The Weekly Messenger.

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General Miscellany.

Extraordinary Documents.

[Of the genuineness of the following documents, each reader will form his own opinion. For ourselves, we incline to believe them a fresh instance of those forgeries, which of late have so frequently disgraced every nation. One thing, however, is inexplicable, except upon the supposition that the fraud was committed *in America*, and that these pretended documents were never printed in a London paper, viz. *the suggestion of Mr. Gallatin's appointment to pretend to negociate a peace under the mediation of Russia.* It shall appear that these papers ever were published in England, we shall be constrained to suppose them genuine. We hope that the editors of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, from which paper they are copied, will give us further information on the subject.—ED. MESS.]

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Our readers will recollect, that Mr. Barlow, the American ambassador to France, set out some time ago, to congratulate Bonaparte at Moscow, on the conquest of Russia. We expressed at the time our surprize, that a nation on friendly terms with Alexander, and which had a minister at Petersburgh, should allow its public agent to transgress so much against that decorum which ought to subsist between neutral nations—but the following extraordinary letters will teach us not to *calculate* upon the proceedings of the United States, by *ordinary* rules. We leave every one at present to make his own comments, and content ourselves with mentioning how they came into our hands. It seems one of Mr. Barlow's attendants was not so fond of the journey as his master, and therefore made his escape to Heligoland, where he was seized as a spy. A port folio was found in his possession, containing all the secrets of Mr. Barlow's mission. It has been forwarded to his majesty's ministers, but as it was not till after several papers had been examined, that the officer was aware of their importance, a friend contributed to procure copies of the following letters.

MR. BARLOW TO MR. MADISON.

Paris, Dec. 15, 1811.

SIR—The Duc de Cadore took me into his closet last evening, after his dinner party had retired, and informed, that he had wished for some time for a private conversation on subjects distinct from what might be supposed strictly official. It is astonishing, continues he, that after so long a trial of the inefficiency of your general government, no attempts have been made to give it strength and energy. Affecting surprise at this extraordinary address, I replied, that the general government would be found equal to any crisis. He shrugged up his shoulders, and said, come, Mr. Barlow, you have been too much in the world, and are too well acquainted with mankind, to be seriously of that opinion. How frequently has your general government been obliged to relinquish the most favorite measures, because it was unable to carry them into execution. It is absurd to expect that the government of the United States can act with vigor, while it is clogged with the state administrations. There will be a continual jarring between them. Their views and interests are often very different—hence inconsistent councils, a mob, a chaos, on which we can never calculate with any degree of certainty. These evils were foreseen by your more enlightened statesmen; and by none with greater clearness than your president, Mr. Madison. Convinced that every sensible person wished for a remedy, it was proposed to Mr. Jefferson to adopt such measures as would gradually undermine, and at length destroy the state governments; but there was too much timidity in his character to enter upon so bold an enterprize. He was convinced of its propriety, but having promised to his friends to remain president only eight years, a period then nearly finished, he was unwilling to commence a system of measures pregnant with danger, and which he could not hope to complete.

It was to no purpose, that he was informed, that even to begin would be doing the greatest possible service to the friend who succeeded him—his fears predominated. What was the more surprising, he entered afterwards with the greatest cordiality into his majesty the emperor's continental system, tho' surely more hazardous, and persevered in much longer than could have been anticipated. The non-importation, non-intercourse, and embargo laws, were received by his majesty the emperor as so many proofs of friendship, although aware of their inefficacy, and convinced that they were more pernicious to America than war itself. Am I to consider this conversation official? He smiled. We must be more candid, Mr. Barlow, when we meet again. Your appointment took place at the request of the emperor, and we know that you are entirely in the confidence of Mr. Madison. I thought it prudent to be very guarded during this interview, but the same reserve will not be necessary in our next. Yours.

JOEL BARLOW.

Paris, Dec. 23, 1811.

SIR—The Duc de Cadore this morning entered again on the subject of my confidential letter of the 15th. I was surprised at his accurate knowledge of all the facts relating to the transactions between America and France since our independence, and especially the part which you and Mr. Jefferson, with other influential men still living, have acted in them.—Mr. Madison, said he, has always been friendly to France, and with reason. Our intercourse with your country has been of advantage to leading characters; but to the point. Some years ago, the following propositions were submitted to Mr. Jefferson, and although not rejected, they were never, from his want of energy, cordially adopted

1. That on condition of his declaring war against England, the presidency should be guaranteed to him by his majesty the emperor for life.

