charles* on horseback, and had reached the *Portage fields*, when he discovered the indians in full speed after him. Being well mounted he escaped.

An express arrived here on Wednesday last from captain *Musick*, of the rangers, stationed near *Osage*, informing, that a number of the rangers' horses are stolen by the indians, who are becoming very troublesome. The extraordinary rise of the waters of the *Mississippi*, overflowing its banks in many places and filling up the lakes and rivulets in the neighborhood, enables the indians to attack and to baffle the pursuit.

Extract of a letter from *Lieut. Drakeford* of the United States' Rangers, to *Col. William Russell*, dated from *Howard*, May 25, 1815.

Sir—"Yesterday about twelve o'clock five of our men went out to some cabins on the bluff, about one quarter of a mile below the fort to bring a granite stone.

The back-water of the *Mississippi* rendered it so that they went in a canoe. On their return they were attacked by a party of indians, supposed to be about fifty in number, they killed and tomahawked three and wounded one mortally. While about this mischief, we gave them as good a fire from a battery below the fort as the breadth of the back-

would permit of. Captain Craig and myself with about forty men waded across the water and pursued them, in going about half a mile we came on them and commenced a fire which continued about one hour, part of which time at a distance of about forty steps and no part of the time further than one hundred and fifty steps; shortly after the commencement of the battle we were reinforced by captain Musick and twenty of his men, the enemy now ran, some made their escape and others made to a sinkhole, that is in the battle ground, and from there they returned a most rapid fire; it being very dangerous to approach nearer than fifty steps of the sink, we at length erected a breast work, on the two wheels of a waggon, and resolved on moving it up to the edge of the sink to fire from behind, down in to the sink and preserve us from theirs.

We got the moving battery finished about sunset and moved it up with a sufficient number of men behind it whilst all other posts round were sufficiently guarded in case they should be put to the rout.

We had not moved to within less than ten steps of the sink before they commenced a fire from the sink, which we returned at every opportunity and all possible advantages. Night came on and we were obliged to leave the ground, and decline the expectation of taking them out without risking man for man, which we thought not a good exchange on our side. During the time of the battle another party of indians commenced a brisk fire on the fort. Captain Craig was killed in the commencement of the battle, lieutenant Edward Spears at the moving of the breast work to the sink. The morning of the 25th we returned to the ground and found five indians killed, and the sign of a great many wounded, that had been taken off in the night. The aggregate number of killed on our part is, one captain, one third lieutenant, 5 privates killed, three wounded, one missing, one citizen killed and two wounded mortally.

Extract of a letter from captain David Musick of the St Louis county rangers, to col. William Russell, commander of this district, dated Lower Cuiver Ferry, May 25, 1815.

"About eleven o'clock yesterday, we were alarmed by the firing of guns in the direction of fort Howard, and immediately mounted such horses as were within reach and proceeded in full speed to the assistance of captain Craig, whom we found closely engaged with the indians and pretty equally matched with respect to number.

Having arrived in good season just on the rear of the indians, who immediately broke and ran; a part of them retreated into a sink-hole and baffled every art to get them out, as they had a better chance to kill than to be killed.

By Mr. Archambeau who is just from St. Louis, we learn that the village of Cote Sans Dessien is entirely deserted.—*Kaskaskia Herald.*

St. Louis, Missouri, June 5.—The Indians must have suffered considerably in their late attack on the rangers near Fort Howard; two more dead Indians have been discovered some distance from the battle ground and a vast quantity of blood marked their retreat to their canoes. Indeed I think the rangers behaved extremely well in this affair; only their ardor to get at the enemy exposed them too much, which was the cause of our loss. Craig and Spears would have done better in combat with regular troops; they evinced such a contempt of danger and death that they despised the devious mode of Indian warfare. I am informed lieutenant Spears' family are by no means opulent. His widow should receive his pay without delay. I am informed from good authority that the Indians of Rock river have declared

that they are willing to bury the tomahawk, if their friends the English will only say the word; the last war-parties sent to our frontiers were mustered by the British and sent to murder our women and children since they received an official account of the ratification of the late treaty. The bulk of the Kickapoo nation have separated from the hostile bands, and I am at a loss to imagine how the respectable Duncan Graham can subsist so many of his majesty's allies at this time. The village at Rock river and the straggling camps on this side, above and below the Lemoine, must amount to 12 or 1500 warriors, Sacks, Foxes, Iaways, Winchagoes and Fallsavoms.

Robert Rarosey still lives, and there are hopes of his recovery.

British Statistics.

The following "abstract of important parliamentary papers," is copied from a London publication. It contains several particulars worthy of remark. *Specie*, it seems, had got down to 4*l.* 3*s.* per oz. for gold, and 5*s.* 7*d.* for silver, on the 27th of January; but Bonaparte's return raised it to 5*l.* 7*s.* for gold, and 6*s.* 9*d.* for silver, by the 10th of April, following.* The "bank restrictions" will not be taken off in July, 1816—unless they get clear of the contest they are now engaged in—IF EVER.—The notes of the bank of England are a legal tender, though 80 millions, or \$355,200,000 (about eight times the capital of the bank, which capital was and is only paper) are in circulation.

It appears by a return laid before parliament, that the number of silver tokens issued by the bank, from the 1st of March, 1814, to the 9th February, 1815, amounted to

In 5 <i>s.</i> pieces	£437,181
And in 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> pieces	108,646
And from similar documents, that the prices of gold in March, 1814, was	5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per oz.
And on the 27th Jan. 1815, it fell to	4 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> per oz.
And silver at the former period was	6 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> per oz.
And at the latter	5 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> per oz.

The monies advanced by Great Britain to the Spanish government, from the 8th January, 1814, to the 19th November last, amount to \$1,808,754

The bank notes in circulation amount to		
Bank notes of 1814, 5 <i>l.</i> and upwards	Bank post bills	Bank notes under 5 <i>l.</i>
March 8, 15,628,750	21,008,230	18,283,120
July 19, 20,407,900	1,557,430	9,536,090
1815,		
Feb. 17, 17,017,750	1,234,860	9,206,410

By papers laid before parliament it appears, that the following are the amount of the revenue actually received in the corresponding quarters of the years 1813 and 1814, ending 5th January 1814 and 1815, respectively:

	1813	1814
April quarter,	14,934,332	14,819,478
July	13,995,970	14,110,198
October	18,531,218	19,006,086
January	15,495,203	17,463,320
	62,957,373	65,429,322

* That is—bank notes—the notes of the great bank of England, which so faithfully complies with all its contracts, and is governed by men of "high and honorable minds," &c. &c. are thirty-three per cent. worse than gold, and twenty-six per cent. worse than silver. Let those who clamor so much about treasury notes and bank bills in the United States, think of these facts.

So that it appears there was an increase of revenue in the year ending the 5th January of 2,472,610.

The permanent taxes and annual duties produced last year, 41,354,013

The war taxes, 24,005,893

In a discussion which took place in the British parliament, March 2, on the state of the bank of England, it was stated by the chancellor of the exchequer, that the foreign expenditure of the government, which had occasioned the principal drain of specie from the country, was,

In the year 1811,	£15,182,000
1813,	15,137,000
1813,	28,938,000
1814,	38,284,000

The foreign expenditure being greatly diminished, he thought that the bank restrictions might be removed, and the bank obliged to pay in specie, and redeem the tokens by the 6th of July, 1816.

In the course of the same debate it was stated that in the year 1811, the bank issues were 24 millions, and the present year have risen to 80 millions. *The capital of the bank is £11,500,000.*

From the London Courier.

THE NEW TAXES.—Some inaccuracies having occurred in the account as published in some of the newspapers, we give the following correct sketch of the new taxes;

1. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the several duties, granted by an act of the 48th year of his present majesty, for repealing the duties of assessed taxes and granting new duties in lieu thereof, and contained in the schedules marked B, C, D, E, F, G and L, annexed to the said act; and also the additional duties granted by an act of the 52d year of his present majesty, for granting his majesty new additional duties of assessed taxes, and for consolidating the same with the former duties of assessed taxes, and contained in the schedules marked C, D, E, F, G, and L, annexed to the said act, do cease and determine.

2. *Resolved*, That towards raising the supply granted to his majesty, there shall be raised, levied and assessed, the several rates and duties contained in the schedules following; that is to say—

A schedule of the duties payable for windows or lights, not heretofore chargeable with any duty.

For every window or light in any shop, counting-house, war-house, manufactory, or building, for which the occupier thereof is not chargeable with any duty on windows or lights by virtue of an act passed in the 48th year of his present majesty's reign, the annual sum of 3d. 6s.

For every forty-eight square feet of window or light, including the frames and partitions thereof, in any conservatory, hot-house, green-house, forcing-house, fruit-house, or other place or places for like purposes, by whatever name or names the same shall be called or known, the annual sum of 5s. 6d.

HOUSES.—For every inhabited house or tenement of the yearly valued rent of 5l. and under 20l. a rate of 2s. in the pound. Of 20l. and under 40l. three shillings in the pound. Of 40l. or upwards, 4s. in the pound.

SERVANTS.—Every person keeping male-servants, to pay for each as follows: For one such servant, if not in livery, 4l. 10s. For one do. if in livery 5l. 10s. Two such, each, 6l. Three do. 7l. Four do. 8l. Five do. 9l. Six servants, if in livery, each 10l. Seven do. 11l. Eight do. 12l. Nine do. 13l. Ten do. 14l. Eleven and upwards, 15l.

Where two or more male servants shall be retained; one or more of whom shall be out of livery, for every such servant out of livery the further sum of

2l. and if the master be a bachelor, a further sum of 5l.

HORSES.—By every person keeping horses, for each horse, one, 5l; two, each 8l; three, each 9l; four, each 10l; five, each 10l. 10s.; six, each 11l.; seven, each 11l. 10s.; eight, each 12l. And if the proprietor be a bachelor, 5 per centum additional on the amount so chargeable. On every horse let to hire 5l. Every race horse, or in training for racing, 5l. And if the owner of such horse be a bachelor, 50 per cent. additional upon the duty so chargeable. For every other horse or mule above fifteen hands high; 11l. 12s. Every horse used in husbandry, above thirteen hands high, 17s. 6d. Others are rated very low.

CARRIAGES.—Carriages, with four wheels, by every person keeping them, to pay for each, one, 24l; two, each, 23l; three, each 25l; four, each 27l; five, each 29l; six, each 31l; seven, each 33l; eight, each 35l; and for every additional body to be successively used on the same carriage or pair of wheels, 11l; and, if the owner be a bachelor, 50 per cent. additional, upon the amount so chargeable. On carriages, with less than four wheels, for every such carriage, drawn by two or more horses, 17l. For every other, 12l. For every additional body, 1l. 5s. These do not include tax carts, upon which the duty is much lower. For every carriage kept, for the purpose of being let to hire, without horses, to be used therewith by any coach-maker, &c. where such carriage shall have four wheels, 20l. For every carriage, with four wheels, to be let to hire with horses, by any paymaster, &c. 16l. For every coach, diligence, caravan, or chaise, with four wheels, or more, used as a stage-coach, for passengers, 20l.

DOGS.—For every greyhound, pointer, setting-dog or spaniel, each 1l. 10s. For every hound, lurcher, or terrier, 1l. For every other dog, 12s. For every pack of hounds, not exceeding 20 couple, 40l. Do. not exceeding 30 do. 60l. Do. not exceeding, 40 do. 70l.

Foreign Articles.

SPANISH MANIFESTO.

Translated for the Boston Palladium.

Of the justice, importance and necessity that the king our lord finds to oppose the aggression of the usurper BONAPARTE, 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 15th March of the present year.

BY THE 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 to 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 executioner 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 offspring of parties was proclaimed emperor by the French people; and being favored by the fortune of war, he obtained the acknowledgment of sovereign 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 the independence and preservation of their subjects, the first objects of their 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 re-unite 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 Valancy, and the fruit of his artifices 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 enterprize of her ancient sovereigns so much distinguished for morality, religion and humanity; and all began to breathe with freedom when they saw their rights recognized 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 demoralized part of the nation, but mourned 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 Valancy were broken, I came out of that residence to place myself in the midst of subjects as a father in the bosom of his family. To the satisfaction, Spaniards, of seeing myself among you, was united the firm purpose and sweet hope of repairing, by a long peace, the havoc of the most desolated 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 conducts 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 and 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 sovereignties imposes 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 reins 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 the year 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 this 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 hated himself: he signalizes his new era by sacrificing to his vanity the lawful and idolized sovereign of France, and the liberty of that nation, putting himself at the head of a faction interested in continuing the miseries of humanity. Bonaparte, from the capital of France, tells all the nations, do not believe me, you have treated in former pacifications for your most precious interests, and 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 sit 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. Distrusts among the powers have disappeared; their interests are already associated by the common danger.

Prussia will not be the passive spectatrix of the reverses 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 hereditary inheritances 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 in order to reconquer 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 combatting 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 suit 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 is in me 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 the wealthy, support the resignation of all in the privations of this calamity, and to 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 May, 1815.

(Signed)

FERDINAND.

Countersigned,

PEDRO CEVALLOS.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Address to king Ferdinand.—The causes of the hasty dissolution of the Spanish cortes, by king Ferdinand, immediately after his return to Spain, and his subsequent persecution of its prominent and patriotic members, have been hitherto involved in much obscurity. We now furnish to our readers a clue to those extraordinary measures, in the following address of the cortes to the king on his return to the Spanish throne. An address containing so much boldness, truth and republican plainness rarely meets a royal ear; and whenever it meets the ear of a weak and bigoted monarch, it never fails to be considered as a justification of the basest ingratitude and of the most violent, arbitrary and atrocious procedure.

This address we have translated from a Paris paper of the 1st of May. Why it was not published at an earlier day, we know not. It will, however, still be read with more than ordinary interest.

Paris May 1. The species of liberty of the press, which we enjoyed under the late government, did not allow us to make known, in detail and with truth, the real cause of the violent dissolution of the cortes of Spain, an act which was the commencement of that deplorable course of atrocious tyranny, which for a year past has weighed so heavily upon that generous nation.

The following is a faithful translation of the address delivered to king Ferdinand by the deputies of the cortes, and which provoked its dissolution. In it we recognize that noble nation which formerly said to her kings, when introducing them to office a laconism so energetic:

"We who are as good as you, and who have more power than you, we appoint you our king and lord, for the purpose of preserving our rights and our interests, if you do not do this, you are no longer king."

Address of the cortes to king Ferdinand VII. on his return to Spain.

"PUNCE—A deplorable credulity caused you to descend from a throne, where you were seated before the regular period, in consequence of the pusillanimity of your father, who had lost the national confidence.

"Your fall had like to have drawn with it that of the whole nation, who only owes its safety to its valor, to its perseverance, and to the sacrifices which she made for her liberty and independence.

"This nation which maintained itself firm in the midst of her ruins, might have elected for a chief, the warrior who had most bravely defended it, or the magistrate who had defended its rights with the greatest integrity and energy.

"The recollection of what had past, seemed to impose it upon us as a duty to do so; perhaps, the interest of our preservation even exacted it.

"However, more faithful to their oath, than to the voice of their interests, the nation replaces upon your head this crown which you suffered to fall from it, and which they have shown now to conquer for you and without you.

"Never lose sight of the fact, that you owe this crown to the national generosity, and that, however long may be your life, and those of your successors, they will not be long enough to cancel this debt.

"The country gives to your authority no other bounds than those established by the constitutional act adopted by its representatives. The day in which you transcend them, the contract which she this day makes with you will be dissolved, and you will re-

main subject to the law, of which you ought never to be any thing but the organ.

“Employ the authority which the country confers on you in healing her wounds, and rest assured that there is no sacrifice which she will not be disposed to renew to aid you in this honorable employment.

“May Heaven protect and prolong your days so long as they shall be consecrated to the national prosperity.”—*Aristarque Francois.*

DECLARATION OF THE 15th APRIL.

Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.

At the moment of our return to the midst of our people, we believe that we owe to them, in the face of Europe, a solemn declaration of our sentiments, and of the intentions of our allies.

When Heaven and the nation recalled us to the throne, we made to God and to France the promise, sweet to our heart, to forget injuries, and to labor without ceasing for the happiness of our subjects.

The sons of St. Louis have never committed treason, either against Heaven or against their country. Already our people had found again, by our cares, abundance and repose within, and the esteem of all nations without. Already the throne, shaken by so many shocks, was beginning to be established again, when treason forced us to quit our capital, and to seek a refuge in the confines of our states. In the mean time Europe, faithful to her treaties, would not recognize, as king of France, any one but us. Twelve hundred thousand soldiers were desirous to march to assure the repose of the world, and to deliver our fair country a second time.

In this state of things, a man, whose artifices and falshood form at this day his whole power, seeks to lead astray the mind of the nation by fallacious promises, to raise it up against its legitimate king, and to draw it down into the abyss as it were, for the purpose of accomplishing his frightful prophecy of 1814. “If I fall, they shall learn how much the fall of a great man costs.”

In the midst of the alarms which the present dangers of France have produced in our hearts, the crown which we have never regarded but as the means of doing good, would have lost all its charms in our eyes, and we would have resumed with pride the route for our exile (where twenty years of our life were employed in efforts for the happiness of Frenchmen) if the country was not menaced, in futurity with all the calamities to which our return had put a period, and if we are not as it respects the nations, the guarantee of France.

The sovereigns who gave us, this day, so great a mark of their affection; cannot be any more abused by the cabinet of Bonaparte, whose machevialism is so well known to them: and animated by the love and the interest which they bear to their people, they march without hesitation to the glorious goal, where Heaven has suspended the general peace and happiness of nations. Well convinced in spite of all the artifices of a vain policy, that the French nation has not rendered itself an accomplice to the attempts of the army and that the small number of deluded Frenchmen will not delay to acknowledge their error, they regard France as their ally. There, where they find faithful Frenchmen, the fields will be respected, the laborers protected, the poor succored, assuming to themselves to make the rights of war weigh only upon those provinces which, at their approach, shall not have returned to their duty. This resolution, dictated by prudence, would afflict us sensibly, if our people were less known to us; but, whatever may be the fears, with which they have endeavored to inspire you as to our intentions, since the allies only make war against the rebels, our people have nothing to doubt, and we have to cherish

the thought that their love to us, will not be altered either by an absence of so short a duration, nor by the calumnies of the libellers, not by the promises of a chief of a party, too well convinced of his feebleness, not to exhort those whom he burns to destroy.

At our return to our capital, which we regard as very near, our first care will be to recompense the virtuous citizens, who are devoted to the good cause, and to endeavor to make even the appearances of those abuses, which may have alienated any Frenchmen from us to disappear.

Done at our royal palace at Ghent, the 15th of April, 1815.

(Signed)

LOUIS,

(Signed)

The duke FELTRE.

London, April 27.—Among the papers lately presented to parliament, is the following:

Certified copy of the act of accession on the part of Great Britain, to the treaty with respect to Napoleon Bonaparte, April 27, 1814.

Whereas their imperial and royal majesties, the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia; the emperor of all the Russias, and the king of Prussia, have entered into a treaty concluded at Paris on the 11th of April, the present year, for the purpose of granting for such respective periods, as in the said treaty are mentioned, to the person and family of Napoleon Bonaparte, the possession, in sovereignty of the island of Elba, and the duchies of Parma, Placentia and Gouestella, and for all other purposes; which treaty has been communicated to the prince regent of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by the ministers of their imperial and royal majesties, the emperor of Austria, king of Hungary and Bohemia; the emperor of all the Russias, and the king of Prussia; who, in the name of their respective sovereigns, have jointly invited the prince regent to accede to the same, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty:

His royal highness the prince regent, having full knowledge of the contents of the said treaty, accedes to the same, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, as far as respects the stipulations relative to the possession in sovereignty of the island of Elba, and also of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Gouestella. But his royal highness is not to be considered, by this act of accession, to have become a party, in the name of his majesty, to any of the other provisions and stipulations contained therein.

Given under my hand and seal at Paris, this twentieth seventh day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

By command of his royal highness, the prince regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty.

CASTLEREAGH.

Letter addressed by the minister of foreign affairs of France to the ministers of foreign affairs of the principal cabinets of Europe.

PARIS, April 4, 1815.—Sir: The hope that led his majesty the emperor my august sovereign to the most magnanimous of sacrifices has not been fulfilled. France has not reaped the fruit of the devotion of her monarch; his hopes have been grievously disappointed. After some months of painful constraint, his sentiments, excited to regret, have recently been manifested with relief. By an universal and spontaneous movement, she has invoked for her liberation, him alone from whom she could expect the guarantee of her liberties and of her independence.

The emperor appeared; the royal throne is subverted; the family of the Bourbons have quitted our territory without a single drop of blood being shed in their defence. It is upon the arms of his people that his majesty has traversed France from the point of the coast, where he first touched the soil, unto the centre of his capital, in this place, still filled, like the hearts of all Frenchmen with our dearest recollections. No obstacle has impeded the march of his majesty. As soon as he placed his foot within the territory of France, he had already recovered the reins of his empire. His former reign seems scarcely to have been interrupted for a moment. All the generous passions, all liberal thoughts, have relived themselves about him. Never did a nation present a spectacle of more solemn unanimity.

The report of this memorable event will, sir, already have reached you. I am charged to announce this to you in the name of

the emperor, and to pray your excellency to lay this declaration before your cabinet.

"This second exaltation of the emperor to the crown of France is to him the greatest of triumphs. His majesty does himself the honor to attribute it solely to the love of the French people, and he cherishes but one wish, that of paying so much affection, no longer by the trophies of a fruitless grandeur, but by all the advantages of a happy tranquility. The accomplishment of the noblest vows of the emperor tend to the continuance of peace. Disposed to respect the rights of the nations, his majesty cherishes the sweet confidence that those of the French nation cannot be impugned. The preservation of those inestimable treasures is the first as well as the most sacred of duties. The tranquility of the world is for a long time assured, provided the other sovereigns will covenant with his majesty, that honor shall consist in the maintenance of peace by placing peace under the guard of honor.

Such, sir, are the sentiments with which his imperial majesty is universally animated, and of which he directs me to be the interpreter to you, and your cabinet. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

CAULINCOURT, Duke of Vicenza.

French West Indies. A British force from Barbadoes took possession of Fort Royal, Martinico, on the 4th of June. The French troops had been embarked for France. The Bourbon flag was still flying. It was supposed *Guadaloupe* would also be garrisoned by British troops to preserve it. No doubt these things have happened to secure the loyalty of the colonists. *Guadaloupe* is also in the "safe keeping" of the British.

It appears that French vessels were almost daily arriving at Martinico from France. The late revolution having made very little interruption between the mother country and her colonies.

Ferdinand's manifesto against France will excite the risible faculties of all who read it. He talks about religion—of legitimacy and of usurpation! He had better have left these things alone—they will only call to mind his "Aoly inquisition"—his mother's infidelity, and his intrigues and abuse of the man from whom he derives all his claims to the throne.

Later from England.—By an arrival at New York we have London dates of May 9. War had not yet been declared. The papers contain nothing of great importance—the following are the chief things noted:

It appears that some of the inferior German states have refused to co operate with the allies—and for some such obstacles the London editors suppose hostilities will not be commenced until the middle of the month (May). Prince Schwartzburg was expected on the Rhine, by the first of May, but it seems he is gone to visit his estates in Bohemia.—The Austrians claim some advantages over Murat in Italy, and say he has twice asked an armistice, which they have refused.—The British property tax bill had passed the house of commons by a great majority—it is said that a new plot had been discovered at Vienna which had for its object to "restore" the King of Rome to his father. The continental congress was not to be considered as dissolved until the business with Bonaparte was settled. 70,000 men [Spaniards, we suppose] are expected on the Pyrenean frontier of France, if funds are provided for their support. The English papers say, that Louis is joined by considerable numbers of deserters from Napoleon, who was at Paris, May 4; but was expected soon to establish his head quarters at Conde. The works on the frontiers of France have been strengthened, and fortifications have been erected on the heights round Paris, sufficient for 30,000 men in garrison. The Russians and Prussians appear to have settled their business as to the annihilation of Poland, for the latter comes in for an additional slice of that country. The Russian army advancing on the *Vistula*, April 20, is said to amount to 250,000 men and 70,000 horse. The emperor Alexander, king of Prussia, &c. were at Vienna April 23. There is a report that Napoleon will be declared Dictator when war breaks out. From Sweden

we have rumors of various attempts to assassinate the crown prince. The nobility, the *legitimats*, are hostile to him. One of them, emulating the heroic design of the high allies respecting Bonaparte, attempted to poison him, and another hired a soldier to shoot him. He escaped both, and it appears the noblemen have probably been exalted for their gallant deeds.

A private letter mentions, as one of the reports in circulation in Europe, that the allied powers had required Bonaparte to return to Elba within ten days; and that Bonaparte, in answer, said, "he designed that retreat for the residence of the king of Prussia."

After hearing so much of the marchings of the allies, the following will gratify those who do not belong to the coalition:

Paris, May 4.—All the places of the frontier of the north, from Dunkirk to Charlemont are armed and provisioned. The sluices are put in order, and the inundations will be extended at the first moment of hostility. Field works have been ordered in the forest of Mormale—Measures are taken to make entrenchments in the different passes of the forest of Argone. Every place in Lorraine is in a state of readiness. Entrenchments are constructed at the five passages of the Vosgers. The fortresses of Alsace are armed. Orders are given for the defence of the passes of the Jura and all the Alpine frontiers. In the interior, the places of Guise, La Fevre, Vitry, Soissons, Chateau, Thierry, and Langres are arming and fortifying.

They have even ordered that works should be constructed upon the heights of Montmarie and Meuilmontant, and mounted with 300 pieces of cannon. They will be first constructed of earth, and afterwards will receive the solidity of permanent fortifications.

His majesty has ordered that Lyons should be placed in a state of defence. A *tete de pont* will be established at Brotteaux. The draw bridge of la Guillotiere is rebuilding: the plain between the Saone and the Rhone will be armed. Some redoubts are intended to be constructed in advance of this plain. A redoubt will be constructed on the heights of Pierreen-Sise to support a work which closes the city on the right bank. The heights which overlook the quarter St. John, upon the right bank of the Saone, will be defended by several redoubts.—An armament of 80 pieces of cannon, with the necessary provisions is directed to Lyons. Sisteron and the bridge St. Esprit will be placed in a state of defence.

Eight armies or corps of observation are formed, to wit:—

The army of the north

The army of the Moselle.

The army of the Rhine.

The corps of observation of the Pira, which is collected at Beifort;

The army of the Alps, which is assembled at Chambere;

The corps of observation of the Var, assembling at Antibes;

The corps of observation of the Pyrenees which is collecting at Perpignan and Bordeaux;

And the army of reserve which is assembling at Paris, and at Saone.

Four hundred battalions of grenadiers and chasceurs of the national guards, are organized: A part is already in march to occupy our frontier places, to guard the defiles of the Vosges, of Jura, of the Alps; and to assure the protection of Paris and Lyons. Before ten days, the other battalions of the national guards will be all in march, and the 500 batta-

sons of the active army will be collected into the camps. The veteran soldiers are every where on the march, animated with the greatest enthusiasm, and come to complete those battalions, which, independently of the battalions of depot, compose our 120 regiments of infantry.—The horses of the general armée are given to the mounted troops, and the purchases which have been made during the last month, have been executed so rapidly, that our 70 regiments of cavalry will be very soon complete.—Regiments of volunteer cavalry are forming in many places. Already Alsace has furnished two regiments of horse-lancers, of 1000 men each. There is reason to think that this example will be followed in Brittany, Normandy, and Limousin, provinces in which many horses are raised.

Parks of artillery forming more than 150 batteries are already equipped and on the march for the different armies. The artillery for the defence of Lyons is composed of two companies formed at the school of Alfort. The artillery troops appointed for the service of the 500 pieces of artillery which are placed upon the heights of Paris will be composed of 12 companies of marine artillery, 2 of invalids, 2 of the school of Alfort, 2 of the Polytechnic school, 2 companies of the school of St. Omer, and 6 companies of foot artillery.

Corps of partizans, and independent corps are organizing in a great number of departments. An adjutant-general will be charged near every general in chief, with the correspondence with these corps, which if the enemy has the temerity to penetrate within our territories, will throw themselves into the forest and in the mountains, and support themselves by the strong places.

The organization of the levy en-masse of Alsace, of Lorraine, of Messin, of Franche-compte, of Burgundy, of Dauphiny and Picardy is prepared.—Lieutenant-generals, camp-marsals, and a great many officers of the troops of the line are charged with it, as also with the command of the levies.

All the cities will arm themselves in self defence; they will follow the example of Chalons-au-Saone, of Tournies and of St. Jean de Losne.—Every city, even these not fortified, will betray the national honor, if they surrender to light troops, and do not make the best possible defence according to their means, until the arrival of infantry and artillery forces of such a magnitude as that the laws of war would require all resistance against them to cease.

The sixty thousand men, who formed the crews of the vessels of war in 1814, will be reorganized into regiments commanded by captains of vessels. One part of the troops will be employed in the defence of the coasts; another will augment the army of reserve.

Every thing is in motion in every part of France. If the allied powers persist in the project which they announce, of making war upon us; and if they violate our frontiers, it is easy to foresee what will be the fruit which they will gather from that attempt against the rights of the French nation. All the departments will rival those of Alsace, Voges, Franche-compte, Burgundy and Lyons in ardor. Every where the people are animated with a patriotic spirit, and ready to make every sacrifice to maintain the independence of the nation and the honor of the throne.—*Montiv.*

Paris, May 3.—While some persons at the moment of accepting the constitutional act, testify in good faith, their fears, &c. others exaggerate them. We think we ought to place before the eyes of our readers some very wise reflections contained in a private letter from Epinal.

"We do not deliberate here about vain formalities. The foreigner menaces and we arm. Shall we be free Frenchmen or slaves to the Germans.—Such is the only thought which occupies us."

One of the most celebrated members of our national assembly has given the following vote to the constitutional act: "The form of words are useless, when dangers are imminent, when the honor and independence of the nation commands the sacrifice of all private opinion; wishing above all things to be, and remain Frenchmen, hoping from time, experience, and the patriotism of the two houses, the desirable amendments, I say yes."

Brussels, April 27.—The terrible account of the Belgick soldiers who were brought wounded in wag-gons from the frontiers to the military hospital in this city, last Sunday evening, is even yet involved in mystery; but the fact of their arrival is certain, though the causes that led to the affair are not precisely known, nor have I heard any person speak of the circumstance *openly*. I have recently understood, that there were some Dutch troops, likewise who came maimed, and mingled with the Belgick soldiers, but not many.

Cologne, April 26.—The Chronicle of the congress affirms, that the declaration of war against France was signed by the high allied powers on the 11th inst. All communication between Germany and France has been already prohibited, by a regulation of the allies.

"Restoration."—The "friends of religion and liberty," as they call themselves, will be happy to learn that the "Holy Inquisition is fully "restored" in Cuba.

"The Holy Father." The "sacred person" of the pope—for whose downfall all the British priests affect to pray every Sunday—was guarded on his way from Rome, by a body of British cavalry. After he had arrived at Milan, many English noblemen waited upon him; and, after mass, he visited the remains of St. John the Baptist.

Partitioning of France.—We have seen many hints in the German papers of a new design to partition France—to serve her as the "high allies" have done with Poland, Saxony, &c. The London Courier extraordinary, of May 5, says—"Prince Talleyrand, has, they say, endeavored to obtain from the congress, a declaration that the integrity of the French territory should be guaranteed; but no regard was paid to his representations.

A Brussels paper of April 21, says—"An edict has been issued at Vienna, in which Maria Louisa of Austria is formally recognized as sovereign of Parma, Placentia and Guastella. [This lady has resigned these states to her "illustrious father."]

"No conscription."—Waldeck, a little German state, with an entire population of 48,000 souls, furnishes 11,000 men, by the *landstrum*—or militia organization, to fight against France.

The baron de Stern, minister of the allies, is using all possible exertion to get the Swiss to declare against France. It is thought he will not succeed.

There are various accounts of the discomfiture of Murat in Italy, by the Austrians. It is said he was forced to abandon Bologna. Some advantages over him are announced in a bulletin published at Vienna, April 22. We are inclined to believe he has been worsted.

The packet-boats between England and France were going to and fro with passengers, as usual.

"Glorious news from the patriots" of India.—The

*This man's views of things are vastly different from that of the "high allies" lately assembled in "illustrious convention" at Hartford, in the "nation of New England."

London Pilot of April 26, notices the receipt of an overland dispatch from India, the contents of which brought to the directors, had not transpired—but private letters say that the army of the "Usurper" [Great Britain] had been completely defeated by the Napoleonic "patriots," in which the commander in chief of the "invaders," general Gillespie, was killed. In consequence of which the design to "subjugate" the country was abandoned for the present, &c. We trust and hope to God the day will arrive when those accursed spoilers shall no longer fatten on the blood of the people of Hindostan—wretches that speak of the "legitimacy of kings" and the "independence of nations"—though they have deposed more "lawful kings" and blotted more nations from the map than there are in Europe. Hypocrites, who talk about the ambition and wars of Napoleon Bonaparte—whose greatest crimes are virtues compared with their ravages upon the human race. Compared with whom, the Spaniards, consigned to the infamy of of posterity for their cruelties in the subjugation of America, soon after its discovery, were innocent as babes! "Success to the [East-India] patriots!"

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—A very long, able and interesting debate took place in the British house of commons on the motion of Mr. Whitbread, that it was inexpedient to declare war against France. The speeches develop many important facts, and the discussion entire, is one of the many things that we lay-by with reluctance. The result of the motion has already been mentioned—for it, 72; against it, 273. We notice it at this time chiefly to say, that near the close of the debate Mr. Tierney, very good humoredly observed, that as Bonaparte had been driven from office at the point of the bayonet, he saw nothing to excite surprize in his attempt to regain the throne—adding, "gentlemen in this house, when turned out of office, were very apt to try to get in again"—(On which there were loud bursts of LAUGHTER from all parts of the house!) He denied that Bonaparte had been brought in by the military, and ridiculed the idea of calling his entry an invasion—every thing shewed that the people were attached to him. He thought that Austria would have enough to do in Italy, and that Sweden could not be relied on. He said they were going to fight for the affected object of preserving the treaty of Paris, which Bonaparte professed himself willing to abide by. That the French nation had been insulted, as well by the manner of placing Louis on the throne, as in his acknowledgment that he owed it to foreigners; and also by the sending of lord Wellington, as minister, to Paris. And, as it was the overthrow of Bonaparte that the chancellor of the exchequer owed his blue ribbon, it was not to be expected that he could possibly make peace with him.

Mr. H. Pale stated that he happened to be at Ghent, in the presence of lord Wellington, when he read the English papers containing Mr. Whitbread's motion, and some remarks upon it. The "great lord" was astonished—very much astonished, indeed and indeed, that his signature to the Declaration of the allies, of the 19th March, giving up Bonaparte to the "vindictive public," &c. could be construed into an excitement of his assassination! For the "noble duke would be the last man in the world to lend his sanction to any thing like assassination—the only meaning of the declaration was, that Bonaparte had broken the treaty, and should be dealt with as a rebel!"

It is pleasant to observe that a sense of shame appears to be felt for the violent proceedings of the allied princes—which, we trust, they will yet bitterly deplore. If they do not, the liberties of Europe are lost. Bonaparte "has broken the treaty." Suppose

that he has violated conditions exacted by the sword,—let any of the "high allies," who have not violated a treaty, made "in the name of the Holy Trinity," as their compacts for rapine and blood are impiously began, "throw the first stone at him." Will the king of Prussia do it?—And they have all violated their treaty with the king of Naples. Bonaparte "is a rebel."—To whom? He can only be a rebel to France, for certainly the "high allies," whatever they may think, will not have the effrontery to say, there is a right in them to select a ruler for the French people. Well, then, let Louis gird on his sword and enter France with 600 men and bring the "rebel" to the block! If he will do this, I will agree that he is a legitimate king: but, standing as he does now, he has no more right to the throne than the late cardinal York had to that of Great Britain; or than, probably, many shoe-blacks and chimney-sweeps, now in England, have; who, by regular descent, may boast of the blood of the Stuarts—disseminated by the "restored" Charles II. to people of all conditions!—whose "royal blood," however, the people of England chose to expel from the country to make room for a real invader; for he came "with force and arms," as the lawyers say, and fixed himself on the throne, after bloody wars, and secured it by acts of treachery and baseness—villain-cruelty and murder, that Bonaparte never imagined. Yet the consistent English, the hope of "legitimate thrones," celebrate the anniversary of the invasion of William III. in their churches as a "glorious revolution!" Why not allow the like privilege to the people of France? If they are really of opinion that the accident of birth constitutes the "legitimacy of sovereigns," let them begin the crusade of royalty at home. Let the people cry, DOWN GUELPH, UP STUART! And in the procedure, they would, at least, have this wholesale consolation—that, by any change, they could not be worsted!

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By an arrival at Philadelphia we have Paris dates to the 12th of May. No war yet. The emperor had not left Paris, and it was not expected that he would until after the 20th. France seems entirely tranquil, and ardently devoted to national independence. The frontiers are lined with troops, and the militia, called out en masse, have every where expressed their determination to rally round the tri-colored flag. They are equipping themselves with great alacrity, and by private contributions greatly facilitating the march of the whole population to the post of honor. If these things be true—the allies will not impose a king on the French people.

Napoleon is said to be in treaty with Austria.—Marmont, duke of Ragusa, is reported to have command of the Spanish troops destined to act against France. An article from Lille says, that the duke of Wellington had issued a proclamation forbidding his soldiers to enter the French territory on pain of death. The intercourse between France and England continued without the least interruption, as in times of profound peace; and merchant vessels were sailing from the various French ports as usual. No British cruisers were to be seen. The fisheries were continued. Bonaparte seems to feel himself strong enough for the expected contest and appears ready for it—but as if waiting to let the allies be the aggressors. But every moment of time is busily employed, and made the most of to add to the defences of the country. The French papers discredit the reports from Italy as to the defeat of Murat.

It is very uncertain when hostilities will begin. May the philanthropist hope that the great power, finding Napoleon bolstered on the throne by the

whole nation of France, will abandon the idea of dictating a ruler for them?

The voluntary contributions had the greatest effect. One department had raised the sum of 200,000 francs towards clothing its militia; every town had come forward with similar donations; and from every part of the country, addresses of respect, fidelity and submission were presented to the emperor.

Latest from England.

By arrivals at New-York we have also London dates of May 12. These represent the state of France as very alarming—that plots were forming in all parts to restore the Bourbons, &c. However, and notwithstanding, they say the *French funds were rising!*

They also notice that the intercourse with France was still uninterrupted.

CHRONICLE

A Boston paper says that commodore Bainbridge's squadron is nearly ready for sea.

The seat of commerce. I venture to say, that when the official papers shall be published, the fact will appear, that a much greater value of goods will be exported from *New-Orleans* in the first year after the proclamation of peace, than from all the "nation of New-England"—meaning of native products. What *Alexandria* was in ancient times, this city must needs be a little while hence. One hundred and twelve heavy vessels were at one time working up the river!

British, Spanish and Swedish, Russian, Portuguese and Dutch, with many American ships, crowd our sea-ports, from Maine to Louisiana, laden with immense cargoes of all sorts of goods. The revenue accruing for the first year after the peace will doubtless amount to 40 millions of dollars; and perhaps greatly exceed that enormous sum. The duties upon the cargo of a British ship, arrived at New-York a few days ago from *Calcutta*, it is stated will amount to \$200,000.

Mr. Crawford, late minister at Paris, is on his way home, in the Neptune. A part of his baggage has already arrived at New-York. On the 24th of April, the Americans at Paris gave him a dinner, in testimony of their respect, at Grignon's hotel: John Quincy Adams, Esq. our minister at London, and general La Fayette, were present. The proceedings were published in the Paris papers. The following were the toasts:—

May the prosperity of the United States of America in peace, be equal to the military renown acquired during the war. The president of the United States, under whose administration the United States has acquired immortal glory by her arms, and an honorable peace. The treaty of Ghent; the plenipotentiaries of the United States will find their reward in the gratitude of the American people.—The army and navy of the United States. France; may she enjoy the blessings of peace and a good government. The liberty of the seas; no more burnings or impressments. The allies and France; reason and justice to the one, courage and confidence in God to the other.

On the 26th Mr. Crawford left Paris, having left Mr. Jackson, the secretary of legation, as charge d'affaires.

Impressment.—It is stated that two other cases of impressment are already known to have occurred. One of the victims was a person of the name of *John Dunstan*, just released as a prisoner war at Jamaica, on his way home in the *Chippewa*, of Baltimore. The men-stealers came from the British sloop of war *Shark*. [I wish the *Shark* would thus attempt to take a man from the *Wasp*!] This business must be stop-

ped. We do not want war. The best way of doing it, peaceably, that I know of would be to have a law passed to seize upon an English merchant, in our country, for every American sailor impressed on the high seas, and put him to work on our fortifications—feeding and using him exactly as our people are used. Some stand must be taken at the onset, or all is lost.

Auburn, (N.Y.) June 14—Several thousand sheep have been bought up in this and the neighboring counties within a few weeks past, for the Canada market.

[A similar game was played just after the revolutionary war, and with complete effect, in regard to sheep raised in Connecticut, where much attention had been paid to them. But we are too strong for such a manœuvre to accomplish its object now. We can soon supply the British with three or four millions a year, and will supply them, if they will pay us more for them than we can otherwise make of them. The raising of sheep has become a *fixed business*—and we are not afraid of its extinction. Let the trade go on—it will bring back many eagles that were smuggled to *Canada*. We can raise any quantity of sheep.—The following from a *Zanesville* paper, which, since I began this paragraph, I first noticed, is exactly in point:—]

Extraordinary increase of Sheep.—Yeaned from 26 common ewes, belonging to gen. Samuel Herrick, at his residence, near this place, in the month of April last, *forty-three lambs*, (half bloods) forty-one of which are now living and growing well. This uncommon increase of sheep is not perhaps owing more to the regular attention bestowed upon them, than to the peculiar quality of the land in the vicinity of Zanesville for raising of Sheep.

Prospects beyond the Mississippi. Extract of a letter from *St. Louis*—"If the thirst for emigration to the territory is not checked, and the public lands are offered for sale, we shall soon arrive to the first stage of political manhood, and become an independent state; unless, peradventure, the notions of the Boston folks, as promulgated by the Hartford convention, that the family is too large to admit another child in it, should prevail southward and westward. As some of these good people prefer the British constitution, perhaps if we would recognize "the land of pilgrims, old Massachusetts," as the oldest heir, and entitled to all the estate, and of course to the administration of it, that they would permit our adoption.

Brownsville, May 3.—By a letter from an officer of the steam boat *Enterprise*, of this place, we are informed that she was at Natchez on the 24th of March, having subsequent to the 14th of January, made from New Orleans, five trips to the Balize, and one to the rapids of Red River. Her last trip from New Orleans to Natchez, was made in *four days*, a distance of *three hundred and thirty miles*, against the strong current of the Mississippi, without the aid of sails; her rigging having been previously laid aside. She will make two more voyages between the last mentioned places, and then take her departure homewards.

☞ The steam boat *Enterprise* worked up from New Orleans to Bardstown, nearly 1500 miles, in 26 days. It is calculated that the voyage by steam-boats from New Orleans to Pittsburg, about *twenty-three hundred miles*, will be made in 36 days. How do the rivers and canals of the old world dwindle to insignificance compared with this—and what a prospect of commerce is held out to the immense regions of the west, by the use of these boats! It is thought that the freight from New-Orleans to Louisville, (at the falls of the Ohio) will soon be reduced to \$2 50 per hundred weight.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 19. OF VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1815.

[WHOLE No. 201.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, No. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Dartmoor Massacre.

[From the *New-York National Advocate.*]

Sir—Having seen in print several different statements of the massacre of the American prisoners of war at Dartmoor, and, on perusal, finding, that, though they corroborate each other, as to the leading facts yet it seems the public are not in possession of all the particulars necessary to form a proper judgment of the same.

While in prison, we having been members of the committee through whom was transacted all their public business, and through whose hands passed all the correspondence with their agent in London, and having in our possession several documents relating to the beforementioned brutal butchery, we deem it a duty we owe to our murdered countrymen and fellow-citizens in general to have them published, and accordingly request that you would be pleased to lay them before the public.

Respecting the conduct of T. G Shortland (commander of the depot of Dartmoor) prior to the bloody and ever memorable sixth of April, it was a series of continued insult, injury and vexation to the prisoners generally. Incapable of appreciating the beneficial effects of the liberal policy of a gentleman, his sole study appeared to be devising means to render the situation of the prisoners as disagreeable as possible. To instance a few of his proceedings will sufficiently warrant the foregoing assertion.—His conduct to the American officers was marked with peculiar baseness and indignity. In the construction of the depot at Dartmoor there was a separate prison, built and enclosed for the more commodious accommodation of those officers (prisoners of war) who were not considered by them entitled to a parole. Instead of Shortland allowing those officers to occupy that prison, they were turned into the other prisons promiscuously, with their men. His conduct to the prisoners generally was of the same stamp. There not being, at any time, a sufficient number to occupy all the prisons, he kept the two best, which were built by the Frenchmen during their confinement, and more conveniently fitted for the accommodation of prisoners, shut and unoccupied, while the upper stories of those prisons in which the Americans were put were in such a state, that on every rain storm the floors were nearly inundated. The pernicious effect this had on the health of the prisoners may be easily judged of by the great mortality that prevailed among them during the last winter season.

Another instance of his murderous disposition was his ordering his guards to fire into the prisons, when, at any time, a light was seen burning during the night, as specified in the general report. While the Frenchmen were confined in that depot, it was a custom for the turnkey, with a sentry, to go into each prison, and see the lights extinguished at a stated hour: although frequently lighted again, there was no further molestation. Instead of pursuing this plan with the Americans, Shortland gave orders for the guards to fire into the prisons whenever there should be a light burning. Frequently, on the most trivial occasions, he would prevent the prisoners, for ten days at a time, from purchasing in the market, of the country people, such

articles of comfort and convenience as their scanty means would admit of. His last act of this kind was but a short time previous to the massacre, and his alleged reason for it, was, that the prisoners would not deliver up to him a man that had made his escape from the black hole (a place of confinement for criminals) and had taken refuge amongst the prisoners in general. This man was one of a prize crew, who was confined in that dark and loathsome cell, on a short allowance of provisions, from June, 1814, until the ratification of the treaty. The circumstances of that humane transaction shall at another time, be laid before the public. On that man being demanded, the prisoners stated to Shortland, that they did not presume that the British government would expect them to stand sentry over each other—that he might send his turnkeys and soldiers in and look for the man, but they would not seek him and deliver him up—upon which he ordered the military to fire upon the prisoners, but owing to the coolness and deliberation of the then commanding military officer, in restraining them, this order was not obeyed.

To sum up the whole in a few words, his conduct, throughout, was marked by the same illiberal prejudice, overbearing insult, and savage barbarity, which characterises the majority of English officers when they have Americans in their power.

The enclosed papers, from No. 1 to 16 inclusive, are the depositions taken by the committee of investigation on the 7th. Colonel Ayre arrived from Plymouth and took command of the military department of this depot. Shortland sent in a message to the committee, requesting their attendance at this office, to which was returned for answer, that considering him a murderer, they were determined to have no further communication with him—but added if the commanding officer from Plymouth had any thing to communicate, they would wait on him; and, at his request, they went up to the gate, where they stated to him all the particulars of the affair.

He expressed great regret for what had occurred, and assured the prisoners that no further violence should be used upon them. In the mean time Shortland made his appearance. Instantly the indignant cry of murderer, scoundrel, villain, burst from the lips of hundreds. The guilty wretch stood appalled, not daring to offer a syllable in vindication of his conduct; but with a pallid visage and trembling step returned to his guard house, from whence he was never seen to emerge while we remained there. In the course of the day a rear admiral and post captain arrived from Plymouth, sent by Sir J. T. Duckworth, commander in chief on that station, to enquire into the transaction; to whom was likewise fully stated, by the committee, all the particulars, together with Shortland's previous infamous conduct. Their scandalous misrepresentation of the same to the admiralty board, as will be seen in their statement No. 20, is truly characteristic of British official accounts. We likewise wrote to Mr. Beasley on that day, giving him a short history of the affair, but as he did not acknowledge the receipt of the letter we concluded it had been intercepted. On the 14th we received a letter from him dated the 12th, of which No. 18 is a copy—in answer to which No. 19 is a copy. On the 16th we received another

letter from him; of which No. 20 is a copy; in the interim he had seen a copy of our report; sent by a private conveyance, which seemed to have greatly altered his opinion concerning the affair. In his letter of the 14th was an extract from the statement or report sent him by the admiralty board. On receiving which we wrote to admiral Duckworth of which No 21 is a copy.

On the 22d of April, Mr. King, appointed by the American agents at London, and a Mr. Larpent on the part of the government, with a magistrate of the county of Devon, arrived at the depot to investigate the affair; they were employed the greater part of three days in taking the depositions respecting the same; and though we would not hastily prejudge Mr. King's report, we deem it necessary to state; that our anticipations of it are not of the most favorable nature, from his not appearing to take that interest in the affair which the injuries his countrymen had received demanded, as far the greater part of their time was employed in taking the depositions of Shortland's witnesses, most of whom were the principal actors, on that day, and of course were implicated with him in his guilt. On learning Mr. King was about leaving the depot, we addressed a note to him, stating, that we had a number of witnesses waiting, whose depositions we conceived would be of importance, and requested him to have them taken; we received to this note no answer, and he immediately left the depot. The particular points on which those depositions would have borne, related to picking the hole in the wall and breaking the locks of the gate leading into the market square—they would have exonerated the prisoners generally for having any share in those acts, or even a knowledge of their having been committed. As these were the two principal points on which Shortland rested his plea of justification, we deemed it highly necessary that they should have been placed in a proper point of view. As for an idea of the prisoners attempting to break out, a moment's reflection would convince any impartial man of its improbability. Every prisoner that had a sufficiency of money to defray his expenses, could obtain his release and a passport, by applying to Mr. Beasley, or through their correspondents in England; those who had not funds would not have left the depot had the gates been thrown open, having no means of subsistence in a foreign country, and there being a very hot press of seamen at that time, they knew their risk of being kidnapped was great, and when, by staying a few days longer, they were assured they would be embarked for their native country. The infamous falsehoods circulated in the English prints, of the prisoners having armed themselves with knives, clubs, stones, &c. seized a part of the guard and disarmed them, and other similar reports, are unworthy of notice; for when the disturbance occurred on the fourth of April, concerning bread, the prisoners having burst open the inner gates, had they the least disposition, they might then have immolated the whole garrison, as they were completely surprised and panic struck.

The artful policy of the British officers in coupling the transactions of the 6th April with that of burning Mr. Beasley's effigy, may easily be seen through: the latter was done a fortnight previous, by a few individuals, without its being generally known, or the least disturbance concerning it; and we deem it but justice to state, that whatever negligence Mr. Beasley may have been guilty of respecting the affairs of the prisoners, he should be totally exonerated from all blame respecting the massacre.

There was an instance that occurred on the even-

ing of the 6th which reflects so much credit on the Americans, it should not be passed over in silence: When the brutal soldiery were following the prisoners in the yards, stabbing and firing among them, a lamp lighter, who had come in a few moments previous, ran into No. 3 prison, to escape being murdered by his own countrymen; on being recognized, a rope was fixed for hanging him immediately. In this moment of irritation, when their slaughtered and bleeding countrymen lay groaning around them in the agonies of dissolution, such an act of vengeance, at that time would not have been deemed singular—but on its being represented to them, by some influential characters, that such a deed would stain the American name, to their honor be it recorded, that humanity triumphed over vengeance; the trembling wretch was released, and told to go—"We disdain to copy after your countrymen, and murder you at this advantage, we will seek a more noble revenge."

We deem it necessary here to remark, as some editors have manifested a disposition to vindicate Shortland's conduct, that, allowing every circumstance to be placed in the most unfavorable point of view for the prisoners, suppose, for a moment, it was their intention to break out, and a number had collected in the market square for that purpose; when, being charged upon by the military, they retreated out of the square into their respective prison yards, and shut the gates after them without making any resistance whatever; under such circumstances no further opposition could have been expected, and, consequently, their intention must have been completely defeated. What justification can there then be made to appear for the subsequent, brutal, unprecedented butchery and mutilation?—None! The most shameless and barefaced advocates and apologizers for British injustice cannot produce any.

WALTER COLTON, } members of
THOS. B. MOTT, } the com-
WM. HOBART, } mittee.

DEPOSITION No. 1.

I, Addison Holmes, being solemnly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, depose and say— That, on the 6th April, about 6 o'clock in the evening, I was in the market square, where the soldiers were drawn up. There were a number of Americans in the square—to the best of my judgment between fifty and a hundred. I distinctly heard captain Shortland order the soldiers to charge on the prisoners, which they did not do till the order was repeated by their own officers, when they charged, and the prisoners retreated through the gates, which they shut to after them. In this interim I had got behind a sentry box, in the square, and the soldiers went past me. I saw captain Shortland open the gates, and distinctly heard him give the word to fire, which was not immediately obeyed, the commanding officer of the soldiers observing, that he would not order the men to fire, but that he (Shortland) might do as he pleased. I then saw capt. Shortland seize hold of a musket, in the hands of a soldier, which was immediately fired—but I not able to say whether he or the soldier pulled the trigger. At this time I was endeavoring to get through the gate into the prison yard—in so doing several stabs were made at me with bayonets, which I evaded. Immediately after the firing became general, and I retreated, with the remainder of the prisoners, down the yard, the soldiers following and firing on the prisoners; after I had got into No. 3 prison, I heard two volleys fired into the prison, that killed one man and wounded another—and further the deponent saith not.

ADDISON HOLMES.

We, the undersigned, being duly appointed and sworn as a committee to take the depositions of those persons who were eye witnesses of the late horrid massacre, certify that the above deponents, being duly and solemnly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, did depose and say as before written, which was severally read to each one who subscribed the same.

WILLIAM B. ORNE,
W. M. HOBART,
FRANCIS JOSEPH,
JAMES ADAMS,
WALTER COLTON,
JAMES HOGGS.

[A certificate similar to the foregoing, is attached to each of the depositions. The originals are now in our hands.]

DEPOSITION No. 2.

We, the undersigned, being each severally sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, depose and say—

That on the 6th April, about six o'clock in the evening, as we were walking in the yard of No. 1 and No. 3 prisons, just before the usual time of turning in, we heard the alarm bell ring. At this time most of the prisoners were in the prisons; a number with us ran up the market square, out of curiosity, to see what was the matter; there were about one hundred collected in the square, and a number were standing by the gates inside the prison yard; the soldiers were drawn up in the upper part of the square; orders were given them to charge, on which the prisoners retreated out of the square, and some of the last which came through the gates, shut them to; the soldiers then commenced firing on them through the iron railings, and fired several volleys in succession. The prisoners were, at this time endeavoring to get into their respective prisons; when the soldiers perceived that they were all dispersed from the gates, they followed them into the yard, and continued firing on them; and after all the prisoners had got into the prisons, a party of soldiers pursuing them, came up to the door of No. 3 prison and fired two volleys into the prison which killed one man and mortally wounded another.

We further solemnly declare that there was no preconcerted plan or intention among the prisoners to make an attempt to break out, or to resist, in any manner, the authority of the government of the depot.

JOHN T. FOSTER,
CHARLES PERRY,
GEORGE STINGHECOMB,
ELISHA WHITTEN,
JAMES GREENLAW,
WILLIAM PERRY,
RICHARD DOWNING,
W. M. B. ORNE,
ISAAC L. BURR.

Done at Dartmoor prison, this 7th day of April, 1815.
No. 3.

I, Andrew Davis, jun. being solemnly sworn upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God, depose and say—

That on the 6th of April, about 6 o'clock in the evening, while walking in the yard of No. 3 prison, I heard the alarm bell ring, and I went up towards the gate: I saw several men bearing a wounded man towards the gate, whom, it appeared, had been wounded by the soldiers' bayonets; when the prisoners were retreating out of the square, I heard captain Shortland order a part of them to let go the wounded man, which some of them did; one of the remaining remonstrated to captain Shortland, saying that the man was so badly wounded that it required several

to support him; on which captain Shortland struck him several blows with his fists, and he appeared to me, from the whole of his conduct, to be much intoxicated with liquor—and further the deponent saith not.

ANDREW DAVIS, Jun.
No. 4.

We, the undersigned, depose and say—
That, on the 6th April, in the evening, we were in the yard of no. 1 and no. 3 prisons, when we heard the firing at the gates, and saw the prisoners all endeavoring to get into their respective prisons. In going down towards the lower doors of the prisons, we saw a party of soldiers, who were posted on the walls, commence firing on the prisoners, and we saw a man fall, who immediately died, and several others were badly wounded before they were able to get into the prisons.

HARRIS KEENEY,
AMOS CHENEY,
JAMES COFFEN,
WASHINGTON FOX,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOHN SMITH,
HENRY CASEY.
No. 5.

Homer Hull, after being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, deposes and saith—

On the 6th of April, about 6 o'clock in the evening, I was walking in the yard of no. 7 prison; all being as tranquil among the prisoners as usual, I observed an unusual number of soldiers mounting the walls, and one of them called to one of the prisoners and told him he (the prisoner) had better go into the prison, as the prisoners would soon be charged upon. While he was asking the cause of such a proceeding I heard the alarm bell ringing; I immediately ran to the gates leading to the square, when I saw captain Shortland at the head of the armed soldiery marching down to the gratings, the prisoners at the same time running to see what was the matter; on the soldiers coming to the gratings, captain Shortland ordered the soldiers to charge, which they did; the prisoners immediately ran to their respective prisons, on their passing through the inner gate they closed it after them. Then I heard captain Shortland order the soldiers to fire, which they commenced to do in every direction of the yard, when the prisoners were making every effort to reach their prisons. I did not see any violence used on the part of the prisoners, nor do I believe any violence was intended or premeditated.

HOMER HULL.

I, Joseph C. Morgan, having been duly sworn, and having read the foregoing deposition, do declare the statement therein mentioned to be true.

JOSEPH C. MORGAN.
No. 6.

We, the undersigned, depose and say—
That, on the 6th of April, about 6 o'clock in the evening we were in the market square—we distinctly heard capt. Shortland give orders to the soldiers to charge on the prisoners—and after we retreated through the gates we heard him give orders to the soldiers to fire, which, on his repeating several times, was executed.

JOSEPH REEVES,
ISAAC L. BURR,
JAMES GREENLAW,
THOMAS TINDAL.
No. 7.

We, the undersigned, depose and say—
That, on the 6th of April, in the evening, after all the prisoners in No. 1 and 3 yards had got into their respective prisons, a party of soldiers came up to the door of No. 5, prison—we were standing near the door at the time, and saw them fire two volleys at

to the prison, which killed one man and wounded another.

WM. SCANCK,
JOHN LATHAM,
JAMES GREENLAW,
JOHN GLASS.

No. 8.

Enoch Burnham, having been duly sworn, deposeth—

That he was standing at the market-gate at the time captain Shortland came into the market square with a large party of soldiers (it being then about 6 o'clock) They immediately formed a line in the square—at that time a number of prisoners got into the square from the yard of no. 1 prison, and had advanced a few steps; the soldiers then charged, and the prisoners immediately retreated to their prisons, without the least resistance. After the prisoners had retired to the yards of the prison, the soldiery formed a line and commenced firing in the yards, the prison gates being closed by the prisoners; shortly after they kept up a heavy fire, and I saw one man fall.—I immediately hastened to no. 5 prison, but on reaching no. 7, I found there was a party of soldiers on the wall, firing from every direction. I then got safe in no. 7, where, after remaining at the north end window a few moments, I saw a man (a prisoner) leaning against the wall, apparently wounded, with his hands in a supplicating posture—at the same time, I saw several soldiers present and five at the prisoner and he immediately fell dead on the spot.

ENOCH BURNHAM.

No. 9.

Edward Coffin being duly sworn, deposed that on the 6th April, about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a few prisoners, belonging to no. 5 and 7 prisons, broke a hole through the wall opposite no. 7 prison, as they said to get a ball out of the barrack yard, which they had lost in their play. After they had broke through the wall, the officers and soldiers that were in the barrack yard told them to desist or they would fire upon them. Immediately after that the drum beat to arms, and the square was filled with soldiers, and without telling the prisoners to go to their prison, immediately commenced to charge and fire upon them. I immediately started to go to no. 5 prison, and the soldiers on the platforms on the walls commenced firing, and I should think near forty fired at myself and three others—I am sure there were no other men in sight at that time between no. 5 and 6 prisons. In going round no. 5 cook-house a prisoner was shot and killed, very near me. EDWARD COFFIN.

Attest, HENRY ALLEN.

No. 10.

Thomas B. Mott, having been duly sworn, deposeth—

About 6 o'clock in the evening of the sixth of April, I was called on by a number of persons, requesting me, as one of the committee, to put a stop to some boys whom they said were picking a hole through an inner wall, for which they said, our provisions would be stopped to pay for. I asked what was their intentions in making the whole? they said it was for the purpose of obtaining a ball which they had lost in their play. I then repaired with a number of respectable men, to make them desist; but before we got in the yard a quick firing commenced. On my walking up the yard was met by a number of prisoners retreating to their prisons, much alarmed; one of which I observed was badly wounded; he was bleeding freely from his wound; I could see the yard was clear of prisoners, or not more than two or three to be seen, and they retiring fast. I requested the wounded man to lean on me, and I would assist him

in some medical aid. We had not advanced but a few steps when we were fired on. I advanced, assuring the soldiery we had no hostile intentions. I then took the fainting man in my arms, when a volley of musketry was discharged full at us, I then retired immediately; there was but one of my prison doors unlocked, which was on the back of the prison. On turning the corner of the cook-house I found myself unexpectedly open to the fire of soldiers on the ramparts of the south wall; their fire was kept up in so brisk a manner that it appeared almost impossible to enter without being shot; but finding my situation very dangerous, I was determined to enter the prison or die in the attempt. For that purpose myself, with a number of others that had been standing behind the wing of the cook-house, sallied out for the purpose of gaining our prison door, when a volley of musket balls were showered in amongst us, killing two and wounding others.—On our entering the prisons our doors were shut to keep them from firing in. Some little time after the turnkey inquired for me; I went forward to the window; he requested me to deliver up the dead and wounded; I requested him to open the door, which he did for that purpose. On passing out the dead and wounded, I was insulted by the soldiery, and on my replying was charged upon, and with difficulty escaped without being butchered; they likewise insulted the wounded as I gave them up, and threw the dead down in the mud, and spurned at them in a very unfeeling manner.

THOS. B. MOTT.

No. 11.

I, William Mitchell, being duly sworn upon the holy evangelists of Almighty God, depose and say—

That, on the evening of the 6th of April, when the alarm commenced, I was in the lower part of no. 1 yard. I walked up towards the gate to learn the cause; when I had got about half way, I heard a single musket fired, and immediately after a whole volley. I then saw several men carrying one that was wounded, the soldiers keeping up the whole time a steady fire, and the prisoners all endeavoring to get into the prisons; the lower doors being closed in the interim, it was with much difficulty they could get in, and soldiers pursuing them the whole time and charging on them with bayonets; and after getting into the prison, I heard the firing of musketry in all directions round the prison—and further the deponent saith not. WILLIAM MITCHELL.

No. 12.

I, John G. Gatchell, having been duly sworn, depose and say—

That I was walking in the yard, towards the gate. The first I knew, was the soldiers coming into the yard, with captain Shortland at their head, when an immediate fire began from the soldiers, and one man fell within six feet of me. While in the act of rendering this man assistance, I heard captain Shortland order the soldiers to kill the damn'd rascal—meaning me; immediately the soldiers came and pricked me with their bayonets, and I was forced to run to the prison at the hazard of my life, and leave the man that was wounded.

JOHN G. GATCHELL.

No. 13.

James Taylor having been duly sworn, deposeth— That he was standing at the gate in the market square, at the time captain Shortland, with a file of soldiers, entered the square. Captain Shortland ordered a prisoner in the square to go into the prison, when he immediately complied. He then ordered the soldiers to charge; and instantly observed to the commanding officer of the military—"it is no use to charge on the damn'd Yankee rascals—FIRE!"

when this commenced immediately. The prisoners at that time were rushing in the prisons as fast as possible, and principally out of the square. After the prisoners were mostly in the prison of No. 4, a boy, of ten years of age, was shot through the body and killed, while in the door passage trying to get in, by the soldiers in the yard, in my presence, I being inside the prison, likewise one other man was shot through the thigh. JAMES TAYLOR.

No. 14.

Samuel Lowdy having been duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

That he was in the yard of prison No. 4, at the time Robert Haywood was shot by the soldiery. He immediately took him up, for the purpose of carrying him to the hospital. In the square he met captain Shortland, and said, captain Shortland this man is very badly wounded—I want to carry him to the hospital. Captain Shortland replied, you damn'd son of a bitch carry him back to the prison; and he was obliged to comply. After getting to the prison, one of the soldiers called him back, and he went up to the square with the man, and met captain Shortland, who said, leave him down there (pointing to a sentry box) and away with you to the prison; at that time they were firing in the different yards. On leaving the square we found the man was dead.

SAMUEL LOWDY.

John Battice having been sworn, corroborates the evidence of Samuel Lowdy.

JOHN BATTICE.

No. 15.

William Potter, having been duly sworn, deposed—

That while passing between No. 5 and 6 prisons, the soldiers commenced firing from the walls in three divisions at a few of us; at that time there were only four prisoners in sight. After advancing a few steps, I found a man badly wounded. I stop'd and pick'd the man up; during which time the soldiers kept an incessant fire at us, as likewise till we got to the prison of No. 5.

WILLIAM POTTER.

No. 16.

I, *David S. Warren*, being duly sworn on the holy evangelists of Almighty God, depose and say—

That, on the evening of the 6th April, when the alarm commenced, I was in the lower part of the yard of No. 1 prison. I walked up to the gate to learn the cause. I there saw there were a number of prisoners in the market-square, and a great number of soldiers drawn up across the same; soon after they charged on the prisoners, who retreated out of the square into their respective prison yards, and shut the gates after them. I saw the soldiers advance up to the gates and heard captain Shortland order them to fire, which they not immediately obeying, I saw him seize hold of a musket in the hands of a soldier and direct it towards a prisoner, and heard him again repeat "fire—God damn you fire!" Immediately afterwards the firing became general; the prisoners were all endeavouring to get into the prisons, which was attended with much difficulty, all the doors but one being closed—and further the deponent saith not.

DAVID S. WARREN.

No. 17.

[This is the report of the committee already inserted in the REGISTER, see page 269.]

No. 18.

Letter from Mr. Beasley, agent for American prisoners of war, at London, to the Committee of American prisoners of war in Dartmoor prison.

Agency for American prisoners of war.

London, April 12, 1815.

GENTLEMEN—It having been stated in some of the newspapers published here, that the American government intended to send some ships of war, bound to the Mediterranean, to this country, for the purpose of completing their crews from among the prisoners; and having been informed that this idea has got among the prisoners, it becomes my duty to request, that you will inform them that the fact is not so.

I have already informed you of the measures which had been taken to provide conveyances for the prisoners. You will let them know, that eight large transports have been engaged, some of which must now be at Plymouth; others will follow, until the whole of the prisoners are sent off.

It is much to be lamented, that at a moment when every exertion was making to restore them to their country, they should have fallen into an excess which has proved so fatal to some. And I am at a loss to conceive how they could, under such circumstances, pretend to say, that the cause of this unfortunate, but shameful conduct, was the neglect of their government or its agent. This, I am informed, they have stated to the officers who were sent to examine into the affair.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. G. BEASLEY.

To the committee of the American prisoners of war at Dartmoor.

No. 19.

REPLY TO THE ABOVE.

Dartmoor, April 14.

Sir—Yours, of the 12th instant, came to hand this morning. It is with astonishment we note its contents, that the officers who came to enquire into the circumstances of the late unfortunate affair, should have informed you, that the prisoners stated to them, the cause of that event was, that their government or its agent had neglected them. This is a most deliberate falsehood, let your authors be who they may. We deny not, that the anxiety of the prisoners to get released from here has been great, they have even censured you as being dilatory in your preparations for that purpose—but their government they have never implicated—and you may rest assured, that they have too much of the genuine spirit of Americans to apply to the officers of a foreign government for relief, or to make them a party in any dispute with their own government or its agents.

We solemnly assure you, that whatever anxiety among the prisoners, or want of confidence in your exertions, as above stated, may have existed among them, that it can in no way be construed to have any collusion or connexion with the late event; and was expressly so stated to the admiral who came here from Plymouth.

We, on the contrary, in the name of the five thousand prisoners confined here, accuse Shortland of a deliberate, predetermined act of atrocious murder—we have sufficient evidence in our possession to prove this to the world, and we call on you (there being at present no accredited minister or charge des affaires at the court of London) to make strict inquires into the circumstances of the case, and procure all the evidence necessary for a proper investigation into the same: for well do we feel assured, that our government will not thus suffer its citizens to be sacrificed for the gratification of national prejudice, malice or revenge of the petty officers of a foreign state. We are at no loss to impute the misrepresentation of the British officers to their proper motives.

They artfully wish to excite in your breast a spirit of enmity and resentment against the prisoners, that you might use less perseverance, or feel yourself less interested in making the proper inquiries into the late affair.

With much respect, we remain, sir, your most obedient and humble servants,

WILLIAM HOBART,
WALTER COLTON,
HENRY ALLEN.

R. G. Beasley, esq. agent for
American prisoners of war, at London.

No. 20.

Letter from Mr. Beasley to the beforementioned committee.

Agency for American prisoners of war,
London, April 14, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—My letter to you of the 12th instant, on the subject of the melancholy event, was written under an impression which I received from a report of it, transmitted to me by this government: I have since received your report of the circumstances.—Had I been in possession of the information therein contained, that letter would have been differently expressed.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

R. G. BEASLEY.

To the committee of the American
prisoners of war, at Dartmoor.

I subjoin an extract of the report alluded to from the lords commissioners of the admiralty:—

EXTRACT.

“The rioters, it appears, endeavored to overpower the guard, to force the prison, and had actually seized the arms of some of the soldiers, and made a breach in the walls of the depot, when the guard found itself obliged to have recourse to their fire arms, and five of the rioters were killed and thirty-four wounded, after which the tumult subsided, and the depot was placed in a state of tranquility and security.”

Admiral sir J. T. Duckworth, commander in chief at Plymouth, having received information of this unfortunate event, lost no time in directing rear-admiral sir Josias Rowley, bart. and K. C. B. and captain Schornberg, the two senior officers at that post, to proceed to Dartmoor and to inquire into the circumstances: Those officers accordingly repaired to the depot, where they found, on examination of the officers of the depot and all the American prisoners who were called before them, that the circumstances of the riot were as before stated; but that no excuse could be assigned for the conduct of the prisoners, but their impatience to be released, and the Americans unanimously declared, that their complaint of delay was not against the British government, but against their own, which ought to have sent means for their early conveyance home, and in replies to distinct questions to that effect, they declared they had no ground of complaint whatsoever.”

No. 21.

DARTMOOR, April 17, 1815.

To rear-admiral sir J. T. Duckworth,

SIR—The officers whom you sent to this place to enquire into the circumstances of the unfortunate occurrence of the 6th instant, whatever right they had to represent the conduct of captain Shortland in the most favorable manner, we conceive it an act of gross injustice that they should have given to you such a false and scandalous representation of what they were told by the prisoners.

In the report from the admiralty board to Mr. Beasley, (a copy of which was transmitted to us) it is stated, that the prisoners, when called upon to give an account of the circumstances of the 6th, exonerated captain Shortland and the English government from all blame respecting the same, and accused their own government and its agent of being the cause.

We, on the contrary, solemnly declare, that it was expressly stated to admiral Rowley, that whatever anxiety might have existed among the prisoners for a speedy release, could, in no way whatever, be construed to have had any collusion or connexion with that event. That the prisoners, so far from having any idea of attempting to break out, if the gates had been opened and every one suffered to go who might wish to do so, not one in a hundred would have left the prison, having no means of subsistence in a foreign country, and being likewise liable to imprisonment, when, by staying a few days longer, they would, probably, be embarked for their native country.

They, on the contrary, accused captain Shortland of being the sole mover and principal perpetrator of the unprovoked and horrid butchery.

Conceiving, from your well known character in the British navy for integrity and candor, that you would not wish to have your name the medium of imposing such a gross misrepresentation and such direct falsehoods on the admiralty board and the British public, we have taken the liberty of thus addressing you, and have the honor to subscribe ourselves your most obedient and very humble servants,

WILLIAM HOBART,
WALTER COLTON,
HENRY ALLEN,
THOMAS B. MOOT,
WM. B. ORNE,

Committee of the American
Prisoners of war, at Dartmoor.

[In addition to the documents furnished by the committee of the Dartmoor prisoners, we lay the following affidavit of Archibald Taylor before the public. Will people doubt this evidence also? Is it likely that common soldiers, hired assassins, would make use of similar expressions from their own impulses? or is it not much more conformable to common sense to believe that this was the language held by their officers, and that they echoed it?]

City of New-York, ss.

Archibald Taylor, late commander of the Paul Jones private armed vessel of war, being duly sworn, doth depose and say—

That he was a prisoner in Dartmoor prison at the time of the late massacre of the Americans; that after the affair of the 6th of April, and on the night of the same day, he was in the prison No. 5, assisting of Thomas Smith, late his boatswain, who was shot through his leg by the soldiers in the yard, when an order was received to have all the wounded removed from the prisons to the hospital—and while this deponent was carrying the said Thomas Smith to the door of the prison, to deliver him to the guards selected to receive him, some of the soldiers observed to this deponent, “this is in turn for the affair at New-Orleans, where you killed our men, and now we have our revenge,”—and further this deponent saith not.

ARCH'D TAYLOR.

Sworn before me this 28th June, 1815.

AARON H. PALMER,
Notary Public.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

A return of American prisoners of war who were killed and wounded in an attempt to force the military guard on the evening of the 6th April, 1815.

Current No.	Number on General entry book.	NAMES.	Quality	SHIP.	Whether man of war, merchant vessel or privateer.	REMARKS.
1	4884	Wm. Leveridge	Seaman	Enterprize, prize to the Saratoga	Privateer	
2	970	James Mann	do.	Siro	Letter of marque	
3	3134	John Haywood	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Scipion		
4	1347	Joseph T. Johnson	do.	Paul Jones	Privateer	
5	3936	John Washington	do.	Rolla	Merchant vessel	
1	6520	Thomas Jackson	Boy	Gave himself up from H. M. Ship Prontes		*Died April 7, 1815.
	2647	James Campbell	Seaman	Do. do. from H. M. ship Voltaire		*Died April 7 1815.
	5769	John Gier	do.	Rambler	Merchant vessel	
	1722	William Penn	do.	Dispatch	do.	*Impressed at London.
5	5003	Cornelius Garrison	do.	Invincible	Letter of marque	
	5614	H. Hontcalm	do.	Homeby, prize to the Government or Tompkins	Privateer	
	1965	Robert Willet	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Andromache		
	5326	John Peach	do.	Enterprize	Privateer	
	2148	Elwd. Wittlebark	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Royal William.		
10	1881	James Thornbull	Boy	Elbridge Getry	Privateer	
	3652	James Wells	Seaman	Thorn	do.	
	1236	Philip Ford	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Sultan		
	685	James Bell	do.	Joel Barlow	Merchant vessel	
	94	John Grey	do.	St. Martin's Planter	do.	
15	436	Wm. Leversage	do.	Magdalene	do.	
	1024	Edward Gardner	do.	Joseph	do.	
	1546	Stephen Phipps	do.	Zebra	Letter of marque	
	486	John Roberts	do.	Two Brothers		*Impressed at Cork.
	1640	Thos. Smith	do.	Paul Jones	Privateer	
20	1819	Caleb Coddling	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Swiftsure		
	5015	Jacob Davis	do.	Charlotte, prize to the Mammoth	Privateer	
	2013	James Esdaile	do.	Governor Tompkins	do.	
	380	Peter Wilson	do.	Virginia Planter	Merchant vessel	
	2884	Wm. Blake	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Reptee		
25	338	John Hogabets	2d mate	Good Friends	Merchant vessel	
	4153	Ephraim Lincoln	Seaman	Argus	do.	
	4493	Thomas Fmdlay	do.	Enterprize	Privateer	
	4409	John Howard	do.	Flash	do.	
	1228	Joseph Masick	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Furieux		
30	6123	Robert Fillez	do.	Grand Turk	Privateer	
	1812	John Willet	do.	Gave himself up from H. M. ship Rosarin.		
	3080	John Perry	do.	Do. from H. M. ship Tiger		
35	2662	John Wilson	do.	Do. from H. M. ship Fortuna		

(Signed)

THOMAS GEORGE SHORLAND, Agent.
GEORGE MAGRATH, Surgeon.

* Impressed American Seamen.

On publishing this document, the editor of the (Philadelphia) Democratic Press has the following note—"The numbers given in this list are considerably fewer than those reported by the committee of prisoners who investigated that affair. This is easily accounted for by a fair presumption, that the per-

petrator, captain Shortland, did not think the mischief of a slight wound to an American worth noticing. It will not escape notice that as matter of apology or vindication for this cruel slaughter, Shortland, at the head of the return, avers that the American prisoners had made "an attempt to force the

military guard," an avowal discredited on oath by many Americans and by all the testimony yet adduced."

We would also call the attention of our readers to a consideration of this fact—that of the *thirty-three* returned as killed or wounded, *FOURTEEN* are acknowledged to have been impressed American seamen. Only think on that!—*impressed men made PRISONERS—PRISONERS MASSACRED.* Magnanimous Englishmen!! While British subjects that came among us of their own free will, were residing in our cities and carrying on their businesses unmolested, if they demeaned themselves with common decency (as many of them did not) our unfortunate countrymen, who got into the power of the enemy by an infernal outrage before the war, were wasting out their lives in the famous prisons at *Dartmoor*!—the history of the world presents us with no parallel atrocity. Justice, common justice would have caused the impressed seamen to have been paid wages for the services they had performed, and then to have landed them on the shores of their own country. It was vile, vile indeed, to make *prisoners* of such persons. No other power than that of *Algiers*, &c. would do this thing.

Vice-admiralty Decision.

[From the Halifax Arcadian Recorder.]
THE LEGAL TENDER, IRVIN, MASTER.
Decided 20th of April, 1815.

JUDGMENT,

DR. CROKE.

This is a vessel originally British, and belonging to Messrs. Shannon and company, of Grenock—she was captured by an American privateer on the 8th of January, 1815, and recaptured on the 7th of March by the Spencer, captain Ragget.

There are three parties before the court. Captain Ragget claims salvage, as for a recapture of British property, being one eighth of the value.

Duncan McColl, of Halifax, has given a claim on behalf of Messrs. Shannon, the original owners, praying the vessel to be delivered to them on payment of salvage.

And there is the claim of Benjamin Smith, of Boston, for Winslow Lewis, and Henry Lewis, of Boston, the owners of the private armed ship the David Porter, and the commander, officers and crew thereof as owners of the Legal Tender, under and by virtue of the capture, and of the treaty of peace. He states in his affidavit, which is not contradicted, that the David Porter sailed from Boston the 13th December, 1814, lawfully commissioned; that on the 8th of January, 1815, off Lisbon, she captured the Legal Tender, put a crew on board, and ordered her to the United States; that she continued to proceed till the 7th of March, when being off Monhegan, in lat. 43, 44, N. long. 69, 15, W. she was captured by the Spencer and sent to Halifax. He pleads the second article of the treaty between Great Britain and America, which was signed on the 24th December, by which it was reciprocally agreed that all vessels and effects which should be taken after the space of twelve days from the ratification, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the lat. 23, N. to 50, N. and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean as the 36th deg. of west longitude, should be restored on either side. That the treaty was ratified on the 10th of February, and that the brigantine was not therefore liable to capture, within the said latitudes, after the 3d of March, or if recaptured, ought to be restored.

The article of the treaty upon which the present case depends, was introduced to prevent disputes, as a similar adjustment has been agreed upon in ma-

ny others. A treaty cannot be binding upon the subjects of a state, but so far as it is known and notified. In many cases it might be difficult to ascertain when the knowledge of it arrived at any particular part of the world, and therefore much litigation and many evasions might occur. By fixing certain periods, according to the distance of the places and with reference to the time within which it would be probable that a communication would take place, a certain and invariable rule is obtained, clear from all probability of contention or chicanery. It was admitted that this vessel was seized before the time limited for captures had expired, and was recaptured after that period. It is argued, therefore, on behalf of the owners of the American privateer, that this vessel became theirs by the original capture, that the subsequent recapture was not lawful under the treaty, and that therefore the vessel ought to be restored to them. The original British owners on the other hand contend, that the recapture was lawful, and claim restitution under their former title.

It has been objected by his majesty's advocate, that the person who appears here for the American privateer is not properly authorized to claim. But it is proved by an authenticated copy of the commission of the privateer, found on board the recaptured vessel, that Winslow and Henry Lewis are the owners of the privateer, and Smith has produced a proper warrant of attorney from them to claim. As to any right in the captain, officers and crew, that is mere matter of private agreement between the owners and themselves, which this court has no business to enter into, nor is it necessary to produce any authority from them. The ownership is a sufficient title to enable the parties to obtain restitution.

As little foundation is there for the argument deduced from the prize acts which direct that if any vessels taken as prize shall appear to have belonged to any of his majesty's subjects, and to have been before taken by the enemy, and retaken, they shall be restored to the former owner on salvage. That clause is merely a domestic regulation to settle the question which arises between the original owner and the recaptor. In general, the British owner receives his property, and the recaptor receives a salvage. In some few cases, as where a vessel has been fitted out a ship of war, and consequently the danger of the recaptor is the greater, the recaptor is rewarded with the whole. The mere municipal regulation of an act of parliament cannot be intended to affect, nor can it legally affect, the right of nations. They must be decided by the general law of nations, and by particular treaties.

It has farther been argued, and a great deal of learning has been displayed to support the argument from civilians, writers upon the law of nations, and the English lawyers, that the first captors had no title or right to this vessel under their seizure, till a legal adjudication; that till then, no right whatever accrued, or at least only to the state, and that therefore the owners of the privateer had no interest to entitle them to claim; that as hostilities were extended by the treaty, in some parts of the world to one hundred and twenty days after the ratification, within which period this recapture was made, that the state of war still subsisted, and this very privateer might have been actually employed in capturing British ships at the time when the owners appeared as claimants in a British court of prize; and finally, that the treaty not having specified recaptures, did not extend to them.

The rule as to the precise time when the right of the captors shall vest, and which is understood to be the same in the United States as in Great Britain, is chiefly a regulation as between the state and the cap-

As capturing ships whether belonging to the state or to individuals, act as a part of the public force, it is not a question here merely with the individual captors themselves but with the nation at large, and it is not affected by any such internal regulation. The rule was moreover introduced to prevent the right of recapture from being defeated by transfer to neutrals immediately upon the seizure. To give the original owners the chance of recapture, it was held that such transfers were not valid till after condemnation. In truth, the right is complete upon the capture, as has been observed by writers of authority, since there is a just title, that of war, the *animus possidendi* under that title, and the actual possession, which is sufficient to constitute a perfect right, under all general principles of law. The extension of the time was introduced by mutual consent and practice for particular purposes, and is merely arbitrary, as is evident from the fluctuation which has prevailed relating to it, in the varying and successive rules of twenty-four hours, of *infra præsidia*, and other such securities, till it finally settled down into the condemnation.

But, without entering farther into these nice and abstract questions, it is sufficient for the present purpose, that by the capture, the privateer acquired a legal right of possession, which is undeniable. It is admitted that the vessel was taken in time of war, from an enemy by a ship of war, regularly commissioned, a lawful possession is therefore admitted. After the time fixed by the treaty, within the respective limits assigned, a state of peace subsisted between the two countries as absolute and complete, as if no farther hostilities could be any where exercised, and as if the treaty had been concluded for a century.

The true question then is, whether a lawful possession can be divested by an hostile force in time of peace? Merely to put this question is sufficient to answer it. Peace is that state in which rights are discussed and claims made amicably, and by the ordinary proceedings of courts of law; to settle them by violence is peculiar to a state of war. The restoration of peace annuls all modes of force; they become unlawful. There can be no lawful fighting in time of peace. The question is not limited to this particular case. Here indeed there is no shedding of blood, but it was a seizure by force, a mere submission to a superior power. If it was lawful so to take a vessel, it would be equally lawful to apply force in case of resistance. A re-capture might equally be made by a battle. Any of our ships of war under the same circumstances, might be re-taken from the Americans, or any of theirs might be re-taken from us in the most sanguinary engagements. If nothing short of a sentence of condemnation could extinguish the right of recapture it might exist to a very long and indefinite period.—Ships taken in the East Indies might be a twelve-month or more before they could get home to be condemned. Can that be a state of peace in which ships might lawfully engage, or in which scenes of bloodshed between the vessels of two nations might lawfully be exhibited? Can such a state subsist after it has been expressly agreed by a treaty that all hostilities shall cease? Is the forcible capture of a vessel, or is it not, an act of hostility? If it is, it is prohibited by the treaty.

It is said that the treaty does not stipulate that vessels recaptured shall be restored. The words are as general as possible. The restitution is not confined to vessels "belonging to the subjects of the United States," expressions to be found in many treaties, and which, or something equivalent, would probably have been introduced, if such had been the

meaning of the two governments, but the words are, "all vessels and effects." To say that a recapture is not a capture is a mere finesse and equivocation.—Such captures, as well as other captures, are literally comprehended under the treaty; they are "vessels and effects which have been taken" since the time limited.

Independent of the hostility of the act of capture, and of any particular stipulations in the treaty, the right of possession in the captor was completed by the intervention of peace, and all right of recovering in the original owner was barred. The *uti possidetis* is the basis of every treaty of peace, unless so far as it is otherwise agreed. All things continue in the state in which they are found when the treaty takes effect, unless it is declared otherwise. Where the tree falls there it must lie. All the rules to determine when the title by capture is final, are founded upon one principle laid down by Grotius, that the capture is complete when all hope of recovery is lost—but all hope of recovery is certainly lost when the recovery becomes unlawful. The conclusion of a peace is therefore as effectual for that purpose, as carrying *infra præsidia*, condemnation, or any other circumstances which have been fixed upon. St. Martens, and other writers, who have been already quoted, admits that peace gives this final and perfect title to captures. So sir William Scott, in the *sch. Sophie*, says expressly, that "the title of the former owner is completely barred by the intervention of peace, which has the effect of quieting all titles of possession arising from war." And with respect to a supposed recovery of this vessel to the former owner by a sort of *postliminium*, it is justly observed by Vattel (*Lib. III. ch. 14, sec. 226*) that "since the things of which the treaty of peace says nothing, continue in the state in which they were found at the moment when the peace was concluded, and are tacitly ceded to the possessor, the right of *postliminium* has no place after peace is concluded, it relates entirely to the state of war."

An argument has been raised, and much compassion excited, by a supposition, that if this prize is restored, the British master and crew found on board must be restored likewise to a state of captivity. For this there is no foundation whatever. The treaty provided that from the ratification there shall be a universal peace between the people of the respective countries, and they can no longer hold each other in a state of captivity.

Such is the construction which I am induced to give to this treaty, as applied to the present case. On behalf of the country which I in some measure represent, I think it my duty to give it an enlarged and liberal interpretation according to the true meaning of the parties, free from all sophistry and chicanery, and such as becomes a great nation to adopt. And I think that in so doing I consult the real advantage of my country, more than by any pecuniary benefits which individuals might acquire from a contrary mode of proceeding.

I, therefore, decree the restitution of this vessel and cargo to the owners of the American privateer, but as it seems in some measure to be a new question, and the nearness of the transaction to the limits assigned for recaptures might in some measure justify the recaptors in bringing the vessel in for inquiry, I shall direct all parties to bear their proportion of the expense incurred, by paying their own costs.

Washington Monument.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the managers of the monument met in Howard's Park at 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1815, and, in the presence

of from 25 to 30,000 of their fellow-citizens, amongst whom were a number of the reverend clergy; the president and members of the Cincinnati of Maryland; his excellency the governor, R. W. G. M. and members of the grand lodge of Maryland and the subordinate lodges of Baltimore; the mayor and city councils of Baltimore; officers of the army and navy; major-general R. G. Harper and aids; and the 3d brigade of Maryland militia, under the command of brigadier-general Sterett; they proceeded to perform the pleasing duty assigned them by the legislature of Maryland, of laying the first corner stone of a monument, to be erected in the city of Baltimore, to the memory of general Washington, the father of the republic.

In an elevated situation near the spot prepared for laying the corner stone, was exhibited an excellent likeness of the deceased *hero and sage*, an original portrait, painted by Mr. REMBRANDT PEALE; and, immediately under the picture, a correct and beautiful representation of the MONUMENT to be erected, as designed by Mr. MILLS, painted by Mr. HENRY WARREN. These were richly decorated by Mr. HUGH FINLEY, forming together an appropriate TROPHY for the occasion; and, at the beginning of the ceremony, the ensigns from the attending volunteer corps displayed their flags, on which were painted the ARMS OF THE UNITED STATES, around the Trophy.

The ceremonies of the day were commenced by some national airs from a volunteer band of amateurs, Mr. Bunyic leader.

A salute of 39 guns, commemorative of the number of years which was on that day completed since the declaration of independence.

Washington's march, by the band.

JAMES A. BUCHANAN, esq. president of the board of managers; then addressed the audience as follows:

"The distinguished honor, my fellow-citizens, of presiding on this interesting occasion, has devolved upon me, in consequence of the death of my predecessor, the founder and first president of the board of managers, JOHN COMEGYS; to whom, more than to any member of the board, more, indeed, than to all the other members of the board, is to be ascribed whatever there may be of merit in the procuring for our city, the glory of being the first to erect a monument of gratitude to the Father and Benefactor of our country.

"And, my fellow-citizens, is it not with peculiar propriety that this first expression of national gratitude should be made in the city of Baltimore? At all times the first to evince its attachment to those republican institutions, to secure which was the great object of WASHINGTON's labors, Baltimore has at no time been backward with testimonials of her love and gratitude towards him. When she saw him elevated to the highest honors in the gift of his country, Baltimore was among the first to approach him with her homage. "The tokens of regard and affection," said he, "which I have often received from the citizens of this town, were always acceptable, because I always believe them sincere."

When, descending from his exalted station he relinquished his power, and sought for happiness in the bosom of retirement, the first to thank him for his services and regret his departure, was Baltimore. In reply to an address presented to him on that occasion by the city, he observed, "I pray you to accept of my sincere thanks, for the evidence you have now given, of approbation of my past services; for those regrets which you have expressed, on the occasion of my retirement to private life; and for the affectionate attachment which you have manifested for my person." If these be not sufficient to establish

in Baltimore a priority of claim to the hallowed services of this day, recent interesting events, of which she was the theatre, lean powerfully in support of them. During the war in which we have been engaged, the city destined to bear the proud name of WASHINGTON to future ages, fell an easy conquest to the ruthless invader.

"The shock produced by this stroke was felt from the one end of these United States to the other. The minds of our countrymen appeared to be transfixed with horror and dismay; a night of awful darkness seemed to overshadow our land; the gloomiest apprehensions were entertained for the republic; the timid and the desponding, not recollecting that freedom rises with an elasticity proportionate to the pressure made upon it, were approaching a state of political despair. At this most awful moment for our country, Baltimore, the city of our affection, in which was contained, our altars, our families, our all, became the next object of attack to a vindictive, and, at that time, a vain-glorious foe. The eyes of all America were fixed upon us! On the destiny of Baltimore seemed to be suspended the fate of the Republic! She breasted the storm, and, thanks to her gallant defenders, exists now, in prosperity and glory, to perform this most grateful of duties.

"The desire, my fellow citizens, of perpetuating the memory of illustrious men, has prevailed in every age of the world. The ingenuity of man has been exercised, as well in his rudest, as in his most polished condition, in devising methods by which, effectually, to gratify this desire. The song of the poet, the pen of the historian, the pencil of the painter, the chisel of the sculptor, all have in every age been employed, to render their fame imperishable. It has, indeed, been sometimes said, that the only monument real excellence requires, is an existence in the recollection of those who have been blessed by its operation, and that, in the gratitude of posterity, it has its best reward. It would be superfluous, under present circumstances, to enquire into the correctness or incorrectness of this sentiment. We have taken the sense of mankind, as exhibited in immemorial usage, for our guide; and I therefore proceed to state, that we are assembled here, my fellow citizens, to lay the corner stone of a monument, intended to commemorate the virtues of our great WASHINGTON, of the hero and the sage, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." On an occasion so grand, so interesting, it might perhaps be expected, that some notice should be taken of "the services of the mighty dead;" but when we recollect, that the world is filled with his glory, and that its radiance shines with a lustre which requires no aid from eulogy, I feel relieved from a task, which it would have been the height of presumption for me to have undertaken.

"With these few observations, my fellow citizens; more than which I have not believed to be necessary, and less than which, would not have satisfied my own impressions of duty; allow me to solicit your devout attention to the next feature of our arrangement, which is to invoke the blessing of Almighty God, on the purpose for which we are assembled."

The following prayer, was then addressed to the Throne of Grace, by the right rev. bishop KERR.

"O God! in whom we live and move and have our being. Every good thing that we enjoy here, we derive from thee, and every good thing that we hope for hereafter, thou alone canst bestow.

We acknowledge, with deep humility, that we have followed, too much, the devices and desires of our own hearts; that we have done those things which we ought not to have done; and that we have left undone those things which we ought to have done;

and that there is no spiritual health in us. Pardon, O merciful Father, our manifold transgressions—purify our hearts from every defilement, and grant us grace, to enable us to devote our hearts and our lives more particularly to thy service.

We magnify and adore thee, the Supreme Ruler of nations, for the many and distinguished blessings, which we enjoy as a people; for the liberty, prosperity and happiness, which we have derived from that memorable Act, whose anniversary has again rolled round. On this day let every heart expand with gratitude and joy—let it be distinguished by our citizens, as the commencement of a new era in the history of nations, when a great and extensive empire rose into existence; when the Supreme Being opened a way for the rapid dissemination of liberty, learning and religion, over an uncultivated wilderness; ameliorating the condition of man, and spreading light and salvation through a wide extended land. O God! for these blessings give us grace to be duly thankful.

In particular, we come before thee, at this time, to implore a blessing on our present undertaking; and that in all our works, begun, continued and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name; may perpetuate and extend those principles, upon which depend our happiness here and hereafter.

May this monument, whose corner stone we are now about to deposit, stand as a memorial of the blessings and advantages that our country derived from the character and conduct of that personage, whose name it is to bear, and whose virtues it is to perpetuate. May it excite in us those noble affections, that will entitle us to the continuance of his favor, who is the Author of every good and perfect gift; may we view it as a continued monitor to emulate the virtues and follow the example of him, whose character implies every thing that is great. O let our hearts and all that is within us praise the Lord for his goodness.

Let the soldier, when he views this monument, remember that America requires he should form his character upon the model of Washington: that he should combine bravery with prudence; courage with humanity; the service of his God with the service of his country!

Let the statesman here learn the important lesson, that integrity is the rule by which all his plans are to be measured; honesty the scale in which all his schemes are to be weighed; that religion is the only base on which the happiness of a nation can stand secure; and that true patriotism consists in that ardent love of country which excites to originate and promote measures to dispense the blessings of freedom, justice and plenty among all descriptions of citizens.

Let the private citizen, when he looks upon this monument, remember that it was erected in memory of a man who was an ornament in private life as well as public—who, to the bravery of a soldier and the integrity of a statesman, added the virtues of an affectionate husband—a kind neighbor, an useful citizen and a pious christian.

O God! as it pleased thee to appoint the rainbow, as a token that the earth should not again be destroyed by a flood, so may this monument remain as a token, that America must not be deluged by sin; that the laud of Washington must not be torn by faction or ruined by vice—that no domineering tyrant shall raise his head on this soil, or the happiness of our citizens be sacrificed at the shrine of ambition.

To this monument let the father lead his son, and tell him, that to be great he must possess the virtues and principles of him to whose memory it is dedicated.

On this monument, O God, may we all look as a reproof of sin; and an encouragement to virtue—as the ark of independence—the model of patriotism, and the reward of greatness; and may it be happily instrumental in inspiring our hearts with noble sentiments, in elevating our souls above mean pursuits, and in preparing us to share in the everlasting rewards of all those who love God—who trust in a redeemer, and whose souls are adorned by the noble qualities of pure christians.

These, our prayers, we offer unto thee, in the name and through the merits of our blessed Redeemer; to whom, with thee and the holy Spirit, be all honor and glory, world without end—Amen."

The President, accompanied by the Board of Managers, then descended to the place where the corner stone was suspended; and by their Secretary invited his excellency Levin Winder, R. W. G. Master of Masons, colonel J. E. Howard, president, and general S. Smith, vice-president of the Cincinnati, and Edward Johnson, mayor of the city of Baltimore, to witness the laying of the stone. To whom, when assembled, the President made the following address:—"I have, gentlemen, been requested by the Board of Managers to ask your participation with them on this interesting occasion; and, worshipful sir, (addressing the R. W. G. Master) to present you with these implements, (handing the square, plumb and level) used by your ancient fraternity; with which you will be pleased to proceed and ascertain the fitness of this stone."

The R. W. G. Master, replied: "Honorable sir, on behalf of the free and accepted masons of this state, I accept with pleasure your invitation; and it will afford us peculiar satisfaction to render all the assistance within our power, so that the stone may be laid agreeably to the ancient usages of the order; especially, as the object of the building to be erected is, to hand down to the latest posterity, the virtues and patriotism of the greatest of men; who, during his valuable life, honored our order by becoming a zealous and faithful member of the fraternity."

His excellency the R. W. G. Master, then proceeded to try the fitness of the stone, and addressing the president, pronounced the same "true and trusty."

The architect, assisted by Messrs. William Stewart and Thomas Towson, the operative masons, under the direction of the president, placed the stone in its proper position.

The secretary then deposited in the stone a copper plate, on one side of which was engraved

"On the 4th of July, A. D. 1815,
was laid this

FOUNDATION STONE
Of a Monument to be erected to the
memory of

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

On the reverse.

"MANAGERS.

John Comegys
James A. Buchanan
Robert Gilmer, jun.
Isaac McKim
Wm. H. Winder
David Winchester
Fielding Lucas, jun.
James Calhoun, jun.
James Cocke
John Frick
James Williams
James Barroll

Washington Hall
Lemuel Taylor
George Hoffman
Edward J. Coale
James Partridge
Nicholas G. Ridgely
Robert Miller
Nathl. F. Williams
Levi Hollingsworth
William Gwynn
Benjamin H. Mullikin.

"ELI SIMKINS, Secretary.

"ROBERT MILLS, Architect.

The scite presented by JOHN EAGER HOWARD, esq., EDWARD JOHNSON, mayor of the city, and a sealed glass bottle, containing a likeness of Washington, his valedictory address, the several newspapers printed in this city, and the different coins of the United States. On the stone was engraved—

“WILLIAM STEWART
and
THOMAS TOWSON,
Stone Cutters;
SATER STEVENSON,
Stone Mason.”

The president accompanied by the R. W. G. master, the president and vice president of the Cincinnati, and the mayor of the city, proceeded and settled the stone. The grand master then pronounced, “May the Grand Architect of the Universe grant a blessing on this foundation stone which we have now laid, and by his Providence enable us to finish this and every other work which may be undertaken for the benefit of the republic and the perpetuity of our free institutions.”

The R. W. G. master then received severally the vessels containing corn, wine and oil, and addressed the president—“Sir, as the scattering of corn, and the pouring out of wine and oil, on such occasions, are a part of our ancient ceremonies, with your assent, I will perform that duty.” The president signified his assent, when the grand master scattered the corn and poured out the wine and oil on the stone, saying “May the all bountiful Author of nature bless this city with an abundance of corn, wine and oil and with all the necessities, conveniences and comforts of life; and may the same Almighty power preserve this city from ruin and decay to the latest posterity.”

The R. W. G. master, then addressing the rev. John Hargrove, grand chaplain, said: “Have we here the first and greatest light of masonry?”

He replied “it is in my hands, R. W.”

The R. W. G. master again asked “what instruction does it give on this occasion?”

The grand chaplain, read the following select passages from the holy writings:

“Thus saith the LORD GOD, behold I lay in Zion for a foundation, a stone, a tried stone, a precious corner stone, a sure foundation, &c.

Judgment also will I lay to the line and righteousness unto the plummet.”

Isaiah xxviii Ch. 16, 17.

“For behold the stone which I have laid before Joshua: upon one stone shall be seven eyes: Behold I will engrave the engraving thereof, saith the LORD OF HOSTS.”

Zech. iii Ch. 9, V.

“Bless ye the LORD all ye servants of the Lord. Lift up your hands in the sanctuary and bless the Lord.

The Lord that made heaven and earth bless thee out of Zion.”

Psalms cxxxiv.

Grand honors by the Masons.

The president then addressed Mr. Mills:

“The managers, appointed by the legislature of Maryland, to superintend the erection of this monument, intended to hand down to the latest generation, the love of country, the disinterestedness, the valor and the patriotism of one of the greatest and best of men that ever lived in any age; having the most unbounded confidence in your skill and integrity as an architect, do now entrust you with these symbols, (handing the S. L. P.) by which you are to prosecute according to that design (pointing to a representation of the monument as designed by Mr. Mills, painted by Mr. H. Warren;) a monument which may do honor to yourself as an architect, as

well as those who have confided in you, and be in some degree commensurate with its object.”

Mr. Mills replied—

“The honor, sir, you have been pleased to confer upon me, I hope to prove that I duly appreciate, by a faithful performance of the duties incumbent on me as your architect.

I feel a double inducement to use my best exertions to execute faithfully and with ability the important duty entrusted to me, from the recollection, that the work to be performed is, the execution of a monument to perpetuate our country's gratitude to the FATHER OF HER LIBERTIES; and that you have given a preference to native genius in the choice of a design for the work.”

The rev. Dr. Inglis then pronounced the following prayer and benediction:

“SOVEREIGN OF NATIONS, whose throne is the only throne before which our free republic bows herself! If we know our own hearts, it is our delight to do thee homage, as our monarch, our judge and our God. We give thee thanks, that at length the foul blot of reproach is effaced from the public name; and that a splendid memorial of the people's gratitude is at length about to be reared to tell to the world that honor is due from them, and shall be paid to the brave, the just and the good—to their chief, their benefactor and their father.

“What people has ever had such cause of gratitude to thee, as this people? For what people, except of old for thy chosen tribes whom thou ledst through the wilderness to a land of rest, of plenty, prosperity and glory, hast thou ever done such deeds of wonder, as for this people? And of all thy multitudinous blessings bestowed upon us, we esteem it not the least, that thou didst give us the achievements and the example of thine eminent servant, whose spirit is now in other worlds, but whose happy memory lives undecayingly in our affections, and to the honor of whose transcendent character this monumental fabric is devoted—thy servant, “first in war—first in peace—and first in the hearts of his countrymen”—thy servant, the delight of an admiring world, “whose country is the universe—whose fame is eternity.” We thank thee that thou didst form and adapt his mind to the crisis which called him into action—to the exigencies of the eventful times during which he exercised his exalted talents and his no less exalted virtues. For while we cherish the name and memory of our glorious chief we humbly and thankfully acknowledge that every perfect gift, whether of goodness or of greatness, cometh down from above; from thee, O Fountain of excellence—from thee, O Father of light, with whom is no variableness or shadow of turning!

We thank thee that this great man lived not in vain, and that his precious example has not been lost upon the people before whose eyes it shines. The wounds of those brave men who have survived the shock of recent battle on no distant fields—whose patience and fortitude under the privations and exposure of war; whose self-denial, whose contempt of danger, and whose martial ardor, drove back the unsuccessful hosts of invasion to their ships—attest that the example of his valor and his patriotism has not been lost upon us. The annunciations of victory by our laurelled commanders when the blood of the brave dyed the waters of the lakes, attest that the example of his modesty and his piety, has not shone upon us in vain. They attest, that, like him, the intrepid leader and the warrior, who with firm and faithful step advances to the onset, forgets not amidst the pomp and circumstance of war, that God is the Lord of Hosts, to whom all might and all success are to be ascribed.

On this occasion and at this sacred spot, may we

be enabled to look back with gratitude upon the past, and forward upon the future with hope, confidence and courage. Thou who did accomplish this unparalleled man with rich gifts of war and peace, that he might go in and out before this so great people, will not forsake the country that gave him birth and where his ashes lie. To thy blessing we solemnly commend its institutions and its interests. This day, the anniversary of that proud day which gave us national existence; of that glorious day when first independence thundered from the senate hall and scattered its lightning from the sword of the chief along the thorny and ensanguined pathway that, under the auspices of Omnipotence led, in the event to victory and to peace—this day, this joyful day, we invoke thy blessing. Bless these assembled multitudes—bless this flourishing and growing city, ever favored by thy smiles and of late signally protected by thy Providence—bless the state of which it is the ornament—our governor and public functionaries. Bless the United States of America—united indissolubly; free and independent perpetually; God save the republic which himself hath formed to be the refuge of freedom.—Never, Oh never, of freedom may it be the grave! Bless the president of the United States and all in authority, and grant that under their administration the people may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty!

Sovereign of Nations—Author of all good; Patron and Rewarder of Integrity, Patriotism and Valor—We supplicate thy benediction upon the interesting solemnity of this day—deign to smile upon the deed which has been done, and to accept it. For while this Monumental structure shall present to the beholder the emblematic register of glory, shall it not proclaim the obligations of the Republic to Him, who formed her general for the field—her ruler for the cabinet? O may this memorial of our dead friend and father speak in tones of deep interest to all his children! May it lead them to remember every particular of his moral, civic and military virtues: Let the believer remember that *our chief* venerated the rites of religion and the name of God—Let the citizen remember that *our chief* loved to the supremacy of the laws and gloried in rendering prompt obedience to the voice of constituted authority—Let the soldier remember that *our chief* fought because freedom, and truth, and virtue, and conscience armed him—that his sword would have refused to leave its scabbard in an unholy cause; and that he never could have been induced by seduction or by provocation to turn its point against the maternal bosom of his country. Let successive presidents, commanders, magistrates, counsellors, and all depositaries of power, remember that *our chief* sought not, in any one instance, *himself*, but, at all times, *his country's weal*.

"Save Lord, save this fabric of the people's gratitude—this structure to the blessed memory of our national father and benefactor, consecrated by the recollections, the sensibilities, and the prayers of his children—O save it from destructive casualties—protect it against the mouldering touch of time—and, at what period soever, the clangor of arms, may again disturb our peaceful pursuits, let us look on this splendid pile—let us ask where is the spirit of the hero whose fame it perpetuates—let us emulate his deeds—and, gathering round the monument of our father, let us guard it with a no less resolved and unshrinking purpose than we would our altars and our homes!

"Almighty God—We believe that thou art never displeased with the expression of praise where praise is due; we, therefore, deem it becoming us on this

solemn occasion to notice with tender recollection the respectable, amiable, and patriotic persons, to whose indefatigable labors we, of this vicinity are chiefly indebted for the honorable privilege of laying the first Monumental Stone sacred to the Memory of the Father of his Country. In all patriotic offices, in all public works promotive of the interests of truth, virtue, and benevolence, and liberty—grant that this example may be universally imitated with a perseverance and enthusiasm worthy of the American citizen.

Sovereign of nations—Almighty Creator—God of the spirits of all flesh; Father of our Saviour; by whose divine permission we have united in these exercises; listen we beseech thee, to our thanksgiving and supplications, and favorably, in much mercy, be pleased to answer them. AMEN.

Men, brethren, and fellow citizens,

Jehovah bless you, and keep you!

Jehovah make his face to shine upon you and be gracious!

Jehovah lift up his countenance upon you, and give you peace!

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all! AMEN.

Music. First solemn, then national.

Grand salute of 100 guns, the band playing Yankee Doodle.

The whole ceremonies of the day were concluded by three volleys from the whole line of infantry.

The evening sky was beautifully bespangled by rockets thrown from Fort M'Henry and the Columbian gardens. They rose in a brilliant line of fire, and forming a graceful arch, broke into stars as they descended. Divine Providence seemed to smile on the occasion—the air was delightfully cool and the firmament serene. The evening silence and tranquility that closed the joyful turbulence of the day, formed a striking contrast, and seemed to display that sobriety of pleasure which the solemnity of the occasion demanded.

Foreign.

The board of trade at Copenhagen (says a *London* paper) has published a notice, that no ships shall clear out for French ports, nor shall any French vessels be admitted into those of Denmark, except under the white flag.

A *London* paper of May 11, says—The French funds continued to *advance*: 5 per cent. consols were at 59.

Several privateers appear to have been prepared in the French ports, on the expectation of a war.

A *Vienna* paper of April 15, observes—The grand duke of Hesse, cedes the duchy of Westphalia to Prussia. The grand duke of Baden obtains the country of Deux Ponts. It is remarked that the *great market of nations in Vienna still continues open*.

It is said that *Bonaparte* found in the treasury of France 32 millions [francs, we suppose] in cash, and 42 millions in negotiable bills.

Murat is attended by his ministers for foreign affairs and of the interior. So that it would seem he expects to negotiate as well as fight.

A misunderstanding between the prince of Orange and duke of Berri is spoken of. There are several rumors of some sort of a negotiation between the emperors of France and Austria.

The news of Napoleon's return to Paris was received with great joy by the populace of *Dublin*.—The Irish people ever must consider the English as their enemy, and grasp at any thing that holds out the least hope of defeating their schemes.

A *Vienna* paper of April 1, supposes it probable

that Napoleon will meet the allies on the frontiers of France with 450,000 men. It also says no reliance can be placed on several of the minor German powers, and that the "bad dispositions" of the Poles will require a strong force to keep them down.—"Bad dispositions!" what impudence!—The Poles have been spoiled of their *independences*, and may God give them the courage and strength to drive out the insolent foreigners who lord it over their country. In the name of all that is rightful and reasonable, is not the cause of the Poles, in ejecting the Russians, as holy as was that of the Spaniards in driving out the French? Let the English, who fight for "the liberties of nations," look to it! *Confusion to the hypocrites.*

It would appear that the allies calculate much upon divisions in France. We believe they will be disappointed. Louis has British soldiers for his personal guard at Ghent. How strange that a king of France, so beloved, cannot find Frenchmen enough worthy of his confidence for such a service! The Belgians appear decidedly with Napoleon. Their officers are said to have many quarrels and duels with the English.

The duchess of Angouleme, who Bonaparte said had more of a *manly* spirit in her than all the rest of the Bourbons, on her arrival at Plymouth, Eng. was received with great respect.

Talleyrand.—What this most artful man is—a royalist or imperialist, seems doubted by some. But he appears as if cast off by Bonaparte. We say *appears*, for such an idea of intrigue is always associated with the mention of his name that we are prepared to doubt the real meaning of whatever he says or does. It is said, by different negotiations, intrigues, &c. he has amassed a fortune exceeding seventeen millions of dollars—a considerable part of which is in the British funds. His estates in France were very valuable. These, we believe, have been confiscated.

British fleets.—Great exertions are making in the British dock yards to get several fleets to sea. Many of them are prepared for throwing rockets, even those of the first rates—ships of 120 guns. Perhaps 20,000 Congreve rockets were sent to America during the late war; and though thousands of them were thrown on all occasions, our whole loss by them did not exceed 10 or 12 men. They are a very expensive preparation. Calculated to intimidate a raw soldiery, but laughed at by regular troops.

Bernadotte.—The reports respecting the attempted assassination of Bernadotte are contradicted. On the contrary, it is said that the Swedes appear very well pleased with the government, and that every thing was quiet and orderly.

French military council.—The marshals who are to command corps d'armee are all at Paris, (May 12) and form a military council; the army on the frontier is forming into regular and full divisions, under their respective generals. Davoust still holds the war bureau, and Carnot the interior; Lucien Bonaparte having been on a foreign mission. Carnot attends the military conferences. The officers who attend the bureau of conference, are

Marshals—Massena, Ney, Soult, Davoust, Jourdan, Suchet, Oudinot, Serrurier, Arrighi, Savary.

Generals—Carnot, Dupont, Dumas, Caulincourt, Molitor, Laborde, L'Espinasse, Dejean, Lacue.

Lecourbe was a member of this council, but had been recently appointed to command a corps of observation of 40,000 men on the borders of Mount Jura.

Paris wit.—A briefless barrister (says a London paper) was asked the other day why he had enrolled himself in the corps of volunteers? "Because," he

replied, "I wished to have at least one cause to defend."

Madrid, March 8.—The king and his august father concluded a convention at Rome, on the 14th January last. Our monarch has ratified it under the restriction that Charles IV. shall not live in any country under the dominion of Napoleon or Murat, who are considered as the enemies of the king of Spain. By this convention Charles IV. is to receive twelve millions of reals a year; eight millions of which are to go as a dowry to the queen, should she survive the king; and the ordinary allowance to the infant D. Francisco, brother of king Ferdinand.

Paris, May 4.—On Monday Mrs. Seymour Damer had the honor of presenting to the emperor the bust of Charles J. Fox, in marble, sculptured by this lady, who had already presented to him the bust in plaster, after the peace of Amiens. She had the honor of an interview with the emperor, who, on this occasion, told her that if this distinguished man had lived there would have been peace; that the debt of England would have been less by a milliard, and many thousands of men would still be alive.

Paris, May 13.—Among the representatives elected by the electoral college of the department of Seine and Oise, sitting at Versailles, are general LA FAYETTE and M. Lebrun, (son-in-law to count Barbe Marbois.) By the department of Seine and Oise, M. Felix La Pellatier de St. Fargeau (a devoted republican member of the convention.) By the department of Oise, M. de Liancourt (son to the duke of that name.)

Great Events:

From the London Gazette.

Colonial Department,
Downing-street, April 17, 1815.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been this day received by earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from major-general sir John Lambert, K. C. B. commanding on the coast of Louisiana.

Head-Quarters, Isle Dauphine,

Feb. 14, 1815.

MY LORD—My despatch dated January 29th, will have informed your lordship of the re-embarkation of this force, which was completed on the 30th; the weather came on so bad on that night, and continued so until the 5th of February, that no communication could be held with the ships at the inner anchorage, a distance of about seventeen miles.

It being agreed between vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane and myself that operations should be carried towards Mobile, it was decided that a force should be sent against fort Bowyer, situated on the eastern point of the entrance of the bay, and from every information that could be obtained it was considered a brigade would be sufficient for this object, with a respectable force of artillery. I ordered the 2d brigade, composed of the 4th, 21st and 44th regiments, for this service, together with such means in the engineer and artillery departments, as the chief and commanding officer of the royal artillery might think expedient. The remainder of the force had orders to disembark on Isle Dauphine, and encamp; and major-general Keane, whom I am truly happy to say has returned to his duty, superintended their arrangement.

The weather being favorable on the 7th for the landing to the eastward of Mobile Point, the ships destined to move on that service, sailed under the command of captain Ricketts, of the *Vengour*, but did not arrive in sufficient time that evening to de-

more than determine the place of disembarkation, which was about three miles from fort Bowyer.

At day-light the next morning the troops got into the boats, and 600 men were landed under lieutenant-colonel Debbige of the 44th, without opposition, who immediately threw out the light companies under lieutenant Bennett, of the 4th regiment, to cover the landing of the brigade. Upon the whole being disembarked, a disposition was made to move on towards the fort, covered by the light companies. The enemy was not seen until about 1000 yards in front of their works; they gradually fell back, and no firing took place, until the whole had retired into the fort, and our advance had pushed on nearly to within three hundred yards. Having reconnoitred the forts with lieutenant-colonels Burgoyne and Dickson, we were decidedly of opinion, that the work was formidable only against an assault; that batteries being once established, it must speedily fall. Every exertion was made by the navy to land provisions, and the necessary equipment of the battering train and engineer stores. We broke ground on the night of the 8th and advanced a firing party to within one hundred yards of the fort during the night. The position of the batteries being decided upon the next day, they were ready to receive their guns on the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th, the fire of a battery of four eighteen pounders on the left, and two 8 inch howitzers on the right, each about one hundred yards distance, two 6-pounders at about three hundred yards, and eight small cohorts advantageously placed on the right, with intervals between of one hundred and two hundred yards, all furnished to keep up an incessant fire for two days, were prepared to open. Preparatory to commencing, I summoned the fort, allowing the commanding officer half an hour for decision upon such terms as were proposed. Finding he was inclined to consider them, I prolonged the period at his request, and at 3 o'clock the fort was given up to a British guard and British colors hoisted; the terms being signed by major Smith, military secretary, and captain Ricketts, R.N. and finally approved of by the vice-admiral and myself, which I have the honor to enclose. I am happy to say our loss was not very great, and we are indebted for this, in a great measure, to the efficient means attached to this force. Had we been obliged to resort to any other mode of attack, the fall could not have been looked for under such favorable circumstances.

We have certain information of a force having been sent from Mobile, and disembarked about 12 miles off, in the night of the 10th, to attempt its relief; two schooners with provisions and an intercepted letter fell into our hands, taken by captain Price, R.N. stationed in the bay.

I cannot close this despatch without naming to your lordship, again, lieutenant-colonels Dickson, royal artillery, and Burgoyne, royal engineers, who displayed their usual zeal and abilities; and lieutenant Bennett, of the 4th, who commanded the light companies and pushed up close to the enemy's works.

Captain honorable R. Spencer, R.N. who had been placed with a detachment of seamen under my orders, greatly facilitated the service in every way by his exertions.

From capt. Ricketts, of the R. N. who was charged with the landing and disposition of the naval force, I received every assistance.

(Signed) JOHN LAMBERT,
Major general comm'dg.

Earl Bathurst, &c.

Fort Bowyer, February 14, 1815.

Return of ordnance, ammunition and stores, captured from the enemy at this place, on the 12th instant:

1 24 pounder, 2 9 pounders, outside the fort.
GUNS.
Iron—3 32 pounders, 8 24 pounders, 6 12 pounders, 5 9 pounders.
Brass—1 4 pounder.
Mortar—1 8 inch.
Howitzer—1 5½ inch.
SITOT.
32-pounder—856 round, 64 grape, 11 case.
24-pounder—851 round, 176 bar, 286 grape, 84 case.
12-pounder—535 round, 74 grape, 439 case.
9-pounder—781 round, 208 grape, 429 case.
6 pounder—15 round, 75 bar, 13 case.
4-pounder—231 round, 38 grape, 147 case:
Shells—25 8-inch, 74 5½-inch.
183 hand grenades.
5,519 pounds powder.
1 triangle gin, complete.
16,976 musket ball cartridges.
500 flints.
351 muskets, complete, with accoutrements.
(Signed) JAS. PERCIVAL,
Ass. comy. royal artillery.
A. DICKSON,
Lieut. col. royal artillery.

Return of casualties in the army under the command of major-general Lambert, employed before Fort Bowyer, between the 8th and 12th of February, 1815.

Royal sappers and miners—1 rank and file wounded.

4th foot—3 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 10 rank and file wounded.

21st foot—2 sergeants, 2 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

40th foot—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Total—13 killed, 13 wounded.

(Signed) F. STOVEN, D. A. G.

Return of the American garrison, of Fort Bowyer, which surrendered to the force under major-general Lambert, 11th February, 1815.

1 field officer, 3 captains, 10 subalterns, 2 staff, 16 sergeants, 16 drummers, 327 rank and file, 20 women, 16 children, 3 servants, not soldiers.

(Signed) FRED. STOVEN, D. A. G.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY

Achieved by the United States' sloop of war HONAY, captain Biddle, (mounting 20 guns) in the capture and destruction of his Britannic majesty's sloop of war PERRIN, capt. Dickinson, (mounting 21 guns and a complement of 158 men) after an action of twenty-two minutes, on the 23d of March last, off the island of Tristan de Cunha.

Though we are at peace with Great Britain, it is impossible not to rejoice at this signal naval triumph—this new and perfect evidence of the superior courage, activity and skill of our tars, over those who have arrogated to themselves the sovereignty of the sea. The *Penguin* appears in the number of men and guns, and from her *aper* equipment to capture the *Wasp*!—to have had decided advantages over the *Hornet*; but the soul-breathing "Free trade and sailors rights" was wanting. What a wonderful disparity in the comparative damage sustained by the two vessels!—one killed and 11 wounded (none dangerously) on one side, and seventeen killed and 28 wounded (of whom several are said since to have died) on the other side!—Our vessel immediately ready to proceed on her cruise, and for battle—the other a wreck, without foremast or bowsprit, and with 33 round shot in her hull!—all this done in twenty-two minutes!

For the following particulars of this brilliant action, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser ac

indebted to the arrival at this port, (New-York, July 3,) of the United States' brig Tom-Bowline, captain Carleton from a cruise in the Pacific ocean.

The Tom Bowline sailed from this port on the 13th January, in co. with the late U. S. frigate President, and sloops of war Hornet and Peacock, and private armed merchant brig Macedonian, and parted company with the Hornet on the third day out, and did not fall in with her again until the 24th March, off the Island of Tristan d' Cunha. When they first made her she had in company the British sloop of war Penguin, her prize, and apprehending the Peacock and Tom Bowline were British cruisers, she scuttled her. The following are the particulars of the action, furnished by lieutenant Brownlow, of the marines, belonging to the Hornet, who has in charge the colors of the Penguin and despatches for government. On the 23d of March, off the Island of Tristan de Cunha, the Hornet, captain Biddle, rated 18 and mounting 20 guns, (eighteen 32 pound carronades and two long 12's) fell in with his majesty's sloop of war Penguin, rated 18 and mounting 21 guns, (eighteen 32 pound carronades, two long 12's, one 12 lb. carronade on the fore-castle, and two brass swivels in her tops) with a crew of 158 men, and after an action of twenty-two minutes, succeeded in capturing her, with the loss on board the Hornet of *only* one man killed and eleven wounded. The loss on board the Penguin was seventeen killed, including the captain and boatswain, and twenty-eight wounded.

Lieut. Brownlow informs, that about a minute after the Penguin struck to the Hornet, and the action had ceased, a shot was fired from the Penguin, which wounded captain Biddle severely in the neck, but from which wound he was fast recovering. The Penguin was much shattered, having 33 round shot in her hull, her foremast shot away four feet above deck, and bowsprit close to the night heads. The Hornet came off with the loss of her spanker-boom, carried away by a round shot, and several grape in her hull. During the engagement, lieut. Conner of the Hornet was wounded in the hand and through the thigh, and in that situation remained on deck till the battle was over, peremptorily refusing to be carried below. The day after the action, the Tom-Bowline, in co. with the Peacock, fell in with the Hornet, and then put into the island of Tristan de Cunha, on the Brazils, where they remained 20 days, and then made a cartel of the Tom Bowline, and sent her with the prisoners to St. Salvador, where they were landed. Before the Tom Bowline left Tristan de Cunha, captain Biddle had nearly recovered from his wounds so as to be considered out of danger. The Hornet spoke a neutral vessel two or three days before the action, who informed of the peace, but captain Biddle did not believe it.—The Tom Bowline did not hear of the peace until she arrived at St. Salvador. The brig Macedonian, which sailed from this port in co. with the Tom Bowline, touched at Tristan de Cunha, and then proceeded on her voyage to the East Indies. Left at Salvador, the private armed brig True-Blooded Yankee, bound to the Isle of France; and the privateer Blakely, Williams, of Boston, bound to Havana. Spoke on the 25th, in lat. 36, long. 69, brig Trumbull, Hardy, from Bath, for Matanzas.

The Tom Bowline brought home upwards of 100 of the crews of the True-Blooded Yankee and the Blakely.

[We have received only, as yet, the following additional particulars respecting the Hornet, &c. All our brave fellows wounded were doing well. The Hornet's trifling damages were immediately repaired, and she is proceeding on her cruise. A letter from

captain Biddle is silent as to his being wounded. The editor of the Democratic Press says—"We have seen a letter from admiral Tyler to captain Diekenson of the Penguin, dated "Capetown, January 31, 1815," from which we learn that the Penguin was fitted out to fight and capture the United States' ship Wasp and to enable her so to do, along with much good and cautious advice, the admiral sends "twelve marines from the Medway to keep a constant fire on her [the Wasp's] tops." Our readers know that the Hornet is much lighter and much older than the Wasp, yet the Hornet soon stung the poor Penguin to death."

Mediterranean squadron.—Com. Bainbridge's squadron consisting of the Independence 74, sloop of war Erie 18, brig Chippewa 16, and schooner Lynx 5, have sailed for the Mediterranean.

Latest from England.—We have London dates of May 15. The matter of chief importance mentioned is, that Murat, on the 21st of April, desired an armistice with the Austrian general, which the latter refused. The papers also speak of disturbances in France and desertions from Bonaparte.

Paper Currency.

A writer in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* says—"A paper currency has always been a favorite measure with desperate adventurers and insolvent merchants."

If this be true, it follows—that as Great Britain has more paper in circulation than the entire amounts of all the rest of the world, she must, in the same ratio, abound with "desperate adventurers and insolvent merchants."

The VIIIth, or present, volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER will be concluded with the next month; and it may be well to remind our readers that a SUPPLEMENT for it will immediately thereafter be ready for delivery, at the extra charge of *one dollar*, to those who desire it, and pay for it and the REGISTER the year in *advance*. Which latter is confidently expected of every friend of the work.

The supplement, as heretofore stated, will consist of *twelve* sheets, printed on the type commonly used for the Register, which will get in as much matter as in ordinary book form sells for three dollars. It will contain all the interesting articles, on American affairs, that appeared in COBBETT'S paper during the war, which have not already been inserted in the body of this work, and also many neglected documents and facts, &c. Only 1500 copies of this supplement are printing, in the whole, of which at least 500 are already engaged. It is expected that no agent will send in the name of any gentleman for the supplement who is in arrears for the REGISTER. It is among the "miserics of life" to which the editors of periodical works are subject more than any other persons in the world, to feel that many, *when* they pay, seem to apprehend it rather as a *compliment* than an *act of justice*, for value received. Such patrons are like mill-stones round the neck of industry.

A report was afloat that Cobbett had been purchased to silence by the British government—probably because he lately had said but little on American affairs, and because such things are as things of course in England. But we have an article from his REGISTER of May 13, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool "on the part which America is likely to take in the war between England and France," in which he advises his lordship with his usual acumen to let the Americans alone.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 20. OF VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 202.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

American Naval Chronicle.

The public will be much gratified to learn that Mr. M. Thomas, of Philadelphia, proprietor of the ANALECTIC MAGAZINE, proposes to add to that ably conducted and elegant work, an AMERICAN NAVAL CHRONICLE—which, from the prospectus offered us, appears entirely calculated to meet the wishes of every friend of this distinguished part of the nation's force. And, though I know nothing more of the matter than is stated in the advertisement, I have an idea of the person who is to conduct this department. He is a gentleman, a scholar and a patriot—and will not want opportunity to obtain, from the most respectable sources, any information proper to be communicated. The price of the *Analectic Magazine* will be increased one dollar on account of this interesting addition to it.

In the proposed publication, several much respected friends of the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, (some of them in the navy), will see a favorite object about to be accomplished in a superior style and more excellent manner than could have been expected of his talents or leisure, if he had yielded to their entreaties of attempting the work.

"Legitimate" Morals.

MARIA LOUISA.—From the *Boston Patriot*. "In politics we are permitted to have different opinions from our neighbors, since from this clashing of opinions truth might result in all its clearness and purity; but in morality, there is only one rule, and it cannot be violated without shaking the very foundation of civil order.

What can be more injurious to society, than the insertion in the public papers, of the supposed letter of the ex-empress MARIA LOUISA? What! a woman who has taken of the prosperity of her husband, to abandon him in his misfortunes, without remorse? I doubt if such principles would be tolerated among deities, but it is really astonishing they should be advanced among civilized men. O woman! tender and affectionate, we know not how to appreciate

*We presume the following, from the *Hamburg Correspondent*, is the article alluded to in the *Boston Patriot*.

The empress or rather archduchess MARIA LOUISA, has published a letter written to count CERATTE, governor of Parma, of which the following is a faithful extract:—

"My wishes rejected the hand of Bonaparte. As a dutiful daughter I yielded to the entreaties of a beloved father, and sacrificed myself for my country. When I arrived in France, amidst such dazzling prospects, the amiable manners of the French, rendered me perhaps too indulgent to the inconsistency and unsteadiness of their character. I thought I had studied the nation. I abandoned NAPOLEON in his adversity, and I called to the throne the prince whom it had proscribed. Ah! Napoleon returns to France, and the people forsake their king. What a base and faithless nation! Never will I return to it, and if I had not a son to whom I have consigned my existence, I would shut myself up in a convent for the rest of my days."

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ther, except in the horrors of misfortune. There are none but those unworthy your esteem who could do such violence to your character. Happily history, the everlasting monument of shame and glory, offers us better examples; and more appropriate to your generous sensibility, and more proper to speak in favor of your incorruptible justice. No, there exists not a virtuous woman, capable of abandoning her husband, pressed down by misfortune. Is it probable, then, that *Maria Louisa* could abandon a hero, the father of her son? No! At least it is a thing I never can believe."

The writer then adduces several illustrious instances of the attachment and adherence of women to their husbands, especially of a queen of *Sparta*, and demands—"Why then suppose that the empress *Maria Louisa*, a Christian, should have less virtue than this Pagan queen."

We do not believe that *Maria Louisa*, of her own accord, separated herself from her husband and the father of her child. Every thing we have seen and heard leads to the belief that she was very fond of *Napoleon*, and that he was exceedingly attached to her. She possessed his confidence in an extraordinary degree, and probably deserved it—at least, we have no evidence to the contrary. If then, as a wife and mother she had freely abandoned him because he was unfortunate, all the world would look upon her as a mere prostitute to his successes. I do not believe that she did.

But the fact is, that the rule of conduct for the honest part of society will never govern the "legitimates." Their matrimonial connections are no better, in general, than the coupling of any particular species of animals to preserve the breed; nor are their morals to guide us. If an individual in the United States were to cherish in his family the well-known murderers of his father, we should not call him the "magnanimous," and strain our lungs with shouting hosannas to his virtues. If a man were, immediately after his marriage, to desert his wife, and appear with "common-sewer" women in the streets, in the most indelicate situations that can be imagined; to have FAME and REPUTE in every brothel and gambling house of his vicinity, and be carried home drunk from three to six times a week, we should not choose him for the "patron of a noble society." If his brother, having also a wife, were to connect himself with a woman like Mrs. Clark; to be guided by AER in the selection of priests for the altar or officers of the army, &c. &c. &c. we should hardly select him for a companion and hold him up as an example of virtuous dignity. If another brother, unmarried, a beastly drunkard, were to take up with the most notorious prostitute that lives in the precincts of any of our great cities, and live with her, as his mistress, we, with our wives and daughters, would not partake of his feasts, she doing the "honors of the table." We might thus go on through the whole catalogue of the "legitimates" and their reported sons and daughters; but these are sufficient. The misfortune is—that many, very many in the United States, that would esteem individuals as the greatest rascals ever created, and treat them so, for certain proceedings, would feel themselves honored to become a party to these self-same acts if done by princes. I cannot believe but that any of those, whether of the

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priesthood or laity of our country, who rejoiced so much at the "restoration of legitimate sovereigns" in Europe, would decline an invitation to dinner from the duke of Clarence, because Mrs. Jordan might be called on to preside at the table; and deny themselves the honor of feasting with the *fest of Spain*, whose hands are red with the blood of those who, by their constancy and courage, placed him on the throne; and is an ungrateful, mean bigot. No—no—When *moral law* or *social order* is received from the example of *kings and princes*, constituted as they now are, we shall be compelled to suppose that every thing which is of God or godly has left the earth—the Omnipotent, for some all-wise purpose, having loosed the chains of the "great dragon" and given him "legitimate authority" to rule mankind "for a season." And this I believe is just as likely to happen as that kings *do* govern "by the grace of God," as they say.

Merino Sheep.

A gentleman who is, perhaps, as deeply interested in rearing this invaluable animal as any in the United States, in a letter to the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER, says he has clearly ascertained these important facts—

That "old improved land well set with blue grass" is much better for rearing sheep than the richest new lands.

That the merino is more hardy—and, with the same care, produces one-fourth more wool than the common sheep of the United States; and

That four merino sheep can be supported on the same ground, or by the same food, that will be requisite to keep three common sheep.

If these facts be true; and we fully believe they are—our farmers will soon see the importance of at least improving their flocks, if they cannot so far break down their prejudices as chiefly to rear the merino.

Trade of Baltimore.

Amount of inspections in the city of Baltimore for the quarter ending 30th June, 1815. To which is added the average price or value of the articles given.

113,247 bbls. wheat flour at \$8 50 per bbl.	\$961,599
3,814 half do.	16,124
913 bbls. rye do.	6 5,490
762 do. corn do.	4 50 3,429
20,549 do. herrings	5 102,745
3,258 do. shad	9 29,322
436 kegs butter	15 per keg 7,290
1,416 do. lard	12 50 7,687
7,170 casks domestic liquors, chiefly whiskey, \$25 per cask.	178,250
543 bbls. pork—say one half put up in or for the Baltimore market	6,773
—271 bbls. \$25 per bbl.	
	1,328,711

Keef inspected not noticed, because very little is put up at this market.

In these few articles, which, as far as they go, are bases of *commerce*, we have a wholesale value of \$1,328,711—and in the three months stated we have probably exported the value of \$1,500,000 in tobacco, with an immense quantity of other things, the product of the rich countries back of *Baltimore*, or on the waters for which this city is, as it were, the *natural* market. We should be pleased to see a similar exposition of the trade of the "immensity

great commercial town of Boston" for the same period—to ascertain what that place, with the circle of country that it naturally commands the trade of, has added to the *commercial capital* of the nation, as truly resting upon its productions.

Mr. Beasley's Correspondence.

In respect to the prisoners of war detained in England, and especially those imprisoned who had been impressed, was, in part, inserted in the WEEKLY REGISTER, Vol. V. page 33, *et seq.* to which the reader will please to refer, that he may properly esteem the insolence and obduracy of the British government on this interesting subject. The following are the concluding papers of this correspondence, and it is due to a right understanding of the merits of the conduct of Mr. Beasley and the government with which he had to do, to insert them at this time.

Our agent appears almost universally condemned by those who have returned from *Dartmoor*. But, on examining his letters and statements, we are inclined to hope he did make every exertion in his power for the relief of his unfortunate countrymen; with whom he appears to have had a very limited intercourse indeed, through the cruelty of their oppressor—(though even the *hostages* detained in the United States, were indulged with visits from their friends, and frequently lived on the very fat of the land, by the sympathetic liberality of some who have bowels of compassion only for "magnanimous" Englishmen—for as the *Boston Centinel* had it in August or September, 1813, "they thought it 'IMPOSSIBLE THAT THE WARRIORS OF BRITAIN [COCKBURN, ROSS, and SHORLAND and all] COULD BE OTHERWISE THAN MAGNANIMOUS AND HUMANE!'" And, seeing the excess of resentment and cruelty practised by the British government, we think it may appear that the *supposed* apathy of Mr. Beasley to the situation of his countrymen at infernal *Dartmoor*, had its existence only in the base disposition of inhuman creatures like *Shorland*, to break down the spirits of those, by a series of barbarisms, that, in honorable combat, had trampled upon the bloody cross of England—and thereby induce them to enter "his majesty's" service, and, with traitor-hands, support it. The fact is, that we have seen and know so much of the wicked propensities of our late enemy, especially in regard to our gallant seamen, that we believe them capable of *any thing* to gratify a mean revenge for their disasters at sea.

The first of the letters which follow is in answer to a very eloquent communication from Mr. Beasley urging the "immediate and complete release" of certain impressed American seamen, under date of March 13, 1813, (see vol. V. page 36)—which it would be well to turn to.—He who can carefully read and weigh the whole of these documents, without feeling his blood boil with indignation, is not made of the same sort of stuff that I am:—

Extract of a letter from the commissioners of the transport board to Reuben G. Beasley, Esq. agent of the United States in England, dated

TRANSPORT OFFICE, May 26th, 1813.

We have received your letter dated the 15th inst. and having communicated the same to the right honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, we are instructed by their lordships to inform you

* This is a faithful extract from the jacobin paper quoted.

that to your former letter of the 13th March last their lordships did not authorize us to return an answer, because it referred to subjects which it is beyond your competency, in the character of agent for prisoners of war, to discuss, and because, easy as it would have been to have completely answered the misconceptions and mis-statements of that letter, it seemed unnecessary to proceed with a correspondence which could conduce to no practical effect.

On the subject of your late application, we are to repeat to you that neither before the war, nor since, has this country been desirous of retaining in its service any *bona fide* American citizens, but that the flagrant and undeniable abuses of the official documents of American citizenship (to say nothing of the question of naturalizing British subjects) have obliged their lordships to look at all such documents with the utmost distrust.*

* *Note by the editor of the Weekly Register.* The first issue of paper protections was a fatal and disgraceful error. Such things are not permitted by the government of any other country. The act debased our flag, because it partially recognized the "right of search" for men. But this error, like many others equally distressing, committed by every administration, had its origin in a too ardent desire to remove a pretext for a complaint on the part of Great Britain, and accommodate ourselves to her interpolations of the established law. As we "gave way an inch she was ready to take an ell;" until, at last, through our peaceable disposition and desire to avoid collision, we had retired, as it were, into a corner from which it was impossible to escape without fighting. We forced ourselves out with honor; and, trusting that we shall never be so penned-up again, we would keep the open field, and take a stand by ordering that paper protections should not issue hereafter.

No doubt they were sometimes obtained by persons not entitled to them, and it was impossible, utterly impossible, entirely to prevent it; for some men capable of perjury are to be found in the United States as well as in England, where the swearing and counterfeiting businesses were reduced to regular occupations, and carried on with the open knowledge of the government.* But the fact is, that these protections never were respected, when the puppy midshipman who boarded a vessel, had orders to bring back men because "his majesty wanted them." He would sometimes tear them to pieces and throw them in the faces of those they belonged to—or put the whole in his pocket to be used, (as he would say, in the coarse language that belongs to his class,) for the most disgraceful purposes.

I repeat it—I hope no more paper protections will issue. They are disgraceful—they are not granted by or required of any other people. Let us assert the broad English principle, that the flag gives a national character to those who sail under it. We are willing even that our seamen should be subject to the English law in this respect—Britons will not complain of that! But the law and the fact shall not be judged by any fellow who happens to want men to fill up his crew.

* *Note upon note.* Sixteen hundred British vessels cleared out from British ports for the north of Europe in one year, as American vessels, with forged American papers, which were publicly advertised for sale in the London newspapers. In the matters connected with these vessels I venture to say, more perjury was committed in England in one year, than there was in the United States for twenty years, relating to seamen. Yet Englishmen have the modesty to talk about "flagrant and undeniable abuses."

And if, from the similarity of the language and manners, some American seamen have been impressed into his majesty's service, the blame is imputable to those who have permitted the official documents of citizenship to be so prostituted as to be at

The following from a *Philadelphia* paper puts this matter, and the English law in the case, in a very clear point of view. We recommend the judge's decision to the serious reflection of our readers:

Sir William Scott's Judgment as to Foreign Seamen.

The publication of the following decision of the great English civilian, Sir WILLIAM SCOTT, we deem particularly appropriate at this moment. We had hoped that the splendid progress and issue of the recent war, had put a period to the aggressive policy of the late enemy: But in this just expectation we are disappointed. Recent advices from Gibraltar, inform us beyond doubt, that four seamen, two of whom are certainly native Americans, have been impressed by admiral FLEMING, from two American ships. Such an act is an essential infringement of our sovereignty, and as such must either be atoned for or avenged. All rights and duties between nations are equal and reciprocal. A free citizen or subject has, by the universal law of nature and nations, the right of expatriation; and every nation has a right—the municipal laws of any derelict country to the contrary notwithstanding—to receive such subject or citizen into its own bosom upon its own terms. Upon this broad principle no American citizen is restrained from settlement and employment in any foreign country, not in open hostility with the United States! No Tyro in politics can deny this fact; and no publicist will deny the principle. But England claims the right of taking her seamen from our merchant vessels. We claim from her no such right; and our men are as likely to go to her, as hers to come to us; unless our country is better than hers, and the seamen know it, and that is not our fault but our good fortune. The laws of nations give her no such right. We challenge all the advocates for impressment, from the great lord Castlereagh down to the little Josiah Quincy, to produce the passage of the author which justifies it, either directly or indirectly, by analogy or inference. Even as to municipal law, the following decision of judge SCOTT proves that the character of the mariner is derived from the bottom in which he sails; and hence it follows, that every man under the flag is an American citizen for the voyage; and for this obvious reason, it is much more prejudicial to take a man from a ship, and thereby leave her short-handed, and jeopardize the lives of the remainder of the crew, and all the property, than to take an Englishman from the wharf, where nothing but the individual would be lost to the community. If we must submit to the principle, let us commute. Let the brave sons of the ocean go free, and impress from the houses and wharves.

THE FROBENIUS, WORTH.—Sept. 7th, 1803.

This was the case of a French whale ship, that was taken on a voyage to the southern whale fishery and back to *l'Orient*. The master claimed specific shares of the cargo, as the property of himself and the officers and the crew of his vessel, asserted subjects of America.

The king's advocates contended—that the character of the master and mariners were to be taken from that of the ship, and that they were precluded from claiming wages on board an enemy's ship.

Contra. *Louence* cited the cases of the *Ostr y* and the *Industry*, in the last war, (in which the master's adventure had been restored,) and contended—that as the claimants had engaged in this trade only in

last wholly undeserving of any attention or respect, and the British government has always regretted that this check (slight as it originally was) has been so infinitely abused, and finally so completely destroyed, not only for the sake of the Americans themselves, who might thereby suffer the inconvenience, but for that of the English officers, who were thereby rendered still less capable than before of distinguishing the persons whom it was their duty to impress.

Their lordships, for the reasons already stated, do not enter with you into any explanation of the rules which governed their conduct on this subject before the war, sent, either at their own or your request, to prison, from his majesty's service, their lordships have no hesitation in stating that they have, in favor of that first principle of civilized society, the allegiance which is due to the land of a man's nativity, being anxious to avoid even the possibility of obliging any American to fight against his country; and they have therefore discharged persons from the military service of this country, on evidence of their being Americans—which would not, in ordinary times, have been considered sufficient, even in the opinion and the practice of the American consulate here to obtain their release. And it has happened that several persons have, on their own assertions, or on production of American documents, been so discharged, of whom it has been discovered that they are natural born subjects of his majesty, and that such assertions were false, or such documents fraudulently obtained.

But while their lordships prefer the risk of losing the services of a British subject to that of obliging an American citizen to continue in arms against his country, they cannot, on evidence loose and unsatisfactory, or without any evidence at all, permit such persons to proceed to the United States to bear arms against this country. We are therefore to acquaint you that persons discharged to prison from his majesty's service, as being Americans, cannot be released, unless in each individual case you shall produce satisfactory proofs that the person whose exchange you demand is a natural-born American citizen. Whenever such proof shall be produced, the person will be immediately released from prison, upon the usual terms of exchange, if he has been a volunteer in our service, or, if an impressed man, freely and without restriction.

HARLEY STREET, May 29th, 1813.

Sir—I have received the letter addressed to me by the board on the 26th instant, communicating

time of peace, it was reasonable that they should be allowed some time to withdraw themselves and their property, without being bound *instantly* to all the disabilities of a *French* character, for a mere temporary service on board a *French* ship.

JUDGMENT.

SIR W. SCOTT.

I have no hesitation in pronouncing that these persons cannot be admitted to claim: They are to be considered as mariners; and this proportion of the proceeds of the voyage, as their wages. Then can a claim be sustained for wages, on board an enemy's ship? In the cases cited, the ships were either *really* or *essentially* American ships, which might entitle the persons serving in them, in that character, to a different consideration. The present vessel is avowedly a *French* ship, and these persons must be taken to be *French* sailors. There is indeed less reason for any relaxation of the general principle in this branch of navigation, than in any other; because the ratio of wages is a material part of the trade itself, being the ordinary mode of carrying on that particular species of commerce.

the present intentions of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, respecting the American seamen who have been heretofore detained in the British service.

In making those observations in my letter of the 13th March, upon this subject, which their lordships consider as entering upon a question beyond my competency to discuss, I was influenced solely by a sense of duty. The topic is unfortunately too humiliating to be willingly selected, but painful as its consideration was to myself, and unwelcome as it appears to have been to their lordships, I cannot regret that I yielded to the necessity of presenting it clearly to their view, since it now appears that their lordships no longer adhere to their determination, that impressed American seamen must continue to serve his Britannic majesty or go to prison; to be released only as prisoners of war.

I cannot but lament that as their lordships thought it necessary to allude to "misconceptions and misstatements," which they represent that letter to contain, they did not take the trouble to point them out, especially as in their opinion, they might have been "so easily answered." I lament this the more, as I can discover nothing in it which further experience and reflection do not confirm.

But whatever ground their lordships's letter affords for retorting such a charge upon themselves, I forbear to notice. If their lordships do see in the fraudulent use of documents of American citizenship by British seamen, any excuse for impressing and detaining American seamen in the British navy, and if they do consider such impressment and detention as only a temporary inconvenience to the American seamen, and if they think that the blame of all such impressments and detention is imputable, as their letter insinuates, to the United States, I should utterly despair that our opinions could ever be brought to coincide, and consequently, that any practical good could result from any effort of mine to effect it. Happily, however, this is not now necessary. The question does not relate to the abuse of documents of American citizenship, whether resulting from forgeries practised here, or frauds committed in the United States; nor is it essential to enquire whether American seamen have been taken through error or design; nor whether their impressments and detention be in conformity with long and general practice in the British navy, or contrary to the wishes of the British government. The fact is admitted that American seamen have been impressed and held in the service of Great Britain, and their lordships now declare that upon satisfactory proof of this national character, they shall be released, either as prisoners of war, or freely and without restriction. The question, then, is as to the proof.

But, on entering upon this question, we should not overlook the very important consideration that the greater number of these persons having been taken from American vessels, were, whether they did or did not bear documents of their citizenship, taken against the *prima facie* evidence of their being American citizens. They were deprived of the benefit of this evidence upon the mere suspicion of persons interested in discrediting it, and they have been detained in the British service without any evidence of their being British subjects. It is the British government, therefore, on which the burden of proof should still lie.

These unfortunate men are, however, in the power of the British government, and it imposes this burden upon them. To this additional hardship, they must therefore submit. We come then to its operation.

The official documents of American citizenship

are declared by their lordships to be "wholly undeserving of any attention or respect," and, in but few instances has there been opportunity to obtain any other evidence. Thus, there remains scarcely any documentary testimony to offer on behalf of these men, and a very long time must necessarily elapse before it could be received from America. But with respect to many of them, I am persuaded no such evidence need be sought; and, to delay the release of those who are clearly Americans, is not, I trust, now intended by their lordships.

To prevent, therefore, in some degree, the hardships to which the measures proposed by their lordships must necessarily subject the far greater part of these unfortunate men, I would suggest, that their lordships should authorise competent persons to examine those who claim to be Americans, and that such as, in the judgment of these persons, are bona fide Americans, should forthwith be released, according to the terms of their lordships letter. I will most readily assist at such examinations, and will communicate any documents or papers in my office, which may be considered necessary to facilitate the object. With regard to those who may not be able to satisfy these persons respecting their national character, I will cause proper enquiry to be made at the places to which they respectively claim to belong, and they may be in like manner released, when the proof which may be deemed necessary, shall be received.

Their lordships will not, I trust, be withheld from the adoption of some other equally fair means of investigating, without delay, the claims of these men by any technical incompetency on my part to offer such suggestions. Whatever may be my powers, their lordships are, at all events, free to adopt such means as may be equitable; and for the desire they express "to favor that which they consider the first principle of civilized society, the allegiance which is due to the land of a man's nativity," (which principle would be scarcely less violated by depriving his country of his assistance in her defence, than by "obliging him to fight against his country.") I would vainly hope they will prefer those which will be most effectual to the end. Nor, I persuade myself, will the consideration that the United States are now carrying on war for the redress of the wrong done in the detention of these men prevent their lordships from redressing the wrong themselves, not only because it is the duty of a state to remove all just ground of complaint, even on the part of the enemy, but because, by so doing, they would in a great degree, supercede the necessity of the continuance of the war.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my anxiety at the total silence of their lordships respecting the numerous representations which have been made by me, since the war, of individual cases of impressment. In many of these cases the proof has been such as should not have failed to satisfy their lordships, even disposed as they are to look at all proof in these matters with the utmost distrust, that the men, on whose behalf it was offered, are bona fide American citizens. Yet, in no instance, have I heard of any favorable decisions on their claims. I will hope, however, that the course which their lordships will adopt may speedily remove all those unfavorable impressions, which, with every disposition to give them credit for the most just intentions, could not fail to result from this single fact, that among the thousands of impressed men in the British navy who claim to be Americans, I have not heard of one man who has been freely released and permitted to return to his country since the commencement of hostilities.

I am, &c. R. G. BEASLEY.

Mr. Beasley to the honorable James Monroe.

LONDON, June 10th, 1815.

SIR—The numerous instances of hardship imposed on the American citizens by impressment, which came under my observation when I held the office of consul, could not fail to make a deep impression on my mind. I therefore availed myself of the earliest opportunity to address the English government on the subject. If any incentive had been wanting to this step, I should have found it in the many communications which I daily received from those unfortunate persons—all asking advice, and some complaining of acts of cruelty by British officers, because having heard of the war, they had refused to do service. Relying on the justice and magnanimity of the British government, I considered it would be an insult to demand redress, or even to remonstrate; I therefore contented myself, as you will have seen by the letter to lord Castlereagh on the subject, with merely representing the facts. But if my confidence was great, so has been my disappointment; for an answer to my letter of the 12th of October was not returned until the 26th of May, notwithstanding I had frequently called it to the attention of the government. And it appears that I owe this answer to the following circumstance:—After having waited so many months for the sentiments of the government, on a topic involving the happiness of thousands of my countrymen, I was induced, as the season was near at hand when many ships would proceed to foreign stations, to issue a circular in answer to the numerous letters which I had received in the interval, stating that the lords of the admiralty having declined to release American citizens who had been impressed, there appeared to be no other course than to give themselves up as prisoners of war. Not many of these letters reached the parties before I was informed that I "must not correspond with prisoners in his majesty's fleet, and that my circular contained a statement unfounded in fact—for neither before the war nor since, had the lords of the admiralty declined to release Americans admitted or proved to be such." My letter of the 15th March contains my sentiments on these two points: on the latter I have proved the correctness of my statement by letters from under my secretary's own hand. In their reply of the 26th May they say, easy it would have been to have completely answered the misconceptions and mis-statements of that letter: they decline doing so, because it refers to subjects which is beyond my competency, in the character of agent for prisoners of war, to discuss. And they repeat, "that neither before the war nor since has this country been desirous of retaining in its service any bona fide American citizens;" that at the same time they cannot, on evidence loose and unsatisfactory, or without any evidence at all, permit persons to proceed to the United States, to bear arms against this country; that, therefore, those who have been discharged from his majesty's service, to prison as being Americans, cannot be released unless, in each individual case, satisfactory proof shall be produced that the person whose release is demanded is a natural born American citizen; and that when such proof shall be produced he will be immediately released from prison, upon the usual terms of exchange, if he has been a volunteer, or if an impressed man freely and without restriction.

To prevent, in some degree, the hardships of the measures thus proposed, I suggested in my letter of the 29th May that they "would authorise competent persons to examine those who claim to be Americans, and that such as, in the judgment of these persons, are bona fide Americans should be forthwith released, according to the terms of their letter." I offer

ed to assist at such examinations, and to communicate any documents or papers in my possession that might be considered necessary to facilitate the object; and with regard to those who might not be able to satisfy these persons respecting their national character, I would cause proper enquiry to be made at the places to which they respectively claim to belong, concerning the truth of their allegations, that they might, in like manner, be released when the proofs which might have been deemed necessary should be received.

To this proposition I have just received their answer, stating "that they have nothing to add to their former communications on this subject, by which they mean to abide."

Now, that you may know what value to place on the repeated assurances contained in that communication, I beg to state that since the 9th of March last, I have transmitted documents (many of which came authenticated from the department of state) on behalf of 165 persons, impressed and detained on board of British ships, and they have not thought proper to notice a single case.

What a prospect for those unfortunate men—to linger in prison, or to fight against their country! This is literally their unhappy lot; for it is insulting to talk any longer of evileage, when it is manifest that none that could be produced would be found satisfactory—when they refuse to examine the cases, and when the very language the victims speak is considered *prima facie* evidence against them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed

R. G. BEASLEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Beasley to Mr. Monroe dated,

LONDON, July 5th, 1815.

"Notwithstanding the fair promises made some time ago, relative to our citizens who had been impressed, there is scarcely an instance of a discharge from the prison ship."

From Mr. Beasley to Mr. Croker.

NO. 65, HARLEY-STREET, July 13, 1815.

SIR—I transmit herewith the copy of an application which I made to the transport board, on behalf of Jonathan Bigelow, the bearer hereof, an impressed American seaman, as also of the answer I have received.

I now transmit documents in proof of his being an American, as mentioned on the other side, and I have to request that he may be discharged from his Britannic majesty's service, in conformity to the determination of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, respecting American seamen, as communicated to me by the transport board, in their letter of the 26th April last.

I am, sir, &c.

Signed

R. G. BEASLEY.

Certificate of his birth, granted by the town clerk of the place where he was born, and certificate of his parents, being inhabitants of said place, authenticated by a notary public, and a protection granted by the collector of the district of Penobscot, dated 23d May, 1810.

Mr. Barrow to Mr. Beasley, dated

ANNUALTY OFFICE, July 14, 1815.

SIR—Having laid before my lords commissioners of the admiralty your letter of yesterday's date and its enclosures, requesting the discharge of Jonathan Bigelow, an American, belonging to his majesty's ship *Cornelia*, I have their lordships' commands to acquaint you this man must join his ship, in order that the necessary inquiries may be made into his case. I herewith return the documents.

Signed

ANDREW, &c.

JOHN BARROW.

Mr. Beasley to the hon. James Monroe.

LONDON, Sept. 1, 1815.

SIR—I beg leave to call your attention to the case of Jonathan Bigelow, an American seaman, who was impressed into the British service in the year 1807 and has been therein ever since. In the month of July last, this man being then on leave of absence from the *Cornelia*, applied to me to procure his discharge from that ship. I made a request to that effect to the transport board, informing them that I had examined him, was satisfied he was an American citizen, and that I had documents in my possession, proving that he was a native of Boston in the state of Massachusetts. To this I received an answer, stating, that that board had no authority to discharge him but that the documents referred to, should be submitted to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and that in the mean time he must join his ship at the expiration of his leave, or otherwise he would be liable to be apprehended as a deserter. I immediately made an application to the admiralty, of which I transmit herewith a copy, and received an answer, a copy of which is also enclosed, stating, that he must join his ship, in order that the necessary enquiries might be made into his case. Having no means at that time of sending him immediately to the United States, and being fearful that he might be apprehended at the expiration of his leave and treated harshly, besides being considered as a prisoner of war, I consented to his returning to the ship accordingly. Hearing from the man after having returned to the service, that no steps had been taken in his case, but that on the contrary he had been drafted to serve in another ship, I again addressed a letter to the lords of the admiralty, recalling his case to their consideration, and repeating my request, that he might be discharged. To this I have received no answer yet, and I have just received a letter from the man himself, stating that the *Cydnet*, to which ship he has been drafted, is on the point of sailing for the West Indies.

In this extraordinary case, I would particularly call your attention to the circumstance of the lords of the admiralty, desiring after being put in possession of the documents transmitted in proof of his American nativity, that he should return to the British service, for the purpose it was alleged, of making the necessary inquiries into his case, their having since taking no notice of it whatever, even after my renewed request, is a clear proof that his discharge was not intended, even should the results of inquiry respecting him be the most satisfactory, and that that motive for desiring his return, was assigned merely for the purpose of again obtaining possession of him.

By a letter addressed to me by the transport board on the 26th of May last, a copy of which I had the honor of transmitting to you some time ago, the British government engaged, that persons discharged to prison from his Britannic majesty's service as being Americans upon my producing satisfactory proofs that they were natural born Americans, should be immediately released from prison, upon the usual terms of exchange, if they had volunteered into the service, or if impressed men, freely and without restriction. The case of Bigelow, and the fact that in the months of March and April last, I transmitted documents and made representations, in behalf of 165 unfortunate persons without having yet even received a reply to any one case, must convince, even those least inclined to believe it how little the practice of the British government accords with its professions in favor of impressed American seamen.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Signed

R. G. BEASLEY.

Extract of a letter from R. G. Beasley to John M. Leary, esq. dated

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1813.

I transmit herewith copies of a correspondence which I have lately had with the transport board, relative to some seamen who have been surrendered to prison—Americans, from British ships of war, from which you will perceive the little prospect which the many unfortunate men in the same situation have of being released on documentary evidence. I shall nevertheless continue my exertions in their behalf.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Beasley to Mr. M'Leay, dated 18th September, 1813.

SIR—I have to recall to the consideration of the board the cases of several persons claiming to be American citizens, on whose behalf I transmitted particular statements and evidence some time ago; namely on the 9th of March last, on behalf of ninety-five persons; on the 7th of April on behalf of thirty, and on the 24th of April of forty persons. The only information which I have received from the board relative to them is obtained from the lists of American prisoners which have been transmitted to me; from which it appears that some of those persons have been discharged from the British service as Americans, and sent to prison; some of them however, are still compelled to remain in the service. I have therefore now to request that such of these persons, and those who have been discharged to prison, whose claims to be American citizens appear to be well founded, may be immediately discharged, and allowed to return to the United States.

I transmit herewith, particular statements and evidence relative to nineteen seamen who have been discharged from British ships of war, and are now confined on board the prison ship Nassau at Chatham, and the evidence of their being Americans must, I conceive, be considered quite satisfactory, I trust, there will be no difficulty in granting their release, in conformity to the assurance contained in your letter of the 26th of May last. I am, sir, &c.

Signed

R. G. BEASLEY.

Alexander M'Leay, esq. transport office.

Copy of the statement made on behalf of William Dews, one of the nineteen seamen before mentioned.

It appears from the books of the American consulate office at London, that in October 1809, this man was ordered by the lords commissioners of the admiralty, to be discharged, as an American, from the Princess of Orange; the protection herewith transmitted, is the same which was at that time offered on his behalf by the consul.

Copy of a letter from Mr. M'Leay to Mr. Beasley, dated Transport office, 20th October, 1813.

SIR—I have received and laid before the commissioners for the transport service, &c. your letter of the 18th ultimo with its enclosures, claiming the release of nineteen American seamen, represented to have been discharged from British ships of war, and to be now confined as prisoners of war, on board the Nassau prison ship at Chatham; and in reply I am commanded to acquaint you, that your said application having been submitted to the consideration of the right honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, their lordships have directed the board to acquaint you that William Dews, one of the persons in question, was not discharged in 1809, as he is represented; and that his documents, as well as all the others, excepting Brainard's (whose release was ordered on the 25th ultimo) are of that description which have been so notoriously fraudulent, that their lordships do not feel satisfied in paying any attention to them; and that they therefore cannot, without sa-

tisfactory proof, release as Americans, persons who have been lately serving in his majesty's ships.

I am, sir, &c. &c.

Signed,

ALEX. M'LEAY.

R. G. Beasley, esq. &c.

War Events:

Or, matters belonging to the late war.

Copy of a letter from Captain Biddle to commodore Decatur, dated

U. S. sloop Hornet, off Tristan d'Acunha, March 25, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the morning of the 23d inst. at half past ten, when about to anchor off the north end of the island of Tristan d'Acunha, a sail was seen to the southward and eastward, steering to the westward, the wind fresh from the S. S. W.—In a few minutes she had passed on to the westward so that we could not see her for the land. I immediately made sail for the westward, and shortly after getting in sight of her again, perceived her to bear up before the wind. I hoisted too for her to come down to us. When she had approached near, I filled the maintop-sail, and continued to yaw the ship, while she continued to come down, wearing occasionally to prevent her passing under our stern. At 1 40 P. M. being within nearly musket shot distance, she hauled her wind on the starboard tack, hoisted English colors and fired a gun. We immediately luffed too, hoisted our ensign, and gave the enemy a broadside. The action being thus commenced, a quick and well directed fire was kept up from this ship, the enemy gradually drifting nearer to us, when at 1 55m. he bore up apparently to run us on board. As soon as I perceived he would certainly fall on board, I called the boarders so as to be ready to repel any attempt to board us. At the instant every officer and man repaired to the quarter deck, where the two vessels were coming in contact, and eagerly pressed me to permit them to board the enemy; but this I would not permit, as it was evident from the commencement of the action that our fire was greatly superior both in quickness and in effect. The enemy's bowsprit came in between our main and mizen rigging, on our starboard side, affording him an opportunity to board us, if such was his design, but no attempt was made.—There was a considerable swell on, and as the sea lifted us ahead, the enemy's bowsprit carried away our mizen shrouds, stern davits and spanker boom, and he hung upon our larboard quarter. At this moment an officer, who was afterwards recognized to be Mr. McDonald, the 1st lieutenant and the then commanding officer, called out that they had surrendered. I directed the marines and musketry-men to cease firing, and, while on the taffrail asking if they had surrendered, I received a wound in the neck. The enemy just then got clear of us, and his foremast and bowsprit being both gone and perceiving us wearing to give him a fresh broadside, he again called out that he had surrendered. It was with difficulty I could restrain my crew from firing into him again as he had certainly fired into us after having surrendered. From the firing of the first gun, to the last time the enemy cried out he had surrendered, was exactly 22m. by the watch. She proved to be his H. M. brig Penguin, mounting 16 thirty-two lb. carronades, two long 12's, a 12 lb. carronade on the topgallant forecastle, with swivels on the capstern in the tops. She had a spare port forward, as to fight both her long guns of a side. She sailed from England in September last. She was short upon deck than this ship by two feet, but she was

greater length of keel, greater breadth of beam, thicker sides, and higher bulwarks, than this ship, and was in all respects, a remarkably fine vessel of her class. The enemy acknowledge a compliment of 132; 12 of them supernumerary marines from the Medway, 74, received on board in consequence of their being ordered to cruise for the American privateer Young Wasp. They acknowledge, also, a loss of 14 killed and 28 wounded; but Mr. Mayo, who was in charge of the prize, assures me that the number of killed was certainly greater. Among the killed is captain Dickenson, who fell at the close of the action, and the boatswain; among the wounded, is the second lieutenant, purser, and two midshipmen.—Each of the midshipmen lost a leg. We received on board, in all one hundred and eighteen prisoners, four of whom have since died of their wounds. Having removed the prisoners, and taken on board such provisions and stores as would be useful to us, I scuttled the Penguin, this morning, before day light, and she went down. As she was completely riddled by our shot, her foremast and bowsprit both gone, and her mainmast so crippled as to be incapable of being secured, it seemed unadvisable, at this distance from home, to attempt sending her to the United States.

This ship did not receive a single round shot in her hull, nor any material wound in her spars; the rigging and sails were very much cut; but having bent a new suit of sails and knotted and secured our rigging, we are now completely ready, in all respects, for any service. We were eight men short of complement, and had nine upon the sick list the morning of the action.

Enclosed is a list of killed and wounded. I lament to state that lieut. Conner is wounded dangerously. I feel great solicitude on his account, as he is an officer of much promise, and his loss would be a serious loss to the service.

It is a most pleasing part of my duty to acquaint you, that the conduct of lieutenants Conner and Newton, Mr. Mayo, acting lieut. Brownlow of the marines, sailing master Rommey, and the other officers, seamen and marines I have the honor to command, was in the highest degree, creditable to them, and calls for my warmest recommendation. I cannot indeed do justice to their merits. The satisfaction which was diffused throughout the ship when it was ascertained that the stranger was an enemy's sloop of war, and the alacrity with which every one repaired to quarters, fully assured me that their conduct in action would be marked with coolness and intrepidity.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
J. BIDDLE.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the sloop of war Peacock, off Tristan de Cunha, April 10, 1815.

The Hornet separated in chase, two days out, and we only fell in, off here, a few days since. We were delighted to hear of her good fortune, so superior to our own—she had captured, two days previous, H. B. M. brig Penguin, after an action of 20-1-2 minutes. The Penguin was fitted out by admiral Tyler at the Cape of Good Hope, expressly to capture the privateer Young Wasp, who had captured an Indiaman in that neighborhood, and landed the prisoners: and was supposed to have brought her prize here to strip her and to refresh. The Penguin was commanded by captain Dickenson, a distinguished young man in their chronicles; and it appears, from some of his papers, of respectable connections, and a great favourite in the navy. Admiral Tyler loaned him 12 marines from the Medway, and was very minute in his instructions,

and gave to a degree, in his injunctions upon Dickenson, as to the manner of engaging the privateer; to get close enough was the great desideratum. What a man seeks earnestly he is almost sure to find, and captain D. supposed he had the Wasp, when he only saw the Hornet, a vessel considerably smaller in all her dimensions, and decidedly inferior in her armament to the privateer. The Hornet, on perceiving that the brig bore up for her, laid all back; the brig came stern on, lest the H. might discover her guns and be off, and brushing close alongside of her fired a gun and ran up her St. George.—An entire broadside from the Hornet, every shot of which told, opened the eyes of John Bull upon a Yankee man of war, just what they had been wishing ever since they left England. In 20 minutes the Penguin had her foremast over the side—her bowsprit in two pieces, her broadside nearly driven in—20 men killed including the captain and one of lord Nelson's boatswains and 35 wounded, including the 2d lieutenant, 2 midshipmen and masters' mate, &c. The Hornet, untouched in her hull, was severely cut up in her rigging, especially about her main and fore-top gallant masts, her mizen being a vast deal too low for British gunnery—one marine killed, the captain and 1st lieutenant, Conner, (severely) and eight others wounded. The Penguin was not so long as the Hornet on deck, by two feet; but had more keel, more beam, thicker sides and higher bulwarks, and had, by their own account, 132 men at quarters, and mounted 16 32 lb. carronades, and 2 long 12s on her gun deck, 12 on a pivot upon her fore-castle, a light carronade on her capstan, and swivels in both her tops. Her officers ascribed their misfortune entirely to the superiority of the men belonging to the Hornet; and have repeatedly said, they would be glad to try it again with her if the Penguin was manned with such men.

Now, these gentlemen left England last September, and the prisoners are as stout, fine looking fellows as I ever saw. One fact, which is probable, is worth all speculation in such an inquiry. On examining her guns after the action, a 32 lb. carronade, on the side engaged, was found with his tompon as nicely putted and stopped in as it was the day she left Spithead! Dickenson, towards the close of the fight, told his first lieutenant, M'Donald, that "these fellows are giving it to us like hell, we must get on board"—and on being asked by Biddle why he did not, as there never had been a better opportunity. He said, "he did try, but found the men rather back-board—and so, you know, concluded to give it up!" After Mr. M'Donald had repeatedly called out that they had surrendered, and Biddle had ceased his fire, two fellows on board the Penguin, fired upon him and the man at the wheel—Biddle was struck on the chin, and the ball passing round the neck, went off through the cape of his surtout wounding him, however, severely, but not dangerously; the man escaped; but the ruffians did not; for they were observed by two of Biddle's marines, who levelled and laid them dead upon the deck at the instant. It seems to me these fellows grow worse instead of improving by the war, and the further you catch them from hence the worse they fight. We are off to-morrow to the eastward and you will probably not hear from us again till the cruise is either knocked up and we in Bombay, or accomplished, and the Peacock in her native port.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—A letter from captain Biddle states, that lieutenant Conner was out of danger, and all his wounded men doing well. The Hornet was proceeding on her cruise.

The following letter from admiral Tyler to captain Dickenson, found on board the Penguin, furnishes it.

extraordinary proof of the superior skill and courage of our gallant tars. By this letter, it appears, that the Penguin was expressly fitted to capture the Wasp, a vessel of one-third greater force than the Hornet, and the Penguin was captured by the Hornet, after an action of 22 minutes, in which the disparity of loss is almost incredible.

Cape Town, Jan. 31, 1815.

Dear Sir—You will see by your orders and the intelligence I send you the purport of your cruise. In the event of your meeting this said Wasp, measure his force well before you close with him. If he has long 18 pounders, which I doubt, you can have no chance but very close, and never let him board you, as he is so much higher than you, which gives him great advantage. I have desired 12 marines to be lent you from the Medway, to keep a constant fire at his tops; where he has guns. If you see nor hear any thing of him in the run pointed out in your orders, take care and return before your provisions are short. Discharge young Leach into the Harpy, and Mr. Olof Burgh into the Cumberland.

Wishing you a fortunate cruise,

I am faithfully yours,

CHA. TYLER.

Captain DICKENSON, H. M. sloop Penguin.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 29.—At a court of enquiry, assembled in the naval arsenal, at New-Orleans, by order of commodore Daniel T. Patterson, commanding the naval forces of the United States, on the New-Orleans station, and continued by adjournment from Monday the 15th until Friday the 19th of May, 1815—Present, Master-commandant Louis Alexis, president; lieutenant-commandant Charles C. B. Thompson, and lieutenant Charles E. Crawley, members; for the purpose of investigating the conduct of the officers and men, late of the late division of United States' gun-vessels, under the command of lieutenant-commandant Th. Ap. C. Jones, captured by a flotilla of British barges and launches, on the 14th of December, 1814; the court being organized, agreeably to form, commenced with the examination of the testimony in relation to the conduct of the commanding officer of the division; and after hearing attentively, all the evidence that could be produced on that subject, proceeded to a minute investigation of the whole affair:—

It appears to the court, that on the 12th December last, the British fleet first made their appearance off Cat and Ship islands; that lieutenant-comdt. Jones, after having reconnoitred with his division of gun-vessels, five in number, and ascertained the state of the enemy's force, on the 13th, a flotilla of the enemy's barges appearing to advance, attempted to reach the fort at the Petty Coquilles, but that in consequence of the current being ahead and the wind failing, he was prevented from getting any further than the Malheureux islands, where he anchored his gun vessels between 12 and 2 at night.

It appears to the court, that on the morning of the 14th, the enemy's flotilla being perceived to be still advancing, he placed his division in the best position to receive them, and to oppose their passage—that the enemy advanced to the attack in the course of the forenoon, and that the number of the barges and launches to which the gun vessels were opposed was between 45 and 50.

It appears to the court, that about one third of this number attacked the flag vessel No. 156, while the others surrounded chiefly Nos. 162 and 163; and that after lieutenant-comdt. Jones had been very severely wounded, Mr. George Parker, his master's mate, continued the action until overpowered by numbers to which no effectual resistance could be made, during

which time, several of the enemy's barges were sunk along side, and great slaughter done in others.

It appears to the court, that gun vessel No. 163, was the second vessel carried, after a gallant opposition, having previously kept off the enemy for some time and being entirely surrounded.

It appears to the court, that gun vessel No. 162, was the vessel next carried—that this was not effected, however, until her commander, lieutenant Spedden, had been most severely wounded (who, nevertheless, remained on deck and continued to give orders to the last) nor until she was completely surrounded by the enemy, who suffered greatly in the contest.

It appears to the court, that No. 5, sailing-master Ferris, was the next vessel that fell into the hands of the enemy; that the enemy succeeded in boarding her at a time when further resistance was rendered ineffectual by the dismounting of her 24 pounder, and when the fire from the other gun vessels had been turned upon her, after their capture.

It appears to the court, that No. 23, lieutenant M'Keever, was the last vessel captured; and that this was effected at about half past twelve o'clock, after the enemy had succeeded in turning the fire of the other gun-vessels, previously captured, upon her.

It also appears to the court, that the barges and launches of the enemy were all mounted with cannon, and had from a thousand to twelve hundred men on board, armed in the best possible manner.

And lastly: it further appears to the court, that after gun-vessel No. 156 had been captured by the enemy, her fire was turned upon the other gun-vessels and continued for a considerable time under the American colors.

The result of this inquiry is, an unanimous opinion, that lieutenant-commandant Jones, evinced by his movements, previous to the action, a judgment highly creditable to his character;—that when an attack had become certain, he availed himself of every means to gain the best position for his squadron; and, that during the subsequent engagement when opposed to a force of at least nine times his number, in large well appointed boats, formidably armed, he evinced a firmness and intrepidity, worthy the emulation of his countrymen, and reflecting the highest honor on the service to which he belongs.

The court likewise conceive, that midshipman Parker, who acted as master's-mate during the action, on board the flag vessel, displayed in his determined resistance to the enemy, after the fall of his commander, the most signal bravery; and that he merits in an especial degree, the notice of his government.

The court feels gratified in expressing the opinion, that the brave crew of gun-vessel No. 156—forcibly felt the example of their officers; and that, under its influence, they maintained a most unequal conflict, with unparalleled destruction to the enemy, until they were borne down by numbers, to which no opposition could be made:—Nor did the fall of this vessel, by which the enemy's force was not only increased, but by her position in a great measure, covered, check the ardor of the gallant defenders of the rest of the squadron; for we find them contending as long as the least prospect of annoying the enemy lasted; their exertions unimpaired by their loss, and yielding at last, in succession, only to the concentrated force of the enemy, brought to act against each vessel.

With the clearest evidence for their guide, the court experience the most heart-felt gratification in declaring the opinion, that lieutenant-commandant Jones, and his gallant supporters—lieutenants Spedden and M'Keever, sailing-masters Ulrich and Ferris—their officers and men, performed their duty on

this occasion, in the most able and gallant manner, and that the action has added another and a distinguished honor to the naval character of our country.

LOUIS ALEXIS, Master-Comd' U. S. N. presid.
G. DAVIS, officiating judge advocate.

In approving the proceedings and opinion of the court of enquiry, I avail myself with pleasure of the favorable occasion thus afforded me to express my admiration of the gallantry and skill displayed by Lieutenant Jones and his brave companions in the defence made by them, against so overwhelming a force as not to afford a prospect of success to which the enemy were astonished to find such a resistance offered. In this unequal contest, I trust it will be found that the national and naval character has been nobly sustained, that the resistance of the attack of so very superior a force has contributed in no small degree to the eventual safety of this city.

The proceedings and opinion of the court of enquiry of which master-commandant Louis Alexis is president are approved.

DANIEL T. PATTERSON,

Captain U. S. navy, commanding New Orleans station.

Adj. & Insp. Gen's Office, July 8, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS. It is deemed inexpedient and impracticable to continue the proceedings, and to enforce the sentences of courts martial in the cases of officers, who were under arrest on the 15th June last, and who are not retained on the military peace establishment. All such officers are therefore released, and discharged from further duty; and all courts martial and courts of enquiry, instituted in such cases are dissolved.

It is also deemed inexpedient, and has become in a great measure impracticable, in consequence of the dispersion of the late army, to prosecute charges exhibited and undecided, on the said 15th of June, in the cases of officers who have been retained on the military peace establishment; all such last mentioned officers are therefore released from arrest, and will return to their duty; except in cases where sentence of a court martial has at any time been pronounced; which sentence will be duly carried into effect by the proper commanding officer.

The president of the United States has directed it to be announced in general orders, and it is hereby announced, that all deserters from the army of the United States during the late war, may peaceably and safely return to their homes, without being subject to punishment or trial on account of such desertion. And also, that all soldiers who are at this time under sentences of courts martial condemning them to capital punishment, shall be released from their imprisonment, and be dismissed from the army with disgrace.

By order of the Secretary of war,

D. PARKER, Adj. and Insp. Gen.

THE STEAM FRIGATE, "Pulton the First," was fairly tried on the 4th of July. Her powers were found equal to all that had been anticipated. Particulars hereafter.

HEROES FROM ORLEANS.—Lieutenants Jones and Spedden, first and second in command of the gunboats, so dearly captured by the enemy off New Orleans in December last, arrived in Baltimore a few days since from that city. The former has nearly recovered of his wounds; his left arm, however, is yet very weak. The latter lost his left arm, and his right hand was narrowly saved! These gallant men, whose qualities as gentlemen are equalled only by their devotion to their country, must be dear to the government and people of the United States, while virtue is honored.

Sir George Prevost.—The Arcadia, (Halifax)

Recorder, of June 27, says:—"It appears, that sir George Prevost has not only been ordered home, to answer the charges brought against him for his military conduct; but has also been finally dismissed from his government, and his commission formally revoked, with every clause, article, or thing therein contained."

INLAND NAVIGATION.—A very intelligent writer in the *Aurora* estimates, and with great clearness and plausibility, that the extra money expended for the land transportation of goods, during the war, would have more than effected a complete "tide water inland navigation from Massachusetts to the extremity of Georgia." Indeed, the late illustrious *Fulton* declared, that as great a sum had been expended for waggon hire, &c. (extra) within 21 months, as would have completed these objects!—What a subject for reflection!—What a field for action!!

ESCAPE FROM DARTMOOR.

The following very interesting account of the escape of Mr. R. G. from Dartmoor Prison, is copied from the *Democratic Press*. Mr. G. was late one of the lieutenants of the famous privateer brig *Rattlesnake*.

After the capture of the *Rattlesnake*, the officers were thrust into Dartmoor prison, in common with all the crew, not the least distinction being paid to any one. Mr. R. G. immediately began to revolve in his own mind the means of escape. For this purpose he purchased up all the old rope yarn he could get and made a rope 80 feet long. He next made a suit of uniform to resemble the centinels on guard, and this he covered by an old great coat of the same color as the soldiers usually wear when on post. In lieu of a musket, which they usually at night carry, muzzle down, under their coat, Mr. R. G. substituted an umbrella. When all was prepared, he bribed one of the centinels on post at the gate and obtained the countersign. Six guineas were paid to the centinel. A short time previous to the guard being relieved, at midnight, Mr. R. G. lowered himself by his rope out of an upper window 80 feet high, to the ground. The walls were covered with centinels and if they had discovered him he would certainly have been shot; he, however, descended unhurt; and when the gates were opened at 12, to relieve guard, he boldly marched up armed only with a dagger. He was challenged at the gate by two centinels, "who comes there?" "A friend." "Advance and give the countersign," which being given, "pass," said one of the centinels. The other centinel, who was the one that had given the countersign and received 6 guineas, said "No, he is a prisoner." The other, still ignorant, replied, "No, he is one of the guard." The traitor, however, insisted on arresting Mr. R. G. and he finding his case desperate and bursting with just indignation against the villain who had received his money only to betray him, sprung on him with his dagger, determined to put it out of his power ever to cheat another person. They however, were too quick for him, and he was taken and confined in the black hole on bread and water, without seeing the light of the sun for ten days. At the expiration of that time, the infamous *Shortland* had him brought out before him, and the following conversation took place.

Shortland. Pray, sir, how did you obtain the countersign?

Mr. R. G. If the man who gave it to me had behaved honorably to me, death should not have wrested my secret from me. This is the character, sir, of the Americans, always true to their engagements; but as the soldier evidently took my money only to deceive me, I will turn the scale on him and expose

his conduct. His name is ———, he gave me the countersign for six guineas and then basely betrayed me.

Shortland: Have you any proof to substantiate your evidence?

Mr. R. G.: Yes, sir, eight persons.

After those evidences were examined, Shortland ordered the soldier to be taken away and to receive 300 lashes. He then addressed himself again to

Mr. R. G.:

Shortland: Mr. G. I respect you, you are a brave man, and if you will not attempt to escape I give you my honor as a British officer, you shall be exchanged and go home in the first cartel.

Mr. G.: Sir, I have seen too much of the honor of British officers ever to take their word. I will escape this very night.

Shortland: Impossible. I shall double the centinels and if you attempt it you will most assuredly be shot.

Mr. G.: I do not care. Death is preferable to remaining in this detestable place.

Shortland: Go back to your prison, sir, and remember what I have told you.

The guards were doubled that night in consequence of Mr. G's threat. He obtained the countersign for 3 guineas and lowered himself out of the window, a little before 12 o'clock. When the gate was opened he marched through. The centinel on post hailed, "who comes there?" "A friend."

"Friend advance and give the countersign."—"Wells."—"Pass." He passed on and was hailed and examined 17 times before he got clear. He now began to breathe. It was yet night; he turned round to give a last look at the prison where thousands of his countrymen were suffering a tedious confinement. No time was to be lost. He was without money, without friends, and like an outlaw on the face of the earth, afraid of every person he should meet. He avoided the haunts of men, or rather savage men, and with what scanty subsistence he could pick up from the fields, he made his way to the sea coast, there, hungry and weary, he searched and found a boat 18 feet long, and one oar in it; without provision or water or any guide, except his own genius, he boldly put to sea, intending to cross the channel; the distance over 100 miles. He sculled his little bark and obtained a good offing. A gale of wind sprang up from the northward—he converted his umbrella and all his clothes into a sail, and with his oar he steered for France.—About half passage, the sea very high and blowing very fresh, he discovered a brig of war. His heart now sunk within him. He took in his little sail as quick as possible and hid himself down in the bottom of the boat. When the brig had passed him a sufficient distance, he again made sail, and finally, after a passage of 36 hours, safely landed in France, free as air.

MILLERSVILLE, June 21.—The following extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to the executive of this state, leaves little doubt of Florida having been secretly transferred by Spain to the British government.

JUNE 10.—"It is proper your excellency should know that on the 7th inst. a brig and transport arrived at Amelia Island, with col. Nichols, captain Woodbine, an Indian Chief, and his son. They have been asked, if they were prepared to take possession of the province? One of them replied, they were not yet supplied with money and provisions for the purpose; that was the sole cause of delay; the supply was soon expected."

They can now account for the insolence of colonel

Nichols, and his attempting to feist himself in the Creek agency for Indian affairs. Information has been received by col. Hawkins, that the British white force at Appalachicola, which was only 40 or 50, has been somewhat diminished, and their number of **** troops increased from 60 or 70 to about 300.—*Journal.*

The commissioners appointed by government to mark out in conformity with Jackson's treaty, the future boundaries of the Creek Nation, have postponed doing so till suitable arrangements can be made for that purpose. Not the least objection we are told was made by the Indians to the line being run. Col. Kershaw passed through town yesterday on his way to his seat in North Carolina. Mr. Barnett has gone to Huntsville, Mississippi Territory, to lay in an adequate supply of provisions. General Sevier did not attend the meeting.—*ib.*

FROM DETROIT. From the Pittsburg Mercury.—A gentleman from Detroit, who left that place on the 14th June, informs that considerable jealousy exists between the British and Americans in that neighborhood. The British troops are stationed at Sandwich, and have with them about 500 Indians. Desertions from the British are daily occurring; and have been so frequent as to induce the British commander, col. James, to offer a reward of fifty-five dollars to the Indians for every scalp taken out of his lines after dark. All communication from the American shore is forbid on the pretext that the Americans entice their men to desert; and several Americans who had crossed over, had been arrested, but in close confinement, and after very severe usage, sent home. All communication from either side is strictly forbidden.

There are about 1200 British Indians at Herald's island, in the river St. Clair. They had plundered an American citizen of about \$500 worth of property. Colonel Butler, at Detroit, had forwarded a remonstrance to colonel James, the British commander, complaining of the aggression. It was destroyed on the part of the British commander, who had forwarded an agent to the Indians to endeavor to get the property restored—the result was not known, when our informant left Detroit. Several strange Indians had been prowling about Detroit, who would give no account of themselves, in consequence of which the American commander had ordered that all Indians of this description, should be immediately arrested, and in case of resistance or an attempt to escape, to be shot.

Mackinaw had not been delivered up by the British, agreeably to treaty, nor had we surrendered Malden. An American vessel had been employed by the British to remove the public property at Mackinaw previous to the surrender of that place. After the property had been put on board the vessel, the Indians, at Mackinaw, who were very numerous, compelled the captain to withhold it, declaring that they would never suffer the place to be delivered up to the Americans.

JUDGE HALL. It is charged in the Savannah Republican that general Jackson intends to impeach Judge Hall, before the senate of the United States.

DESTRUCTION. A late Paris paper has the following—"The English troops which return from America are worn out with fatigue and sickness. They have experienced great losses. The 85th regiment, when it went out was 1800 strong, only 200 have returned, it has lost all its officers."

HONORABLE MEMORIAL.

To the chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

BALTIMORE, 5th June, 1815.

Sir—Inclosed you will find one thousand dollars, which are authentic, in the name of The First Baltimore

Hussars, to present as a donation for the monument intended to be erected in this city to the memory of our brave fellow-citizens who fell on the memorable 12th and 13th September last, in the battle at North Point, and at the bombardment of Fort M'Henry.

J. SMITH HOLLINS,
S. M'CLELLAN,
SAML. HOLLINGSWORTH,
ELI SIMKINS.

BALTIMORE, 10th July, 1815.

To J. Smith Hollins, S. M'Clellan, Saml. Hollingsworth, and Eli Simkins, Esquires.

Gentlemen—I have the sincerest pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 5th inst. inclosing a check for one thousand dollars, as a donation from the First Baltimore Hussars to the fund for the battle monument.

The last, but not the least imperative, of those important duties which have occupied the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, has been to prepare a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of those, who, with their lives, have purchased for our city the security and happiness which it now enjoys.

For the aid afforded by the very liberal donation of the First Baltimore Hussars, I beg of you to present to them the warmest thanks of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety. The bereaved relatives of those whose names are, by the contemplated monument, to be transmitted to posterity, will feel, although they may not have the opportunity of expressing, how much they owe to the motives which have produced this donation.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, with sentiments of esteem and respect, your very humble servant.

EDWARD JOHNSON,

Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance and Safety.

BRITISH ALLIES.—A letter received at St. Louis, Missouri, has the paragraphs below. Why does British influence lead the deluded savage to extermination? In the south, as well as the west, it appears that the war in which the indians were involved on British account is not yet closed. Is the alliance to be dissolved only by the destruction of one of the parties? What murders has the "bulwark of religion" to account for! Merciless Englishmen, let the wretched indians have peace!

"You have, no doubt, heard of the butchery of Robert Ramsey and his family, by the savages.

"Mrs. Ramsey was attending the milking of her cows, and their pretty little children were amusing themselves, feeding the poultry, and assisting their mother. Mr. Ramsey, who you know has but one leg, was near his wife at the moment the first shot was fired. He saw his wife fall and succeeded to lead her into the house, but as he reached the door he received a wound which prevented him going to the relief of his children, who were caught by the Indians and cut to pieces in the yard. Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey are dead; both were shot through the abdomen. Mrs. R. was far advanced in pregnancy."

HARTFORD CONVENTION.—*Legislature of New-Hampshire, June 21.*—The committee appointed to take into consideration the papers transmitted by his excellency the governor, relative to the Hartford convention, reported—

"That it is unnecessary for this legislature to take any order concerning them."

SENSE OF INJURY.—On the 4th of July, a number of the patriotic tars, who had been at Dartmoor, assembled in New-York, and proceeded to haul down the British colors displayed on that day: but they were dispersed by the police before much mischief was done. Is their indignant feeling to be wondered at?

CARCASSES OF MEN.—A letter to the editor, from a

friend at New-Orleans, expresses an apprehension of an "early epidemic and fatal season," from the great number of putrid carcasses lying on the field of battle, "visible to the eye, being covered only with a slight mould," as, indeed, they could hardly be otherwise in the neighborhood of the place they fell. He says, "every light puff from the eastward which passes over the field brings evidence with it that the bodies are still there." This is horrible—they ought to have been burned; for to bury them, effectually, was, perhaps, impossible; as the water rises on penetrating the ground a couple of feet, or at a less distance.

Foreign Articles.

In the British house of lords, May 1, the earl of Liverpool, was asked whether that country was at war with Naples; to which his lordship replied, that any hostilities committed against the allies of Great Britain, would be considered as an act of hostility towards Great Britain.

A few hours before Bonaparte entered Paris, all the shopkeepers, who had painted over their doors "tradesmen to Louis XVIII." altered the latter, in a few minutes, by the re-appearance of the words "to the emperor Napoleon." This was done by the application of a wet sponge. They had the words "Louis XVIII" only painted in distemper, while the other remained in oil underneath.

The following fact (says the Boston Centinel) respecting the numerous colours, eagles and other trophies of the victories of the French armies, and which were hung up in the hall of the hospital of invalids, in Paris, is not generally known. When the allies entered that city the invalids tore the colors down, and made a bonfire of them, to prevent their again falling into the hands of victors. Other trophies were recovered and sent back to the countries to which they formerly belonged.

Though Spain has declared war against France, she appears wholly unprepared for any active movement.

Lord Castlereagh is accused and loudly complained of in the French gazettes, for having produced before the British parliament, forged papers of a correspondence of Bonaparte, knowing them to be forged. Proofs are adduced to substantiate this, and the French people complain against a meanness and duplicity of this degrading stamp.

There are strong reports that Turkey has declared war against Russia, and invaded Moldavia. Also that they have taken and entirely destroyed Bucharest.

They have had a great fete at Elba on account of the restoration of Napoleon on the throne of France.

The meeting of the *champ de Mai* has been postponed to the 5th of June. Carnot, minister of the interior, has published a long piece concerning the regulation of the meeting, both as regards the army and the electoral colleges—he also invites the electoral colleges to send in the proceedings of their operations and the account of the elections, so that the chamber of representatives may be able to confirm the power of its members.

The Genoa Gazette of the 10th of May announces the arrival of ten ships of the line from England, under admiral Pelew or lord Exmouth—The *Boync* 98; *Impenetrable* 98; *Isle of Malta* 80; *Pompee* 80; *Ajax* 74; *Berwick* 74; *Leviathan* 74; *Montague* 74, two frigates and the gun-brig *Pilot*. This squadron is direct from England, and made its passage in three weeks.

A Brussels paper of the 19th of May states, that the revolt of the Saxons at Liege, was the cause of

great anxiety there, as it was feared that the Dutch soldiery would follow the example, they being averse to war.

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 that would displease Sweden, wishing to unite all his forces against Napoleon.

Napoleon has issued a decree to suppress licensers, in consequence of the freedom of the French press.

Spanish officers who took refuge in France, are liberally treated by Bonaparte, and put on half pay. Saxon and other deserters to France were organizing into regiments.

Switzerland has declared herself neutral.

The French papers give a report that the cabinet of St. Petersburg was very cool on the subject of the war.

The Paris papers abound with notices of the voluntary contributions of the people, men and women, to support the nation.

Lord Wellington had requested to be reinforced by all the English troops in garrison, as it was supposed he could not confide so well in the mixed troops under his command.

A merchant of Paris had offered to bet 100 Napoleons to 25, that if the emperor of Russia persists to make war or remains five months longer at a distance from his states, there will break out in that interval a revolution at Petersburg, fomented by the discontent of the nobles and the senate.

The mother of Napoleon, his uncle cardinal Fesch, and brother Jerome, have lately arrived at Paris from Naples.

Individuals and corps were constantly volunteering to the emperor in the event of war.

Bonaparte often reviews the troops at Paris, and appears to have the entire soul of the soldiery with him. Detachments are daily arriving.

Some of the London papers appear uneasy at the tardiness of the Russians, and suppose a coolness in Austria. Lord Castlereagh has not yet, perhaps, paid his stipulated bribes—"money makes the mare go." It was reported that the prince of Lichtenstein was expected at Paris. If he arrives there, we must suppose that Francis is in treaty with Napoleon.

Suchet, duke of Albufera, has his head quarters at Chambery. His present force 30,000 men, in the best organization.

The members of the electoral colleges and deputies of the military who are to assist at the general assembly of the Champ de Mai, were arriving at Paris in great numbers.

The works that the prudence of Napoleon ordered to be erected for the defence of his capital, it is represented would be finished and armed in twenty days.

There is probably some great difficulty attending the collection of the troops of the allies with which we are unacquainted.

It was announced, some time since, that several waggons, loaded with wounded soldiers, principally Belgians, had arrived at Brussels, but a veil of secrecy was thrown over the affair. And it appears highly probable that the Belgians, with the most of the minor states that composed the confederation of the Rhine, are exceedingly disaffected to the cause of the allies; whose armies, assembled near the frontiers of France, by the last accounts in the French papers, were totally incompetent to the great purposes talked of. The conduct of England is inexplicable. She suffers the French commerce to go on—she

makes no honest act of war; but provokes insurrection and supplies the means of a civil war. The Paris papers say that the allies do not harmonize with each other.

Detachments from the Saxon and Belgian troops were daily deserting to the French at Lisle; on the 24th May an entire regiment of Hanoverian dragoons came in with their horses, the officers at their head. A French officer writes that if one gun is fired, they should have them all the next day.

A correspondence was kept up between Napoleon and the empress Maria Louisa.

The Bourbons are represented as much embarrassed at Ghent. Lord Wellington will not fight unless he is greatly strengthened, and it is said, alarmed at the preparations of the French, has actually retrograded. It is understood that Alexander has not ordered a single soldier out of Poland. [I hope the Poles will drive them out.]

The ex-nobles of the western departments of France, who are supposed to be the cause of the disturbances that have happened, are ordered to appear before the prefects; and those, whose former good conduct does not afford a guarantee for their future, will be ordered to reside in a commune in the interior for the present.

Ninety thousand muskets are provided for the national guards of Paris.

It appears that Murat has had a severe battle with the Austrians near Tolentino. The fight lasted two days. He is said (in Vienna) to have been worsted.

The supplementary articles to the French constitution are accepted by the people with great unanimity—as, for instance, the department of Meurth, of 43,516 votes, had only 24 in the negative.

It appears that the duke d'Angouleme and his suite are at Madrid.

An order had been issued to sequester all Spanish and Portuguese property in France; which order was carried into execution at Bordeaux the latter end of May.

The master of a vessel who left Brest May 16, says, that the French men of war were laid up; and that 16,000 seamen had marched from that port for the frontier.

Latest from France.—A vessel has arrived at New-York that left Bordeaux, June 4, at which time hostilities between France and the allied powers had not commenced. The emperor was still at Paris, and the empress Maria Louisa remained at Vienna. The captain and passengers say that Napoleon had 500,000 men on the frontiers; that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout France—new corps were continually and voluntarily organizing for the defence of the country, and that all apprehensions of the allies being able to succeed against France had subsided.

The Indicateur says, by the *Journal de Lille* it is asserted that the count de Lille (Louis 18.h) has abdicated, and the count d'Artois has succeeded him under the title of Charles the 10th—that the new king had taken the *Porte Feuille* or ministry of the interior from the abbe Montesquiou to give it to the Viscount Chateaubriant. These grandees were all yet at Ghent, and the new minister has made a report to his majesty consisting of 16 columns of his paper, under four imposing heads. 1. The interior. 2. The exterior. 3. The censures [reproaches] addressed to the royal government. 4. The spirit of government.

The Journal of the Empire of the 20th May, contains a laughable account of the forces of the royal army, which he makes to consist of 355 men including 126 general officers of the royal staff.

The English have landed a number of emigrants

in Vendee; and about 10,000 stand of arms, and 1,000 barrels of powder, all of which were taken by the troops of France as soon as landed. *This will be a considerable assistance to the equipment to French soldiers and the furnishing of their magazines.*

The Monitor of the 25th makes mention of a numerous list of individual patriotic donations to the support of government and its privileges.

The news respecting *Muraz* is yet under considerable doubt. A telegraphic despatch from Lyons of the 10th May announces,

"By an official bulletin, published at Ancona, the Austrians have lost, in the days of the 1st, 2d, and 3d, 15,000 men and 40 pieces of cannon. Three Austrian generals have been wounded—gen. Slaremberg and Neupig are named, the last mortally.

It appears that the greatest activity and zeal is awakened throughout France. A letter from Nancy states it to appear like the general head quarters of an army. Troops, cannons, muskets, bullets and powder pouring in from every quarter. 20,000 muskets are mentioned arriving from Phalsburg—80 pieces of cannon from Strasburg—200 carriages, drawn each by six horses, conducting the national guards of the department of Vosges—4 battalions of married men, armed and equipped—3000 national guards—4000 troops of the line—2 or 300 women, habited as men, doing the duty of soldiers, one of whom was acting as sergeant-major: in fine, throughout, the most active preparations for defence are making, and the greatest enthusiasm existed.

Nancy, May 20.—Seventeen waggons, loaded with barrels of cartridges, taken by our brave troops from the insurgents of La Vendee, have arrived yesterday in our city, escorted by detachments of cavalry and infantry. The cries, without cessation, of long live the emperor, accompanied them from the bridges to the chateau, where the materials taken were deposited.

Angers, May 25.—The English have debarked at St. Gilles, ammunition, arms, and the agents of insurrection; and without the vigorous measures which have been taken, we should have seen the evils of La Vendee renewed.

The licut. gen. Travot, commanding the department of this name, and who has had his head-quarters at Napoleon, having learnt that an English frigate and two sloops of war had anchored at St. Gilles to debark these arms and ammunition—that the tocsin sounded in the woods, and that Sieur Laroche, Jacquelin, and some other chiefs, having assembled 4 or 5,000 men, had forced the battery of St. Gilles, defended by thirty invalids, and were occupied in receiving the arms and ammunition sent by the English; put himself in march at the head of 1200 men—he encountered the insurgents on the 19th, attacked and dispersed them—he killed about 300, among whom was found the chief Charette, and he arrived in time at the place of debarkation, to seize upon 4000 muskets, all of English fabric, and 600 barrels of powder; he afterwards followed the convoys, who were already in march, and seized, at different points, various depots of powder and arms. The insurgents dispersed—said, throughout, that they had forced them to march under pain of death. Many of the districts to whom the like threats had been made, sounded the tocsin, armed themselves of their own accord, and repulsed the insurgents at different points.

It is stated that with the 10,000 stand of English arms captured in La Vendee, the French also made prize of a "million of specie."

Paris, May 27.—The number of national guards amount to 180,000 men, who now form the actual garrisons of different strong places in the empire.

An Austrian courier arrived at Paris on the night of the 24th May. The despatches brought by the one who preceded him occasioned a council of ministers, in which the emperor presided.

Marshal Brune had placed Marseilles in a state of siege on the 24th May—he has disarmed the national guard, among whom were many royal volunteers, and who were not organized according to rule—General Borannet commands the city—5000 men who form the garrison of Corsica, have debarked at Toulon. Troops are marching upon Antibes, where the army of the Var is assembling—battalions are forming in the departments of Var and Vaucluse. The measures taken by marshal Brune, are about to restore to the friends of the emperor all their energy.—*Moniteur.*

Paris, May 28. A Russian spy has just been arrested some hours after his arrival in Paris.

An aid-de-camp of king Joachim arrived yesterday, May 27, at Paris, charged with despatches from his sovereign. The situation of the armies and operations are very advantageous, notwithstanding contrary news given in several journals.

New obstacles are just now opposed to the communications with Belgium and France.

The hawkers are crying an address from marshal Berthier, prince of Wagram, to the French, in which he repels all idea of ever fighting in the ranks of our enemies. He expresses the hope and desire to re-enter his country.

Murat was said to have obtained a victory over the Austrians near the marshes of Ancona.

General Lawrence has organized in three days five companies of artillery of the national guard, of 120 men each: 400 of them old cannoniers, excellent marksmen. We are assured that the Austrian pieces of position have repassed the Rhine. There have been issued from the arsenal of Metz since the first of April, more than 900 carriages, as many caissons as cannon. An equipage of thirty pontoons in complete readiness is placed on the glacia.

Genoa, May 10.—A ship arrived at Leghorn has brought the news that the dey of Algiers has been behended—that the flotilla, which was in port, ready to put to sea against the Americans, had been disarmed.

The French papers contain London dates of May 23, at which time all the transports in England were fitting out to carry troops.

Stocks in France, May 31, 56 to 57—At London, May 23, 35 3 8—Red. 57 3 8.

Latest from England—direct. London dates of May 23—the most important article is the following message sent to the house of commons, May 22:

The Regent's Message.

"G. F. R.—"His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, thinks it right to inform his faithful commons, that in consequence of events which have recently taken place in France, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Paris last year for preserving the peace of Europe, has judged it necessary to enter into engagements with his allies, to adopt such steps as circumstances may require against the common enemy, and for preventing the revival of measures which could only have for their object to destroy the peace and liberties of Europe; and his royal highness confidently relies upon the house of commons to support him in such steps as he may find it necessary to take, in conjunction with his allies at this momentous crisis.

"His royal highness has given orders that copies of the treaties into which he has entered with the allies should immediately be laid before the house for its information."

In the house of peers, lord Gray, having asked, after the reading of the above message, if England was in a state of peace or war? Lord Liverpool replied, that no act of hostility had yet taken place, that no letters of marque or orders for embargo, had yet been issued; that, however, he ought to declare, that the address to be proposed upon the message of his royal highness, will be, if adopted, a measure, after which hostilities may commence, if they are judged to be expedient. In fact, this message was to be considered as a *war message*. The amount of the subsidies to be paid by England, to Austria, Russia and Prussia, is 5 millions sterling, to be divided equally between these three powers.

The London papers have it, that "La Vendee is in a general insurrection." From what appears in the Paris papers there may have been some reason for the rumor. General Travot seems to have quieted it.

The intercourse between France and England remains uninterrupted.

A despatch from the earl of Clancarty to lord Castlereagh, dated at Vienna, May 6, notices the receipt of letters from Bonaparte, the seals of which had been broken in the presence of the plenipotentiaries of the allied sovereigns—They professed a readiness to observe the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, &c. But it was resolved to take no notice of them. The despatch goes on to say, that the allies have no desire to interfere with the legitimate right of the French people to choose their own form of government; but gives the determination of the great folks to put down Bonaparte, who has been selected by them.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

At the palace of the Thuilleries, March 25.

NAPOLÉON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

Our ministers have been heard, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

ARTICLE I.—The laws of the national assembly applicable to the family of Bourbons, shall be executed according to their form and tenor.

The members of this family who shall be found within the territory of the empire, shall be arraigned before the tribunals, and judged conformably with the said laws.

ART. II.—Those who shall have accepted ministerial functions under the government of Louis Stanislaus Xavier, count Lisle, those who shall have belonged either to his civil or military household, or to that of the princes of his family, shall remove to a distance of thirty leagues from our good city of Paris. The same shall be applicable to the chiefs, commandants and officers, of the parties formed and armed for the overthrow of the imperial government, and to those who belong to the bands of Chouans.

ART. III.—The individuals comprised in the foregoing article, shall be required upon the requisition being made to them, to take the oath desired by the laws. In case of refusal, they shall be consigned to the surveillance of the high police, and on the report which shall be made of them, such other measures shall be adopted towards them, as the interest of the state may require.

ART. IV.—Our ministers are charged with the execution of this decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

(Signed)

NAPOLÉON.

By the emperor.

The minister, secretary of state.

(Signed)

The duke of BASSANO.

PARIS, MAY 8.

The Minister of the Interior, Count of the Empire, to M. the Prefect of the Department.

I am informed, M. Prefect, that in many parts of the empire the secrecy of correspondence has been

violated by some agents of the administration. Who could have authorised measures of this description? Their authors, it is said, wish to serve government, to seek its good opinion. To bear such proceedings in administration is not to serve the emperor—it is to calumniate his majesty. He requires it not; he rejects the homage of a devotion disavowed by the laws.

Now the laws, since 1789, have not ceased to pronounce that the secrecy of a letter is inviolable.—All our misfortunes, at different epochs of the revolution, came from the violation of principles; it is time to return to them.

You will do well then M. Prefect, to pursue, with the utmost rigor of the laws, those infractions of one of the most sacred rights of man in society.—The thoughts of a French citizen ought to be as free as his person.

Accept, M. Prefect, the assurance of my perfect consideration.

(Signed)

CARNOY.

MINISTRY OF WAR—NOTICE.

Any soldier in actual service, whatever be his rank, except those who form part of the deputations of corps, shall not quit his post to come to the field of Mal; their absence could not but be prejudicial to the good of the service.

The minister of war,

Marshal prince of ECKMÜHL.

Paris, 8th May, 1815.

LONDON, May 6.

Yesterday we were favored with several numbers of the Madrid Gazette to the 9th of April. The Gazette of the 21st of March contains the following. *Articles which Charles IV. proposes to his august son Ferdinand VII. for his acceptance and solemn approbation.*

"Article I. The relinquishment to my beloved son of the crown of Spain, imposes on him and his successors, the obligation of affording me the sum necessary to support me, with that decorum which the high rank in which it pleased Providence to place me requires. Experience has taught me, that the sum afforded me since my departure from Spain has been insufficient to supply the expenses which are indispensable to the decency and accommodation of my person, and that of my august house. I am aware of the deplorable state of the nation, and of the difficulties of my beloved son; but I know also that nothing would be more painful to his ingenious soul than that his august parents should want the conveniences which are required by their high rank, their parental claims, and their advanced age, in which his own honor and that of the nation are interested. That the good of the latter and of my beloved son may be made compatible with my own comfort, I propose that there be allowed me in future 12 millions of reals annually, to be paid monthly in advance. If my son cannot at present pay me the four millions of reals, forming the difference between the eight millions which he has assigned me, and the twelve millions which I request, this excess shall be a claim which I shall have upon the nation, and which the nation will satisfy when its situation is meliorated.

"2. From the time at which the victorious arms of Spain began to expel the Usurper, till my son assigned me eight millions of reals, there was a period in which I was destitute of all assistance. During this period I contracted a debt of six millions of reals, a debt which my son and his successors ought to acknowledge as their own, for the purpose of exonerating me from this burthen, and to indemnify me for the sum which it was their duty to afford me during the said period of time. Let it, therefore, be

an obligation on my son and his successors to pay me the said arrears of six millions of reals within the period of three years, that I may settle with my creditors, or let my son take upon him the debt as his own, and stipulate with my creditors for their payment.

"3. Should my beloved wife survive me, nothing can be more becoming our dear son than that he should afford his good mother the means of subsistence befitting her high rank, and the dignity of the sovereign of Spain, her own son. The love which I bear my august wife, and the obligation I am under, that she should live comfortably even after my death, make it my duty to fix her widow's portion before God shall call me to judgment. It shall therefore be an obligation on my son and his successors, to pay the queen, my wife, the annual sum of eight millions of reals, by monthly instalments.

"4. My beloved son, the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, has been placed by God in his high rank and as such is entitled to enjoy that establishment which his brothers and uncles have always enjoyed. Presuming that his loving brother will not deprive him of this right, it will be an obligation on him and his successors, to pay him in future the usual donation which is paid to the Infants of Spain.

"5. Should I live in Spain, I shall have a right to choose my domicile in that province and city whose climate agrees best with my constitution, advanced age, and habits. But not finding it convenient, at least for the present to return to Spain, it shall always be at my option to live in the country which suits me, and transfer my domicile to it.

"6. As the king and the royal prerogatives which my spouse and I ought to continue to enjoy during life are sacred, and that the honors and respect due to us may be paid wherever we reside, our beloved son and his successors shall be bound to request of the sovereigns in whose states we reside, that the rights, prerogatives, and distinctions which belong to our rank and high dignity, shall be preserved to us.

"7. The present articles having been examined and approved by my son, shall receive a corresponding ratification.

"Rome, Jan. 14, 1815.

(Signed)

"CHARLES."

"The above articles of agreement having been accepted by the king our lord in due form, were ratified by the father king at Rome on the 4th of March, and the ratifications exchanged, accompanied with the restriction, that king Charles shall not reside in any country were Bonaparte or Murat bear rule.

"A royal decree of the 24th of March, establishes a new order in Spain, by the name of the "royal American order of Isabella the Catholic," of which it describes at great length the insignia."

CHRONICLE.

The United States Stocks are higher in Europe and America than any other government stocks in the world. This is good evidence that we are a bankrupt nation.

New Hampshire. The executive power of this state is curiously fixed. The governor being a federalist and the council having a republican majority, it appears that no appointments to office will be made on which political views have any weight or bearing—the council rejecting the nominations of the governor, and the governor those of the council.

INDEPENDENCE. The birth day of the republic—an anniversary sacred to all who love freedom, appears to have been observed in the United States with the usual general unanimity; but, perhaps, in no place more appropriately than at *Baltimore*, where the whole people, *busy as they are*, laid aside their employments to offer a tribute to the memory of their political father, the illustrious *WASHINGTON*.

U. S. Revenue. It is stated that the receipts at New-York, in the months of May and June, last past, amounted to *two millions* of dollars. It is expected they will continue at a million a month. The receipts at New-York will probably be between a third and a fourth of the whole.

Major general Scott went passenger in the ship *Ann Maria*, captain *Waite*, which sailed from New-York on the 9th inst. for England.

Captain *Isaac Hull* is appointed to succeed commodore *Bainbridge* in the command of the naval station at Boston and navy yard at Charlestown.

Guadalupe has rejected the kind offer of the British to garrison the island, and hoisted the tricolor flag.

Specie.—Two vessels that lately sailed from Boston for England, carried away 500,000 dollars in specie. It is from 28 to 34 per cent. advance in that country, compared with Bank of England notes.—The people of *Boston* are getting seriously alarmed about what they so lately prided themselves upon—that, by the "events of the war," they had accumulated much specie, and they have reason to be so.—If the Boston banks were to do business like other banks, they would not have a dollar in 2 or 3 months. With all their pomposity, money is scarcer in Boston than in any part of the United States; and the banks pay specie, because they let few of their notes go into circulation. A history of their management is interesting, and we expect to give it at length.

ALGIERS. Capt. Smith, prisoner in Algiers, writes to his friend in Salem, under date of April 12, that on the 23d of March the dey was murdered by the military, and his first minister raised to the sovereign power; that sixteen days afterwards the new dey shared the fate of his predecessor; and that all was tumult and consternation, and further violences and plunder were expected. Captain S. was anxious to see the American flag flying before the place, and had no doubt but the appearance of a strong squadron there would be the means of effecting an immediate peace.

Mediterranean squadron. When our whole force destined to pay the tribute to Algiers shall be assembled, it will present a very formidable fleet, consisting of the Independence 74; Guerriere 44; Macedonian 38; Congress and Constellation 36; Erie, Ontario and Epervier 18; Chippewa 16; Flambeau and Spark 12; Spitfire and Torch 10—and Lynx (tender) 1 long 24; in all 14 vessels carrying not less than 400 guns, and able and willing to sustain the "striped bunting" against equal force of any Algerines.

Boston, July 3.—Yesterday at 12 o'clock, the squadron under the command of commodore *Bainbridge*, consisting of the Independence, 74, Chippewa and Erie sloops of war, and a schooner as a tender, sailed from Nantasket roads for the Mediterranean.

The beautiful ship *Independence* was found to sail and to work uncommonly well, and by some experiments made while going out of the harbor under a fresh breeze, contrary to apprehensions that had been entertained, she was found to be as stiff as vessels of her class usually are.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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[WHOLE NO. 203.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Lawrence, and the Chesapeake.

From the Boston Gazette. The publication of the subsequent report would have been premature, prior to the trial of the surviving officers and men, whose conduct it implicates. The reason for suppression no longer exists; and its publication is due to the memory of the heroes, who on that disastrous day, so gallantly sacrificed their lives for their country.

The members of the court were commodore Bainbridge and captains Hull and Smith, names identified with chivalry, and dear to Americans; and their report contains the only authentic account of the engagement with the Shannon.

Captain Lawrence's sailing orders were peremptory, and when the enemy hove in sight, the Chesapeake's crew were mutinous, on account of the non-payment of their prize money. The commander could not have disobeyed his orders with impunity; and mutiny was to be overawed by energy. He passed the day in preparation for action, and in the encouragement of his men; and before night-fall, the whole ship was animated with his heroic soul.

The unexampled destruction of the *Guerriere* was accomplished in less than eighteen minutes, and the vanquished ship had sixty-three killed and wounded. One third more metal is thrown by the *Constitution's*, than by the *Chesapeake's* broadside, and the *Shannon* was so cut in her hull, by eight minutes broadsiding, that it was with difficulty she could be kept afloat during the night, and she numbered 88 killed and wounded. It has been truly remarked, "that the world never witnessed so destructive a fire from so limited a broadside in so short a space." Lawrence fell and the remainder of the fight, if fight it can be called, was as disgraceful as the first eight minutes were brilliant. The moment after captain Lawrence was carried below, captain Brooke boarded our quarter deck at the head of twenty men. Nothing but desperation could have prompted or justified the measure. Lieut. Budd, the senior officer, had now gained the spar deck, where there were, with those who had come up, from sixty to seventy five well men. No attempt was made to bring more men from the gun deck, and none on the spar deck to rally the men and charge the boarders. This melancholy pause continued, as Mr. Budd has testified, three minutes.—In the mean time, captain Brooke, without making any attack, had collected near one hundred men, and proceeded to the attack on the starboard side of the ship. Mr. Budd now perceived a British uniform, then he concluded that the men on the quarter deck were the enemy; at whose approach our men fled to the fore-castle, precipitated themselves through the fore hatchway to the gun deck and from thence to the birth deck without any effort to prevent them. A few only of the enemy were killed or wounded by involuntary and accidental blows, and the fire from the tops; and he continued his unresisted havoc till not a man was left on either deck. Although Lawrence was prostrate, his soul was in arms. From the cockpit he issued his memorable orders, "keep the guns going!"—"fight her till she strikes or sinks!"—and when he knew that the enemy had carried the spar deck, he sent the

emphatic message to the gun deck, "Don't give up the ship." When he was apprised of the issue, he only remarked, "then the officers of the deck hav'nt toe'd the mark—the *Shannon* was whipt when I left."

The officer-like conduct of this gallant martyr, on this day, has been impeached by some of the survivors of that dreadful conflict. The inevitable disadvantages under which he fought a superior ship, perfectly prepared; the chivalry with which he courted the contest; and the brilliancy of it before he fell, should alone rescue his memory from censure. Cruel sacrilege to profane the sanctuary of the tomb to shield living defection from merited disgrace! Every witness upon the court-martial, under a close cross-examination, not only repelled the foul slander, but decidedly established his high character as a commander.

In a very unreserved conversation, commodore Decatur, with whom captain Lawrence had served much, was asked "whether his intrinsic merit as an officer, justified the enthusiastic veneration in which the nation held his memory?" After a short pause he answered, "yes sir, it did; and the fellow died as well as he lived; but it is a part of a soldier's life to die well. He had no talk, but he inspired all about him with ardor; he always saw the best thing to be done; he knew the best way to execute it; and had no more dodge in him than the main-mast." *Laudatum est, a laudato viro.* This vindication is due to the ashes of the injured patriot.

When the ill-starred fortunes of this ship are called to memory; when we recollect that her deck was the death scene of our favorite hero, with victory almost in his grasp, we involuntarily adopt the language of Milton's monody upon his ship-wrecked friend:

"It was the fatal and perfidious bark;

"Built in the clefts; and rigged with curses dark;

"That sunk so low that secret hell did thine!"

REPORT.

The court are unanimously of opinion that the *Chesapeake* was gallantly carried into action by her late brave commander; and no doubt rests with the court from comparison of the injury respectively sustained by the frigates, that the fire of the *Chesapeake*, was much superior to that of the *Shannon*. The *Shannon* being much cut in her spars and rigging, and receiving many shot in and below the water line, was reduced almost to a sinking condition, after only a few minutes cannonading from the *Chesapeake*, while the *Chesapeake* was comparatively uninjured. And the court have no doubt, if the *Chesapeake* had not accidentally fallen on board the *Shannon*, and the *Shannon's* anchor got foul in the after quarter port of the *Chesapeake*, the *Shannon* must have very soon surrendered or sunk.

It appears to the court, that as the ships were getting foul, captain Lawrence ordered the boarders to be called; but the bugle-man, William Brown, stationed to call the boarders by sounding a bugle, had deserted his quarters, and when discovered and ordered to call, was unable, from fright, to sound his horn; that midshipmen went below immediately to pass the word for the boarders; but these not being called in a way they had been usually exercised, few came upon the upper deck; confusion prevailed; a greater part of the men deserted their quarters, and ran below. It appears also to the court, that when

the Shannon got foul of the Chesapeake, capt. Lawrence, his first lieutenant, the sailing-master, and lieutenant of marines were all killed or mortally wounded, and thereby the upper deck of the Chesapeake was left without any commanding officer, and with only one or two young midshipmen. It also appears to the court that previously to the ships getting foul, many of the Chesapeake's spar deck division had been killed and wounded, and the number stationed on that deck thereby considerably reduced; that these being left without a commissioned officer, or even a warrant officer, except one or two unexperienced midshipmen, and not being supported by the boarders from the gun-deck, almost universally deserted their quarters. And the enemy availing himself of this defenceless state of the Chesapeake's upper deck, boarded and obtained possession of the ship with very little opposition.

From this view of the engagement and careful examination of the evidence, the court are unanimously of opinion that the capture of the late United States' frigate Chesapeake was occasioned by the following causes; the almost unexampled early fall of captain Lawrence, and all the principal officers; the bugleman's desertion of his quarters, and inability to sound his horn; for the court are of opinion if the horn had been sounded when first ordered, the men being then at their quarters, the boarders would have promptly repaired to the spar deck, probably have prevented the enemy from boarding—certainly have repelled them, and might have returned the boarding with success; and the failure of the boarders on both decks to rally on the spar deck, after the enemy had boarded, which might have been done successfully, it is believed from the cautious manner in which the enemy came on board.

The court cannot however perceive in this almost unexampled concurrence of disastrous circumstances, that the national flag has suffered any dishonor from the capture of the United States' frigate Chesapeake, by the superior force of the British frigate Shannon, of fifty-two carriage guns, and three hundred and ninety-six men. Nor do this court apprehend that the result of this engagement will in the least discourage our brave seamen from meeting the enemy hereafter on equal terms.

The court being also charged to enquire into the conduct of the officers and men during and after the engagement, and thereupon having strictly examined and maturely considered the evidence as recorded, do find the following causes of complaint:

First—Against lieutenant Cox, that being stationed in command of the second division on the main deck, he left his division during the action, while his men were at their quarters, and went upon the upper deck: that when there, and the enemy boarding, or on the point of boarding; he left the deck to assist captain Lawrence below, went down with him from the spar deck to the birth deck; did not return to his division, but went forward on the gun deck; that while there, and the men were retreating below, he commanded them to go to their duty without enforcing his commands. But as a court of enquiry allows an accused person no opportunity of vindicating his conduct, the members of the court trust that their opinion on the conduct of lieutenant Cox, may not be deemed conclusive against him, without trial by court martial.

Second—Against midshipmen Forrest; that he left his quarters during the action, and did not return to them, and now assigns no reason for his conduct satisfactory to this court.

Third—Against midshipman Freshman; that he behaved in an unofficer like manner at Halifax, assuming a false name at the office of the commissary

of prisoners, when obtaining his parole, and was paroled by the name of William Brown.

Fourth—Against the crew generally; that they deserted their quarters, and ran below after the ships were foul, and the enemy boarded. But it appearing that they behaved well at their quarters before, and fired on the enemy with great rapidity and precision, the court ascribe their misconduct to the confusion naturally incident to the early loss of their officers, and the omission of the call for boarders in the accustomed manner.

Yet this court is very far from exculpating those who are thus criminal. It is unable to designate by name all the individuals who thus abandoned their duty, because most of the officers had recently joined the ship, some only a few days preceding the engagement, and of course could not distinguish the men. The court therefore respectfully submit to higher authority the expediency of withholding the wages of the crew. The persons whom the court are able to designate by name, as deserters from their stations, are Wm. Brown, bugleman, Joseph Russell, captain of 2d gun, Peter Frost, and John Joyce, seamen.

The court further find, that the following persons entered the British service at Halifax, viz: Henry Ensign, Peter John, Andrew Simpson, Peter Langrun, Magnus Sparring, Joseph Galla, Marien Anderson, Francis Paris, John White (boy), Thomas Arthur, Charles Reynolds, John Pierce, jr. Andrew Dunham, Thomas Jones, Charles Goodman, Joseph Antonio, Christopher Stephens, Charles Bowden, Charles Westerbury, Joseph Smith, George Williams, and George Cordel.

The court further find and report, that Wm. Wainwright, Wm. Worthington, and James Parker, the last of whom was born at Salem, Massachusetts, were claimed by the enemy as British subjects and sent on board the enemy's ships of war.

The court respectfully beg leave to superadd, that unbiassed by any illiberal feelings towards the enemy, they feel it their duty to state, that the conduct of the enemy after boarding and carrying the Chesapeake, was a most unwarrantable abuse of power after success.

The court is aware, that in carrying a ship by boarding, the full extent of the command of an officer cannot be readily exercised, and that improper violence may unavoidably ensue. When this happens in the moment of contention, a magnanimous conquered foe will not complain. But the fact has been clearly established before this court, that the enemy met with little opposition on the upper deck, and none on the gun deck. Yet after they had carried the ship, they fired from the gun-deck down the hatchway upon the birth deck and killed and wounded several of the Chesapeake's crew, who had retreated there, were unarmed, and incapable of making any opposition; that some balls were fired even in the cockpit: and what excites the utmost abhorrence, this outrage was committed in the presence of a British officer standing at the hatchway.

WM. BAINBRIDGE, President.

Dartmoor Documents.

Plymouth, 25th April, 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 enquiry instituted immediately after that event, by the orders of admiral sir John 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 enquiry, 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 offices 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 6 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 size 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 sentinels 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 was 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 influenced 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 captain Shortland appears to us to have been justified in giving the order, which about this 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 within 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 that 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 captain 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 in 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 captain 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. Captain Shortland in the first instance proceeded down the square towards the prisoners, having ordered a part of the different guard, to the number of about fifty only at first, (though they were increased afterwards) to follow him. For some time both he and Dr. Magrath endeavored by quiet means and persuasion, 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 captain Shortland, about

two thirds of the way down the square—the latter is about six hundred feet broad, and the guard extended nearly all across. Captain 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; 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 provoking, and daring the military to fire, and according to the evidence of several of the soldiers, and some 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 upon having the question put to 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 captain 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 no one of them can swear it was by captain Shortland, or by any one in particular, and some, amongst whom is the officer commanding the guard, think, if captain Shortland had given such an order that they must have heard it, which they did not. In addition to this, captain 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 then 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 order.

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 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 captain Shortland was in the market square exerting himself and giving orders to that effect, and that lieutenant 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 lieutenants Aveline and Fortye, the only other subalterns known to have been present, continued in the square with the main bodies of their respective guards.

The time of the day, which was the officers' dinner hour, will in some measure explain this, as it caused the absence of every officer 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 sentries 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 di-

ected 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 and individuals.

In the same, or even more severe terms, we must remark upon what was proved as to the 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 which 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 doorway; and although 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 identifying any of the soldiers who had been guilty of the particular outrages here alluded to, or of 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, 26th April, 1814.

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 transactions 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 forborne 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 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 it, the intervention of the military force, and even in a strict sense, the first use of fire arms, yet I cannot but express my settled opinion, that by conduct a little more tempering, this dreadful alternative of firing upon unarmed prisoners might have been avoided. Yet as this opinion has been the result of subsequent examination, and after having acquired a knowledge of the comparatively harmless state of the prisoners, it may be but fair to consider, whether in such a moment of confusion and alarm, as that appears to have been, the officer commanding could have fairly estimated his danger, or have measured out with precision the extent and nature of the force necessary to guard against it.

But when the firing became general, as it afterwards appeared to have done, and caught with electric rapidity from the square to the platforms, there is no plea nor shadow of excuse for it, except in the personal exasperation of the soldiery, nor for the more deliberate, and therefore more unjustifiable, firing which took place into three of the prisons, No. 1, 3 and 4, but more particularly into No. 3, after the prisoners had retired into them, and there was no longer any pretence of apprehensions as to their escape. Upon this ground, as you, sir, will perceive by the report, Mr. Larpent and myself had no difference of opinion, and I am fully persuaded that my own regret was not greater than his, at perceiving how hopeless would be the attempt to trace to any individuals of the military these outrageous proceedings.

As to whether the order to fire came from captain Shortland, I yet confess myself unable to form any satisfactory opinion, though perhaps the bias of my mind is, that he did give such an order. But his anxiety and exertions to stop it, after it had continued some little time, are fully proved, and his general conduct previous to this occurrence, as far as we could with propriety enter into such details, appears to have been characterised with great fairness, and even kindness, in the situation in which he stood towards the prisoners.

On the subject of any complaints against their own government existing among the prisoners, it was invariably answered to several distinct questions put by me on that head, that none whatsoever existed or had been expressed by them, although they confessed themselves to entertain some animosity against Mr. Beasley, to whom they attributed their detention in this country; with what justice you, sir, will be better able to judge. They made no complaint whatsoever, as to their provisions and general mode of living and treatment in the prison.

I have transmitted to Mr. Beasley a list of the killed and wounded on this melancholy occasion, with a request that he would forward it to the United States for the information of their friends at home, and I am pleased to have it in my power to say, that the wounded are, for the most part, doing well.

I have also enclosed to Mr. Beasley the notes taken by me of the evidence adduced before us, with a request that he would have them fairly copied, as also a copy of the depositions taken before the coroner, and desired him to submit them to you when in order.

I cannot conclude, sir, without expressing my high sense of the impartiality and manly firmness with which this enquiry has been conducted on the part of Mr. Larpent, nor without mentioning that every facility was afforded to us in its prosecution, as well by the military officers commanding here and at the prison, as by the magistrates in the vicinity.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

CHARLES KING.

His excellency J. Q. Adams, &c. &c.

LONDON, 18th April, 1815.

SIR—At the request of lord Castlereagh, we have had interviews with him and Mr. Goulburn on the subject of the transportation of the American prisoners now in this country, to the United States, and of the late unfortunate event at the depot at Dartmoor.

On the first subject, we agreed to advise your acceptance of the proposition of Lord Castlereagh to transport the prisoners at the joint expence of the two countries, reserving the construction of the articles of the treaty, which provides for the mutual restoration of prisoners, for future adjustment. It

was stated by us, and was so understood, that the joint expence, thus to be incurred, is to comprehend as well the requisite tonnage as the subsistence of the prisoners; and moreover, that measures of precaution should be adopted relative to the health and comfort of the prisoners similar to those which had taken place in America.

The details of this arrangement, if you confer with us as to the expediency of making it, are left to you to settle with the proper British authority.

On the other subject, as a statement of the transaction has been received from the American prisoners, differing very materially in fact from that which had resulted from an inquiry instituted by the port admiral, it has been thought advisable that some means should be devised of procuring information as to the real state of the case, in order on the one hand, to shew that there had not been any wanton or improper sacrifice of the lives of American citizens, or, on the other, to enable the British government to punish their military and civil officers, if it should appear that they have resorted to measures of extreme severity without necessity, or with too much precipitation.

Lord Castlereagh proposed that the enquiry should be a joint one, conducted by a commissioner selected by each government. And we have thought such an enquiry most likely to produce an impartial and satisfactory result.

We presume that you will have too much occupation on the first subject and the other incidental duties of your office, to attend to this enquiry in person. On that supposition we have stated to the British government that we should recommend to you the selection of Chas. King, esq. as a fit person to conduct it in behalf of the American government.—If Mr. King will undertake the business, he will forthwith proceed to Dartmoor, and in conjunction with the British commissioner, who may be appointed on the occasion, will examine the persons concerned, and such other evidence as may be thought necessary, and make a joint report upon the facts of the case to John Q. Adams, esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States at this court and to the British government.

The mode of executing this service must be left to the discretion of Mr. King and his colleague. If they can agree upon a narrative of the facts after having heard the evidence, it will be better than reporting the whole mass of testimony in detail, which they may perhaps find it necessary to do, if they cannot come to such an agreement.

We are, sir, your obedient humble servants,
(Signed) H. CLAY,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

R. G. Beasley, esq. &c. &c.

List of prisoners wounded on the evening of the 6th April, 1815.

Thomas Smith, amputated thigh.

Philip Ford, punctured wound of the back, and punctured wound of the belly.

John Gray, amputated arm.

Robert Willet Tawney, amputated thigh.

James Bell, bayonet wound of the thigh.

Thomas Truly, gun shot wound through the thigh and testicle. The ball entered the hip, and passed out at the forepart of the thigh, and through the testicle.

William Leversage, lacerated hand and amputated thumb.

Joseph Bezeck, alias Musick, gun shot wound of the thigh, through which the ball passed.

John Willet, black, fractured jaw, lacerated hips, complicated with a shattered state of the upper jaw.

James Esdell, gun shot wound of the hip.

Henry Montcalm, gun shot wound of the left knee.

Frederick Howard, gun shot wound of the leg through which the ball passed.

William Penn, black, gun shot wound of the thigh.

Robert Fitzer, gun shot wound of the penis.

Cornelius Garrison, gun shot wound of the thigh, the ball passed through the limb.

Edward Wittlebanks, bayonet wound of the back, producing paralysis of the sphenesters and et urine, with paralysis of the lower extremities.

James Turnbull, amputated arm.

Stephen Phipps, bayonet wounds of the abdomen and thigh.

James Wells, gun shot fracture of the sacrum and crista ilie, and gun shot fracture of both bones of the left arm.

Caleb Coddling, gun shot wound of the leg.

Edward Gardner, gun shot fracture of the left arm.

Jacob Davis, gun shot wound of the thigh, the ball passed through the thigh.

John Hogabets, gun shot wound of the hip.

Peter Wilson, gun shot fracture of the hand, the ball passed through the palm of the hand.

John Perry, gun shot wound of the shoulder.

John Peach, gun shot wound of the thigh, the ball passed through the thigh.

John Roberts, black, gun shot wound of the thigh.

John Gair, amputated thigh.

Ephraim Lincoln, gun shot wound of the knee, discharged 23d April, 1815.

John Wilson, bayonet wound, discharged, cured 18th April, 1815.

William Blake, bayonet wound, discharged, cured 12th April, 1815.

Thomas Jackson, black, gun shot wound of the abdomen. He died early in the morning of the 7th.

James Campbell, gun shot fracture, with depression of the whole of the frontal bone, orbital ridge and nasal bones. He died on the morning of the 8th.

(Signed) GEORGE MAGRATH.

Description of death wounds inflicted on the evening of the 6th April, 1815.

John Haywood, black, the ball entered a little posterior to the acromion of the left shoulder, and passing obliquely upwards, made about the middle of the right side its egress of the neck.

Thomas Jackson, the ball entered the left side of the belly, nearly in a line with the navel, and made its egress a little below the false ribs in the opposite side, a large portion of the intestinal canal protruded through the wound made by the ingress of the ball. He languished until 8 o'clock of the 7th, when he died.

John Washing, the ball entered at the squamore process of the left temporal bone, and passing through the head, made its exit a little below the crucial ridge of the occipital bone.

James Mann, the ball entered at the inferior angle of the left scapula, and lodged under the integument of the right pectoral muscle. In its course it passed through the inferior margin of the right and left lobes of the lungs.

Joseph Token Johnson, the ball entered at the inferior angle of the left scapula, penetrated the heart and passing through both lobes of the lungs made its egress at the right axilla.

William Leversage, the ball entered about the middle of the left arm, through which it passed, and penetrating the corresponding side, betwixt the second and third ribs, passing through the left lobe of

the heart.

* These names are included in the lists of deaths.

the lungs, the mediastinum, and over the right lobe, and lodged betwixt the 5th and 6th ribs.

James Campbell, the ball entered at the outer angle of the right eye, and in its course it fractured and depressed the greater part of the frontal bone, fractured the nasal bones, and made its egress above the orbital ridge of the left eye. He languished until the morning of the 8th, when he died.

(Signed) GEORGE MAGRATH.
London, 30th April, 1845.

Sir—In my letter of the 19th instant, I informed you of the measures which had been adopted here in consequence of the late unfortunate event at Dartmoor prison. I have now the honor to transmit the copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Clay and Mr. Gallatin, relative to that occurrence, and to the transportation of the American prisoners in this country to the United States.

In the absence of Mr. Adams it becomes my duty to communicate for the information of our government, the result of the investigation at Dartmoor. I enclose a copy of the joint report of the commissioners appointed for that purpose, also of a letter from Mr. King to Mr. Adams, and a list of the killed and wounded on that melancholy occasion.

I shall leave to Mr. Adams any further steps which he may deem it proper to take in this business. I cannot, however, forbear to notice the erroneous impression of the prisoners, that their detention so long has been owing to me. You are aware, sir, of my constant exertions during the war to effect their liberation. I immediately on the signing of the treaty of peace at Ghent, renewed my instances on that subject; proposing as a condition, that all the prisoners who might be delivered over to me by the British government, should be considered as prisoners of war, and not at liberty to serve until regularly exchanged, in the event of the treaty not being ratified by the president. This proposition was declined and in a peremptory manner.

On the receipt of the intelligence of the ratification from America, I lost not a moment in requesting the release of the prisoners, according to the terms of the treaty, and the number of vessels which I had hired, as mentioned in my letter of the 13th, and which are now on their voyage to the United States, will shew that the necessary steps were taken to provide for their immediate transportation to their country. The prisoners, also, were informed of these measures, and of the exertions which had been made from the commencement to return them to their homes, with the least possible delay. Therefore, whatever may have been their uneasiness under confinement, and whatever hostile feelings they may have had towards me, as noticed in the report, and in Mr. King's letter, I must say with confidence, that I could not prevent the one, nor have I deserved the other.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R. G. BEASLEY.

The honorable John Mason, &c. &c. &c.

On these documents the editors of the *National Intelligencer* have the following remarks:

We published without comment, the other day, the official papers recently transmitted to our government respecting the murderous business at Dartmoor. We offered no comment, because we desired not to appear unwilling to listen to the vindication of the conduct of the British government.—That motive however ought not to stop our mouths altogether: and, right glad as we should certainly be to find that this affair was a mere accident, a concurrence of mischances and fortuitous circumstances,

a smooth story cannot entirely efface a very different conviction forced on our minds, a conviction which cannot be resisted, that flows from the numerous statements by an hundred different persons, most of them sealed by the stamp of a solemn oath. If the treatment of our prisoners had been thus humane as represented, if they had acted thus idly as is stated, and drawn on themselves just censure, is it possible, think you, reader, that sober, upright, intelligent American citizens, bystanders and witnesses of the murder of our citizens, could have so misstated the facts, as, if the official statement be true, they assuredly have done? What motive can be rationally assigned for such conduct on their part? None that we can imagine. We have no disposition to deny credit to the facts stated by the two commissioners, not doubting in the least but they are truly represented as given in evidence to them. But, to the reasoning, to the inference of motives and probabilities, perhaps objection may be made. Some of our readers will probably think our commissioner Mr. King yielded rather too far his native feeling to that spirit of conciliation, which he appears to have considered necessary to secure the signature of his colleague in the inquisition.

We shall probably publish, for the further information of our readers, one or two of the best authenticated statements by the prisoners, which offer so entirely a different view of the matter as to entitle them at least to republication. If there be any of the witnesses of the massacre, most of whom have returned to the United States, who concur in the statement which has been last published, we should also be glad to receive and publish their view of the subject. In great sincerity we declare, that our only object is correct information, and that we shall certainly not regret being able to correct the impressions we have heretofore expressed of this horrid butchery.

On the same subject the *Philadelphia True American* says—The official report of the Dartmoor massacre is now completed. Our readers will form their own opinions of the result. It is much to be regretted that the investigation has left the affair in the greatest uncertainty; and from the report it will never be practicable to make up any definite issue on the subject—it reminds us of the celebrated report "on the causes that led to the capture of Washington." Nobody is implicated, every one is innocent, all have done their duty, a hideous sin has been committed, the defenceless prisoner has been murdered, why or wherefore no one can tell. We are just as wise now, as we were before the report came to hand.—

The New-York Columbian observes—We omit communications and translations to-day for the purpose of commencing the official report on this melancholy transaction. To us the report appears an extraordinary one—extraordinary, that so many were killed and wounded by no one; at least none could be identified; more extraordinary, as Mr. King compliments the "manly fairness" of Mr. Larpent, and affirms that "every facility was afforded to inquiry." The wounded Cyclop, in Lucian's pleasant dialogues, found out that the *Nobody* who blinded him, was *alias* Ulysses; but here every thing is dark as the grave in which the murdered victims sleep—each of their murderers may declare with Macbeth, "they cannot say it 'twas I that did it."

From the same.—The Dartmoor report, by Messrs. King and Larpent, we are informed by a gentleman who was on the committee to examine into the affair, is deficient and unsatisfactory, in closing without receiving material evidence which was offered, particularly in regard to the hole through the wall.

A number of the committee, who are now in this city, it is suggested, will probably meet and prepare a statement on the subject.

* * * If does not appear to the editor of the Register that any one holds a belief that the statement of Messrs. King and Larpent fairly represents the merits of the case, though they may have done justice to the matter, as it seemed to them. We shall probably hear more about it. There were hundreds of men confined in Dartmoor at the time of the massacre of as fair fame and reputation, of as much intelligence and with as high a sense of honor, as either of the commissioners, of whom we know nothing but their names; whose statement is at variance with every thing else we have seen or heard on the subject, on several important points:—and (strange as it may appear) we so much differ in opinion with a former secretary of state of the United States, that we are really more inclined to accept the oath of a fellow-citizen, born and bred amongst us and known to us for years, than to take the word of a British officer. It may be wrong; but in looking over these documents it was impossible not to recollect the case of Captain Jessop.

War Events:

PRESIDENT FRIGATE.—The [Hibernian] Arcadian Recorder, of the 10th inst. says, "Mr. Ward, late printer to his majesty in Bermuda, has been dismissed by his excellency governor Cockburn, for asserting that a number of men were concealed on board the President, after her capture, and for refusing to contradict the same, on the word and honor of commodore Decatur."

[There is something very remarkable in this transaction. It is probably the first case of the kind that has ever occurred. If all "his majesty's printers" guilty of similar offences, were dismissed—that is, of telling wilful falsehoods and persisting in them—few would remain to serve him in the new or the old world. The editor of the *Barbadoes Times* has been compelled to resign his situation for speaking the truth.

CHINESE AND BRITISH.—*London May 13.* Accounts were yesterday received in town from China to the end of October. We are sorry to understand that the dispute which had taken place, in consequence of the Doris frigate having cut out an American vessel in Canton river, was not then settled.—It was understood, however, that by a little mutual concession, affairs would be speedily and amicably adjusted.

GEN. ADAIR.—A public dinner was recently given to general Adair, at Frankfort, Ky. in testimony of gratitude for his services at New-Orleans. Among others, the following toasts were drank.

Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio.—Common efforts in a common cause—a common interest and republican principles render them dear to each other.

Kentucky valor.—Like all genuine metals it comes forth more bright from the fiery ordeal—the official letter corrected by the court of enquiry.

Gen. John Adair.—The Camillus of Kentucky—our distinguished guest: in the hour of peril, his country's shield—in the day of slander, an advocate for the soldier's honor.

CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.—*By the report of the court of enquiry, [see first page] it appears that all we heard at the time of the "unwarrantable abuse of power" on the part of the British when the unfortunate Chesapeake fell into their hands, was lamentably true. Shortland has since given us a second edition of British heroism in firing upon and killing persons inca-*

ble of defence and non-resisting, but it does not appear that he attacked the hospital, as the heroes of the Shannon did the cock-pit [the place where the wounded are deposited.] I conjure you, readers, to compare these things with the conduct of our officers and men, as admitted by the British, on like occasions; and say, if you can agree with what the editor of the Boston Centinel once told the people, that it was "impossible that the warriors of Britain could be otherwise than unanimous and humane!" Recollecting, that the faint and dying Lawrence, (the hero who immortalized his name, not less by the swift destruction of the Peacock than his immunity to the crew after her flag was struck) was refused a drop of his own wine to cheer expiring nature. And they will the more readily believe, this, when they know that a similar act of cruelty was exercised upon the gallant lieutenant Jones, who commanded our gun boats, captured near New Orleans, after a defence that will be esteemed glorious as long as courage and good conduct are of consideration among men. The moment the fight was over, the enemy, officers and all, began to look for plunder, seeming "hail fellows, well met." The private stores of lieutenant Jones were immediately seized upon—severely wounded and exhausted by the loss of blood, and worn down by fatigue and privation before the fight and great personal exertions during its continuance, he asked for a glass of his own portier, and it was refused him: and though he had so much need of it, they robbed him of the very bed on which he laid—alleging that the porter and bed were wanted "by his majesty's officers"—and, therefore, he could not have either. I have these facts from an authority that will not be questioned.

In justification of this conduct, the British urged the fact, that lieutenant Jones had fired on them!!!

THE WASE.—We are still without news of this interesting vessel. Where is Blakeley and his gallant crew? Our hope is that they are in the East Indies.

THE STEAM-FRIGATE.

New-York, July 5.—Yesterday a second essay of the power of this formidable engine of war was made, some little improvements, among a number contemplated, having been effected in her machinery. The wind and tide were partly in her favor and partly against her, the balance rather in her favor, no sails being used on the excursion. The frigate went round into the North river, saluted the French frigate lying there, and then shaped her course for Sandy Hook. On reaching there, she saluted the fort, took a pilot from an outward bound brig as passenger, and returned to town and landed her passengers at the battery—in 6 hours and 43 minutes from the time she cleared the French frigate's stern. This is a distance of about 19 miles and back, making 38 miles in the whole, or 6 miles an hour not including the time lost in lying to and variations from the usual course. See the following communication on the subject.

[FROM A NAUTICAL GENTLEMAN ON BOARD.]

Cruise of the Steam Frigate Fulton the First.

July 4th, at 10 minutes past nine, A. M. left the wharf at Corlear's Hook, running over the tide, which is stronger at this place than at any other in the neighborhood of New-York, at the rate of one and one-fourth miles per hour. Several gentlemen having arrived on board, who did not arrive previous to leaving the wharf, put about, run across, passing near Brooklyn, recrossed, passed near the battery on the Hudson as far as the Albany basin, where she put about at ten minutes after ten. In proceeding for Sandy Hook, run into the kill tides near the residence of governor Tompkins; arrived at sea in three hours and eight minutes; sent the boat and brought a pilot on board that had piloted a brig out. On our arrival at sea, the machinery was stopped.

the helm put to starboard, she went about until her head was towards New-York when the helm was righted. Returned to New-York in three hours and fifteen minutes, landing the commissioners and other gentlemen at the battery. Her boat returning, she proceeded, and arrived at the birth of Corlear's Hook at forty minutes after five; having run the distance of at least forty five miles from Albany basin to sea, and returning, in the short space of six hours and twenty-three minutes.

The whole distance supposed to be run in the course of the eight hours and twenty-six minutes that she was under way, is fifty-three miles, and a considerable part of that distance against tide, as she had no sail set. The winds, during the cruise, were for and against, nearly balanced. We could not, however, help noticing, that of many vessels coming up from Sandy Hook, with the wind sometimes on the quarter and at other times ahead, but one held any way with her, a light flat sloop; she, however, was left at considerable distance astern. Not a single accident occurred on board to mar the pleasures of the day.

Gentlemen of the party: The commissioners, alderman Buckmaster, generals Scott and Porter, commodore Lewis, col. Clegg, (adj. gen. to gen Bull), Mess. A. and N. Brown, (builders) United States apothecary general Baron, &c. &c.

From the Missouri Gazette of June 17.

The following letters were received by governor Clark, on Wednesday 1st.

It appears that Messrs. Turcot and Lagoterie (who were employed by the commissioners to proceed to Rock River and announce to the Indians the object of treaty to be held at Portage des Sioux) were fortunate in reaching Little Mascoutille, some distance below their place of destination, without any accident. At this place they met with a party of Fox Indians, bearing letters from the British commandant of Prairie du Chien to governor Clark, who informed them of the departure of captain Duncan Graham, deputy-scalping master-general,* from Rock River after bestowing on his worthy comrades, the Sacks, 10 barrels of gun powder and 20 fuses, as a reward for their services in butchering the helpless women and children on the frontiers.

As usual, the Sacks received the news of peace with "unbounded joy," and even sent a British flag to protect our messengers on their return. They acknowledge they had 200 warriors on the frontiers, but could not tell the number of their killed and wounded. They said they would attend the treaty and bury the tomahawk.

From captain Bulger to governor Clark, dated at Fort McKay, Prairie du Chien, May 23.

I have now to acknowledge the receipt of the two despatches sent me some time ago, viz. one from his excellency governor Clark, the other from colonel Russell; answers to which it was not in my power to get conveyed to St. Louis, without imminent hazard to the person carrying the same.

The official intelligence of peace reached me only yesterday, upon which I adopted the most prudent and decided measures to stop further hostilities of the Indians. I most ardently hope, and strongly believe, that the steps I have taken will be attended with the good effects which the British government as well as that of the United States are so anxious for.

I propose evacuating this post to-morrow, taking

*I put this officer's name and titles in full, in order that I may not be called to an account for a breach of etiquette or disrespect.

with me the guns, &c. captured in the fort, in order that the same may be delivered up at Mackinaw, to such officer as the United States may appoint to receive that place. My instructions were to send them down the Mississippi to St. Louis, if it could be done without hazard to the party conveying them.

My motive in immediately withdrawing from this post will be best explained by the enclosed extract from the instructions of lieut. col. McDonald, commanding at Michilimackinac. I have not the smallest hesitation in declaring my decided opinion, that the presence of a detachment of British and United States troops, at the same time, at fort McKay, would be the means of enbroiling either one party or other in a fresh rupture with the Indians, which I presume it is the wish of both governments to avoid.

Should the measures which I have adopted prove in the smallest degree contrary to the spirit and intent of the treaty of peace, I beg that it may not be considered by the government of the United States as proceeding from any other motive than a desire of avoiding any further trouble or contention with the Indians, and of promoting the harmony and good understanding so recently restored between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

A. BULGER, *Captain royal N. F. regt.*
Commanding a detachment of H. B. M. troops,
on the Mississippi.

Extract from lieut. col. McDonald's instructions to captain Bulger, royal Newfoundland regiment, commandant of Fort McKay, dated Mackinaw, 5th May, 1815.

"1st. The orders of lieut. gen. sir Gordon Drummond must be carried into effect, if so understood and required by the government of the United States; provided, that the thing is practicable, without committing to imminent hazard the safety of the American detachment, or of your own garrison, thereby having a tendency to interrupt the harmony so recently restored.

"2d. Should it appear to you distinctly and unequivocally evident, that in attempting to put the American troops in possession of Fort McKay, or retaining it for that purpose, that the safety of yourself and garrison is thereby hazarded, and that no doubt remains on your mind that it would be resisted on the part of the Indians, and also highly endangered the safety of the said detachment of United States troops, and have a tendency to renew hostilities between them and the Indians, the unavoidable necessity of the case will compel you to destroy the fort and withdraw the garrison, &c. as before stated."

Four Souix Indians and a squaw arrived here on Thursday last from Prairie du Chien, among whom is the one-eyed Souix, who come down in the gun-boat from the Prairie last year, and who distinguished himself so gallantly when that boat was attacked by British artillery and a host of Indians.

The Souix and another of his tribe, left this place last autumn with Manuel Lisa, esq. and ascended the Missouri to the river Jacque, from whence they travelled across the country to Prairie du Chien. On his arrival there, Dickson asked him where he came from and what his business was at that place, rudely pulling his bundle off his back, and examining it for letters. The Souix told him he was from St. Louis, and had promised the white chiefs there he would go to Prairie du Chien, and that he had now performed his promise. Dickson had this Indian taken to the fort for examination, and threatening him with death, &c. but the faithful fellow would give him no information, and said he was ready for death if they chose

to kill him. He was then thrown into a dungeon and confined there a considerable time, but finding him obstinate, they liberated him, and sent him from that place.

This trusty Indian set out in the depth of winter on his mission, and visited the different tribes of the Sioux nations, and arrived again at Prairie du Chien, found Dickson had gone to Mackinaw at the opening of the navigation. He says he remained there some time, witnessed the evacuation of the fort by the British, who left behind them the cannon, but returned a night or two afterwards and took the guns away and fired the fort. This brave fellow went into the fort and brought off the American flag and a medal.

He says all the people have left the Prairie, except two families; that all the provisions were carried off by the British for the use of their men. He called at the Sack village, at the mouth of Rock river, and was told they lost six Sacks and one Iway killed, and eight wounded, in the affair near Fort Howard, with the late captain Craig. He says he is now content, having performed the pledge he made to gov. Clark.

GEN. PINCKNEY'S LAST ORDER.

Charleston, 28th June, 1815.

Head-Quarters, 6th Mil. Dis. }
Adjutant generals office. }

GENERAL ORDERS.

The general has received a communication from the secretary of the department of war, informing him, that, in compliance with his request, he is relieved from the command of the 6th military district, upon delivering the same in charge to the officer next in command. Col. Patrick Jack of the 8th infantry being that officer, will command the 6th military district; and is to be obeyed and respected accordingly, until relieved by an officer of the peace establishment, in conformity to the order issued from the adjutant and inspector general's office, on the 17th May last.—The general staff of this army who are, not relieved, will report themselves to col. Jack.

Major Many of the corps of artillery, will command the troops of the United States in South Carolina.

In issuing this, his last order to the army of the 6th military district, the general considers it due to them to express the high sense he entertains of the zealous patriotism with which they devoted themselves to the defence of their country, and of their meritorious conduct while dedicated to that service. He desires them to accept his best thanks for the gratification and support he has experienced from the military spirit and alacrity, with which his orders have been carried into execution, and assures them that, whether they shall continue members of the army, or serve their country in civil employment, or cultivate in retirement the social and domestic virtues, they have his best wishes, that honor, prosperity, and the affections of a grateful country, may ever reward their patriotic services.

By command of Major general Thomas Pinckney.

B. D. HERIOT,

Ast. Adjt. Gen.

[It is due to the services of this excellent man to observe, that though he had no opportunity particularly to distinguish himself in the field of battle, that his duties were, perhaps, as arduous and as ably performed as those of any other man in the service. With his retirement he carries the best wishes of his country, and the warm gratitude of those who had the best opportunity to appreciate his merits.]

SOUTHERN DIVISION.—Major general Jackson has

issued a general order on taking command of the southern division of the army of the United States. He has divided it into departments, of which Virginia, North Carolina and the district of Columbia, form No. 6—South Carolina and Georgia, No. 7—Louisiana and the Mississippi territory, No. 8—Tennessee and Kentucky, and the Illinois and Missouri territories, No. 9.

Major general Gaines commands 6 and 7, and major-general Scott 8 and 9; brig. gen. Bissell, at Telefunctia; colonel King at Charleston; col. McDonald at Fort Hawkins; col. Nicholas at Belle Fontaine; brig. gen. Smith at Prairie du Chien; and lieut. col. M'Kee at Norfolk.

Three companies of artillery are to be stationed at Norfolk; 1 at Fort Johnson and Hampton, N. C. 4 at Charleston, S. C. 6 of infantry, 4th regiment near Charleston; 1 company of artillery at Savannah; 4 of infantry near T. 6 companies of infantry, 7th regiment at Fort Hawkins; 2 do. at Fort Jackson; 2 do. at Fort Montgomery; 1 of artillery at Mobile; 1 do. at Fort Bowyer; 2 do. at Plaquemine; 3 at New-Orleans; 10 of infantry, 1st regiment to Telefunctia; 2 of riflemen at Natchitoches; 10 of infantry, 3d regiment at St. Louis; 8 of riflemen at Prairie du Chien.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Frequent murders continue to take place in the territories, especially in the Missouri.

St. Louis, June 10. On Tuesday last arrived here from upper Missouri, Mr. Manuel Lisa, with 43 chiefs and head men of the several bands Sioux, also the chiefs of the Mahas and Pancaras, residing between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. These chiefs, &c. represent the nations who have offered their services to the United States, and are anxious to make war against the Sacks and other hostile Indians, and have actually killed several Iaways a few weeks ago. Among this deputation, we recognize Big Elk, the Maha chief; Partizan, the Teton chief; and the Little Dish, a Yankton chief. Partizan, the Teton chief, is the person who attempted to stop captains Lewis and Clark, on their journey to the Pacific ocean. Some time about the middle of April 250 or 300 Pancaras had gone to war against the Sacks, which will no doubt bring those wretches to a sense of danger.

GRAND REVIEW of the northern army under the command of major-general Brown. On the 4th of July, major-general Brown reviewed the troops on grand parade at Sacket's Harbor, in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators, among whom were a considerable number of British officers of distinction.—A more splendid appearance of military discipline, good order, and neatness of dress, perhaps never was witnessed in the United States.

Sir James L. Yeo arrived in London, May 23.

GENERAL RIPLEY is now on a tour to the eastward. On Friday week he arrived at Portland, and was escorted into town by a large cavalcade of citizens, who, on this occasion, forgot their party animosities, and united together in this testimony of respect to distinguished bravery and talents. Great preparations were making at Bath and other places for his reception.—*Boston Gazette.*

"76 ASSOCIATION." A very respectable and patriotic society under this name, exists at Charleston, S. C. Among its members are some of the greatest and best men in South Carolina. They annually have an oration delivered by one of the association; copies of which they forward in compliment to many persons in the United States, esteemed for their exertions in the cause of freedom.

At a late meeting of the association, the following letter, received from John Adams, Esq. late president of the United States, was ordered to be published:

3.17 7.

“Quincey, June 9th, 1815.

“GENTLEMEN—Accept my thanks for Mr. White’s oration on the 4th March, and be pleased to present them to your constituents.

“At the same time, I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the felicity of our country, and the glory acquired by the western, the southern and the middle states in the late war.

“I have the honor, &c.

“JOHN ADAMS.

“R. Y. Hayne, W. Vesdon, J. Jervey, B. Elliott, Esqrs. committee of the ’76 association.”

[What a sensure is this on the eastern states! John Adams would never have suffered the foreigner to have had peaceable possession of a part of his country, if he could have prevented it.]

HEROES OF ORLEANS.—From the *National Intelligencer*.—We understand that brevet rank in the line has been conferred by the president of the United States on the following officers, who were attached to major-general Jackson’s division of the army, for distinguished services during the siege of New Orleans, and general good conduct in the said army: Robert Butler, brevet lieut. col. Adjt. general.

Alexander A. White,	do.	
Henry D. Pierre	do.	
William Piatt	do.	Qr. master gen.
Walter H. Overton,	do.	
Arthur P. Hayne, brevet major		Inspect. gen.
Henry Chotard,	do.	A. Adjt. gen.
John M. Davis,	do.	A. Insp. gen.
John Reid	do.	
William Q. Butler,	do.	
Isaac L. Baker,	do.	
William Lavall,	do.	
Thomas L. Butler,	do.	
Samuel Vail,	do.	
George C. Allen,	do.	
Elijah Montgomery,	do.	
Enoch Humphreys,	do.	
Samuel Spotts brevet. captain.		
William Gibbs	do.	
Joseph Leach, brevet. 2d lieut.		

GENERAL PACKENHAM. *British house of commons, May 24.* General Gascoigne enquired whether it was the intention of government to propose the erection of a monument to the memory of major-general Packenham?

Lord Castlereagh said, that however meritorious might be the character of that lamented officer, or however distinguished his services, yet the particular occasion on which he lost his valuable life was not of that description which could justify his majesty’s ministers in proposing to record it by a public monument.

BLUE LAWS. Several of the prisoners lately confined in Dartmoor prison, who arrived in the cartel ship Neptunus, landed at New-Haven, Con. and proceeded on their way to New-York. They were entirely destitute of money, and were obliged to beg for bread along the road. The sum of 6 1-4 cents each man, was demanded from them at a toll bridge on the road, even after their pitiable situation was made known: at length the toll keeper generously consented to take one of their hats as a compensation! On Sunday the 18th inst. these unfortunate men were arrested and thrown into prison at Fairfield, Con. for travelling on foot on the Lord’s day! This is a notable instance of the efficacy of blue laws.—*Balt. Amer.*

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—*Halifax, July 3.*—On Wednesday last (June 28) a court-martial was held on board H. M. S. Akbar, for the trial of captain the honorable G. Douglas, the officers and crew of the *Levant*, and captain Gordon Falcon, the officers and

crew of the *Cyane*; and to investigate the causes that led to the capture of those ships in February last, by the American ship of war *Constitution*.—The court was composed of—

Captain Charles Bullen, H. M. S. Akbar, Presd’t.
Captain the honorable J. A. Crofton, *Narcissus*.

R. C. Spencer, *Sydnus*.

Captain Henry Jane, *Arab*.

Francis Truscott, *Regulus*.

Charles Martyr, esq. Judge Advocate.

We understand that, after a thorough investigation, the court was fully of opinion, that their capture was to be attributed to the very superior force of the enemy’s ship, and to her great superiority in sailing, which enabled her, throughout the action, to keep at such a distance, that their cannonades were of little effect, while she was constantly keeping up a steady fire from her seventeen long twenty-four pounders; and that the officers and men evinced the greatest skill and intrepidity, defending their ship in a manner highly honorable to them, while it could be done with the least prospect of success. It is almost unnecessary to add, that the captains, officers, and men of both ships, were fully and most honorably acquitted.

The court passed a high encomium on the conduct of the ships’ companies, expressive of the sense it entertained of their loyalty, in resisting the repeated offers made to them to enter the service of the enemy. We are assured, that the whole of the men were confined in the hold of the *Constitution*, in a warm climate, with their legs in chains, and hand-cuffed, for three weeks; during which time repeated attempts were made by the officers and crew of the American ship to shake their attachment to their king and country; but without effect.

[The libel contained in the preceding will no doubt meet a prompt exposure.]

Foreign Articles.

Marshal Mortier (duke of Treviso) arrived at Metz, May 20—and immediately visited the fortifications. A body of the national guards, 10,000 strong, form the garrison of the place. Various places on the frontiers are defended by new works. The *Bavarian* deserters were driving in crowds at Metz—they say that the Prussians greatly fear the arrival of the French.

The number of muskets furnished by the eight factories in Paris are given at 2400 per day. Arms were badly wanted. The allies “delivered” France of 2,000,000 stands.

Napoleon is going on with his public works as though he had little idea of being dethroned.

The duke of Ragusa (Marmont) is expected at Basle (in Switzerland) where apartments are prepared for him.

Some Austrian officers on the 16th May applied in the name of prince Schwartzburgh to the commandant of Schaffhouse for permission to march a body of troops through the Swiss territory, but were refused.

The French authorities have ordered that the neutrality of the Swiss cantons shall be respected.

A letter from Treves of May 18, says that the Prussians and Austrians were prepared to fight for the possession of that city—but that the former having cannon, the latter felt compelled to withdraw, and the Prussians entered as conquerors.

According to a letter from Lisle, 300 Hanoverian deserters presented themselves before the outposts on the 21st May.

The instances of the patriotism of the French people surpasses any thing we have seen. To pre-

serve the nation they seem willing to make any sacrifice. We select the following cases from a great multitude. Voluntary contributions of men and money are flowing in from all quarters:

"The sieur Alphonsus Matillon, laborer, residing at Lyons, who had retired from service after sixteen campaigns, many of which were made in Syria and Egypt, has offered to the federation one year of the pension he enjoys, which is 270 francs. Heretofore, in 1814, on the invasion of France by the enemy, he had made the like offer, which could not find its way to the authorities."

Of eight thousand Jews in Alsace fit to bear arms, 1500 have already joined their standards.

They write from Vannes—"By the choice we have made, you may see very well that we do not wish for the Bourbons. We send to Paris some good deputies to defend our rights and frame good laws, and we are sending our sons there to offer their arms to the emperor, and make the foreigner respect them. We undertake to dispose of the Chouans if they will begin again."

When the council entrusted with the examination of military appeals, assembled at Nismes, nearly all the soldiers who presented themselves were provided with certificates which confirmed their right to exemption. The prefect M. du Gard harangued them, and said, that in present circumstances, Frenchmen ought to listen only to the call of country and of honor. At the eloquent voice of this magistrate, the greater part of these brave, men instantly tore their certificates with cries of *vive l'empereur*, and 346 individuals inscribed their names to march."

Forty-four students of the Lyceum Napoleon, aged from 17 to 29 years, have made a tender to the emperor and obtained from their sovereign the authorization to form themselves into a company of cannoniers for the defence of the capitol. (Here follow the names of those brave men.) Students of other Lyceums in the empire likewise obtained the leave to form corps of artillery in different places.—[Paris, May 24.]

"Federation compacts" are forming throughout all France, pledging the persons and property of the associates to resist foreign invasion, and prevent a partition of the nation. As a specimen of their nature take the following extract from a publication made by the associated magistrates, functionaries and citizens of Strasburg—it is attested by the mayor:

"We declare, and renew our solemn oath in the face of heaven, and in the presence of nations, that until the foreigner be far removed from the frontiers of France as existing at present, we and ours united in fact, intention, action and conduct, to afford mutual support, and repel, as well within as without, by force of arms, or the sword of the law, the war unjust, impious and subversive of all civilization which they presume to make upon us, and we shall resist till some epoch and some conditions when no molestation will be offered to the imprescriptible rights which nations have to be governed by their own will."

We are assured (says the *Bordeaux Indicateur*) that in case the war should be inevitable with England, all France will form a general association, to be named the "*Association of the French Prosperity*," which shall have for its object to insure work to the workman, and to favor the progress of our manufactures and our industry. All the members of the association will take the firm resolution not to consume, whether in clothes or in other manner, any product of the manufactures and fabric of England or India, until a general peace; and will submit themselves, in case of contravention, to suffer the confiscation of the article, and a fine equal to the object confiscated, which shall go to the benefit of the hospitals.

All Frenchmen throughout the departments will be invited to take part in this association.

Scraps.—The archduke Charles is still without any effective employment. Sweden is lukewarm—a declaration of the allies against her is spoken of. Denmark will not move in the new war if she can help it, being indignant at the "legitimate" spoliation of her territories. A spirit of independence is up in Poland—may God grant her gallant people strength to expel their Russian, Prussian and Austrian oppressors—a trio of knaves, that have parcelled them out and treated them like cattle. "Down with the tyrants"—let the republic be "restored," and the "long agony" be over, in the annihilation of the "legitimatus." Private letters from France describe the people as filled with all the enthusiasm of the days of their revolution. The old veterans, some with only one leg, others with but one arm, are coming forth and offering garrison service—Many women have put on men's clothing, and joined the army as soldiers. The insurrection in La Vendee is considered as at an end. The Saxons in their late revolt had nearly killed Blucher. An idea that Austria will remain neutral extensively prevails.

Mr. Lovell, editor of the London Statesman, was discharged on the 20th May, from an imprisonment of four years and six months, in Newgate gaol, for a libel on the government.

It is said, that on the continent British merchandise has fallen considerably in price, and, on account of the great scarcity of money, there is hardly any sale for it—Many houses have already stopt payment.

The Belgians and English troops are far from being on good terms. A short time since two regiments of Belgians attempted to desert to France, four regiments of Hanoverians and English were sent to stop them; they however succeeded, sword in hand, to cut their way through. In this affair 200 English are said to be left dead on the field.

The prefect of the northern department has made known to the sub-prefects and mayors of his jurisdiction, that the resources of the government being beyond its wants, it was the emperor's intention to provide for all services without imposing any charges on his subjects. In the far greater portion of departments in France, the patriotic paroxysm has prevented the wants of government, &c.

The British papers say that the French force with the king of France is really of the enormous amount of 5000 men!

The London Statesman, of May 21, says, that the elections were going on with the greatest order and freedom in France, and that the enthusiasm of the people for the emperor and the new order of things was almost universal.

A Vienna paper, of May 3, says—"one hundred florins in cash will produce 388 in [government] paper." It seems, therefore, that the Austrian paper money is almost as bad as our TREASURY NOTES!!!

The Austrians, it is said, have concluded a treaty with Ferdinand of Sicily; who has engaged to furnish 30,000 men.

The count de Vincent has passed through Brussels on his way to Ghent, as the declared ambassador from the emperor of Austria to the king of France.

Paris, May 23—It appears certain that independently of the Austrian couriers who have arrived at Paris, there exists, by the consent of Austria herself, a correspondence between the emperor Napoleon and the empress Maria Louisa.

May 21.—By a proclamation, dated at Liege on the 6th of May, field marshal Blucher announces to the Saxon army, that the troop of rebels which as-

sailed him, and which persisted three days in their revolt have been severely punished. The regiment of grenadiers, says he, has ceased to exist, and the flag which they had profaned has been burnt.

The duc d'Angouleme had been permitted to take with him a sum of 800,000 francs in gold, and 1,200,000 francs in property; the Spaniards robbed him of the whole. He states in a letter to the count d'Artois that his enemies, the French, treated him much better than his friends the Spaniards.

May 22—We are assured that the duke of Feltre (Louis XVIII's minister) has obtained the emperor's permission to return to France.

May 18—Letters from Germany state that passports have been refused to gen. Berthier to France. This prince has made several vain attempts to depart secretly.

They write from Belgium that the duke of Belluno (Victor) died at Aix la Chapelle.

The day before yesterday, at the review, a young lady approached the emperor, and handed to him a rouleau containing 20,000 francs in bank notes, for the equipment of the national guards.

Marshal Grouchy is expected this evening at Paris. It is said the emperor has giving orders to dismantle 20 ships of the line, which will afford 1500 pieces of cannon for land service.

The 10th regiment having remained with the duke of Angouleme until the last moment, were of course behind all the rest of the army in putting up the tricolor cockade; the first time they were reviewed by the emperor, he spoke to them with affection, and reminded them of their former glory, and touched but lightly on their late disaffection; their colonel then came forward, and in the name of all his regiment desired to be sent on to the frontiers without cartridges, and to be placed in the "front of the battle." The emperor received him kindly, and said, "I will take care you shall have an early opportunity of distinguishing yourselves."

The Paris papers notice the circulation of a "legitimate" pamphlet that fairly proposes the assassination of the emperor. Two persons engaged in this business were seized by the police. What a pity that the principals were not in the place of these men!

London, May 22—Bullion has fallen a little, being now at £5 5s. per ounce. The price of silver is 6s. 8d.

Government have entered into a contract with the Birmingham manufacturers for all the arms they can manufacture, but the contract is to cease on a month's notice given for that purpose.

On Friday last his grace the duke of Wellington, gave orders for the sluices again to be opened, and the country was laid under water eight inches deeper, for the protection of the present forces collected. The duke sleeps at Brussels one night, the next 20 miles off, and not even his attendants are acquainted where he sleeps the third.

Antwerp, May 10.—This city is in the utmost distress.—Failures are universal. The most solid houses are trembling, and names hitherto respectable throughout Europe, are falling entirely—the great capitalists are ruined by the depreciation of the bank paper of Vienna, Russia, Sweden, &c. Thus our city, lately so flourishing, offers now only the spectacle of misery and wretchedness.

THIS IMPORTANT VIEW

Of the affairs of Europe, is translated from the Paris Monitor, which extracted it from the London Statesman, of May 20. Coalitions seem to have nearly run their race.

LONDON, May 20.

We perceive more every day the false position in

which our minister has placed us. The tidings which reached us from Belgium and Germany are nowise calculated to encourage us, and what comes from the provinces of France still increases our alarms. The English army is menaced with bearing the whole weight of the war. We can no more reckon the 16,000 Saxons who were on the Meuse; it became necessary to disarm them and send them into Prussia, with strong escorts, which has so much lessened the forces of the Prussian army. We can count no longer on the 16,000 Belgians, for it is not doubted, that on the first success of Napoleon, they would settle affairs with the Hollanders, and we should find ourselves all at once deprived of the Belgian and Dutch army. In short, the troops of the German princes are far from inspiring entire security. The ill disposition of the Bavarians who are in the Palatinate, is perceived already.

The Hanoverians who compose part of our army, are not, however, more sure. Part is made up of the landwehr. (*nullius in massa*) and almost every old soldier betrays bad intentions.—By a singular fatality the soldiers who have already carried on the war, are so attached to Napoleon, that they talk of him without ceasing, and the hope of finding themselves again under his colors. We have then but our English army, which can be of any service to us, and which we can be certain of holding to our system, during the whole struggle; but it force is not above 23,000 men, and that already experiences disease. So that lord Wellington sends courier after courier to solicit reinforcements. He demands even the veteran corps retired from active service, doing duty in garrison. The powers who ought to have immense forces to push with vigor the war which they have provoked, seem at this moment to listen to other interests. They apprehend too much trouble in their own states. The king of Prussia has not more than 40,000 Prussians on the Meuse, and the Russian army is not yet in motion, at least in any considerable force.

The emperor Alexander has declared that the subsidy granted by treaty for 75,000 men who are to march to the Rhine, is insufficient, and that England must also pay for 75,000 men which he is to leave in Poland, for the purpose of coercing that country, which his irresolute policy has not satisfied, and which he seeks in vain to abuse by hopes always deceived. Thus we shall pay 150,000 men in order to have 75,000, who, at their arrival on the Rhine, will be reduced to 60,000, badly enough disposed to carry on a war which has not, all their officers loudly declare, any other object than to preserve Belgium to England. We are in fact assured that disgust with the war is carried great lengths in the Russian army. From the general to the subaltern, they speak loudly of its injustice; they shew its folly in comparing its advantages, which will be nothing to its dangers which are real. The generals especially, demand why, after so many hardships, so many glorious events, they should go six hundred leagues from their country, from their property, so long abandoned, to search for fatigues, and success at least doubtful, to compromise the glory already acquired, and undertake an expedition, whose imprudence ought to strike every mind, at a moment when there are between France and Russia so many rival powers with whom so many subjects are yet in discussion.

The Russians begin to take no part in the policy of their master. Shall he make war for the Bourbons? That is not for the interests of his country; it is then to play the part of a new Don Quixotte, that the emperor exposes and sacrifices them. Shall we make war from hatred of Napoleon? But is it allowable for sovereigns to interpose their personal resent-

ments between nations? And when these resentments are unjust, nations which they involve do not hesitate to judge them severely. Those of the emperor Alexander are estimated at Petersburg as at London, by all persons who recollect what passed at Austerlitz, at Tilsit, and Erfurt. Who then has forgotten, that after the battle of Austerlitz, the emperor Alexander might have been a prisoner; that turned at Gading by marshal Davoust, he could not retire from a position so critical, but by pledging his word of honor to re-enter Russia by regular stages, with his army, and intermeddle no more in the affairs of Germany; and that he, of whom he now declares himself the implacable enemy, preferred the hope of making a friend, to the glory of carrying him to grace his triumph in Paris.

Who then will have forgotten that at Tilsit, the emperor Alexander had no longer an army; Lithuania was rising in arms behind him, the deputies of his province were already with Napoleon. The emperor Alexander saw no resource but in the generosity of the conqueror. He passed the Niemen, he came to dwell for 20 days in the camp of Napoleon, not having any other table than his, or other guard than his guard. Peace was made, and the emperor Alexander saw so clearly he saved his states, by that generous peace, that he said on signing the ratification of the treaty: *to-day is the anniversary of the battle of Poltava; this day equally saves the empire.* A year had hardly elapsed since Alexander traversed the French army from the Vistula to Erfurt, where he remained a month entirely at the disposal of the emperor.

If after the war re-commenced, Austria and Prussia took part in it against Alexander, that was done without animosity on the side of Napoleon, who before and after his entry into Moscow, proposed peace, and who, in that capital hazarded his person, and ran the risk of perishing in the flames to extinguish the conflagration which Rastopschin had kindled. Where, then, enquired the Russians, are the motives of the hatred of Alexander? And if that hatred has foundations which we know not, where is the justice of making a million of men fight to appease it? We have much to lose and nothing to gain; the frontiers of Sweden are at the gates of St. Petersburg; ours at the gates of Stockholm; our limits have been entered in Moldavia, in Persia; Poland as far as Warta is ours; we have restored Prussia, and recreated an intermediate power which shelters us from all fears on the side of France. This is what they say in the Russian army. 'Tis what they incessantly repeat at Petersburg! What is to be hoped from a war whose motives excite discontent and awaken no hope?

The news from Austria is not much more satisfactory. This power demands new subsidies too, not only for the 80,000 men whom she has promised to send to the Rhine, garrisons included, but besides the army which she is to leave in Germany, on one side to watch Bavaria which she distrusts—and on the other, the Russian corps which we pay, and Alexander will leave in Poland. Perhaps she will demand of us too for the 150,000 men whom she now employs in Italy, and who have already suffered considerable losses, whether in the affairs with the king of Naples, affairs which have been mostly fatal to it, or by diseases; losses which are estimated already at more than one fourth of their army. We know the influence of that climate on Austrian troops; we know what it will effect in the season we are about to enter, and we foresee that if the count de Bellegarde reaches Naples with his army, which is hardly probable, he will bring back only its broken wreck into Austria.

In fine, Prussia, ruined by the prodigious efforts she made in 1813 and 1814, will not she too be obliged to have some *corps d'armee* destined to restrain Saxony, and to watch the corps that Russia will keep with our money in Poland and Austria, in Bavaria and Bohemia. We ought to expect, if it is not done already, that Russia will require of us a special subsidy for her corps of observation on the upper Elbe. Thus we pay our allies that they may observe, and menace each other, whilst we fight for them.— We shall pay and fight, that the autocrat of all the Russias may be the despot of Poland; that the emperor of Austria may oppress absolutely noble and charming Italy; that the king of Prussia may seize a heritage of the most cherished, the most respectable of the princes of Europe. Worthy employment for the treasuries and the free blood of the English people.

Whilst the coalition was trafficking with us to subserve a cause which the opinion of England disavows, what was Napoleon doing? Landed in France the 1st of March, and arrived at Paris the 20th; by the 1st of April an army of 100,000 men were assembled in Flanders. Since, the roads have been covered with old soldiers, with the same soldiers who returned so lately from captivity in the wilds of Russia, and whom enthusiasm now recalls to their colors; with national guards, who no less enthusiastic than the army, and roused by indignation at the declaration of the congress, fly to the frontiers ardent and ready to combat the enemy of their country and their sovereign. Armies are organized on all points with that rapidity which is not only produced by the action of a government full of vigor, but by an unanimity of will among a people who heard the voice of national honor.

Travellers who were at Lisle a few days ago, have related to us what they saw. Daily four or five battalions of choice troops, composed of stout men, inured to fatigue; commanded by old officers, enter the city, with bursts of the liveliest enthusiasm.— We assure our countrymen, that what these men saw at Lisle, has happened in the districts of the North, the Meuse, the Rhine, and the Alps; that every where the old soldiers who were returning to their standards, would not wait to have their uniform complete, but only demanded arms; that the national guards came with eagerness to relieve the garrisons, and all the armies cantoned were in a condition to begin a campaign. On the other hand, our bankers know through the commercial houses with which they have relations in France, that the contractors for provisions who on the 20th March furnished but 150,000 rations, now consume more than 500,000.

Our countrymen who were in the capital of France assure us at the same time that the factories for making and repairing arms, are more numerous and active at Paris than they were at the commencement of the war of the revolution; that in 1793 there were fabricated but 700 muskets a day, and that now, though the daily fabrication produces more than 1100 muskets, new factories are forming every day. Whilst enthusiasm is so general in France, that seems resolved on all sacrifices rather than lose their independence, than bear a hateful yoke and suffer foreign sovereigns, (whose fallen thrones have been recovered by the treaties of Presburg, Vienna, and Tilsit, or whose new thrones have been founded by the bravery of the French,) to interfere in the choice of their sovereign, we see the allies without union, without motives, without common interests, without being supported by the opinion of their people, begging of our ministers the means to commence a new war.

A declaration of the coalition is announced to us; it is easy to foresee what its effect will be among us; that of the 13th of March has given partisans to Napoleon whose number is increased by his decrees for the abolition of the slave trade, and by the liberality of his constitution. Let a new declaration appear; let it be in the same spirit with the first, and we may engage there will not be one of the old advocates of the war, that will not become a Bonapartist. The electors of Westminster are convoked to consider an address in the same sense with that of the livery of London. It is said that the meeting will be very spirited; but we know before hand, that we shall see more ardor for the end proposed than of opposition to peace. Already Southwark has passed a resolution against the war. If the prince and ministers persist in their deplorable determination, if the government of free old England does not renounce its conspiracy against the liberty of 28 millions of Frenchmen, and against the most sacred rights of all people, what will happen? *Oppression will become fatal to the oppressors, and the first success of Napoleon will be the signal of a revolution in our country.*

Every true Englishman censures the conduct of our ministers, and deploras the consequences. The corn bill, the property tax, the public contempt of national opinion, have carried discontent through all classes of society; what will it be if they must add to all our internal evils, the ruin of our national army surrounded by people attached to Napoleon, and menaced, while expecting disasters of war, by the diseases which are about to carry into the midst of it the insalubrity of the climate of Belgium, augmented by the inundations of Nieuport and Ostend. Give us back our brave men; tarnish not the glory of our heroes, nor stain that of England in making her conspire against the liberty of the French people, the Poles, the Saxons, the Italians; this is the rallying cry of John Bull.

NARRATIVE OF THE DUKE D'ANGOLEME.

Extract of a letter from the duke D'Angouleme, dated Barcelona, April 18.

"I have at last arrived here, having done all that was in my power to do; and shall now state to you, in a few words what has passed in the south. On the 30th of March, Amédée Descars repulsed general Debelle before Montelimart; on the second of April we completely beat the enemy at the passage of the Drome—two cannon, two colours and 800 prisoners were the fruits of the victory—the possession of Valence, as well as of the course of the Isere, were its results. On the 3d I learned that general Ernout, abandoned by the 58th regiment, had been obliged to retrograde upon Sisteron, and that Nismes and Montpellier had hoisted the signal of rebellion. I was speedily informed that general's Grouchy and Pire were marching from Lyons against me, and that general Gilly was marching from Nismes upon Point St. Esprit.—I perceived that it was necessary to think of retreat. On the 6th I learned, by the arrival of Mr. Ferdinand Berthier, that all was over at Bordeaux and Toulouse. General Pire the same day attempted the passage of the Isere, and was repulsed. The news from Nismes and Montpellier being disseminated among our national guards, made us lose part of them. I quitted Valence at half past ten at night. I bivouacked with the 10th regiment, and afterwards marched for Montelimart, where I arrived at four in the afternoon of the 7th. The colonel of the 14th, who had rejoined me the evening before, informed me that he was no longer master of his regiment, which in fact quitted me, and proceeded to Valence. It had been proposed to me to depart alone from that town; this I refused. *The coun-*

try people who were ill disposed, were operating much on the minds of the regiment of artillery, which from that time was of no further use. The proposal of departure alone was renewed: I again refused it, and sent general D'Aultanne to gen. Gilly at Point St. Esprit, to make a convention with him for liberty to pass with my corps, in order to retire on the Durance; and on the 8th I continued my march. Gen. D'Aultanne found at Point St. Esprit colonel Laurent, of the 10th Chasseurs, and made an agreement with him, that I should be permitted to retire upon Marseilles, escorted by the 10th, or colonel general; but general Gilly refused his assent: I learned this news at Pierrelatre. As general D'Aultanne was detained a prisoner, I sent the baron de Damas, who concluded with general Gilly the convention which I hereto subjoin.

The enemy had made himself master of the road of Avignon; but I wished to remain as long as possible, in order to secure, as far as depended on me, the lives and safety of the brave men who followed me. At last I set off, at nine in the evening, and was detained at Pont St. Esprit, where I was kept prisoner for six days, in contravention of the signed convention. I had for ten hours an officer of gendarmerie in my apartment; he had orders not to lose sight of me; and I did not get rid of him but by giving him my word of honor that I would not attempt to escape. It was gen. Grouchy who had arrived at Pont St. Esprit, that prevented me from continuing my journey; he himself was watched by a gen. Corbineau, aid-de-camp of Bonaparte. I forgot to mention, that the colonel of the 10th regiment had acquainted me that a third of his regiment had deserted, and that the rest would not fire. The artillery were still worse; there remained to me only 800 national guards.

On the last day of my captivity gen. Grouchy set off for Marseilles. I was released on the 15th; I arrived on the 16th at Certe, and embarked the same day at eight in the evening. My passage thither was in 35 hours; in fine, God has preserved me, as I hope, still for the service of the king. I have done all that I could. I quit France with sadness—the spirit of the country is very good—they every where blessed me—but the greater part of the army, and the gendarmerie, are detestable. Those who guarded me were abominable—but 25 chasseurs of — remained faithful to the last, they wished to follow me every where, as well as more than 40 officers. We embarked 17 in number. When I left Certe it was said that war was declared, and that Bonaparte had demanded a levy *en masse* of two millions of men and three hundred millions of money.—It is the opinion of France that the jacobins have assumed the upper hand, and that terror will reign. Toulon and Marseilles were obliged to surrender on the 11th and 12th.

DECREE.

Joachim Napoleon, king of the two Sicilies, Having ascertained from the proper authorities, that some Neapolitan vessels, captured and carried into Trieste since the commencement of hostilities between our troops and those of the emperor of Austria, were immediately released by the Austrian authorities:

Wishing to second with all our power every measure which may redound to the interests of commerce, and disconnect war between Sovereigns with private interests:

Desiring to contribute to the utmost of our power to establish and cause to be received principles the most favorable to the unlimited liberty of commerce, we have decreed and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. Privateering is abolished in our Kingdom;

and shall always be prohibited in regard to every nation that shall not permit it against our flag. In consequence hereof, we will not issue any letters of marque, and those already issued shall be immediately recalled.

2. The prizes which may have been made by privateers under our flag, before the publication of this decree, shall be immediately restored; saving to the owners the right of reclaiming from government to the extent of what they were entitled to.

3. The Austrian merchant flag shall continue to be received in the ports of our kingdom like those of all other nations, and shall there enjoy all the protection of the laws, provided the Neapolitan flag be equally received into the ports of the Austrian empire.

4. Our ministers, each in his department, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) JOACHIM NAPOLEON.

(A true copy.) The Count de MOSEBURG.
Puenza, April 17, 1815.

LONDON, May 23.

Correspondence on alliance against France.

Viscount Castlereagh to the earl of Clancarty, dated Foreign Office, April 8, 1815.

MY LORD—I herewith inclose a copy of an overture this day received from M. de Caulincourt, with the answer returned. You will communicate the same to the allied sovereigns and plenipotentiaries at Vienna, for their information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CASTLEREAGH.

Earl of Clancarty, &c. Vienna.

Letter from M. Caulincourt to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Paris, April 4, 1815.

MR LORD—The emperor was anxious to express directly to his royal highness the prince regent the sentiments which inspire him, and make known to him the high value which he places on the maintenance of the peace happily existing between the two countries. I am commanded in consequence, my Lord, to address to you the annexed letter, and to beg your excellency to present it to his royal highness.

The first wish of the emperor being, that the repose of Europe should remain inviolate, his majesty has been anxious to manifest this disposition to the sovereigns who are still assembled at Vienna, and to all other sovereigns. I have, &c.

(Signed)

CAULINCOURT, Duc de Vicence.

His excellency lord Castlereagh, &c.

Letter from Viscount Castlereagh to M. Caulincourt.
Downing-street, April 8, 1815.

SIR—I have been honored with two letters from your excellency bearing date the 4th inst. from Paris, one of them covering a letter addressed to his royal highness the prince regent.

I am to acquaint your excellency, that the prince regent has declined receiving the letter addressed to him, and has, at the same time given me his orders to transmit the letters addressed by your excellency to me, to Vienna, for the information and consideration of the allied sovereigns and plenipotentiaries there assembled.

I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

CHRONICLE.

The Algerines. We have a variety of reports as to the Algerines. Some say all their vessels were in port, and others that some of them are at sea. One account has it that a frigate, off Lisbon, had captured four American, two Portuguese and two Dutch vessels.

The British authorities in Canada have ordered that *Chateauguy* shall be a "port of entry and clearance."

The *Barbadoes Times*, of June 15, has a list of nearly 30 American vessels that had arrived there since the peace, which were not permitted to sell their cargoes in consequence of the order in council having expired on the 16th April.

THE NAVAL CHRONICLE. It is understood that James K. Paulding, Esq. secretary to the commissioners of the navy of the United States, is to conduct the "American Naval Chronicle," noticed in our last.

The West! A vessel has arrived at New-York from New Orleans, with a cargo of hides and COTTON YARN! Is the last article some natural product, like "prairie dogs," of the "howling wildernesses?"

Dreadful fire at Petersburg, Va.—A fire broke out at Petersburg, Virginia, on Sunday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, which could not checked until four hundred houses (such is the estimate!) were destroyed! It is also believed, that 28 or 30 persons have lost their lives by the blowing up of houses; with the probable intention of stopping the progress of the flames. We have not yet the terrible particulars; but would hope the accounts are exaggerated.

Another fire and explosion—New-York, July 17.—The ship *Live-Oak*, capt. Yarnald Yarnell, of Scarborough, (Mass.) from Leith, (Scotland) for New-York, with a cargo of 160 pipes of gun, 100 casks of gun-powder, a quantity of sail duck, &c. took fire in an unaccountable manner, 1st Wednesday morning, off South Hampton, and blew up. The fire commenced in the hold of the ship among the duck and gun, and as soon as discovered, every effort was made by her captain and crew to extinguish it, but finding the flames to gain upon them rapidly, they put the ship's head towards the land, took to the boat, and landed at South Hampton. The ship did not blow up until she grounded on South Hampton bar. The explosion was tremendous. One of her anchors and some of the cargo were blown upwards of a quarter of a mile on shore.

Another. Boston July 11.—Yesterday morning a large wooden store-house, in the United States Navy Yard, in Charlestown, was consumed by fire, with all its contents; which however, we have not ascertained to be very valuable. All the books, vouchers, and private papers in the office of the clerk of the yard, major Gibbs, were burnt. The fire was occasioned by the ignition of a rocket,* which the gunner, Mr. Rogers, was filling; and which communicated to about fifty wt. of pulverized nitre &c. Mr. R. and his attendants, were considerably, but not dangerously burnt. The destruction was confined to the building by the spirited exertions of those attached to the yard, the crew of the frigate United States, lying opposite, and the inhabitants of Charlestown and Boston.

Murder.—A young man, represented to have been one of the most amiable and interesting of New-York, was recently murdered in a duel, near *Hamilton's* monument; which seems to be a chosen spot for this detestable species of outrage.

Whaling revived.—Several vessels, from 10 to 16, have recently sailed from eastern ports for the South seas, on whaling voyages.

* A fire was communicated to a building on Fort Independence some years since, by a similar occurrence—the rammer striking a pebble in the coarse paper of which the moulds of rockets are usually composed.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 22 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 204.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

To dispose of some articles in type, that it appeared we could not get into the regular sheet, a SUPPLEMENT, of four pages, accompanies the present number. To do justice to the events of the times, we could find matter enough for at least two sheets per week.

Approaching the close of the volume, the four sheets to complete it must be given up chiefly to the insertion of documents and things that naturally belong to its period. Among other articles, the reply of Mr. Lloyd to Mr. Randolph, so long delayed, on account of the great space it occupies, must have room.

Subscribers will please to recollect that the regular year of the WEEKLY REGISTER expires with the month of August; and that, for the many good and substantial reasons set forth some time ago, payment will be expected in advance. A matter of no importance to individuals, but of great moment to the editor in the saving of trouble, money and time. And, in making payment for the year in advance, an additional dollar will be paid by those who desire to have the SUPPLEMENT TO VOLUME VIII. which shall be forwarded to subscribers on or before the middle of September.

Cotton Canvas.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

As I know the editor of the REGISTER to be a friend to American manufactures, I wish to call his attention to an article of general importance to the United States—if, as has been represented to me, it proves as valuable as I flatter myself it will do;—I mean COTTON CANVAS.

This kind of sail cloth has been made in this town, in small quantities, for more than a year past, and the demand for it still continues; so that it is probable the manufacture will increase.

Some months since, the writer was applied to employ it on a vessel he is concerned in—but, for want of information of its quality, he then declined it: yet he has not ceased to make enquiries on the subject when suitable opportunities offered—and, in the course of the present year, two vessels from Baltimore, clothed with this kind of canvas, arriving at this port, a convenient opportunity presented itself for becoming fully informed of its quality. From the owners and officers of those vessels he had the pleasure to learn, that they gave it a decided preference to the Russian, and that it was exceeded by none, the best Holland duck excepted.

There are two advantages arising from the use of cotton canvas, either of which is important. It mildews less than hempen, and fills up so as to be nearly air tight; which the canvas made of hemp does not—on the contrary, as it becomes old, interstices appear in all parts of it that permit the passage of the wind.

Considering the importance of this article to the growers of cotton, and its manufacturers in this country, it is desirable to have the question determined, absolutely, whether, under all circumstances, it ought to be preferred to foreign canvas; and no way appears more likely to test the matter completely, than by the general government undertaking

it. If one of the United States ships were clothed with it, and the commander required to publish his opinion of it, after a full trial, it would be a means of the country obtaining information more to be relied on than by any private source.

The writer believes that the last statement of the tonnage of the United States, which was published, amounted to about one million and a half of tons—as it is apprehended it would require 10 yards of canvas per ton, on an average, to clothe a vessel and furnish her extra sails—consequently to supply 1,500,000 tons would require 15 millions of yards of canvas, which, at 60 cents per yard, amounts to nine millions of dollars; and, at three-fourths of a pound of cotton to the yard, would create a new demand for cotton to the amount of 11,250,000 pounds. To spin this quantity would give work to 60,000 cotton spindles for one year, and to weave it would require nearly 5000 weavers. Sixty thousand spindles would employ 2400 hands; and, taking into view the whole number of those who would find employ from this source, they may be fairly estimated at as little short of 11,000 persons. 11,250,000 pounds of cotton, costing the manufacturer 2,400,000 dollars, would leave 6,600,000 dollars for the labor and profit resulting from this branch of business. P.

Wilmington, Delaware.

The editor of the REGISTER has made some enquiries on this interesting subject. A considerable quantity of Cotton Canvas has been manufactured in Baltimore. Like all other new things, it has had to fight with "steady habits," but seems uniformly to have obtained the mastery in the opinion of those who had courage enough to give it a fair trial. And, it is probable, the time is not distant when economy, utility and patriotism will fully conquer prejudice, and clothe all our vessels with our own sail cloth, which may be best made by water looms, to the great saving of labor.

New-England Convention.

No. VIII.

THE RICHES OF THE SOUTH.

We have the following highly interesting statements from a late Savannah Republican:

"An estimate of cotton shipped from the port of Savannah, from the 20th of March to the 30th day of June, 1815.

	Sea Island.	Upland.
To France	86 bales	2,636
To England	9,517	30,198
To other European ports	656	5,986
	10,259	38,820
	Total—to Europe	49,079
To northern ports of the United States		27,503
of all qualities		76,582

A list of vessels which have entered and cleared in the port of Savannah, from the 1st of April to the 30th day of June, 1815.

Arrived.	Cleared.
Ships 47	Ships 58
Brigs 58	Brigs 65
Schooners . . 57	Schooners . . 37
Sloops 41	Sloops 36
203	Cleared . . . 191
	Arrived . . . 203
	Total exclusive of coasters 394.*

⚡ A consideration of the preceding facts is so eminently calculated to shew that the people of the south must be "hostile to commerce," that the editor of the WEEKLY REGISTER cannot do less than earnestly recommend that a new convention should meet at Hartford, to represent the "NATION OF NEW-ENGLAND," and report what measures it may be proper to adopt in a crisis so alarming." For the fact is very clear—nothing can be more certain—than that the citizens of Georgia have deliberately planned the total destruction of the commerce of the United States, by exporting, in three months, a greater value in native products than the whole "nation of New-England"—the "great commercial states" will export in almost two years! And, to add insult to injury, they have done it from a single port—the port of Savannah; a place whereat commerce is "hated" almost as much as in Baltimore!

Being so ardent for a new convention, it is very right I should furnish the data upon which it may act when convened. The following are among those that appear to me important. But the report of the secretary of the treasury, at the next session of congress, will probably afford others not less interesting.

The whole export of cotton from Savannah for three months and ten days, is estimated at 76,582 bales. Of these about 21,000 were sea-island, and 55,582 upland.

21,000 bales sea-island, 300lbs. each, at 33 cents,	\$2,100,000
55,582 bales upland, 300 lbs. at 20 cents,	3,334,920
	\$5,434,920

This is a low estimate—and it will be quite safe to say, that in these three months and ten days there were exported from the port of Savannah, native products of all kinds, having a value there of seven millions of dollars.

Now it appears from official documents that the "great commercial state of Massachusetts," in eleven years, (from 1803 to 1813 inclusive) exported of domestic products and manufactures a gross value of \$54,985,000—or an average of 5 millions a year.

It proved, also, (see Weekly Register, vol. 7, page 332) that about fifty-five per cent. of these exports were not the products of the "nation of New-England."

The fair average, therefore, of the articles for foreign commerce that the soil or industry of Massachusetts furnishes, may be estimated at \$2,250,000

To this amount the "great commercial states" of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and Vermont may give an annual value of native exports, of about

1,500,000
3,750,000

At which rate (and I defy any one who knows the facts that belong to these things to say that our estimates are not liberal on behalf of the "nation") it appears that Savannah has not exported quite as much in three months and ten days as all the "great commercial states" may export in two years!

New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Vermont in two years,	\$7,500,000
Savannah in three months,	7,000,000

Balance against Savannah, 500,000
 What a dreadful picture! The sufferings of the Israelites under hard-hearted Pharaoh, were light and easy to be borne compared with the mortifications that these things are calculated to produce in the Jacobin mind. Where is the "Moses to lead them from their oppressors?" Let a new convention be called, I say! The more the anti-commercial spirit of the south is examined into, the more flagrant will it appear—Charleston has probably done a great deal more business than Savannah, and New-Orleans more than either! What "alarming facts!" Does any one desire better proofs of "Madison's hostility to commerce," than that the great trading town of Salem, the second place of business in all the "nation," should not have had, on the return of peace, enough of all sorts of goods, proper for foreign markets, to make up three cargoes.* He that will not believe there was French influence in this, must have "a very weak head or depraved heart!" The "invisible hand" is as plain to be seen as ever!

But to abandon this irony, which, however, the excessive folly and presumption of the eastern Jacobins so richly merits, let us treat the subject seriously.

The shipping interest of Massachusetts is of high importance to that state, and of no little consideration to the United States. But while in this, some sort of palliative is found by certain persons for the outrageous proceedings of a few citizens of Boston, we may be allowed most heartily to laugh at the absurdities of the tools of these men in the other New-England states, and at the supreme folly that gave them the character of being "highly commercial," &c.

The four states of New-Hampshire, Rhode-Island, Connecticut and Vermont, in 1811, had an aggregate tonnage of	108,000
The city of Baltimore, the same year	103,000
Balance in favor of the four "great commercial states"	5,000
The district of Maryland, same year	143,000
The four states as above	108,000

Balance in favor of Maryland, Tons 35,000
 Which balance is almost one-fourth more than the whole tonnage of the district of New Hampshire,† where so much clamor was made about commerce, "rotting ships," "unconsumed produce," and the like!!!

We certainly wish the shipping interest of Massachusetts may be cherished and encouraged, and so it will be by every enlightened administration—but not at the expence of truth and decency, and honor, honesty and patriotism. The mistaken men who chiefly form this interest, have considered it their policy to reprobate and abuse those as "enemies of commerce" who supported the tonnage they boasted of! Was there ever such madness and folly—such a complete prostration of common sense and common pudence? And what is the consequence? Why, there are thousands of persons that would rather give their freights to British ships than New-England vessels. This is greatly to be deplored. If it had effect only

*I have this anecdote on the authority of a respectable citizen of Salem, and believe the fact to be about as stated.

†Tonnage of N. H. 28,820 tons.

On those who provoked the procedure, we should bow to the justice of it—but it attacks the general prosperity, and the reflecting *American* will not pursue it. But we naturally ask questions like these—If the embargo or war prevented the people of Massachusetts from making money by *freights*, did they who furnished the articles to be carried suffer nothing? Has not the planter as seriously feel the distresses of the times by the want of a market for his crops, as the ship-owner did in the want of employment for his vessel? Is the profit of freight greater than the original profit of the farmer? Is it less a hardship to have a bale of cotton or a hogshead of tobacco lying as dead property on hand, than to have the little that might be made on its *freight* deferred? Can *Georgia*, which will send more goods of native product to market in the present year than all the "nation of New-England" will probably do in three years, be the "enemy of commerce?" Are those who have the least to spare for foreign trade the most sincerely interested in that trade? Will the people of the "nation" believe, that a man, in his sober reason, will "bite off his own nose to spite his face?"—How great is the delusion that has prevailed in New-England! The extent of the evils it will produce are incalculable—the loss of character will most certainly be followed by the loss of gain and of influence; and a loss of population will naturally follow the loss of these, in which is the loss of power; the darling thing to which a knot of knaves, through a subserviency to the *British*, have sacrificed the fame of their country in the eyes of all the world—even of the *British*, who expected to profit by it, in putting down "the factious republic." Wherever in foreign parts the citizen of *Baltimore* has been, respect and attention awaited him. Even the *British* esteem him—and he stands fairly and erect, as a *Bostonian* did in the days of the revolution. But I have heard that the people of another great town are sometimes regarded as a sort of "jew-brokers," that would sell God and country to any that would bid for them! There is in every people some sense of national honor. I have feared that, with the inducements we have for such a feeling, we have less of it than any other, and that we could furnish a greater mass of disaffection and treason than all the rest of the civilized world, united. There are none who spend a hundredth part of the money and exertion, for purposes of corruption, that the *English* do—but there are none who more heartily despise those who take part against their country than they. This is the native honesty of *John Bull*; and so powerful is it, that *Andrew Jackson* would be treated with higher respect in *London*—perhaps, even in the prince regent's court, than *Caleb Swang*. No man that knows the English character will hesitate to believe this. The *British* were to have profited by the *Hartford convention*—it was expected to produce a powerful diversion in their favor—it failed; but such is the ingratitude of *Englishmen* that they never speak of those who got up that assembly than as traitors and cowards. We see this in every ministerial paper that condescends to notice the "affair." *Carnot*, the republican, who opposed *Bonaparte*, as consul and emperor, with a hardihood that has not, perhaps, a parallel, and who as zealously supported him when insolent foreigners determined to govern in France, would be received in *London* with the highest honors by all parties; while *Talleyrand*, if treated with apparent civility by any, would have the real contempt of all. The neglect of the tories by the *British* government, after the peace of 1783, when the independence of the United States was acknowledged, and the ineffable disdain that *Englishmen* always attached to the name of *Arnold*, indubitably

shew us their feeling on the subject spoken of. It is the feeling of a people having a national pride.

There is nothing to afford me pleasure in the remarks I have felt it my duty to make on the principle of the *Hartford convention*. Every thing belonging to it was calculated to wound my national pride and dishearten my hopes of the unity of the republic. It disgraced us all, infinitely more than all the other disasters of the war, including the capture of *Washington*. The capitol, built of senseless stones, prostrated by barbarian hands, may easily resume its former magnificence; and, in the glorious events of the war and the speedy and just death of the *Goth* who destroyed it, we have obliterated the reproach—but the dereliction of duty, of honor and of patriotism, in so large a portion of our people, at a time when we were so closely beset with foreigners avowing a determination to put down our constitution, is a blot so foul that fifty years of hearty patriotism will not obliterate it. The original and avowed design of the infamous men who got up that convention, was "to withhold their resources and make a separate peace;" but their coward hearts refused what their treasonable heads would do; and they shrunk into nothing before the sinewy arm of the yeoman, who stood ready to punish the overt act.—They sneaked out of the affair as meanly as they entered upon it impudently: and they might safely be left to the misery of their own thoughts, if, like desperadoes, they did not attempt to screen past crimes by present deceptions. Their exposure is, therefore, necessary for their trial at the bar of the public reason.

My ideas of the little importance of the foreign commerce of a nation compared with its home trade, are clearly before the readers of the REGISTER. But I will judge this people by the facts on which they chiefly rely; and conclude for the present with the following statements and remarks, built upon the foreign commerce of the United States:—

The whole tonnage of the U. S. in 1811 was,	tons, 1,424,793
The tonnage of the "nation of New-England,"	606,740

The whole domestic exports of the U. S. same year, about the value of	\$46,000,000
And those of the "nation," being the product of its soil and industry,	3,750,000

Then as 1,424,793 tons is to \$46,000,000, so is 606,740 tons to \$19,528,660.

The proportion of the New-England states of exports of native produce, compared with their tonnage, therefore, should have been of the value of \$19,528,660 But were only about 3,750,000

Deficiency \$15,778,660 Again—as \$46,000,000 is to 1,424,793 tons, so is \$3,750,000 to 115,960 tons.

The tonnage of New-England was 606,740 But, in proportion to the products of its soil and industry exported to foreign markets, should have been. 115,960

And had an excess of tons 490,771 Now let the reader who has been astounded with the clamor of the people of New-England about their commerce, look at these things for a minute. It is useless to enlarge on the subject, for it must be evident to every one, that it was the productions of other states—the crops of the southern planters, (who were so anxious to destroy commerce,) that enabled our eastern citizens to support at least four

times their fair proportion of tonnage compared with the products of their soil.—The southern states, in this respect, have been to the eastern what the Dutch colonies were to Holland—furnishing the basis of trade, the value of which was greatly increased by the transportations of it, and what it produced, to all parts of the world. But the principle of commerce is in the original product—and it is of this principle abounding in the south and west, that the “commercial nation of New-England” as jealous! Let them take heed what they do. The worm trodden upon will turn. Hitherto nine-tenths of that great staple, cotton, was carried to Europe in New-England ships. The British have lately passed a law by which this article from the U. S. pays a duty of two pence per lb. more if imported in American than in British vessels. This amounts to an actual prohibition of the employment of American vessels in that trade; for, as a letter from Liverpool observes, this duty on a ship’s cargo of 800 bags makes a difference of £2165 6s. 8d. (\$9614) in favor of the British bottom, “which sum, in ordinary times, would be considered a very excellent freight.” The British will give the planter as much for his cotton as the American merchant can do; or, they will carry it to market for him as cheap as the New-England man—it is, therefore, as a question of pecuniary interest, no matter to him whether it is carried in an American or a British vessel—suppose he is guided by the like narrow views that has influenced the eastern jacobins in a thousand particulars, and refuses to consider all the United States as his country, permitting New-England to be a “nation,” as her great folks desired to call her, in regard to this thing, and shall vote against a law to countervail the British duties—where will the eastern ships be, that were employed through the cotton trade, amounting to not less than 100,000 tons, back and forth? Rotting at the wharves of the “commercial states.”

To the Fundholders,

On the supposed approaching war against France.
FROM COBBETT’S WEEKLY REGISTER.

Of all the classes of people in this country you appear to me to have been, and still to be, the most misguided, as to all questions of politics, and especially as to the important question of peace or war. I will now do my best to enable you to judge correctly upon this subject, as far, at least, as your interests are more immediately connected with it.

Your great characteristic is anxiety for the safety of your property; but, though self preservation is the first of nature’s laws, and though, in general, men who are alive to little else, are extremely alive, and even very skillful, in cases where their own interests are at stake, you do not appear to me to perceive how your own interests have been, or how they will be affected by war. You entertain a sort of vague apprehension, that unless Napoleon be destroyed, you shall have your property taken away. You look to the government, that is, in your sense of the word, to the minister, for the time-being, as the guardian of your property. Hence you are always found on their side of the question of war or peace. If they say war, you are for war: if they say peace, you are for peace.

On the subject of the corn bill, you were against the ministers, because that was a question, as you thought, involving no danger to your property. But, in fact, you were more interested in the passing of the corn-bill than any other class of the community; and, in explaining this seeming paradox to you, I shall, in the easiest way, introduce the remarks which

I propose to make with regard to the effect, which war has upon the quality of your property, and upon your chances of security, or insecurity.

What you most desire is, to have the interest of your stock regularly paid in full, and to prevent any insecurity to your capital. Your interest is paid almost wholly, and, indeed, entirely by the land. You will start and swell here, and ask whether commerce and manufactures, and traders, and professions, pay nothing? Yes they do; but they pay precisely in proportion to the prosperity of agriculture. That is to say, in proportion to the height of prices. If the land, out of which all the great receive their increase, and all the farmers and all the laborers receive their profits and their wages, yield little, little can all these pay to tradesmen and manufactures, little will be the profits of commerce and of professions. When wheat was twenty shillings a bushel, the landlord and the farmer had three times as much money to lay out as they have now. Hence the present universal cry out about the dullness of trade; hence the numerous bankruptcies; hence the stagnation of commerce and manufactures.

Though, therefore, I agree, most cordially, with you in your opposition to the corn bill, the grounds of our opposition were different indeed. I knew that a corn bill was necessary to enable the land to pay the sum of taxes demanded by the government; but I wished the sum of taxes to be diminished. You wished to have corn cheap, and the sum of taxes not to be diminished. These two, together, were impossible. They could not, and they cannot, co-exist. If you are asked, at any time, what security you have for your property, do you not always answer, that your security is on the land of the nation? Do you not say, that the estates of all the land-owners are mortgaged to you? This is a great mistake—for it is only the revenues which are mortgaged to you; but, to obviate all difficulty upon this score, take it for granted, that you have a *bona fide* mortgage upon all the land in England. Can it, then, be your interest, that the land should be unable to pay your annual demands?—The land, upon your own principles, is partly yours. Can you, then, be gainers by its produce being depreciated? A certain farm, for instance, pays a hundred a year towards your annual demands. If produce fall so low as to disable this farm from paying you more than fifty pounds a year, how are you to be paid your dividends in full? Hence, it is clear, that the corn bill was more for your protection than for the protection of the farmer, who really eats and drinks of his own produce. Your expences of living would keep pace with the price of the produce of the land. In the end, the thing might be the same; but, if one half of your dividends was deducted on account of the fall in the price of produce, you would soon discover that a corn bill, or any other such measure, was more for your security than for that of the farmer.

But what is it which has rendered high prices necessary to your security?—WAR. War, which has augmented the taxes on the land, to be able to pay those taxes, must now have a high price for its produce. War, therefore, has been your great enemy, and not the landlords and farmers, as you have been taught to suppose.

To go no farther, therefore, you, above all people, ought to regret the renewal of war. You cry out against those who are opposed to war; you accuse them of seditious, and almost of treasonable motives—And for what? Because you look upon war against Napoleon as necessary to the security of your property; when the fact is, as I will proceed to show, that war has been, and must be, ruinous to that property, which, though no part has been violently

seized on—which, though you have still continued to receive your dividends to the full nominal amount, has imperceptibly passed away from you to the amount of more than one half of what you really possessed in the year 1792. Your property has passed from your possession in two ways: first, in point of credit; or the value of the capital; and next, as to the currency in which the interest is paid. This will clearly appear from the following statement of the price, the settled peace price, of three per cent. stock during the peace, previous to the first war against the republicans of France, and of the subsequent peace prices.

In 1792, before the war against France, the steady peace price of the three per cents, was	95
During the peace of Amiens in 1802, was	77
After the peace of Paris, in 1811, it was	66

This statement exhibits the fall in the value of the capital; the fall in the value of any estate in the funds. That which was worth 95l. in 1792, was worth only 77l. in 1802, and only 66l. in 1814.—

But, far is this view of the matter short of the real mark; for the currency, in which funds are bought and sold, has also fallen in as great a proportion. A guinea is risen to 28s; and, therefore, in real money, a hundred three per cents. at 66, as they were during the peace of Paris, last year, were worth only 49l.; and, at this moment they are worth only about 44l. In the year 1792, the currency in which the dividends were paid, and in which funds were bought and sold, was equal in value to real money. So that,

Guineas. Shillings.

In 1792 you could have sold a hundred three per cents. for	90	10
In May, 1815, you cannot sell them for no more than	40	10

Is there any one of you who can deny these facts? And, if you cannot, do you still look upon those as the enemies of your property who wish for peace? Can you deny that it is war which has had this alarming effect upon your property? And, yet, do you blame those who are against more war? That vile and prostituted newspaper, the *Times*, which you all read sometimes, in drawing a comparison between the situation of France and England, talks about the comparative price of the funds in the two countries, and takes this as a criterion of national prosperity, and of the solidity of the government.—Nothing can be more false than this principle; but suppose it to be true.—There is no such great difference in the price of the funds in the two countries at this moment. The French funds are five per cent. Our five per cents. are at 88 in paper, in real money they are worth 67l. And, we see, that the French five per cents. are worth, even now, 62l. in real money; for, in France, it is gold with which funds are purchased. So that if you are to weigh public opinion, popular confidence, and the solidity of governments in this scale, we have, on our side of the water, but little to boast of in the comparison, though France is, at this moment, surrounded by hostile armies, though she is menaced with an invasion by a million of men in arms, and though millions of money are employed, in all probability to excite dissensions in her cities and provinces. Have you ever seen the matter in this light before? Is it not time, then, for you to begin to think?

Such is the state to which you have been reduced by the great "statesmen now no more," and his successors of both factions.—Such is the price that you have paid for your support of those men and their measures. Such is the fruit of those wars which you were told were to secure you in the enjoyment of your property; wars which ended in placing the Bourbons, for eleven months upon the throne of

France; in restoring the pope, the Jesuits, and the inquisition; and in erecting Holland and Hanover into kingdoms; wars, the success of which you have joined in celebrating!

But now, if such have been the effects of war upon your property; if, in fact, you, who had estates in the funds in 1792, have lost more than the half of those estates, what are you *all* to expect as the consequences to you of another war? I shall lay out of account all the possible dangers from a stoppage of the sinking fund, or any other measure to which necessity might drive the minister for the time being; I shall suppose that no danger can ever arise to you from internal commotions, produced by the pressure of war: but I must assume, and I think you will allow the assumption to be correct, that the thing will at least go on as it has done, and of course, that your estates in the funds will daily grow of less and less value, in proportion as the mass of debt is augmented. You are quite sure that war will augment this mass—and yet you raise not your voices against war, but, on the contrary, appear to be disappointed that blood has not yet been drawn.

The certainty that your estates will continue to melt away as they have melted, is, one would think, quite sufficient to make you deprecate the renewal of war. Having lost 50 guineas out of every 90 guineas that you possessed in 1792, in the first restoration of the Bourbons, one would think that you would dread a second "success" of the kind as you would dread the hour of death. The late war lasted 20 years, exclusive of the peace of Amiens.—Another 16 years of war, at the same rate, would take away the remaining 40 guineas. So that even in case of a second "success," you would be without a penny. But, is it not thus that the thing would travel. The stone that rolls down a hill, even if the surface be smooth, goes swifter and swifter as it approaches the bottom; and if it meet with rubs in its way, its bounds add to its velocity, till, at last, it comes, at a single jump, like a ball from the cannon's mouth. So it will be, because, so, from the nature of things, it must be with funded property, if we now enter on a war of any considerable duration.

To be satisfied of the truth of this, you have only to look at what has taken place in other countries, where there have been funding systems, and at the increasing force of the debt in England. Since the funding system began we have had seven wars. The debt created by each war is as follows:

1st war, which ended in 1697,	£41,000,000
2nd war, which began in 1702,	33,000,000
3d war, do. 1739,	48,000,000
4th war, do. 1756,	52,000,000
5th war, do. 1775,	108,000,000
6th war, do. 1793,	297,000,000
7th war, do. 1803,	413,000,000
	£992,000,000

There are perhaps, 30 or 40 millions of floating debt, besides the amount of the arrears of the last war, so that about eight years of war would, in all human probability, bring the debt to 1600 millions, at which point it would render the funds possessed in 1792 worth nothing at all. But the thing would hardly proceed; it would hardly get along, at any rate, to this length. An addition of three or four hundred millions is, probably, as much as it would bear before the whole thing would be blown up; for, by that time, the price of the guinea would be so high, and the alarm would become so great on your part, that you will sell your stock at any price, till, at last there would be nobody to purchase.

Is not this the natural march of your property?—Is there any one of you who will set his face against

the facts which I have stated? If wars have gone on adding to the debt in the above manner, why should not the same take place again? If the value of your estates has fallen in the proportion of from 90 to 40, during the creation of 700 millions of debt, will not another 5 or 600 millions take away the whole of your estates? If you cannot find any answer to these statements: if they be true and you are obliged to acknowledge them to be true, why should you shut your eyes to your danger? Is it the part of wise men; is it the part of men of common sense, to act thus?

The calamity of which I have been speaking, I mean your total ruin, *is to be prevented*; but it is to be prevented *solely by peace and economy*; that is, by getting rid of all the heavy expenses, except that of the national debt. If all the other expenses were reduced to the standard of 1792; if the army, the navy, the civil list, were brought down to the state of that year, the interest of the debt might still be paid, and that too, without a corn bill. It is, therefore, for peace and economy that you ought to petition instead of joining in the cry of war, and in the abuse of those who have endeavored, and are still endeavoring, to prevent that calamity, a great one to us all, but to you a thousand times greater than to any other class of the community.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

Botley, 13th May, 1815.

America and Algiers.

FROM THE SAME.

As the war, which has now begun between the "Democratic Rulers" of America and the "Regular Government" of Algiers, may lead to important consequences, it is proper to insert here the grounds of this war, as far as we can come at them. We have the American official accounts only. America has a tall-tale sort of government. It has no state secrets. It blabs out the proceedings in negotiations, while the negotiators are still assembled. Not so the Regular Government of Algiers, which is one of the "ancient and venerable institutions" which the Bostonian Noblesse so much admire; one of the "gems in the crown of ancient glory," of which Mr. Chateaubriand speaks so feelingly and so foolishly; one of the links in the chain of the "social system" which has recently been under the hammers of so many able artisans at Vienna. The Regular government of Algiers does not make any prefaces to war. It observes a dignified silence till it has actually begun and made some progress in the war! Till it has made a good haul of the enemy's ships, before he knows that he is looked upon as an enemy. This is the practice of the Regular Government; the "ancient and venerable institution in Algiers." I shall now insert, first, an account of the grounds of war from the *National Intelligencer*, published at Washington; next the report of congress upon the subject; and last, the act of congress declaring war against Algiers. For, the reader will observe, that in the Irregular government of America, war cannot be declared by the chief magistrate, without the consent of the people's real representatives.—I reserve a few remarks to follow the documents:

[Here follows the report of the committee of which Mr. Gaston was chairman, &c. and the act of congress on the subject of the Algerine war.]

There is one circumstance connected with this Algerine war, which I think worthy of particular notice; and that is, this regular government began, it appears, its depredations on the Americans, just as these latter were entering upon war with US! some of our modest and honest gentlemen; some of our most honorable men, have called America an assassin,

because she made war against us, while we were at war with Napoleon. What will they say now of the venerable head of this African state?—The same honorable worthies have said, that because America went to war with us, while we had to fight Napoleon, she was the slave of Napoleon. But I hope they will not apply this reasoning to the present war between America and Algiers: I fervently hope, that no one will pretend, that, because Algiers went to war with America while America had to fight with us, Algiers was the slave of England! As to the result of the war, I have no doubt, that they will not have to rejoice much at the success of his undertaking. A dry blow instead of millions of dollars are likely to be his portion. As an Englishman, I must wish that the Algerines may be beaten by those, who have, unfortunately, so often beaten my own countrymen. The *Times* newspaper has told us, that it is suspected, that the Algerine war is, with America, a PRETEXT for increasing her navy. Indeed, Doctor! and, in what civilian have you discovered, that America is restrained from augmenting her navy at her pleasure? What need has she of pretexts? I know, indeed, that, amongst your other follies, you did, during last summer, insist upon it, that, in making peace with America, she should, at last, be compelled to stipulate not to have any ships of war beyond a certain size and number. But, the stipulation was not obtained; and now, instead of big menaces, you throw out your suspectings for the cogitations of the wise John Bull. Away driveller! and await a similar fate to your predictions as to the humiliations of France.

To the Earl of Liverpool,

On the naval force of the United States of America.

FROM THE SAME.

MY LORD.—From the beginning, and before the beginning of the late war with America, I thought it my duty to warn you, that one of the consequences of that war would be the creating of a great naval force in that country. I endeavored to describe to you the immense means of America for such a purpose. Her fine rivers, bays, and harbors; her excellent ship builders; her hemp, iron, pitch, and timber, all of her own produce; and above all, her matchless seamen. Of the truth of this account you and your colleagues must, by this time, be pretty well convinced; but I cannot help quoting, and addressing to you, a paragraph from the *Times* newspaper of the 16th inst. in the following words:—"Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated the 17th of March. Congress have at length determined to have a navy—a bill has passed the legislature appointing a navy-board. Commodores Hull, Bainbridge, and Rodgers, it is expected, will be appointed admirals, and put in commission. A very powerful force, under the command of com. Bainbridge, is now fitting out for Algiers—it will consist of two new 74 gun ships, 3 frigates, and 10 sloops of war. If I am not mistaken the Algerines will rue the day when they provoked the vengeance of our tars. The *Guerriere*, under the command of Morgan, sailed from this port yesterday for New-York, where she is to be joined by the *Constellation* and *Java* frigates, from the Chesapeake; and the United States and *Macedonian* from Long Island Sound—these frigates, with six sloops of war, form the first division against Algiers, and it is said that 2,000 of Brown's rifle veterans will go with the squadron. The whole nation is decided for a navy—the *Pennsylvania*, a 74 gun ship, will be launched at this place in the month of May. Large

quantities of timber are daily brought down the Delaware and Schuylkill for ship building. It is no more extraordinary than true, with what despatch they build ships of war in this country. The *Peacock*, of 18 guns, was built at New York in eighteen working days! The *Wasp* was built at Portsmouth, N. H. in twenty days! The *Superior*, commodore Chauncey's flag ship, of 64 guns, on lake Ontario, took up only thirty days from the laying of her keel until she had all her guns on board, and was ready for a cruise. It is said Congress intend to have the frames of the lake squadron removed to the Atlantic." Now what does your lordship think of this? Do you think that it indicates any thing of that desire, of which you were pleased to speak some time ago, on the part of the American people to pit themselves under the protection of his majesty's government? Or, do you now begin to think with me, that it indicates the speedy appearance of an American fleet of 20 ships of the line and as many frigates on the ocean? Really, my lord, this is of far greater consequence to us, and to the world, than the erecting of Hanover and Holland into kingdoms. The "regular government" of Algiers will now find, I dare say, that it must change its course; but the American navy will not be employed solely against this very "regular government." It will, and it must, make a figure in the world. It must act a great part. Four years will swell it to a respectable size. Before the end of that time, if we have war with France, I predict, that we shall see an American fleet of great force carrying its "bits of striped bunting" across the Atlantic.

It is for you, my lord, who are a statesman and a prime minister, and for your bright colleague, who has recently returned from Vienna; it is for you, and not for me, to say, precisely, what will be the consequences of this very important change in the naval power of the world—but, as it is a Yankee subject, I will venture to guess, that the friendship of *Jonathan* will soon begin to be courted by every nation who has either ships or commerce; and that, even already, some of them have their eyes upon alliances to be formed with him, in order to deprive us of the power of exercising a mastership on the high seas. At present the main use that I would make of the above information is, to urge it on you as a reason for remaining at peace with France. I do not want to see an American newspaper to know what the people in that country will think of the threatened war in Europe. I know they will not have patience to read one single article in the *Times* newspaper, without throwing it down and crying out for more ships to be built and manned.—The war ended in a way to provoke and at the same time to encourage them. The past, the future, resentment, glory; every thing will concur in favoring wishes for a new contest; and, though they build ships very quickly in peace, they would do it more quickly in war.

Some will say, that, seeing this danger, we ought without delay, to fall upon Napoleon, and to destroy him, conquer France, and burn or capture all her fleet before the Americans can have time to build a large fleet. Yes, if you could be sure of doing all this in the course of this summer. But, if you should fail. Failure is possible. It is sufficient for us to know, that it is possible. We may, indeed, do all that is wished for; but, we may be obliged to come to a peace without doing any part of it; nay, we may, as in the war of 1793, draw the French armies out of France to overrun our allies. Louis le Desreze ascribes the former successes of Napoleon to Providence, who permitted him, for a while, to make conquests. But, as Providence has per-

mitted him to come back to France, and even to put out the Bourbons, why may not Providence permit him, in case France is attacked, first to defend her, and then to sally forth on pursuit of her assailants?

If this should be the case, I think we may rely upon seeing the American admirals in our seas; and, therefore, this should come in as an item in our estimates of the consequences of war, if now made against France. With a stout American fleet at sea, our West India colonies, and the Azores, belonging to our ally, Portugal, would be in any thing but a satisfactory state. In short, it would require fifty ships of the line and fifty frigates to defend them all. The slave trade would be at an end, and the whole face of the naval and commercial world would be changed. The fleets of France would revive. Example, emulation, have powerful effects. I beg you to think well, and in time, of these things. I beg you to take your eyes, for a little from Hanover and Belgium, and to cast them on the other side of the Atlantic, where you will see what is much more dangerous to England than is the army of Napoleon, numerous and brave as that army may be.

I am, &c. WM. COBBETT.

Botley, 7th May, 1815.

Foreign Articles.

BRITISH SUBSIDIES. *An official account has been laid before the house of commons of the amount of all grants of money, either as a subsidy, or by way of loan, from the commencement of the year 1793, to the end of the year 1814, that is during the last just and necessary war as it has been called.*

The whole amount in round numbers is forty five millions, two hundred and eighty nine thousand four hundred and seventy six pounds. (And this is stated to be only as far as the account can be made out.) Of this enormous sum

<i>Germany has received</i>	£. 7,935,663
<i>The German Princes</i>	700,000
<i>Austria</i>	2,414,881
<i>Russia</i>	5,275,158
<i>Prussia</i>	3,376,162
<i>Spain</i>	5,103,476
<i>And Portugal</i>	10,533,350

The remainder has been given to Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Hesse D. Armstadt, Baden, Brunswick, Bavaria, Sardinia, Denmark, Sweden, Sicily, the Prince of Orange, Morocco, and France.—London paper.

FROM A LATE FRENCH PAPER.

Declaration of the General in Chief (Wellington) of the allied armies, to the French people.

"*Frenchen!*—From my head quarters in the midst of a formidable army of veteran soldiers, I raise my voice in the name of your king and his allies, to recal you to the sentiments of submission and peace.(1) The misfortunes with which you are menaced render this a painful duty, but the reward will be glorious for me if I am listened to. In conferring on me the chief command of the armies of the north, the allied sovereigns have invested me with an honorable confidence. I have promised to fulfil the duties, and I will keep my word.

"*Frenchen!*—What do you expect by attaching yourselves to the fate of the violator of treaties? of a man without right and without power? Do you wish to render war eternal by following that *Engle* which feeds on and still becomes more thirsty of human blood? Can you be so much deceived, so much misled to imagine that contrary to all probability, he will triumph over the whole of Europe, in the contest which he is so madly preparing to maintain? No,

Frenchmen, we cannot believe, we cannot suppose, that his furious ambition can have influence sufficient so far to seduce you, as to produce a belief in the success of his insane projects.(2)

"We know his forces, we are acquainted with his means. We do not deceive ourselves in declaring to you that all his efforts will only serve to make him fall with more certainty into our hands. No, Frenchmen, I must repeat, it is not on the nation we mean to make war, but on Bonaparte and his soldiers.(3) Woe to those who shall join him! Woe to the rebel provinces! Do not imagine that Bonaparte can brave with impunity the sovereign authority of so many crowned heads,(4) by abusing with impunity, as he has already done, that clemency;—or that offended Europe will consent to have, in vain, made enormous sacrifices(5) for placing the Bourbons on the throne of France, when the repose and the interests of nations require that they should be maintained thereon.

"But did not these circumstances exist, one rule more powerful, would render it necessary to resume arms a second time—that of punishing the factious hordes by which the present troubles have been fomented, and which has dared to pronounce against the unanimous wish of all the European monarchs.

"Yes, Frenchmen, henceforth Europe united and moved by the same interest, must form but one single power, and the sovereigns a supreme corporation, upon which will be raised the solid pedestal of the peace and happiness of nations. The rights of the monarchy will attain all from this august senate, and confirmed in its solemn acts.

"The name of Louis XVIII. is inscribed in this federal compact. The allied sovereigns replaced him on the throne of his ancestors, and proclaimed the reign of the Bourbons, until its extinction, over the French people.(6) They now take up arms to restore and confirm that dynasty—to support the cause of kings—to consolidate the government—to secure the repose of mankind, and to give an imposing example of sovereign authority to all nations. They will not lay down their arms until they shall have destroyed, past the possibility of return, the source of all evils with which you are menaced, until a general peace be signed, and the tranquility of all Europe be secured. This they have sworn in the face of the universe.

"Frenchmen! in the name of your king and of his allies, I exhort you to return to your duty, and to return to the good cause. Louis XVIII. once more recalls you. His clemency still wishes to pardon your errors. You have now but a short time left.—All France is pointed out to him—he knows the names of the good and the bad Frenchmen—he knows how to appreciate the attachment of the former, as well as punish the infidelity of the latter.

"Within a few days, 1,200,000 will pass your frontiers, and occupy your provinces.(7) I shall cause the provinces which submit to be respected, but I shall be under the necessity of punishing the rebel population."

Notes of the *Moniteur*.

(1) "My Lord, you need not preach peace to us—on that point we are all converts. As to submission we do not understand that language.

(2) "Yes, my Lord, we are sufficiently deceived, sufficiently misled to think that we will resist all Europe, if all Europe do not resist the most insane of projects.

(3) "On his soldiers!" Think my Lord on those words.

(4) "The sovereign of Frenchmen does not recognize the sovereign authority of any crowned head.

(5) "That is to say, that France should indemnify

Europe for the enormous sacrifices made to subjugate us.

(6) "That is to say, that the allied sovereigns have proclaimed themselves arbiters of the destinies of France. My lord, what would you say were similar language to be addressed to the people of Great Britain?—Nay, what would you do?"

(7) "This is not quite certain. This prediction savors a little of the Brussels Oracle.

TREATY-BREAKERS. On the hackneyed saying that the allies "cannot" trust to the faith of Napoleon, Cobbett remarks in his *Register* of May 6, with his usual force and pungency:

"Suppose this latter assertion to be true, is that a ground for war? When would wars cease, and with whom could we ever have treaties, if we were to ask on such a rule? Did not Russia make a treaty with Napoleon at Tilsit, in which the former stipulated to adopt the continental system, and in which she acknowledged Joseph king of Spain? And was it not the breach of this treaty, which led Napoleon into Russia? Did we not see Bavaria, Austria, and Prussia, all bound to Napoleon by treaty in a war against Russia; and did they not all of them desert him in the field and join his enemies? And, you will bear in mind, too, that he had repeatedly had the sovereigns of these three countries at his feet, and had replaced them upon their thrones. What impudence, then, is it in the war faction to call him a treaty-breaker, and to say, that we cannot trust him! How we have kept our treaties I shall not attempt to show; nor, indeed, is it necessary. It is well known, that all those powers, whom we now call our high allies, and on whose valor and fidelity we place so much reliance, have been our allies before; that they have quitted our alliance and joined France against us, that they have in short, within the last 22 years, all been twice fighting with France against us, and more than twice fighting with us against France. These facts being notorious, what assurance must those persons have, who would persuade us, that we never can have peace with Napoleon; and that we ought to make war with him till he be destroyed, because he is a man who does not keep treaties."

Again.—"How does it appear, that he broke the peace of Amiens, which we concluded with him? Was it not the refusal of the English to give up Malta, after that island had been conceded to France, which occasioned the renewal of the war? Aided by English money were not the continental powers continually leaguering against their conqueror, and breaking the treaties they had sworn to preserve with France? To wage war against prospective ambition is proclaiming interminable hostilities."

CONGRESS OF VIENNA.

Extract from minutes of conferences of the powers who signed the treaty of Paris.

Conference of the 12th of May, 1815.

The committee appointed on the 9th instant, and charged to examine, whether, after the events which have passed since the return of Napoleon Bonaparte to France, and in consequence of the documents published at Paris, on the declaration which the powers issued against him on the 13th of March last, it would be necessary to proceed to a new declaration, presented at the sitting of this day the following reports:

Report of the committee.

The declaration published on the 13th of March last against Napoleon Bonaparte and his adherents, by the powers who signed the treaty of Paris, having since his return to Paris been discussed in various shapes by those whom he has employed for that purpose; these discussions having acquired great publicity, and a letter addressed by the duke of Vicenza to the heads of the cabinets of Europe, having also been published by him with the manifest intention of influencing and misleading public opinion, the committee appointed in the sitting of the 9th instant, was charged to present a report on these topics; and considering that in the above-mentioned publications, it has been attempted to invalidate the declaration of the 13th of March, by laying it down:

1. That that declaration, directed against Bonaparte, at the period of his landing on the coast of France, was without application now that he had laid hold of the reins of government without open resistance, and this fact sufficiently proving the wishes of the nation, he had not only re-entered into the possession of his old rights in regard to France, but that the question even of the

legitimacy of his government, had ceased to be within the jurisdiction of the powers;

2. That by offering to ratify the treaty of Paris, he removed every ground of war against him;

The committee has been specially charged to take into consideration—

1. Whether the position of Bonaparte in regard to the powers of Europe has changed by the fact of his arrival at Paris, and by the circumstances that accompanied the first success of his attempt on the throne of France?

2. Whether the offer to sanction the treaty of Paris, of the 31st May, 1814, can determine the powers to adopt a system different from that which they announced in the declaration of the 13th March?

3. Whether it be necessary or proper to publish a new declaration to confirm or modify that of the 13th March?

The committee having maturely examined these questions, submit to the assembly of plenipotentiaries the following amount of the result of its deliberation:

FIRST QUESTION.

Is the position of Bonaparte in regard to the powers of Europe altered by the first success of his enterprise, or by the events which have passed since his arrival at Paris?

The powers, informed of the landing of Bonaparte in France, could see in him only a man, who, by advancing on the French territory, with force and arms, and with the avowed project of overturning the established government, by exciting the people and the army to revolt against their lawful sovereign, and by usurping the title of emperor of the French (1) had incurred the penalties which all legislations pronounce against such outrages—a man, who, by abusing the good faith of the sovereigns, had broken a solemn treaty—a man, in fine, who, by recalling upon France, happy and tranquil, all the scourges of internal and external war, and upon Europe, at a moment when the blessings of peace must have consoled her for her long sufferings, the sad necessity of a new general armament, was justly regarded as the implacable enemy of public welfare. Such was the origin, such were the grounds, of the declaration of the 13th of March—a declaration, of which the justice and necessity have been universally acknowledged, and which general opinion has sanctioned.

The events which conducted Bonaparte to Paris, and restored to him for the moment, the exercise of supreme power, have doubtless, in fact, altered the position in which he was at the period of his entering France: but these events, brought on by criminal collusion, by military conspiracies, by revolting treasons, can create no right—they are absolutely null in a legal point of view; and in order to the position of Bonaparte being essentially and legitimately altered, it would be necessary that the steps which he has taken to establish himself on the ruins of the government overturned by him, should have been confirmed by some legal title.

Bonaparte lays it down in his publications, that the wishes of the French nation in favor of his re-establishment on the throne, suffice to constitute this legal title.

The question for the powers to re-examine may be stated as follows—Can the consent, real or fictitious, explicit or tacit, of the French nation to the re-establishment of Bonaparte's power, operate a legal change in the position of the latter in regard to foreign powers, and form a title obligatory on those powers?

The committee are of opinion that such cannot by any means be the effect of such consent; and the following are their reasons:

The powers know too well the principles which ought to guide them in their relations with an independent country, to attempt (as it is endeavored to accuse them) "to impose upon it laws, to interfere in its internal affairs, to prescribe to it a form of government, to give it masters according to the interest or passions of its neighbors," (2) but they also know that the liberty of a nation to change its system of government, must have its just limits, and that if foreign powers have not a right to prescribe to it the exercise which it shall make of that liberty, they have at least indelibly the right of protesting against the abuse which they may make of it at their expense. Impressed with this principle, the powers do not deem themselves authorized to impose a government on France; but they will never renounce the right of preventing the establishment in France, of a focus of disorders and of subversions to other states, under the title of a government. They will respect the liberty of France in every way in which it shall not be incompatible with their own security, and the general tranquility of Europe.

In the existing case, the right of the allied sovereigns to interfere in the question of the internal government of France, is the more incontestable, inasmuch as the abolition of the power which now claims to be re-established there, was the fundamental condition of a treaty of peace, on which rested all the relations which up to the return of Bonaparte to Paris, subsisted between France and the rest of Europe. On the day of their entrance into Paris, the sovereigns declared that they would never treat of peace with Bonaparte—(3) This declaration, loudly applauded by France and by Europe, produced the abdication of Napoleon, and the convention of the 11th of April; it formed the principal basis of the negotiation; it was explicitly pronounced in the preamble of the treaty of Paris. The French nation, even supposing it perfectly free and united, cannot withdraw itself from this fundamental condition, without abrogating the treaty of Paris and all its existing relations with the European system. The allied powers, on the other hand, by insisting on this very condition, only exercise a right which it is impossible to deny them, unless it be maintained that the most sacred compacts can be perverted, as suits the convenience of either of the contracting parties.

It hence follows, that the will of the people of France is by no means sufficient to re-establish, in a legal sense, a government, proscribed by solemn engagements, which that very people entered

into with all the powers of Europe; and that they cannot under any pretext, give validity, as against these powers, to the right of recalling to the throne, him, whose exclusion was a condition preliminary to every pacific arrangement with France; the wish of the French people, even if it were fully ascertained, would not be the less null, and no effect in regard to Europe towards re-establishing a power against which all Europe has been in a state of permanent protest since the 31st of March, 1814, up to the 13th of March, 1815; and, in this view, the position of Bonaparte is precisely at this day what it was at these last mentioned periods.

SECOND QUESTION.

Should the offer to sanction the treaty of Paris change the dispositions of the powers?

France has had no reason to complain of the treaty of Paris. This treaty reconciled France with Europe, it satisfied all her true interests, secured all her real advantages; all the elements of prosperity and glory, which a people called to one of the first places in the European system could reasonably desire, and only took from her that which was to her, under the deceitful exterior of great national eclat, an inexhaustible source of sufferings, of ruin and misery. This treaty was even an immense benefit to a country reduced by the madness of its chief to the most disastrous situation.

The allied powers would have betrayed their interests and their duties, if, as the price of so much moderation and generosity, they had not, on signing the treaty, obtained some solid advantage. But the sole object of their ambition was the peace of Europe and the happiness of France. Never, in treating with Bonaparte, would they have consented to the conditions which they granted to a government which, while offering to Europe a pledge of security and stability, relieved them from requiring from France the guarantees which they had demanded under its former government.

This clause is inseparable from the treaty of Paris; to abolish it, is to break this treaty. The formal consent of the French nation, to the return of Bonaparte to the throne, would be equivalent to a declaration of war against Europe; for the state of peace did not exist between Europe and France, except by the treaty of Paris, and the treaty of Paris is incompatible with the power of Bonaparte.

If this reasoning had need of further support, it might be found in the very offer of Bonaparte to ratify the treaty of Paris.—This treaty had been scrupulously observed and executed, the transactions of the congress of Vienna, were only its supplements and developments; and without the new attempt of Bonaparte, it would have been, for a long series of years, one of the bases of the public rights of Europe. But this order of things has given place to a new revolution, and the agents of this revolution, although they proclaim incessantly that "nothing has been changed," conceive and feel themselves that all is changed around them.

The question is no longer the maintenance of the treaty of Paris but the making of it afresh. The powers find themselves with respect to France in the condition which they were on the 31st of March, 1814. It is not to prevent what they see in fact rekindled; it is to terminate it, that they now offer itself to Europe a state of things essentially different from that in which the peace of 1814 was founded. The question then has ceased to be a question of right; it is no more than a question of political calculation and foresight, in which the powers have only to consult the real interests of their people, and the common interest of Europe.

The committee thinks it may dispense with entering here into an exposition of considerations, which, under this last view have directed the measure of the governments. It will be sufficient to recall to notice, that the man who is now offering to sanction the treaty of Paris, pretends to substitute his guarantee for that of a sovereign whose loyalty was without stain and benevolence without measure, is the same who, during fifteen years ravaged and laid waste the earth to find means to satiate his ambition; who sacrificed millions of victims, and the happiness of an entire generation, to a system of conquest, whose traces, little worthy of the name of peace, have only rendered war more oppressive and more odious; (4) who after having by mad enterprises, tired fortune, armed all Europe against him, and exhausted all the means of France, was forced to abandon his projects, and abdicated power to save some relics of existence; who at the moment when the nations of Europe were giving themselves up to the hope of a durable tranquility, meditated new catastrophes, and by a double perfidy towards the powers who had too generously spared him, and towards a government which he could not attack without the blackest treason, snatched a throne which he had renounced and which he never occupied except for the misery of France and of the world. This man has no other guarantee to propose to Europe than his word. After the cruel experience of fifteen years, who would have the courage to accept this guarantee? And if the French nation has really embraced his cause, who could any longer respect other security which it could offer?

Peace with a government placed in such a state of uncertainty and composed of such elements would be a perpetual state of disharmony, anxiety, and danger. No power being able effectually to disarm, the people would enjoy none of the advantages of a free peace; they would be overwhelmed with expenses of all kinds; confidence not being able to establish itself in any where, industry and commerce would every where languish; nothing would be stable in political relations; a sullen discontent would spread over all countries; and from day to day, Europe in alarm, would expect a new explosion. The sovereigns have certainly not misunderstood the interest of their people in judging that an open war, with all its inconveniences and all its sacrifices, is preferable to such a state of things, and the measures which they have adopted, have met the general approbation.

The opinion of Europe on this great occasion is pronounced in a manner very positive and very solemn; never could the real sentiments of nations have been more accurately known and more faithfully interpreted, than at a moment when the representatives of all the powers were assembled to consolidate the peace of the world.

THIRD QUESTION.

Is it necessary to publish a new declaration?

The observations which the committee have just presented, furnish the answer to the last question which remains to be examined.

It considers,

1. That the declaration of the 13th of March was dictated to the powers by reasons of such evident justice and such divided weight, that none of the sophistries by which it is pretended to be attacked, can at all affect it.

2. That these reasons remain in all their force, and that the changes that have in fact occurred since the declaration of the 13th of March, have produced no alteration in the position of Bonaparte and of France with regard to the allies.

3. That the offer to ratify the treaty of Paris, cannot on any account alter the disposition of the allies.

Therefore, the committee are of opinion that it would be useless to publish a new declaration.

[Here follows the record of the adoption of the above report by all the powers, and the signatures of their plenipotentiaries, viz:

Austria—Prince Metternich, Duke of Wessenberg.
Spain—P. Gómes Labrador.

France—Prince Talleyrand, duke of Dalberg, count de Noailles.
Great Britain—Canning, Castlereagh, Giddens.

Prussia—Count Reuberg.
Denmark—C. Bernstorff, L. Bernstorff.

Hanover—Count Munster, count Hardenburgh.
Netherlands—Baron Spaer, baron Gagern.

Portugal—Count de Palmella, Saldanha, Lobo.
Prussia—Count Rasdenberg, baron Humboldt.

Russia—Prince Rasoumouky, count Stakelberg, count Nesselrode.

Sweden—Count Loewenheilm.
Sardinia—Marquis de St. Marsan, count Rossi.

Saxony—Count Schulenberg.
Two Sicilies—Commander Ruffo.

Württemberg—Count Wizingerode, baron Linden.

(1.) The 1st article of the convention of the 11th of April, 1814, is as follows: "The emperor Napoleon renounces for himself, his successors, and descendants, as well as for all the members of his family, all rights of sovereignty and of power, not only over the French empire and the kingdom of Italy, but also over every other country."

Notwithstanding this formal renunciation, Bonaparte, in his different proclamations from the Gulph of Juan, Gap, Grenoble and Lyons, entitled himself, "by the grace of God, and the constitutions of the empire, emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c." See *Moniteur* of March 21, 1815.

(2.) It is thus that Bonaparte's council of state express themselves in their report on the intentions of the powers. See *Moniteur* of April 13.

(3.) Declaration of 31st March, 1814.

(4.) Preamble of the treaty of Paris.

POSTSCRIPT TO A LONDON PAPER OF JUNE 8.

The French papers to the 3d instant, state positively that Murat arrived at Paris on the 1st of this month. The queen of Naples and her children were expected at Compeigne. The insurrection at La Vendee is said to be completely extinguished; the chiefs went on the 27th to the head-quarters of gen. Travot, to offer their submission. It is expected the emperor will set out on Friday the 6th instant.

Champ de Mai.—The abovementioned papers contain likewise a very long and interesting account of the transactions which occurred at the *Champ de Mai* on the last ultimo. It is described as a national festival at once magnificent and impressive. The emperor's throne was placed in front of the military school, between two amphitheatres, in which 15,000 persons were seated. An altar was erected in the middle, and at the distance of about 100 fathoms, was raised another detached throne which commanded the whole *Champ de Mai*. The emperor having proceeded in magnificent procession to the *Champ de Mai*, seated himself on the throne amidst universal acclamations. Mass was then performed by the archbishop de Tours. When mass was over, the members of the deputation of the electoral colleges advanced to the throne, and ascended the steps. They were about 500 in number, and were presented by the arch-chancellor of the empire. One of the members, M. Dubois, representative of the department of Marne and Loire, then pronounced an address in the name of the French people. He commenced in the following

manner: "Sire—The French people had decreed you the crown, which you abdicated without their consent; its suffrages now impose on you the duty of resuming it. A new contract has been formed between the nation. Assembled from all quarters of the empire around the tables of the law, upon which we have just inscribed the will of the people—that will which is the only legitimate source of power—it is impossible for us not to repeat the cry of France of which we are the immediate organs, not to declare in the presence of Europe, to the august chief of the nation, what it expects from him, and what he ought to expect from it." The speaker enquired what were the designs of the allies, and what has occasioned their aggression? "We will not," he exclaimed, "have for our head *him* whom our enemies choose for us, and we will have *him* to whom they are adverse." "They presume," he continued, "to proscribe you personally—You, sire, who, though so often master of their capitals, had generously established them on their tottering thrones! This hatred of our enemies, strengthens our attachment to you. Were the meanest of our citizens proscribed, we ought to defend him with the same energy: he would be, like you, under theegis of the law, and of the power of France." The speaker then noticed the threatened invasion of France, "yet shut up within our frontiers which nature has not given us?" "Ought they not," he adds, "to be afraid of reminding us of very different times, and of a very different state of things, which, however, might once more recur." "Because France," he asks, "determines to be France, must she be degraded, torn, dismembered; and is the fate of Prussia reserved for us?" The speaker then declares that the allies cloak fatal designs under the mask of sole intention of separating the emperor from the nation. "They would no longer be able (says the speaker) to believe our oaths—we could no longer believe their promises. Titles—the feudal system—privileges—all that is odious to us, was evidently the aim and bottom of their thoughts." This energetic speech concludes in the following words—"Sire, nothing is impossible, nothing will be spared, to secure honor and independence, those goods more dear than life! Every thing will be done to repel an ignominious yoke. We say it to nations—may their chiefs hear us! If they accept your offers of peace, the French people will expect from your administration, strong, liberal and paternal motives to console it for the sacrifices which peace has cost us; but, if they will leave us only a choice between war and shame, the whole nation rises entire for war; it is ready to extricate you from the offers, perhaps too moderate, which you have made, to spare Europe a new convulsion. Every Frenchman is a soldier. Victory will attend your eagles; and our enemies, who reckon upon our divisions, will soon regret having provoked us."

At the conclusion of this speech, the *Champ de Mai* resounded with shouts of "*Vive la nation! vive le empereur!*" The arch-chancellor then proclaimed the result of the votes, by which the additional act to the constitutions of the empire is accepted almost unanimously. There were 1,282,357 affirmative, and 4,207 negative votes. The chief of the heralds at arms then declared the acceptance of the additional act by the French people. New acclamations were heard from every part. The grand chamberlain placed a table before the throne, on which was laid the additional act, and the arch-chancellor delivered a pen to prince Joseph, who presented it to the emperor, and his majesty invested with his signature the act of the promulgation of the constitution. The table being removed, the

emperor seated and covered, addressed the assembly. He said, "Emperor, consul, soldier, I hold every thing for the people. In prosperity, in adversity, in the field of battle, in council, on the throne, in exile, France has been the sole and constant object of my thoughts and actions. Like the king of Athens, I sacrificed myself for my people, in the hope of witnessing the realization of the promise given to guarantee to France her natural integrity—her honor and her rights." The emperor concluded his address in the following energetic terms: "Frenchmen, you are about to return into your departments. Tell the citizens that circumstances are arduous!—that with union, energy and perseverance, we shall come off victorious from the struggle of a great people with its oppressors; that future generations will severely scrutinize our conduct; that a nation has lost every thing when it has lost its independence. Tell them, that the foreign kings whom I raised to the throne, or who are indebted to me for the preservation of their crowns; who all, in the time of my prosperity, courted my alliance and the protection of the French people, are now aiming all their blows at my person. If I did not see that it is against the country that they are really directed, I would place at their disposal this life against which they manifest such animosity.—But tell the citizens also, that while the French shall retain for me the sentiments of love, of which they give me so many proofs, this rage of our enemies will be impotent."

"Frenchmen, my will is that of the people; my rights are its rights; my honor, my glory, my happiness can never be distinct from the honor, the glory, and the happiness of France."

His majesty's speech was received with demonstrations of the warmest emotions, and when he had done speaking the archbishop of Bourges, approached the throne, and kneeling, presented the New-Testament to the emperor, who took the oath in these terms, "I swear to observe the constitutions of the empire and make them to be observed." The prince arch-chancellor, then, at the foot of the throne, first pronounced the oath of *obedience to the constitution, and fidelity to the emperor.* The assembly repeated, unanimously, "we swear it."

The emperor then, on delivering the eagle and colors to the national guard, called upon them to "swear to defend them at the price of your blood!"—Universal cries of, "we swear it," resounded through the enclosure. The emperor said—"Soldiers of the national guard of Paris—Soldiers of the imperial guard! I confide to you the imperial eagle with the national colors. You swear to perish, if necessary, to defend it against the enemies of the country and of the throne. (The whole army, assembled around the throne, was within hearing and interrupted the emperor with a thousand times repeated cries of—"We swear it.") You swear never to acknowledge any other rallying sign—(Unanimous cries again resounded of "we swear it.") The drums beat and silence was restored. You, soldiers of the national guard of Paris, swear not to suffer the enemy to pollute again the capital of the great nation. It is to your valor I shall confide it. (Cries of "we swear it") were repeated a thousand and a thousand times.) And you, soldiers of the imperial guard, you swear to surpass yourselves in the campaign that is about to open, and to die all of you rather than to suffer foreigners to come and dictate laws to the country." (The acclamations, the shouts of "we swear it!" resounded again and were repeated throughout the whole extent of the Champ de Mars.)

The troops amounted to 50,000 men, of whom 27,000 were national guards. They defiled before the

emperor, shouting "*Five l'Empereur.*" amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of people who covered the hills of the Champ de Mars to the Seine. The emperor then returned through the departments of the military school.

The London *Courier* of June 8, says—On Saturday the [French] chamber of representatives met to choose a president—but previous to the nomination, a curious and rather a stormy scene took place. One of the deputies, a M. Sibuet, on a sudden started up, and began by saying:—"Principis obsta."—All the deputies, were struck with surprize. "Nothing is more important," continued M. Sibuet, "than to put an end at once to a custom which is contrary to the sentiments of political and social liberty and equality with which we are all animated. I propose that no one shall in the hall take or receive any other title than that of representative. I do not understand this division of the representatives of the nation into two classes, that of dukes, counts, barons, chevaliers, and that of simple deputies.—This sacrifice, if it be one, has an example in the conduct of their noble predecessors in the famous night of the 4th of August, 1789." The assembly became instantly in a ferment.—Some murmured, others cried out, "you have no right to bring a written speech." The order of the day! Sibuet continued to speak, but at last the order of the day was passed.

Another scene immediately succeeded. The minister of the interior, Carnot, had been required to send a list of the nomination to the chamber of peers. He replied that he could not send it until after the opening of the session.

M. Dupin immediately said, "suppose we were to reply to the minister that the chamber will not constitute itself till it has received the list."

Murmurs and cries for the order of the day burst forth from all parts.

Dupin got in a passion, ran up to the president, snatched Carnot's letter from his hands, and wished to speak, but his voice was drowned in the general clamor. When it had subsided, the chamber proceeded to the appointment of a President. After two scrutinies, the old conventionalist, Lanjuinais, having 277 votes out of 427, was declared elected. La Fayette had only 75.

We shall be greatly mistaken if we do not see the old Jacobin spirit pervade this chamber, especially after the departure of Bonaparte from Paris.

"*Deliverance.*" The benefits to result to mankind from the conspiracy of kings now operating against France, may be fairly estimated in the outrageous doings of the spoilers in regard to *Poland, Saxony, Italy, &c.* Their principle is fully developed, as well in the declaration of *Castlereagh* in the British parliament, that *Saxony* being a "CONQUERED COUNTRY" might be disposed of at the discretion of the conquerors, as in the following extract from the reply of the emperor of Austria to the deputies of the kingdom of Italy, at Paris, in the month of May 1814:

"Gentlemen, you know that our victorious army having conquered Italy, no mention can be made, neither of a constitution, nor of independence."

And yet the wretches talk of the ambition and conquests of *Napoleon!* What a pack of hypocritical knaves.

The ratification of the great treaty of alliance against Bonaparte by AUSTRIA, was received in England on the 25th of May.

A new motion has made in parliament in behalf of the Catholics. Mr. *Grattan* said, "if they do not succeed it will not be owing to any illiberality in the

protestants, but to a want of moderation in themselves. I condemn application for unqualified concession." The motion was negatived, 147 yeas, 228 nays.

It is reported that the British have issued orders to detain all French vessels, whether under the tricolor or white flag.

The bill for a subsidy of five millions sterling passed the house of commons 160 to 16—176 members being present. The whole number of members is 658.

Lord Castlereagh made the following summary of the military contributions of the several powers in alliance against France.

Austria	300,000 men
Russia	225,000
Prussia	236,000
Bavaria and Minor States	150,000
Netherlands	50,000
Troops in British pay	150,000

Besides a Russian army of 150,000 men, on the frontier of the Russian empire, which the emperor of Russia has assured shall be ready to act, should any adverse event render their co-operation necessary. Besides the subsidy, Great Britain is bound to furnish 150,000 men, or an equivalent in money for the deficiency.

It appears by what lord Castlereagh said in reply to several questions put to him in the house of commons, that Spain, Sweden and Denmark were acceding parties to the coalition against France; but of what they would probably contribute to the general force he was not informed.

Lord Wellington held a grand review of his cavalry (20,000 strong) on the 30th of May, near Brussels, where marshal *Blucher* had arrived to concert measures with him.

Specie in London, May 16.

Portugal gold in coin	£5 6 0
Foreign gold in bars	5 6 0
New Doubloons	5 1 0
New Dollars	6 8

A London paper of May 31, intimates that the insurrection in *La Vendee* had not been quelled, as the French papers reported. That hostilities might not commence before the latter end of June, as the Russians could not before that time get upon the French frontier. [*Slow marches.*] That Wellington, afraid of being cut off from the Prussians, had made an oblique movement to prevent it. That many of the national guards were disaffected to Napoleon.

Most important!—The prince regent of England has conferred the order of the garter on *Solomon Ferdinand*, the *wise king* of Spain.

Mr. Bennet, in the English house of commons, June 5, wished to know from the noble lord (Castlereagh) who it was that inflicted such a disgrace on the character of the nation, as to advise the order of the garter to be conferred on Ferdinand of Spain—No answer was given.

"The Society of Encouragement" at Paris are offering premiums for inventions and improvements useful in the arts, with as much calmness as though there was a prospect of a millenium, instead of a general and terrible war.

"A report from the minister of the interior to the emperor of France," dated May 7, states, at great length, what symptoms of disaffection had appeared in France. He reprehends, with great severity, the conduct of those that would involve the country in a *civil war*. He names a few places where "armed bands" had appeared—says the women in the commune of Calvodos had destroyed the tri-colored flag—that seditious shouts were heard, and rebellious acts done in the department

of the north—and, that in the Contes du Nord, a mayor had been murdered by two Chouans—and adds: "It is now about four months since our tribunals have punished with transportation, and four years banishment, those who cried "Vive l'Empeur," whilst those who now cry out "Vive le Roi" remain unpunished; that moderation is a sign of strength and power. But the tribunals cannot on other matters remain undecided, without failing in their duty, and without destroying that harmony of intention which animates the people and the government." And concludes, however, with mentioning the general devotedness of the people in equipping the national guard, &c.

Numerous meetings have been held in various parts to petition parliament, in the spirit and manner of the following—

London, May 17.—Westminster meeting.—This day, at a meeting in Palace Yard, major Cartwright moved a petition to parliament, which was seconded by Mr. Walker. The petition declared, "that war interfering in the choice of a sovereign in France would be flagrantly unjust; that under our present taxation such a war was madness—that such policy resulted from those domestic enemies who had robbed the nation of its rightful representation—that ministers who have advised this unjust war, ought to be impeached."

Sir Francis Burdett declared that he should be proud to lay this petition before the assembly which had been falsely called the house of Commons, yet he did not expect it would meet with a better reception than that from the city of London.

Southwark meeting.—A meeting for the same purpose was held in the Town Hall of the Borough. Mr. Waddington, after a speech of much energy, proposed many resolutions, conceived in strong terms, and the object of one of these was an address to the princess Charlotte of Wales. These resolutions were superceded by others more temperately expressed, and at the same time insisting on the injustice of war, and our state of national bankruptcy, and urging the necessity of the removal of the ministers.

Corsica has returned to its allegiance to *Napoleon*, with great demonstrations of joy.

It appears as if all the talents of France were to be collected in the new legislative body. In addition to other distinguished names mentioned, we have those of *Lucien Bonaparte* and *Barrere*. The republican party appear to be the ascendant.

The colors of the federates of Brittany are inscribed with the words—"Our country—liberty—the emperor."

It is said that the correspondence with Vienna still goes on, and that Napoleon is in the constant habit of receiving despatches from the empress.

A Plymouth letter states that several ships have sailed with the utmost despatch, with orders, it is believed, to watch a squadron of French frigates that intended to carry out arms to the West Indies, at the first opportunity. Report states, that the British ships have received directions to detain all French vessels, whether under the white or tricolor flag.

A letter from lord Burghersh states, that the *Rivoli 74*, has captured the French frigate *Melpomene* of 44 guns, in the Mediterranean, the latter having 25 killed and 50 wounded. It was reported that orders had been given, May 29, to capture all vessels under the tricolor flag.

Austria is said to be uneasy at the armaments of the Turks.

A London paper of June 1, says, that two frigates were *secretly* prepared in France to take off Bona-

parte, in case of extremity. If Bonaparte had made such preparations, the London editors would not know it.

The British parliament has rejected the petition from Westminster for peace, on account of its indecorous language.

The motion for an address to the prince regent promising the concurrence of the house in effective measures to carry on the war against Bonaparte, was carried in the house of commons, May 31st, by a majority of 331 to 92—the largest number of members present which has been known for a long time.

Lord Castlereagh officially informed the house that the troops which the allies would bring into the field would exceed 1,000,000.

The British are making great exertions to strengthen Wellington's army. The duke seems uneasy at his situation.

The Saxon "patriots" in Blucher's army were 20,000 strong, but they were subdued and dispersed into different regiments.

Migration from England to France.—40,000 families had gone to the continent and settled principally in France; drawing from England 15 or 20 millions annually. Greater cheapness of the necessaries of life, exemption from tythes, &c caused these removals; to prevent which, and to crush French manufactories, Cobbett thinks, is a great motive with the English ministry to renew the war.

The three following paragraphs may partially shew the state of things of England. They are from a London paper:

"Fifteen hundred journeymen cabinet makers have been turned out of employment by upholsterers alone in a week. Great distress exists amongst mechanics."

"In the watch-making line, as well as in the silk trade, vast numbers of industrious persons have become totally destitute, for want of any employ."

At Manchester, and in other manufacturing places there is also a great stoppage of trade; it is supposed that there are, at the former place, not more than 100 looms now at work.

London, May 30.—Private letters from Paris state, that the landing of the Chouan leaders in La Vendee, with the supply of English arms, has enabled the government, without jealousy, to issue the most rigorous orders for the arrest of all the suspected partizans of the Bourbon family throughout France; and it is said, that if the allies shall defer the commencement of hostilities but ten days more, they will find every one of their confederates in custody.

In Paris, the most free circulation is given to pamphlets against the government. One, entitled "Motif du Vote de Louis Floylan de Kergelay sur l'Acte additionell," is sold without restraint. It contains this passage: "I am obliged to protest against this article (67) because I am convinced that the re-establishment of this dynasty (the Bourbon) on the throne, is the only means of giving happiness to Frenchmen." A friend of ours saw 200 copies bought by one person avowedly to distribute gratis. The "Memoire Justificatif" of the duke of Ragusa, selling in all the shops of the Palais Royale, contains expressions against Bonaparte, such as if in England were directed against the sovereign, would condemn the author to a prison for years. There are also Journals, as free in their remarks on the government as in England.

By an arrival at Boston, we have Gibraltar dates of June 18, in which the following facts and reports appear—

Naples was captured by the allies and entered by the Sicilians and British on the 21st, and by the Aus-

trians on the 23d of May. King Ferdinand was immediately expected. Murat escaped in disguise, for he had reached his capital "after the dispersion of his troops." His wife, and 2000 French officers were made prisoners, and were to be sent to Trieste. So that king Joachim appears to have totally lost his kingdom, and with it all power to make a diversion in favor of Napoleon.

There was a report [which does not appear worthy of much credit, though it may be true] that the Spanish general Mina had gone over to the French with 10,000 men. It was added that the Spanish people did not join heartily in the French war.

It was expected at Gibraltar that all the English troops that could be spared, would be ordered from thence to join the army of the duke of Wellington in Belgium.

"More restoration!"—The order of the Jesuits has been "restored" in Spain!! This is one of the "venerable institutions" that Bonaparte destroyed.

Marseilles is said to be in a state of seige by the troops of Napoleon; and the La Vendeanes are reported to be in a state of organized insurrection, and to be moving in three bodies towards Rochelle.

Another article in the Brussels papers, states, that prince B. (it is presumed Berthier) has been arrested in Germany, for making an attempt to return secretly to France.

The king of Holland has made the duke of Wellington field marshal of the army of the Netherlands, and appointed him in the capacity, to the command-in-chief of that army.

The emperor Alexander, in a letter to the president of the Polish Diet, announces his assumption of the title of king of Poland, and that that kingdom would be united with his dominions by the bond of its own constitution. H. M. adds, that he has particular pleasure in making it known, that this is the unanimous decision of the powers assembled in Congress.

Several bodies of Spanish troops are reported to be making towards the French frontier, said to be in four bodies. Their numbers are not stated. The head quarters were established at Barcelona, where Ferdinand and his brother Carlos were expected.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By arrivals at New-York and Boston we have London dates of June 13. The mass of matter in these papers is very great. The following are the chief things mentioned:—

Hostilities had not yet commenced—but were expected soon.

Naples had been completely conquered [by the allies. There is a report that Murat had reached Paris, and his wife was expected there.

The allied monarchs were at Vienna May 27.—There are various reports of their troops advancing towards the Rhine.

The war at sea appears to be begun. Several French vessels have been captured by the British. Yet two, that had been detained, were released at Plymouth!

The London Gazette of the 6th of June announces the appointment of the honorable C. Bagot to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

The French legislative body met at Paris on the 4th of June. Count Lanjuinais was elected president of the house of representatives by a large majority. Carnot, La Fayette, and several others were candidates. This house has displayed a republican spirit. The house of peers met the same day.

A London paper of June 8 reports that Napoleon had left Paris for Laon, where his head quarters were to be established. Soult was to leave Paris June 5.

The insurrections in the western departments are said to gain ground—and 25,000 men were ordered to act against the rebels. The *ex-nobles*, found interfering are to be put to death. The *priests* are to be respected.

The commander of the 13th military division says—“I am authorised to announce to the inhabitants of the 13th military division, that the English army in Belgium is preparing to retreat, and that negotiations for peace are commenced with Austria.”

Some places in the west are declared in a state of siege.

Switzerland persists in her neutrality and is preparing to defend it.

There is a report that Murat's carriage has fallen into the hands of the Austrians, with two millions in gold in it.

Much activity prevails to get the British fleets to sea—20,000,000 ball cartridges were sending to the Netherlands.

The passage of the Austria army through Piedmont commenced at Turin on the 5th May.

The German papers assert that prince Berthier has been arrested in Bavaria.

None of the Russians yet reached the Rhine. Some were expected at Frankfort on the Maine, on the 17th of June. Many persons in Europe believe there will yet be no war. They appear to calculate much on the internal dissensions in France.

The new loan required by the British minister is for forty-two millions of pounds—one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars.

The prince regent is over “head and ears” in debt again. Lord Castlereagh stated his debts amounted to £339,000—or about a million and a half of dollars, which the laborers of Britain must pay. *Abominable!*

Price of stocks, London, June 8.—Reduced 57 1-4 3-8 1-2—Consols shut—4 per cents 72 3-4 3—Exchange bills 1 dis. 4 pr.—Cons. for acc. 58 3-4 7-8.

The Paris papers contain accounts of the proceedings of general Travot against the *Vendeans*. He appears, with a very small force, to have beaten them severely. Charette is reported dead of his wounds. But the British papers say that the insurrection proceeds, and intimate that an extensive civil war may be expected.

Private letters from La Vendee, state, (says a Paris paper) that lieut. gen. Travot, at the head of 800 troops of the line, successively attacked and defeated two considerable corps of the rebels, consisting of between 1500 and 1800 *Vendeans*; in both these actions near 1200 were killed. A letter from Lucon, May 22d, asserts that the rebels to the number of 4000 proceeded to the sea shore to receive the arms and ammunition sent to them by the foreigners.—gen. Travot attacked them, killed 600, and made 1400 prisoners. He also seized 50,000 weight of powder.

An apprehension existed that the insurgents might attack Nantz. The mayor was preparing for them.

British liberty!—The London Gazette of the 2d of June, contains a proclamation, declaring that the recommencement of hostilities renders it expedient to direct, that all soldiers serving in the British army, who have been enlisted for limited periods, shall continue to serve therein three years after the expiration of such limited periods respectively.

700,000 crowns deposited by cardinal Fesch in a bank at Rome, have been sequestered.

Talleyrand has arrived in Switzerland. He was expected at Ghent.

The French frigate *Melpomene* had been captured in the bay of Naples in attempting to violate the blockade.

Two hundred citizens of Dunkirk are said to have repaired to the standard of Louis at Ghent.

The Spanish forces collecting on the French frontier are given at 80,000; to which they add 25,000 Portuguese. The Spanish government, however, seems greatly embarrassed. The army is discontented, and there appears some disaffection in it. The people refuse to pay the enormous contributions upon them. *Catalonia* demands the arch-duce Charles for king of Spain. Libels are posted against the Bourbons, and the people cry out for the constitution. Many monks have been killed in Andalusia. Galicia is in insurrection. A junta has been established in *Asturias* to act against Ferdinand. From all these things it is probable that Spain cannot act offensively. Clausel, at *Bordeaux*, has called upon the *Basques* to prepare themselves to repel the Spaniards.

French funds, 55 to 55 1-4.

War Events:

Lord Darnley had a call from the British house of peers for the 6th of June, on a motion he proposed making relative to the naval administration of England in the war with America.

The United States' sloop of war *Wasp* is reported, in the London papers, to have sunk two British sloops near *Marham*.

The British house of commons, on the 5th June, voted an address for a monument to the memory of sir Edward Pakenham.

The London Times of the 7th June speaks of two important courts martial, which were to be soon holden; one for the investigation of the conduct of sir G. Prevost, late governor of Canada; the other upon lieutenant-colonel Mullens, who commanded the 44th foot in the late unfortunate attack on the American entrenched camp at New-Orleans.

Major-general Keane is said to have entirely recovered of his wounds.

A cartel (Russian) ship has arrived at New-York from England with 374 late American prisoners—of these one hundred were given up from British ships of war.

CAPTAIN STEWART.—The freedom of the city of New-York has been presented to this gallant supporter of our Constitution.

“No essential injury.”—Mr. John Westcott, jun. of this town (says the Providence R. I. Patriot) has lately returned to the land of his nativity, after an absence of seventeen years, fourteen of which he was enslaved by the British, having been impressed in the year 1798. At the commencement of the late war, he refused to fight against his country, and was “magnanimously” thrown into prison, where he lingered three years more, when peace restored him to his country, his family and friends.

BRITISH COURT-MARTIAL.—A Boston paper of July 21, gives us the following deposition, which puts to shame the lying report of the British court martial, inserted in our last page, 363.

We, *William B. Shubrick*, a lieutenant in the United States navy, and *Archibald Henderson*, captain of marines, both of the United States' frigate Constitution, do severally testify and declare, that we have seen in the Boston Gazette of the 17th July current, an account of a court martial holden at Halifax, on the 28th June last, for the trial of the officers and crews of his Britannic majesty's late ships the *Cyane* and *Levant*, in which it is stated, among other things, that the Constitution in her action with those ships kept at long shot, out of cannon range; and secondly, that high excomiums

are made on the crews of said ships for their loyalty in resisting the repeated offers made to them to be received into the American service. Now we, on our oaths declare, that the frigate *Constitution* ranged alone, of those ships at not a greater distance than 250 yards, which every person acquainted with gunnery must know is within point blank cannonade range; and secondly, that no offers whatever were made, nor any temptations held out to the crews of said ships to induce them to desert, or quit the service of their king; on the contrary, the very frequent expressions of a desire on their part to enter our service, were invariably discountenanced by the officers of the *Constitution*.

There is another charge made against the officers of the *Constitution* in the proceedings of the court martial, that the crews of the *Cyane* and *Levant* were confined in the hold in the night time, which is the custom on board all ships of war, and especially when the prisoners are nearly as numerous as the crew of the conquering ship; but the crews of the *Levant* and *Cyane* were permitted to remain on the birth deck the whole of the day, and one third of them at a time on the spar deck, who had no irons on them.

W. B. SHUBRICK,
ARCH. HENDERSON.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts,
Suffolk, ss. Boston, 20th July, 1815.

Then the said WILLIAM B. SHUBRICK and ARCHIBALD HENDERSON, personally appeared, and made oath to the truth of the above declaration by them subscribed, before THOMAS WELSH, Jr.

Justice of the Peace.

It is a matter of fact, that the marines on board the *Constitution* were constantly engaged, and that several of the wounds our people received, were by musket balls. The *Constitution* had 53 guns; the frigate *Cyane* and sloop *Levant* had 55. What a thing is a British official!

To the editor of the Boston Patriot.

SIR—In looking over the report of a court martial, held at Halifax, on the conduct of the officers and crews of the ships *Cyane* and *Levant*, lately captured by the *Constitution*, it appears by the report, that they attribute the capture of these two ships to the "superior force of the *Constitution*, and her superiority in sailing." Now, I know the *Cyane* to be a very fast sailing ship—I had occasion to ask her protection as convoy up the Mediterranean, in the year 1811, when the French were capturing our vessels. I was on board her more than ten times in the course of 60 days, and was well acquainted with her officers, particularly Mr. Jones, the 2d lieutenant; who conducted me to every part of the ship. I found her to be a good staunch vessel, and then mounting 34 guns. Mr. Jones assured me they could capture any French frigate that ever floated. As to the *Levant*, I know nothing about her, only that she is rated in Steel's list 18, and mounts 21 guns. The two ships were certainly superior to the *Constitution*.

I feel indignant when I see such reports, because they do not give our officers the merit which is due to them. They say the *Constitution* kept at so great a distance that their carronades had no effect. Now it is evident that this was not the case, because the principal part of the wounded received their wounds from musket and grape-shot. Any person who has been in action knows that when grape and musket shot do execution, the distance cannot be too great for 32 pound carronades. A round shot from a 32 pound carronade will do execution double the distance that grape will, fired from any gun that can be produced. This same court martial reports, that captain Stewart and his officers endeavored to persuade the prisoners to enter the service of the U.

States. This I do not believe, as I have been engaged in privateering during the late war, and wherever we captured a British vessel the crew wished to enter on board the privateer, which was rejected. Nor is it to be supposed that an officer of captain Stewart's rank, would ask a prisoner of war to do a thing that would cause him to be hanged by the laws of his country.

Another gross violation of the truth is, that the *Constitution* kept up a fire from seventeen long guns, when it is evident, that but one side of the *Constitution* was opposed to those ships, and that the *Constitution* carries only fifteen guns on her battery, and no long guns on the spar deck. No man can be made to believe such a report, unless it be one who never saw a ship or a gun. I am no writer in the newspapers: I only mention these things because I feel indignant when I see our naval officers insulted as in the Halifax report. I have had the misfortune to be one year in the British navy myself, and have often heard their officers boast, but I never supposed they were capable of such falsehoods. Surely, if we are to judge the whole British nation according to the official letters of their officers, and the reports of their court martials, we must suppose them a set of base liars.

An American Seaman.

DESERTERS from the British in Canada, are yet very frequently coming into the United States.

DARTMOOR.—On the 5th of June there yet remained at Dartmoor 2400 American prisoners. We are really becoming impatient at this strange detention of our people. There is a great fault somewhere. It is cruel in the extreme.

BRITISH TROOPS, arriving continually at Quebec from Upper Canada, are immediately sent off to England.

The privateer *Abacilino*, of Boston was at Marseilles about the middle of June. She had sold one of her prizes for \$30,000.

MESSRS. KING AND LARPENT's report respecting the massacre at Dartmoor, has received an able examination and severe reprehension by seventeen gentlemen (late prisoners) whose names are signed to a reply to the statements made by the commissioners. It complains especially that Mr. King refused to hear the evidence the prisoners had to offer, and warmly points out cases where the opinion of an Englishman was made to weigh against the positive oath of an American. We shall publish the article next week. It fully justifies us in the remark we made that, in looking over the report of Messrs. King and Larpent, "it was impossible not to recollect the case of captain Jessop"—a case that would be familiar to most of our readers, wherein the honor of an English officer was accredited in preference to the oaths and scars of the master of an American ship.

CHRONICLE.

M. Serrurier has been re-appointed by the emperor of France his minister near the United States.

Guadaloupe had not been molested by the British at our last accounts; but it appears they are preparing to attack it. A British 74 arrived there on the 20th of June, offering protection, [against whom?] but the governor said that he, with the soldiers and people of the island, would try to protect themselves.

South America.—We learn with pleasure, by Jamaica papers, that the patriots of Carthageña appear to hold their ground. But the war on both sides is a war of extermination, dreadful to hear of. The people of *Subana Grande* are said to have risen on the royal garrison and put the whole (from 2 to 500)

to death! One woman is reported to have killed five men with her own hand.

All was tranquil, under the rule of the patriots, at Santa Fe.

Caracas.—The state of things in this part of South America is terrible. The contest for power yet lasts, and the war appears also like a war of extermination. The people are in great distress for want of provisions.

From the Mediterranean.—The *Ontario*, and some of the light vessels, arrived at Gibraltar on the 13th of June, and commodore *Decatur*, with the rest of the squadron, on the 14th; and on the evening of that day all the vessels proceeded to their destination. The gallant commodore was informed by our consul at Tangiers that an Algerine frigate had been there forty-eight hours before our squadron passed that place, and was supposed to have proceeded up the Straits. His first object, probably, was this vessel; and a report was brought to Gibraltar on the 21st by an English packet, said to have fallen in with a British gun brig, that had been spoken by our fleet the day before, stating that he had captured an Algerine frigate. The intelligence was believed at Gibraltar, though it was not confirmed on the 22nd.

The Algerine squadron had been out of the Straits, but had returned to the Mediterranean, and was expected to have gone into port.

Our squadron made a fine appearance in Gibraltar bay. Many boats were fitted out to take a view of the *Macedonian* and *Espervier*. The account of their arrival was said to have been sent to Algiers by some "Algerine Jews" resident at Gibraltar, by express. A Dutch frigate that had been some time at Malaga, was expected to join *Decatur*; who had all things in readiness to declare the port of *Algiers* in a state of blockade. Our squadron made its passage to Gibraltar in twenty-four days!

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States Mediterranean squadron, to his friend in New York, dated "Bay of Gibraltar June 15.

"We have heard various news of the enemy; but have ascertained pretty certainly that he is now at Cape de Gat, waiting for the remainder of the sum of 500,000 dollars demanded of the Spanish government, which has been partly paid him. It is calm now—but, if the wind springs up, we shall expect to find the enemy to-morrow. His force is 3 frigates and some small craft.

The United States' brig *Fire-Fly*, captain *Rogers*, sailed from New-York, a few days since, to join the squadron under commodore *Decatur*, in the Mediterranean.

THE FISHERIES. *Boston, July 19.*—On Sunday last arrived at this port, the sloop *Margaret*, captain *Bowden*, 8 days from Halifax. We find by the newspapers of that place, that on the 29th June, his majesty's brig *Jasseur*, arrived there from a cruise, bringing in eight American vessels, alleged to have been taken fishing on the western shores of the province. Gentlemen who came passengers in the *Margaret*, inform, that after a detention of forty-eight hours these vessels were released, having their papers endorsed, forbidding their fishing on the western shores of that province. They also state that two gun brigs had sailed for the protection of their fishing ground, and were ordered to capture and bring in every American vessel found within three miles of the shore.

"His majesty's"—so they have it in the Boston papers, by way of pre-eminence; meaning that *George* is the majesty they bow to.

By capt. *Franklin*, whose arrival is mentioned under our marine head, we learn that an American vessel direct from Halifax in 2 days, arrived at *Metinicus*, (Me.) 8th inst. and by the pilot he was informed, that they had been carried into Halifax by a British cruiser for violating their jurisdiction, by fishing on the Nova Scotia coast—that their detention in port was three days—and that they were released after being strictly forbid visiting that shore again for fish—that an armed brig and schooner had been sent to the Labrador to order all Americans off—that a ship and brig on the same duty was dispatched to the banks, and that cruisers are strictly to watch the Nova-Scotia shore. [Portland pap.

Petersburg, Va. June 21.—We are authorised to state, that the estimated value of property which was destroyed at the late distressing conflagration, is at least three millions of dollars!

It is with the most poignant feelings of sorrow, that we record the destructive fire which has almost desolated the flourishing town of Petersburg. On Sunday night, the 16th instant, between eight and nine o'clock, the heart-appalling cry of fire, with the sound of the alarm bells, rung on our ears—the flames were instantly seen bursting from the stable belonging to Mr. *J. Walker*, between *Bollingbrook* and *Back-streets*—the surrounding buildings, being entirely of wood, standing near to each other, were seized in a moment by the devouring element, and communicated it to others with the rapidity of lightning.

The following statement we think is free from exaggeration.

On <i>Bollingbrook</i> ,	76 houses
<i>Back-street</i> ,	21
<i>Sycamore</i> ,	22
<i>Old-street</i> ,	29
<i>Back-street</i> ,	2
<i>Market-square</i> ,	24

To these we may add 200 lumber houses, &c. Including in the above, the *Farmers' Bank*, *Columbian hotel*, *Eagle tavern*, *Virginia inn*, one stone tobacco warehouse—and many other buildings, new, elegant and costly.

The loss of goods and furniture is incalculable—and what adds poignancy to grief is, that there was but a light breeze from the east.

Many lives were lost; their bones are to be seen among the ruins, but it is not known who the sufferers were. Three persons are said to have been blown up in the explosion at the foot of *Sycamore*; one of them a young man by the name of *Myers*, late in the employ of Mr. *Thomas Wallace*—two or three children were burnt to death in the lower part of *Bolingbrook*, and the bleached bones of one unfortunate victim were to be seen at the back door of the tenement lately occupied as our office. Many more have doubtless perished—for it was with the utmost difficulty that a great number of the citizens, animated by a noble zeal to save the property of their friends and neighbors, could be restrained from entering the houses even after the matches had been fixed to blow them to atoms.

COURAGE AND GENEROSITY.—The company of "Artillery Fencibles," of Baltimore, who formed a part of the glorious defenders of *Fort M'Henry*, then commanded by judge *Nicholson*, and now by *Jesse Eichelberger*, esq. merchant—at a meeting, a few evenings since, contributed one thousand dollars towards defraying the expence of erecting the "battle monument" to be built in this city, and five hundred dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at *Petersburg*.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 204.

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

From the London Packet.

Despatch from the Duke of Otranto to Prince Metternich.

MR PRINCE.—Every event has confirmed what I predicted to you six months ago. You were too pre-occupied to hear me; hearken to me now with attention and confidence—we may, in the peculiar circumstances, and the imminent situations in which we are placed, influence in a powerful manner the approaching, and perhaps eternal destinies, of France, of Austria and of Europe. You are deceived respecting what is going on, and what is preparing in the midst of us. You will judge of the reports of a people rash and blind by the misfortunes which strike without the power to enlighten them. You are given to understand at Vienna that Napoleon has been brought back to the throne by the army alone—that there are none on his side but a soldiery drunk with war. But forthwith you will know, that our army has not been recruited in public houses. Generals, captains, soldiers, all are drawn entirely from the bosom of the nation; and for 25 years our army has executed almost always their wishes and the laws, by the most brilliant victories.

How dare you tell us that it is the army alone which votes for Napoleon? Our legions do not range themselves more promptly under their colors than the nation itself around his person and his throne.—Almost every where on his route the popular insurrections in his favor preceded the presence of Napoleon. The Bourbons, reduced to seek in every place a Vendee, have not found it even in La Vendee itself. Of so many armies of volunteers which they said they had in the South, not one is formed; and though some little bands trembled while they had at their head the duke of Angoulême, they are become intrepid by passing under the tri-colored flag. The power of the nation consists in its talents as much as in its armed force. They think now, or they express themselves with respect to Napoleon, in the same manner in the towns, in the academies, and in the camps. Without doubt liberty has been much restricted, but it has never been destroyed. Glory, at least, was a compensation for France; she desired not aggrandisement, of which we abjure the abuse; but she was not able to support the abasement when she had thrown off the government of the Bourbons. The French people feel the extreme want of peace—they wish it as they wish for happiness; but if they be forced into a war, they believe that, under Napoleon, they will not suffer disgrace. We do not wish, say the powers assembled in Congress, to oblige France to take the Bourbons again; but Napoleon will not be recognized by us. France must choose another chief—for, to restrict her, they add, we shall have if necessary, 900,000 men.

I shall not stop to discuss here the principles of the rights of nations; it is too evident that they are all violated by a similar pretension. The emperor Napoleon may demand from the emperor of Russia, from the emperor of Austria, from the king of Prussia, in what manner has he merited from them, a hatred so violent, as to cause them to believe they owe nothing to the justice which is due to all other men, and that in consideration of their personal hatred to Napoleon, they are authorized to rob the French of their sacred right, of their independence

absolute and without limit, in the choice of the empire. Victory has several times placed the political existence of the powers of the North at the mercy of the emperor Napoleon, and he has not wished to erase any of them from the list of nations. Is it the wish of Alexander, whose name is revered among us, to dispense with our rendering to his virtues the homage to which they merit? Does the emperor of Austria, in dethroning contrary to his interests and those of his monarchy, his son-in-law, and his grandson, wish to prove to the world, by the most astonishing and authentic of all examples, that among the most hideous of all the sentiments of human nature, hatred is that which has the greatest sway over kings? The people are not disposed to believe it; and in this age of revolutions, it might be better to take care and dissuade them from it.

In short, my prince, when it shall be beyond doubt that France is resolved to display all her forces, to explore all her destinies, to support on his throne the man who is the object of her pride, who alone seems to her capable of guaranteeing all the existencies, and all the relations, proceeding from the revolution, will the princes at the congress make the attempt, perhaps a vain one, to tear him from his throne, at the price of all the torrents of blood which this new war will cause to be spilled? What pretences will cover so many outrages on reason, justice, and on humanity? They pretend that Napoleon cannot offer any guarantee with respect to the durability of the peace of Europe; but what a strange mode of seeking this guarantee, to commence their research by replunging Europe in all the fury and horrors of war! On the contrary, every thing announces, every thing establishes, that any prince in Europe, at the present time, cannot give this guarantee of peace, in the same degree as Napoleon.—No one has experienced so many dangers and vicissitudes of war, so many and unexpected and terrible reverses, as Napoleon. It is, in fact, a new life, as well as a new reign, which the emperor Napoleon commences, after having understood, during a year, in the island of Elba, as in a tomb, every thing which truth as well as hatred, has told in Europe, respecting his first reign and his first life. In fine, my prince, France has given herself a new constitution, which will not be a vain charter. It is no longer possible to use subtlety and deceit. The force of things will necessarily bring order and justice into social life. Our constitution constitutes two chambers. The sittings in both will be public.—Thus France and Europe will understand every thing that will be said on peace and war; and every war, which shall not be one of justice, and evident necessity shall paralyse with terror the man who would kindle it in Europe, already bleeding from so many wars.

The coalesced powers plume themselves on the immense number of men they can collect. But perhaps, they may have calculated erroneously—they may be deceived. If it were true, as they give it out, that they have 900,000 men fit for action, France, who has already 500,000, will soon have a million. I seek not to exaggerate the exultation, which, in a similar war, will fix all the senses, and the enthusiasm with which their souls will be transported. Every man in France will become a soldier.

article of iron will be manufactured into a sabre, a bayonet, or a musket; every where, as in 1793, will be established manufactories of saltpetre, of powder, and of cannon. From the Rhine to the Pyrenees, from the Mediterranean to the Ocean, the diversions of the peasants on Sundays and holidays, will be military exercise; every commune, every village, will be transformed into barracks; and the entire population of the empire, arrayed as the National Guards, will be prepared to live in tents. Already does France resound with the war song in which the acquirers of national domains, who harbor fears for their property; the friends of reason, who have been threatened with the return of superstition; the military; whose glory they have wished to tarnish; in short, all classes of citizens repeat with enthusiasm their ardent expressions of passions the most dear and the most terrible. In the war, which will be in fact, a crusade against the independence of a nation, the contagion of the principles of the French revolution, may pass with people too ignorant and too barbarous even to understand their own interests. On the approach of the emperor Napoleon and his armies, marching with animation to songs of liberty, kings may be abandoned by their subjects, as the Bourbons have been by the soldiers on whom they depended with such confidence. Every throne will be overthrown before nations will learn how to govern them; and how many evils will be the work of princes, capable by their virtues of rendering happy the greatest part of the world! How much will those monarchs and humanity be indebted to you, my prince, if, by the wisdom of your counsels, you can dissuade them from the determination, in which they oppose interests and passions over which they ought to have no control. I have only to renew, with the most lively expression, to your highness, the assurances of the highest consideration.

“The Duke of OTRANTO.”

“Paris, April 29, 1815.”

DECLARATION.

Louis, by the grace of God, king of France and Navarre, to all our subjects, greeting:

France, free and respected, was enjoying by our care the peace and prosperity which had been restored to it, when the escape of Bonaparte from the island of Elba, and his appearance on the French territory; seduced to revolt the greater part of the army, suffered by this illegal force he has made usurpation and tyranny succeed to the equitable empire of the laws. The efforts and the indignation of our subjects, the majesty of the throne and that of the national representation, have yielded to the violence of a mutinous soldiery, whose treacherous and perjured leaders have been seduced by deceitful hopes.

This criminal success having excited in Europe just alarms, formidable armies have been put in march towards France, and all the powers have decreed the destruction of the tyrant.

Our first care, as our first duty, has been to cause a just and necessary distinction to be recognized between those disturbers of the peace and the oppressed French nation.

Faithful to the principles which have always guided the sovereigns, our allies have decreed their intention to respect the independence of France, and guarantee the integrity of its territory. They have given us most solemn assurances that they will not interfere in the internal government, and it is on those considerations we have resolved to accept their generous assistance.

The usurper has in vain attempted to sow dissensions among them, and by a feigned moderation to disarm their just resentment. His whole life has

for ever deprived him of his power of imposing upon good faith. Despairing of the success of his artifices, he seeks for the second time to precipitate with himself into the abyss the nation over which he has caused terror to reign. He renews all the departments of administrations in order to fill them wholly with men sold to his tyrannical projects; he disorganizes the national guards, whose blood he intends to lavish in a sacrilegious war; he begins to abolish rights, which have long since been established.

He convokes a pretended *feld of M^{ts}* to multiply the accomplices of his usurpation. He promises to proclaim there, in the midst of bayonets, a desirous imitation of that constitution, which after twenty-five years of disorders and calamities, had for the first time founded on a solid basis the liberty and the prosperity of France. Finally he has consummated the greatest of all crimes towards our subjects by attempting to separate them from their sovereign, to tear them away from our family, whose existence for so many ages has been identified with that of the nation itself, and is still to this moment the only thing that can guarantee the stability of the legitimacy of the government; the rights and liberty of the people, the mutual interests of France and of Europe.

In these circumstances we rely with entire confidence on the sentiments of our subjects, who cannot fail to perceive the dangers and the miseries to which they are exposed by a man, whom assembled Europe, has devoted to public vengeance. All the powers know the dispositions of France. We are assured of their amicable views and of their support.

Frenchmen! Seize the means of deliverance which are offered to your courage. Rally round your king, your father, the defender of all your rights, hasten to him, to assist him in saving you, to put an end to revolt, the prolongation of which might become fatal to our country, and by punishment of the authors of so many evils accelerate the era of general reconciliation.

Given at Ghent, the second day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and the twentieth year of our reign.

(Signed)

LOUIS.

Journal Universel, May 3.

STATE PAPER.

Fredrick Augustus, by the grace of God, king of Saxony and duke of Warsaw.

We have learned with the most lively grief, that our kingdom of Saxony is about being provisionally occupied by the troops of his majesty the King of Prussia.

Ever decided not to separate our lot from that of our people, filled with confidence in the justice and magnanimity of the allied monarchs, and intending to accede to their alliance as soon as we had it in our power, we resolved, after the battle of Leipsic, to wait upon the conquerors; but the sovereigns refused to listen to us; and obliged us to depart from our states and retire to Berlin. His majesty the emperor of Russia nevertheless gave us to understand, that our separation from Saxony was only required by the military exigencies of the times, and his majesty invited us at the same time to place the most entire confidence in him. We received also from their majesties the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia, the most feeling proofs of interest and sensibility. We were therefore permitted to indulge ourselves in the hope that as soon as the military considerations should cease, we should be reinstated in our rights and restored to our dear subjects. We were still more authorised to expect a prompt and happy change in our situation, because we had made

known to the allied sovereigns our sincere desire of co-operating in the establishment of the repose and liberty of Europe; and because we had manifested in every way which was in our power, our true devotion for their persons and for the cause which was the object of their efforts.

When peace was concluded with France, it was a source of infinite grief to learn, that our reiterated requests for a prompt restoration had not been accorded, that our just hopes were unattended to; and that the decision of our dearest interest and of our people, had been adjourned to the congress of Vienna. Far, however, from crediting the rumors spread abroad in relation to the fate of our states, since the peace of Paris, we reposed an entire confidence in the justice of the allied monarchs, although it was impossible for us to penetrate the motives of the proceedings which they had observed towards us.

The preservation of the consolidation of the legitimate dynasties, had been the grand end of the war which had terminated so happily. The allied powers, for this purpose, had proclaimed at different times, in the most solemn manner, that far from any project of conquest or aggrandizement, they had only in view the establishment of the rights, and liberty of Europe. Saxony, in particular, has received assurances the most positive that its integrity should be maintained. This integrity comprehends essentially the preservation of the dynasty for which the nation had publicly manifested its constant attachment, and an unanimous desire of being re-united to its sovereign.

We have communicated to the principal powers of Europe, a frank and complete avowal of the motives which had directed our political conduct during the late years, and from the unshaken confidence which we place in their intelligence and their justice, we are persuaded, that they have not only perceived the propriety of our intentions, but also in the absolute necessity which resulted from the particular position of our states and of the empire, the circumstances which prevented us from taking a part in the deliverance of Germany.

The inviolability of our rights, and of those of our house, under the inheritance honorably and justly acquired by our ancestors, must be perceived: Our speedy restoration of them ought to follow of course.

We would fail in our sacred duties to our royal house and to our people, were we to keep silence upon the new measures projected against our states, at a moment when we have a right to expect their restitution. The intention manifested by the court of Prussia, to occupy provisionally, the states of Saxony, obliges us to fortify our well established rights against such a step, and solemnly to protest against the consequences which may grow out of such a measure.

It is in the presence of the congress of Vienna, and in the face of all Europe, that we acquit ourselves of this duty, in signing these presents with our own hand, and in reiterating at the same time publicly, the declaration communicated some time ago to the allied courts, that we will never consent to the cession of the states inherited from our ancestors; and that we will not accept any recompense or equivalent which may be offered to us for them.

Given at the Fredericksfield, the 4th of November, 1814.

(Signed) FREDERICK AUGUSTUS.

Every body knows that the Count de Lille, during his ten months residence in France, was at variance with the Pope. He would not forgive his holiness for coming to Paris to crown the emperor, any more than he was disposed to for-

give the emperor, for having so easily obtained the blessings of the clergy. This consideration operates very powerfully with our Vendeans, who were once so eager to fight for religion and the Lord's anointed, but who have for so many years back had so little cause of complaint. None of them in fact pretend to be more Catholic than the Pope—none are sufficiently rash to dare to deny the legitimacy of a monarch, for whom all the priests of France have, and continue to chant, *Domine salvamur Imperitorem*. Hence arises the invincible repugnance which the true inhabitants of La Vendee, for the most part, evince to the inflammatory insinuations of the foreigners.

A great number of the old nobility, satisfied at returning to France—at having recovered (thanks to the emperor) a part of their property—at freely enjoying the liberty of worship, and of even seeing their children admitted, like other Frenchmen, to the most honorable posts of the empire, hasten with eagerness to the mayors and prefects to give faithful oaths of fidelity to the present government. All the peasantry are now enlightened as to their true interests. The national property which they have acquired, attaches them to the revolutionary cause—content to go to mass where they hear every Sunday their curates offering up prayers for the prosperity of the emperor—no less content at being no longer subject to the inquisitorial visits of clerks of office, they are far from regretting the royal government, which threatened them with the return of tithes, excise, vassalage, and all the seigniorial rights: Forc'd by circumstances to take a part, they determine to enter the ranks of our confederates. Thus the royal cockade is no longer worn in the villages or rather woods of this department, excepting by vagabonds and real banditti, for whom royalism is only a cloak to rob and murder with impunity on the highway. There is not a single one of those wretches, who, to use a Bourbon expression, really has the *Fleur de Lis* at heart—it is only on their shoulders.

The Inquisition.

From a Journal of Paris, of Aug. 10, 1814.—The spirit of the Holy Inquisition is beginning to shew its fruit. The children of Israel had emerged from the obscure and unfrequented streets where they formerly dwelt at Rome; and embracing the advantages of religious toleration, they bought or built houses in the finest parts of the capital. They had become clean, neat, and even elegant, and scarcely distinguishable from the most worthy part of the Roman citizens. They accommodated themselves with a graceful ease to their manners, and by degrees would have adopted their customs, and perhaps their opinions.

But, alas! if the Gazette of Augsburg is entitled to credit, their high expectations are totally blasted. The fashionables of Rome have envied these children of Jacob their taste for the toilet and their love for a genteel appearance. The wisacres of the capital, who think all the world besides ninecompoos, maintain that a Jew having come out of slime, ought necessarily to remain in it; that it is a scandal to see a son of Jacob throw off his sandals for shoes in the English fashion, and to leave his cellar for a well aired and healthy house. Ancient pronouncements have been produced, and the Roman government has commanded them to return to their filthy places.

It is, however, said that these regenerated Jews have been much hurt at this new ordonnance; that they sorrow after their beautiful houses and elegant furniture as deeply as they did after the onions of Egypt; and that many of them, rather than renounce

the charms of living like other people, have determined to leave Rome, and to carry their property and good appearance to Leghorn and Trieste.

Poor race of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob; when will you find repose in this vale of troubles and sorrow? When will men cease, for the professed sake of religion, to forget, in respect to your case, the true principles of religion? When will men apply that law of charity to you, the most sublime and consolating of Christianity, "to love others as we love ourselves?"

Have not these Jews, whom we persecute and look upon as enemies, had precedence of us in the series of different beliefs? Is not their Bible ours? Are not their ancestors the ancestors of the world? And if the idea of the unity of God has been preserved amongst men, is it not the Jews who were its depositaries, and have transmitted it down to us? In short, did the Divine Legislator of Christians spring from any other root than that of Jacob?

The conversion of the Jews is desired, and it is a laudable attempt; but, to accomplish it, it is better to be loved than feared. Every body has not the gift of kissing the hand that smites him.

Ballston Spa Factory.

The steam factory in this village is now ready for operation. The engine and a portion of the spinning apparatus, is now prepared for working.

This establishment, which now consists of one building of brick and stone for the engine and spinning, 160 feet long, five stories high, including the *attic* or upper story—a large pile of brick and stone buildings three stories, fitting up for looms and families. A store and office—black-smith's shop, wood-house, &c. is calculated when in full operation, for eleven thousand spindles.

Among the owners are Messrs. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, D. B. Ogden, A. Fleming, S. Boyd, John Burrall and H. Newport of New-York. Amos Allcott, Wm. Stilwell, J. Peck and A. Kasoon, of this vicinity. Mr. Nicholas Smith is still their superintendent.

The establishment certainly fully evinces the enterprise and spirit of the members of the institution; the unremitting assiduity of him to whom they have committed the superintendence, and, I think, their enlarged, just and extensive views. Every thing about the buildings shews their designs were not barely for another summer—on the contrary, they appear to be built almost as solid and durable as the surrounding hill at whose base they stand.

It has to be sure been attended with immense expence, and it is to be hoped that those expences will be repaid in profits no less munificent. Every individual in this and the adjoining towns ought to wish this, though every spindle should be a kind of thorn in the side of Great Britain; for the greatest proportion of that expence has been scattered amongst us. At least say *eighty thousand* dollars has actually been paid by the company and given directly to "the mouth of labor," and certainly so far made better the condition of the husbandman. Indeed, every individual in the vicinity has already felt in a greater or less degree, the beneficial effects of the establishment.

It is therefore to be hoped, that an institution promising so many further advantages to the community, will meet with all the encouragement its members can expect, or reasonably wish.

The sight of the operation of the engine, to most of us, is at least novel, and cannot but excite some surprise in him who has not before seen the astonishing power of steam applied to mechanical operations.

On first entering the engine apartment you see a

massive iron beam, thirty feet in length, suspended at its centre by a pivot, on the head of two upright and almost as massive iron pillars, nearly thirty feet in air in majestic perpendicular motion. That beam by its motion, say twenty strokes in a minute, and by a huge shaft of iron suspended at its end connected to an axis or crank, driving with great swiftness ponderous iron wheels of many tons weight—they moving those of smaller dimensions but almost infinite in number—and they again in turn their thousands of spindles and rollers. You hear the harsh rumble of wheels, iron against iron, and the roar of rollers, spindles and throistles, not unlike that of the fall of immense water, yet see nothing like a *moving power* to all this—no fall or force of water, nothing that the eye discovers gives motion to the unwieldy machinery, but all being moved by a hand unseen, and out of the researches of the eye, very greatly enhances the singularity of the scene.

The steam, which is the moving power, is conducted in stillness and in secret from the boiler to the cylinder, and there commences its operations—entirely reversing the common order, for the *wheel*, instead of being, as is usual, the *first*, is the *last* thing moved.

[Saratoga Journal.]

Treasury Notes.

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 24th, 1815.

SIR—In conformity with the public notification from this department, of the 15th instant, a copy of which is annexed, it is intended, on the first day of August next, to give directions to all collectors, receivers and other officers throughout the U. States, not to receive on account of any payments to the U. States, the notes issued by any bank which shall not pay its notes on demand, in gold or silver; or which, having suspended such payments, shall not receive treasury notes in all payments to the bank, at par, and re-issue them in payment of all demands on the bank, to such persons as shall choose to receive them.

I beg leave, therefore, to request a distinct answer from your institution, (which, if there are branches belonging to, or connected with it, is to include them also) upon these points:—

1. Whether the bank will agree to receive, re-issue and circulate treasury notes, in the manner above stated. And if the bank declines to do that.
2. Whether the bank pays its notes on demand in gold or silver?

An affirmative answer on the first of these points will be sufficient. But if the bank declines to make that agreement, and does not answer affirmatively upon the second point; or if no answer at all be given to this letter, by any bank, the receiving of its notes in all payments to the United States will be forbidden.

Printed lists will be transmitted to all collectors, receivers, marshals, &c. throughout the U. States, containing the names of those banks whose notes, in conformity with this arrangement, are not to be received in payments to the United States.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
A. J. DALLAS,

Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the _____ Bank, _____

MR. BAZARD.—We regret to learn by a passenger in the last cartel from England, that the honorable James A. Bazard was unwell, and on board the Neptune, which ship is on her return to the United States. Mr. B. was appointed ambassador to Russia, and the appointment gave universal satisfaction.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 23 of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 205.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

Dartmoor Massacre,

IN REPLY TO MESSRS. KING AND LARPERT'S REPORT.
From the New-York National Advocate.

To the People of the United States.

Having perused, with attention, the report of Messrs. Charles King, and Francis Seymour Larpert, on the examination of the *unfortunate* occurrence at Dartmoor, on the 6th of April last—

We, the undersigned, being there at the time this *unfortunate* occurrence took place, deem it a duty we owe to the surviving sufferers of that bloody transaction, to our fellow-citizens, and ourselves, to make some remarks upon such a singular report.—Although we presume the door is forever closed against any further investigation of that ever-to-be-remembered transaction, we cannot help, however contrary it may be to our wishes, to irritate the public feeling, already so much excited, by entering into a detailed investigation of that report.

In the committee's address to the public on the 27th last June, preceding the publication of the affidavits of some of the prisoners, taken on that melancholy affair, they have justly anticipated what could be the report of the commissioners, after their investigation: they drew their conclusions from the singular manner in which the investigation was conducted. The report commences by stating, that, after carefully perusing the proceedings of the several courts of inquiry, instituted immediately after that event, they proceeded immediately to the examination upon oath, of *all* the witnesses, both American and English, who offered themselves for that purpose. How far this part of the report is correct, we shall leave the public to judge.

On the arrival of the commissioners at the depot, the committee of the prison was sent for; after waiting some time at the door of the room, where the enquiry was held, they were called in, separately, and questioned as to their knowledge of the transaction of the sixth. The depositions of those who were eye-witnesses of that disgraceful scene were taken; some were questioned as to the general conduct of Shortland, previous to that affair; it was represented by them as it would have been by all, as being universally *cruel, overbearing and oppressive*. After having finished the examination of the committee, they requested them to bring forward all the evidence that was likely to cast any light on the subject of inquiry. They accordingly, returned into the prison, and drew up a list of names of some of those who were eye-witnesses of that day's occurrence. Although they could have brought hundreds to the examination; and the sum of whose evidence would have amounted to the same thing, yet the committee, not wishing to impede the progress of the investigation, by a rotundity of evidence, they were careful to select such men as were most likely to give a clear and distinct account of all the circumstances, as they occurred, under their knowledge, taking care, at the same time, to procure those whose different situations afforded them an opportunity of witnessing that transaction, from the commencement to the close. Such was the evidence the committee had selected, to the number of about fifty, very few of whom were examined, although they were kept waiting in the turn-key's lodge (where they were

ordered to stay until called for) during the hours of investigation. In the course of the enquiry, it seems, the commissioners found it necessary to survey the particular situations of the prisons, and the points from which the different attacks were made; they accordingly came into the yard for that purpose, and after being shown all the places from whence the firing was continued, where the crowd of prisoners had assembled on the first alarm, and where the mole, so much made a handle of, had been made—after a slight survey of these different places, they retired into their session room, leaving orders, once more, with the committee to hold their evidence in readiness, as they would soon be called upon for examination. The committee replied that they had been in readiness since the commencement of the inquiry, and were then only waiting their orders to appear before them, feeling happy in the idea of having it in their power to show to the court, and to the world, by the evidence they had to produce, that the attack of Shortland on the defenceless prisoners, was premeditated and unjustifiable, in any point of view.

After attending in the turn-key's lodge during the sitting of the commissioners, until the middle of the third day, without having but very few of the evidences sent for, and being fearful that they might be waiting for them, the committee sent them word that the witnesses were still in attendance. No answer being returned to this message for some time, the committee became uneasy on account of the long examination of the officers, soldiers, clerks and turn-keys, attached to the depot, without admitting the prisoners to an equal privilege; and understanding the commissioners were about closing their inquiry, they again sent word they would be glad to have an interview for a few moments, for the purpose of explaining the nature of their evidence, and the necessity of a full hearing on both sides of the question. No answer being returned to this request, and still waiting with the anxious hope that they would soon send for some of us, when we were told by one of the turn-keys, that the commissioners were preparing to depart, having finished the examination. Astonished to think they meant to leave the depot without clearly investigating the circumstances that were the cause of their meeting, and feeling indignant that a cause of so much importance should be passed over so partially, the committee addressed a note to Mr. King, begging him not to shut the door of communication against the prisoners by closing the inquiry without giving them the privilege of a hearing, as the greatest part of our witnesses were yet unexamined, and their evidence they conceived to be of the utmost importance to the investigation. No reply was made to this note; but, in a few moments, we were told, that the commissioners had left the depot. How far they are justifiable in saying they examined *all* the evidences that offered themselves we think is sufficiently shown.

The commissioners next go on to mention the insurrection of the prisoners about the bread, on the 4th, two days previous to the events, the subject of that enquiry. Although the report correctly states, the prisoners quietly returned to their own yards after their demands having been complied with, yet Mr. King forgot to mention, that it was clearly represented so

him, had the prisoners been so disposed on that night, they could have easily made their escape. Although that transaction had nothing to do, as relates to the prisoners, with the events of the 6th, it merely represents this circumstance to show, that there was no intention whatever on their part to break out of the prison, as Shortland and his adherents have attempted to prove.

The report now goes on to mention, that on the evening of the 6th of April, about 6 o'clock in the evening, a hole was made in one of the walls of the prison sufficient for a full-sized man to pass, and others had been commenced but never completed, and that a number of prisoners were over the wall erected to prevent them from communicating with the sentinels on the walls, and that they were tearing up pieces of turf, and wantonly pelting each other in a noisy manner.

As to the hole made in the wall, we believe the causes and reasons have been already sufficiently explained by the affidavits laid before the public. With respect to the prisoners being between the iron railing and the wall, it could have been, if it was not easily explained by Mr. King, had he given an opportunity. It seems, that on the afternoon of the 6th, some of the prisoners having obtained leave of the sentinels on the walls to go over and lay upon the grass; others seeing them lying so much at their ease, went over to enjoy the same privilege; and as the sentinel made no objection to this proceeding, the number was soon increased to such a degree, that it became no longer an enjoyment to those who first obtained the privilege; some scuffling then ensued among themselves, and they began to pelt each other with turfs and old shoes, principally in play, and among so many, no doubt, there must have been considerable noise; but how they can possibly connect this circumstance with the hole made in the wall, is entirely out of our power to conceive, as the iron railing separated them from the pretended breach in the wall, and distant from it more than half the length of the yard; of course, had the hole been intended as a breach, the iron railing would have become a barrier instead of facilitating the means of an escape.

As to that part of the report which mentions the guard barracks being the repository for the arms of the guard off duty, and of its standing in the yard to which the hole in the wall would serve as a communication, and of its being a further cause of suspicion and alarm to captain Shortland—to one acquainted with the situation of the prison, such an idea would be ridiculous, but to those who are not acquainted with it, it will be only necessary for us to mention, that if the prisoners had the intention of breaking out through this passage, and had actually got into the barrack-yard, the difficulties they would then have to encounter would be much greater than to break a passage through the market-square, or the back part of the yard. As to the idea of their possessing themselves of the muskets standing in the racks in the guard barracks (even if they knew of any being there) is childish; for how easy would it have been for the commanding officer, on the shortest intimation of such an attempt, with one blast of his bugle, to have called all his guards to the spot before a hundredth part of the prisoners could have got into the yard, and by that means instantly put a stop to any further proceedings on their part.

We cannot conceive how Mr. King can possibly come forward, and say, on these grounds, it appeared to him that captain Shortland was justified in giving the order for sounding the alarm-bell, when, if he found the prisoners were conducting themselves

improperly, had he sent for the committee (as always had been his custom heretofore, when he had any charge against the prisoners for improper conduct) and told them that the prisoners were breaking the wall (which circumstance, as has been published before, was not known to one-tenth of the prisoners) and requested them to have represented to those engaged in it, the consequences that must ensue if they persisted in such conduct, we have not a moment's hesitation in saying, they would have put a stop to any further proceedings of that kind.

That part which relates to the breaking of the iron chain which fastened No. 1 gate, and follows next in the report, says, there was no evidence to show whether it was done before or after the alarm bell rang. As this was a material point on which they grounded Shortland's justification, we have to regret that the evidence we had to lay before the commissioners, and which would, in our opinion, have sufficiently cleared up that point, was not examined.

On the ringing of the alarm-bell, the rush towards the gates leading into the market square was so great (attracted, as has been before stated, by curiosity) that those in front were irresistibly pushed forward by those in the rear, and if the chain had not broken, the lock must have given way to the pressure, and by this opening, it is but natural to suppose, that a number must have been shoved into the square in front of the soldiers, who were drawn up in a line across the square, with Shortland at their head.

If, as the report now goes on to state, there was no direct proof before them of a 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 detailed circumstances connected together, had Mr. King examined the evidence on the part of the prisoners, as minutely as it seems he examined those on the part of Shortland, he could not even have drawn the shadow of an inference of that being their intention.

Where the commissioners got their evidence for asserting that captain Shortland, by quiet means and persuasion, endeavored to persuade the prisoners to retire into their respective yards, is unaccountable to us, as those who know captain Shortland, know that he is not a man of persuasion. It is correct, that doctor McGrath used every exertion to persuade the prisoners to retire out of the square, which, if Shortland had allowed sufficient time, would have been quietly done—but the crowd, by this time, had got so great, and the pressure in the rear so strong, that those in front could not retreat until time should be allowed for the rear to fall back; but the hasty, haughty and overbearing temper of Shortland could not allow him to use such conciliatory means. He orders (the report says) fifteen file of the guard fronting the open gate, to the charge; and, after some little time, the charge was so far effectual, with but very little or no injury to the prisoners, as to drive them, for the most part, quite out of the square, with the exception of a small number who continued their resistance about No. 1 gate. Under these circumstances, continues the report, the firing commenced.

Here we beg leave to request an attentive perusal of the affidavits of some of the prisoners, taken by the committee, and which relates particularly to this part of the transaction. It is there positively stated, that on the soldiers coming to a charge, the prisoners all retreated into the yard, and pushed the gate to after them. If the commissioners had ex-

examined that evidence, this part of their report ought to have been differently expressed.

We cannot conceive how Mr. King finds it difficult to reconcile the testimony respecting captain Shortland's giving the order to fire; when he reports that several of the Americans *swear positively*, that captain Shortland gave that order—and many of the soldiers and the English witnesses heard the word given by someone, but would not *swear* it was by captain Shortland; and some, among whom is the officer commanding the guard, *think* if captain Shortland had given such an order; they must have heard it, which they did not. Thus, then, stands the foundation for this part of the report. An English officer *thinks* it is not so, and several Americans *swear* it is so; and he finds it is very difficult to reconcile their testimony. The lightness with which they seem to have passed over this most important point of that day's transaction, cannot but be deeply regretted by those who feel for the unhappy sufferers, when they go on to state, "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 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*." We must once more request the attention of the public to the affidavits already published; it is there sworn by one of the witnesses, that *previous* to the alarm-bell being rung and while walking in the yard, a soldier called to him from the walls and told him to go in, as they would soon be fired upon. How, then, can it be possible, that a soldier on the walls should know that they would soon be fired upon, if the order had not been previously given to that effect? and had the bugleman been examined, he could have stated, that previous to the ringing of the alarm-bell, he had received orders *to sound to fire*; so that when the soldiers took their stations on the walls, they were charged and prepared for that purpose. With such information, we conceive the committee to stand fully justified in stating in their report, the belief of its being a preconcerted plan, on the part of Shortland; and if the commissioners had possessed themselves with a knowledge of these circumstances, which they could and ought to have done, would they, then, have reported Shortland as justifiable, even in a *military* point of view?

The next thing we have to notice in the report is, that very singular paragraph, which says, "from the facts 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*." Is it, then, to be *lamented*, that the soldiers did not level their pieces, on the first fire, directly into the crowd, which they have stated to be so great and so close that a soldier declared he could not come fairly down to a charge? or is it to be *lamented*, that one or two hundred were not killed at the first discharge, and a thousand or two wounded? If so, we think it much to be *lamented*, that the reporters were not there, and placed foremost in the crowd.

The circumstance of so few being hurt at the first discharge is not strange to those who are acquainted with the situation; and this occurrence alone corroborates the American evidence, and ought to have been sufficient proof to the commissioners that the prisoners, on being charged upon, retreated through the gates, and shut them after them before the firing commenced; and which circumstance alone

should have shut the door of justification against Shortland for commencing a fire upon them as they were in their own yards. As this was the actual situation of the prisoners on the first discharge, and the soldiers having to fire through the iron palings; and the prisoners retreating on a descending ground, or course, brought the muskets, when down to a level, over the heads of the prisoners—it was owing to this *fortunate* circumstance, that so few were injured on the first discharge of the musketry; and, it seems, the inhuman Shortland was aware of this circumstance, when he was distinctly heard to order the soldiers to fire low. This does not appear to correspond with the first part of their report which says "captain Shortland was in market square exerting himself in giving orders to stop the firing."

That there was any provocation given to the soldiers to justify their subsequent brutal conduct, the commissioners themselves seem to find it very difficult to trace any evidence, although they say, it appears, that there was some resistance made to the turnkeys in shutting the prison, and that stones were thrown at the military. Had they examined the prisoners sufficiently, they would have been convinced that no resistance was made to the turnkeys in shutting the doors. As to throwing stones at the military while they were closing them from corner to corner, and firing at them in every place where they had taken shelter from the balls, could it be expected but they would seize on something for self-defence when they saw the soldiers running at them with their bayonets, and having no possible means of escape, as it has been before stated, all the doors in the prison had been previously closed except one, and that one, perhaps, the length of the prison from him. Is there a man in such a situation but would seize on the first weapon that offered itself, and sell his life as dear as possible. How can they, then, make that the slightest justification for such outrageous conduct on the part of Shortland or the military?

As to most of the officers being absent, it is erroneous; it could have been proved that there was an officer in every yard, and in one instance where he was heard to give the order to fire on a party of prisoners close by the door, and running and making every exertion to enter the prison.

As to captain Shortland being busy in the square with the turnkeys, receiving and taking care of the wounded, certainly shews the commissioners' want of correct information, for it is already before the public, in affidavit, the cruel manner in which the wounded were treated by him, and of his abuse of the prisoners who were bearing the wounded to the hospital gate. That part of the report which relates that the time and commencement of this transaction was the officers' dinner hour, is too ridiculous for a comment. We do not believe that there was a prisoner in the depot that knew when or where the officers dined, and therefore can be no ground for an argument, that the prisoners were taking this opportunity to escape.

The report then goes on to state, "the cross fire, which was kept up from several of the platforms on the walls round the prison, and directed against straggling parties of prisoners running about the yard, endeavoring to enter the prison by the door which the turnkeys had left open, according to their usual practice, *does seem* to have been without object or excuse, and to have been a wanton attack upon the lives of defenceless, and, at the same time, unoffending individuals." In answer to this paragraph, we shall only reply—that the commissioners examined all the American evidence, and attached the same credit to it which, it appears, they have

done to ALL the English evidence, similar expressions would have been made use of against Shortland's conduct throughout the whole of their report.

It appears to us, after an attentive examination of this report, that the commissioners mean to justify Shortland in commencing his murderous attack upon the prisoners, and to condemn the soldiers for continuing it. Singular as this idea appears, it is no less strange to us how it can be possible they could reconcile it to their feelings to make up a report containing such a direct contradiction to reason; for surely if Shortland could be justified in using coercive measures in the first instance, the military certainly should be acquitted for the subsequent massacre, as the whole was conducted under his immediate command; and if he had a right to kill one, on the same ground he might have extended it to a thousand. And, on the other hand, if any part of the transaction is to be condemned, Shortland should be to answer for the whole; for what necessity could there be made to attempt identifying any of the soldiers? Surely the commissioners could not think of bringing them to punishment when they acted by the direct orders of Shortland and his officers? And if any one could or ought to be made to answer for the outrage, Shortland ought to be the first.

In addition to the contradictions contained in the commissioners' joint report, Mr. King, in his letter to J. Q. Adams, almost denies the ground on which they have, in part, founded Shortland's justification, when he says (aluding to having heard several Americans swear, positively, that Shortland did give the order to fire, and an officer of the guard thinks if he had he should have heard him) "perhaps the bias of my mind was, that Shortland did give that order; and wishing the report to go forth under our joint signatures, I forbore to press some of the points which it involves, so far as otherwise I might have done."

If, then, any part has been neglected, or passed over, for accommodation, or any other purpose (and one there certainly has, in not paying the same attention to the American as was done to the English evidence) it is to be regretted that Mr. King should so far forget or neglect the sacred duties attached to the appointment of a commissioner, to inquire into the cause of the murder of his countrymen, as to pass over any points which might have brought to light the means of punishment for the murderers, or obtained in some measure an indemnity for the surviving unhappy and maimed sufferers. Will not the shades of the departed victims haunt him in his midnight slumbers, and pointing to their lacerated bodies, say, these still remain unrevenged? Will not the unhappy survivors show the stumps of their amputated limbs, and say, these wounds fester, and still remain unatoned? Will not the widow and the helpless orphan raise their innocent hands to heaven, and cry, why was justice denied us? Why was the heart so callous to our sufferings? And why was the bosom shut to sympathy? Let Mr. King point out some means to appease these bitter complaints, and we shall be satisfied.

We shall now close these unpleasant remarks by noticing another unaccountable error in Mr. King's letter to Mr. Adams, where he mentions, speaking of Shortland, "and his general conduct, previous to this occurrence, as far as I could with propriety enter into such details, appears to have been characterised with great fairness and even kindness in the relation in which he stood towards the prisoners." We shall not pretend to ask Mr. King where he obtained the evidence on which he grounds this

assertion; we are sure it was not from the prisoners, who ought to have been the best judges of that circumstance; but instead of all that; all the Americans who were permitted to express an opinion on that subject at the examination, declared, without reserve, as would all the prisoners in the depot, had they been asked the question, that Shortland's conduct, from the commencement of his appointment to that station, had been cruel, oppressive, and overbearing; and, instead of taking measures to alleviate the distresses of the wretched objects under him, as a feeling man would have done, he seemed to take a pleasure in harrassing them whenever he could find the slightest pretext for so doing.

W. Colton, Henry Dooliver,
Joseph Swain, B. Weeks,
Arch'd Taylor, Philip Black,
Adm. M. Inytre, Homer Hull,
Wm. Cochran, James M. Bushfield,
David Ingalls, John Jones,
Reuben Sherman, Wm. Demerell,
Arch'd I. Mackay, Thos. Ward,
Wm. K. White.

To the Earl of Liverpool,

On the political effects produced in America by the peace of Ghent.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER.

Batley, 27th May, 1815.

MY LORD—It was frequently observed by me, in former letters, which I had the honor to address to your lordship, during the war with America, that, if you were at last, as I foretold you would be, compelled to make peace without humbling America, and, indeed, without subduing her, or nearly subduing her, the result would be honorable to her, seeing that she would, in a war single-handed against England, have succeeded in defending herself. It was clear, that, when once the contest became a single combat, to defend herself, must be to her triumph and to us defeat. And, if she came out of the war without any, even the smallest concession, her triumph over us must raise her greatly in the estimation of her own people, and of all the world. She did come out of the war in this way; and the natural consequences have followed.

I do not know that I have before noticed the fact in print, but it is now time that I should—I mean the curious fact relative to the proclamation of peace with America. We know that peace with any power is usually proclaimed by HERALDS, who, starting at St. James' Palace, go into the city, with a grand display of armorial ensigns, and accompanied by troops in gay attire, and by bands of martial music, stopping from time to time to read the king's proclamation of the peace. This was done at the Peace of Amiens and at the Peace of Paris. Indeed, it is the usual way in which the cessation of war is proclaimed.

Now, then, how was the peace with America proclaimed? There was no procession at all: there was nothing of the usual ceremony. But the CORNER newspaper, and, I believe, that paper only, informed the public, that "peace with America was proclaimed to-day, by reading the Proclamation in the USUAL WAY, at the door of the office at Whitehall." This was all; and I will be bound that even the people passing in the street did not know what it was that was reading. This is what the COURIER calls the usual way of proclaiming peace! There was no illuminations; no firing of guns; no ringing of bells; no demonstration of joy. In short, the country which had been so eager for the war, and so unanimous for its prosecution, seemed not at all to re-

gret that it never knew the exact period when peace returned. It felt ashamed of the result of the war, and was glad to be told nothing about it.

But in America!—There the full force of public feeling was made manifest! The country resounded from New Orleans to the utmost borders of the Lakes; from the orange groves to the wheat lands, buried four feet deep in snow, was heard the voice joy, the boast of success, the shout of victory. I, who had always felt anxious for the freedom of America; I, whose predictions have been so completely fulfilled in the result of this contest; even I cannot keep down all feeling of mortification at these demonstrations of triumph, related in the American prints now before me. Even in me, the Englishman so far gets the better of all other feelings and consideration. What, then, must be the feelings of those, my lord, who urged on, and who prosecuted that fatal war?

An American paper now before me, the Boston "Yankee," of the 9th December last, gives an account, copied from our London papers, of our Jubilee last summer, when "old BUTCHER" was so squeezed and hugged and had his jaws so nastily licked over by the filthy women, who were called "ladies." This Yankee calls it "John Bull's great National Jubilee;" and, I assure you, the famous victory gained by the naval force of England over the American fleet on the *Serpentine River* is not forgotten! But the editor of the *Yankee* has made a mistake. He thought it was the *Thames* on which that memorable battle was fought. Not so, good Mr. *Yankee*. The *Serpentine River*, as it is called, is a little winding lake in Hyde Park, about the width of a large duck pond, and is fed by a little stream, or rather gutter, and empties itself by the means of another gutter at the other end. It was this quality of lake that made the scene so very apt.

These are mortifying recollections, my lord, and I do not know that they will be rendered less so to you by the addition of the reflection, that if you had followed my advice, there never would have been any ground for them.

The political effects in America of such a peace must be wonderful. Indeed, they evidently are so. The men who, in the New-England states, were forming open combinations against Mr. Madison, are as I told you they would be, covered with that sort of disgrace, that deep disgrace, which defeated malice always brings upon its head. They appear, from all I can gather, to have become the butt of ridicule, after having long been the object of serious censure. These men are suspected of *treasonable* views and acts. At any rate, they are chargeable with a *real attempt* to destroy the liberties of their country, in revenge for their rejection by the people. They were defeated in their grasp at the supreme powers of the union, and they have endeavored to do as the baboon is said to have done with the fair lady; that is, destroy that which they could not possess.

Mr. Pickering, to whom the Times newspaper looked up as the "hangman and successor of Mr. Madison," now talks like a very hearty republican; but the poor gentleman seems to know very little of what is going on here. He says, that you made peace, because so many petitions were poured in against continuing the war; and your Lordship knows, that not one such petition was poured in. He says, that the failure of New Orleans will put you out of place. Poor gentleman! how little, how very little does he know about you! He says, that the opposition have clamored for peace. It was the opposition who urged on the war, and only found fault with you for not doing the Yankees more mischief than you did. Yet

this, this is one of them, to whom we have looked as capable of overthrowing Mr. Madison! *This is one of the men who was to "re-unite the colonies to the parent state!"*

It is very true, I acknowledge, that a dangerous faction has arisen in the Republic. I see very clearly that *wealth* has introduced a taste for what are called *honors*. Vanity is making a desperate effort to decorate men with titles. The law forbids it; but vanity is at open war with law. The germ of aristocracy, which was discovered in the New-England states, and, in a few instances, in some of the others, at the end of the war of independence, has grown out now to full view. There are *Squires* and *Honorables* in abundance.—There are the *Honorable* the Governor; "His Honor the Judge;" and so on. These men will soon begin to regret that they have no one to give them permanent titles; that they have no "*fountain of honor*." That which men regret the want of they endeavor to obtain, whenever an occasion offers. The priests of New-England appear to be working hard to procure something in the way of an *establishment*. Hence the joy of both these at the restoration of the Bourbons, the old French Noblesse, the pope, and the jesuits; and hence, they will, I venture to predict, be as abusive of Napoleon, Carnot, Fouché, Rederer and Merlic, as in our Times newspaper.

In the mean while, however, the people are sound republicans; and it will take some years to overset their government; though the manners and tastes of many may be corrupted. The following letters, which I have received from America, will show you, that the war, and especially the peace, have produced a great change in that country. They will also show you that, long ago, I had hit upon the true nail, and that you ought to have paid attention to me sooner than you did. The newspapers from America breathe a spirit of resentment, which it should be our object to allay if possible; but, really, the language of our prostituted press was such, that, added to the "*character of the war*," it is almost impossible, that reconciliation should take place during an age to come.

Before I conclude I beg leave to call your lordship's attention to the statements in the American papers, relative to our *treatment of the American prisoners of war*; also to call your attention to certain *intercepted letters* of our officers, relative to *plunder*; and further, to call your attention to their charges relative to the *parole* given by general Pakenham, when he was about to assault, and to take, as he expected; New Orleans. *I dare not copy these*.—Newgate is not so pleasant as Botley. But still I do most anxiously wish to see those papers published here, because they might then be met by denial and disproof, if not true. This is a serious matter, my lord. If we dare not publish here, they dare do it in America; and there it is that the effect will be produced injurious to us. I dare say that long before this will reach the press, all these charges, all these horrid narratives, will have been collected in America, published in a permanent shape and perhaps, translated into French. Thus will they be read by all the civilized world, the people of England excepted; but thus have I done my duty in pointing these things out to your lordship, which is all that I dare do in this case. I am, &c.

WM. COBBETT.

Foreign Articles.

It appears that by her treaty with Holland, Great-Britain is to retain the late Dutch colonies of the *Cape of Good Hope, Demarara, Essequibo and Berbice*. All the rest, it seems, are to be given up.

By convention with Sweden Great-Britain assumes the payment to Sweden of 24 millions livres, in satisfaction of the claim of Sweden for the island of Guadaloupe, which payment, by the treaty of Paris, had been engaged by the king of the Netherlands.

Louis promised to "forget all that passed in France in his absence," and thereupon expunged the following names from the list of members of the National Institute:—*Napoleon Bonaparte, Lucien Bonaparte, Joseph Bonaparte, Geyron de Morveau, Carnot, Monge, Cambaceres, Merlin, Roederer, Garat, Lakanah, Sieves, Gregoire, cardinal Maury, and the unrivall'd David the painter.*

Prince *Cambaceres* as arch-chancellor of the empire, presides in the French house of peers. Counts *Thibaudeau* and *Valence* were elected secretary.

The number of peers appointed by the emperor is 116. The following are some of their names.

Their imperial highnesses princes *Lucien, Joseph and Jerome.*

The princes of *Moskwa and Essling.*

The dukes of *Qtranto, Placentia, Gaeta, Dalmatia, Cadore, Vicenza, Rovigo, Valmy, Bassano, and Decree.*

Marshals *Jourdon and Grouchy.*

The arch-bishops of *Tours, Bourges, and Toulouse.*

Cardinals *Pesch and Cambaceres.*

Counts *Valence, Poutecoulant, Casabianca, Monge, Cassendi, Clemen de Ris, Darjuxon, Chaptal, Segur, Dejean, Montesquieu, Morand, Flahaut, Dubesme, Nicolai, Furbjn Jamson, Thibaudeau, Drouet, La vallette, Laborde, Roederer, Labedovere, Lefebvre Desnoettes, Roger Ducos, Gilbert Devoisins, Latour Maubourg, Bigot de Preamneux, Mollin, Lacedpede, Lohan, Quinette, Leferriere, Mole, Conclaux, Alexr. de Lameth, Bèauvau, Clauzel, D'Erlon, Gerard, Reilly, Lemauris, Carnot, Bertrand, Excelmans, Petregaux, Travot, Colchen, Friant, Lecourbe, Laurent and Cambone—barons *Brayere, Lallemand, Pausement, and M. Davillieres.**

We have the official accounts of the surrender of *Naples* to the allied armies. The conquest is complete. No provision whatever is made for *Murat*. Every thing was to be given up. All prisoners on both sides to be released. Permission to be granted to all persons, *foreigners or Neapolitans*, who wished to leave the kingdom for the space of the ensuing month. The report therefore of 2000 French officers being held prisoners, is not true.

There is a report that *Napoleon* would not see *Murat*. The French papers call him "*prince Murat*."

A letter from *Bombey*, dated June 1st, says; "His highness prince *Alexander Berthier*, has just ended his life by falling from one of the windows of the palace, just as a division of Russian dragoons were marching through the town."

French Constitution—The result of the balloting on the new constitution, is 1,640,050 votes in the sixty-five departments, in favor, and 3,612 against it. Of the votes given by the army, there were 220,000 affirmatives given by the army and only 520 negatives. Of the navy, 22,000 affirmatives, and 275 negatives.

The French squadron, consisting of the *Africaine, Salamander, Elephant and Lone frigates*, which sailed from *Rochefort* in October arrived at the *Cape of Good Hope* 10th February, and sailed on the 25th for the island of *Bourbon*. The British ships *Niger and Chesapeake* had arrived at the *Cape* from *England*.

*Said in the English papers to have joined Louis

A new war is expected in *India*.

The king of *Saxony* has signed the act of cession of part of his territory to *Prussia*.

Louis Bonaparte, who is at *Rome*, has asked for passports to *France*.

An alarm was created at *Paris*, June 6, by the accidental explosion of four ounces of fulminating silver in the pocket of a *Saxon* chemist. It was thought to be another infernal machine, and much is said in the papers—but nothing serious could be made of it. He had proposed to government to make rockets superior to *Congreve's*.

Late accounts from *Sweden* inform us that there are no troops in that country in motion against *France*.

The emperor of *Russia* is at *Munich*—the king of *Prussia* at *Berlin*—but both are expected at *Frankfort*.

By way of *Halifax* we have *London* dates of June 16. It appears that the emperors of *Russia* and *Austria* and king of *Prussia* would be at *Manheim*, where their head-quarters were to be established, on the 10th of June. That all the divisions of the *Russian* troops were rapidly advancing. That the king of *Denmark* had returned to *Copenhagen* from *Vien*: and on the 1st of June, and was received with great demonstrations of joy. That *Mina*, the famous *Spanish* chief, had arrived in *London*. That the duke of *Berri*, nephew of *Louis XVIII*, was to marry a daughter of the emperor *Francis*—a younger sister of the empress of *France*.

The *London* papers also contain many reports of insurrections in *France*. They say that in *La Vendee* (where the *British*, without a declaration of war, have excited domestic disturbances!) the *Bourbons* have a body of 65,000 men. This is rather improbable—the whole population of that district, capable of bearing arms, does not amount to so many.—And also say that the roads are covered with men led by force to the frontiers.

Marshals *Marmont* and *Victor* are closely watched at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, lest they may escape to *France*. The *Saxons* who resisted the *Prussian* domination, are treated as prisoners. The general-in-chief of the *Russians*, *Barclay de Tolly*, with 20 generals and 400 officers, was expected in *Nuremberg* on the 2d of June.

The tariff for *white slaves* in *Germany*, (says the *Aurora*) is reduced to a little more than one-fourth of the price for which they sold during the *American* revolution. The contract of *sir William Faucett* for *Hessians* and *Wirtembergers* in the revolution, was 40£ sterling a head, or 177 2-3 dollars; the tariff concluded by the *English* with the king of *Wirtemberg* in *May* last, was 11£ 2s. or 49 1-3 dollars. A well fed bullock will bring more money in the *Philadelphia shambles*.

The *Bank of England* bills in *London*, fluctuate at a discount of 33 to 35 per cent. compared with gold.

London, June 12.—This morning the *Paris Journals* of *Friday* reached us. *Bonaparte* had not left the capital on the preceding day, but every measure denoted his immediate departure. He was present at a council of ministers held on *Thursday*. It is stated in several of the papers, that he had just received despatches of the greatest importance.—Part of his equipage had actually set out.

The fortresses of *Bayonne, Navarrens, St. Jeans, Pied-de-Port* and *Blaye*, have been declared in a state of siege.

Brussels papers to the 9th June, have been received—they state, that the emperor *Alexander* arrived at *Munich* on the 29th *May*; that the king of *Prussia* arrived at *Charlottenburg* 30th; that prince mar-

shal Berthier was killed by a fall from a window in the palace where he resided; that the allies were preparing to pass the Rhine at Huninguen, in pontoons.

Mr. and Mrs. Dale, of Mollington, near Chester, died a few days ago, on the same day, and at the same hour. They were born in the same month and year; they were married at the age of twenty-five, and lived afterwards happily together exactly half a century.

At Labaside d'Armagnac, at the moment when the bells were ringing in celebration of the planting of the tree of liberty, and hoisting the tricolored flag, an eagle appeared in the air; having suffered itself to be taken, it was carried in triumph amidst repeated acclamations of "long live the emperor, the empress, and the king of Rome!"

The town of Havre has been put in a state of siege—it will be garrisoned by the national guards of the district.

Saturday a numerous and respectable meeting of the subscribers to the British and foreign system of education, founded by Mr. Lancaster, took place at the Freemason's tavern. The duke of Sussex took the chair about 1 o'clock. The reports were highly satisfactory to the meeting. The establishment of a school in British India, founded by the duke of Kent, and the general adoption of this system throughout America, France, Germany, &c. were amongst the interesting facts stated in the reports. It was calculated that not less than 260,000 children had been educated in the British empire; and, including colonies and foreign parts, about two millions in organized schools. A handsome collection was made for the female establishment.

The Paris papers present a long and highly interesting debate in the French chamber of representatives, of the 5th and 6th of June, in which a strong attachment appeared to manifest itself, of identifying the emperor with the government and army; the discussion closed by voting the form of an oath, swearing fidelity to him as the legitimate head of the state, and first tie of the union.

A boat, with 4000 guineas and upwards, was seized on Tuesday morning, in Dover harbor, by a revenue officer.

Marshal Soult left Paris for the frontiers on Thursday.

A gentleman who arrived at Portsmouth from Havre on Thursday, states, that the troops now break open the houses of the inhabitants, and stores, and take such articles as are considered necessary for the army. The gendarmes search the houses for the youths, even as young as from 12 to 13 years—and send them off to a distant town to be trained to arms. There are boys now doing duty in Havre scarce able to carry a musket.

In consequence of the mutiny of the Saxon troops, at Liege, 37 officers have been shot, and 1500 soldiers put in irons.

The Journal de Lille of the 20th announces, that the prince of Benevenuto was stopped near Carlsruhe, by order of the allied powers, and that there were found in his chariot, papers of great importance.

The Journal Universel mentions a rumor, that madame Murat had besought the intercession of the princess of Wales, to obtain permission for the Murat family to find an asylum in England.

The king of Saxony has published an address to his people on his ceding a portion of his territory to Prussia.

Desertions from the French army to Louis XVIII,

• This is the Bourbon paper published at Lille.

continue. General Latour Maubourg, one of the best cavalry officers, came over last week—and it is said that Fouché had been making overtures to the legitimate monarch.

It has been published that Vicron, duke of Belluno, had paid the debt of nature; but we find him mentioned as still living.

Letters this morning from various places in the south of France, state the increasing strength of the Bourbon cause; at Havre and Bordeaux, the utmost exertions of the military are unable to keep down the spirits of the people, and the white flag flies all along the coast, even to Brest, where the people have shewn strong symptoms of discontent against Bonaparte.—The whole country, it seems, only wait for the signal of attack by the allies, when the flames will burst forth in every department of the south.

Paris, June 4. The major of the 26th regiment of the line writes from Napoleon, that the chiefs of the Ghouans have sent a person to hold a conference with general Travet. He assures us, that his despatches contains proposals of peace, and that all the chiefs of the insurgents are disposed to lay down their arms.

General Belliard, who was at Naples at the time of the capitulation of the city, made a treaty in behalf of all Frenchmen who were there at that time.

All the equipages of the emperor have set out, one part for Laon, the other for Strasburg.

A part of the equipages of the allied sovereigns have arrived at Frankfort.

King Murat has been furnished with an English passport to come in safety to France.

The king of Sardinia has just published a decree, obliging all foreigners to quit Piedmont.

The king of Naples landed at Cannes on the 25th of May. That prince owes his misfortunes entirely to the cowardice of the Neapolitan troops. On entering his capital he soon found it was impossible to maintain himself there. He left it on horseback on the 20th May, and having proceeded along the coast in front of the island of Istria, he embarked on board a vessel belonging to the island of Elba, which conveyed him in five days to Genes. After his departure from Naples the Austrians entered the city, and the English the port. The queen had retired to one of the fortresses, where she capitulated with the English. She embarked on the 21st for Toulon, on board of an English vessel. Two Italian officers who left Naples at the same time as the queen arrived on the 29th May at Toulon, with gen. Belliard and the prince of Rocca Romana, on board of an Elbese pink.

June 8. The minister of war has issued an order of the day on the occasion of a ceremony of the champ de Mai, in which he says—

"A new oath unites France and the emperor; and all the efforts of an impious league will no longer be able to separate the interests of a great people from the hero, who, from his brilliant triumphs, is the admiration of the universe.

It is at this moment, when the national will is manifested with so much energy, that the cries of war are heard: it is at the moment when France is at peace with all Europe, that foreign armies are advancing on our frontiers. What is the hope of this new coalition? Does it wish to erase France from the list of nations? Will it plunge Frenchmen, 23 millions of Frenchmen, in servitude? Has it forgotten that the first league against our independence, contributed to our aggrandizement and glory?

Our enemies are, it is said, numerous; but what is that to us? Our victory will be the more glorious,

and their defeat the more conspicuous: the contest is neither beyond the genius of Napoleon, nor beyond our strength. Do we not see five hundred superb battalions of national guards, formed as if by enchantment, who have already come to double our ranks, to defend our places, and to share in the glory of our army? This is the burst of a generous people, whom no power can vanquish, and whom posterity will admire. To arms!

The signal will immediately be given: let every man be at his post; from the numbers of the enemy, our victorious phalanxes will derive new lustre—Soldiers! Napoleon guides our steps; we fight for the independence of our beautiful country; we are invincible.

The marshal of the empire, major-general,
DUKE DE DALMATIA.

Paris, June 1, 1815.

June 7.—A letter from Befort, of the 2d instant, announces that a corps of the Austrian army having passed the Rhine between Huningen and Colmar was attacked by the French troops and forced to re-cross the river with considerable loss.

The militia.—It appears from the following that the states general are pleased to differ materially from the governors of the "nation of New-England," as to the employment of the militia:—

The states general of the Netherlands have given their assent to a law, proposed by the king in the form required by the constitution, authorising the employment of the national militia, in active service, in or out of the kingdom, during the war with Napoleon. They communicated their assent by a message, dated May 19, in which they say—

"The wounds inflicted on our country by a late tyranny are not yet healed; the remembrance of our shame and our misery under the reign of the usurper, who, again seated on the throne will never allow other people to enjoy peace, independence and prosperity, is too recent for us not to see with pleasure the children of the country hasten to the frontiers, to take a part in the holy contest with the disturber of social order and his perjured adherents, and to see them emulate those brave men of every class, who have voluntarily offered their arms for our deliverance.

"And why should we not entrust them to the wise disposition of your majesty? Why should we not place with them, with the hope of a happy result, under the orders of your sons, one of whom has performed prodigies of valor in Spain, under the hero of our age; and the other, though young, has fought with glory in the ranks of our allies; yes, under the immortal Wellington, whom your majesty has placed at the head of the armies of the United Netherlands.

"Our duty orders us to thank your majesty for having acceded to the solemn alliance, by which, with the blessing of the Almighty, tyranny, fraud, and violence which threaten our repose, may be checked and suppressed, and then to accede without reserve to the proposal which circumstances require."

By the United States' ship Neptune, arrived at Philadelphia, we have London advices one day later than by the packet, via Halifax. They contain nothing of importance, except that Napoleon is understood to have left Paris on the 10th of June, and that no accounts had been received from France for the last three days, though the wind was fair—an embargo was, therefore, presumed.

The new British loan had been taken as follows—130 3 per cents. reduced, 10 4 per cents. and 4 3 per cent. consols. That is £184 in stock for £100 cash, from which is also to be deducted the usual premiums on discounts, &c. &c. reducing it proba-

bly, to less than £95. It must be evident from this mode of proceeding that the British ministry never expect the redemption of their public debt.

IMPERIAL SESSION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

At three o'clock, the members of the chamber of peers and those of the council of state, were introduced by deputations, and took their places; the peers on the 4 first rows of benches, on the right of the throne, and the counsellors of state on the two first benches on the left. The representatives occupied all the rest of the hall, into which no stranger was admitted. The galleries, which are generally public, and into which no persons came, except with tickets, were filled with about 300 persons. A large tribune was reserved for Madame, the emperor's mother, the princess Hortense, and the ladies of their court. The seat of her imperial highness princess Joseph, remained vacant. At half past 4, the emperor, preceded by heralds at arms, pages, ministers, marshals, and the two princes, his brothers, entered amidst unanimous acclamations. All the spectators rose spontaneously.

His majesty seated himself on the throne, having prince Joseph on his right, and prince Lucien on his left. Cardinal Fesch was seated on a chair; on the right, the arch chancellor presented to the emperor the members of the two chambers, that they might take the oath before him.

M. Cauchy, secretary to the chamber of peers, and M. Bedoch, secretary to the chamber of representatives, called on each member in succession, and they all took the same oath that had been agreed on at the sitting of yesterday.

Among the marshals present at the ceremony, we observed the duke of Corneigliano, (Moncey) the duke of Dalmatia, (Soult) the duke of Dantzic, (Fesche) the prince of Esling, (Massena) the prince of Eckmuhl, (Davoust.)

The ceremony being concluded, the emperor uncovered himself and saluted the assembly; and being again covered, pronounced a discourse, of which we have been fortunate enough to collect the words:

Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers,
Gentlemen of the Chamber of Representatives,
For three months past circumstances and the confidence of the people invested me with unlimited power. At this moment the most anxious wish of my heart is accomplishing. I have just commenced the constitutional monarchy.

Men are too feeble to secure the future: institutions alone fix the destinies of nations. Monarchy is necessary to France, to guarantee the liberty, the independence, and the rights of the people.

Our constitutions are scattered; one of our most important occupations will be to consolidate them into one body, and co-ordinately arrange them in one simple system. This labor will reconduce the present epoch to future generations. I am anxious to see France enjoy all possible liberty—I say possible, because anarchy still leads to absolute government. A formidable coalition of kings assail our independence; their armies arrive on our frontiers.

The Melponene frigate has been attacked and taken in the Mediterranean, after a sanguinary action with an English vessel of 74 guns. Blood has been shed during the peace!

Our enemies rely upon our internal divisions. They excite and foment civil war. Risings have taken place, communications are held with Ghent, as with Coblenz in 1792. Legislative measures are indispensable. I place unreserved confidence in your patriotism, your intelligence, and your attachment to my person.

The liberty of the press is inherent in the existing constitution; no change can be made in that respect,

without altering the whole of our political system; but repressive laws are necessary, more especially, in the actual state of the nation. I recommend this important subject to your meditation.

My ministers will acquaint you with the situation of our affairs.

The finances would be in a satisfactory state, but for the increased expenditure rendered requisite by existing circumstances. Nevertheless, all might be met, if the receipts comprised in the budget would all be realized within the year; my minister will direct your attention to the means of arriving at this result.

It is possible that the first duty of the prince may soon call me, at the head of the children of the nation to combat for the country. The army and myself will do our duty.

Do you, peers and representatives, give the nation the example of confidence, energy and patriotism; and like the senate of the great people of antiquity, resolve to die rather than survive the dishonor and degradation of France. The sacred cause of the country shall triumph.

This discourse was followed by cries of vive l'empereur! vive l'imperatrice! vive la famille impériale! vive la patrie! vive la nation! The same acclamations, the same transports followed his majesty when passing through the crowd of deputies as he left the hall. The president re-conducted the emperor, at the head of the deputation. Returning to the assembly, he declared the sitting to be terminated, and that of the morrow would commence at noon. The order of the day will probably be the nomination of a commission to draw up an address to his majesty.

From the London Sun of May 22.

We this day present our readers with extracts of two very important documents. The Manifesto of the king of France, drawn up by the celebrated M. VALLY TOLLENDAT—and the report of the state of France, which comes from the pen of M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND. It is to be believed that the eloquent and powerful arguments of men so famous for their talents, and so much respected for their virtues, will weigh greatly with all the reflecting part of the French nation.

EXTRACTS

From the Manifesto of the King of France, addressed to the French nation.

It begins with stating, that it had been the first care of the king to instruct his ambassadors to represent to foreign courts the real course of events, and condition of things in France, that "France might not be calumniated, dishonored, exposed to unjust contempt and unmerited indignation.

"This first care has been fulfilled. All the powers of Europe now know, that the king of France and the French nation, more than ever united by all that can draw closer the ties between a good king and a good people, were suddenly betrayed by an army unfaithful to the prince and its country, to honor and its oaths; that, however, among the first generals of that army, those whose names constituted its glory, either rallied under the colors of the king, or at least abandoned those of the usurper; that chiefs of corps and officers of all ranks daily follow this example; that among the multitude of soldiers drawn into a defection unexampled in military annals, there are many of those whom inexperience had delivered up to seduction, who have been led to repentance by reflection, and whose misleading must be laid entirely to the charge of their seducers.—

Europe knows, in fine, that with the exception of that portion of the army, become unworthy of its past glory, and which has ceased to belong to the French army; with the exception of a handful of vo-

luntary accomplices, who have furnished the usurper with men ambitious without means, and criminal without remorse; the whole French nation, the good citizens of the towns, the good inhabitants of the country, corps and individuals of both sexes and of all ages, have followed and recalled the king with all their wishes, have imprinted on all his footsteps a new homage of gratitude; and a new oath of fidelity. Europe knows that in Paris, in Beauvais, in Abbeville, and in that great and glorious city of Lille—of which treason occupied the gates, and threatened to ensanguine the walls, in the face and under the very sword of traitors, all arms were extended towards the king, all eyes offered him the tribute of their tears, all voices cried out to him, 'Return to us; return to deliver your subjects.' Europe knows and continues to learn that these invocations are incessantly renewed; that they daily reach the king, not only from all points of that frontier so eminently loyal, but from all quarters of his kingdom, even the most distant."

"And, indeed, how could it be otherwise than that the sentiments with which the king's heart is animated towards his subjects, should secure to him a similar return on their part? Who shall dare to contradict the king when he swears before God and before his people, that, since the day when providence replaced him on the throne of his fathers, the constant object of his wishes, his thoughts, his labors, was the happiness of all Frenchmen; the restoration of his country, more dear to him than that of his throne, the re-establishment of external and internal peace; that of religion, justice, laws, morals, credit, commerce, arts; the inviolability of all existing property, without any exception; the employment of all virtues and all talents, without any other distinction; the present diminution of the most burthensome taxes, until their approaching suppression; in fine, the establishment of public and personal liberty, the institution and the perpetuity of a charter which guarantees forever to the French nation those invaluable blessings! And, if amidst circumstances of such difficulty, at the close of storms so violent and so long, amidst so many calamities to be repaired, so many snares to be discovered, and opposite interests to be considered, it was beyond his power to clear all obstacles, to escape all mistakes, to avoid all errors, the king at least flatters himself with the assent of all just minds, when he says his greatest error was one of those which proceed from the heart of a good prince only, and which tyrants never commit, it is their power which they wish to be boundless; it was his clemency which the king wished to be without bounds."

The manifesto next adverts to the declaration of the allied powers of the 13th of March, declaring Bonaparte the enemy of the civilized world, and pledging themselves, while they engaged religiously to respect the integrity of the French territory, and the independence of the French character, never to lay down their arms, till the irrevocable destruction of this pernicious power. It then proceeds as follows:

"The powers assembled in congress did more.— They resolved that the accession of the king should be demanded to the new compact which they had just concluded. Their ambassadors have brought these communications to his majesty. They presented to him the new credentials of their respective sovereigns, to reside wherever the sole legitimate sovereign of France was; and their power being authenticated, they offered the new treaty of the allies to the deliberation and signature of the king.

"Frenchmen, the king has deliberated and has

signed it. In these words alone lies your whole security.

"You are well aware, Frenchmen, that your king could sign nothing that was against you. Your king shall never cease to watch over you and for you.— You have read him in all his public acts; you have heard him amidst your representatives, your municipal councils, your national guards; you know that it did not depend on him to ward off this severe necessity of re-conquering your rights. He would at this moment sacrifice his life for you, did not his sacrifice, instead of securing your peace, leave you exposed to a more terrible war. A foreign invasion would be substituted for a foreign support. Europe has resolved upon the destruction of a power incompatible with European society; and how, in such a conflict, would foreigners, if left so themselves, distinguish among you the victims of tyranny from its accomplices? Would not the nation, all whose faculties the usurper would press into his service, otherwise appear to those who combated him, a nation entirely and solely hostile? Victorious and vanquished, what would become of unhappy France?"

"But let France will it, and France will have only friends in a league in which her king has been requested to take part, and in which he has taken part. Let the French army, regenerated, resume the lustre which belongs to its name. Let all the national guards, delivered from the snares of perfidy, and restored to the movement of their hearts, hasten the re-establishment of civil and political order, throughout the whole Kingdom. Let it be incessantly repeated, in fine, that the more the French do to save their country, their auxiliaries will have the less to subject; and above all, that rebellion once put down, the usurper once destroyed, no foreign power will place itself between the legitimate prince and his faithful people, to interfere with any of the political institutions, of which the proposal, the consideration, and the adoption, belong exclusively to them.

"Frenchmen! the king, who has always been near you, will soon be with you. His majesty, the day on which he shall set foot on his territory and yours, will make to you in detail his salutary intentions, and all his measures of justice, order and wisdom. You will see that the period of his retreat has not been time lost for your interests, and that the king has reigned by the cares of his foresight, even when he did not reign in the exercise of his authority."

In one passage, particularly addressed to the rebels, it is observed, "the king perhaps pardoned too much; but it is as impossible for Louis XVIII. not to exercise pardon, as not to do justice. Let the victims of necessity be assured that it will not be imputed to them; and let all without exception know and acknowledge that there are times when perseverance in crime is the only thing that cannot be forgiven."

"Frenchmen, whom Louis XVIII. is about to reconquer a second time with Europe; inhabitants of those good cities, whose affecting wishes daily reach the king, and encourage him to accomplish them; Parisians, who now grow pale at the sight of that very palace whose walls alone so lately spread serenity on your countenances; who, every morning during a year, came thither to salute Louis XVIII. with the name of *father*, not with voices subjugated by terror, or sold to falsehood, but with the cry of your hearts and your consciences; National Guards, whom on the 12th of March swore to him with so much ardor to live and die for him and the constitution—you have preserved him in your hearts; you have seen him in your ranks, had treason permitted those

ranks to be formed; prepare all of you for the day when the voice of your prince and of your country shall summon you to the duty of aiding the one and saving the other."

The Manifesto concludes with advertising to the elections now going on in France. It says, "doubtless, if it were possible for these elections to be national, the scrutinizers faithful, and the voices free, the new Champ de Mai would make the illegality of its principle disappear in the loyalty of its wishes. Its first cry would be a new consecration of that alliance sworn nine centuries ago, between the nation of the Franks and the royal house of France, and perpetuated for nine centuries between the posterity of those Franks and the posterity of their kings; the true French nation would never wish either to perjure its ancestors, nor perjure itself. But what can you expect from an usurper, or from those who have ensanguined or defiled all that they have ever touched; who have made objects of derision or horror every thing that ought to be the object of veneration and love; who would disgrace, were it possible, even the names of country, liberty, the constitution, laws, honor, and virtue."

The above Manifesto was adopted in a royal council of state, presided by his majesty, on the report of count Lally Tolland, at Ghent, April 24, 1815.

The following is an abstract of the eloquent report on the state of France by the viscount de Chateaubriand. After a short introduction, the report arranges itself under four heads:

I. *Acts and decrees for the interior.*

Under this head the reporter contrasts the benedictions that followed the king on his departure, with the gloom that was caused by the return of Bonaparte; he remarks on the system of official lying—the proclamations of Bonaparte, promising the return of the golden age, and the extraordinary mission of the extraordinary commissioners. The censorship with which Bonaparte's ministers upbraided those of Louis, was, however, established for their sake, and obliged the people to be silent upon past events.

If Bonaparte abolishes the excise, he only undoes his own work; how he comes to have a right, among free people, to alter the mode of levying taxes prescribed by the law, is no matter, if he finds it useful to abolish, or feign to abolish an unpopular tax. If he should be distressed, he need only refuse to pay his debts.

On the decree for calling out the national guards, there are the following important remarks:

"You, sire, abolished the conscription and thought you had forever delivered your people and the world from the scourge. Bonaparte has just restored it only under another shape, and avoiding its odious name. His decree as to the national guards is one of the most frightful and monstrous things which the revolution up to this moment has produced; 3,189 battalions are designated at the rate of 720 men each; they form a total of 2,253,600. As yet, indeed, only 240 battalions, chosen from the grenadiers and light infantry, have been rendered moveable, representing 172,800 men. He is not yet strong enough to cause the rest to march, but it will come in time, with the aid of the grand machine of the Champ de Mai.

"This immense haul embraces the whole population of France, and comprehends what the levies *en masse* and the conscriptions never included. In 1793 the convention dared to take only 7 years, the men between 18 and 25. They now march all from 20 to 60, discharged or not discharged, married or unmarried; those with substitutes or those without; guards of honor, volunteers, all, in short, are en-

veloped in this general proscription. Bonaparte, tired of discriminating the French people, means to exterminate them at one blow. It is hoped by the terror of the police, to compel the citizens to enrol themselves. Happily, sire, material facts and moral influence contribute to diminish the danger of this disastrous conscription. There remain but very few muskets in the arsenals of France, in consequence of the invasion of last year, several manufactories of arms were dismantled or destroyed.—Pikes are capable of being fabricated speedily enough to be put into the hands of the multitude—but this arm furnishes little resource. As to that valor which, with Frenchmen, supplies the place of all arms, it is certain that the national guards will not employ it against your majesty. All the moral force of France and the torrent of public opinion are absolutely for the king. In many departments, the national guards will not rise at all, or will only form with extreme difficulty: In fine, the citizen oppressed by the soldier, will less readily submit to be subjugated if arms are given him; and Bonaparte instead of pouring a people who hate him into an army which he has seduced, will perhaps lose a devoted soldiery in a hostile population."

II.—EXTERIOR.

Under this head are stated the attempts of Bonaparte to deceive foreign powers by hopes of peace, while he flatters his army with the recovery of Belgium, the natural boundary of the Rhine, and Italy: his preaching of peace, while committing daily acts of aggression; trying, though in vain, to seduce the Swiss regiments; promising half pay to the Belgian officers, who have ceased to be subjects of France; and insulting the sovereign who, himself tried by adversity, so generously receives his illustrious colleague in misfortune.

The question of foreign interference is thus forcibly stated:

"The allied powers have not the right to interfere in the affairs of France! No; and they themselves declare that they do not pretend to regulate our political institutions. But when the French, oppressed by a faction, see the enemy of the human race re-appear at their head, the man who carried fire and sword into all the nations of Europe, is it not the duty of the sovereigns to avert the new danger which threatens them? Who can trust the word of Bonaparte? Who will believe his oaths? By his pacific protestations he wishes only to gain time and collect his legions. Is it compatible with the interest of France herself, or of the neighboring states to permit to subsist in the centre of the civilized world, a handful of perjured military who dominating over the very army, dispose at their pleasure of the sceptre of St. Louis, and confer or resume it at the pleasure of their caprice? What, may a legitimate sovereign be torn from the arms of his people by a horde of Janissaries? What, may all governments be placed in danger without their having the right to stop these acts of violence? Can what takes place without inconvenience to Europe among the pirates of Africa, also be accomplished among the French, without danger to social order? Must not as much precaution be taken against the morals and Mamelukes of modern Egypt as against the plague which comes to us from that country? Will the sovereigns of Russia, of Germany, of England, of Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Sweden, and Denmark, consent to receive, by the law of example, the crown from the hands of their soldiers? In fine, are the nations who cherish laws, peace, and liberty, determined to place all these blessings under the protection of military despotism.

III.—REPROACHES MADE TO THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT.

Under this head; the reporter shows the reproaches concerning lavish expenditure to be wholly groundless. The sequestration of the effects belonging to Bonaparte's family, is justified not only by reasons of state, now but too evident, but also because that family had debts to the amount of several millions; the bonds for which were in the treasury of the extraordinary domain. The diamonds were actually the private property of the Bourbons; but were things otherwise, it was the king's duty to prevent them falling into the hands of a traitor, and his majesty may rather be blamed for having left 72 millions in the treasury. The Bourbons are accused of having wished to lessen the glory of the army, and yet foreigners have accused the emigrants of being proud of those victories which hindered them from returning to their country. To the charge of despotism he asks whether generals Erlon and Lallemand would be still alive had they acted under Bonaparte as they did under the king.

The reporter mentions as subjects of consolation, the numerous persons of distinguished characters who are yet faithful, some quitting the country, others wholly withdrawing from public. He highly extols the bold enterprise of the duke d'Angouleme. "How many misfortunes," says he, "would our country have spared if he could have reached Lyons." A soldier among the rebels, who saw him in the midst of the fire, said in admiration of his valor, "half an hour longer, and we should have cried Vive le Roi." The author speaks in terms of great indignation respecting the affair of Bordeaux, and observes, that it is enough to make Bonaparte's government execrated, that he suffered the dutchess d'Angouleme to be insulted and called a ferocious woman; when her virtues, her misfortunes, and her courage excited the admiration of the world.

IV.—SPIRIT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The reporter shows that the embarrassments of Bonaparte, the collision of parties, none of them strong enough to establish a separate authority, and bound together only as long as their common interests require it, while Bonaparte flatters all by turns, and prepares the grand manœuvre of the Champ de Mai. He deduces the inference that both the army and the people will soon become sensible that they have been equally betrayed, that the strength of Bonaparte diminishes as that of the king increases, and that the latter will shortly return to this country, will carry back happiness with him, and that all his subjects, both innocent and guilty, will find their salvation by throwing themselves into his arms or at his feet.

"But sire, while I am endeavouring to lay before your majesty a picture of the internal state of France, the picture is no longer the same; to-morrow it will change again, however rapidly I might sketch it, and it would be impossible for me to follow the convulsive emotions of a man, agitated by his own passions, and by those he has so foolishly excited. The publication of the additional act has deprived him of his remaining accomplices; attacked on all sides he retreats, he withdraws from his extraordinary commissioners the nomination of the mayors of the Communes, and gives it to the people. Prightened by the multiplicity of negative votes, he abandons the dictatorship, and convokes the representatives by virtue of this very additional act, which is not yet accepted. Thus driven from shoal to shoal, he turns himself an hundred different ways to elude his engagements, and to seize again the power which is escaping from him; scarcely delivered from

one danger, he meets a new one. These sudden changes, this strange confusion of all things, announce what we may call the dying agonies of despotism; tyranny worn out, and on its decline, still retains the inclination to do evil, but it seems to have lost its power."

THE FIRST BATTLE.

By the British brig *Favorite*, in 35 days from Liverpool, arrived at Beverly, we have the following British official account of the first battle in the new war, in which *Wellington* claims a victory over *Napoleon*.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing-street, June 22, 1815.

Major the honorable H. Percy arrived last night with a despatch from field-marshal the duke of *Wellington*, K. G. to earl Bathurst, his majesty's principal secretary of state for the war department, of which the following is a copy.

Waterloo, June 19, 1815.

Mr lord—Bonaparte having collected the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 6th corps of the French army and the imperial guards, and nearly all the cavalry on the Sambre, and between that river and the Meuse, between the 10th and 14th of the month, advanced on the 15th and attacked the Prussian posts at Thuin and Lobez, on the Sambre, at day light in the morning.

I did not hear of these events till the evening of the 15th, and I immediately ordered the troops to prepare to march; and afterwards to march to their left, as soon as I had intelligence from other quarters to prove that the enemy's movements upon *Charleroy* was the real attack.

The enemy drove the Prussian posts from Sambre on that day; and general *Zieten*, who commanded the corps which had been at *Charleroy*, retired upon *Pleuris*; and marshal prince *Blucher* concentrated the Prussian army upon *Sambref*, holding the villages in front of his position of *St. Amand* and *Ligny*.

The enemy continued his march along the road from *Charleroy* towards *Bruxelles*, and on the same evening, the 15th, attacked a brigade of the army of the Netherlands, under the prince de *Weimar*, posted at *Frasne*, and forced it back to the farm-house on the same road, called *Les Quatre Bras*.

The prince of *Orange* immediately reinforced this brigade with another of the same division, under general *Purpoucher*, and in the morning early regained part of the ground which had been lost, so as to have the command of the communication leading from *Nivelles* and *Bruxelles*, with marshal *Blucher's* position.

In the mean time I had directed the whole army to march upon *Les Quatre Bras*, and the 5th division under lieutenant-general *Thomas Picton*, arrived at about half past two in the day, followed by the corps of troops under the duke of *Brunswick*, and afterwards by the contingent of *Nassau*.

At this time the enemy commenced an attack upon prince *Blucher* with his whole force, excepting the 1st and 2d corps, and a corps of cavalry under general *Kellerman*, with which he attacked our post at *Les Quatre Bras*.

The Prussian army maintained their position with their usual gallantry and perseverance against a great disparity of numbers, as the 4th corps of their army under general *Bulow*, had not joined, and I was not able to assist them as I wished, as I was attacked myself, and the troops, the cavalry in particular, which had a long distance to march, had not arrived.

We maintained our position also, and completely defeated and repulsed the enemy's attempts to get possession of it. The enemy repeatedly attacked us with a large body of infantry and cavalry, supported

by a numerous and powerful artillery; he made several charges with the cavalry upon our infantry, but all were repulsed in the steadiest manner. In this affair his royal highness the prince of *Orange*, the duke of *Brunswick*, and lieutenant-general *Thomas Picton*, and major-general *James Kempt*, and *lieutenant-general Dennis F.*, who were engaged from the commencement of the enemy's attack, highly distinguished themselves, as well as lieutenant-general *Charles baron Allen*, major-general *John C. Halket*, lieutenant-general *Cooke*, and major-generals *Maitland* and *Byng*, as they successively arrived. The troops of the 5th division, and those of the *Brunswick* corps, were long and severely engaged, and conducted themselves with the utmost gallantry. I must particularly mention the 28th, 42d, 78th and 92d regiments, and the battalion of *Hanoverians*.

Our loss was great, as your lordship will perceive by the inclosed return; and I have particularly to regret his serene highness the duke of *Brunswick*, who fell, fighting gallantly at the head of his troops.

Although marshal *Blucher* had maintained his position at *Sambref*, he still found himself much weakened by the severity of the contest in which he had been engaged, and as the fourth corps had not arrived, he determined to fall back, and concentrate his army upon *Wavre*; and he marched in the night after the action was over.

This movement of the marshal's rendered necessary a corresponding one on my part; and I retired from the farm of *Quatre Brass* upon *Genappe* and thence upon *Waterloo* the next morning, the 17th at 10 o'clock.

The enemy made no effort to pursue marshal *Blucher*. On the contrary a patrol which I sent to *Sambref* in the morning, found all quiet, and the enemy's videttes fell back as the patrol advanced. Neither did he attempt to molest our march to the rear, although made in the middle of the day, excepting by following with a large body of cavalry, brought from his right, the cavalry under the earl of *Uxbridge*. This gave lord *Uxbridge* an opportunity of charging them with the 1st life guards, upon their debouches from the village of *Genappe*, upon which occasion his lordship has declared himself to be well satisfied with that regiment.

The position which I took up in front of *Waterloo*, crossed the high roads from *Charleroy* and *Nivelles*, and had its right thrown back to a ravine near *Merke Kraine*, which was occupied, and its left extended to a height above the hamlet *Ter la Haye*, which was likewise occupied. In front of the right centre and near the *Nivelles* road, we occupied the house and garden of *Hougoumont*, which covered the return of that flank; and in front of the left centre, we occupied the farm of *La Haye Sainte*. By our left we communicated with marshal prince *Blucher*, at *Wavre*, through *Ohain*; and the marshal had promised me, that in case we should be attacked, he would support me with one or more corps, as might be necessary.

The enemy collected his army with the exception of the third corps, which had been sent to observe marshal *Blucher*, on a range of heights within our front, in the course of the 17th and yesterday morning; and at about 10 o'clock he commenced a furious attack upon our post at *Hougoumont*. I had occupied that post with a detachment of colonel *Byng's* brigade of life-guards, which was in a position in its rear; and it was for some time under the command of lieutenant-colonel *McDonel*; and afterwards of colonel *Home*, and I am happy to add it was maintained throughout the day with the utmost gallantry by these brave troops, notwithstanding the repeated efforts of large bodies of the enemy to obtain possession of it.

This attack upon the right of our centre was accompanied by a very heavy cannonade upon our whole line, which was destined to support the repeated attacks of cavalry and infantry occasionally mixed, but sometimes separate, which were made upon it. In one of these the enemy carried the farm house of La Haye Sainte, as the detachment of light battalion of the legion which occupied it had expended all its ammunition, and the enemy occupied the only communication there was with them.

The enemy repeatedly charged our infantry with his cavalry, but these attacks were uniformly unsuccessful, and they afforded opportunities to our cavalry to charge, in one of which lord E. Somerset's brigade, consisting of the life-guards, royal horse guards and 1st dragoon guards, distinguished themselves, as did that of major-general sir W. Ponsonby, having taken many prisoners and an eagle.

These attacks were repeated till about 7 in the evening, when the enemy made a desperate effort, with the cavalry and infantry, supported by the fire of artillery, to force our left centre near the farm of La Haye Sainte, which, after a severe contest, was defeated, and having observed that the troops retired from this attack in great confusion, and that the march of general Bulow's corps by Euschermont upon Planchenort and La Belle Alliance, had begun to take effect, and as I could perceive the fire of his cannon, and as marshal prince Blucher had joined in person with a corps of our army to the left of our line by Olhaim, I determined to attack the enemy, and immediately advanced the whole line of infantry supported by the cavalry and artillery. The attack succeeded in every point—the enemy was forced from his positions on the heights and fled in the utmost confusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, 150 pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it only on account of the fatigue of our troops who had been engaged during 12 hours, and because I found myself on the same road with marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night; he has sent me word this morning that he had taken 60 pieces of cannon belonging to the imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c. belonging to Bonaparte, in Genappe.

I propose to move this morning upon Nivelles, and not to discontinue my operations.

Your lordship may observe, that such a desperate action could not be fought, and such advantages could not be gained, without great loss—and I am sorry to add, that ours has been immense. In lieutenant-general sir Thomas Picton, his majesty has sustained the loss of an officer who has frequently distinguished himself in the service, and he fell, gloriously leading his division to a charge with bayonets, by which one of the most serious attacks made by the enemy on our position, was defeated. The earl of Uxbridge, after having successfully got through the arduous day, received a wound, by almost the last shot fired, which will, I am afraid, deprive his majesty for some time of his services.

His royal highness the prince of Orange distinguished himself by his gallantry and conduct, till he received a wound from a musket ball, through the shoulder, which obliged him to quit the field.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to assure your lordship, that the army never, upon any occasion, conducted itself better. The division of guards, under lieutenant-general Cooke, who is severely wounded, major-general Maitland and major-general Byng, set an example which was followed by all; and there

is no officer, or description of troops, that did not behave well.

I must, however, particularly mention, for his royal highness's approbation, lieutenant-general sir H. Clinton, major-general Adam, lieutenant-general sir Charles Baron Alten, severely wounded; major-general sir Colin Halket, severely wounded; colonel Ompiede, colonel Mitchell, commanding a brigade of the 4th division; major Geds, sir James Kempt and sir Denis Pack, major-general Lambert, major-general lord E. Somerset, major-general sir W. Ponsonby, major-general sir C. Grant, and major-general sir H. Vivian; major-general sir O. Vandeleur; major-general count Dornberg. I am also particularly indebted to general lord Hill, for his assistance and conduct, upon this as upon all former occasions.

The artillery and engineer departments, were conducted much to my satisfaction, by colonel sir G. Wood and colonel Smyth; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the adjutant-general, major-general Barnes, who was wounded, and of the quarter-master-general, colonel Delancey, who was killed by a cannon shot in the middle of the action. This officer is a serious loss to his majesty's service, and to me at this moment. I was likewise much indebted to the assistance of lieutenant-colonel lord Fitzroy Somerset, who was severely wounded, and of the officers composing my personal staff, who have suffered severely in this action. Lieutenant-colonel the honorable sir Alexander Gordon, who has died of his wounds, was a most promising officer, and is a serious loss to his majesty's service.

General Kreuse, of the Nassau service, likewise conducted himself much to my satisfaction, as did general Trip, commanding the heavy brigade of cavalry, and general Vanhoop, commanding a brigade of infantry of the king of the Netherlands.

General Pozzo di Borgo, general baron Vincent, general Muffling and general Alavaon, were in the field during the action, and rendered me every assistance in their power. Baron Vincent is wounded, but I hope not severely; and general Pozzo di Borgo received a contusion.

I should not do justice to my feelings or to marshal Blucher and the Prussian army, if I did not attribute the successful result of this arduous day, to the cordial and timely assistance I received from them.

The operation of gen. Bulow upon the enemy's flank, was a most decisive one; and even if I had not found myself in a situation to make an attack, which produced the final result, it would have forced the enemy to retire, if his attacks should have failed, and would have prevented him from taking advantage of them, if they should unfortunately have succeeded.

I send with this despatch, two eagles, taken by the troops in this action, which major Percy will have the honor of laying at the feet of his royal highness.

I beg leave to recommend him to your lordship's protection. I have the honor, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have received a report, that major general sir William Ponsonby is killed, and in announcing this intelligence to your lordship, I have to add the expression of my grief, for the fate of an officer who had already rendered very brilliant and important services, and was an ornament to his profession.

2d. P. S. I have not yet got the returns of killed and wounded, but I inclose a list of officers killed and wounded in the two days, as far as the same can be made out without the returns; and am very hap-

ing to add, that col. de Lancy is not dead, and that strong hopes of his recovery are entertained.

Here follows a list of names of the killed and wounded officers:

Killed—The duke of Brunswick Oels, lieutenant-generals Picton and Ponsombly, 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 3 aids-de-camp, 7 majors, 12 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign.

Wounded—The prince of Orange, severely; eight lieutenant-generals, (one lost his right leg, another his right arm, five "severely," one slightly) 5 colonels, 17 lieutenant-colonels, 13 majors, 12 captains, 23 lieutenants.

[The London *Courier* says the loss of the French in killed and wounded is 20,000 men. The above return of killed and wounded bears evident marks of imperfection; for it is barely possible that 5 lieutenant-generals, 4 colonels and 4 lieutenant-colonels, &c. should be killed, and only 12 captains and 2 lieutenants. The same remark applies to the list of wounded. The French loss may be, for what we know, as stated by the *Courier*—but if we look at the list of British [field] officers killed and wounded, and call into calculation the number of men they commanded, we must agree that there has been an unprecedented destruction of officers, or, that the British loss is little short of what the French is estimated at. The most of the British officers mentioned appear to be wounded "severely."

The London papers tell us that the tower guns were fired for this victory—and that the stocks generally advanced two per cent. [O] They had room enough to advance, having been exceedingly low—that omnium had opened at 9 per cent prem. and rose to 10—but that it fell to 7-8.

Jerome Bonaparte is said to be killed; and that, when the British had exhausted their strength in chasing the French after the battle, they, on halting, hailed the victory by three cheers.

It is very possible for a man's wishes to deceive his judgment; and, considering the general question of national independence and right in the people to select their rulers, as deeply involved in the issue of this great contest—we frankly confess that we wish defeat to the foreigners that would give the law to France. But it really appears to us, on a careful examination of Wellington's despatch, assisted by the knowledge we have of what commonly constitutes a "British official," that he has gained just such a victory as his countrymen claimed at Chippewa and Bridgewater, and nothing more; if he has got off as well. It is worthy of note that he fell back to Waterloo on the 16th, and that his despatch of the 19th is dated at the same place. It was, no doubt, a dreadful battle, fought with great valor and obstinacy on both sides—but, from the British account only before me, I concluded that the French would not claim the victory. It appears this opinion was correct; for I have since seen an article in the *Boston Daily Advertiser* which mentions the arrival of a vessel there that spoke the ship *Cora* from Brest, having sailed from thence on the 20th of June. The captain of the *Cora* stated that a telegraphic despatch had been received at Brest, announcing the defeat of lord Wellington.

We shall soon know the truth of the matter, by the movements of the adverse armies.

The Austrians and Russians are said to have crossed the Rhine, and to be making for the very heart of France.

War Events:

MESSRS. BAYARD AND CRAWFORD arrived in the Delaware in the United States ship *Neptune* on the

1st inst. Mr. Bayard, severely indisposed, reached his own house in Wilmington the same evening, but there are strong hopes entertained of his recovery.

The people of that patriotic town received him with great joy. Mr. Crawford proceeded immediately for Washington, and arrived in Baltimore on the evening of the same day. Messrs. Clay and Gallatin remained in England. There is a report that they were engaged in making a commercial treaty, in conjunction with Mr. Adams.

From Sackett's Harbor we learn that gen. Brown and his suit left that post about the 20th inst. to visit the different posts westward as far as Michilimackinac.

FROM DETROIT.—A letter dated Detroit, July 9, says—"On the first of July, Fort Malden was delivered over to the British, and the American troops marched to this place. The men who were enlisted for the war, have been since mustered, paid and discharged. On the 5th of July the troops left this for Mackinaw under the command of col. Butler."

Extract of a letter from colonel A. Butler to the secretary of war, dated

Detroit, 3d July, 1815.

"If the wind freshens so as to permit the vessels to weigh anchor, the detachment intended to garrison Michilimackinac will proceed in less than two hours.

"By the documents I now forward to the war department, you will be enabled to ascertain the point at which my negotiation with the British commander has terminated, and the prospects before us. I have full faith in the execution of the articles of arrangement concluded between colonel James and myself, whom I have found, throughout our whole negotiation, a frank and liberal gentleman. It is said that we shall be opposed in the occupation of Mackinac by the Indians. I do not believe the report: if they should make the attempt, however, we will be able to punish them, and take possession of the post."

LUCKY ESCAPE! From a London paper of June 9.—A letter received from an officer of H. M. ship *Niger*, 38, dated Feb. 9, 1815, states the arrival of that ship, with her outward bound convoy for the Cape, in lat. 18. S. of the equator. On the 12th January, when off Madeira, the convoy fell in with one of the large American frigates; the *Niger* chased, and would have brought her to action, had not the enemy taken advantage of the extreme darkness of the night, and altered his course, as the *Niger*, was gaining on the chase a knot an hour during the day!

[Is there one man in England fool enough to believe the above?]

Admiralty Office, May 13.

Vice-admiral sir Alexander Cochrane, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, esquire, a letter from captain sir G. Collier, of his majesty's ship *Leander*, dated March 12, stating that a variety of untoward circumstances had prevented him from coming up with the American ship *Constitution*, of which, with his majesty's late ships *Levant* and *Cyane*, he got sight of, off Porto Praya, the day previous, but that he had succeeded in recapturing the *Levant*, which had been taken by the *Constitution* off Porto Santo, February 20.

[The captain of the *Leander*, or the secretary of the board of admiralty, or both, have remembered to forget to publish that when the *Leander* ventured to "chase the American ship *Constitution*," she was accompanied by the British ships *Newcastle*, lord George Stewart, and the *Acasta*, captain Kerr.—Any one of those frigates was as heavy as the *Constitution*; yet were they evidently afraid to separate

and take the chance of falling in with the Constitution single-handed.]—*Dem. Press.*

N. W. INDIANS. It is with pleasure we observe that vigorous measures are taking to finish the *anglo-savage* war on our frontiers. A St. Louis paper says, that general Jackson has received orders for a northern campaign, and that the rangers are again to be embodied. Colonel Miller is encamped with about 500 men at *Portage de Sioux*. The regiment of riflemen under lieutenant-colonel Hamilton, is immediately to be organized, and to march to *Prairie du Chien*, under the orders of general Jackson.

SOME SATISFACTION. A southern paper says—the late commander of the Cyane, captain Gordon Falcon (captured by the Constitution) was the first lieutenant of the British ship Leopard, at the time of her attack on the *Chesapeake*, in 1807; and was the officer who boarded that ship, demanded the muster roll, and took from her the men.

THE FISHERIES. *British House of Commons, June 9, 1815.*—Sir John Newport, wished to know whether any negotiations had been entered into with the American government for the purpose of granting them further advantages with respect to the fishery on the coast of Newfoundland? He understood that there were, and that the object was to give a right to the Americans injurious to our interests.

Lord Castlereagh replied that no proposition had been made by the American government of such a nature—that they enjoyed the rights granted to them by the treaty of 1783, and required no increase.

[The above is from the *Globe*; another London paper, same date, says lord Castlereagh remarked, that the treaty of 1783 having expired, as to the fisheries, we had no right, except such as the law of nations gave.]

Sir J. Newport gave notice, that on Tuesday next, June 13, he would submit a motion relative to the state of the British fisheries on the coast of North America and Newfoundland.

CONGENIAL SPIRITS.—Lord Gower in the British parliament said—“Let the Americans sit talking about their natural rights, their divine rights, and such stuff; we will send them over a few regiments of grenadiers to assist their consultations.”

Col. Grant said, that “with five regiments he could march through all America.”

Mr. Otis, in the parliament of Massachusetts said—“It is in the power of the enemy to doom us—We told you not to touch the *British lion*—the New-England states can put down the national government any moment they chuse—He trusted that the *nonsense of retaliation*, and the worse than *nonsense of impressment and sailors' rights*, was about to be abandoned forever.”

Lord Gower, col. Grant and Mr. Otis were mistaken !!! *Mirabile dictu.*

KIDNAPPED NEGROES.—A captain Booth has lately arrived at Alexandria from Bermuda, where he saw a black man that he knew, the property of Mr. Wishart, who wished to return home. Capt. B. interested himself on behalf of the negro, but was told by the governor he could not be permitted to carry the man off unless he would pay 100 dollars for him.

NEW-ORLEANS.—It is remarkable, that Cobbett has not written twenty lines on the defeat of the English at New-Orleans. In his Register of the 11th March, he gives the first despatch of the English general Lambert, dated 8th January, 1815, and the following preface:

“DRUBBING THE YANKEES”

“Well, Johnny Bull, what do you think of matters now? Does the following bulletin shew that you have been able, as the patriotic alderman (Curtis) said you would, to give the Yankees “a confounded drubbing?” But I find I must postpone my remarks on this interesting subject. The landing of Napoleon in France will occupy public attention for some days at least. They appear already as mad about this event as they were when they heard of his deposition; but although a great many are rejoicing at this occurrence, who formerly exulted in his downfall, such is the fickle disposition of honest John, that it will be some time before his sentiments upon this subject, or his opinion as to the defeat of his American army, be properly ascertained.”

We have several numbers subsequent, but although general Jackson's despatches are published, there is not a word of comment—Lord Castlereagh has explained it in parliament, on the motion for erecting a monument—the *cut is too deep*, and the wound so sore that, even Cobbett, with the recollection of his thousand pounds and the foreign troops, is too much a *John Bull* not to feel it.—*Amoy.*

Result of proceedings, and the opinion of a court of inquiry held on board the U. S. ship Independence, in Boston harbor, by order of the secretary of the navy, to investigate the causes of the loss; by capture, of the United States' schooners Scorpion and Tygress, while under the command of lieutenant Daniel Turner, of the U. S. navy, on lake Huron, in the month of September, 1814.

All the evidence being thus closed the court proceeded to deliberate on the testimony adduced, and having fully considered the same, came to the following result:—That the *Scorpion*, under the command of lieutenant Turner, and the *Tygress*, under the command of sailing-master (now lieutenant) Champlin, were left, on the 16th of August last, in Gloucester bay, by commodore Sinclair, to blockade Nattawasaga river; that the *Scorpion* had thirty men, including her officers, and mounted one 24 pounder; and although there was a 12 pounder on board, its carriage had been so much disabled as to render it useless, and that lieutenant Turner had not the means of repairing it. It is in evidence, and is fully proved, that the *scorpion* had no boarding nettings, and that she was deficient in spare cordage; that she had no signals, and that her crew was composed of men of the most ordinary class.

The court find that the *Tygress* had twenty-eight men, officers included, and mounted one 24 pounder; that she had neither boarding nettings nor signals, and was deficient in cordage. It does not, however, appear that the armament of these schooners was deficient, except in pistols.

The court are of opinion, that, inasmuch as no anchorage was found in Gloucester bay, and it having become dangerous to remain there any longer, from the severity of the gales, which were daily increasing, lieutenant Turner was perfectly justified in raising the blockade of Nattawasaga river and proceeding to St. Josephs; that the position taken by him while at St. Josephs, and in the neighborhood of French river, were well calculated to annoy the enemy in his line of communication with Mackinaw.

The court find that, after lieutenant Turner had proceeded to cruise off French river, on the night of the 3d of September last, the *Tygress* was attacked by the enemy in five large boats, (one of them mounting a 6 pounder, and the other a 3 pounder) and by nineteen canoes, carrying about three hundred sailors, soldiers, and indians, under the command of an English naval officer; that, owing to the extreme

darkness of the night, the enemy were not perceived until they were close on board; nor were they then discovered but by the sound of their oars.

After they were discovered, every exertion was made by lieutenant Champlin, his officers and men, to defend his schooner, that bravery and skill could suggest; and not until all the officers were cut down, did the overwhelming numbers of the enemy prevail. The enemy having thus captured the Tygress, and having mounted on her their 6 and 3 pounders, and placed on board a complement from seventy to one hundred of picked men, remained at St. Josephs until the 5th of September. On the evening of that day the court find, that the Scorpion returned from cruising off French river, and came to anchor within five miles of the Tygress, without any information having been received, or suspicion entertained by lieutenant Turner, of her capture. At the dawn of the next day, it appears that the gunner having charge of the watch, passed word to the sailing-master, that the Tygress was bearing down under American colors. In a few minutes after, she ran alongside of the Scorpion, fired, boarded, and carried her.

It appears to the court, that the loss of the Scorpion is, in a great measure, to be attributed to the want of signals, and owing to this deficiency, no suspicions were excited as to the real character of the Tygress; and from some of the English officers and men on board of her being dressed in the clothes of her former officers and men, and the residue of the enemy's crew being concealed, a surprise was effected, which precluded the possibility of defence.

The court are, therefore, of opinion, from the whole testimony before them, that the conduct of lieutenant Turner was that of a discreet and vigilant officer.

JOHN SHAW, *President.*

Wm. C. Arwis, *Judge Advocate.*

Approved,

B. W. CROWNINSHIELD.

CHRONICLE.

The West.—Lord Sheffield, who, if I mistake not, is now nicknamed the earl of Liverpool, declared that the western parts of the U. S. never could become commercial. Let his lordship take a map and trace the course of the rivers from *New-Orleans* to *Brownsville*, and then read the following from a late newspaper published at the latter called the *Brownsville Telegraph*:—"Arrived at this port [*port*, my lord—*port*!] on Monday last, the steamboat *Enterprise*, *Shrieve*, of Bridgeport, from *New-Orleans*, in ballast, having discharged her cargo at *Pittsburg*. She is the first Steamboat that ever made the voyage to the mouth of the *Mississippi* and back.—She made the voyage from *New-Orleans* to this port in 54 days, 20 days of which were employed in loading and unloading freight at different towms on the *Mississippi* and *Ohio*; so that she was only 34 days in active service, in making her voyage, which our readers will remember must be performed against powerful currents, and is upwards of 2200 miles in length.

"Last Saturday evening the steam was first tried on the *Dispatch*, another steam-boat, lately built at *Bridgeport*, and owned as well as the *Enterprise*, by the '*Monoagahela* and *Ohio* steamboat company.'—We are happy to learn, that she is likely to answer the most sanguine expectations of the ingenious Mr. *French*, the engineer, on whose plan she is constructed. It is expected, when her works are in complete operation, she will pass through the water at the rate of 9 miles an-hour."

John Quincy Adams, the American minister, was introduced to the prince regent, in his private clo-

set, at a levee, on the 8th June; delivered his credentials, and [in courtly language] was "graciously received."

The Mediterranean.—The *Washington 74*, com. Chauncey; United States 44, capt. Shaw; *Java 44*, capt. Perry; sloop *Alert*, 20, lieut. Stewart; brig *Boxer*, 16, lieut. Porter, and *Enterprise*, 14, lt. Kearney, are been spoken of as about to proceed immediately to the Mediterranean. From the sending out of so great a force, it is possible an expectation is held that the *Algeyines* may be assisted by some other power. Certain British papers have said that the *Turks* had resolved to support them. But it may be good policy to exhibit our navy, with its "bits of striped bunting."

According to these reports our fleet in the Mediterranean, (when the whole is collected) will consist of the

Independence, Bainbridge	74	Epervier, Downes	18
Washington, Chauncey	74	Chippawa, Read	16
Guerriere, Decatur	44	Boxer, Porter	16
United States, Shaw	44	Enterprise, Kearney	14
Java, Perry	44	Firefly, Rodgers	12
Macedonian, Jones	38	Spark, Gamble	12
Congress, Morris	36	Spitfire, Dallas	12
Consolation, Gordon	36	Turch, Chaucey	12
Alert, Stewart	20	Lynch, Storcy	1
Eric, Ridgely	18		
Ontario, Elliott	18		
		<i>Rating—</i>	<i>guns</i>
			556

The United States' brig *Boxer* has sailed from *New York* for the Mediterranean.

Petersburg, Aug. 1.—We are happy to state, that our town is thronged with mechanics, engaged in rebuilding that part of it which has been destroyed by the devouring element; the tinkling sound of the hammer and trowel, is heard in every direction.

IMPORTANT POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday morning.—We stop the press to announce the arrival of the brig *Venus*, captain *Thompson*, from *Naples*, at *Baltimore*. On the 26th of June, capt. T. boarded the British brig *Mandual*, and was informed, that on the 15th that vessel had been boarded by one of the schooners of our squadron in the Mediterranean, off *Cape Palos*—the boarding officer said, that the day before (the 18th) an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, and 600 men, had surrendered to one of our brigs and a schooner, after a fight of three hours, with the loss of 125 killed and wounded; among the former, the commander-in-chief of the Algerine forces. That on the same day an Algering man of war brig was chased ashore by three of our schooners, which was, after a boat action of half an hour, abandoned by her crew, and taken possession of. The frigate and brig were ordered for *Carthage*. There were 30 of the prisoners in double-irons, on board of the schooner that boarded the *Mandual*.

On the 28th, captain *Thompson* spoke two other vessels that confirmed the account of the capture of the frigate and brig, as stated above—so that there is no doubt of the fact. *This is the first instalment of the tribute to Algiers.*

Captain T. also spoke a brig from *Weymouth* (Eng.) and was informed, that on the 15th of June the allies had commenced operations against the French—that on the 17th, a great battle took place between the French and Prussians, in which the latter was defeated; but being reinforced by the troops under *Wellington*, the French were defeated next day with great loss. We have the British account of this battle in the preceding pages.

The *Paris Moniteur* of the 17th June, in a brief postscript, announces that on the 16th, the emperor had gained a "complete victory" over *Wellington* and *Blucher*. We shall have the "whole truth," anon.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 24, of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 206.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

The Prize List.

In preparation to close the volume, a continuation of the list of vessels captured during the late war with Great Britain, is inserted. It has been so long delayed with the prospect that it might have been concluded by this time. But it is probable a supplementary list will be necessary.

The number of vessels captured and "satisfactorily accounted" for during a war of two years and eight months, is, 1634. There may be a few duplicates in our lists; but there certainly are many omissions. The vessels captured, which arrived safely in port, were divested or destroyed at sea, including a few ransomed, I estimate at not less than 1,750; and the whole amount captured at 2,500, allowing 750 to have been recaptured.

I think my opinion on this subject is entitled to some weight; considering that I have read the journal of every vessel that was published, and examined, in the course of the war, not less than ten, and, perhaps, twelve thousand columns of "ship news" to make up the list of prizes, and collect the facts that belonged to the war on the ocean. There is no exaggeration in this; and by it the reader may be assisted in his suppositions of the quantity of editorial labor bestowed upon the WEEKLY REGISTER.

As was observed some time ago, we have in preparation several curious tables to exhibit in one view the effect of the war at sea. We expect to publish them in an early number of the next volume.

It is the last time, perhaps, that we shall have occasion to mention this subject; but we wish the fact may be impressed on the mind of the American people—that if, unfortunately, they should ever be involved in war with England again, or with any other commercial nation, their true policy will be (after providing as far as they can for coast defence) to direct all the energies of the nation, in respect to operations at sea, to the fitting out of vessels of from 10 to 16 guns, to harass and destroy the commerce of the enemy. We have superlative advantages for this species of warfare—we have the best seamen, and can construct the fastest sailing vessels that ever floated; and build and man 100 sail in from eight to ten weeks. Let the politician calculate the effect of that number of vessels, sent to destroy the commerce of a nation like England—preventing the possibility of re-capture by sinking the ships, after divesting them of any very valuable articles of small bulk that they might have on board. War is, emphatically, a contest "to do each other the most harm" and, if we engage in it, it is best to use all lawful means with all their force, to end it.

Another Revolution in France!

Wonderful events follow each other in such rapid succession, that before we have time to investigate the causes, or calculate the consequences of one, our attention is diverted by another more astonishing and important. *Napoleon Bonaparte has again abdicated the throne of France.* The details belonging to the things that preceded, or accompanied that event, are amply inserted in the present sheet of the REGISTER. They are such as no man believed it were possible should happen. The ultimate fall

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of *Bonaparte* was expected by many; but who supposed it could have been effected so easily?

What is the fate reserved for fickle France, we dare not conjecture. But we almost wish to hear of the immediate entrance of the allies to prevent this strange people from murdering each other.—There appears three parties among them, all powerful and persevering—the republicans, the royalists, and the imperialists; each fearing and hating the rest.

We are quite indifferent to the fate of *Bonaparte*, as an individual. If, by any means, France shall remain a great and independent nation, having a liberal constitution, liberally administered, all our wishes in regard to that country is accomplished, be the ruler whom he may. To these wishes we are led as well by an apprehension of what might otherwise be the effect upon the *United States*, as by our general desire for the happiness of the human race. But the principle of the combination against France is truly alarming to every one that regards the sovereignty of nations. May Heaven preserve US from its operation! Our government has grown out of what the *legitimates* call "successful rebellion," and it may be thought necessary to the "repose of the world," and especially the *glory of England*, to put it down. We may soon expect to see tokens of its spirit in the conduct of that country, regarding our commerce, fisheries and seamen.

The subjugation of France will, at least, have this certain effect on the *United States*—to reduce our shipping not less than one third of its present tonnage—totally to destroy what is strictly called the *carrying trade*, and throw into the hands of foreigners the transportation of a large proportion of our own commodities. We shall lose much by these in a national point of view; but the *individuals* to suffer are happily those that will hardly complain of it. We speak generally of the shipping interest in the *Eastern states*—the redundancy of which, compared with the natural trade which these states afford, was so clearly shewn in our paper of the 29th ultimo. We shall go on to preserve a complete record of events—highly interesting to the present and future generations.

The force of our Frigates.

From the *National Advocate*—To the editor.

SIR—The question of fact, in regard to the force of the American frigate of forty four guns, is at issue between the "compiler" of the history of the war and the American people.

I take it for granted, that neither the assertion of Mr. Niles, Mr. Woodworth, or of the "compiler," will be taken as conclusive evidence, that the U. S. frigates President, *United States*, and *Constitution*, ever did mount fifty-eight guns. So long as the official letters of their several commanders, on the occasion of their "glorious victories," when published, were accompanied with a statement of the *whole effective force* as well of our as of the enemy's ships.

The editors of those papers in which the alleged statements were made, doubtless, received their information, if not from "official documents," at least from correct sources—and it is from such sources—from the testimony of officers, who shared in the

D d

1565. Brig Staff of Life, from Liverpool for Havre de Grace, with a valuable assorted cargo, captured by ditto and ditto.

1566. Brig Endeavor, from Falmouth for Liverpool, with a full cargo of barley, malt, &c. captured by ditto and ditto.

1567. Brig Ceres, from Cork for London, with butter and oam, a great quantity, captured by ditto and ditto.

1568. Brig Unity, from Waterford for London, with a load of bacon, beef, pork, &c. captured by ditto and ditto.

1569. Sloop Agonora, from the same to the same, with a similar cargo, captured by ditto and ditto.

1570. Sloop Eliza from Dublin for London, 250 tierces of beef, 200 bbls do. and 30 casks butter, captured by ditto and ditto.

Extract from the log-book of the commodore Macdonough.—Having put out all our men, was obliged to hear up for France, and arrived at Moravia 7th Feb. Feb. 16th, an English man of war schooner arrived there, and anchored within pistol shot of us, and demanded we should give up our prizes, and we refused, and being all ready to engage her, she did not see fit to urge her demand.

1571. Brig Phoebe, 8 guns, from Malta for London, with a cargo of raisins, captured by the Brutus of Boston, and put into Brest in distress—since arrived in the United States.

1572. Brig Enterprize, from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of hides and tallow, captured by the America, of Salem, and put into Foyal in distress, and condemned as unseaworthy. The cargo taken charge of by our consul.

1573. Ship Charles, of London, a very valuable vessel, with 30 butts of oil and ballast, from St. Salvador, captured near that port by the Blakely of Boston, and arrived at Boston.

1574. Brig Sailors Friend, captured by the Prince of Neufchatel privateer and sent into Havre de Grace, and since arrived at Boston.

1575. K. teb —, captured by the same and sent into the same.

1576. Brig Mercury, with 170 pipes port wine and 60 quintals cork-wood, captured by the Macedonian, of Portsmouth, and arrived at Nantes.

1577. Brig Daphne, — guns, from the Cape of Good Hope for London, with a cargo of wine, cotton, olives, skins, &c. captured by the Peineiter of Boston, and arrived at Teneriffe in distress.

1578. Brig — laden with fruit for the Mediterranean, captured by the Lawrence of Baltimore, and sent into Brest, where she has undergone a thorough repair.

1579. Schooner Swift, of London, from St. Michaels, with fruit, &c. captured by the America of Salem, and ordered for that port, but put into Terceira, where she was demanded by the British, and it is said given up by the independent Portuguese. The frequent subservience of the Portuguese to the insolent demands and pretensions of the British during the late war, we feel assured will be enquired into.

1580. Brig Ann Elizabeth, captured by the Rattlesnake, last from Amsterdam, arrived at Philadelphia.

1581. Ship Somerset, 200 tons, 4 guns, with a cargo of wine, honey, &c. sent into France by the Macedonian of Portsmouth and since arrived at Boston.

1582. Brig Cora, with a valuable cargo, sent into Brest by the True Blood'd Yankee and since arrived at Boston.

1583. Brig —, from the Mediterranean, with a cargo of fruit, captured by the Brutus of Boston, and sent into Brest. The — has recently arrived at Boston.

1584. Brig Helena, arrived with a cargo of iron, salt, crates and dry-goods, captured by the Morgiana of New-York, re-captured March 7, by a British frigate and sent to London, where she was restored to her original owners; but, on a claim of the prize agent, ordered by the high court of admiralty to be given up to the privateer as having been recaptured after the period for the cessation of hostilities. The Helena has arrived at Boston.

1585. Schooner Commercial Packet, from Trieste for London, with a cargo of fruit, captured by the Abelino, of Boston, sent into Tunis.

1586. Brig Hopes from Patras for London, with ditto, captured by ditto and ditto.

1587. Schooner Dunston Castle, from Alicant for Marseilles, with fish and oil, captured by ditto and ditto.

1588. Brig Charlotte, from Patras for Hull, with fruit, captured by ditto and ditto.

1589, 1590, 1591. Three Maltese [British] vessels, with wine, lumber, glass, &c. captured by ditto and sent into Tripoli.

1592. Brig Mary and Gilbert, from Naples for Palermo, captured by ditto and ransom'd.

1593. Brig Bernadotte, a Maltese, captured by ditto, divested and given up.

1594. The Abelino permitted a number of Maltese vessels to proceed.

1595. "HIS MAJESTY'S" sloop of war Penguin, 29 guns, captured by the Hornet sloop of war after a short action (see official account) and sent to "Davy's locker," or sunk.

Lucien Bonaparte's daughter had just proceeded from England to France.

A new expedition has been ordered to be prepared in Spain for its American colonies. It is to consist of 20,000 men, 1500 cavalry and a large portion of artillery, with a great quantity of ammunition.

The marquis of Castile is fined 4000 dollars and banished. His brother, M. Chavis, the same. Tapia, editor of the government gazette, fined 500 ducats, and banished. Manian, an American deputy to the cortes, fined 10,000 dollars and banished. He is accused of having voted in the cortes for the sovereignty of the people; but he says at the time of that question he was in Mexico.

The Spanish soldiers are extremely discontented, and desert in great numbers.

Turkey appears quiet. The Russians have given up the fortresses so long withheld.

The French imperial guards which have proceeded to the frontiers are computed at 50,000—and the horses obtained by dismounting the gens d'armes at 25,000.

The king of Sardinia is said to be dead. He was advanced in years.

Great consternation prevailed at Brussels, June 17. The people appear to have believed that the allies were beaten.

Napoleon left Paris on the 10th of June, previous to which he had appointed a regency composed of the princes of his family, and great officers of state. The arch-chancellor presided.

Previous to the departure of the emperor of Austria for his army, he gave orders for the restoration of the ex-king of Rome, to the care of his mother, Maria Louisa. They are both to reside at Schenbrun.

The emperor of Russia arrived at Heidelberg, June 5. An embargo had been laid on all the French ports on the channel.

The national guard of Marseilles has been disarmed, except 1,400 citizens.

The British king's schooner Bramble has been spoken on her voyage to Halifax, with despatches. She had captured two French merchantmen.

Berthier—The following notice of the death of B rthier is from a Bamberg paper.—We have already announced the death of the celebrated prince *Berthier*, by a fall from a window. It is now ascertained that it was by suicide. He had exhibited a remarkable change in his conduct for some days prior to his death. On the preceding day, general *Sacken*, who dined with him at his father in law's, the duke of Bavaria, very much disconcerted him, by a remark, that he was ash med at [not] seeing him among the small number of persons who had remained faithful to the king. He passed all the 1st of June at his window, observing with a perspective glass, the Russian troops, as they marched in. He went afterwards to the third story, to the apartment of his children, dismissed the servants, and threw himself out of the window. His son, a child, endeavoring to catch him by the foot, was nearly dragged out of the window with him. The fall was so violent that he was killed upon the spot.

British supplies. The following is from a late London paper.—The Cyrus sloop of war, returned to Plymouth on Monday, from the coast of France.—She had sailed from the sound, having two transports, the Totness and Flora, under convoy, with arms and powder, for the royalists. They were joined by the Cephalus sloop of war, having military stores on board; and, on their arrival on the French coast, the concerted signal was made, and several hundreds of royalists attended with waggons, &c. to carry off the stores. The Cephalus landed all her arms, &c. and the transports were about to unload; when

Foreign Articles.

Several engagements have taken place between Bonaparte's troops and the royalists. In one of them, the marquis La Roche Jaquelin, a distinguished royalist leader, was killed.

Mr. Vansittart has stated in parliament, that as ministers expected little or no effort by the enemy at sea, they calculated on a considerable reduction of the navy estimates.

An official order was issued in England, June 16, to discontinue the impressing seamen until further orders.

companies of cavalry, apparently about 200 men, galloped up to the beach, drove off the royalists, and captured the whole. The Cephalus returned to Portsmouth, the transports to Falmouth, and the Cyrus to Plymouth. The latter vessel, has, however, sailed again for La Vendee.

It is stated that the communication between Brest and the south of France has been cut off by the royalists—that the royalist army between Nantz and Rennes was 50,000 strong.

The great banking house of Racimier and co. at Paris, said to have stopped payment in April last, has resumed business. The embarrassment is reported to have arisen from the sudden interruption of intercourse with Spain.

The state of business in Ireland appears deplorable. Commercial failures are frequent and heavy.

A recent publication calculates the Irish population, who speak only their native Irish, at three millions; the Welsh at six hundred thousand; the Scotch who speak Gaelic at four hundred thousand; and the Manxmen at fifteen thousand.

Vienna, June 9.—Eugene Beauharnois has his Duchies secured to him—their revenue is 600,000 pounds.

From a late Dublin paper.—Mr. Goldsmith, editor of the *Antigallican Monitor*, in his remarks on the forgeries of Mr. Blacas, &c. warns his countrymen to distrust all Frenchmen, in the following terms: "We again caution our English commanders on the continent to be on their guard against every description of Frenchmen, whether Bourbonists or Bonapartists. The latter calls us the 'evil genius of the continent,' and the former during their short-lived reign, called us 'the incendiaries of Washington.'"

Guineas emigrating.—In the interior of Ireland, previous to the late resurrection of the emperor Napoleon, guineas had appeared in large quantities, and were even on sale in this city at a premium not exceeding three or four pence each. This was chiefly owing to the general distress of the tenantry, and for the low price of corn and pigs; which compelled those who had stored or concealed guineas to bring them forth; and apply them towards the payment of their rent and other demands. Lately, however, the purchasers for government have come into the market, and with such avidity, that the premium has gradually risen to four and even five shillings. We find that these guineas are all sent to London. The tower mint has been continually at work during the last six weeks in melting down all the gold coin, bullion, and other articles that can be procured, and new moulding them into "Dutch ducats." This is a positive fact, and thus the war is to commence, by draining the country of its treasure, for enriching "Mynheer Van Krackhuysener." *Dub. pap.*

Odd calculation.—From a London paper.—Louis XVIII. in his proclamation to the French, says, that "1,200,000 men are marching against the usurper."—At the average step of a soldier on the march, one step of each makes 600 miles, and will wear out one pair of shoes; so that if they march 25 miles in one day, they will wear out 50,000 pair of shoes, and the whole distance travelled will be 50,000,000 of miles, or equal to 1200 times round the globe of the earth at the equator! If the whole 1,200,000 were drawn up in a single line, allowing two feet to each man, the line would extend from London to Edinburgh, 400 miles!—The French revolution has cost England nearly one thousand millions of guineas! which would purchase half the lands in the kingdom; or build ten cities as large as London!

The Boston Daily Advertiser of the 5th inst. says—We have a copy of a long report of the duke of Otranto, laid before the French chamber of Peers

June 17, on the internal state of the empire. It is of great length, and the great events which have followed so suddenly upon its promulgation, have robbed it in some measure of its interest.

The object of the minister is to draw the attention of the chambers to the measures necessary for arresting or punishing the measures of internal enemies. He says they "have activity, audacity, instruments without, supporters within;" and that their plan is to form a union between the insurgents at La Vendee and those of the Mediterranean, and thus to obtain the full command of that section of country which would be thus intercepted from Paris.

He says it is the party which has existed more than 20 years, that now "agitates Marseilles, Toulouse and Bordeaux; Marseilles, where the spirit of sedition animates even the lowest class of society, and where the laws have been set at naught;—Toulouse which seems still under the influence of the revolutionary organization which was given to it some months ago;—Bordeaux, where all the germs of revolt repose and intensely ferment." The whole country between the Loire, La Vendee, the ocean and La Thonet has been in a state of insurrection, as well as several departments on the other side of the Loire. Dieppe and Havre have been agitated by seditious movements. Throughout the 15th division it was difficult to form the militia.

In recommending that laws shall be passed giving the executive authority full power to repress and punish these insurrections, he gives a long discussion upon the principles of the revolution, upon the English act of *Habeas Corpus*, and the liberty of the press. He says that great energy, and a display of great authority is necessary.

A London paper of June 18, says—A letter from Paris announces that the royalist army in La Vendee has obtained most signal advantages. Two regiments of the young guard which advanced to Angers, have been totally destroyed by them. The royalist army is estimated at 80,000 men.

Paris, June 13.—His majesty sat off early yesterday morning for the army. On Sunday he received the addresses of the two chambers of the legislative body, in answer to his speech at the opening of the session.

The answer of the peers was read by the prince arch-chancellor of the empire, [*Cambaceres*] and was replete with affection and loyalty. The following is his majesty's reply:

Mr. President and Gentlemen, &c.

"The contest in which we are engaged is serious. The seduction of prosperity is not the danger which threatens us now. It is under the Caudine Forks that foreigners wish to make us pass.

"The justice of our cause, the patriotic spirit of the nation, and the courage of the army are powerful reasons for hoping success; but should we have reverses, then especially I shall delight to see called forth all the energies of this great people; then shall I find in the chamber of peers proofs of attachment to the country and me.

"It is in difficult times that great nations, like great men, develop all the energy of their character, and become objects of admiration to posterity."

The answer of the chamber of representatives was read by count LANGUNAIS, (their president.) It is a mild and pathetic performance. His majesty made the following reply:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen, &c.

"I recognize with satisfaction my own sentiments in those which you express to me. In these weighty circumstances, my thoughts are absorbed by the imminent war, to the success of which are attached the independence and honor of France.

"I will depart this night to place myself at the head of my armies; the movements of the different hostile corps render my presence there indispensable. During my absence I shall see with pleasure a commission appointed by each chamber engaged in deliberating on our constitutions.

"The constitution is our rallying point; it must be our pole-star in these stormy moments. All public discussion tending to diminish directly or indirectly the confidence which should be placed in its enactments, will be a misfortune to the state; we should then find ourselves at sea without a compass and without a rudder. The crisis in which we are placed is great. Let us not imitate the conduct of the Lower Empire, which, pressed on all sides by barbarians, made itself the laughing stock of posterity, by occupying itself with abstract discussions, at the moment when the battering rams were shaking the gates of the city.

"Independent of the legislative measures required by the circumstances of the interior, you will probably deem it useful to employ yourselves on organic laws destined to put the constitution in motion. They may be the object of your public labors without any inconvenience.

"The sentiments expressed in your address sufficiently demonstrate to me the attachment of the chamber to my person, and all the patriotism with which it is animated. In all affairs my march shall be straight forward and firm. Assist me to save the country. First representative of the people, I have contracted the engagement, which I renew, of employing in more tranquil times, all the prerogatives of the crown, and the little experience I have acquired, in seconding you in the amelioration of our constitution."

General *Lemarque*, who commands in La Vendee, &c. writes, that general *Travot* continues to scourge the rebels in that quarter. A column of his under general *Grosbon*, of 1300, lately attempted to cut off the retreat of the corps of *La Roche Jaquelin*, who were in the vicinity of St. Gilles. He found 5000 of them entrenched, and he ordered general *Esteve*, as skillful as brave, to feign a retreat, to draw the enemy out of his strong position. In this he succeeded; then returning with the impetuosity natural to our troops, he charged them with the bayonet, and completely routed them. Their loss was considerable, and among the dead was found the body of the *marquis De la Roche Jaquelin*, who commanded with the title of general in chief. On our side, we have also to regret the loss of the commander, general *Grosbon*, who died of his wounds.

... measures to allay this insurrection, and is organizing columns to make a general attack on all the lands in that quarter.

June 16.—His majesty, who sat off from the Thuilleries at 3 o'clock on Monday morning, reached Soissons (62 miles) at ten the same morning, and Laon at five in the afternoon. Marshal *Mortier*, and other officers, with a large body of the guards preceded him several hours. The duke of Bassano [*Maret*] has set off for his majesty's H. Q. The defence of Paris is entrusted to general *Sebastiani*, *Grenier*, *Beaumont* and *Campans*. On the 13th, the emperor was at Meudon.

OF THE LATE BATTLES.

[Distances. From Thuin to Charleroy, 12 miles; from Charleroy to Fleurus, 8 miles; from Fleurus to Ligny, 4 miles; from Ligny to Frasne 3 miles; from Frasne to Nivelles 6 miles; from Nivelles to Waterloo 6 miles; and the whole number of miles from Thuin to Waterloo 44.]

It is said that Murat had a command in the

French army, and that he was seen very active.—Ney in the first operations commanded the left wing. Mortier was left sick, behind. Soult had a command.

It is said that the loss of the French on the 17th was 5,000 killed and wounded, and 1500 prisoners, that of the English 3000; Pigton's suffered most.—Prince Frederick of Orange was taken and retaken twice; he is but 20 years of age, and his brother who commanded a division and was wounded, is in his 22d year.

Wellington in a despatch to Louis XVIII. says—"Bonaparte has been completely repulsed at Genappe; the battle was very bloody; and the duke of Brunsvick was killed: two English divisions suffered considerably."

The British 47th regiment (Highlanders) is said to have been entirely destroyed, on the 17th.

It was announced on the morning of the 19th June at Brest, that a battle had been fought between the French army, commanded by Bonaparte, and the English army, by the duke of Wellington, in which French army was victorious.

Six of those called lieutenant-generals by lord Wellington in his list of killed and wounded officers—are said, in a Boston paper, to have been only major-generals.

The loss in killed and wounded of the allies, in the several battles, is estimated at 40,000 men—about 20,000 British and 20,000 Prussians. This is probably short of the dreadful amount. The loss of the French, if the route was as complete as is stated, must have been much greater. It is said they threw down their arms, and were pursued the whole night by the cavalry.

The most determined bravery appears to have been exhibited on both sides. Napoleon, Wellington and Blucher seem many times to have mixed in the actual fight. The former was several times surrounded, and the latter, for a moment, a prisoner. It is thought that Wellington has made 10,000 prisoners.

"Never before, (says the British commander) was I obliged to take such pains for victory; and never before was I so high being beaten," as on the 18th of June.

Napoleon's carriage and many of his papers and effects appear to have fallen into the hands of the allies. He claims and appears to have had a decided advantage in all the affairs until the 18th.—After which the allies crossed the French frontier. The number of English officers killed and wounded is reported at 1100! The *Statesman* says that the army had 42 officers killed or wounded out of 42—and observes, "The taking of prisoners seems not to have been thought of in the engagement. Never was mercy less sought or given."

All Wellington's aids were killed or wounded, one excepted.

In the British parliament, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the duke of Wellington—and afterwards to marshal Blucher and others. In moving for the vote, in the house of lords, earl Bathurst expressed an opinion that the effect of the victory would obtain for the allies the object of the contest. In the house of commons, lord Castlereagh stated, that the French troops were the best corps that had ever belonged to France—that they fought with desperate valor, and were led on by Napoleon with great military skill—who, he said, was the greatest captain in the world except the leader of the British army.

The thanks to the duke were voted, and with a provision of £200,000—the former grant to the duke was £500,000.

A vote was also passed giving £800,000 to the army for military stores captured from 1802 to 1814—the result of 12 general actions and 5 sieges.

Wellington's army, before Bonaparte came on, is thus given—76,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, 5,000 artillery, with 180 pieces of cannon.

It is said that the 1st and 3d French corps had hoisted a black flag, to give no quarters to the Prussians, and that therefore they were so cut down by them in their retreat.

The armies were so much intermingled in the battle that lord Wellington encountered marshal Grouchy. Blucher had three horses shot under him.

The British, at our latest dates, were sending reinforcements to the Netherlands.

A great battle has probably been fought by the French under Suchet and the Austrians, on another frontier.

London, June 22.—The rear-guard of the French army, consisting of 10,000 of the imperial guard laid down their arms to Blucher in the course of Monday, June 19. One and all exclaimed "*Vive le Roi!*" but Blucher ordered every tenth man to be shot.—Reports adds, that the Prussians, in height of indignation, put every Frenchman to death!

Generals Bertrand and Vandamme are said in the London papers to have been made prisoners.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

Charleroi, June 15, 1815.

On the 14th, the imperial head-quarters were at Beaumont. The first corps, *D'Erlon's*, was at Solre; the 2d, *Reille's*, at Ham-sur-Havre; the 3d, *Vandamme's*, near Beaumont; the 4th, *Gerard's*, at Philippeville.

On the 15th, general Reille, attacked the enemy, and advanced upon Marchiennes-au-Pont. There were various engagements, in which his cavalry charged a Prussian battalion, and made three hundred prisoners.

At one in the morning the emperor was at Jamignon-sur-Hueuse.

General *Daumont's* division of light cavalry *sabred* two Prussian battalions, and made 400 prisoners.—General *Pajol* entered Charleroi, at noon. General *Clari* advanced upon Gosselles; and *Pajol* on Gilly.

In the afternoon, general Vandamme debouched on Gilly; and marshal *Grouchy* with *Eccelman's* cavalry.

The enemy occupied the left of the position of Fleurus; at five in the afternoon, the emperor ordered an attack. The position was turned and carried. Four squadrons of guards, commanded by general *Lefort*, broke three squares; the 26th, 27th and 28th Prussian regiments, were routed. Our squadrons *sabred* from 4 to 500 men, and took 150 prisoners.

During this time, general Reille passed the Sambre at Marchiennes-au-Pont, in order to advance upon Gosselleis, with the divisions of Prince Jerome and general *Bachelu*, attacked the enemy, took 255 prisoners, and pursued him on the road to Brussels.

We thus became masters of the whole position of Fleurus.

At eight in the evening, the emperor re-entered his head-quarters at Charleroi.

This day cost the enemy five pieces of cannon and 2,000 men, of whom 1000 are prisoners. Our loss is 10 men killed and 80 wounded. Our loss, though trifling in amount, has been sensibly felt by the emperor, from the severe wound received by general *Lefort*, his aid-de-camp, in charging at the head of the squadrons. He is an officer of the greatest distinction; he was struck by a ball in the lower part of

the belly; but the surgeons give hopes that his wound will not be mortal.

We have found some magazines at Charleroi.—The joy of the Belgians it would be impossible to describe. There were some villages which, on the sight of their deliverers, formed dances; and every where there is a movement which proceeds from the heart.

The emperor has given the command of the left to the prince of Moskwa, who, in the evening, had his head-quarters at Quatre-Chemins, on the road to Brussels.

The duke of Treviso has remained at Beaumont, ill of the rheumatism, which has forced him to keep his bed.

The 4th corps, arrived this evening at Chatelet.—General Gerard has stated, that lieutenant-general *Rowmont*, colonel *Clouet*, and the chief of squadron *Villoutreyes*, have passed over to the enemy. A lieutenant of the 11th chasseurs has also gone over. The major-general has ordered that these deserters shall be immediately sentenced conformably to the laws. It would be impossible to describe the good spirit and ardor of the army. It views the desertion of this small number of traitors who thus throw off the mask, as a fortunate event.

Fleurus, June 17, 4 o'clock in the morning.

The battle of yesterday lasted till ten o'clock in the evening. We are still in pursuit of the enemy, who has experienced a terrible overthrow. We have hitherto 8,000 prisoners, 20 pieces of cannon, and several standards—many officers of rank, among others, count Lutzw. We expect at day-break to collect a great number in the village of St. Amand, and others who were cut off by the movement which the emperor caused his guard to make. The grenadiers and chasseurs of the old guard massacred entire masses, and have lost very few men.

It appears that it was a charge of the bayonet by the imperial foot guard which decided the battle.

The enemy must have been extremely numerous. I never saw such enthusiasm in our soldiers.

The columns which marched to battle, the wounded who returned from being dressed, never ceased to exclaim "Live the emperor!"

Copy of a letter from the major-general to the war minister, dated *Fleurus, June 17, 1815.*

MONSIEUR MARSHAL—I announced yesterday from the field of battle of Ligny, to his imperial highness prince Joseph, the signal victory which the emperor has gained. I returned here with his majesty at 11 o'clock in the evening, and it was necessary to pass the night in attending to the wounded. The emperor has remounted his horse to follow the success of the battle of Ligny. It was fought with fury, and the greatest enthusiasm on the part of the troops—we were one to three.

At eight o'clock in the evening, the emperor marched with his guard—six battalions of the old guard, the dragoons and horse grenadiers; and the cuirassiers of general *Lefort* debouched by Ligny, and executed a charge which separated the enemy's line. Wellington and Blucher saved themselves with difficulty—the effect was theatrical. In an instant the firing ceased, and the enemy was routed in all directions. We have already several thousand prisoners, and 40 pieces of cannon. The 6th and first corps were not engaged. The left wing fought against the English army, and took from it cannon and standards.

At night I will give you further details, for every instant prisoners are announced. Our loss does not appear enormous; since, without screening it,

I do not reckon it at more than three thousand men.
(Signed) **DUKE OF DALMATIA,**

Marshal, major-general.

A copy—(Signed) **PRINCE OF ECKMUHL,**

Marshal, minister of war.

Paris, June 17. "In the rear of Ligny, half-past 8, at night, June 16, 1815.—"The Emperor has just gained a complete victory over the English and Prussian army, commanded by the duke of Wellington and marshal Blucher. The army is debouching this moment by Ligny, and in front of Fleurus, to pursue the enemy."

June 18. War on the Italian frontier.—The minister of war has received the following telegraphic despatch from marshal Suchet:

"Montmeillon, June 13, 9 P. M.

"The enemy were attacked this morning—we have made 600 prisoners, including a colonel and a major, and killed from 2 to 300 men.

(Signed) **DUKE OF ALBUFERA."**

Army of the South-East—Marshal Suchet, after taking Montmelian, directed a part of his force to march upon Geneva. It is reported that a revolt has spread from Niel to Genoa, against the king of Sardinia, and that the tricolored cockade was every where hoisted.

Paris, June 19.—Private letters from the grand army mention 6,000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon as fruits of the battle of the 16th, without reckoning on the enormous loss of the enemy in killed. The firing of our troops against the Prussians, whose government has been the instigator of this unjust war, was such, that the emperor was obliged to order the recal to be beaten three times for the purpose of enjoining the making of prisoners and the stopping of the carnage. His majesty was to enter Brussels the day after this glorious action, in which it is said the general-in-chief, Wellington, is compromised.

After the taking of Montmelian, marshal Suchet directed a part of his force upon Geneva. The first account will inform us of the result of this movement. The forces which we have on the side of the Jura and the Vosges, leave us without anxiety. We are prepared to oppose the projects of the enemy. The accounts from Besancon speak only of the enthusiasm of the French troops, and of the desire they have to conquer, by new victories, the peace which the allies have broken. They are greatly irritated against the Swiss, these cantons excepted, who have refused to accede to the treaty of the 20th of May.

Boston Gazette Office, }

Saturday, Aug. 5, 4 o'clock, P. M. }

GREAT NEWS FROM FRANCE.

The brig Abalina, capt. Weyer, has just arrived from France, and brings Paris papers to the 23d June: they contain,

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS, of the GREAT OVERTHROW of the whole FRENCH ARMY, on the 18th June:

with the loss of all its Cannon, Baggage and Stores;

The rapid flight of Bonaparte to Paris:

Of his Abdication of his Throne; and its acceptance by the Legislative Body;

Of the choice of a Provisional Government of five persons;—and

The Declaration of Marshal Ney, in the House of Peers, that the Allies would be in Paris in six or seven days; and that their safety required that they should make an immediate application to the Allied Powers for Peace.

HOUSE OF PEERS.—*Permanent session—June 22, 1815.*

M. LACEPÈDE in the Chair.

The Minister of the Interior demanded to speak in the name of the Emperor.

He then read the following Declaration of the Emperor, to wit—

Declaration to the French people.

FRENCHMEN!

In commencing War to support the Independence of the Nation, I calculated upon the co-operation of all the efforts and the wishes of all the National Authorities. I had reason to hope for success; and I have braved all the denunciations of the Powers against me. Circumstances are changed.—I offer myself a sacrifice to the hatred of the enemies of France. May they be sincere in their declarations; and have no other designs than such as are directed against my person.

MY POLITICAL LIFE IS ENDED; and I proclaim my Son, under the title of Napoleon II. Emperor of the French.

The existing Ministers will form provisionally a Council of Government. The affection which I bear to my Son, induces me to invite the Chambers without delay to organise a Regency by law. Unite yourselves for the public safety, and preserve the independence of the nation.

Done at the Palace of Elysium, June, 23, 1815.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

Authenticated by Count BONNET.

This message was referred to a committee of 7.

The minister of the interior (Pouche) ascended the tribune, and in the name of the minister of war, communicated in substance the following:

That the duke of Dalmatia has rallied 2000 of the old guard of Roerol; that 3000 rallied near Mezières; that marshal Grouchy has beat Blucher at one point, and has passed the Sambre, and made a junction with the duke of Dalmatia. In short, 60,000 men covered the entire frontier of the North. We can yet send 10,000 men, and collect, with those at Paris, 200 pieces of cannon.

Marshal Ney protested with great energy against this letter, and declared it to be wholly false.

"Under the existing circumstances," exclaimed the marshal, "truth is due to the nation. There are not 60,000 men on the frontier of the North. The enemy can pass it every where. The duke of Dalmatia and marshal Grouchy cannot rally, at most 25,000 men. If marshal Grouchy had been unhurt on the 18th, he would have made a movement to the left. What is said in the letter upon the rallying of the old guard is also false. It was I who commanded it under the emperor, and I know what is left of it. The enemy can enter Paris in 6 or 7 days. The only way you have to provide for the public safety, is to make propositions to the enemy."

A very desultory debate ensued, on a variety of propositions relating to the exigency of the times. The sittings were adjourned from time to time, day and night.

Prince Lucien made a proposition to proclaim Napoleon II. emperor of France.

This proposition occasioned a lively debate, but no question was taken upon it.

The peers then proceeded to the choice of two members, on its part, to form the provisional government.

The duke of Vicence, and le baron Quinette were chosen on the part of the peers. The duke de Otranto, count Carnot, and general Grenier were chosen by the representatives.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of June 21—M. Lanjuinais presiding.

Gen. La Fayette.—This is the first time that I have raised my voice within these walls, and I feel the necessity of opening my whole soul to my colleagues. In a time of public distress, the true friends

of liberty will perhaps recognize this voice, which has always been raised in its defence, and never has been mingled with the cries of faction. The sinister reports, which have been surreptitiously circulated for these few days, are now realised; our armies have suffered a reverse, and our territory is threatened. It is to you, representatives of the people, that it belongs to rally the nation around the tricolored banner of 1789, that sacred standard which is the signal of the revival of liberty, independence and public order. It is to you, that it belongs to summons the whole nation to the defence of its rights, its independence, and its territory, against foreign usurpation; a veteran of liberty, and I repeat it, always a stranger to the spirit of faction, I am about to propose to you those measures, which our present critical circumstances imperiously require, and I hope that the chamber will feel the full necessity of adopting the resolutions, which I am now to read.—I demand—

1. That the chamber declare, that the independence of the nation is threatened.

2. That the chamber declare itself permanent, and that every individual who shall attempt disorder, be declared guilty of high treason, and be forthwith condemned as such.

3. That the chamber declare that the troops of the line and the national guards who have fought for the integrity of the French territory, have deserved well of their country.

4. That the minister of the interior be requested to assemble the staff of that national guard, which by its services has at all times deserved so well of the country, in order that measures may be taken to furnish arms to those who are still destitute of them.

5. That the ministers of foreign affairs, of war, of the interior and of the police, be requested to attend before the chamber to answer such questions as may be asked of them, (seconded! seconded!)

M. Lacoste.—I have heard with the liveliest emotion what has just been proposed. The moment is most critical, but we will fulfil the task that is imposed upon us; the emperor's arrival has undoubtedly increased its difficulty, but it is not beyond our strength. The time has arrived for declaring to the French people the whole truth. I approve the proposition that the ministers be requested to attend the chamber to answer such questions as may be asked of them, but I demand that they be heard with closed doors—(murmurs.)

In a moment of alarm, continued the orator, a rash expression, *hawked about by the indiscreet*, might, if it did not discourage the true friends of the country, at least furnish arms to the malevolent; we are accountable for our deliberations to the nation; we ought to make them worthy of it and of us.

The President.—In the critical circumstances in which we are placed, the chamber cannot be too cautious as to the measures it takes. I shall therefore read a second time the propositions which have been submitted to us.

One member desired that in the proposition of M. de la Fayette, instead of the words "the ministers shall be requested"—be substituted the following—"the ministers shall attend"—(seconded.)

Another member proposed, that every proposition should be suspended until the arrival of the ministers, in order that before deciding any thing the members might know all that they have to say.

Several voices.—We know well enough what they have to say.

M. Valentin.—Did not believe that all the propositions of Gen. La Fayette were equally admissi-

ble. The fourth, he thought, belonged to the executive power, and the third might be adjourned.

M. Flaugergues.—I shall support a part of our colleague La Fayette's proposals; but there are some of them, which appear to me susceptible of modification. It is important to take decisive measures immediately, and I, therefore, approve that the chamber declare itself permanent. Without this indispensable resolution, this assembly perhaps will be dissolved in half an hour; a few moments more, and you will not perhaps have the power of hearing the ministers, whom you have requested to attend you. M. Flaugergues concluded with moving that the fourth proposition of M. La Fayette be suppressed, as belonging to the executive. After some further observations, tumultuously made, the propositions, thus modified, were adopted.

[Several propositions were subsequently made, for printing the resolutions, transmitting them to the departments, communicating them to the other house, &c.]

M. Regnault de Saint Jean d'Angely. The ministers are assembled in council of state. I was at their sitting, and I have been charged by his majesty the emperor to submit to you the following communication.

The emperor arrived last night at 11 o'clock. He immediately assembled his ministers, and announced to them, that at Ligny his troops had gained a victory on the 16th, and that the following day the English were also defeated on the Brussels road; their defeat was complete, and 6 standards were taken from them. But during the night some ill disposed person spread an alarm, and incalculable disasters followed. The emperor ordered a retreat upon Avesnes and Philippeville. The loss of materials was very considerable. The emperor, continued M. Regnault, passed to Laon, and put the national guard in motion to stop the fugitives; thence he came to Paris, to consult with the ministers upon the means of renewing the materials of the army. The emperor also intended to make communications to the chambers, to agree with them on such laws and arrangements as might best suit the present exigency—(this communication was heard in silence.)

[Some discussion followed as to the mode of questioning the ministers when they should appear.—The president a second time ordered strangers to quit the interior of the hall.]

M. Jay.—When we, this morning, learned the dangers of our country, the noblest sentiments were manifested in the assembly. There is not one of us who did not swear in his heart, to die at his post, rather than abandon that glorious cause, which is the cause of France. You have requested the ministers to appear before you. Considerable time has already elapsed, and there is no appearance of their being ready to comply with your desire. I demand that they be ordered to appear before the representatives of the people, and that this order be enjoined upon them upon their peril—(seconded, seconded.)

M. Manuel, in a discourse full of fire, supported the proposal of M. Jay. He also desired that the proposal of M. La Fayette for arming the national guard should be adopted, and that a sufficient number of those citizens should be assembled round the palace, not to protect the lives of the deputies, which they were all ready to sacrifice, but to protect the dignity of the assembly. He demanded that a second message be sent to the ministers, and that meanwhile they should take measures to collect about the palace a sufficient national guard—(seconded, seconded.)

A member observed, that the emperor was commander of the national guards; this corps can receive no order but from him, and to effect the object of the mover it would be necessary to name another commander. He proposed that it be done. (*Violent murmurs.*)

A message from the chamber of peers announced that it had received the resolutions of the chamber of representatives, and had adopted similar resolutions, which in its turn it communicated to the representatives and to the emperor.

A message was received from the minister of foreign relations, declaring that the council of ministers were still assembled; and that as soon as it should be ended, the ministers would attend the chamber.

A second message arrived from the ministers, excusing their delay, and saying, they would soon attend.

Soon after the ministers arrived. It was half past 5 o'clock. The ministers of war, of police, of the interior, and of foreign relations, were seen entering in succession. Prince Lucien also appeared. (*Surprise and murmurs.*) Many members exclaimed: why do we see any here but the ministers? The president attempted to speak, and at first could not make himself heard. He succeeded at last, and read a decree of the emperor, which named prince Lucien his commissioner to the chamber. At the request of prince Lucien, the doors were closed, but re-opened in two hours and a half after.

The president then put to vote a proposition, that a commission should be named to be joined with such as might be named by the chamber of peers. This commission should collect all the information possible as to the state of France, and report to the chamber, at the same time proposing such measures as they may think best.

This was unanimously adopted. A discussion ensued as to the mode of appointing this commission. It was then so dark that speakers could not be distinguished, being after 8 o'clock. Cries of *no! no!* were frequent.

The minister of war seized an interval of calm to cry with a loud voice, "Messieurs, I am informed that a report is at this moment circulated, that I am surrounding the hall of your session with troops—the report is more unjust to the emperor than to myself. It is as false as the rumor that general Trauot was at Paris."—Applause.

It was agreed that the commission be composed of the president, and four vice presidents.

The session was then adjourned to the next morning at 8 o'clock. It was then half past 8 o'clock in the evening.

[It is said, that in the secret sitting of the representatives, the ministers made no important communication; and that no decisive measures have yet been taken.]

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Session of 22d June.—General Grenier, from the joint committee on the message of the late emperor, reported, 16 to 5.

1. There shall be nominated by the chambers a deputation, charged to negotiate with the powers a treaty of peace by which the integrity of France, and the independence of the nation shall be guaranteed.

2. But it is expedient to support this application by the prompt development of all the national force; and the ministers will shortly make a communication on this subject.

A violent debate ensued on this motion, in which several members who expressed their fears of the weakness of the nation were hooted, and others ex-

claimed—"It is not true; We have strength, we have means—and we will die if necessary—we swear it."

M. Duchene said he knew no other means to serve the country, than to speak the truth in the tribunal; and I do not think the proposition made by your committee will obtain the end proposed. Our disasters have been great. That part of the army most attached to the chief of the state is no more. If the courage of a nation has no bounds, its means and resources have. Why need we dissemble? We have endeavored to negotiate with the allied powers; but they have refused to listen to us, from the objection they have to the man now at the head of the government. [Here the president interrupted the member by observing they would shortly receive a message from the emperor on the subject he alluded to. M. Duchene concluded by saying that the part which the assembly ought to take, and which the public good required, was to engage the emperor to give in his unqualified abdication. This was received with disapprobation on one side and applause on the other.]

A great tumult succeeded; and the members collected in groups, and appeared extremely agitated.

After some time the minister of war entered the hall, and the session was resumed. The minister communicated some advices from the army—among them a letter from general Bonnemain, dated at Dinon, the 20th June, which stated marshal Grouchy to be at Namul. The minister added that if the chambers took strong measures—if they declared infamous and traitors to their country all the soldiers and national guards who did not rejoin their colors, there was nothing to excite despair.

I demand said a member, of the minister, if the enemy's light troops, are not at this moment at Laon.

The minister replied "I think not, as we have 25,000 men at Algres. As to the rest I repeat that the measures I have proposed are indispensable, if you do not mean to surrender yourselves, bound hand and feet, up to the enemy. You have yet means to sustain the reputation of a great people—I swear it, upon my honor.

The ministers of war and of foreign affairs, of general police, and marine, entered the hall.

M. Pduc d'Otrante, presented the message of the emperor Napoleon. [The same as that delivered to the house of peers.]

M. Dupin, after paying a warm compliment to the emperor for his act of abdication, which he said had heretofore been considered null, because not ratified by his people and their representatives, made a motion that the following arret should be passed.

Art 1. In the name of the French people, the chamber of representatives accepts conditionally, the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte.

2. The chamber of representatives is declared to be the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

3. A deputation shall be sent to the foreign powers to treat of peace in the name of the NATION.—The basis of the negotiation shall be the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, and the guarantee of its institutions. They shall stipulate for the inviolability of the person of Napoleon.

4. An executive commission of 5 members shall be named, who shall take all necessary measures for the defence of the exterior and the public safety.—They shall name a generalissimo. The prefect ministers having deserved well of their country, shall be continued in office.

5. A committee shall be chosen to form the basis of a new constitution.

6. This proposition shall be sent to the house of peers for their concurrence.

This motion was not acted upon; but was succeeded by several others which were all passed by.

On motion of M. Regnault, (de St. Jean d'Angely) the chamber voted that their thanks should be presented to the emperor.

M. Solignac said—You have to act immediately upon the nomination of the provisional government; and on the deputation to be sent to the allied powers to treat of peace; and to general Wellington to invite him to suspend his march.

M. Durbach—The loss of a battle cannot put France under the yoke of England, that eternal enemy of France. (The general voice of the chamber disapproved these words of the indiscreet speaker.)

On the motion of M. Solignac, the assembly unanimously declared that the abdication of Napoleon was accepted; and that the executive committee should be immediately chosen.

Mr. Henry L. Coste requested leave to read a letter which he and several other members had just received.

This letter announced, that, by orders, ten thousand troops of the line are to arrive in Paris, to organize "A 13 Vendemaire," and to provoke "A 18th of Brumaire." This letter also expressed a wish that the national guards should be commanded by a general devoted to Napoleon.

The minister of war said, this letter could be amply refuted by the simple fact, that all the troops in the department of the Seine were commanded by generals Valence, Sebastiani and Grenier. While I have command of the French, there is no danger of treason. [Lively applause.]

It was decreed that, on motion of M. Regnault, the deputies to be sent to the allied powers should be chosen by the provisional government.

The sitting was suspended; and the committee with the address repaired to the palace de l'Elyse.

At 5 o'clock the sitting recommenced. M. Lanjuinais, the president, mentioned, that Napoleon had replied to their address. That the immediate cause of his abdication had been the interest of France and his son, whom he recommended to the justice of the chambers and the justice of the French people.

The choice of the three persons on the part of the house was then made—see above.

After long discussions in both houses, the three members chosen to form the provisional government are the duke of Otranto (Fouche) minister of the general police, count Carnot, minister of the interior, and general Grenier.

From the second edition of the Boston Evening Gazette, August 5.

FROM FRANCE.—Arrived this forenoon the private brig Abellino, captain Wier, 34 days from Marseilles, and 20 from the rock of Gibraltar.

Captain Wier has brought Paris dates to the 23d of June, but which we could not obtain in season for our first edition. They afford the official account of the overthrow of the whole of the French army on the 18th of June—the abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son, &c.

French account of the battle.—The French account of the battles of the 18th, estimates the English force at 80,000 men, and the Prussian corps which arrived towards the evening, at 15,000. The French it says were less numerous. Prince Jerome commenced the attack by advancing upon a wood a part of which was occupied by the enemy. This account attributes the failure to a too hasty move of the reserved cavalry, which, seeing the retrograde movement of the English, charged the infantry. The day, it says, was

gained; but at half past eight, four battalions of the middle guard, which had been sent to support the cuirassiers, being too confined, marched with the bayonet to seize the batteries. "The day was ended; a charge made upon their flank by several English squadrons, threw them into disorder; the fugitives repassed the Raimies; the neighboring regiments seeing some troops of the guard in confusion, believed it was the old guard and took alarm; the cries "all is lost the guard is repulsed," were heard from all sides; the soldiers even pretend, that in many quarters, the indisposed cried out,—sauve qui peut, (save himself who can.) "Even the squadrons of service placed at the side of the emperor, were driven back and thrown into confusion by the tumultuous waves;—here was no longer any choice, but to follow the torrent. The parks of reserve; the baggage that had not recrossed the Sambre, and every thing that was on the field of battle, fell into the hands of the enemy. It was impossible to wait for our troops on the right; every one knows what the bravest army in the world would become, when it is thrown into confusion, and when all organization is at an end."

"The artillery, as usual, covered itself with glory. The carriages of the head-quarters, had remained in their ordinary positions, no retrograde movement being judged necessary. In the course of the night they fell into the hands of the enemy.

"Such is the issue of the battle of Mount Saint John—so glorious for the French army and yet so fatal."

General Lefort is dead.

It was not known at Marseilles when captain Wier sailed (30th June) whether the principles contained in the abdication of the emperor Napoleon, would be acceded to.

We learn, that as soon as the defeat of Bonaparte was known at Marseilles, (and before the news of his abdication having reached there) the white flag was hoisted at that place, (25th June) and the populace rose upon a body of troops, about 500 stationed there, when a dreadful massacre ensued, many being killed on both sides; and the affray had not wholly subsided when the Abellino sailed. The adjacent country was in a similar state of tumult, and indeed all France was in a state of the greatest ferment.

¶ The preceding accounts leave us in the dark as to the fate of *Napoleon Bonaparte*. We have a report and are disposed to believe it, that he made an absolute and unconditional abdication on the 23d or 24th of June. Though captain Wier of the Abellino, says that nothing was known at Marseilles on the 30th, when he sailed, of further proceedings—the following extract of a letter from a gentleman late a resident of Baltimore to his friend in this city, received by that vessel, probably gives us the end of the career of the most extraordinary man that ever lived:

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

MARSEILLES, June 23, 1815.—It was my intention to leave this city for Lyons on Monday last (26th); but to my great astonishment, on Sunday the 25th, a wonderful political change took place here; all the houses which I had found upon my arrival, decorated with the tri-colored flag, have substituted the white standard and royal insignia. The regular troops who were in the city, were compelled to depart the following night and have arrived at Toulon, which place still continues to display the imperial standard. The cries of *Vive le Roi* re-echo from one end of the city to the other; from 12 to 15,000 inhabitants who were obliged to quit the city lest they should be compelled to wear the imperial cockade, have returned,

A member observed, that the emperor was commander of the national guards; this corps can receive no order but from him, and to effect the object of the mover it would be necessary to name another commander. He proposed that it be done. (*Violent murmurs.*)

A message from the chamber of peers announced that it had received the resolutions of the chamber of representatives, and had adopted similar resolutions, which in its turn it communicated to the representatives and to the emperor.

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The president then put to vote a proposition, that a commission should be named to be joined with such as might be named by the chamber of peers. This commission should collect all the information possible as to the state of France, and report to the chamber, at the same time proposing such measures as they may think best.

This was unanimously adopted. A discussion ensued as to the mode of appointing this commission. It was then so dark that speakers could not be distinguished, being after 8 o'clock. Cries of *no! no!* were frequent.

The minister of war seized an interval of calm to cry with a loud voice, "Messieurs, I am informed that a report is at this moment circulated, that I am surrounding the hall of your session with troops—the report is more unjust to the emperor than to myself. It is as false as the rumor that general Travot was at Paris."—Applause.

It was agreed that the commission be composed of the president, and four vice presidents.

The session was then adjourned to the next morning at 8 o'clock. It was then half past 8 o'clock in the evening.

[It is said, that in the secret sitting of the representatives, the ministers made no important communication; and that no decisive measures have yet been taken.]

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Session of 22d June.—General Grenier, from the joint committee on the message of the late emperor, reported, 16 to 5.

1. There shall be nominated by the chambers a deputation, charged to negotiate with the powers a treaty of peace by which the integrity of France, and the independence of the nation shall be guaranteed.

2. But it is expedient to support this application by the prompt development of all the national force; and the ministers will shortly make a communication on this subject.

A violent debate ensued on this motion, in which several members who expressed their fears of the weakness of the nation were hooted, and others ex-

claimed—"It is not true; We have strength, we have means—and we will die if necessary—we swear it."

M. Duchene said he knew no other means to serve the country, than to speak the truth in the tribunal; and I do not think the proposition made by your committee will obtain the end proposed. Our disasters have been great. That part of the army most attached to the chief of the state is no more. If the courage of a nation has no bounds, its means and resources have. Why need we dissemble? We have endeavored to negotiate with the allied powers; but they have refused to listen to us, from the objection they have to the man now at the head of the government. [Here the president interrupted the member by observing they would shortly receive a message from the emperor on the subject he alluded to. M. Duchene concluded by saying that the part which the assembly ought to take, and which the public good required, was to engage the emperor to give in his unqualified abdication. This was received with disapprobation on one side and applause on the other.]

A great tumult succeeded; and the members collected in groups, and appeared extremely agitated.

After some time the minister of war entered the hall, and the session was resumed. The minister communicated some advices from the army—among them a letter from general Bonnemain, dated at Dinon, the 20th June, which stated marshal Grouchy to be at Namul. The minister added that if the chambers took strong measures—if they declared infamous and traitors to their country all the soldiers and national guards who did not rejoin their colors, there was nothing to excite despair.

I demand said a member, of the minister, if the enemy's light troops, are not at this moment at Laon.

The minister replied "I think not, as we have 25,000 men at Algres. As to the rest I repeat that the measures I have proposed are indispensable, if you do not mean to surrender yourselves, bound hand and feet, up to the enemy. You have yet means to sustain the reputation of a great people—I swear it, upon my honor.

The ministers of war and of foreign affairs, of general police, and marine, entered the hall.

M. Pduc d'Otrante, presented the message of the emperor Napoleon. [The same as that delivered to the house of peers.]

M. Dupin, after paying a warm compliment to the emperor for his act of abdication, which he said had heretofore been considered null, because not ratified by his people and their representatives, made a motion that the following arret should be passed.

Art 1. In the name of the French people, the chamber of representatives accepts conditionally, the abdication of Napoleon Bonaparte.

2. The chamber of representatives is declared to be the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

3. A deputation shall be sent to the foreign powers to treat of peace in the name of the NATION.—The basis of the negociation shall be the independence of the nation, the integrity of its territory, and the guarantee of its institutions. They shall stipulate for the inviolability of the person of Napoleon.

4. An executive commission of 5 members shall be named, who shall take all necessary measures for the defence of the exterior and the public safety.—They shall name a generalissimo. The prefect ministers having deserved well of their country, shall be continued in office.

5. A committee shall be chosen to form the basis of a new constitution.

6. This proposition shall be sent to the house of peers for their concurrence.

This motion was not acted upon; but was succeeded by several others which were all passed by.

On motion of M. Regnault, (de St. Jean d'Angely) the chamber voted that their thanks should be presented to the emperor.

M. Solignac said—You have to act immediately upon the nomination of the provisional government; and on the deputation to be sent to the allied powers to treat of peace; and to general Wellington to invite him to suspend his march.

M. Durbach—The loss of a battle cannot put France under the yoke of England, that eternal enemy of France. (The general voice of the chamber disapproved these words of the indiscreet speaker.)

On the motion of M. Solignac, the assembly unanimously declared that the abdication of Napoleon was accepted; and that the executive committee should be immediately chosen.

Mr. Henry L. Coste requested leave to read a letter which he and several other members had just received.

This letter announced, that, by orders, ten thousand troops of the line are to arrive in Paris, to organize "A 13 Vendemiaire," and to provoke "An 18th Brumaire." This letter also expressed a wish that the national guards should be commanded by a general devoted to Napoleon.

The minister of war said, this letter could be amply refuted by the simple fact, that all the troops in the department of the Seine were commanded by generals Valence, Sebastiani and Grenier. While I have command of the French, there is no danger of treason. [Lively applause.]

It was decreed that, on motion of M. Regnault, the deputies to be sent to the allied powers should be chosen by the provisional government.

The sitting was suspended; and the committee with the address repaired to the palace de l'Élyse.

At 5 o'clock the sitting recommenced. M. Lanjuinais, the president, mentioned, that Napoleon had replied to their address. That the immediate cause of his abdication had been the interest of France and his son, whom he recommended to the justice of the chambers and the justice of the French people.

The choice of the three persons on the part of the house was then made—see above.

After long discussions in both houses, the three members chosen to form the provisional government are the duke of Otranto (Fouche) minister of the general police, count Carnot, minister of the interior, and general Grenier.

From the second edition of the Boston Evening Gazette, August 5.

FROM FRANCE.—Arrived this forenoon the private brig Abellino, captain Wyer, 34 days from Marseilles, and 20 from the rock of Gibraltar.

Captain Wyer has brought Paris dates to the 23d of June, but which we could not obtain in season for our first edition. They afford the official account of the overthrow of the whole of the French army on the 18th of June—the abdication of Napoleon in favor of his son, &c.

French account of the battle.—The French account of the battles of the 18th, estimates the English force at 80,000 men, and the Prussian corps which arrived towards the evening, at 15,000. The French it says were less numerous. Prince Jerome commenced the attack by advancing upon a wood a part of which was occupied by the enemy. This account attributes the failure to a too hasty move of the reserved cavalry, which, seeing the retrograde movement of the English, charged the infantry. The day, it says, was

gained; but at half past eight, four battalions of the middle guard, which had been sent to support the cuirassiers, being too confined, marched with the bayonet to seize the batteries. "The day was ended; a charge made upon their flank by several English squadrons, threw them into disorder; the fugitives repassed the Raimies; the neighboring regiments seeing some troops of the guard in confusion, believed it was the old guard and took alarm; the cries "all is lost the guard is repulsed," were heard from all sides; the soldiers even pretend, that in many quarters, the indisposed cried out,—sauve qui peut, (save himself who can.) "Even the squadrons of service placed at the side of the emperor, were driven back and thrown into confusion by the tumultuous waves;—here was no longer any choice, but to follow the torrent. The parks of reserve; the baggage that had not recrossed the Sambre, and every thing that was on the field of battle, fell into the hands of the enemy. It was impossible to wait for our troops on the right; every one knows what the bravest army in the world would become, when it is thrown into confusion, and when all organization is at an end."

"The artillery, as usual, covered itself with glory. The carriages of the head-quarters, had remained in their ordinary positions, no retrograde movement being judged necessary. In the course of the night they fell into the hands of the enemy.

"Such is the issue of the battle of Mount Saint John—so glorious for the French army and yet so fatal."

General Lefort is dead.

It was not known at Marseilles when captain Wyer sailed (30th June) whether the principles contained in the abdication of the emperor Napoleon, would be acceded to.

We learn, that as soon as the defeat of Bonaparte was known at Marseilles, (and before the news of his abdication having reached there) the white flag was hoisted at that place, (25th June) and the populace rose upon a body of troops, about 500 stationed there, when a dreadful massacre ensued, many being killed on both sides; and the affray had not wholly subsided when the Abellino sailed. The adjacent country was in a similar state of tumult, and indeed all France was in a state of the greatest ferment.

☞ The preceding accounts leave us in the dark as to the fate of *Napoleon Bonaparte*. We have a report and are disposed to believe it, that he made an *absolute and unconditional abdication* on the 23d or 24th of June. Though captain Wyer of the Abellino, says that nothing was known at Marseilles on the 30th, when he sailed, of further proceedings—the following extract of a letter from a gentleman late a resident of Baltimore to his friend in this city, received by that vessel, probably gives us the end of the career of the most extraordinary man that ever lived:

Translated for the Federal Gazette.

MARSEILLES, June 28, 1815.—It was my intention to leave this city for Lyons on Monday last (26th); but to my great astonishment, on Sunday the 25th, a wonderful political change took place here; all the houses which I had found upon my arrival, decorated with the tri-colored flag, have substituted the white standard and royal insignia. The regular troops who were in the city, were compelled to depart the following night and have arrived at Toulon, which place still continues to display the imperial standard. The cries of *Vive le Roi* re-echo from one end of the city to the other; from 12 to 15,000 inhabitants who were obliged to quit the city lest they should be compelled to wear the imperial cockade, have returned,

as well as the mayor and some ecclesiastical characters.

"The whole of the yeomanry are in arms, and are extremely well organized, which tends greatly to preserve good order and tranquility. We were, indeed, in need of this; for a search after unhappy victims had already commenced. Every thing is quiet at present; a provisional government has been established, until a more stable one is organized.

"Yesterday intelligence reached us, by telegraph that *NAPOLÉON had been hung at Paris, every branch of his family massacred, and the members of both houses SHOT!*"—The number consisted of eight hundred. In two days we shall have positive accounts of this news.*

The above gathers strength from the following reports—*New York, Aug. 8.*—A gentleman who arrived at this port in the ship *Rebecca*, from Jamaica, states, that on the 21st or 22nd July, a vessel passed through the British fleet and communicated to capt. Robb, of the *Warrior 74*, "that Bonaparte had been tried by a military court and beheaded."

A gentleman who was on board the British frigate *Narcissus*, off *Sandy-Hook* on Saturday last, was informed, that they had spoken a brig from Havana for Boston, the captain of which informed them, that a report had reached the Havana, that *Bonaparte had been beheaded by his own troops.*

By an arrival at Philadelphia we have London dates of June 26. They mention generally the facts given in the accounts from Marseilles; and that an unconditional abdication of the throne was proposed to Napoleon by Regnault de St. Jean Angely, in a very respectful manner—on which he said, "What, do you say so? *Et tu Brute!*" The necessity of the measure was urged; and, finally, he abdicated unconditionally, by a message to both houses, saying that he relied on their wisdom and firmness to take measures for the preservation of the empire. This message was received with respect, and a provisional government was immediately organized. Carnot and Fouché are members of the committee of safety. A solemn resolution was entered into, to preserve the integrity of France, or perish in the struggle. Couriers were despatched in all directions with the important news.

Wellington compliments Bonaparte in the most pointed terms for his skill and perseverance, and attributes his victory to the superior physical force and constancy of the British soldiers.

A London evening paper of June 26, says, Bonaparte was arrested at Paris on Friday night—that lord Castlereagh was that night to start for Brussels. That all the troops of the allies were advancing—that on the 20th June, Wellington was at Calane Cambraces, beyond Chambray; Blucher at Auvergne.

A Plymouth (Eng.) paper of July 1, had a report that Bonaparte had given himself up to lord Wellington. This is improbable.

By a cartel vessel with prisoners arrived at Boston, we have London dates of June 27. They contain an abstract of the proceedings of the French chambers, on the *twenty third* of June, which appear to have been very tumultuous. A disposition however, appeared to exist to proclaim Napoleon II, emperor of the French. Nothing was decided upon. But the *provisional government* began its functions—Fouché president. *Bonaparte had not been arrested as was reported.* Paris was said to be tranquil!

On the evening of the 24th of June, Wellington was to be at Compegne—52 miles from Paris. He

had met with no opposition. Blucher was pushing for Paris by forced marches. The French people are said to have received the allies with great joy.

War Events:

Buffalo, Lewistown, Black Rock and Manchester, are rapidly rising from their ashes. The troops collected at Buffalo, have proceeded west, in transports. General Brown was expected there about the 25th July. Arrangements appear to be making to finish the war with the allies of the "bulwark of our religion"—the savages.

Several cartels have recently arrived in the United States, with prisoners—and we hope soon to have the pleasure to say that none remain at infernal *Dartmoor*—where they had been *too long* kept.

The English papers mention that the "Penguin, 18, has been taken by the American sloop of war *Hornet*, 20, and 165 men, after an action of 45 minutes within pistol shot; and that captain Dickinson, of the *Penguin*, and 17 of the crew were killed, and 24 wounded."

London, June 17. Accounts from Rio Janeiro have been received by a vessel in 42 days passage.—In April, the *Centaur*, 74, *Liverpool*, 40, and *Philomel*, 20, sailed to the East Indies in search of an American squadron reported to have gone there.

From the *Savannah Republican*.—The following is the reply of Juan Jose de Estrama, governor of East Florida, to the communication lately made by the executive of this state, respecting the conduct of colonel Nicolls, in attempting to stir up the Creek Indians to hostility against the United States:

St. Augustine, 15th June, 1815.

I had the honor of yesterday receiving your excellency's letter of the 1st instant, directed to my predecessor,* enclosing a copy of colonel Nicolls' letter, which develops British interference in matters that of right are the exclusive concern of my sovereign and the United States.

Although my predecessor had given notice some time since to the captain-general (of Cuba) I now repeat it, informing him that colonel Nicolls remains in the British camp on the Apalachicola with the Indians that have been inimical to the United States, exercising over them an assumed superintendency, as he shows by his letter to colonel Hawkins, agent of the Creek Indians. *I am sure his excellency will take the most prompt and necessary measures to stop such conduct, and of the result you shall be duly advised.*

IMPRESSED SEAMEN. It may be remembered that two years ago, a committee of the Massachusetts legislature, made a very circumstantial report of the number of seamen, natives of that state, who had been impressed and retained in the British navy at the commencement of the war, and that this number was ascertained to be precisely sixteen.—This statement was incorporated into one of governor Strong's executive communications; and these documents found their way into the *Dartmoor* depot, and excited the utmost indignation amongst the seamen. A bellman was sent into the different yards to summons all the impressed seamen belonging to Massachusetts to rendezvous; when lo! instead of sixteen, there were counted in that single prison about *two hundred and twenty!* How many were detained in other prisons, and on board the British navy, it is impossible to say. We derived the above facts from a respectable acquaintance who

*We understand, however, there is another letter from France, dated the 29th, that is silent as to the preceding events.—*Rtg.*

*Governor Kindelan, who has received some appointment in the island of Cuba.—*Editors of the Georgia Journal.*

was a prisoner at Dartmoor at the time. So much for the veracity and patriotism of governor Strong and his legislative committee.—*Albany Argus.*

MAJOR-GENERAL PORTER. A number of the citizens of Albany have presented to major-general Porter, of the New-York militia, several articles of plate, with appropriate inscriptions, accompanied by a handsome address, in testimony of "their gratitude for his gallantry and services as a citizen-soldier in the late war with Great Britain."

THE HORNET. We had a paragraph in our last paper, noticing the arrival of the *Hornet* at New York, on the 31st ultimo, which was taken out to make room for the postscript that was inserted in the most of our impression. We have not yet seen the official account of the cruise of this vessel.—It does not appear that she captured any thing else than the *Penguin*. The two following anecdotes belonging to the fight, and the narrative of her escape, are from the *National Intelligencer*:

American Bravery. In the late action with the *Penguin*, a private marine of the *Hornet*, named Michael Smith (who had served under the gallant captain Porter in the *Essex*, when she was murdered by the British squadron at Valparaiso) received a shot through the upper part of the thigh, which fractured the bone, and nearly at the same moment had the same thigh broken immediately above the knee by the spanker boom of the *Hornet*, which was carried away by the enemy's bowsprit, while a foul of her. In this situation, while bleeding upon the deck and unable to rise, he was seen to make exertions to discharge his musket at the enemy on the topgallant fore-castle of the *Penguin*—this, however, the poor fellow was unable to accomplish; and was compelled to be carried below. This is what I call *true blue*. The Yankees, like game-cocks, will peck to the last.

Extraordinary effect of a shot. The officers of the *Penguin* relate, that, during the late action with the *Hornet*, a thirty-two pound shot came in at the after-port of the *Penguin*, on the larboard side—carried away *six legs*, killed the powder boy of the division, capsized the opposite gun on the starboard side, passed through the port, and "sunk in sudden silence to the bottom."

The above may be depended upon as an actual fact, as the furnisher of the anecdote had it from the officers themselves. What think you of this for a *Yankee trick*?

INTERESTING NARRATIVE

Of the escape of the Hornet from a British Seventy-Four, after a chase of 42 hours—extracted from a private Journal of one of the officers on board the Hornet.

U. S. Ship *Hornet*, off the Cape of Good Hope,
Saturday the 9th May, 1815.

Thursday, 27th April, 1815.—At 7 P. M. the *Peacock* made a signal for a strange sail bearing S. E. by S. We immediately made all sail in chase. Friday 28th commenced with light breezes and pleasant weather, all sail set in chase; at sun down we had neared the stranger considerably, when it fell perfectly calm and remained so during the whole of the night; the stranger ahead and could just discern his topsails out of the water. At day light the sail not to be seen from the deck; at 5 A. M. a breeze sprung up from the N. W. we immediately crowded all sail, in order if possible to get sight of the chace again; soon after descried him standing to the Northward and Eastward on a wind. Saturday 29th at 3-4 past 2 P. M. the *Peacock* was about 10 miles ahead of the *Hornet*, we observed captain Warrington approaching the stranger with much precaution; we therefore took in all our larboard

steering sails, set the stay sails, and hauled up for the *Peacock*, still under the impression the sail in sight was an English *Indiaman*, and from the apparent conduct of the commander of the *Peacock*, we were under an impression (as the ship looked very large) that Capt. W. was waiting until we came up with him in order to make a joint attack; at $\frac{1}{2}$ past 3 P. M. the *Peacock* made the signal, that the chace was a line of battle ship and an enemy; our astonishment may easily be conceived; we took in all steering sails and hauled upon the wind, bringing the enemy upon our lee quarter, about 3 leagues distance; the *Peacock* on his weather bow and apparently not more than 3 miles from the enemy; at sun down the enemy bore E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S. the *Peacock* E. by N. we soon perceived the enemy sailed remarkably fast, but the *Peacock* left him, running off to the eastward. The enemy continued by the wind and evidently in chace of us; at 6 loosed the wedges of the lower masts; at 8 we discovered the enemy weathered upon us fast, and that there was every appearance he would, if not come up with us, continue in sight all night. It was thought necessary to lighten the ship; at 9 we cut away the sheet anchor, and hove overboard the cable, a quantity of rigging, spars, &c. At 1-2 past 9 scuttled the ward room deck to get at the kentledge, hove overboard about 90 pieces, weighing about 50 tons. At 2 A. M. tacked ship to the southward and westward, which the enemy no sooner discovered, than he tacked also. At day light he was within shot distance, on our lee quarter; at 7 A. M. he hoisted English colors and a rear admiral's flag at his mizen top gallant mast head, and commenced firing from his bow guns, his shot over reaching us about one mile. We therefore commenced again to lighten the ship, by cutting away our remaining anchors and throwing overboard the cables, cut up the launch and hove it overboard, a quantity of provision with more kentledge, shot, capstern, spars, all rigging, sails, guns, and in fact every heavy article that could possibly tend to impede the ships sailing. The enemy continued to fire very heavy and in quick succession, but his British thunder could neither terrify the Yankee spirit or diminish Yankee skill, or compel us to show him the *Yankee stripes*, which must have irritated him excessively.—None of his shot as yet had taken effect, although he had been firing for near 4 hours incessantly, his shot generally passing between our masts. We thought at this period we discovered we were dropping him, as his shot begun to fall short, this stimulated our gallant crew to fresh exertion; at 11 A. M. his firing ceased, and the breeze began to freshen, we discovered the enemy was again coming up with us fast, which induced a general belief he had made some alteration in the trim of his ship. At meridian squally and fresh breezes, wind, from the westward; Sunday (30th) fresh breezes and squally, the enemy still gaining on the *Hornet*; at 1 P. M. being within gun shot distance, he commenced a very spirited and heavy fire with round and grape, the former passing between our masts, and the latter falling all around us. The enemy fired *shells*, but were so all directed as to be perfectly harmless. From 2 to 3 P. M. threw overboard all the muskets, cutlasses, forge, &c. &c. and broke up the *bell*—also cut up the top gallant fore-castle. It was now our capture appeared inevitable—the enemy 3-4 of a mile on the lee quarter, pouring his shot and shells in great numbers all around us—continued to lighten the ship, by heaving every thing overboard that could either be of service to the enemy, or an impediment to the *Hornet's* sailing. The men were ordered to lay down on the quarter deck, in order to trim ship, and to facilitate

the ship's sailing. At 4, one of the shot from the enemy struck the jib-boom, another struck the star-board bulwark, just forward of the gangway, and a third struck on the deck forward of the main hatch, on the larboard side, glanced off and passed thro' the foresail.—At 1-2 past 4, we again began to leave the enemy, and to appearance, by *magic*—set the larboard lower steering sail, the wind drawing more aft. At 5, the enemy's shot fell short. At 6, fresh breezes—the enemy's hull down in our wake. At 7, could just see his lower steering sail above the horizon—from 8 to 12, descried him at intervals, with the night glasses. At day-light, discovered the enemy astern of us, distant 5 leagues. At 9, A. M. the enemy shortened sail, reefed his topsails, and hauled upon a wind, to the eastward, after a chace of 42 hours. During this tedious and anxious chace, the wind was variable, so as to oblige us to make a perfect circle round the enemy. Between two and three o'clock yesterday not a person on board; had the most distant idea that there was a possibility of escape. We all packed up our things, and waited until the enemy's shot would compel us to heave to and surrender, which appeared certain. Never has there been so evident an interposition of the goodness of Divine Father—my heart with gratitude acknowledges his supreme power and goodness. On the morning of the 28th, it was very calm, and nothing but murmurs were heard throughout the ship, as it was feared we should lose our anticipated prize—many plans had been formed by us for the disposal of our plunder. (The seamen declared they would have the birth deck carpeted with East India silk, supposing her an *Indiaman* from India, while the officers, under the impression she was from *England*, were making arrangements how we should dispose of the money, porter, cheese &c. &c. Nothing perplexed us more than the idea that we should not be able to take out all the good things before we should be obliged to destroy her. We were regretting our ship did not sail faster, as the Peacock would certainly capture her first, and would take out many of the best and most valuable articles before we should get up—(this very circumstance of our not sailing as fast as the Peacock, saved us in the first instance from inevitable capture—for when captain W. made the signal for the sail to be an enemy of superior force, we were 4 leagues to windward.) We all calculated our fortunes were made, but alas, "we caught a Tartar." During the latter part of the chace, when the shot and shells were whistling about our ears, it was an interesting sight to behold the varied countenances of our crew. They had kept the deck during all the preceding night employed continually in lighting the ship, were excessively fatigued, and under momentary expectation of falling into the hands of a barbarous and enraged enemy. The shot that fell on the main-deck, (as before related) struck immediately over the head of one of our gallant fellows who had been wounded in our glorious action with the Penguin, where he was lying in his cot very ill with his wounds, the shot was near coming through the deck, and it threw innumerable splinters all round this poor fellow, and struck down a small paper, *American ensign*, which he had hoisted over his bed—destruction apparently stared us in the face, if we did not soon surrender, yet no officer, no man, in the ship shewed any disposition to let the enemy have the poor little Hornet. Many of our men had been impressed and imprisoned for years in their horrible service, and hated them and their nation with the most deadly animosity, while the rest of the crew, horror-struck by the relation of the sufferings of their ship-mates, who had been in the power of the English, and now equally flushed with rage,

joined heartily in execrating the present authors of our misfortune. Captain Biddle mustered the crew and told them he was pleased with their conduct during the chase, and hoped still to perceive that propriety of conduct which had always marked their character, and that of the American tar generally, that we might soon expect to be captured, &c. Not a dry eye was to be seen at the mention of capture; the rugged hearts of the sailors, like ice before the sun, warmed by the divine power of sympathy, wept in unison with their brave commander. About two o'clock, the wind which had crossed us, and put to the test all our nautical skill to steer clear of the enemy, now veered in our favor (as before stated) and we left him. This was truly a glorious victory over the horrors of banishment and the terrors of a British floating dungeon. Quick as thought, every face was changed from the gloom of despair to the highest smile of delight, and we began once more to breathe the sweets of liberty—the bitter sighs of regret were now changed; and I put forth my expression of everlasting gratitude to Him, the Supreme Author of our being—who had thus signally delivered us from the power of a cruel and vindictive enemy.

GOVERNOR TOMPKINS AND THE REV. MR. WOOSTER.

[We had the pleasure in page 309, to lay before our readers the appropriate letter and present of governor Tompkins to the reverend Mr. Wooster, for his patriotic exertions in defence of *Plattsburgh*, &c. We have the answer of that reverend gentleman to the governor, and the proceedings below, in a late *Albany Register*. The reply of Mr. W. has been fittingly called "HOLY PATRIOTISM." To his excellency Daniel D. Tompkins, governor of the state of New York:

SIR—Last evening my sensibility was awakened by the reception of *Brown's Gilt Family Bible*, which your excellency was pleased to forward, by the politeness of colonel Anthony Lamb, aid-de-camp to your excellency.

If the stores of heaven had been unlocked, your excellency could not have found a more precious gift than *the word of God*, except you could have bestowed the very God of the Word. And as it were possible to enhance the value of the present, your excellency is pleased, in a letter dated Albany, April 21, 1815, to bestow many encomiums on me, and on my intrepid band, for our conduct at *Plattsburgh*, on the memorable September 11th, 1814.

You are pleased to observe, that "general Strong, who commanded the intrepid volunteers of Vermont, had made you acquainted with the part I bore in the achievements of that day."

I did not, sir, expect to be particularly noticed by general Strong, nor by the governor of the first state in the union; but by this, I have another assurance, that our patriotic fathers delight to search out, and reward the honest attempt to deserve well of our country. Should a candid public consider your very handsome encomiums too freely bestowed—I hope they will also believe, that nothing but the speedy flight of the invaders could have prevented our deserving all which your excellency has been pleased to say.

The calls of a sister state, for help in a common cause, wafted to our ears by the western breeze, were powerful. The governor of Vermont called for volunteers. Fourteen thousand British pressed upon *Plattsburgh*; the shock was like electricity, and the language of the brave was "I will go."

The act looked like temerity in the eyes of the over prudent; the event was dubious, and hung in awful suspense—but our lives had no value when our country was in disgrace.

My aged brethren and sisters, whom I loved as my life, then collected to hear a sermon, preparatory to the sacrament, from my lips, expressed their fears that I was depriving them of a pastor forever! They said "Will you not preach with us this once? We expect to see you no more! Come go with us into the house where the church are collected."—Fearing what effect so tender a meeting might have upon my mind, I bid them a tender adieu, embraced my family in tears, kissed my clinging babes, and sat out immediately with my companions for Plattsburgh. The conduct of my men on that hazardous expedition, will endear them to me while my heart beats for my country, or the blood remains warm in my veins.

The honor done me on this occasion will be justly considered to be rendered to all my companions in arms: and it is hoped will prove a stimulus to others to seek to deserve well of their country.

Your excellency is pleased to observe, that "I obeyed the summons, repaired to the tented field, and there endured the vicissitudes of the camp, spurning the proffered indulgences which were justly due to the sanctity of my character."

The sanctity of my station, sir, I would sedulously preserve. But I have yet to learn, that sanctity of character will make bondage sweet; dangers unbecoming, or justify idleness, when it is the duty of every man to act. Law and custom render me exempt, but my conscience and my country forbade such an appeal. Hard, indeed, had been my lot, to be chained by custom to a bed of down, when General Strong and his men were braving the dangers of the field of honor. How could my heart endure, when my people were in danger, and yet could not find me dividing those dangers at their side? I grew up, sir, in the principle, that dangers lessen by being divided; that states are strengthened by union, and that regular armies and fleets are invigorated by seeing citizens contend by their side for the honor of victory. Hard is the lot of the soldier, when they who should be his friends, whose battles he fights, whose property he defends, are idle and regardless of his fate.

The sacred volume alluded to above, your excellency is pleased to present as a memorial of your veneration for my "distinguished" conduct on the 11th of September, 1814. Gratefully I receive it as such; and beg leave to remind your excellency, that this same holy book taught me to march to Plattsburgh, and told me how to behave while I was there.

You were pleased to request me to convey to my "brave associates the assurance of your high estimation of their patriotism and signal services."—It shall be done; and your excellency may be assured, that should such a day as the 11th of September, 1814, ever return while we have life, the same men, nay, many more, will appear in the field, as volunteers from Fairfield.

BENJAMIN WOOSTER:

Fairfield, June 15, 1815.

With the foregoing, we have received for publication the following account of the proceedings at Fairfield, on the 4th instant:

On the 4th of July, Mr. Wooster called together his patriotic band, read to them governor Tompkins' letter, and his answer, shewed them his valuable present, and delivered a very appropriate and affecting address. SAMUEL BUEL, jr. a senior member of the Academy, and one of the intrepid volunteers to Plattsburgh, under Mr. Wooster's command, delivered an oration which did honor to himself and justice to the cause.

An ode was sung adapted to the occasion, and the exercises closed with an address to the throne of grace by the reverend Mr. Wooster. A procession,

formed of the students of the Academy, the volunteers, and a respectable number of citizens, then repaired to a bower, where refreshments were prepared, and the following toasts, among others, were delivered, accompanied by the discharge of cannon:

The day we celebrate—May it be perpetuated as the era of American Independence, until the last descendant of Adam shall sleep in the dust.

The State of Vermont—Firm in the vindication of her rights as the mountains from which she derives her name.

The President of the United States—With the Constitution in one hand, and the law in the other, may he be the political father of us all.

Governor Tompkins—May his fame be as brilliant, and his principles as pure, as the volume he has sent us.

The Constitution of the United States—The basis of our independence, the cement of our union—may it be kept sacred and inviolable as the tables of stone in the ark of the covenant.

The United States—Like stars of the first magnitude, may they shine in one constellation, till the whole world shall be illuminated by the principles of their founders.

The People of the United States—May they rally round the standard of liberty, and defend the rights of a free and enlightened people.

The American Fair—May they ever despise cowards and traitors, and love only those who love their country.

Our political affairs—Steady boys, steady, and all's well.

The two great political parties in the United States—Like Janus and Jowler, snarling, may the never scare the ladies.

TRUE MAGNANIMITY.—From the *Aurora*—The following anecdote was mentioned by the rev. Joseph Benson, at the conclusion of a speech, delivered by him, in London, December 1st, 1814: By giving it a place in your paper, you will, doubtless, please a number of your readers. While it discovers that some of the people of Great Britain are zealous in spreading the divine gospel: it equally discovers, that there are some of our American citizens willing that it should rise and be glorified also. After specifying the number of missionaries employed in different parts of the globe, Mr. Benson read the following, which had been transmitted to him by one of his brethren in Wales:

"A few weeks since, a trading vessel, laden with corn, from Cardigan, in Wales, was taken in the channel by an American privateer. When the captain of the latter entered the cabin to survey his prize, he espied a small box, with a hole in the top, similar to that which tradesmen have in their counters, through which they drop their money, on which the words "missionary box," were inscribed. On seeing this, the American captain seemed not a little surprised, and addressed the Welsh captain nearly as follows: "Captain, what is this?" pointing to the box with his stick, "Oh!" replied the honest Cambrian, heaving a sigh, "tis all over now." "What?" said the American captain. "Why the truth is," said the Welsh captain, "that I and my poor fellows have been accustomed, every Monday morning, to drop a penny each into that box, for the purpose of sending out missionaries to preach the gospel to the heathen, but it is all over now." "Indeed!" answered the American captain, "that is very good." After pausing a few minutes, he said, "captain, I'll not hurt a hair of your head; nor touch your vessel," and immediately departed—leaving the owner to pursue his course to his destined port."

CHRONICLE.

American and British.—Capt. Thompson [of the brig *Venus*, arrived at Baltimore from Naples, on Saturday last] states, that while laying in Naples, after the British arrived from Sicily on the 21st of May, he kept a memorandum of the number of British seamen who offered their services on board the *Venus*, such as boats crews, &c. amounting to 183, the whole of whom he positively refused; but, notwithstanding; they received one of our men, a green hand, on board *H. M. brig Grasshopper*; the captain of the brig and the British vice-consul acknowledged him to be an American. The admiral, lord Exmouth, late sir Edward Pelew, wrote to the commander of the brig not to give the man up on any consideration.

Further. Speaking on the subject of the Dartmoor massacre to an intelligent officer of our revolutionary war, (says the editor of an eastern paper) he told me two anecdotes that occurred at that period, which I think will interest the reader:

After Burgoyne was taken, the prisoners were marched to the neighborhood of Boston. Orders were given to the centinels who guarded them, to let no prisoner, officer or soldier, pass the lines without a written order. A high spirited British officer, having a lady in company, in a chaise, attempted to pass without a regular permit. The centinel called to him thrice to stop, but the officer disregarding the order, the soldier shot him dead, and he fell at the lady's feet.

Soon afterwards one of our officers was insulted by a British soldier. The officer reprimanded him for his insolence, and the soldier immediately called him a damn'd rebel. The officer instantly drew his sword and ran him through the heart.

Both the officer and centinel were called to a court martial. General Burgoyne himself plead the cause against them, and it is said with much zeal and ability, but they were both acquitted.

The United States brigs *Boxer* and *Saranac* sailed from New York last week for the Mediterranean.

The U. S. brig *Enterprize* has sailed for the Mediterranean. She has on board a 13 inch mortar. She will soon be followed by the schooner *Hornet*.

The *Dutch squadron*, consisting of one 74, 2 frigates, a sloop of war and a gun brig, were said to have left England for the Mediterranean, about the 14th of June.

Dartmoor. We have received from the office of the *National Advocate*, New-York, an engraved plan of Dartmoor prison, with a typographical description and explanation. It is a curious and interesting article. We are requested to mention that they are disposed of by the quantity on very liberal terms.

Mr. *Crawford*, our late minister to France, has accepted the office of secretary of war.

The town of Port Royal, in Jamaica, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire.

Westward! The *Buffalo Gazette* says, that since the opening of the spring, scarcely a day has passed without the editor's witnessing the passage of several families from New-England, through that village for the state of Ohio. The spirit of the *Hartford Convention* will drive an immense population from the eastern states. The worst that will result from the doings of the faction is not yet felt. Town lots in *Cincinnati* have been sold at \$250 per foot—and \$300 would not be taken for some choice situations. How long is it since the "wild deer and wolf" inhabited the place?

Captain *John Smith*, of the U. S. navy, and commander of the U. S. ship *Franklin* of 74 guns, died

at Philadelphia, on Monday last. He had been long indisposed.

JAMES A. BAYARD, died at Wilmington, on Saturday evening last. His decease is thus noticed in a private letter from a lady to her friend in Baltimore:

Wilmington, 8th month 7, 1815.

"BAYARD is gone! Last evening, about 8 o'clock, he was released from sufferings; "such," he said, "as no mortal could imagine," and which, I feel a hope, have not been in vain! [a religious reflection which the writer knew would be best understood by those to whom the deceased was familiarly known] The Neptune cast anchor in our river last second day. The town was immediately all bustle. The arrival of president Madison would have caused no such agitation; democratic as we are, there is no man in the place so popular as James A. Bayard. He was not landed till after dark; was then carried by twelve sailors. He was surrounded by crowds of friends and townsmen who wished to carry him; but the sailors claimed it as their privilege; and the kind hearted creatures would not quit the house till they had offered, together, a prayer for Bayard. From his first arrival, he said he should not recover; was thankful for the privilege of reaching his family, and appeared resigned. The gathering in his breast broke yesterday morning, and he had not strength to cast up the load of matter. Our physicians are unanimous in the opinion, that the death of this great man is owing immediately to the ignorance or mismanagement of his case in Europe. The bell now rings for the town council, who are assembling amidst the universal gloom, to offer some poor honor to the memory of our deceased fellow-citizen."

[*Fed. Gaz.*

GENERAL PACKENHAM. *British House of Commons, June 5.*—Lord Castlereagh rose, pursuant to notice, to move for funeral honors to major-general sir Edward Packenham, who fell on the 8th of January last, and than whom, few could have performed more eminent services. He had received a wound at the storming of St. Lucie, and another at Martinique. It was his particular wish to be sent out to serve in the Peninsula, where he took an able share in the battle of Talavera, but he particularly distinguished himself in the battle of Salamanca. Here, having led on the third division, he turned the enemy's left wing, and so exerted himself as to acquire the marked applause of the duke of Wellington, whose applause was itself fame. The noble lord then moved an address to the prince regent, that he would be graciously pleased to order a monument to be erected to the memory of the late major-general sir Edward Packenham, in the Cathedral church of St. Paul.—Carried unanimously.

[It appears by the above that his lordship had altered his opinion. See page 363.]

AMERICAN RIFLES—It is a fact creditable to our manufactures, that American rifles have obtained a preference among British officers, to those manufactured in Europe. Several have been purchased in this city, of Albany manufacture, by officers returning to Canada, and orders sent down for others. It is not unlikely that our rifles owe in part their celebrity to the dreadful destruction which they caused in the British ranks during the late war; and that the object may be to take them to England as matters of curiosity. If so, it may be found necessary, in order to prove their destructive qualities, to take along also a few American riflemen; for we are persuaded our rifles owed their efficiency, in a great measure, to the men who wielded them.—The men were freemen as well as marksmen.—It may be difficult to find such in Europe.—*Albany Argus.*

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 25. of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 207.]

Hec olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$5 PER ANNUM.

The affairs of Europe

So completely fills the public mind, that, like the pages of our REGISTER, it can contain little else. It is true, the events that have recently transpired in France are of the most astonishing as well as most interesting character; and it is not to be wondered at, that in the state of uncertainty yet remaining as to their termination, much effort should be made to ascertain the real character of things just past as leading to conclusions respecting future operations. With great attention to the subject, and a fixed determination to discover truth in the vast mass of matter presented through the newspapers, we give, in the present number, as perfect a detail of events as was in our power to offer, accompanied with a large body of highly useful documents—all which is important and interesting. This excessive pressure of matter breaks in upon the arrangements we had made for closing the volume; but requires no apology to those who wish to preserve a living history of great things.

Speculation upon the issue of affairs in France is idle. The course of things, as drawn from history, appears to have no application to modern times. These two things, however, may be noted: that at our last accounts it seems to have been determined that Napoleon II. was to be regarded as the "legitimate" head of the French nation—and that the fate of Napoleon I. was quite uncertain. Whether he has made his escape or not, it is impossible to determine.

New-England Convention.

No. IX.

The following places some of the follies of the clamorous part of the people of the eastern states in a new light. It is wholesome to the body politic that their pretensions should be fully examined, that they may drink humiliation from the cup of truth, "and be healed," of their madness.

EXPORTS OF RICHMOND.

From the 1st of January to the 30th June, 1815.

TO FOREIGN PORTS DIRECT.

7,275 hhd. tobacco,	\$160 per hhd.	\$1,164,000
12,720 bbls. flour	7 per bbl.	940,000
34,700 lbs. cotton	20 cts. per lb.	6,940
229,593 staves	\$25 per th.	3,225
416 boxes soap	} (supposed)	6,913
407 do. candles		
230 rough spars	} value unknown	
264 handspikes		
720 hhd. tobacco stems,	\$20 per hhd.	1,440
3,000 lbs. beeswax	30 cts. per lb.	900
81 lbs. Merino wool,	\$1.50 do.	121.50

\$1,271,170.50

⊔ Besides these much has been shipped to the Petersburg and Norfolk districts, which cannot appear in this schedule.

* I am told that this tobacco might have been estimated at nearly \$200 per hhd. which would give an additional value of articles furnished for foreign export of \$371,000. But I prefer to be on the safe side; being more willing to underrate than exaggerate.

COASTWAYS, IN THE SAME TIME.

4,860 hhd. tobacco,	
9,671 kegs manufactured do,	
64 215 bbls. flour,	
254,600 lbs. cotton,	
540,000 bushels of coal,	
429 casks whiskey,	
56 tons corlidge,	
151 do. hemp,	
167 bbls. bread,	
1,497 bushels wheat,	
485 bbls. tar,	
28 bags wool,	
12 hhd. } hams,	
33 bbls. } hams,	
7 boxes } hams,	
14 hhd. } firs,	
28 tierces } firs,	
7 boxes } firs,	
30 casks flax-seed,	
47 do. bees-wax,	
128 boxes segars,	
10 tons shot,	

⊔ These articles have been principally shipped to Boston, New-York and Philadelphia. Of which it is fair to presume there went to foreign markets—

2000 hhd. tobacco at \$160 per hhd.	\$320,000
50,000 bbls. flour,	7 per hhd. 350,000

Which shews that the port or district of Richmond has directly furnished foreign markets with a value of 1,271,170 dollars; and, indirectly, with a value of \$670,000—probably, in the whole, taking in the shipments to Petersburg and Norfolk (which latter is the great sea-port of Virginia) a value equal to three millions in native productions, for foreign markets, in six months; in the three first of which very little business was done.

The tonnage of the district of Richmond, in 1811, was only 6,357 tons—and that of the "nation of New-England," 606,740 tons. It would be a fair bet, ten to one, that the district of RICHMOND, for the year 1815, will really furnish (directly and indirectly) as much value of native products for foreign markets as all the "NATION OF NEW-ENGLAND." But these Virginians are "enemies of commerce!"

I venture the assertion, that more than one half of the tonnage employed to carry off this great value from Richmond, was owned in the "nation," and a considerable quantity was British.

The fact is every day more manifest, that the Jacobins of New England, in respect to the people of the south, have behaved like fretful babies "quarrelling with their bread and butter!" They cast from them the subsistence of their commerce, in spite; but seize it again like ravenous wolves. You find them every where asking employment of the people they calumniated; and under the flag they disgraced—and looking with jealousy at their rivals in the transport trade, the "magnanimous English,"

† Recollect the five-striped flag of the nation, hoisted in various parts during the war, and the "New England value of five guns," fired when the ambassador from Holland to the United States, handed at Boston.

whose bloody cross their infamous senate said it was "wicked and immoral" to douse.

EXPORTS OF ALEXANDRIA.

Exports from the port of Alexandria, from the 1st of April to the 30th of June, 1815, TO FOREIGN PORTS.

(Custom house entries:)

120,549 bbls. flour,	\$7 per bbl.	\$843,773
8,448 do. & 1,161 kegs bread 5 do.		42,240
23,564 bushels corn	1 per bush.	23,564
530,500 lbsd. tobacco	100 per <i>hhd</i>	530,500
8,070 lbs. do. manufactured 20 cts. p. lb.		1,615
636,060 lbs. cotton		
2,450 lbs. spermaceti candles		
11,980 lbs. tallow do. 15 cts. p. lb.		1,797
141 quintals and 1,662 bbls. fish		
2,971 lbs. butter 20 cts. per lb.		594
1,380 bushels flax-seed \$1.00 per bush.		1,380
4,993 lbs. hams 15 cts. per lb.		743
Merchandise, value \$13,247		13,247
698 lbs. starch		
20,175 lbs. soap		
21,000 staves		12,000
39,000 shingles		
3,116 galls. turpentine		
		1 471,485

Critical exactness is not affected in these estimates—the object being only to shew a general value. Articles not considered as the proper products of the district or country of which Alexandria is the depot, are omitted in the valuation.

The tonnage of the district of Alexandria, in 1811, was 11,736 tons—at least one half of that portion of it which was employed in foreign trade, was lost or transferred by the war, or carried off by the bucanearing Scotchman, *Gordon*. It will be quite safe to say that one half of these exports were made in *New England* vessels.

Let us look a little further into the nature of the facts that these things necessarily lead to a consideration of.

Taking it for granted (and it is very near the truth) that one half of the articles exported from the districts of *Richmond* and *Alexandria*, was carried away in ships that belonged to the people of the "nation," whose owners had begged employment for them of the "enemies of commerce" in the south—we have the following results:

15,000 hhd. tobacco at 3 4ths of a ton to a hhd.	tons	19,261
would require for their export		12,223
183,000 bbls flour—10 bbls. to the ton		18,300
The other articles		8,080
		38,523

Half for *New-England* vessels, tons 19,261 Independent of the swarms of craft employed in the coasting trade.

And, 19,261 tons, at 5 men to the 100 tons, would give employment to about 1000 *New-England* seamen; besides 2 to 300 more employed in transporting the articles coastwise—and maintain, directly or indirectly—merchants, ship builders, smiths, riggers, &c. &c. with the seamen, and the families of all, not less than 9 or 10,000 of the inhabitants of *New-England*. That is, 9 or 10,000 persons subsisted by the transport of goods from the ports of *Richmond* and *Alexandria* to different parts of the world.

Again—although the tonnage of the "nation of *New England*" amounted to 606,740 tons, as above stated, not more than, if so much as, one half of it, or 300,000 tons, was employed in foreign trade—the thing so much talked of.

See proceedings in the senate of *Massachusetts*, on the vote of thanks proposed to captain LAWRENCE, for capturing the *Peacock*.

If these propositions be correct, (and I certainly believe they are sufficiently so to make up general conclusions) it will appear, that one fifteenth of all the tonnage of all the great commercial states, employed in foreign trade, subsists and exists entirely upon the transportation of surplus productions deposited at the towns of *Richmond* and *Alexandria*!! What of *Georgetown*, *S. C.* *SAVANNAH*, *CHARLESTON* and *NEW ORLEANS*!!!—with twenty other ports and places where *New-England* vessels are or have been seeking business? Why, we have had several thousand tons begging "freight or charter," even in *Baltimore*!!

Have the people of *New-England*—the honest part of the people who have heedlessly joined the jacobin chorus of slander against the people of the south, ever thought of these things? Certainly not—it is impossible that they could have considered where the very root of that commerce, they are so jealous of, lies. What a wretched miserable fool should we esteem a tobacco spinner of *HARTFORD*, that might call a tobacco planter of *Virginia*, an enemy of the tobacco trade? But there is just as much reason on the side of the *New-England* ship owners as there would be on the side of the tobacco twister—AND THEY WILL SEE IT, AND IN SACKCLOTH ACKNOWLEDGE IT, IN LESS THAN SIX MONTHS, IF FEASE BE MADE IN EUROPE. Already have the "magnanimous British" made a commercial regulation that virtually prohibits the import of cotton (one of our most valuable and most bulky staples) into British ports in American bottoms, by the difference of the duty thereon in favor of British vessels (see page 372,) and they will no doubt go further to encourage their own shipping—then will the eastern ship owners call upon congress to "regulate commerce," by imposing countervailing duties, to protect them from the "bulwark of their religion." A spirit of just resentment would induce the representatives of the agriculturalists of the United States to cry out;—"Don't trouble us; it is of no consequence to us whether our produce is carried away in an Old English or in a New English vessel—it does not affect our profits—we'll have nothing to do with the matter." But the feelings of an American—of a spirit that looks to all parts of the United States as a common country—a patriotic determination to resist an injury done to the least deserving as if done unto all the community, will dictate a contrary course: and the high-minded agriculturalists of the south and west will say to the late mad or treasonable, but now contrite ship-owners of the east—"It is true, you would have surrendered every thing to Great Britain during the war, and did all that you dared to effect the subjugation of the United States, though it was your quarrel that we were engaged in—but our principles do not change with circumstances, and the least of your claims for common right and just reciprocity shall not pass unregarded. The interest of a part of the United States is the concern of the whole."

Money Market.

Boston, August 11.

Old and deferred 6 per cent.	88 a 89	per cent.
New Loans	82 a 10	per cent.
3 per cents	30 a 51	per cent.
Treasury notes	14 a 14 1/2	per cent.
Drifts on New-York	12 1/2	"
Philadelphia	15 a 17	"
Baltimore	18 a 19	"
Government bills on London	8	"
Private bills	9 a 9 1/2	"

<i>New-York, August 12.</i>			
Old and deferred 6 per cents	94		per cent.
New Loans	93		"
3 per cents	58		"
Treasury notes	par	a 1-2	dis.
Specie	12	a 12 1-2	ad.
<i>Philadelphia, August 11.</i>			
Old and deferred 6 per cents	98		per cent.
New Loans	97 1-2	a 97 3-4	"
3 per cents	61		"
Treasury notes	par.		
Bank notes of Delaware		2	per cent. dis.
Baltimore		2 1-2	" "
Virginia & Carolina		2	" "
New-York		4	" ad.
Western		3	" dis.
Specie, Spanish		15	" ad.
Bills on London		7	" "
<i>Baltimore August 11.</i>			
Old and deferred 6 per cents	99		per cent.
New Loans	98		"
3 per cents	62		"
Treasury notes		3 u 4	" ad.
Bank notes of Boston		16	" "
New York		7	" "
Philadelphia		2 a 2 1-4	" "
Virginia & Carolina			" "
Western, O. Ken.		7 1-2	" dis.
Pennsylvania 1 to 3			" "
Specie		16	" ad.
Bills on London		10	" "

<i>Norfolk, August 10.</i>			
Specie, Spanish dollars	16		per cent. ad.
Treasury notes		2 1-2	" "
Bills on London		6 a 7	" "
<i>Richmond August 12.</i>			
Treasury notes			
Bills on London		4 a 5	per cent. ad.
Specie		14 to 17	" "
Baltimore notes		2 a 2 1-2	" dis.

The preceding is made up merely with a view of affording a general idea of the value of the things mentioned at different places. But further than for this it is not to be relied on. The speculators in the money market artificially raise or depress the stocks, &c. at pleasure; one or two or more per cent. and the prices current of brokers are sometimes made up to subserve them.

Foreign Articles.

British price of Stocks, June 27. The *Omnium*, (strip) of the loan, now bears a premium of 13 per cent. putting immense fortunes into the pockets of the contractors. Three per cents. 60, and rising.—Reduced 58 3 4 7-8; Consols 60 1-2 5-8; 4 per cents 73 1-8 to 74; *Omnium* 12 1-4 3-8; Exchequer bills 2s. to 6s. discount.

July 2—3 per cent red. 58 1 4 to 58 1 2.—*Omnium* 11 3 4 a 12 premium.

During the late siege of Ancona, the port was blockaded by the *Austrian* frigate *Carolina* of 34 guns, and several smaller vessels. This is one of the first efforts of the *Austrian* navy.

The declaration of war of England against France reached Plymouth, Eng. June 23, and vessels of war immediately sailed to take French vessels of all descriptions.

The British were laying up a great number of their men of war.

Several French vessels under the white flag, have been sent into England.

The *Ajax*, British 74, appeared off *Marseilles* on the 27th of June, and sent a boat on shore on seeing the white flag hoisted. She was afterwards invited

into port and went in. The officers were received with the greatest demonstrations of joy.

At *Marseilles* the royalists are stated to have made a dreadful carnage among *Bonaparte's* troops, and afterwards to have extended their hellish malignity to the families of citizens, who were attached to him, massacring in the most dreadful manner their innocent women and children!

The duke of Wellington, in a letter to lady Mornington, his mother, pays a high compliment to *Bonaparte*. He says, that he did his duty—that he fought the battle with infinite skill, perseverance and bravery—"and this," adds the noble duke, "I do not state from any personal motive of claiming merit to myself—for the victory is to be attributed to the superior physical force and invincible constancy of British soldiers."

Lord Castlereagh was followed and insulted by a mob in *Parliament-street*, London, on the 15th June; his house was guarded through the night by a troop of cavalry.

A proclamation is said to have been issued by lord Wellington, on entering France, in which he declares that any cruelty inflicted on any British soldier or subject in France, should be avenged by the conflagration of Paris.

The English and Spaniards were capturing all the French vessels in the Mediterranean, they fell in with. Several Spanish privateers were out.

An official letter from the duke of Wellington mentions that the count of Loban, (Bertrand) and general Cambrone, were taken prisoners.

The earl of Uxbridge is created a marquis.

In the battle of the 18th June, the allies took 128 French cannon, ornamented with flowers and ribbons, and the portable observatory on which *Bonaparte* was mounted during the action.

Ferdinand, king of *Naples*, has entered his capital.

The brig *Aristomenes*, arrived at *New-York*, with *Hatze de Grace*, was very closely searched by a British frigate for the person of *Napoleon Bonaparte*.

London papers of June 23, say that the Russians had crossed the Rhine.

Of the negociation—It will be seen by the details that the new French government has made propositions for peace to the allies. *M. Otto* was sent on this business for England—his despatches were received and sent to London, but he himself did not cross the channel. It is understood the British will refer them to a new congress of the allies, probably to be held at Brussels—for which place *Castlereagh* has gone.

It is positively stated in the British papers that *Bonaparte's* agents had purchased up bills of exchange on London to no small amount.

Yesterday (says a *Plymouth* [Eng.] paper of July 4,) general count Loban and several other French officers, who were taken prisoners in the late glorious victory of *Waterloo*, set off in carriages and four for *Ashburton*, where they are to reside on their parole.

The British house of commons have voted a monument to the officers and soldiers who fell in the battle of *Waterloo*.

The *Austrian* army which entered France by *Basle*, is said, in the Paris papers, to be commanded by the arch duke Charles.

The Paris paper says that in the battle of June 18, *Ney* had four horses killed under him and three wounded, and then fought on foot till fortune decided against the French.

The following were the votes in the chamber of representatives, for persons to form the executive government—*Carnot* 324; *Fouche* 293; *Granger* 204; *Magnouval* 137; *La Fayette* 142.

In the French legislature, June 25, it was resolved that all the representative should wear a *tri-colored* scarf.

There is a report that marshal *Soult* is dead.

The Prussian accounts of the great battle of the 16th and 18th of June, have been officially published. In the former prince *Blucher* had but 80,000 opposed to 150,000 French. It is admitted that the Prussians were defeated; but were not pursued in the retreat. In the course of the day, *Blucher's* horse was killed and fell on him; and the enemy passed and repassed him in several charges, while he lay on the field of battle. In the battle of the 18th, prince *Blucher* says, "English valor on this day could not be surpassed. The Scotch infantry baffled the old imperial guard, and the English cavalry defeated the French cuirassiers at every charge." The Prussians, under *Blulow*, began to engage about four o'clock, but the issue remained doubtful until seven; when the enemy became wavering; and a Prussian charge decided the day.

The account adds, "the route of the French resembled the flight of an army of barbarians, and of the enemy's whole force, not more than 40,000, about one-third, and twenty-seven pieces of cannon, escaped. At Genappe, *Bonaparte* quitte his carriage and escaped on horseback, losing both his hat and sword."

The royal army of France, at no time since the re-assertion of the throne by *Bonaparte*, has exceeded 40,000 men; the greater part of which were officers!

Bonaparte.—The following pointed remark is from the *New-York Gazette*—a paper that will not be suspected of being under "French influence."

The decent and respectful solicitude of the Parisians for *Bonaparte*, manifested when his power was at an end, expresses their esteem most emphatically. At London, or Petersburg or Constantinople, the bow-string, the gallow or bowl, would have made the exit from power and exit from life; but, amidst all their calamities, Paris is the seat of superior civilization. Never did *Bonaparte* appear so truly great as at and after his abdication.

The grants to the Duke of *Wellington*, have been 750,000*l.* in cash, and a salary of 4000*l.* per annum, besides his pay as a field marshal. He has also immense estates in Spain, Portugal, &c. His share of the compensation for captured stores will be nearly half a million of dollars.

A letter from Havre (says the *New-York Gazette*) of the 30th June, to a gentleman in this city, says—"The king will be in Paris in a few days, when order will be restored."

The British are capturing all the French vessels they can—under either flag. The port of New-York is closely watched by a razer and a brig, who have taken several vessels. They make a pretty general overhauling of all that go in or out. This is *unlawful*, by British laws.

We have not yet published the fearful list of British officers killed and wounded in the late battles with the French. A late London paper adds about twenty to the list that *Wellington* made out without returns, but gives us to expect a complete return.

The last report about *Bonaparte* is—that he had escaped to the isle of *Ree*, on the coast of France, near Rochelle, where he was closely watched by a British squadron.

The following summary of news brought by the *Tulow*, captain *Mudge*, arrived at Boston is from the *Independent Chronicle*.

Captain *Mudge* reports verbally, that while at the Cordovan, a paper was received which contained the CAPTIVATION OF PARIS, dated the 4th July, and signed by colonel *Howard* on the part of lord

Wellington, and by an officer on the part of prince *Blucher*. The capitulation granted the honors of war to the French troops, who were to march out towards *Nantz*; and that the allies were to enter the next day.

That there had been a skirmish before *Paris*, which the papers say terminated in their favor; that *Bonaparte* had left *Paris*; and it was reported had gone to *Rochefort* to embark on board a frigate at that place, where two were said to be in readiness to take him and his family off.

Captain *Mudge* was boarded from a British cruiser off the *Cordovan*; the officer of which informed, that he was searching for *Bonaparte*, whom they had information had embarked in an American vessel.

An embargo had been laid in France for eight days after *Bonaparte* left *Paris*, said by some to facilitate, and by others, to prevent his escape.

The provisional government had informed lord *Wellington*, that *Bonaparte* had abdicated, and was off; and enquired what more the allies were contending for.

It was the general opinion that the French would oppose the restoration of *Louis 18th*; but that they would be compelled to it.

Marshal *Suchet* at *Chambery*, entered into an armistice with the Austrian general *Frimont*, who commands the Italian army, June 30.

The head quarters of the arch-duke *Charles*, who commands the Austrian grand army, moved from *Friburgh* to *Loerrach*, preparatory to entering France, June 28.

M. le comte Bouley is charged provisionally with the port feuille of the minister of justice.

Many carriages which were in *Bonaparte's* suite, have arrived at *Paris*, by which it appears that many things are safe which in the first moments of trouble and disorder were presumed to be lost.

Wounded soldiers are continually arriving at *Paris*, who are put in the hospitals, and the citizens vie with each other in furnishing them with all the comforts and accommodations that their situation requires.

The commission of the government on the recommendation of the chambers, have called for the defence of the country, all the young unmarried men, the residue of the 160,000 ordered in 1813. The individuals composing a part of the battalions of the national guards, of grenadiers, or of chasseurs, who belong to the classes levied in 1815, and the years preceding, are put at the disposition of the government, to be employed in the army of the line. The married men to do garrison duty.

The battalions of national guards from which men have already been furnished for the army, are to be filled up by the departments to which they belong. A call was also made on all unmarried men, and old men who have no children, for filling up the army.

The *Daily Advertiser* says—*Bonaparte* left *Paris* at 4 o'clock on the 20th of June to proceed to *Cherbourg* or *Rochfort*, (for the accounts in the *Paris* papers are very contradictory) where he was to embark for this country. The provisional government say that they consider him, in consequence of his abdication, as placed under the safeguard of French honor. They applied to the duke of *Wellington* for a passport to permit him to proceed, unimpeded, to the United States. This passport *Wellington* refused to grant. *Bonaparte* requested two frigates to be put at his disposal to bring him and his friends to this country, which request was readily granted him by the provisional government.

He still remained in *Paris* until the 29th, when the allies approached near the city, his friends becoming alarmed for his safety, hastened him away.

The following persons accompanied him—general Bertrand, general Sivary, general Lallemand, general Labedoyere, general Montholon, and general Gorgon; colonels Bignon and Deschamps; chiefs of squadron Moran, Resigny and St. Yon; captain Pierson; lieutenant Autric; Messrs. Delacasse, Chamberlain, and his son; St. Catharine, page; Rotheray, secretary; Begu, surgeon; Cotin and Appianna, mistress d'hotel; Plagnat, St. Jacques and Shiappi, and eight or ten domestics.

The application to the duke of Wellington for a passport, probably gave rise to the report in London that Bonaparte had given himself up to Wellington.

The plenipotentiaries who had been dispatched to treat for a suspension of hostilities with Wellington and Blucher, had repaired to the head-quarters of those generals, and the result of their mission was not definitely known on the 23^d of July. But the allied armies in the mean time continued to advance, and on the 20th of June had arrived within sight of the capital. Davoust, minister of war, had assumed the command of the French army, the whole of which had, on the 29th, retreated to the lines about Paris. Versailles, the royal residence, ten miles from Paris, had been entered by the allies, and conflicts of small parties in the vicinity of the capital were taking place every day. Whether any general action preceded the capitulation of the city, which took place on the 4th of July, we are not informed.

June 23, an armistice was made with the royalists in the west of France, by which they are secured an indemnity for the past, and are permitted either to remain at their homes, or to retire unmolested from the country. It appears from it that the marquis la Roche Jacqueline, a distinguished leader of the royalists, is not dead as was reported.

The two houses of the legislature continued in session with great constancy, and were using every exertion to oppose the allies. No mention had been made of the restoration of the Bourbons, nor had any means been taken for acknowledging Napoleon II. They produced on the 29th of June, strange as it may seem, an entire new constitution. The form of the new government is monarchical, but no hint is given who is to be sovereign.

The brig Pike has arrived at Baltimore from Bordeaux; but as she left that place with the *Ludlow* arrived a few days since at Boston, we have little news by her. She was robbed of her latest Bordeaux paper by a British frigate, from which she was boarded to search for *Bonaparte*. This paper contained the capitulation of *Paris* and must have been interesting. She brought out a copy of the latest French constitution, which probably may appear in our next. The following summary of events was furnished by the passengers in the Pike to the editors of the *Baltimore Patriot*:

Paris surrendered to the allied armies under *Blucher* and *Wellington*, by capitulation, on the 4th of July, and the French troops of the line, which occupied the capital, were to march out of Paris on the 5th, with the honors of war; their march to be directed towards Nantz—nothing mentioned of Louis the 18th's return to Paris—the national flag flies throughout France—the military are much displeased; as well as many of the private citizens, with the conduct of Louis the 18th, for bringing into the country foreign invading armies to establish on the throne of France the Bourbon family, so much against the will of the people. There are many parties in France at present, some for Napoleon 1st, Napoleon 2^d, prince imperiale duc d'Orleans, and Louis 18th, each of which are strong; but were it not for the allied armies the business would be im-

mediately settled in favor of the imperial family. Marshal Soult and general Grouchy have resigned. Bordeaux is garrisoned by 4 or 5000 troops of the line, under the command of general Clausel, and are reviewed every Sunday, and the general cry of "*Vive l'Empereur, Vive l'Prince Imperiale, down with the Bourbons and all their partisans,*" echoes through the air—they have sworn vengeance against any British troops that may enter Bordeaux to change the three-colored flag, a flag which they are determined to support and no other. The innocent and well-disposed people of France dread the idea of a rebellion, and are much afraid that every thing will not be settled to please all parties, prior to a revolution taking place. The allied armies were to enter the capital the 6th.

Brussels, June 28.—The proposal of the new French government for a cessation of arms has been rejected by prince *Blucher*, on the part of Prussia.

The Bavarian army passed the Rhine, at Mannheim, the 19th, to the amount of 20,000 men, followed by a bulk of Cossacks.

June 24.—One hundred and twenty-six pieces of cannon, taken on the 18th, are to be decorated with trophies. They are independent of those taken by the brave Prussians.

June 23.—Louis 18th has returned into his kingdom, accompanied by the count *D'Artois* and a great retinue of nobles, guards, Swiss, &c. amounting to 4000.

Irun, Spain, June 15.—Many persons are now employed in digging at Madrid, in consequence of some testimony given by some Moors of the existence of a treasure valued at 20,000,000 dollars, and which has remained buried ever since the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella; some signs have been found which correspond with the evidence given by the Moors. Never could treasure come more apropos.

London, June 27.—A letter from Boulogne, dated yesterday morning, states, that the tricolor flag had been struck along the whole of the French coast, and no other had been hoisted. On Sunday, which is the usual day for displaying the colors in France, and a general holiday, it was omitted; but great rejoicing took place in consequence of the abdication of Bonaparte, the inhabitants congratulating themselves on the prospect of their troubles being at an end.

After the battle of the 16th, the French had the savage cruelty to cut off the ears of such of the Prussian prisoners as they did not butcher in cold blood. In return the Prussians gave no quarter after the battle of the 18th.

Valenciennes and Lille opened their gates and declared in favor of the Bourbons. Louis was to take up his present residence in the latter.

Among Bonaparte's baggage was found a portefeuille, said to contain a list of his agents in different parts of Europe—a most precious prize indeed.—The military chest of the imperial guard was taken.

The eagles taken belonged to the 45th and 104th regiments, and were superbly gilt and ornamented with gold fringe. That of the 45th was inscribed with the names of *Jena, Austerlitz, Wagram, Friedland, &c.* being the battles in which this regiment, called the invincibles, had signalized itself. The other was a present from Louis to the 104th regiment. One was much defaced with blood and dirt, as if it had been struggled for, and the eagle was also broken off from the pole, as if from the cut of a sabre, but it was nevertheless preserved.

Several French regiments are said to have cried *vive l'Bourbon*, and offered to come over—but this was suspected to be a ruse de guerre.

To the astonishment even of military men, all

barriers between Waterloo and Paris, seem to disappear; the allies penetrate unopposed into the very heart of France; the inhabitants hail them as their deliverers, and readily supplying them with provisions.

War Department, June 29.

Despatches have been received from the duke of Wellington, which follow:

Le Cateau, June 22, 1815.

We have continued in march on the left of the Sambre since I wrote you. Marshal Blucher crossed that river on the 19th, in pursuit of the enemy, and both armies entered the French territory yesterday; the Prussians by Beaumont, and the allied army under my command, by Bavay.

The remains of the French army have retired upon Laon. All accounts agree in stating, that it is in a very wretched state; and that, in addition to its losses in battle and in prisoners, it is losing vast numbers of men by desertion.

The soldiers quit their regiments in parties, and return to their homes; those of the cavalry and artillery selling their horses to the people of the country.

The third corps, which in my despatch of the 19th, had been detached to observe the Prussian army, remained in the neighborhood of Wavre until the 20th—it then made good its retreat by Namur and Dinant. This corps is the only one remaining entire.

I am not yet able to transmit your lordship returns of the killed and wounded in the army, in the late actions.

It gives me the greatest satisfaction to inform you, that colonel Delancy is not dead; he is badly wounded, but his recovery is not doubted; and I hope will be very early.

Translated for the Boston Weekly Messenger.

FRENCH OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE 18th.

Paris, June 22.—We have not room to point out the various positions of the armies in the engagement of the 18th, from which, however, it appears, that the left, the right, and the reserve were equally engaged, at the distance of about two leagues.

The 17th, at ten o'clock in the evening, the English army occupied Mount Saint John, with its centre, and had its outposts in advance of the forest of Soignes. Three hours would have been required to attack it; it was therefore necessary to defer the attack to the following day.

The head-quarters of the emperor was established at the farm of Caillon, near Planchenorte. The rain fell in torrents.—*Moniteur*.

Great Battle of Mount St. John.—At nine in the morning, the rain having somewhat diminished, the first corps put itself in motion, and took post with its left on Brussels road, opposite the village of Mount Saint John, where appeared to be the centre of the enemy's position. The second corps supported its right upon the Brussels road, and its left on a small wood within reach of the English cannon. The cuirassiers held themselves in reserve in the rear, and the guard were also in reserve upon heights. The sixth corps with the cavalry of general D'Aumont, under the orders of count Lobau,† was ordered to take post in rear of our right, to oppose a Prussian corps, which seemed to have escaped from marshal Grouchy, and to intend falling upon our right flank; an intention, which had been made known to us by our reports, and by a letter from

a Prussian general, which had been taken by our scouts.

The troops were full of ardor. The force of the English army was estimated at eighty thousand men, and it was supposed that a Prussian corps, which might be in position by the evening, amounted to fifteen thousand men. The enemy's force was, therefore, more than ninety thousand men. Ours were less numerous.

At noon, every preparation having been made, prince Jerome commanding a division of the second corps, and destined to form its extreme left, advanced upon the wood, which was in part occupied by the enemy. The cannonade began; the enemy supported the troops, which it had sent to guard the wood, with thirty pieces of artillery. We, too, on our side, employed our artillery. At one, prince Jerome, was completely master of the wood, and the whole English army fell back behind a screen. Count D'Erlon then attacked the village of Mount Saint John, and supported his attack with eighty pieces of cannon. A terrible cannonade was kept up in that quarter, from which the English must have suffered greatly. All the corps advanced towards the plateau. A brigade of the first division of count D'Erlon took possession of the village of Mount Saint John; a second brigade was charged by a body of English cavalry, which occasioned it great loss. At the same moment a division of English cavalry charged the battery of count D'Erlon on its right, and deranged several pieces; but general Milhaud's cuirassiers charged this division, and broke and cut to pieces three regiments of it.

It was now three o'clock in the afternoon. The emperor ordered the guard to advance, in order to place in the plain, upon the ground which the first corps had occupied at the commencement of the action, that corps being already in advance. The Prussian division, whose movements had been foreseen, then engaged with count Lobau's light troops, (tirailleurs) extending its fire upon our whole right flank. It was proper, before undertaking any thing elsewhere, to await the issue of this attack. With this view, the whole reserve force was in readiness to move to the assistance of count Lobau, and to crush the Prussian corps as soon as it should have advanced.

This done, the emperor had formed a plan to lead on an attack by the village of Mount Saint John, from which was expected a decisive success. But from an impatient movement, so frequent in our military annals, and which has so often proved fatal to us, the cavalry of the reserve having noticed a retrograde movement of the English, to shelter themselves from our batteries, from which they had already suffered severely, surrounded the heights of Mount Saint John and charged the infantry. This movement, which, made in proper time and supported by the reserve, must have decided the day—made separately and before the attack on the right was decided, became fatal.

There being no means of countermanding it, the enemy displaying many masses of infantry and cavalry, and the two divisions of cuirassiers being already engaged, all our cavalry rushed at the same instant to support its comrades. For three hours numerous charges were made, in which we pierced several squares of the English infantry, and took six of its standards, an advantage beyond all proportion to the losses which our cavalry sustained from the grape shot and musketry of the enemy.

It was impossible to dispose of our reserve of infantry, without having first repelled the attack of

*The allies call it the battle of La Belle Alliance, from a village of that name.

†Bermuda.

†An elevated level piece of ground.

the Prussian corps upon our flank. This was constantly kept up, and bore directly upon our right flank. The emperor sent general Duhesme to this point with the young guard and several batteries of the reserve. The enemy was checked, repulsed and driven back—he had exhausted his strength, and we had no more to fear from him.— This was the moment marked out for an attack upon the enemy's centre. As the cuirassiers suffered from the grape shot, four battalions of the middle guard were sent to protect the cuirassiers, support the position, and, if possible, to disengage a part of our cavalry, and cause them to fall back into the plain.

Two other battalions were sent to hold themselves *en potence* upon the extreme left of the division, which had manœuvred upon our flanks in order that we might have no anxiety on this side; the residue were placed in reserve, a part to hold themselves *en potence* in the rear of Mount Saint John, a part upon the plateau in the rear of the field of battle, which formed our position of reserve.

In this state of things the battle was gained; we occupied all the positions which the enemy had held at the commencement of the action; our cavalry having been too soon and too disadvantageously employed, we could not hope for decisive success. But marshal Grouchy having been informed of the movement of the Prussian corps, was marching upon the rear of that body, which assured us a brilliant success in the operations of the following day. After eight hours of firing, and of charges of infantry and cavalry, the whole army saw, with satisfaction, the battle gained, and the field of battle in our power.

At half past eight, the four battalions of the middle guard, which had been sent to the plateau beyond Mount Saint John, to support the cuirassiers, being galled by the enemy's grape shot, marched with charged bayonet to seize the batteries. The day was just closing; a charge made upon their flanks by several English squadrons, threw them into disorder, the fugitives repassed the ravine; the neighboring regiments, seeing some troops of the guard in confusion, supposed it to be the old guard, and were alarmed; the cries "all is lost, the guard is repulsed," were heard; the soldiers even declare, that in several quarters, traitors cried out, "*save qui peut,*" (*save himself who can.*) However this may be, a panic terror spread all at once through the field; the men rushed, in the greatest disorder, upon the line of communication: the soldiers, cannoniers and caissons hurried to arrive there: the old guard, which was in reserve, was unable to withstand the torrent that pressed upon it.

In an instant the army became a confused mass; the troops of all arms were mixed together, and it was impossible to re-form a single corps. The enemy perceiving this strange confusion, caused some columns of his cavalry to debouch; the disorder increased, and the darkness of the night forbade our rallying the troops and convincing them of their error.

Thus, after ending the battle and repairing the errors of the day, with an assurance of the greatest success on the morrow, all these advantages were lost by a single moment of panic. Even the squadrons of service, ranged at the emperor's side, were routed and disordered by these tumultuous waves, and there was left no choice, but to follow the torrent. The parks of reserve, the baggage, that had not passed the Sambre, every thing that was on the field of battle, fell into hands of the enemy. It was not even possible to wait for the troops on our right. Every one knows what the bravest army in the world may

become when it is thrown into confusion, and when its organization is utterly destroyed.

The emperor passed the Sambre on the 19th at midnight, at 5 o'clock in the morning; Philippesville and Avesnes were designated as the rallying points. Marshal Grouchy, general Morand, and the other generals, rallied a part of the army there.

The loss of the enemy of the night, is open if we may judge from the reports taken, and the retrograde steps have been very great cannot be calculated until the 2d that we have been re-assembled. Before the disengagement. Ours we had already suffered considerable loss; it had been in our cavalry, which had been so fatally and honorably engaged. Notwithstanding these losses, that valiant cavalry maintained with constancy the position it had taken from the English, until compelled to abandon it by the tumult and disorder of the field of battle. Night and the obstacles which encumbered the road, made them unable to preserve their own order.

The artillery, as usual, covered itself with glory. The carriages of the head-quarters remained in their usual position, no retrograde movement having been thought necessary. In the course of the night, they fell into the hands of the enemy.

Such was the issue of the battle of Mount Saint John, so glorious for the French armies, and yet so fatal.

We abstain from giving the details, that are brought to us; in circumstances so afflictive, too much caution and circumspection cannot be used. General Lefort, whom the emperor hoped to preserve to the army and the nation, of which he was one of the most worthy supporters, is said to have died on the 17th at noon. He was one of the most distinguished officers.

FRENCH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF PEERS—Wednesday, June 21.

The minister of the interior announced the arrival of the emperor; and that the army of the north, after a victory, fell into disorders which his majesty could not prevent; but it was rallying under the walls of Avesnes and Philippesville; and his majesty had returned to consult with ministers on the means of replacing the material of the army. [Immediately after this the peers concurred in La Fayette's resolutions, and ordered them to be communicated to the emperor. The emperor's letter of abdication was read in the French house of peers on the 22d.]

Lieut. general Labedoyere said, on the motion to appoint a provisional government, "The emperor has abdicated in favor of his son." What is this government that you would form? Let us remember what has passed—let us remember these provisional governments. Have we uselessly shed the blood of the French, to make them pass anew under the yoke of the stranger—to see our brave men humbled, and obliged to drink again of bitterness. Let us say whether it is Napoleon II. we are about to recognize, or a new government that we are going to establish.

M. Dedelay d'Agier. The chamber has not to deliberate immediately on the message. It must act upon measures to preserve our liberty—to witness our gratitude to Napoleon—and not to leave France without a government.

Lieut. general Labedoyere said, the empire of Napoleon is indivisible. His abdication is null if we do not recognize his son. At least, such is my opinion.

M. Boissy d'Anglas, supported the propositions

of Agier, and demanded the order of the demerit of Libedoyere, which he regretted.

M. de Pontecaulant moved that the emperor has terminated his policy in the principles of Agier. He cried he, vehemently, that either the provisional government, or any other will wish to restore the oppressive and distasteful government under which we groaned for a year. We must cause it to be perceived that we are disposed to repulse a government that the nation has rejected, and that no person wishes.

The motion of M. Pontecaulant was adopted. The result of the deliberations of the chambers on his communication, was presented in the afternoon to his majesty, by deputations composed of members of the bureau of each chamber.

His majesty replied to both deputations in nearly these terms:—"I thank you for the sentiments you express. I recommend to the chamber to reinforce the armies, and to place them in the best state of defence; those who wish for peace ought to prepare for war. Do not expose this great nation to the mercy of the foreigners, lest you be disappointed in your hopes. In whatever situation I may be placed; I shall be happy if France be free and independent. In transferring the right which France has given me to my son, during my life, I make this great sacrifice only for the welfare of the nation, and the interest of my son, whom I therefore proclaim emperor."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Wednesday, June 21.

A committee was appointed to provide for the national guards of Paris. It was moved to appoint a commander of these guards. [The command was held by the emperor.] Motion negatived almost unanimously.

The representatives, on motion of M. de la Fayette, declared, "the independence of the nation threatened—that the sitting of the legislature be permanent; and whoever endeavored to prevent it, should be considered guilty of treason—that the troops who had fought, and who still fight, deserved well of their country—and that the ministers attend the sitting. [These resolutions were agreed to by the peers.]

June 22.—After a long discussion, and several different motions; the chamber decrees:

"Considering that the first interest of the French people is the maintenance of the laws which secure the organization of all the powers, pass to the order of the day, on the propositions which have been made as to forming it into a national assembly, or a constituent assembly.

"That the president, with his bureau, shall repair to Napoleon, for the purpose of expressing to him, in the name of the nation, their acknowledgments, and the respect with which it accepts the noble sacrifice which he has made to the independence and the happiness of the French nation.

"That there shall be named without delay, a commission of five members, of which three shall be chosen from the chamber of representatives, and two from the chamber of peers, for the purpose of exercising provisionally the functions of government and that the ministers shall continue their respective functions under the authority of this commission."

M. le general Solignac.—You have decreed the nomination of an executive council, and I propose that commissioners be sent to the head-quarters of

lord Wellington, for the purpose of making known to him the new situation of France.

M. le President. I beg leave to recel to your minds the necessity of voting the acceptance of the abdication of the emperor. The assembly votes unanimously this acceptance, which shall be sent in a message to the emperor by the members forming the bureau.

The sitting is suspended till 4 o'clock.

At 4, the president stated that the mission to the emperor had been fulfilled.

Mr. Dubert.—The chamber has recognized the abdication of Napoleon. The son of Napoleon is a minor. Let it be voted to have a council of regency.

Violent agitation—this is not the time—order of the day.

M. Leraud.—We have reflected upon the nature and result of events which have torn my heart.—Let us enquire the intentions of the allied powers. If we reckon their forces the imagination is frightened. [*Indignation on the right and elevated side of the hall. Abas! abas! to order! it is not true!*]. The orator wished to speak again, but could not be heard; and was obliged to leave the tribune.

M. Morgnes. This day is a day of action! Let us lose no time in vain discourses. The enemy advances. He then moved that marshal Macdonald be appointed generalissimo of the troops of the line; and M. de la Fayette, generalissimo of the national guards. [*Some called for the order of the day.*]

M. Garot read the 67th article of the constitution. This article interdicts to the assembly the right of deliberating on the recal of the Bourbons. [*Some numbers applauded.*]

The President. The article is well known.

Many voices. No matter. Let it be read again. Garot read it once more.

A decree was read, proposed by the minister at war, relative to the military and to the national guards, who delayed to rejoin their colors. The decree directed that they should be noted as infamous; and pursued according to the rigor of the law.

M. Felix Despores declared that the national guard wanted arms, and demanded that they may be given to them.

M. Manuel wished that they might be given indiscriminately to all Frenchmen.

Referred to the executive power.

General Mouton supported the proposition. You have already 4-5ths of the population under arms. I have arrived from Lyons. I have there passed in review 10,000 men of the national guards. The centre is good. Those of Marseilles, united under the tri-color, have told me, "We are French—we wish always to be French."

M. Gourley demanded, that there be a call made on the brave men. This call will suffice without penal dispositions.

The minister at war read despatches he had received that instant. These despatches announced that we have 70,000 men to cover our frontier, and that marshal Grouchy is at Namur.

General Mouton.—The 19th, at midnight, I left Lyons. It is in a perfect state of defence. We had news from the army of the Alps. Suchet pushed his success in the Maurienne and in the Tarentaise. No Austrians had yet appeared on the summit of these mountains. They cannot take Lyons but after a regular siege. I give my word for it.

The decree for the provisional government was moved by St. Jean d'Angely. But he complained of the revolutionary spirit, "What! (said he) shall

we always annihilate for the pleasure of recreating? Shall we always scatter wrecks for the purpose of re-collecting them? Our constitutions, are they not sufficient? [Murmurs.]

"I speak as a citizen—I am no more a minister. And the truths that I proclaim in this tribune, I have made to be heard in the cabinet of the prince. Suffer not yourselves to be depressed by unworthy terrors. You have the national guard; you have armies who need to be rallied, but who will present an imposing force.

"It is your duty to thank the emperor for his sacrifice. The most intimate of his counsellors, I proposed to him his abdication. If my particular duty attached me to him, I owed a superior obligation to the nation, as one of its representatives. I therefore expressed the wish that could alone operate its safety."

Friday, June 23.—Mr. Manuel delivered a long speech, which he terminated by the following resolution:

"NAPOLEON THE SECOND, has become emperor of the French, by the fact of the abdication of NAPOLEON THE FIRST, and by virtue of the constitutions of the empire.

"The decision shall be transmitted to the chamber of peers by a message."

The resolution was unanimously seconded and put to the vote.

The whole assembly rose, and the president declared the proposition adopted.

At this word, the cry of *vive l'empereur*, burst forth in the assembly, and in the tribune—and the cry was prolonged amid the most lively applause.

The printing of Manuel's discourse was demanded, and ——— copies ordered.

M. Solignac—I demand that you decree that the members of government shall take the oath of obedience to the constitution of the empire, and fidelity to the emperor.

A member—I demand that a message be sent to the emperor to make him acquainted with the decision of the chamber.

The house passed the order of the day.

M. Jay—The decision that you have taken, I hope, will have the most happy influence on the public mind. It will give to every citizen a guide, a rallying point.

The house of peers the same evening concurred in the above resolution. The state of the vote is not given.]

June 29.—Count Lanjuinis presiding, presented the following message from the provisional government, and the accompanying documents.

Mr. President—The provisional government has not forgotten for an instant that Napoleon by his abdication has placed himself under the safeguard of French honor. Their first care was to demand of the enemy generals, safe conducts for the protection of his person.

On the 25th of June, Napoleon demanded that two frigates should be put at his disposition. The government immediately ordered the ministry of the marine to arm these two frigates. Lieut. gen. Bekeke was ordered to provide for the protection of the person of Napoleon during his route, and all necessary orders were given for securing the preparation of relays of horses.

In the mean time Napoleon had not set out yesterday the 28th. The safe conduct had not arrived.—The approach of the enemy giving lively inquietude respecting the safety of Napoleon, the commission determined to press anew his departure, and positive orders were given to the ministry of the marine.—This last was sent to him by the count Boulay.

The house will perceive by the subjoined copy of the reply of lord Wellington, that he did not consider himself authorised to give the safe conduct requested, and that the government has performed one of its most sacred duties in causing the departure of Napoleon.

The government informs the house that Napoleon sat out at 4 o'clock, as the subjoined letter shows.

The government invites the house to make provision for him and for his family.

Accept Mr. president the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Duke of OTRANTO.

Sitting of June 30.—The president read the message and bulletin which follow:

Mr. President—I have the honor to transmit to you the bulletin of the situation of the army on the 30th of June.

The enemy's army is advanced within sight of the capital. To arrest his march all the corps of the army of the North have been ordered to unite in the line of defence which protects Paris. This union is effected. The army is reorganized, and occupies all the positions.

The army is animated with the best spirit; its devotedness to the country is equal to its valor.

Accept, I pray you Mr. President the homage of my highest consideration.

(Signed) Duke of OTRANTO.

July 1.—The president read a message from the provisional government, as follows:

PARIS, June 30.

Mr. President.—The government has received at this instant and hasten to communicate to the house, 1st a despatch addressed on the 29th of June from Chamberry, by marshal the duke of Albufers, to the minister of war, and transmitted from Lyons this way by telegraph; 2d a despatch from lieut. Damarque, dated at Chollet the 28th of this month

Accept &c. Duke of OTRANTO.

President of the provisional government.
Telegraphic despatch transmitted from Lyons,
June 30, 1815.

CHAMBERRY, June 29.

The duke of Albufers to his excellency the minister of war.

On the 27th the Austrians attacked the whole line. They were repulsed after a loss of 250 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. I attempted without success, an armistice with general Bubna.

On the 28th, the enemy attacked Conflans and Aiguebele. He lost 1500 men and we made 500 prisoners. An hour after I renewed the proposition for an armistice which he has accepted. By this armistice I have consented to re-enter the limits of the treaty of Paris.

(Signed) Duke of ALBUFERA.

Continuation of the telegraphic despatch of the duke of Albufers of the same date.

I sent at the same time a flag of truce to general Frimont near Geneva. He replied that animated with a desire by preliminary arrangements, to anticipate those which might be entered into by the allies, he consented to an armistice until the 2nd of July, by which period I hope to have received the answer of the government.

(Signed) Duke of ALBUFERA.

MALMAISON, June 25, 1815.

NAPOLEON to the brave men of the army under the walls of Paris.

Soldiers!—In obeying the necessity which separates me from the brave French army, I feel the happy certainty that it will justify, by the eminent service which the country expects from it, the eulogiums,

which even our enemies have not been able to refuse to it.

Soldiers!—I shall follow your movements although absent. I know every corps, and not one of them will gain a single advantage over the enemy, but I shall take notice of the bravery that it will display. They have calumniated you and me. Men little calculated to appreciate our exertions, have seen in the proofs of attachment which you have given me, only a zeal of which I was the only object. May your future success teach them that it was the country above all things that you served by obeying me, and that if I had any part in your affection, I owed it to my ardent love for France, our common mother.

Soldiers, a few efforts more and the coalition is dissolved; Napoleon will be a spectator of the blows which you are about to give them. Preserve the honor, the independence of the French. Continue to the end, the men whom I have known you for 20 years and you will be invincible.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

PARIS, June 29.

Copy of a letter to count Bigon.

Head-quarters, June 28.

Count—I had the honor to receive the letter of your excellency of the 25th. I have already written to the commissioners named to treat of peace with the allied powers, upon their proposition for a suspension of hostilities; an answer which your excellency must have seen, and I have nothing more to add to it.

As regards a passport and safe-conduct for Napoleon Bonaparte, to proceed to the United States of America, I must inform your excellency that I have no authority from my government to give any reply whatever to such a demand.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration your excellency's most obedient servant.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

Copy of a letter of gen. Becker, dated Malmåison, June 29, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to the provisional government that the emperor has just entered his carriage, to repair to his destination, offering vows for the establishment of the peace and prosperity of France.

Accept sir, the homage of the profound respect, with which I am,

Your obedient humble servant,

COUNT BEKER.

PRINCE BUCHER TO THE BRAVE BELGIANS.

"My army being upon the point of entering the French territory, we cannot leave yours, brave Belgians, without expressing our lively gratitude for the hospitality you have shewn to our soldiers.

"We have had an opportunity of appreciating your virtues. You are a brave, a loyal, and a noble people. You have suffered much by the irregularity which prevailed in the victualling departments, but you have borne with patience the requisitions from which it was impossible to exempt you.

"Your situation has greatly affected me, but it was out of my power to alleviate it. At the moment when danger seems to threaten you, we were called to your aid. We hastened to come, and it is much against our will that we found ourselves compelled by circumstances to await so long the commencement of the contest, which we should have been glad to see begin sooner.

"The presence of our troops has been burdensome to your country, but we have paid with our blood the debt of gratitude we owe you, and a benevolent government will find means to indemnify such of you as have suffered the most by the quartering of the troops.

"Adieu, brave Belgians! the remembrance of the hospitable reception which you have afforded us, as well as the remembrance of your virtues, will be eternally engraven on our hearts. May the God of Peace protect your fine country—may he remove from it, for a long period, the troubles of war—may you be as happy as you deserve to be!—Farewell!"

Marshal Prince BUCHER.

"Meches-a-Chateau, June 21, 1815."

FRENCH BULLETINS.

Bulletin of 28th June.

We have received details of the progress of the allies.

A despatch from marshal Grouchy dated Soissons, June 27, at 10 o'clock in the evening, announces that the enemy had moved upon Compeigne. Count d'Erlon not being able to enter this town, has moved upon Senlis.

The enemy occupies Fort St. Maxence. He is directing his columns upon Creil and Senlis. In this state of affairs, marshal Grouchy has found himself under the necessity of pressing his movement upon Paris, and of carrying his head quarters to Dammartin. The corps of general Reille takes its position at Gonesse, and that of general Vandamme at Nanteuil.

Bulletin of the 30th June.

The last accounts rendered by the minister of war give the following details.

The place of Lisle is tranquil.

The greatest calm reigns at Douay.

The enemy about 2 or 3,000 strong has passed the Sarre and taken Sarguemines on the 23d of this month. He was on the 25th at Chateau Salins. Lieut. general Gerard has marched upon Toul, whence he can communicate with lieutenant general Belliard.

The Austrian and Baden troops debouched by Basle on the 26th. General Lecourbe has fallen back in advance of Altkirch. He expected to be attacked the next day. If the enemy, not yet very numerous received new forces, our troops would retire immediately from Befort.

The garrison of Coni has made a movement upon Barcelonnette, but it appeared to have no other movement than the occupation of the frontiers.

The Spanish troops from Barcelona have encamped near Gironne. Gen. Decaen does not think hostilities very threatening at this point.

In the west, the battle of Roche Serviese has given a mortal blow to the insurrection. Many thousands of insurgents have been spared by our soldiers. Whatever may be the influence of late events, lieutenant general Lamarque does not believe but the chief of the insurgents, bound by their parole of honour will remain tranquil.

The town of Nantes has voted a loan of 200,000 francs for the defence of the town, and for clothing the national guard.

Bulletin of July 2.

Our troops had an occasion yesterday of displaying their accustomed valor in two brilliant affairs.

General Eccelmann reports that he proceeded yesterday afternoon with a part of his cavalry to Versailles. The enemy had occupied that town with 1500 horse. General Eccelmann had formed the project of repulsing them. He had in consequence directed lieutenant general Pire with the 1st and 6th of the chasseurs, and the 44th regiment of infantry of the line upon Villes d'Aray and Illoquencourt, ordering them to ambuscade to receive the enemy when they should repass by that point.

Lieut. general Eccelmann himself, marched by the way of Mount Rouge to Velissy, with the intention of entering Versailles by three points. He met at the heights of the wood of Venieres, a strong co-

lump of the enemy. The 5th and the 15th dragoons who were in front, charged the enemy with a rare intrepidity—the 6th hussars and the 20th dragoons took them in flank.—Overthrown on every point, the enemy left their track even to Versailles covered with the dead and wounded.

During this time, general Pire executed his movement upon Roquecourt with equal vigor and intelligence. The Prussian colonel, pushed by general Eccelmans, was received by the corps of general Pire, and received at the muzzle a lively discharge of the 44th regiment, and was charged by the 1st and 6th chasseurs, while the 6th hussars and 5th dragoons, who followed them, pushed them vigorously to the entrance of Versailles.

The result of these fine affairs has been the entire destruction of two regiments of the hussars of Brandenburg and Pomerania, the first of the Prussian army.

The French troops, infantry and cavalry, have rivalled each other in courage.

We have made many prisoners in these affairs, and taken about one thousand horses.

Lieut. general Lecoivre was attacked on the 24th in his position of DanneMarie and Chevaune. The enemy was repulsed—we preserved our positions.

PARIS June 26—Yesterday morning, the committee of government assembled at the Thuilleries—the duke of Otranto president.—The council of ministers also met in the morning, and again at 8 o'clock in the evening. Same day, Napoleon Bonaparte set out at noon from the palace of L'Elysee, to go to Malmaison. The videttes who were at the gate; and the guards which occupied the interior and exterior of the palace, have retired to their quarters.

Marshal Grouchy is confidently asserted to have been appointed by a committee of government, commander in chief of the army of the north.

Count Boulay is provisionally charged with the duties of the minister of Justice.

The plenipotentiaries sent by government will first apply to lord Wellington for the passports necessary to their mission. They will then repair to the head quarters of the allied sovereigns, at Mannheim.

M. Otto has gone to England with a mission distinct from that of the five negotiators sent to head quarters of the allies, but which relates, it is said, by another quarter, to the affair of the abdication.

The corps of general Vandamme not only effected its retreat in good order, but recovered the baggage and cannon which our troops had abandoned.

Many detachments of the Imperial Guard have arrived at Paris—and general Lefebvre Desnouettes has collected near Laon 800 of this guard, whose heroic devotion ought to be appreciated by all true Frenchmen. The wounded arrive at Paris for some days past, many more are expected: the administration prepare the depots to receive them, and the necessary succors for them. Forced in the present exigency to address themselves to the benevolence of all the inhabitants of Paris, it has recourse to them with confidence. There is no difference of opinion with regard to these men, who have fought for the nation, who suffer for her, and whom humanity alone recommends to her fellow citizens.

JUNE 27—Napoleon Bonaparte before his departure for the army had attached to each journal an editor in chief, selected from among his ministers and counsellors of state. We are now relieved from this superintendance which was a continual restraint upon our opinions. We have, however, never ceased to support those great political principles, which form the happiness of nations. Circumstances required moderation; and we have con-

stantly had in view the public good and the safety of the country. We are now placed in a difficult situation; but with firmness and wisdom we shall attain that object which we have pursued for twenty five years. *France has not lost all her means of energy; she will rally around a constitution truly free; and freed from the only obstacle which stood in the way of peace, she will cause her independence to be respected, and resume her rank among civilized nations.* We shall be happy if we can contribute to disseminate wholesome opinions and to rekindle the patriotism of our fellow citizens.

Journal de Paris.

A decree of the committee of government declares as follows:

All the military absent from their standards will immediately join the nearest corps d'armee; and if such corps be too distant they will repair to Paris.

The civil and military authorities will see this decree carried into effect.

Napoleon Bonaparte went to Malmaison at half past 1 o'clock on Sunday, and had not departed for Havre, as many of the Journals have announced. During yesterday his family went to see him, as well as many other persons.

The count d'Erlon and general Duhesme who had been placed among the victims of the battle of Mount St John were not even wounded; general Duhesme is at Lisle.

The French plenipotentiaries await at Laon the passports which they have demanded. The general, commanding the Prussian advanced guard, has sent their request to the head quarters of the allies.

PARIS, JUNE 30. Napoleon Bonaparte set out yesterday for Cherbourg, accompanied by the duke of Rovigo and marshal Bertrand. We know not why he chose for conveyance so bad a carriage.

This day at eleven in the morning a report is prevailing that a French general who alighted at the Swedish hotel in the street Richieu, has announced the near approach of prince Charles. General Carnot member of the provisional government mounted his horse this morning and passed the lines of the army. Our brave soldiers could not see among them without emotion him whom they see so often proclaimed as their father and who so skilful in organizing the war, has always been a strenuous defender of peace, and who has been as economical in the expenditure of his public money, as he is sparing of the blood of his soldiers. During his glorious command at Antwerp, he lost but 27 men, although he daily made sorties to a great distance.

It is supposed that the frigates intended to transport Napoleon Bonaparte to the United States are now waiting at Rochfort. There are to accompany him, general Bertrand, Savary, Lallamand, Labodoyere, and many other officers, and eight or ten domestics.

This morning about three o'clock, there was a smart cannonade in the plain about the village of Vertus. The right wing of the enemy which attempted to ex - d itself upon the Seine, on the side of Neuilly, was followed in its movement by divers French corps, which attacked it in many places particularly on Mount Valerien, where we had established some pieces of artillery. From 6 to 9 o'clock, the cannonade slackened. We no longer hear only at a great distance, the artillery from the plain of Vertus and Mount Valerien.

The principal actions of this morning must have taken place near St. Germain. It was particularly upon that side that the cannonade was heard. At 5 o'clock in the evening they penetrated to St. Denis, under Mount-Valerien. If there is not an arrange-

ment, it is evident that to-morrow a general battle will take place.

About noon there came an officer with a flag of truce, to the house of count Hulin, commandant of the place. He had his eyes blinded. It is presumed that he came to make a summons. He was a Prussian colonel. Since his return the cannonade has continued.

They speak of an affair in which the enemy have lost 4 to 500 men. We have made some prisoners. More than 12,000 national guards were on foot through the day yesterday.

Some English spies have been taken and shot. Paris, July 1.

Letter from the Minister of War to the Duke of Wellington.

Head-quarters, Vilette, June 29, 1815.

MY LORD—Your hostile movements continue, although, according to the declaration of the allied sovereigns, the causes of the war no longer exist, since the emperor Napoleon has abdicated his power.

At the moment when blood is again to be shed, I have received from the marshal Albufera a telegraphic despatch, of which I send you a copy. My lord, I guarantee upon my honor, this armistice; all the reasons which you could have to continue hostilities, are at an end, since you can have no other instructions from your government, than those which the Austrian generals have from theirs.

I make of your lordship a second demand to cease hostilities immediately, and to conclude an armistice—to wait the decision of the empress. I cannot believe, my lord, that my demand will be without effect; you will take upon yourself a great responsibility in the eyes of your noble condutors.

No other motive than the wish to prevent the effusion of blood, and promote the interest of my country, has dictated this letter.

If I appear on the field of battle with the conviction of your talents, I shall carry thither the conviction of contending for the noblest of causes, the defence and independence of my country, and that whatever may be the result, I shall merit your esteem. Accept, I pray, you, my lord, &c. &c.

ECKMÜHL.

A similar letter has been written to marshal Blücher.

July 2.—We have to-day news from the plenipotentiaries at Wellington's head-quarters. The negotiation continues, but we know not the result.

French Funds at Paris.

5 per cents.	Bank Actions.
June 28, 59,00 a 62,00	955 a 975
29, 61,50 a 64,25	1000 a 1025
30, 64,25 a 66,00	1012 a 1025
July 1, 61,75 a 63,00	985 a 1000

London, June 25. Extract of a letter dated Ostend, 21st instant:

"The officers who came with despatches from prince Blücher, and with details for the information of the Prussian ambassador, and of the British court and government, is captain Burchagen, a Prussian by birth, but in the British service, and now attached by the duke of York's permission to the army of prince Blücher, and at present in the personal staff of that excellent commander. This officer was present in all the battles, and in the pursuit of Bonaparte's flying army by general Bulow's corps in the evening of the 18th. He witnessed the capture of Napoleon's carriage by general Geniseman, with a great part of his personal baggage. In the carriage were found a superb military coat and hat, with several maps, plans, books, &c. this was the carriage in which he himself travelled. The carriage was found on the road to Charleroi, in front

of Genappe, with the door open, as if it had been just abandoned. There were other carriages also belonging to this train, in which were found considerable quantities of money, besides plate and other valuables.

The greatest havoc was made in the pursuit by the black hussars, so well known by their motto, "Death or glory!"—and so deservedly celebrated since their formation, although the cannonade was constant and furious. The duke of Wellington's battle was fought principally aux armes blanches—with sword and bayonet, and was therefore so destructive. In the same manner the Prussians fought on the previous days, when the weight of the conflict fell on them. It was on this account that the carnage was so very great. The French heavy cavalry, and the cuirassiers in particular, made repeated and tremendous charges, which were received and resisted by the British and Prussian infantry with a steadiness that excited the greatest admiration, till the enemy was ultimately compelled to retire.

Bonaparte directed the various attacks of his guards in person. On one occasion, we believe about the period when lord Uxbridge received his wound, he and his staff were intermixed *pele mele* with some part of the duke of Wellington's. His escape was almost miraculous. So confident was the duke of Wellington of taking him alive, that he ordered the artillery not to play on the eminence, which was occupied by Bonaparte and his suite.

The duke and the earl of Uxbridge had preconcerted the seizure of the leader of the banditti's person, and the glory of the achievement was to have belonged to the 1st life guards. It failed chiefly from the confusion occasioned among the men by their gallant leader's severe wounds, and by their not gaining the summit of the hill in time; the instant their project became apparent to the French, they were charged by a fine regiment of cuirassiers, and at this instant Bonaparte and his staff rushed off. The life guards, were, for an instant, checked in the pursuit.

Letter of Marshal the Prince of Moskwa, to his Excellency the Duke of Otranto.

MONSIEUR DUKE—The most defamatory and the most lying rumors have been circulated for some days among the public upon my conduct this short and disastrous campaign. The public journals repeat them and seem to give credit to the most odious calumny. After having fought for 25 years and shed my blood for the glory and independence of my country, they dare to accuse me of treason! Me it is, whom they point out to the people, and even to the army, as the author of the disaster which it has just encountered.

Compelled to break silence, for if it is always painful to speak of one's self it is more especially so when one has to repel calumny; I address myself to you, M. Duke, as president of the provisional government; to give you a faithful exposition of events of which I have been a witness.

On the 12th of June I received an order from the minister of war to repair to the imperial quarters. I had held no command nor had I any information upon the composition and force of the army. Neither the emperor nor the minister had previously said any thing to me which could lead me to expect that I should be employed in this campaign. I was consequently taken at unawares, without horses, without equipage, without money, and I was obliged to borrow to enable me to repair to my destination. Arrived on the 12th at Laon, on the 13th at Avesnes, and on the 14th at Beaumont, I purchased in the last named town of the duke of Treviso, two horses,

with which I repaired on the 15th to Charleroi, accompanied by my first aid-de-camp, the only officer whom I had near me. I arrived at the moment when the enemy attacked by our light troops fell back upon Fleurus and Gosselies.

The emperor ordered me immediately to put myself at the head of the 1st and 2d corps of infantry, commanded by the lieut. gens. d'Erlon and Reille, of the division of light cavalry of the guard under the orders of the lieut. gens. Lefebvre Desnouettes and Colbert, and of two divisions of cavalry of count Vainy, and which formed eight divisions of infantry and four of cavalry. With these troops, of whom I never had but a part under my command, I repulsed the enemy and obliged him to abandon Gosselies, Frasne, Mellet and Hoppignie. There they took position with the exception of the 1st corps, which was yet at Marciennes, and which rejoined me the next day.

On the 16th I received an order to attack the enemy at Quatre Bras. We marched upon the enemy with an enthusiasm difficult to be described; nothing resisted our impetuosity; the battle became general and the victory was not doubtful, when in the moment in which I was about to advance the 1st corps of infantry, which until then had been left by me in reserve at Frasnes, I learned that the emperor had disposed of it without informing me, as well as the division of Geraud of the 2d corps, to direct them upon St. Amand and support his left wing which was severely engaged against the Prussians.

The blow which this news gave me was terrible. Not having under my orders more than three divisions, instead of eight, on which I calculated, I was obliged to suffer victory to escape, and in spite of my efforts, and in spite of the bravery and devotedness of the troops, I could do nothing more than preserve my position to the end of the day. Near 9 o'clock in the evening the 1st corps was sent back to me by the emperor, for which he had no use.—Thus, 25 or 30,000 men were, so to speak, paralyzed, and had been marched about during the whole of the battle with arms in their hands, from the left to the right, and from the right to the left, without firing a gun.

It is impossible to avoid suspending for a moment these details, to remark to you, M. Duke, all the consequences of this false movement, and in general the bad dispositions made during the day.

By what fatality for example, did the emperor, instead of bringing all his force against lord Wellington, who might have been attacked by surprise, and was not equal in force, regard this attack as secondary. How could the emperor, after passing the Sambre, conceive the possibility of giving two battles in one day? That nevertheless took place, against forces double our numbers, and this, military men who saw it, have been unable to comprehend.

Instead of this, if he had left a corps of observation to restrain the Prussians, and marched with his strongest masses to support me, the English army would have been undoubtedly destroyed between Quatre Bras and Genappe; and this position which separated the two allied armies once in our power, would have given the emperor the facility of approaching the right of the Prussians, and crushing them in their turn. The general opinion in France, and especially in the army, was that the emperor wished only to destroy the British army; and the circumstances were favorable for that, but the destinies ordered it otherwise.

On the 17th the army marched in the direction of Mount St. John.

On the 18th the battle commenced about 1 o'clock, and although the bulletin which gives the recital of

it makes no mention of me, there is no need of my affirming that I was present.

Lieut. gen. count Drouet has already spoken of this battle in the house of peers. His narrative is exact, with the exception of only some important parts, on which he was either silent or ignorant, and which I ought to make known. About 7 o'clock in the evening after the most frightful carnage I have ever seen, gen. Labedoyere came to inform me from the emperor, that marshal Grouchy had arrived on our right, and had attacked the left of the English and Prussian united. This general officer proceeding along the line spread this news among the soldiers, whose courage and devotedness were always the same, and who gave new proofs of it at this moment, notwithstanding the fatigue with which they were exhausted. In the meantime, what was my astonishment, I ought to say my indignation, when I learned some moments after that marshal Grouchy had not arrived to our support, as it had just been assured to the whole army, but that 40 or 50,000 Prussians attacked our extreme right and forced it to fall back. Whether the emperor was deceived upon the moment when marshal Grouchy might arrive to support him, or whether the march of the marshal had been more retarded than had been anticipated, by the efforts of the enemy, the fact is that the moment when his arrival was announced to us, he was only near Wavre upon the Dyle; that is, for us as if he had been at an hundred leagues distant from our field of battle.

A short time after I saw arrive four regiments of the middle guard, conducted by the emperor in person, who wished with these troops to renew the attack, and penetrate the centre of the enemy. He ordered me to march at their head with gen. Friant. Generals, officers, soldiers, all showed the greatest intrepidity, but this corps of troops was too weak to be able to resist a long time the forces that the enemy opposed to him, and it was soon necessary to renounce the hope, which for some moments, this attack had given.

Gen. Friant was struck by a ball, at my side. I had my horse killed and was thrown under him.—The brave men, who will return from this terrible affair, will render me the justice, I hope, of saying that they saw me on foot, sword in hand, the whole evening, and that I quitted not the field of carnage, but one of the last, and at the moment when retreat was necessary.

Meantime the Prussians continued their offensive movement, and our right sensibly fell back.—The English in their turn advanced. There remained to us yet four squares of the old guard, placed advantageously for protecting the retreat.—Those brave grenadiers, the elite of the army, successively forced to fall back, only yielded the ground foot by foot, until finally overwhelmed by numbers, they were almost entirely destroyed. From that moment, the retrograde movement was ordered, and the army formed but a confused column. There was not heard however in the rout, the cry of "save himself who can," with which the army has been calumniated in the bulletin. As to myself, constantly in the rear guard which I followed on foot, having had all my horses killed, exhausted with fatigue, covered with bruises, and having no longer any strength to march, I owe my life to a corporal of the guard, who supported me in my march, and did not abandon me during the retreat.

Towards 11 o'clock in the evening I found lieut. gen. Lefebvre Desnouettes; and major Schmidt, one of his officers, had the generosity to give me the only horse that he had remaining. Thus I arrived at Marciennes and Pont, alone, without officers, igno-

tant of what had become of the emperor whom sometime before the end of the battle I had entirely lost sight of, and whom I believed to be taken or slain. General Pamphyle Lacroix, chief of the etat major of the 2d corps, whom I found in that city, told me that the emperor was at Chambray. I supposed that the emperor would put me at the head of the corps of Marshal Grouchy, to cover the Sambre, and to facilitate the means of the troops rallying towards Avesnes and in that persuasion, I repaired to Beaumont. But some parties of cavalry following us very near, and having already intercepted the road of Maubeuge, and Philippeville, I perceived the total impossibility of stopping a single soldier at that point, and of making any opposition to the progress of the victorious enemy. I continued my progress upon Avesnes, where I could not obtain any information of the emperor.

In this state of things, obtaining no news of his majesty or of the major general, the disorder increasing every moment, and with the exception of some regiments of the guards and the line, every one marching at pleasure, I determined to repair to Paris by St. Quentin, to make known as promptly as possible to the minister of war, the true state of affairs, so that he might at least send to meet the army some new troops, and take immediately the measures which circumstances rendered necessary. On my arrival at Bougret, 31 leagues from Paris, I learned that the emperor had passed there at 9 o'clock in the morning.

This is, M. Duke, an extract recital of this fatal campaign.

Now I demand of those who have survived of this beautiful and numerous army, in what manner can I be accused of the disaster of which it has been the victim, and to which our military annals afford no parallel? I, it is said, have betrayed the country.—I, who to serve it, have shown a zeal perhaps too great, which has betrayed me. But this calumny is not, and cannot, be supported by any fact, by circumstance, by any presumption. Whence then can these odious rumors proceed, which are all at once circulated with a frightful rapidity? In my inquiries on this subject, I did not fear almost as much to discover, as to conceal the truth, I should declare, that every thing compels me to the belief, that I have been shamefully deceived, and that it is attempted to envelope in the veil of treason, the faults and extravagancies of this campaign; faults which care was taken not to acknowledge in the bulletins which have appeared and against which I have uselessly disclosed, with the accents of truth, what I have just declared in the house of peers.

I expect of the justice of your excellency, and of your kindness to me, that you will insert this letter in the public journals, and give it the greatest publicity.

I renew to your excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

The Marshal, Prince of Moskwa,
(Signed)
NEY.

PARIS, June 26.

Report addressed to the French Emperor.

DINANT, JUNE 29.—“It was not till after seven in the evening of the 18th of June, that I received the letter of the duke of Dalmatia which directed me to march on St. Lambert and to attack general Bulow. I fell in with the enemy as I was marching on Wavres. He was immediately driven into Wavres, and gen. Vandamme's corps attacked that town, and was warmly engaged. The portion of Wavres on the right of the Dyle was carried, but much difficulty was experienced in debouching on the other side. General Gerard was wounded by a ball in the breast,

while endeavouring to carry the mill of Bielge, in order to pass the river, but in which he did not succeed, and lieutenant general Aix had been killed in the attack on the town. In this state of things, being impatient to co-operate with your majesty's army on that important day, I detached several corps to force the passage of the Dyle, and march against Bulow. The corps of Vandamme, in the meantime maintained the attack on Wavre, and on the mill, whence the enemy shewed an intention to debouch, but which I did not conceive he was capable of effecting. I arrived at Limale, passed the river, and the heights were carried by the division of Vichery and the cavalry. Night did not permit us to advance farther, and I no longer heard the cannon on the side where your majesty was engaged.

“I halted in this situation until day light. Wavre and bridge were occupied by the Prussians who, at three in the morning of the 18th, attacked in their turn, wishing to take advantage of the difficult position in which I was, and expecting to drive me into the defile and take the artillery which had debouched, and make me repossess the Dyle. Their efforts were fruitless. The Prussians were repulsed, and the village of the Bielge taken. The brave general Penny was killed.

“General Vandamme then passed one of his divisions by Bielge, and carried with ease the height of Wavres, and along the whole of my line the success was complete. I was in front of Roziesne preparing to march on Brussels, when I received the sad intelligence of the loss of the battle of Waterloo. The officer who brought it informed me that your majesty was retreating on the Sambre, without being able to indicate any particular point on which I should direct my march. I ceased to pursue, and began my retrögrade movement. The retreating enemy did not think of following me. Learning that the enemy had already passed the Sambre and was on my flank, and not being sufficiently strong to make a diversion in favour of your majesty, without compromising that which I commanded, I marched on Namur. At this moment the rear of the columns were attacked. That of the left made a retrögrade movement sooner than was expected, which endangered for a moment the retreat of the left; but good dispositions soon repaired every thing, and two pieces which had been taken were recovered by the brave 20th dragoons, who besides took an howitzer from the enemy. We entered Namur without loss. The long defile which extends from this place to Dinant, in which only a single column can march, and the embarrassment arising from the numerous transport of wounded, rendered it necessary to hold for a considerable time the town, in which I had not the means of blowing up the bridge. I entrusted the defence of Namur to general Vandamme, who with his usual intrepidity maintained himself there till eight in the evening; so that nothing was left behind, and I occupied Dinant.

“The enemy has lost some thousands of men in the attack on Namur, where the contest was very obstinate; thy troops have performed their duty in a manner worthy of praise.

(Signed) “DE GROUCHY.”

PROCLAMATION,

Addressed by field marshal prince Blücher, to the army of the Lower Rhine, to be read at the head of every battalion.

“Brave officers and soldiers of the army of the Lower Rhine!—You have done great things, brave companions in arms—you have fought two battles in three days. The first was unfortunate, and yet your courage was not broken.” You have had to struggle

with privations, but you have borne them with fortitude. Immovable in adverse fortune, after the loss of a bloody battle, you marched with firmness to fight another, relying on the God of battles, and full of confidence in your commanders, as well as of perseverance in your efforts against presumptuous and perjured enemies, intoxicated with their victory.

It was with these sentiments you marched to support the brave English, who were maintaining the most arduous contest with unparalleled firmness. But the hour which was to decide this great struggle, has struck, and has shewn you was to give the law, whether an adventurer, or governments who are the friends of order. Destiny was still undecided, when you appeared issuing from the forest which concealed you from the enemy, to attack his rear, with that coolness, that confidence which characterizes experienced soldiers, resolved to avenge the reverses they had experienced two days before. There, rapid as lightning, you penetrated his already shaken columns—nothing could stop you in the career of victory.

The enemy, in his despair, turned his artillery upon you; but you poured death into his ranks, and your progress caused in his ranks disorder, dispersion, and at last a complete rout. He found himself obliged to abandon to you several hundreds of cannon; and his army is dissolved. A few days will suffice to annihilate these perjured legions, who were coming to consummate the slavery and spoliation of the universe.

All great commanders have regarded it as impossible immediately to renew the combat with a beaten army; you have proved that resolute warriors may be vanquished but their valor is not shaken.

Receive then my thanks, incomparable soldiers, objects of all my esteem! The annals of Europe will eternize your triumphs. It is on you, immovable columns of the Prussian monarchy, that the destiny of the king and his august house will forever repose. Never will Prussia cease to exist while your sons and your grand sons resemble you.

(Signed)

"BLUCHER."

Proclamation of the commission of government to the French.

PARIS, June 24.

Frenchmen—Within a few days glorious successes and a frightful reverse, have agitated your destinies anew.

A great sacrifice has appeared necessary to your peace and that of the world. NAPOLEON has abdicated the imperial power. His abdication has ended his political life. His son is proclaimed.

Your new constitution, which yet had only good principles, is about to receive all its developments, and even its principles are to be refined and extended. There no longer exists authorities jealous of each other. The field is free to the enlightened patriotism of your representatives, and the peers feel, think and vote, as your proxies.

After 25 years of political tempests, behold this moment when all that has been conceived by wisdom and greatness upon the social institutions, may be perfected in yours. Let reason and genius speak, and on whatever side they raise their voices, that shall be listened to.

Plenipotentiaries are gone to treat in the name of the nation, and to negotiate with the powers of Europe, that peace which they have promised upon a condition which is this day fulfilled. The whole world is as attentive as ourselves for the answer.—Their reply will make known whether justice and promises have yet some meaning upon the earth.

Frenchmen! be united!—rally round each other in

circumstances so serious. Let civil disorders be appeased—let dissensions disappear in this moment, when the great interests of nations are about to be discussed.

Be united from the North of France to the Pyrenees, from La Vendee to Marseilles. Whatever may have been his party, whatever may be his political opinions, what man born in France, would not range himself under the national flag to defend the independence of the country.

They may destroy a part of our armies; but the experience of all ages and of all people, proves, that they cannot destroy, they cannot subdue an intrepid nation, which fights for justice and liberty.

The emperor has offered himself a sacrifice, by abdicating. The members of the government have devoted themselves in accepting from your representatives the reins of state.

(Signed)

Le duc d'OTRANTE.

War Events:

THE BULWARK—President Adams visited the Independence in Boston harbor just before she sailed. He viewed with delight, says the *Tanquer*, her healthy, hearty, well dressed and cheerful looking crew, as he walked the gun-deck, on which were arranged six hundred brave American sailors—the tear stole from his eye—when, after recovering himself, he turned to the gentlemen accompanying, and said, with his characteristic emphasis, "let Mr. Strong say what he will, THESE ARE THE BULWARK OF OUR RELIGION!"

Buffalo August 1—Major general BROWN and suite; and brig general MILLER, arrived at this place last Wednesday, from Fort Niagara. They came up on the Canada side, passing in their way the ever memorable fields of Chippewa and Bridgewater. The sensations they must have felt in reviewing those scenes of glory on the first anniversary of that day which gives eternal lustre to the American arms, can be understood by those only who, like them, have gathered the laurels of immortality in the fields of glory.

Troops are arriving here almost daily, on their way to the western frontiers. Captain Pierce's fine company of artillery, and a company of riflemen arrived on Wednesday last from Sackett's Harbor, and will embark at this place for Detroit. Generals Brown and Miller will leave here for that place, the first fair wind. The former, we understand, intends returning from the west, after visiting Mackina. The latter is to be left in command of the fine body of troops which are collecting to act against the hostile Indians, should necessity require.

It is reported, from the west, that the British have at length surrendered Mackina to our troops, without dismantling the guns of the fort, in order to "protect us from the Indians." Major Morgan, of the rifle corps, it is stated, took possession. It is not perfectly certain that this report is true; however, if it is not, we confidently believe that general Miller will soon make it so, for we have no doubt, if the British persist in holding that post, but that his instructions will justify him in taking possession at all events.

The 12th regiment marched yesterday for Pittsburg; its ultimate destination is St. Louis. The 10th follows to-day. This place will in a short time cease to be a military station.

CAPTAIN BIDDLE, of the *Horner*, partook of a public dinner in Tammany Hall, New York, on the 8th instant. The company was numerous, the guests distinguished, and the toasts American. We may find room for a further notice hereafter.

FROM DARTMOUTH. We believe all our people have left this depot for their homes, though a few are yet to arrive. One vessel, recently arrived at Boston, brought 255 men—of whom *one hundred and twenty-eight* had been impressed and delivered up from British men of war.

INDIAN AFFAIRS. It is determined to scourge the allies of our late enemy in the Missouri territory, &c. into a respect for the lives and property of our frontier fellow-citizens. Their depredations are constant and distressing. The commissioners to settle a peace with them, have effected nothing. The deputations from most of the tribes were "insufficient"—and from those most desirable to have met there were no representatives at all. The detail of proceedings is interesting and shall be preserved; but at present the flood of news from France bears down every thing: It appears that general Jackson will open a new negotiation with them, upon the "last resort of reason." We understand he will soon proceed from Nashville to *St. Louis*, where a handsome body of regulars will be collected; and that he will be accompanied by a militia force from *Kentucky* and *Tennessee*. In obedience to his request, governor Clark, of the Missouri territory, has, in general orders, directed the militia of that state to hold itself in readiness to march at a moment's notice: and we have every prospect that *British influence* among the northern, will receive the same reward that befel it among the southern indians. *It must be eradicated.*

CHRONICLE.

MR. BAYARD. At a meeting of the gentlemen of the bar of the state of Delaware, attending the high court of errors and appeals, it was unanimously recommended that, in testimony of their great respect for the memory of their late friend, to wear crape on their left arm for the space of thirty days.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ENGLAND. A report is circulated that Messrs. Clay, Gallatin and Adams had nearly concluded a commercial treaty with England.

Algiers. A vessel that arrived at Marseilles about the 25th of June, reported that *Decatur* was already paying our tribute to *Algiers*, in the shape of cannon balls and shells thrown into the city.

Randolph and Eppes. After a thorough investigation of the votes given at the late election, Mr. Eppes admits that Randolph is elected by a majority of *eleven* votes. This information we received from a friend and connexion of Mr. Eppes.—*Raleigh (N. C.) Star.*

Valuable arrival. The Russian ship *Henry*, 500 tons, arrived at New-York, last week, with a vast cargo of teas and other China goods, from Canton.

Mexico. Extract of a letter from Havana, dated July 7, 1815:—"We know from Mexico that the Independents have at last formed a congress at Valladolid by the concurrence of deputies from every province in the kingdom. Their manifesto is very energetic and eloquent. It seems intended to destroy party spirit, and extinguish the hatred existing between the Spaniards and the natives—creoles. 'It is high time,' say they, 'to banish from our hearts that fatal jealousy that has kept us asunder. The fate of our sacred cause is already decided. Every resentment must be stilled; and all recollection of past events, so fatal to both parties, vanish from our minds. Linked by the ties of brotherhood, let us march into the holy temple of peace, and, on the altar of our country, let us sacrifice all private interest.' In another place, they say 'policy and hu-

manity have prevented the capital and Vera Cruz from falling into our hands, but soon we will free them from royal masters, and thereby complete the work of our glorious independence.'

☞ A letter to the editor of the REGISTER from a gentleman resident near the Spanish borders, says "the neighboring provinces of Texas and Coahuila are again about to become the scene of interesting operations. Colonel Henry Perry (one of the former heroes of that country) it is said, will advance a new patriot army of 500 men and occupy *Labahia*, as a place of general rendezvous, in a few weeks from whence active movements will commence."

The *Bank of Tennessee*, which has paid specie for its notes during the war, has recently suspended such payments, because the other banks in the country continue to do so, on account of its demand for exportation,

There is very little doubt but that the specie gathering up in various parts of the United States, is for the immediate account of the British government. The *West India* papers are full of advertisements of British agents for the purchase of the precious metals. But if the war on the continent has ceased, the demand for it in England will rapidly decline.

Petersburg. Five thousand dollars were transmitted from *Richmond* on the 30th ultimo, for the relief of the sufferers by the late conflagration at Petersburg. The money was raised by voluntary contributions; and subscriptions were not yet closed! This is delightful.

"The society of believers, commonly called Shakers," of New Lebanon and Watervliet (N. Y.) through the trustees of their society, have forwarded five hundred dollars, as a "religious and charitable donation" to the sufferers by the fire at Petersburg.

GENERAL JACKSON. The two following articles are copied from the United States' Gazette of Monday last. The first, we are told, was the subject of a *Sunday extra*.

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman at New Orleans, to another in this city, dated

"New Orleans, 15th July, 1815.

"P. S. I have opened this to inform you the hero of New Orleans is no more—he was challenged by colonel Benton, but refused to fight him; and Benton afterwards met him and shot him in the street. It is said B. was taken by the mob and secured in his house, and fire set to it—how true I know not."

☞ The editor has reason to believe that the above statement is not correct.

The last paragraph, discrediting the intelligence, appears to have been added for Monday's paper; and well might there be some reason to suppose the statement incorrect, when the editor had in his hand an article from *Nashville*, direct, bearing date at least one month later than could be received via New Orleans, and actually later by 15 days!—as follows:

"*Nashville, August 1.*—On Monday last an express reached the head-quarters of general Jackson, at this place, from governor Clarke, governor Edwards and the commissioners appointed to negotiate a treaty with the northwestern Indians. The communications received render it almost certain that a war with those Indians is inevitable. The council held on the 6th instant was attended by very few of these savages—some few Foxes and Sacks were present, the principal chiefs remained at home; hostile to any arrangement for a treaty."

These things are noticed only as curiosities.

NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

No 26. of VOL. VIII.]

BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1815.

[WHOLE NO. 208.]

Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.—VIRGIL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY H. NILES, NO. 29, SOUTH CALVERT-STREET, AT \$3 PER ANNUM.

The end of the Year.

"Old Father Time," with steady pace, has brought us to the close of the 4th year, or 8th volume of the WEEKLY REGISTER—a period, perhaps, without parallel in the history of the world, for interesting and astonishing events; and, on account of the war between the United States and Great Britain, of exceeding importance to the people of the western hemisphere, and their posterity.

In reviewing my own labors, I think I have preserved an honest chronicle of the strange things that have happened, particularly of those that belonged more immediately to our own affairs. I am happy in the belief that this is also the opinion of many whose opinion is to be valued. But if more room had been allowed; more would have been done.

There are, probably 1000 or 1500 patrons of the WEEKLY REGISTER, that would gladly receive two sheets a week, and pay \$10 a year for the work, so that every thing worthy of record might find a place in it. The idea is flattering to the editor's pride—but the present times of bustle and confusion can hardly last much longer;* and, in the event of a general peace, we should have space enough within our original limits, to keep up a complete history of passing things, and devote a large portion of the paper to the insertion of articles from manuscript, on the various subjects within the range of our plan. We did hope, that in the termination of the war with England, we should have been enabled to indulge our desires in this respect—but the late astonishing revolutions in France, while they monopolized the public attention, made a forcible seizure upon the contents of our work: nor did we resist it—for we have always thought it our *first duty* to record matters like these.

The public approbation appears to have accompanied the progress of this highly favored publication; the time past was propitious to its utility, and it now stands alone as a monument of facts and things that no future work can supplant or supply; for it has all the manner and spirit of the time, as well as the incident that belonged to it. A full, complete and general index is yet wanting, to increase its use—and, if my health is spared and sufficient encouragement is afforded, I will undertake, when

*The condition of the press is thus happily described by the *Boston Yankee*—where, it will be recollected, the first accounts of the late great events in Europe were received:

"The tornado of European events which almost overwhelmed us last week, has past over, and a momentary calm succeeds. We still hear it rumbling, more and more distant, as it sweeps to the southward, where every news-press staggers beneath the shower of astonishing intelligence. We venture to say, that never, in so short a space of time, since the invention of our art, has it fallen to the printer's lot to circulate accounts of such tremendous events, in such rapid succession. If the political movements of the world continue upon the present scale, modern times will become the emphatical period of history; and all that has gone before us will dwindle, in the comparison, to nursery tales, and familiar lessons for children!"

VOL. VIII.

the 10th volume is finished, to have the contents of all the volumes collected and arranged under so many and such various heads, that it will hardly be possible that any thing desired to be referred to shall escape immediate notice.

Grateful for the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of that generous patronage this work has received. Its utility seems admitted.—It lays before the people and preserves in a convenient form, a vast body of documents and facts that otherwise would be lost to the public at large; while it answers all the ordinary purposes of a newspaper to many. In the next number will be enclosed a prospectus of the work—that every friend of it may have an opportunity of conveniently doing something to promote its farther circulation, by shewing it to his neighbors. In many rich and populous places the REGISTER is, perhaps, entirely unknown; and, in others, confined to one or two gentlemen who accidentally heard of it. I flatter myself, it is calculated for a *national work*, applying in all its parts as well to one portion of our extensive country as another; and hope even yet to receive a great increase of subscribers—much may be done if every friend would do a little to obtain them.

Not being sensible of any alteration that would add to its value, no change of the manner or arrangement of the REGISTER will be attempted.

Among the mass of matter that lies over for the next volume, is an official list of the officers of the navy of the United States. An effort will be made to dispose of these things expeditiously, by the aid of gratuitous supplements.

The bills for the ensuing year will be generally forwarded in the course of next week to the agents of the REGISTER; who, in the mean time, will receive any monies that the liberality of our friends may induce them to pay; bearing in mind that an additional dollar will be requisite to obtain a copy of the heavy ~~work~~ now nearly completed, for the present volume; which, with a proper index for it, will be transmitted, with the index of the volume, in a very short time, as directed.

The British Ministry.

The following is the list of the present British ministry. It will be seen that the cabinet consists of the unusual number of thirteen members.

First lord of the treasury—Earl of Liverpool.

Lord Chancellor—Lord Eldon.

Lord privy seal—Earl of Westmoreland.

President of the council—Earl of Harrowby.

Three secretaries of state—Viscount Sidmouth (home); Viscount Castlereagh (foreign); Earl Bathurst (war).

Chancellor of the exchequer—Right hon. Nicholas Vansittart.

First lord of the admiralty—Viscount Melville.

Master general of the ordnance—Earl of Mulgrave.

President of the board of control—Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster—Right hon. Charles Bathurst.

Master of the mint—Right hon. William Wellesley Pole.

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

F 8

Lord Steward—Earl of Cholmondeley.
Lord Chamberlain—Marquis of Hertford.
Master of the horse—Duke of Montrose.
Treasurer of the navy—Right hon. George Rose.
Secretary at war—Viscount Palmerston.
Paymasters of the forces—Right hon. Charles Long and right hon. Frederick John Robinson.
President of the board of trade—Earl of Clancarty.
Vice president of ditto—Right hon. Frederick John Robinson.
Attorney general—Sir William Garrow, knt.
Solicitor general—Sir Samuel Shepherd, knt.
Paymasters general—Earl of Chichester and earl of Clancarty.
Lieut. gen. of the ordnance—Sir Hildebrand Oakes, bart.

IRELAND.

Lord lieutenant of Ireland—Viscount Whitworth, K. B.
Commander of the forces—Right hon. gen. sir George Hewett.
Lord chancellor—Lord Manners.
Secretary of state—Right hon. Robert Peel.
Chancellor of the exchequer—Right hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald.
Attorney general—Right hon. William Saurin.
Solicitor general—Charles Kendal Bushe, esq.

War Events:

Copy of a letter from captain Biddle to commodore Decatur, dated

United States' sloop Hornet,
 St. Salvadore, June, 16, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to report, that the Peacock and this ship, having continued off Tristan d'Acunha, the number of days directed by you, in your letter of instructions, proceeded in company to the eastward on the 12th of April, bound to the second place of rendezvous. Nothing of any importance occurred to us until the 27th of April, when at 7 A. M. in lat. 33, 30, S. and long. 33, E. we made a strange sail in the S. E. to which we gave chase. The wind was from the N. E. by N. and light throughout the day, and by sundown we had neared the chase considerably. It was calm during the night, and at day-light on the 28th he was yet in sight. A breeze springing up from the N. W. we crowded sail with steering sails on both sides; the chase standing to the northward upon a wind. At 2 h. 45 m. P. M. the Peacock was about six miles ahead of this ship; and observing that she appeared to be suspicious of the chase, I took in starboard steering sails, and hauled up for the Peacock—I was still however, of opinion that the chase was an Indiaman, though, indeed, the atmosphere was quite smoky and indistinct, and I concluded, as she was very large, that captain Warrington was waiting for me to join him, that we might together go alongside of her. At 3 h. 22 m. P. M. the Peacock made the signal that the chase was a ship of the line and an enemy. I immediately took in all steering sails, and hauled upon a wind; the enemy then upon our lee quarter, distant about eight miles. By sundown I had perceived that the enemy sailed remarkably fast, and was very weathery.

At 9 P. M. as the enemy was gaining upon us, and as there was every appearance that he would be enabled to keep sight of us during the night, I considered it necessary to lighten this ship. I therefore threw overboard 12 tons of kentledge, part of our shot, some of our heavy spars, cut away the sheet anchor and cable, and started the wedges of the masts. At 2 A. M. the enemy being rather

before our lee beam, I tacked to the westward; the enemy also tacked, and continued in chase of us. At day-light, on the 29th, he was within gun shot, upon our lee quarter. At 7 A. M. having hoisted English colours, and a rear-admiral's flag, he commenced firing from his bow guns. As his shot went over us, I cut away the remaining anchor and cable, threw overboard the launch, six of our guns, more of our shot, and every heavy article that was at hand; the enemy fired about thirty shot, not one of which took effect, though most of them passed over us. While he was firing, I had the satisfaction to perceive that we slowly dropt him, and at 9 A. M. he ceased his fire.

At 11 A. M. the enemy was again coming up with us. I now, therefore, threw overboard all our remaining guns but one long gun, nearly all our shot, all our spare spars, cut away the top gallant fore-castle, and cleared every thing off deck, as well as from below, to lighten as much as possible. At noon the enemy again commenced firing. He fired many shot, only three of which came on board; two striking the hull and one passing through the jib. It is however, extraordinary, that every shot did not take effect, for the enemy, the second time he commenced firing, was certainly within three quarters of a mile of the ship and the sea quite smooth.

I perceived from his sails that the effect of his fire was to deaden his wind, and at 2 P. M. the wind which had previously, and greatly to our disadvantage, backed to the southeast, hauled to the westward, and freshened up. At sundown the enemy was about four miles astern. The wind was fresh and we went at the rate of nine knots throughout the night. We saw the enemy at intervals through the squalls during the night, and at daylight on the 30th he was about 12 miles astern, still in chase of us. At 9h. 30m. A. M. he took in steering sails, reefed his topsails and hauled to the eastward, and at 11 A. M. he was entirely out of sight.

During the chase the enemy appeared to be very crank, and I therefore conclude he must have lightened while in chase of us. I did not at any time fire our stern chasers, because it was manifest that the enemy injured his sailing by his firing.

As we had now no anchor, no cable, no boat, and but one gun, there was of course an absolute necessity for relinquishing our intended cruise; and as in our then condition, it would have been extremely hazardous, on account of enemy's cruisers, to approach our own coast, I considered it most advisable to proceed for this port. I arrived here yesterday and on my arrival received information of the peace between the U. States and Great Britain. Permit me to state that it is with the most painful reluctance, and upon the fullest conviction that it was indispensable in order to prevent a greater misfortune, that I could bring my mind to consent to part with my guns; and I beg leave to request, that you will be pleased to move the honorable the secretary of the navy, to call a court of inquiry to investigate the loss of the armament of this ship. It will be very satisfactory to me to have such an investigation.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. BIDDLE.

Commodore DECATUR.

Adjutant and Inspector general's Office, August 17, 1815.

GENERAL ORDINANCE.

The civil authority having, in many sections of the country, interfered with the government and subordinates of the army, by granting to soldiers writs of *habeas corpus*, and requiring in evidence the original enlistments as a condition of their being retained to fulfil their contracts; and it being impracticable, in some

instances, for commanding officers to produce those enlistments, so soon as they are required—

It is therefore ordered, that no paymaster make payments, arrears of pay or bounty to soldiers discharged by the civil authority; and that all officers, without the certificates required to establish claims to bounty land, and forthwith report such discharges to this office.

In all cases where the periods of enlistments are doubtful, commanding officers of regiments and corps will make the necessary enquiry and promptly adopt measures to ensure the rights of the soldiers.

By order of the secretary of war.

D. PARKER, Adj. and Ins. Gen.

Treasury Notes—Banks.

Treasury Department, 15th Aug. 1815.

NOTICE.—THE proposition contained in the notice which was issued from the treasury department on the 15th June last, relative to the circulation of treasury notes, has been generally adopted by the state banks, with the exception of those which pay their own notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list.

The principal object of the proposition is, to contribute to relieve the country from the embarrassments produced by the want of a national circulating medium; and, in that respect, to secure the co-operation of the banks with the treasury. Thus, the notes of the acceding banks, treasury notes, and an issue of cents (which is preparing at the mint) may afford an adequate medium for all local purposes: and for the purposes of remittance, from place to place in the same state, or from one state to another state, the treasury notes, which by agreement are issuable and receivable at par, by all the acceding banks, throughout the union, will serve, in some degree, to overcome the existing inequalities of exchange.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that instructions have been issued to the collectors, and other public officers, who are employed in the collection and receipt of duties, taxes, and other public dues, prohibiting them from receiving in payment thereof, from and after the 1st day of October next, the notes of the banks which are specified in the subjoined list, and requiring them only to receive in payment—

1. Gold or silver,
2. Treasury Notes,
3. Bank notes (other than notes issued by the banks specified in the subjoined list) which are current at par, at the place of payment.

AND NOTICE is hereby further given, that from and after the said first day of October next, by agreement of the state banks (other than those which pay their notes, on demand, in gold or silver, and those which are specified in the subjoined list) treasury notes will be received, credited and re-issued, at par, by each and every of the said acceding banks. But it is not intended, or understood, that the said agreement shall bind acceding banks to receive, credit and re-issue any treasury notes, which are now due and payable, or which shall hereafter become due and payable, and for the payment whereof, funds have been, or shall be, assigned at the proper loan offices.

A. J. DALLAS, Secretary of the treasury.

List of banks whose notes are not to be received after the 1st of October, 1815, in any payments to the United States:

1. Banks which have positively declined the treasury proposition.
 - The bank of New York.
 - The New York Manufacturing Company,
 - The bank of Augusta, (Georgia)
 - The Middleton Bank, (Connecticut)
2. Banks which have given no answer to the treasury proposition, and which do not (it is believed) pay their notes in specie.

In New York.... The Bank of America,
The Union Bank,
The Merchant's Bank,
The Bank of Columbia, (Hudson)
The Bank of Hudson,
The Ontario Bank,
The Catskill Bank,
The Orange County Bank,

In New Jersey.... The State Bank, Elizabeth,
The State Bank, Morrisville.

In Pennsylvania The Bank of the Northern Liberties,
The Columbia bank of Pennsylvania.

In Ohio..... The Farmers' Bank of New Salem,
The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati.

Foreign Articles.

Legitimacy.—A letter from Havana has the following information—"All the property belonging to the French people who reside in Havana, has been seized upon without mercy or exception. They are ordered in the most tyrannical manner, instantly to quit the place—and their property of course is left to the generosity of the Spanish government. The sufferings of individuals of youth and old age, I am incapable of describing." This is the "legitimate" proceedings of a "religious government."

The prince regent has sent a message to parliament announcing the important fact, that his brother, the duke of Cumberland, has married a daughter of the late reigning prince of Mecklenburg Stralitz, a "niece of her majesty," and begging that a suitable provision may be made to support them in their rank and station!—*at the cost of the laborers of Great Britain.* It is stated that the queen will not admit her royal niece to her levees—reason not given.

On the 3d July, lord Cochrane paid his fine of £1000, and was, in consequence, released from his imprisonment. His lordship immediately proceeded to the house of commons, where he took the oaths and his seat, and voting on the bill to allow the duke of Cumberland (lately married) 6000£ sterling a year, caused a majority of one against it. The duke has already an income of about \$90,000 per annum.

Old king George is reported still in good bodily health, "but without any diminution of his disorder."

Castlereagh left Dover for Ostend on the 2nd of July.

By accounts from Gibraltar, of the 20th May, we learn that Ferdinand VII. had given permission for the introduction into Spain of British cotton goods for the space of two years, which before had been prohibited. An official decree has been published on the subject.

The average amount of governmental deposits in the bank of England, are estimated at 41,000,000£. On which, of course, the bank obtains interest of its creditors.

At the great fair at Leipsic, the English manufactured goods were not in request, until the French articles had been disposed of.

Paris, June 30. The house of representatives have contributed 50 francs a member, as aid to the wounded soldiers.

In the French house of peers, June 28, they voted a loan of 1,500,000 francs.

Prices Stock, London, July 2. 3 per cent. red. 58 1/4 a 58 1/2. Omnium, 11 3/4 a 12 premium.

"THE CLAUDINE FORKS," referred to by Bonaparte, is thus noticed in the Boston Centinel.—Bonaparte is continually alluding to events in the Roman history. In his answer to the French house of peers, he says, "It is under the Claudine Forks that foreigners wis

to make us pass." This is an allusion to the *Claudina Furca*, which were memorable by the disgrace of the Romans. They were spears disposed in the form of a gallows, under which prisoners of war were made to pass near *Caudium*, where the Samnites obliged the Roman army, and the two consuls, to lay down their arms and pass under the gallows, or yoke, as a token of submission.

OF THE GREAT BATTLES.

The following is given as Wellington's force previous to the attack of Bonaparte:

British bayonets,	27,000
German legion	5,000
Hanoverian infantry, new levies,	25,000
Brunswick and Nassau	10,000
Dutch 5,000 } Belgie 5,000 }	10,000

Total infantry 76,000

Artillery—British, 30 brigades of 6 guns each, German legion, Hanoverians, &c. 5,000

Cavalry—British 7,000 German legion, 2,500 Dutch, &c. 3,000 }	13,500
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94,500

London July 3.—The allies, we are informed on good authority, have refused to enter into negotiations with the rebel French in Paris.

Downing-street, July 3.—A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was last night received, addressed to earl Bathurst, by his grace the duke of Wellington, dated Orville, June 29, 1815.

My Lord—Being aware of the anxiety existing in England to receive the returns of the killed and wounded in the late actions, I now send lists of the officers, and expect to be able to send this evening returns of the non commissioned officers and soldiers. The amount of non commissioned officers and soldiers, British and Hanoverian, killed, wounded and missing, is between 12 and 13,000.

Your lordship will see in the enclosed lists the names of some most valuable officers lost to his majesty's service.* Among them I cannot avoid to mention colonel Cameron of the 92d, and colonel sir H. Ellis of the 25d regiments, to whose conduct I have frequently drawn your lordship's attention, and who at last fell distinguishing themselves at the head of the brave troops which they commanded.

Notwithstanding the glory of the occasion, it is impossible not to lament such men, both on account of the public, and as friends. I have the honor to be, &c. &c. WELLINGTON.

*The list of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, mentioned in the despatch, is published in the Sun of July 3d, and fills about three columns, and a half. In giving this long and melancholy list, the editor of the (London) Sun thus remarks:

"Important as the general news of this day is, and anxious as we are to devote as much of our attention as possible to it, our paramount duty is the publication of the glorious, but melancholy list, to confirm the fears, to assuage the anguish, and to cheer the drooping hearts of those (and the number includes the entire population of the empire) who are interested in the fate of the heroes whose valor has rescued Europe, on the soil of Belgium. With the exception, therefore, of the Hanoverian contingencies; which shall appear to-morrow, we have copied from the *Gazette Extraordinary*, the entire and perfect returns of the British loss sustained in the late battles. It is, indeed, a dreadful catalogue, and we thank God that only one such victory was necessary to break the power of our enemies, and

secure the independence of nations, and the liberties of mankind."

The following is the report of the battle of *Monte Saint John*, or *La Belle Alliance*, made by count Drouet to the chamber of peers on the 23d of June: His introduction, in which he notices some misrepresentations that had been made in the house, and professes his attachment to the emperor, his love of the country, and his enthusiasm for the national glory, we omit. The following includes his whole narrative.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

"The French army passed the frontier June 15.—It was composed of several corps of cavalry, five corps of infantry, and the imperial guard. The five corps of infantry were commanded, the first by count d'Erlon, the second by count Reille, the third by count Vandamme, the fourth by count Gerard, and the sixth by count Loban.

"They met some light troops on this side of the Sambre, dispersed them and took 4 or 500 men.— They afterwards passed the river; the 1st and 2d corps at Merchieu-au-Pont, the remainder of the army at Charleroy. The 6th corps which remained behind, did not pass the river until the next day.— The army marched in advance of Charleroy, upon Fleurus. The corps of Vandamme, attacked, about 4 o'clock in the evening, a division of the enemy, which appeared to be 7 or 8000 strong, infantry and cavalry, supported by some cannon, with its horse upon the road of Fleurus. This division was routed, its squares were overthrown by our cavalry, one of which was entirely put to the sword. In one of these charges of cavalry, France lost my brave and estimable comrade, lieutenant-general Lefort, aide-camp of the emperor. Our advance-guard marched upon Fleurus.

"The next morning the French army entered the plain of Fleurus, which 21 years before had been rendered famous by one of the most splendid feats of arms. The enemy appeared in form of an amphitheatre upon a hill behind the village of St. Amand and Ligny. The right appeared to extend a little beyond St. Amand, the left stretched considerably beyond Ligny.

"About noon, the 3d corps of infantry, supported by its cavalry, attacked the village of St. Amand, took possession of a wood in front of the village, and penetrated as far as the first houses. Soon after it was vigorously repulsed. Supported by new batteries, it recommenced the attack, and after several very obstinate attempts, it remained master of the wood and the village, which it found filled with dead and wounded Prussians.

"At the same time the 4th corps attacked the village of Ligny. It met with great resistance, but the attack was directed and supported with most persevering obstinacy. Some batteries occupied the whole interval between the two villages, to oppose the artillery which the enemy had planted at the foot and on the declivity of a hill. I witnessed this cannonade with satisfaction, because I perceived we had decidedly the advantage. The troops who protected our batteries, were at a distance, and being masked by the inequalities of the ground, could receive no injury. Those of the enemy, on the other hand, being disposed in amphitheatre, behind their batteries, suffered the greatest losses.

"It appeared to be the intention of the emperor, to move the reserve beyond the ravine, and upon the position of the enemy, as soon as we should be masters of Ligny. This manoeuvre would have entirely cut off the left of the Prussians, and left them at our discretion. At the moment of executing this, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the emperor was informed,

that marshal Ney, who was on our left, at the head of the first and second corps, was opposed to a very considerable English force, and wanted support.—The emperor ordered that the battalions of chasseurs of the old guard, and a great part of the reserve of artillery, should march to the left of the village of St. Amand to the assistance of the two first corps, but it was soon ascertained that this reinforcement was not necessary, and it was recalled to the village of Ligny, by which the army was to debouch. The grenadiers of the guard passed the village, and overthrew the enemy, and the army chanting the hymn of victory, took a position on the other side of the ravine, upon the field of battle, which it had rendered illustrious, by the most splendid military feats:

— I know not what other trophies distinguished this great day, but those which I saw were several standards, and 24 pieces of cannon, collected at one point. I have never, under any circumstances, seen the French troops engage with a more noble enthusiasm. Their rapidity and valor inspired the highest hopes.

— On the morning of the next day I went over the field of battle; I saw it covered with the enemy's dead and wounded. To the latter the emperor ordered every assistance and consolation to be given. — He left upon the field officers and men specially instructed to collect them. The peasants bore away with the greatest care the French wounded; they seemed anxious to give them assistance; but we were obliged to employ menaces to compel them to take charge of the Prussians, to whom they showed a strong dislike.

— According to the reconnoitring reports, it appeared that after the battle the enemy's army had separated; that the English took the road of Brussels and that the Prussians bent their course towards the Meuse. Marshal Grouchy, at the head of a large corps of cavalry, and the 3d and 4th corps of infantry was ordered to pursue the latter. The emperor followed the route of the English with the 1st, 2d and 6th corps of the imperial guard. The 1st corps, which was in advance attacked and overthrew many times the rear guard of the enemy and pursued it until night, when it took a position upon the plain behind the village of Mount Saint John, its right extending towards the village of Braine, and its left extending indefinitely in the direction of Wavre: it was frightful weather. Every body was persuaded that the enemy took this position to gain time for its baggage and packs to pass the forest of Soignes, and that the army would make the same movement at the break of day.

— At day light, the enemy was found in the same position. The weather was very stormy; and had so destroyed the roads, that it was impossible to manoeuvre with the artillery. About 9 o'clock it became fair; the fields became dried a little, and at noon the order for attack was given by the emperor. Ought we to have attacked the enemy in position, with troops fatigued by a succession of marches — a great battle and frequent engagements? Or ought we to have given them time to repose from their fatigues, and left the enemy quietly to fall back upon Brussels? If we had been successful, all military men would have declared it an unpardonable fault, not to have pursued a retreating army, when it was but a few leagues from its capital, to which we were invited by numerous partizans. — Fortune has betrayed our efforts, and it is regarded as a great act of imprudence to have given battle. Posterity, more just, will decide.

— The 2d corps commenced the attack at noon. The division commanded by prince Jerome attacked

the wood which was situated in advance of the enemy's right. He first got possession of it and was afterwards repulsed, and did not remain entirely master of it until after several hours of an obstinate contest.

— The 1st corps, the left of which rested upon the great road, attacked at the same time, the houses of Mount Saint John, established itself there, and marched upon the position of the enemy. Marshal Ney, who commanded these two corps, stationed himself upon the great road to direct their movements according to circumstances.

— The marshal told me, during the battle, that he was about to make a great effort upon the enemy's centre, while his cavalry were bringing together the cannon, which appeared not to be well supported. He told me several times, when I brought him orders during the battle, that we were about to gain a great victory. Mean time, the Prussian corps, which had joined the English left, put itself en bataille on our right flank, and began to attack it about half past 5 o'clock in the evening. The 6th corps, which had taken no part in the battle of the 16th, was brought up to oppose it, and was supported by a division of the young guard and several batteries of the guard.

— About 7 o'clock, there was perceived at a distance towards our right, a fire of artillery and musketry. There was no doubt but marshal Grouchy had followed the movements of the Prussians, and had come to take part in the victory. Cries of joy extended along our whole line. The troops, fatigued by 8 hours fighting, gained vigor, and made new efforts. The emperor regarded this moment as decisive. He pushed his whole guard in advance, ordered four battalions to pass near the village of Mount Saint John, to march upon the enemy's position, and to force with the bayonet all that resisted them. The cavalry of the guard, and all our cavalry that remained at hand, seconded this movement. The four battalions, on reaching the plain, fell back from the terrible fire of musketry and grape. — The great number of wounded, who were detached from them, gave rise to the belief that the guard were routed. A terrible panic spread to the neighboring corps, which precipitately took to flight. The enemy's cavalry, which perceived this disorder, moved forward upon the plain; it was restrained for some time by twelve battalions of the old guard, which had not yet given way, but which drawn in by that inexplicable movement, followed, but in disorder the retreat.

— All the carriages of the artillery were precipitated upon the great road. They soon accumulated so that it was impossible to move them. They were for the most part abandoned on the way, and unteamed by the soldiers who led the horses. All precipitated towards the bridges of Charleroy and Marchienne, whence the wrecks were directed towards Philippeville and Avesnes.

— Such is the history of this fatal day. It ought to have raised to its greatest height the glory of the French army, to have destroyed all the vain hopes of the enemy, and perhaps have given very shortly to France, the peace so much desired. But heaven decided otherwise; it has destined, that after so many catastrophes, our unhappy country should be again exposed to the ravages of foreigners."

BREUSSELS, JUNE 22.

Report of Gen. Ziethen, commanding the first corps of the army of the Lower Rhine, to his Highness Prince Blücher.

Beaumont June 20.—All the details which we have hitherto collected concerning the flight of the French are confirmed here.—Bonaparte passed

through this place yesterday, at 1 o'clock; he had on a grey surcoat and a round hat. He took the road to Avesnes. Disorder increases every moment in the French army, and the want of discipline is at the highest pitch. The soldiers think themselves betrayed, and every one manifests his wish to return home.

At Beaumont all fled at the first alarm.—Almost at the gate of the town we found a piece of cannon abandoned, and 2 more on the road to Sobri-le-Chateau. They had pontoons near the village of Glermont. I hope I shall be one to save some of them.

At Charleroy our troops found 9 cannon and 100 caissons abandoned. The crowd upon the bridge was so great, that Bonaparte was obliged to place there a company with fixed bayonets, to stop the fugitives. This company was overpowered, and then it was impossible to stop the torrent. An inhabitant of that town counted 29 pieces which passed the bridge, and 6 were left between Charleroy and Sobri-le-Chateau.

(Signed)

ZIETHEN.

BRUSSELS, JUNE 27.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

His majesty, informed by my reports, of the glorious victories to which you have contributed with so much bravery and fidelity, has charged me with the commission equally agreeable and flattering to my heart, to testify to you, my fellow citizens, his entire satisfaction with your conduct in the several actions that took place. I cannot give you, brave warriors of the Netherlands, a stronger proof of the approbation of our beloved sovereign, than by making you acquainted with the tenor of the letter which his majesty has addressed to me, and which is conceived in these terms:

"The Hague, June 24. Your reports of the 17th and 22d inst. have given me inexpressible joy which the happy result of so many obstinate combats has so generally excited; for I have the certainty that my troops have had a glorious share in them, and have seen in the son of their prince, a brave example of the most dangerous duties they have to perform.

"I desire that you will acquaint with my complete satisfaction, all the brave warriors of the Netherlands, who fought under your command at Quatre Bras, and at La Belle Alliance.—Tell them, that all their fellow countrymen have eyes fixed on them with admiration and gratitude, and are proud of the firmness and courage which they have displayed.—Let them know that the blood they have shed has irrevocably effaced the least doubt that might have existed on the solidity of this new kingdom, and the union of its inhabitants: assure them, that they shall always have in me a true friend of the noble profession, and a protector of valor and of all military merit.

"Do you, yourselves, find the reward of your devotion, and an alleviation of your wounds, in the honor of being to the brave warriors of the Netherlands, the organ of the sentiments consecrated to them by their king and country. Continue then, my countrymen, to walk in the path of honor; your king acknowledges your service, and your country honors you. As for me, I feel my wounds only because they keep me for a time at a distance from you. My most ardent desire is to join you again to combat the common enemy, and bravely to lavish our blood and our lives for the king and country.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM, prince of Orange."

BRUSSELS, JULY 1.

The King of France has left Cambrai to repair to Compeigne; before he departed he addressed to the French nation the following

PROCLAMATION.

THE KING TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

The gates of my kingdom at last open before me: I hasten to bring back my misled subjects, to mitigate the calamities which I had wished prevent, to place myself a second time between the allied and the French armies, in the hope that the feelings of consideration of which I may be the object may tend to their preservation. This is the only way in which I have wished to take part in the war. I have not permitted any prince of my family to appear in the foreign ranks, and have restrained the courage of those of my servants who had been able to range themselves around me.

Returned to the soil of my country, I take pleasure in speaking confidence to my people. When I first re-appeared among you, I found men's minds agitated and heated by conflicting passions. My views encountered on every side nothing but difficulties and obstacles.—My government was liable to commit errors; perhaps it did commit them. There are times when the purest intentions are insufficient to direct, or sometimes they even mislead.

Experience alone could teach; it shall not be lost. All that can save France is my wish.

My subjects have learned by cruel trials, that the principle of the legitimacy of sovereigns is one of the fundamental bases of social order,—the only one upon which, amidst a great nation, a wise and well-ordered liberty can be established. This doctrine has just been proclaimed as that of all Europe. I had previously consecrated it by my charter, and I claim to add to that charter all the guarantees which can secure the benefits of it.

The unity of ministry is the strongest that I can offer. I mean that it should exist, and that the frank and firm march of my council should guarantee all interests and calm all inquietudes.

Some have talked latterly of the restoration of tythes and feudal rights. This fable, invented by the common enemy, does not require confutation. It will not be expected that the king should stop to refute calumnies and lies: the success of the treason has too clearly indicated their source. If the purchasers of national property have felt alarm, the charter should suffice to re-assure them. Did I not myself propose to the chambers, and cause to be executed, sales of property? This proof of my sincerity is unanswerable.—In these latter times, my subjects of all classes have given me equal proof of love and fidelity. I wish them to know how sensibly I feel them, and that it is from among all Frenchmen I shall delight to choose those who are to approach my person and family. I wish to exclude from my presence none but those whose celebrity is matter of grief to France, and of horror to Europe. In the plot which they hatched, I perceive many of my subjects misled, and some guilty.

I promise—I who never promised in vain, (all Europe knows it)—to pardon misled Frenchmen, all that has passed since the day when I quitted Lille, amidst so many tears, up to the day when I re-entered Cambrai, amidst so many acclamations.

But the blood of my people has flowed; in consequence of a treason of which the annals of the world present no example. That treason has summoned foreigners into the heart of France. Every day reveals to me a new disaster. I owe it, then to the dignity of my crown, to the interest of my

people, to the repose of Europe, to except from pardon the instigators and authors of this horrible plot. They shall be designated to the vengeance of the laws by the two Chambers which I propose forthwith to assemble.

Frenchmen, such are the sentiments which he brings among you, whom time has not been able to change, nor calamities fatigue, nor injustice made to stoop. The king, whose fathers reigned for eight centuries, over yours, returns to consecrate the remainder of his days in defending and consoling you.

Given at Combray, this 28th of June, in the year of our Lord 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

LOUIS.

By the King, Prince TALLEYRAND,
Minister secretary of state for foreign affairs.
— FRENCH HOUSE OF PEERS.

Thursday, June 22.

[Before the legislature recognized Napoleon II.]

The president informed the assembly that the deputation sent to the emperor to express to him the sentiments of respect and gratitude of the chamber, and acquitted themselves of the mission, and that the emperor had answered that he had only abdicated in favor of his son.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte—We have now to avoid a civil war, and to defeat the plots of a factious minority. The method the most certain, is the solemn application of the principle the emperor never dies. The constitutional order of succession, established in a dynasty, annihilates factions and ensures public tranquility. If we do not stray from the line which the constitution has traced, we shall prove our gratitude for him who has made for our happiness the greatest of sacrifices; that of a crown. I demand then, that, without other discussion, the chamber declare Napoleon II. emperor of the French, and take the oath of fidelity to him. I will be the first to swear, and all good Frenchmen will follow my example. [Agitation and murmurs.] Since the electors received at the Champ de Mars from the hands of their constitutional chief of the imperial Eagles; since the majority of the French have sworn fidelity and obedience to the constitutions of the empire; they cannot, without violating the sacredness of oaths, refuse to admit my proposition. I demand that the vote be taken instantly.

M. de Portecoulant. I am about to say that which I should not say, if Napoleon was yet in power. I am entirely devoted to him from the bottom of my heart. I have served him faithfully; and I shall serve him faithfully till my last sigh—I owe every thing to him. He has been to me the most generous of benefactors. But I am also obligated to the nation.—What is now proposed to us? A thing contrary to the usage of all deliberative assemblies, to take a resolution without deliberation! And who is it comes here to speak of a factious minority; who invokes the constitution of the empire, and wishes to impose a sovereign on the French? I recognize the right that he has acquired to the general esteem by his talents, his fine character and what he has done for liberty; but these give him no privilege to speak to us as he has done. No act attests him even to be a Frenchman. We know him only as a Roman prince.

Prince Lucien. I demand to be heard in reply.

The President. You shall be, when M. de P. has done.

M. de P. Prince Lucien requires what you cannot grant till after deliberation—and then you will have to decide a great question. I am far from declaring against the power of Napoleon II. But whatever may be my gratitude for his father, I cannot regard as my sovereign an individual who is

not in France. I cannot consider as regent a princess who is in Austria. Are they foreigners? Are they captives? These are what we first must have clearly ascertained. Perhaps it is wished to draw us to recognize a regency. If they take that course they light the torches of a civil war. The resolution that you have taken this morning, decides not the question. In that consists its goodness. I am far from thinking that there is a factious minority; and I persist in demanding the order of the day.

Prince Lucien. The constitution recognizes Napoleon as emperor of the French, and the succession of the emperor in his dynasty, when he should abdicate. It is in this order his son succeeds him. It only wants a declaration in conformity with what the emperor has sent. By such declaration you will express that you accept the sacrifice which the emperor has made for the happiness of France. It appears to me that an act of this nature cannot give place to any deliberation.

M. Boissy d'Anglas. You have passed a decree which prejudices nothing. It will become you to hold there. Is is the only wise course.—Let us abstain from useless discussions—close the debate, and pass to the order of the day.

Gen. Labadoyer. I come again to the motion that I made this morning. If Napoleon II. is not declared emperor of the French, the abdication of his father is a nullity. What men who have sworn fidelity to the constitutions of the empire—men who owe every thing to Napoleon—men who were yesterday on their knees before him—refuse to recognize his son!—What then do they hope from our enemies? Ah well! If the emperor experiences this outrageous refusal, he ought to draw his sword anew. He will be, I know, abandoned again by those generals whom he has loaded with honors and riches, and who have paid him by the most black ingratitude.—But he will be followed by other generals who will be most faithful—and by thousands of brave men. Let the vile perjurers be arraigned before the legislature, judged and punished in a manner to terrify those who would desert our colors. Let their names be delivered to infamy.—Let their families be prostrated. Let their houses be torn down. And never let any of them afterwards put their feet on the French territory.—You will not abandon a second time, in misfortune, him whom you have, in the face of Europe, sworn to defend.

Prince of Essling, (Massena) Young man, you forget yourself.

M. Alex. Lameth. You think you are yet with the body guard.

M. de Valence, agitated for a long time with a strong indignation, which he had restrained with difficulty, at length cried with vehemence for the order of the day. There was afterwards a great tumult. Cries of order! order! sounded on all sides. The president was obliged to cover himself. Some moments after silence was obtained.

M. Carudet—The journal of your sitting will sufficiently verify the right of Napoleon II. to the crown. But he and his mother are out of France. What does the nation—What does French honor require?—A provisional government, which can make propositions to the enemy. It is time to finish this scandalous debate.

Prince Lucien. I am far from opposing the appointment of a commission of government; but I demand, at the same time, the acknowledgment of Napoleon II.

*The decree establishing a provisional government.

M. Bissy D'Anglas. The order of the day.
 M. de Segur. I apprehend this morning a part of the discussion which has taken place. I hoped that the question would not have occupied us so soon, and that the veil which we threw on it would prejudice nothing; and that we should give time to negotiate. But we are no longer permitted to resign ourselves to this hope. We have sent a message to Napoleon, and he has answered, that his abdication was in favor of his son; we are thus obliged to treat of a question that we would have postponed. What will become of us, if we depart from the constitutional? How many misfortunes will be in the train of such violation! It is impossible to pronounce upon a provisional government without saying under what title it is so. We are not a national convention, but a chamber of peers and representatives in virtue of the constitution. What do you hazard in saying what is Napoleon I. being politically dead, Napoleon II. reigns. We must not give to nations a pretext for saying "Who are you?" I demand that the provisional government be called the regency.

Duke of Bassano. The constitution has foreseen the age of the minority of the sovereign. It says that then the government shall be administered by a council of regency. Instead of this council, if you establish a provisional government which acts in the name of no person, what will be the talisman that they will cry "*C'est le Gouvernement Provisoire*"? No. But they will cry "*C'est Napoleon II.*" when they are commanded in the name of a prince of their choice when they shall hear the name which has been for them so often the signal of victory. They speak of a veil. What is this veil. Are not the rights of Napoleon consecrated by the whole of France?

Prince Joseph. I consent to a provisional government provided it acts in the name of Napoleon II.

M. Roederer. Should you present your negotiators to the emperor of Austria in the name of a child of his own blood, do you think he will not receive them favorably?

[On the 22d of June, symptoms were unfavorable to Napoleon II. in the legislature. On the 23d they unanimously proclaimed him. There is something mysterious in this.]

[Pontecoulant is one of the commissioners to treat for peace.]

From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 15.

Napoleon II.—It appears by the Paris papers, that while the French house of commons was still disputing and hesitating as to Napoleon II, a Mr. Manuel made a long and elegant speech, concluding with a resolution for proclaiming the young emperor, which resolution was immediately passed by a unanimous vote. In this speech we find the following paragraph.

"In the conclusion, I address myself to those who appear to think that political motives require delay. This discussion has sufficiently made known our firm resolution, to do every thing hereafter for France, and not for a family; and if foreign powers refuse to recognize Napoleon II, there will always be time to take a new course. No person here will balance between a man and twenty millions of men."

M. Manuel said in a previous part of his speech: "I do not believe that parties are so numerous and strong as they are apprehended to be. The republican party? I see nothing that can give rise to the thought that it exists, either in the heads of the inexperienced or of those of ripened judgment. The Orleans party? Do they think it unites many

opinions, because it appears to admit more chances for the liberty and happiness of the people, by the guarantee of principles and of men of the revolution? I conceive it at least very idle to discuss this question. The royal party? As to that, I hasten to prevent a second conclusion that might be drawn from what has been said in this place. We may have among us some shade of opinion; but we have but one thought as to the end and the means of this party, and as to the destiny to which it would carry France. Nevertheless it has numerous followers, that I am far from censuring. Many of the French have embraced this party from interesting recollections, from sentiment, from habit. The idea of peace which they attach to the Bourbons, the idea that the character of this family presents a guarantee to the citizens of the peaceable enjoyment of their possessions, have seduced many minds incapable of raising themselves above their interests, prejudices and peculiar views; and incapable of making a sacrifice to the general interest of a nation, which above all has need to be free, strong and respected without; and to have within an energetic government.

Previous to M. Manuel's speech there appeared to be a great diversity of opinions on the question of acknowledging Napoleon II, as the following extracts will shew.

"A member. We must leave the care of it to our plenipotentiaries.

M. Garrat. Wishes that the envoys should receive orders to demand that the allied powers, and particularly of Austria, this child, which all France desired, and which belonged no more to his father.

M. Pegnieres. Demanded that all the members should have an opportunity of being heard; and that the decision should be delayed for this purpose.

M. Regnault. Do you wish to delay till Lord Wellington is at the gates of Paris?

A considerable tumult ensued. M. Pegnieres answered with fierceness.

M. Dupin. For what has the emperor abdicated? What is it that could force so great a soul to sacrifice its power? I remind you that he abdicated because in spite of his love for France, he felt that he could no longer preserve her. If it had been in his power to have fulfilled his task, without doubt he would have been ambitious of the honor, and we should have been the most base of men, if, without partaking of his sentiments, we should have received his abdication to have put the fate of the nation into the hands of an infant.

I have another observation to make, which I hope you will hear patiently; but if I am interrupted, that will not prove my observation bad, but only that you will not hear it. I demand of you, *Do you believe that Napoleon II. will do what Napoleon I. could not?*

M. Lefevre—would not hesitate to recognize Napoleon II. if he was in France, but he feared the machiavelism of the powers.

In the French house of commons June 23d, Felix Lepelletier complained bitterly of two faults in the Journal de Paris. One was; saying that the minister at War had been called to order in the house—the other, publishing that there was a laugh at the provincial accents of a member. He moved the establishment of a stenographical journal to give the proceedings; that the secretaries should furnish extracts to the other journalists, and who ever altered any thing should suffer six months imprisonment. [Murmurs.] Referred to a committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sitting of June 28.

M. Burbachy read the following letter from the President of the provisional government to the Duke of Wellington, dated June 27.

My Lord—You have just added greatness to your name, by new victories gained over French men. It is by you, therefore, that the French are best known and appreciated. You will vote for their rights in the midst of the powers of Europe.

In that council of sovereigns your credit and influence must be as great as your glory.

The vows of nations, who neither calumniate nor flatter, having declared your character. In all your conquests, your law of nations has been justice, and your policy has appeared to be the voice of your conscience.

You will find the demands, which we make through our plenipotentiaries, conformed to the most rigorous justice.

The French nation wishes to live under a monarch. She also wishes, that this monarch should govern under the empire of the laws.

The republic has taught us, how fatal is the excess of liberty; the empire, how fatal is the excess of power. Our desire, and it is unchangeable, is to see the independence, the order and the peace of Europe placed at an equal distance from both these excesses.

Every one in France looks to the constitution of England—we do not pretend to be more free than she is; we will never consent to be less so.

The representatives of the French people are forming a social compact. The powers will be distinct, but not divided. It is from their very separation, that their harmony is expected to arise.

As soon as this instrument shall have received the signature of the sovereign, who shall be called to govern France, that sovereign will receive the sceptre and the crown, from the hands of the nation.

In the present state of knowledge in Europe, among the greatest misfortunes of mankind, are the divisions between France and England; let us unite for the happiness of the world.

My lord, no man, at this moment, can so effectually as yourself, contribute to the improvement of the nature and condition of the human race.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

The President of the government,

The Duke of OTRANTO.

HOUSE OF PEERS—June 29.

Count Lavalette requested that the minister of marine would give the details of the arrangements that had been made for the departure of Napoleon, as it could not be supposed that he had any objection to going away.

The President—I invite the duke Decres to give the relation which the chamber requests.

The duke Decres—I did not expect to engage the attention of the house this evening on this subject. I supposed that I had given last evening in the secret committee, all the particulars that could be wished. The fact is, I was instructed by the provisional government to make known to Napoleon that the government had acceded to his request of a certain number of armed vessels, with this condition, that he should repair immediately to his destination, but not wishing to expose his personal embarkation had been delayed until the redemption of the passports which had been demanded.

I do not recollect the day on which I made this to him. Indeed, it was not an overture,

since the demand had been made by him, and I had no knowledge of it but by the order which I received to execute it. I repaired to the residence of him who was lately our emperor. I disclosed to him what was the state of the case. He said to me "I do not wish to determine on this destination, until the moment on which I am to set out." I communicated to the government the result of this conference; on the next day, I received instructions relative to the 5th article of the orders I had received—which required that the emperor should not set out until the arrival of the passports.

These instructions imported that this 5th article was not regarded as binding. I imparted them to Napoleon, who said that he should then set out. I returned to Paris; when I received from the government a letter, which announced to me that new despatches had arrived, which rendered necessary the execution of the 5th article, and I was ordered to insist on its execution. I was near the Thuilleries. I had made a sort of engagement with the emperor to procure his departure. I repaired to the Thuilleries, and the government declared that they could not recede from this last instruction, from political considerations, and even from an interest for the person of Napoleon. Such was the state of things, when yesterday evening I received a new order, apprising me that the passports had not arrived, but more imperious circumstances rendered necessary the departure of Napoleon; that the government was taking measures for his safety, who had been placed under the safe-guard, and confided to the loyalty of the French people; that it was of the greatest consequence that he should be away from Paris, and that the 5th article was no longer obligatory.

I was directed to announce to him that he might depart when he pleased, and to put the ships at his disposal. The minister of state, M. Boulay, was united with me to make this communication. I repaired to the emperor at half past 3, and disclosed to him the state of things. After a long conversation, at 4 o'clock in the morning, he told me he would set out next day. I learn that the emperor has gone—I have nothing more to say.

M. Decres added—I am told that I have confounded days and dates. It is 3 days and 3 nights that I have not slept. Days and nights are confounded in my imagination—but these things took place in the course of 96 hours.

Count Thibeaudeau—It appears to me that the house ought to have taken into consideration the message relative to the safety of Napoleon and his family. I recommend that there be appointed a special committee to report on the subject. This proposition was adopted.

The duke of Bassano, count of Beaumont, M. Vallette, duke of Gaete and duke of Placentina were appointed.

CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES—29th June.

The principal subject brought before the chamber this day, was the report presented by M. Dufermont, on the administration of the finances in 1813 and 1814. The projects of the budget for 1815, which have not been fully executed, with the project of a law which is the consequence of this, are annexed to this report.

The reporter states, that there was a great deficiency in 1813, on account of the invasion, &c.—He accuses the late government of having exaggerated this deficiency beyond all bounds, by stating it first at 1700 millions, and afterwards at 759 millions, though it never exceeded 150 millions; thereby obtaining a pretext to issue the royal bond, which, depreciated from the beginning, would in-

fallibly have led to the introduction of a paper currency. The minister proposes to inscribe the amount of these bonds, as well as all the debts of the late government, in the grand livre, with interest, from the 22d of March, 1816.

The *caisse d'amortissement*, which the late government converted into a mere bureau of the royal treasury, to receive the funds necessary for the current expenses, is proposed to be restored to its original destination of a sinking fund. Adding to the 14 millions which it still possesses, 4 millions of revenue taken from the forests belonging to the royal family, and a million from other forests, it will be able to continue its operation of reducing the debt.

The debt stated at 303,605,000 francs, which with the indemnities to be paid to the communes for the lands, amounts to 316 millions. The funds of the *caisse d'amortissement* may reduce the annual expense by 24 or 25 millions.

To cover the arrears of 1814, the minister proposes to apply the produce of wood to be cut down, observing that the late government exceeded all due bounds in this measure.

The budget of 1815 is as incorrect as that of 1814 was, promising an overplus of 70 millions, while there is a deficiency of 110 millions. There is no fear about the receipts, except in the indirect contributions.

The expenses of the war will occasion an additional expense of 120 millions.

As the means destined to meet the extraordinary expenses, and pay the arrears, though solid, do not offer an immediate resource, and the government consequently appears to be poor in cash, though in the midst of real wealth; he proposes a national loan of 150 millions, according to the scale of the direct contributions, and payable in the same manner, from the 1st July. The amount of this loan is charged upon the produce of the forest to be felled.

The equipment of national guards makes an extraordinary expense of 44 millions. This may be met by raising all the sureties (cautionnements); one-fifth of which will produce 30 millions, and by deducting a 20th from all salaries of 2000 to 6000 francs in all France, and a 10th from all salaries above 6000 francs.

July 1. M. Bory de St. Vincent—Having been appointed by the president to supersede general Pouget, at the close of the sitting of yesterday, I joined my colleagues, Garat, Morinay, Buguet and Hellot. We repaired to Vilette, where prince Eckmuhl's head-quarters were. The marshal was just returning from inspecting the lines which M. Carnot had visited in the morning.

General Vandamme, who was marching through Paris at the head of his fine body of troops, assured us of the good disposition of the soldiers, and of the patriotism which animates them. The general gave it as his opinion, that an action of some importance would take place to-day.

We have visited the works at several points—the soldiers and the inhabitants work with the greatest zeal. Our colleague Buguet, who, as well as myself, was with the brave army under general Soult, which so gallantly opposed the triple force of general Wellington in the south of France, declares these works are superior to those behind which our little army made such a horrid slaughter of the British troops at Thoulouse.

Our people were engaged in cutting down trees on the high roads to multiply obstacles, and the ditches that cover the lines are inundated. A body of Prussian troops have occupied some of the adjacent villages; we reconnoitred their advanced posts. We met with a number of national guards and confede-

rates, who were practising to become sharp shooters, and familiarising themselves with dangers they were eager to encounter. Several of these brave Parisians complained that they could not obtain arms and ammunition. We have promised them to inform the executive commission of their wants. The gens d'armes, that choice body of troops, while escorting us, protested that they would also join the cavalry and fight for the national independence.

We were received every where with transports of joy; the young soldiers and the old veterans crowded around us, crying "vive liberty—vive Napoleon II—no Bourbons!"

On returning to the quarters of the general-in-chief, we learnt that he had just received a telegraphic despatch from the duke d'Albufera, in which the marshal informed him, that after several advantages obtained over the Austrian general Bibbina, he had concluded an armistice with him. His excellency the prince of Eckmuhl, immediately despatched a letter to general Wellington, the contents of which he requested us to communicate to you. The whole of this letter breathes that noble frankness and ardent patriotism which is so characteristic of marshal Davoust.

We visited the troops of general Ragues, and those of D'Erlon; those bodies occupy the heights of Belleville, which are covered with excellent works. We met with general Darieau, who assured me that in case of an action, he would appear at the head of 7000 men, sharp shooters of the national guards and federates; their number is constantly increasing. Every thing is to be expected from Frenchmen fighting for national honor and independence; when led on by one of the gallant defenders of Seville.

It would be difficult, gentlemen, to give you a true picture of what we saw at Belleville. The whole of the old guard was assembled there. At first sight of us they remained silent; uneasiness was apparent in their countenances. Scandalous rumours had been circulated in the army to our prejudice, by the alarmist and the disaffected; add to which an apparent indecision in some of our deliberations, had led the army to believe that the words "safety of the country," were used for sinister purposes. As soon, however, as we assured them that it could not be congenial to the views of the representatives to infringe their mandates, and that you had decided to die in defence of our rights, an explosion of pure joy, (certain pledge of victory) burst forth on all sides; and the cries of *vive independence! vive liberty! vive Napoleon!* must have resounded to the very camp of the enemy. The soldiers and the officers, overjoyed to see again the tricolored sash in the camp, swore to defend the national representation.

Gentlemen—You have sent ambassadors to the allied powers; you have directed them to remind those powers of their solemn pledge, not to interfere with your independence, but to war against Napoleon only. Napoleon is no longer connected with you, but as an unfortunate great man. Prepare yourselves then to receive an answer favorable to your liberties, if (as a king of France once said) good faith has its last asylum in the breast of kings. Proclaim the wishes of the immense majority of the nation, in order that your negotiators may not be told that France wishes for a *counter revolution*. Remember, that in 1814, when Europe combined had precipitated Napoleon from the throne, it imposed upon you a government which Russia and Austria had never thought of.

There is no doubt that an invisible hand

avoring to influence the negotiation of your ambassadors—this invisible hand has weighed the interests of Europe, and has found them opposed to the party which it serves. It knows that Europe can derive no benefit in imposing upon you such a government as Ferdinand has cursed Spain with. It knows that Russia and Austria may yet speak in favor of France, but this paricidal hand would put it out of your power to await the result of the negotiation. If this is not acknowledged to be correct, to what are we to attribute the system of falsehood and imposition which threatens your very existence? You are told that you have no longer an army; that all is lost; that your discouraged soldiers are leaving the army and refusing to fight; to give more weight to these assertions, they are reiterated by certain generals. The reports of your colleagues prove the fallacy of these assertions. You are told that 100,000 of the enemy's troops have arrived near us, by forced marches; this is also false. I will prove this by a military proposition: the newspapers for some time past have been careful to magnify the strength of the enemy. The English and Prussians were only 100,000 strong before the great battles of Fleurus and Waterloo, and it is very strange that those battles should have caused no diminution of their numbers. Those who have the least military knowledge, must perceive at once that it can only be the heads of columns that are advancing on Paris. At all events your strength is equal to that which the enemy shews. If you will only determine to yield to the wishes of the national guards, and add to your force the federation of Paris, you will out number the enemy two to one.—With such excellent materials as we have, commanded by the valiant defender of Hamburg, may we not at least save the honor of the French name? Far be it from me to wish to see Paris experience the horrors of an attack, but let us not take a humiliating attitude, while we have men who have the skill, the ability and the disposition to fight.—Consider that Paris is not the whole French nation.

The endeavors to precipitate the capital into a fatal error, proves the conviction of the invisible agent, of the necessity of resorting to the most wicked measures. It is also convinced, that if you gain a respite of only eight days, all is lost to the cause it is engaged in. Do not suffer yourselves to be misled, gentlemen. I will tell you what the situation of France will be if you suffer the elder branch of the Bourbon family to be imposed on you. Supposing the chief of this branch was disposed to act for the welfare of his country, the multitude of sycophants and dependants by whom he would be surrounded, would put it out of his power. He would make you many fine promises, no doubt, and would forget them all the moment the reins of power were surrendered to him. All those who have been fighting for the last 25 years in the cause of liberty, and particularly those who fought in the last campaign, would be treated as rebels. Their successes, their misfortunes, and their scars would be titles and marks for proscription. They would even be refused an asylum in the very hospitals where those who wounded them would meet a welcome reception, and their wounds would be in the eyes of their master, as a badge of ignominy.

The proprietors of the national domains, who form a considerable mass of the nation, would be stripped of their estates by violence, and the peasants would be oppressed by their petty lords.

Do our enemies suppose that the men of our revolution are cowards? They have depended on the royal war in La Vendee; they did not dream of such a thing as a patriotic Vendean war. Do they lay

their account with maintaining themselves by the aid of foreign troops? No, gentlemen, those who have, like us, been in garrison in the towns of Spain, will know the incompetency of the best garrisons to reduce a people to slavery. I demand, then, that the address which was proposed yesterday, may be made in plain and intelligible terms, and sent forthwith to the army and to the people. I further demand that the national guard, which has volunteered its services, may be permitted the honor of sharing the dangers of its brothers on the heights of Paris, and that its patriotism may not be paralyzed. I finally demand that five members of the chamber of representatives may be appointed; to be always present with the army; not to interfere with its movements, but in order that the world may be convinced that you hold nothing so glorious as an opportunity to die in defence of your country.

M. Gorrec demanded that the above report be printed, that it might be distributed among the troops, and posted in all parts of Paris.

M. Jaccaot presented himself at the tribune in the name of the committee appointed to draft an address to the French people, "which" said he, "I am going to have the honor of communicating to you."

He then read the address as follows:

"*Frenchmen*.—The allied powers have proclaimed in the face of Europe, that they took up arms against Napoleon only; that they would respect our independence and our right to choose a form of government most congenial to our wishes and our interests.

"Napoleon is no longer the chief of the state. He has voluntarily renounced the throne, and his abdication has been accepted by your representatives. He has left us, and his son is called to the imperial throne by the constitution of the state. These events are known to the allied powers: the war, then must be at an end, unless the words of kings are but empty sounds. However, while plenipotentiaries have been appointed on the part of France to treat for peace, the general in chief of those powers has refused even a cessation of hostilities. Their troops have hastened their march, which has been favored by a moment of disorder and hesitation among ourselves. They are at the gates of the capital, without giving any reason why the war is continued. Our plenipotentiaries will speedily inform you whether or no we shall have to relinquish all hopes of peace; in the meantime resistance is as necessary as it is lawful; and if humanity demands an account of the blood unnecessarily shed, she will not condemn the brave men who fight only to protect their homes against the scourge of war, and who defend at the expence of their lives the cause of liberty, and of that independence, the imprescriptible rights of which have been guaranteed to them even by the official declaration of the enemy.

"Under these important circumstances your representatives cannot forget that they have to act, not in behalf of a party, but the whole nation. An act of weakness would be a foul reproach, and might endanger France for many years to come.

"While the government is engaged for organizing all the means for obtaining a solid peace, what could be more useful to the nation than to consolidate and adopt the fundamental rules of a monarchical and representative government, able to guarantee to the citizens the free enjoyment of the holy rights they have acquired at the expence of so many sacrifices, and to rally forever around the national colours, the great number of Frenchmen, who have no other interest, no other wish, than an honorable repose and that independence which is the birth right of man.

"The chamber, equally sensible of its duty and its dignity, unequivocally declares that it never will

receive, as chief of the state, him, who, on ascending the throne shall refuse to acknowledge the rights of the French people, and to consecrate them by a solemn oath.—This constitutional charter is consummated, and if, by force of arms, a master is imposed upon us—if the destiny of a great nation, should once more, momentarily, become the sport of a few privileged tyrants—then, yielding to force, the national representation will protest in the face of the world, against the prostration of the independence of their country. It will appeal to the justice and energy of the present and succeeding generations to wrest from the hands of despots, the independence of nations, and the rights of man. It makes, this day, an appeal to the justice and wisdom of the whole civilized world."

The address was received with great applause, and ordered to be printed.

The secretary read the following letter.

Representatives of the People!—We are in the presence of our enemies, and in the presence of the world, we swear to defend, to the last breath, the cause of our national independence.—Our enemies would impose on us the family of the Bourbons, knowing that those princes are rejected by a great majority of the French nation. If it were possible that you could consent to recal them, you might be assured, gentlemen, that it would be to sign the death warrant of the whole army, which, during 20 years, has been the palladium of our national honor.—There are in war, particularly when it is carried on for so great a length of time, successes and reverses to be met with. In all our successes we have exercised the utmost magnanimity; in our reverses, if our enemies resolve to humble us, we shall know how to die.

The Bourbons offer to the nation, no kind of guarantee. We once received them with sentiments of the most generous confidence. We had forgotten all the evils they had occasioned us by the obstinacy with which they sought to deprive us of our sacred rights. How have they repaid our confidence! By treating us as vanquished rebels!

Representatives of the people! These reflections are the more insupportable to us, as we all know them to be strictly true. History, which conceals nothing, will one day or other render a faithful account of what the Bourbons have done to repossess themselves of the throne of France. It will also relate the conduct of the army—of this army so decidedly national; and posterity will judge who had the best claim to the esteem of the world.

Done at Camp Vilette, 30th June, 1815, at three o'clock, P. M.

- (Signed.) The marshal minister of war, Prince ECKMÜHL.
- PAÛL, lieutenant general, commander in chief of the Cavalry.
- Baron PRESSINET, lieutenant general.
- Count DIERLON, lieutenant general, commanding the right wing.
- Count ROGUET, lieutenant general commanding the grenadiers and guards.
- Count HARLET, commanding the 3d regiment grenadiers of the Imperial guard.
- PETIT, general commanding the division of Chasseurs.
- Baron CHRISTIANI, commanding the 2d regt of grenadiers of the imperial guard.

(Here follows the names of many other generals, ending with)

VANDAMME, general in chief.

Twenty thousand copies of the foregoing address were ordered to be printed and distributed.

Bordeaux, June 26. Address of the Mayor of Bordeaux.

BORDELAIS!—A great revolution has just taken place: a revolution which, far from disturbing the prosperity of this fine country, is directly calculated to re-establish peace, union and happiness.

In fulfilment of the promise we made you a few days ago, to keep you informed of every circumstance that might concern you, we now communicate to you the official despatches which we have just received.

Be calm Bordelais! Be deaf to the suggestions of malcontents. You have placed confidence in your magistrates: you will always find them worthy of it; and all the reward they wish for is, to witness a perfect harmony and tranquility among you.

The Emperor has abdicated in favor of his son Napoleon II.: The two Chambers have accepted his abdication, and appointed a commission of government, composed of the duke of Otranto, Count Carnot, Gen Grenier, the duke of Vicenze, and Baron Guinetto. Deputies have been appointed by the two Chambers, and sent to negotiate with the allied powers.

The disasters of the army are far from being so great as they have been represented.

Bordeaux, at the hotel de Ville, June 26, 1815.

PROCLAMATION.

The lieutenant general, governor of the town and citadel of Lille, to the inhabitants of Lille.

Lieutenant general count Frere, by an order of his excellency the minister of war, sent an officer with full powers to the commander of the allied forces to concert with him the means of establishing an armistice, has received the following answer from the general commanding Tournay.

Tournay, June 26.

"GENERAL—Yesterday, I was informed of the abdication of Bonaparte, and of the change of government in France, I accept then your proposal, will immediately inform my government of it, and engage to commit no hostilities till I have an answer, which I shall immediately communicate to you.

Accept, &c.

(Signed)

"DIERMEN."

At the same time that I acquaint you with an armistice, I learn, that there are in this place secret intrigues and plots contrary to the liberty and safety of the citizens.

I declare that I will punish with the greatest severity every movement which may compromise the security of the place. Every person who shall hoist the white flag or the white cockade, every one who shall allow himself a seditious crier, shall be brought without delay before a military commission, and punished with all the rigor of the laws.

(Signed)

LAPOYTHE.

Lille, June 26.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 23.—At the court at Carlton house, the 21st of June, 1815, present, his royal highness the prince regent in council.

Whereas his majesty is engaged, in concert with his allies, in a just and necessary war against France; his royal highness the prince regent acting in behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, is therefore pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that general reprisals be granted against the ships, goods, and subjects of France, subject to such exceptions as his royal highness may at any time or times hereafter be pleased to declare, so that as well his majesty's fleets and ships, as also all other ships and vessels that shall be commissioned by letters of marque or general re-

prisals, or otherwise, by his majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods belonging to France, or to any persons being subjects of France, or inhabiting within any of the territories of France, saving always such exceptions as his royal highness may at any time or times hereafter be pleased to declare, and bring the same to judgment in such courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions as shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance thereof; and to that end, his majesty's advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission, and present the same to his royal highness at this board, authorising the commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his majesty's subjects, whom the said commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to France, or any persons being subjects of France, or inhabiting within any of the territories of France, saving such exceptions as his royal highness may at any time or times hereafter be pleased to declare; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his majesty's said advocate general, with the advocate of the admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draught of a commission and present the same to his royal highness at this board, authorising the said commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral, to will and require the high court of admiralty of Great Britain, and the lieutenant judge of said court, his surrogate or surrogates, as also the several courts of admiralty within his majesty's dominions, which shall be duly commissioned to take cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all manner of captures, seizures, prizes and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be made, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the course of admiralty, and the laws of nations, to condemn and adjudge all such ships, vessels, and goods as shall belong to France, or to any persons being subjects of France, or if inhabiting within any of the territories, saving always such exceptions as his royal highness may at any time or times hereafter be pleased to declare, and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his royal highness at this board such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the said foreign government and plantations for the guidance herein; as also another draught of instructions for such ships as shall be commissioned for the purposes above mentioned.

From the court at Carlton-house, the 21st day of June, 1815.

Frederick, C. Cantaur, Harrowby, P. Westmoreland, C. P. S. Montrose, Cholmondeley, Winchester, Buckinghamshire, Bathurst, Liverpool, Mulgrave, Melville, Sidmouth, Jocelyn, Castlereagh, N. Vansittart, W. W. Pile, C. Bathurst, William Scott.

Address of the Confederation of Paris to the Chamber of Representatives, June 25.

The country is threatened. Brittany, Leon and Burgundy have united to repel the invaders. Inspired with the noblest sentiments of patriotism, the Parisians have also unanimously risen.

Whilst our armies were extending themselves along the frontier and preparing for battle, the confederation of Paris was organizing itself, and erecting a fortification in the south part of the ca-

pital, which it has sworn to defend. Great events have just burst forth; greater ones, perhaps, are at hand. The national representatives have called to the defence of the country all Frenchmen capable of bearing arms; the Parisian federation had heard the call and obeyed it. It comprises a great number of military characters of all ranks; citizens, young and active, who are all eager to press forward to the post of danger, and strike at the enemies of our independence. The federation ask for arms, a military organization and the honor of serving their country, either on the frontiers, on the heights, or in the interior of the capital, to preserve the good order which the disaffected might attempt to disturb. The federation is unanimous in its sentiments; it will acknowledge no effort superior to its zeal for the holy cause of liberty. Its most earnest wish in tendering its services, is to be able to prove by facts its devotedness and patriotism.

CARRET.

Knight of the Legion of Honor.

AUSTRIAN PROCLAMATION.

"*Frenchmen!*—Twenty years of trouble and misfortunes had oppressed Europe; one man's insatiable thirst of dominion and conquest, while depopulating and ruining France, had desolated the remotest countries, and the world saw with astonishment the disasters of the middle ages re-produced in an enlightened age.

"All Europe rose; one cry of indignation served to rally all nations. It depended on the allied powers in 1814, to exercise upon France a just vengeance which she had but too much provoked; but great monarchs, united for an only and sacred cause—the re-establishment of peace in Europe—knew how to distinguish between the promoter of so many evils and the people whom he had made use of to oppress the world.

"The allied sovereigns declared under the walls of Paris that they could never make either peace or truce with Napoleon Bonaparte. The capital rose against the oppressor of Europe: France, by a spontaneous movement, rallied itself to the principles which were to restore and to guarantee to her liberty and peace. The allied armies entered Paris as friends. So many years of misfortune, the spoliation of so many countries, the death of millions of brave men who fell on the field of battle, or victims of the scourges inseparable from war, all was buried in oblivion.

"Bonaparte solemnly abdicated a power which he had exercised but for the misfortune of the world. Europe had, from that time, no enemy more to combat.

"Napoleon Bonaparte has re-appeared in France; he has found all Europe in arms against him. Frenchmen! it is for you to decide on peace or war. Europe desires peace with France; it makes war only upon the usurper of the French throne. France, by admitting Napoleon Bonaparte, has overthrown the first basis on which its relations with other powers were built.

"Europe does not wish to encroach on the rights of any nation; but she will not allow France, under a chief but lately proscribed by herself, again to threaten the repose of its neighbors.

"Europe desires to enjoy the first benefit of peace; it desires to disarm; and it cannot do this as long as Napoleon Bonaparte is on the throne of France.

"Europe in short, desires peace, and because it desires it, will never negotiate with him whom it regards as a perpetual obstacle of peace.

"Already on the plains of Brabant, heaven has confounded this criminal enterprize.—The allied armies are going to pass the frontiers of France;

they will protect the peaceable citizens; they will combat the soldiers of Bonaparte; they will treat as friends the provinces which shall declare against him, and they will know no other enemies than those who shall protect his cause.

Head-quarters at Heidelberg, June 23, 1815.

Field-Marshal prince

SCHWARTZENBERG.

Commander in chief of the imperial Austrian and allied armies on the Upper Rhine."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By an arrival at New-York, we have London dates of the 12th of July. After having dealt so liberally with foreign details we can do no more than present a short summary of their contents.

The city of Paris capitulated July 3, was entered by the allies on the 5th, and by the Bourbons with their suite on the 8th. Talleyrand was with Louis. No respect whatever was paid to the new government, or the representatives of the people. Resistance was at an end at Paris, and the royal government was doing what it pleased—or, probably, what the generals of the allies directed. Bonaparte was yet concealed, or said to have escaped—but nothing was certainly known of him. Castlereagh visited Louis in Paris on the day of his entry. The British and Prussian troops are stationed round the city, which is represented to be perfectly quiet.—The emperors of Russia and Austria, and king of Prussia were expected there on the 9th July.

Stocks, July 11.—3 per cents. 57 6 3 4 1 2 1 4 3 4. for acc. 58 3 8 7 3 4 7 8 3 8. Red. 56 1 2; 4 per cent. 72; 5 per cent. 83 1 4. Omnium 8 1 2 1 4 1 8 6 7 3 4 1 2 7 7 1 4 1 2.

A London paper of July 11, speaking of the uncertainty of the fate of Bonaparte, says, he had proceeded to Rochefort, being preceded by his suite.—It was given out that he had embarked on board the frigates—but "we shall not be surprised to find, that instead of embarking there, he has proceeded to some other port; or, perhaps, that he is still with his army behind the Loire."

It would appear from this, then, that he yet had an army.

Mr. Whitbread killed himself with a "razor"—that is, we suppose, cut his own throat, about the 5th or 6th of July. He had been indisposed for some days, and it was proved before the coroner's jury that he had exhibited several instances of mental derangement for two or three days previous to the lamented event, for which no cause is assigned.

Those things, with what follows, appear to contain all the leading facts brought by this arrival. The details and public papers will be noticed hereafter.

LONDON, July 11.—We yesterday received a complete series of the different Paris papers up to Friday last inclusive. The expiring faction, after debating and wrangling to the last moment, have all dispersed, and the leaders fled in different directions, some of them across the Loire with the retreating army; Carnot is, we believe, among this number.—Others to different ports, particularly Rochefort, from which two frigates sailed on the 2nd July, having on board some distinguished passengers; among them it is said are Bonaparte and marshal Ney.—Others have fled no man knows where.

We have since received Paris papers of the 8th. They are of great importance.

The provisional government and the chambers are dissolved. The king entered Paris last Saturday.

Paris, July 7.—The commission has made known to the king, through the organ of its president, that it has just dissolved itself.

The peers and the representatives, imposed by the late government have, received on this subject a notification.

The chambers are dissolved. The king will enter Paris to-morrow, about three in the afternoon. His majesty will alight at the Thuilleries.

ORDONNANCE OF THE KING, (July 8, 1815.)
Louis, by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, to all those to whom these presents shall come, health—

Considering the necessity of restoring in their functions the individuals who have been removed by violence since the 20th March last, we have ordered and do order as follows:

Art. 1. The functionaries of the administrative and judicial order, the commanders and officers of the national guard, who were in active service on the 1st of March last, shall resume their functions forthwith.

2. Our ministers are charged each in what concerns him, with the execution of the present ordinance.

Given at St. Denis, 7th July, 1815, and the 21st of our reign.

(Signed) LOUIS.
By the king, Prince de TALLEYRAND.

Another decree restores the command of the national guard of Paris to lieutenant count Desolles under the orders of Monsieur.

ORDER OF THE DAY.—July 8, 1815.

The general commanding in chief the national guard of Paris, in execution of an ordonnance of the king, dated 7th July, has resumed his functions, and congratulates himself upon again finding the national guard faithful to the object of its institution, and devoted without reserve to the service of order and security attached to it.

Amidst the military and political events which have agitated men's minds, the national guard has never forgotten that its first duty towards its prince and country was the preservation of the capital and the maintenance of public order. This spirit ought more than ever to animate the guard. The union of Frenchmen can alone be the safety of France. But to obtain it there must succeed to the spirit of party, which has caused so many evils, that enlightened patriotism, which in difficult crisis, reconciles citizens and saves states.

(Signed) Count DESOLLES.
The General commanding the national guard has, by the orders he has given, re-established a free intercourse and directed the opening of the barriers. He has abrogated the orders by which were forbidden the public expression of sentiments in favor of the Prince, whom so many regrets have accompanied, and so many wishes have recalled.

PARIS, July 8.—We are informed that the King has appointed Prince Talleyrand, Minister of foreign affairs, and President of the Council of Ministers; the Duke of Otranto, Minister of the Interior; the Duke of Richelieu, Minister of the Marine; the Duke of Feltré, Minister of War; Baron Louis, Provisional Minister of the Finances; Count Lally Tollendal, Minister of the Household; M. Laine, Vice Chancellor and Keeper of the Seals; M. D'Ambray, Honorary Chancellor; M. —, Minister of Police.

Count Carnot has not yet left Paris, as we announced.

July 9. Yesterday the King, surrounded by the Marshals and Dukes of Tarentum (Macdonald), Belluno (Victor), Ragusa (Marmont), the Duke of Fel-

tre (Clarke), General Maission, &c. &c. said to the detachment of National Guards, who had hurried to St. Denis to meet his majesty,—"My friends, I bring you back your former General. I am again in the midst of you. Judge what ought to be the joy of a father on finding himself once more in the midst of his children. I thank you for your sentiments. Return to Paris, and communicate to your fellow citizens what I feel for them. I shall speedily be with my good people of Paris, and bring them once more peace and happiness."

The Duke of Otranto dined yesterday with the Duke of Wellington.

M. de Blacas is appointed Ambassador to Naples.

They write from Rochefort, of the 2d of July—"Two frigates, having on board passengers of a most important description, have just quitted the harbor, and are now in the roadstead. An English ship of war is in the passage."

French Funds 68.

It appears that every where throughout France the inhabitants have hoisted the white flag, and the military are no longer able to repress this movement.

Marshal Ney has left Paris. It is said he is gone to the United States of America.

Marshal Augereau, who was exiled by Bonaparte and who never would approach him since, has returned to Paris.

Marshal Soult has gone to his estate at St. Amand.

CHRONICLE.

TRIBUTE TO ALGIERS!

Copy of a letter from the American consul at Alicante, to the secretary of state, dated

Alicante, June 21st, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you, that, by a letter this moment received from my vice-consul, Nicholas Briale, at Carthagená, I learn that the first division of our squadron, under commodore Decatur, had appeared off that port, and sent in an Algerine frigate of 44 guns and 500 men, captured off Cape de Gate, after a short engagement, during which the commander of the Algerine was killed. Our loss consisted of four men. The commodore had sent in a schooner for refreshment, and other necessities, with which she immediately sailed for the fleet. The prize must perform ten days quarantine. I shall set off within two hours for that place in order to make further provision for the fleet, if necessary, and render every other service in my power—from thence I shall have the honor of addressing you, and advise what further may occur.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT MONTGOMERY.

To the honorable the secretary of state.

Copy of a letter from the American consul at Cadiz to the secretary of state, dated

Consulate of the United States, Cadiz, June 27, 1815.

Sir—I have much pleasure in referring you to the subjoined statement, for the interesting and important information it contains, which I doubt not, in a great part may be relied on. The informant adds, that about 400 prisoners had been landed from the prize frigate, and that but few had been saved from the brig. The wind being now from the S. W. makes it probable that the particulars of this action from

the commodore, will not come to hand for some days.

With much respect, I have the honor to be, &c.
RICH'D S. HACKLEY.

Hon. James Monroe, secretary of state.

CADIZ, JUNE 27, 1815.

Arrived, Spanish boat *Santo Christo del Grao*, Patron Manuel Guevera, in four days from Carthagená—said Patron reports, that on the 27th inst. an Algerine frigate of 44 guns, (admiral) a prize to the Americans, had entered said port with the loss of all her masts, except the foremast, and otherwise much injured. She was brought in by an American schooner, which, after taking some provisions, again put to sea. The captain of said schooner reported that an Algerine brig had been run on shore by her crew, between the tower of Estacio and that of Albufera, but was afterwards got off by the Americans: that the American squadron continued in chase of two frigates, and had driven a third into Alicante. The American squadron were expected in Carthagená in 10 or 15 days, which place was to be their rendezvous. The admiral had ordered a house to be prepared for him. The frigate captured is one which, some years ago, captured a Portuguese frigate.

Translated from the original.
RICH'D S. HACKLEY.

The Algerine admiral had been killed in the engagement.

By various accounts we have every reason to believe that commodore Decatur came up with and captured the two other frigates he was reported in chase of, one of which appears to have arrived at Essair, Spain. There is little doubt but that some other Algerine vessels were captured, and, possibly, their whole fleet "satisfactorily accounted for," as it is positively stated the *Onario* sloop, alone, was before Algiers, and actually firing upon the city!

Counts of the humane and criminal institutions in the city of New-York, collected by the attending minister, JOHN STANFORD, M. A. 1st May, 1815:

Boys and girls	101
Magdalen House.	9
City Almshouse.	
Men	183
Women	344
Boys	282
Girls	241—1050
City Hospital.	
Patients	144
Maniacs	75—219
United States' Military Hospital.	
Patients	55
Debtor's Prison.	
Committed yearly	1400
Confined at all times, including jail	
libertias	90 to 100
Bridewell.	
White men	20
Black men	27
White women	43
Black women	51—451
State Prison.	
White men	392
Black men	88
White women	19
Black women	66—556

Guadalupe was expected to be attacked by 6000 British, under Sir James Leith, about the 1st inst. Caution. Several American vessels have been seized, and condemned at Bermuda, (ship and cargo) for having a ticket on board not admissible into that pretended free port.

Domestic manufactures. Among the numerous manufacturing establishments that have lately sprung up in our country, one has been erected in Steubenville, in the state of Ohio, for manufacturing fine cloths of Merino wool. The preparations only commenced about thirteen months since, and it is now nearly in complete operation on a calculation of manufacturing from twenty to forty thousand pounds of wool annually.

North Carolina election.—It appears that all the republican members in the last congress from this state have been re-elected, with the addition of another republican in the place of Mr. Pearson, federal, left out by a majority of about 400 votes. Mr. Stanford appears also to have been very closely-run. In the last congress North Carolina had 9 republicans and 4 federalists. In the next, the state will have 10 republicans and 3 federalists.

THE FRANKLIN 74, was safely launched at Philadelphia on Monday last, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators—estimated at between 60 and 100,000. She went off in great style, and "seemed to carry her swelling sides to the flood with the erectness, ease and buoyancy of a swan." She is spoken of as a master-piece of naval architecture. The Franklin is a happy name. He was a powerful negotiator for the freedom of the seas.

The launch was performed without any accident, but a carpenter was unfortunately killed before the launch, by the fall of a piece of heavy oak timber.

Numerous arrivals.—About 50 sail of vessels arrived at New York on Saturday and Sunday last.

The frigate United States has dropped down from Boston to President roads, preparatory to sailing for the Mediterranean.

The Independence. A letter from a midshipman on board, dated 4th July 9, 41, 40, long 50, says:

"After a pleasant passage of 7 days, we have thus far traversed the ocean. We hope to reach Gibraltar in 16 days, and shall proceed direct for Algiers. Our ship has proved herself to be an excellent one. She sails remarkably fast, and works superbly."

[This agreeable intelligence is amply confirmed by a letter received from commodore Bainbridge.]

National Industry. In a very earnest appeal from the Berkshire Agricultural Society to the farmers, &c. of Berkshire, in Massachusetts, we have the following peep at the economy, and thrift of the inhabitants:

Look around and see the wonderful effects a constant stimulus to excite a general spirit of emulation has produced—look to the improvements of agriculture, domestic animals and manufactures, and if a doubt remains we appeal to the respectable viewing committees of farmers. But what is more interesting—look into private families at the present moment, and see in all directions few females, busy and striving with a laudable spirit who shall excel."

Important decision. Dr. Hunter, a medical practitioner, was on Wednesday morning brought before the court of King's bench, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, for introducing a child with the small pox. The court severely censured his conduct, and expressed its determination to visit all similar offenders with the utmost penalties of the law.—*London paper.*

St. Domingo appears again about to become a theatre of war between the chieftains Christophe and Petion.

Caracas, &c. Captain Sawyer of the British ship Norfolk, in 18 days from Trinidad, informs that on the 21st of July, a battle was fought on the Spanish Main, between the royalists and the patriots, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

More Mermaids! Extract from the log book of the brig Legal Tender, of Boston: "June 23, lat. 24, 40, long. 52, on the eastward passage, at half past 4, P. M. while lying becalmed, we saw some object, about 30 yards distance, whose upper parts very much resembled a human being; its face being of a death-like paleness—it was out of water several feet, and disappeared in about eight minutes. Its lower parts, (which could be discerned on the water's edge) appeared like a fish."

BRITISH AMITY.—Extract of a letter dated New-Castle, August 13. Last evening the brig Amazon, of Philadelphia, was spoken, bound upwards, from New-York, in-ballast. Captain Phillips, who is the owner of the brig also, was boarded on the 15th, off Barnegat, by an officer from the English man of war Acbar of 74 guns, commanded by Charles Buller, in co. with the English sloop of war Arab, captain Jones. The English officer, who appeared from his conduct to be some overfed understrapper, behaved with extreme insolence; he was informed that

there was no cargo on board but the stone ballast; that the only passengers were his wife and three ladies, her relatives, bound to Philadelphia; and captain Phillips invited him to his cabin; he behaved with so much grossness in the presence of the ladies who had come upon deck, that captain Phillips was under the necessity of checking his behavior, requesting him to leave the brig, as the two nations were not at war, he conceived that no English ship had a right to interrupt an American vessel in the American waters; and this understrapper behaving so indecorous, captain Phillips refused to have any thing more to do with him, and he accordingly passed back to his majesty's ship. Captain Phillips was ordered by the English captain to bring aboard his papers immediately, which, having no means to resist, he complied with; and there he was abused, and the American nation stigmatised by every epithet that gross and vulgar hatred could devise, and a number of English sailors were put on board captain Phillips' brig, where they behaved with the greatest outrage, and, after reversing the American colors on the staff, so as to place the union down, they quitted the brig, and she was suffered to pass.

We have seen a letter from on board the ship Hope, of this port, dated Gibraltar, June 17th—after narrating their narrow escape from an Algerine cruiser, a few days previous, it mentions that they were, on arriving, immediately overhauled, and had one of the crew impressed by a British press-gang.

The brig Fame, from Liverpool, in going into New York, was boarded by the British ship of war Acbar, and had two men impressed.—*Aurora.*

[On reading the above, it is impossible not to wish that Bainbridge, in the Independence, had been present to have made an examination of the Acbar—which he would have done in about seven minutes and a half. Why are our ports blockaded, and our coasts infested by the impudent man-stealing villains? Let such proceedings be nipped in the bud. If the Constitution, supported by the Washington, were to cruise along our shores, they might be as well employed in protecting our people in sight of their homes from the European Algerines, as Decatur and his gallant band are in applying the national strength and courage to keep the African man-stealers in order.]

The following account of the same affair has been transmitted to the collector of Delaware district by the commander of the revenue cutter:

General Greene, Aug. 18, 1815.

DEAR SIR—Last evening spoke the brig Amazon, of Philadelphia, William Phillips, master, from New York in ballast. Capt. Phillips states, that on the 15th inst. off Barnegat, he was boarded by an officer from the British ship Acbar of 74 guns, the officer hauled down captain Phillips' colors, and hoisted them union down, ransacked the vessel all over, gave captain Phillips a great deal of abusive language, took him and his papers on board the ship, the captain of the ship endorsed the register and tore it almost in pieces, and abused him very much. Captain Phillips understood the captain of the ship's name was Charles Bullen. There was a sloop of war in company called the Arab.

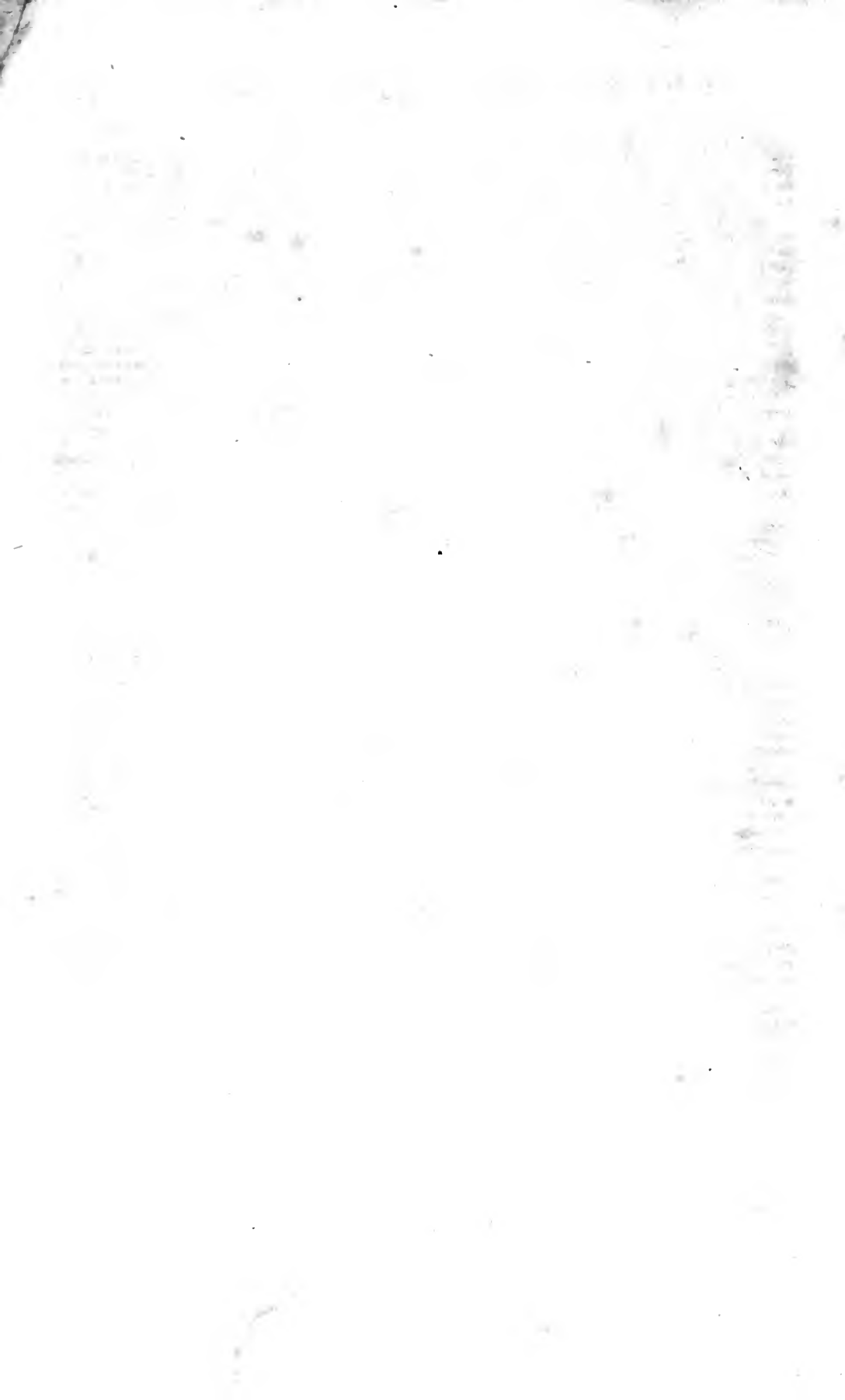
JOSEPH SAWYER.

Loss of gun boat No. 152. Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, to a gentleman in Washington, dated 21st July, 1815.

"It with feelings of extreme regret, I have to report the total loss of gun boat No. 52, sailing master John Johnson commander. She was struck with lightning on entering the north east passage of the Mississippi, which communicated to her magazine and blew her up, by which most fatal accident, all her crew perished except three, and they are dreadfully wounded. The weather was so extremely thick, that although but a short distance from gun boat No. 149, she could not be seen. They heard an explosion which they supposed to be a peal of thunder: nor did they discover their mistake till after the weather cleared off, when they learned the melancholy fate of their consort." [The number on board was 21.]

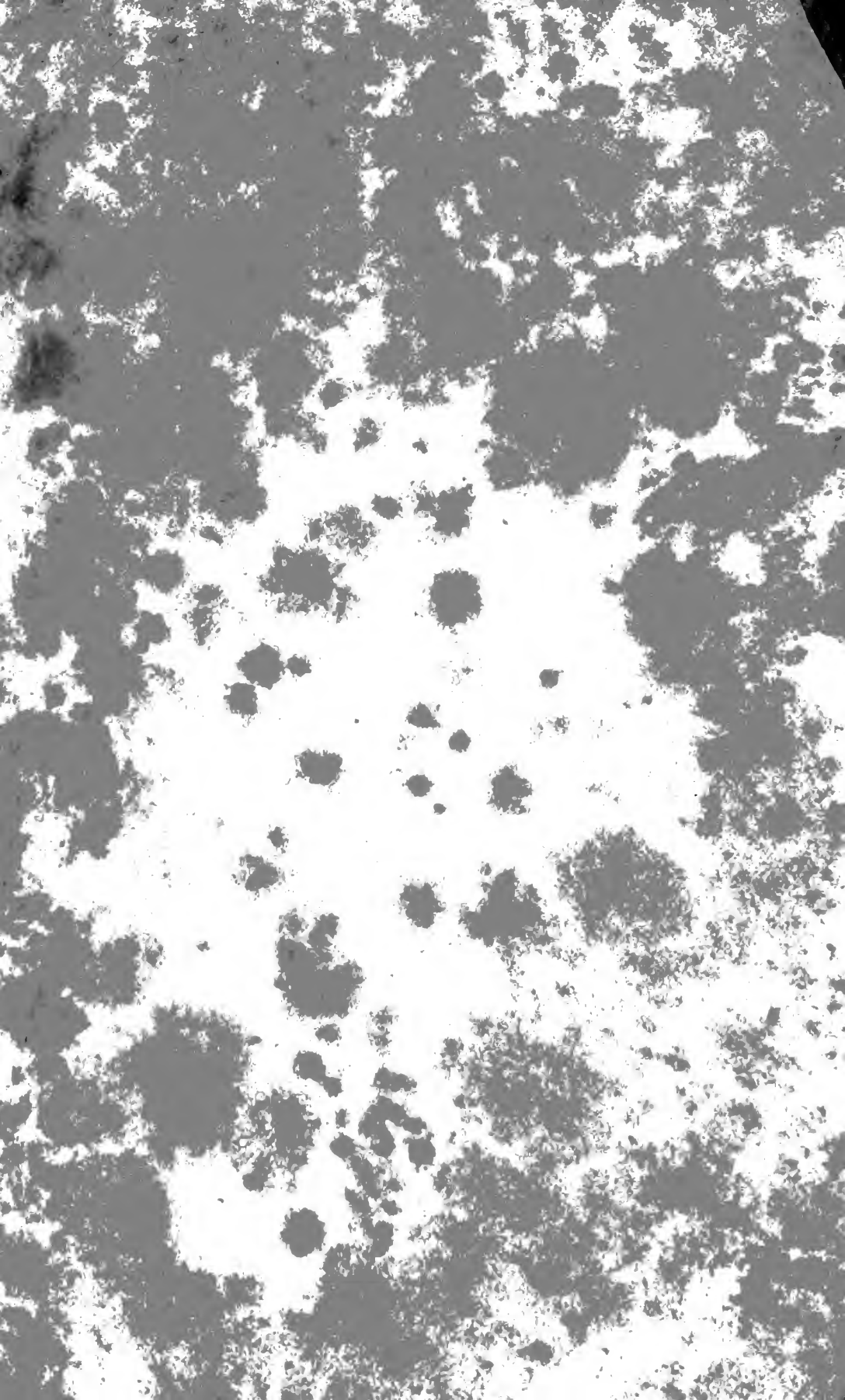
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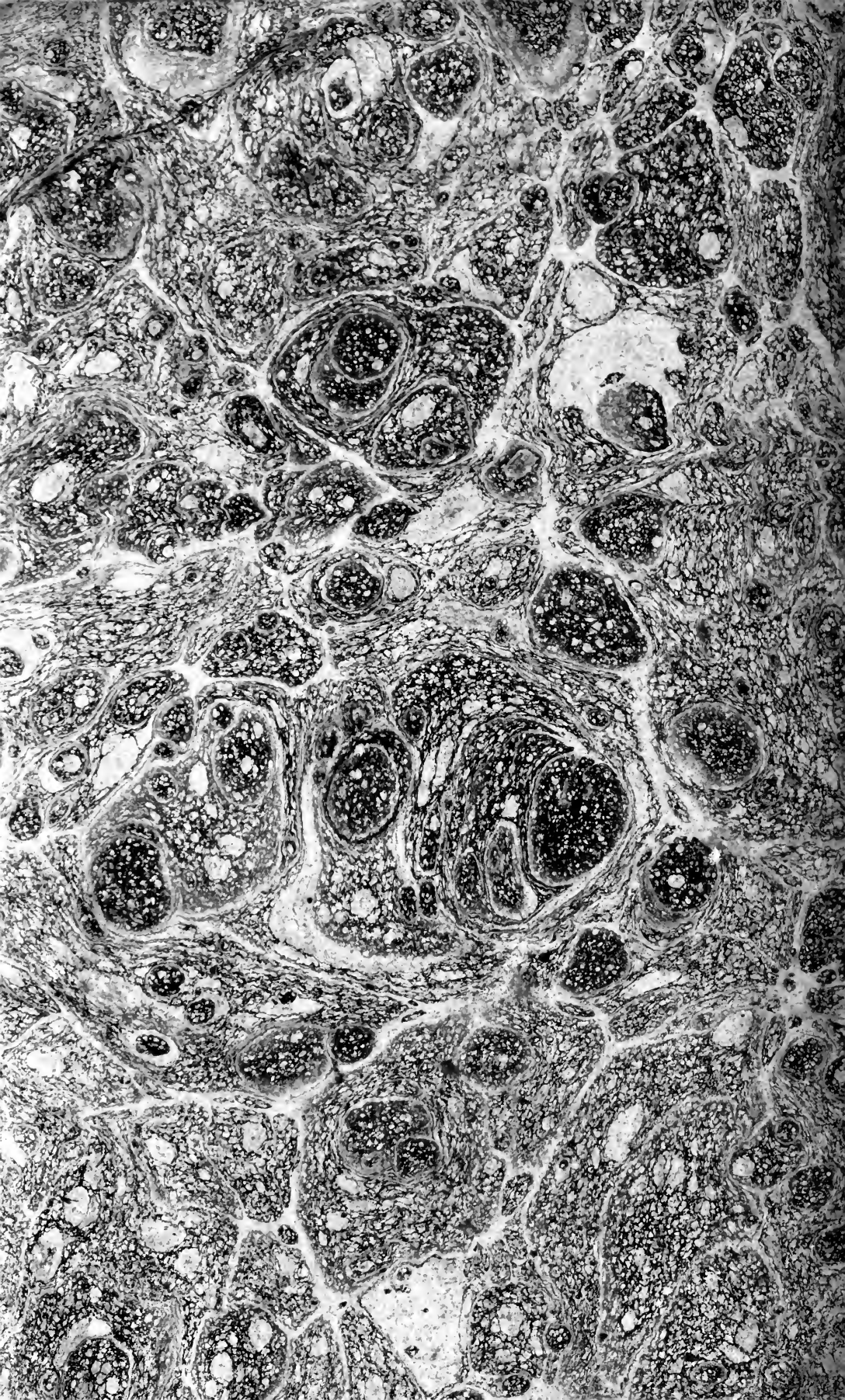
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