2. That one million of francs, and even more if found necessary, should be annually placed at his disposal during the war, to be repaid after it was ended, or as soon as the intended alterations in the form of government were effected.

3. That three thousand French officers, instructed to obey the president implicitly, should be sent out to serve in the army of the U. States.

4. That ten ships of the line, with their proportion of frigates, should be despatched to the U. States, to be manned and officered exclusively by American seamen.

These liberal offers were not acceded to by Mr. Jefferson, less from want of inclination than irresolution, and because he had entered into engagements with his party to retain the presidency eight years only. I now offer the same terms in the name of his majesty the emperor, to Mr. Madison, and he may depend upon any further assistance that may be deemed necessary. His decision must be made immediately. The emperor goes in the spring to conquer Russia, an amusement of a few months. He will then be absolute master of the whole continent of Europe, and England must perish. But she is still powerful, and without your aid, she may continue the contest for several years longer. I am indeed anxious for Mr. Madison's determination, for should his majesty return from the north, and find nothing done, he will never trust you more, and perhaps, in his rage, publish the names of all those who have benefitted by French liberality.—The Duc had proceeded thus far, without wishing or waiting for a reply. I told him, that though possessing your confidence, I could give no answer to propositions so extraordinary, but that they should instantly be transmitted for your consideration. At the same time I remarked, the outrages committed by the French on our commerce, had prevented their friends from pursuing any measures which tended to introduce a closer connexion between the two nations. It is very difficult to manage Americans; their discernment is so keen, that they cannot be deceived, and their love of liberty so great that they will not suffer the smallest restraint.—Why Mr. Barlow, you either are, or affect to be, extremely ignorant of the secret views of the leading men of your party. We have captured and condemned your vessels at their desire, to provoke a similar conduct on the part of G. Britain, and to drive your people gradually from the ocean. The whole blame has been thrown on the British, under the pretence of making a distinction between general decrees and municipal regulations. But to say that your countrymen will not bear restraints after submitting to an 18 months embargo, is rather jocular.

I requested an interview next morning to discuss the propositions, that I might be able to anticipate any objections, and add necessary explanations to my despatches to you.

Paris, Dec. 24.

SIR—I told the minister that the first proposition must, for various reasons, be difficult of performance. What, a man with a million of francs at his disposal, find difficulty in carrying any question, or in securing his election? Impossible. He will then have time to model the government to his pleasure. But Mr. Madison may have come under engagements to retire. Such promises are conditional, and he has the means of compensating those who may conceive themselves injured. To the second proposition I had no objection. On the third I remarked, that it was impossible to introduce three thousand French officers into the service without creating a suspicion that would ruin our whole plan. You are not to suppose that this number is to be sent in a body. Some will come in disguise, some to one seaport, and some to another, &c. Their names and places of residence will be sent weekly to the ambassador. Of these men it will be easy to place from two to five in each regiment as officers. The president must procure a law, giving him the sole nomination of all the officers; or if this be too much, of all except the field officers. He then may appoint some of these experienced Frenchmen in each regiment, and after serving as captains for some time, he may pass a law establishing promotion by seniority. It will be easy to dispose of field officers, by giving them civil appointments, or removing them in various ways, and thus by the regular operation of the law of the land, a Frenchman may soon get to the command of a regiment.—But the young men sent out will enlist also as privates, should it be deemed imprudent to employ many at first as officers, and then may be gradually promoted to be non commissioned officers, in which capacity they can be of singular advantage. Indeed, with a little management, three thousand men, and more, might be employed, and the people know nothing about the matter; and if suspicion should arise, the fourth proposition affords a speedy answer; for how could America fear a handful of French in her armies, when she held by our liberality a formidable fleet.

I expressed a wish that he would authorize me, in my public despatch, to mention it as the intention of the French government to restore some part of the property which had been so unjustly seized. You may promise what you please, but we have gained more friends in America by these acts of violence, as you call them, than by our liberality. All who have lost property, retain hopes of recovering it, and are therefore reluctant to break with France. Our policy is to keep such matters in doubt. In England every capture is soon decided one way or another by the admiralty court, and whatever the judgment be, it is sure to produce enemies. If the ship be a prize, the decision is said to be unjust—if cleared, there is so much delay and damage that hatred follows. Yours, &c.

JOEL BARLOW.

Paris, Dec. 26, 1811.

SIR—The Duc de Cadore called on me this morning with a manner manifestly wishing to effect some object more than he seemed willing at first, to avow, and after much desultory conversation he asked me my opinion of the policy the Court of Russia would probably pursue in the event of a war between the United States and G. Britain. I replied, that as it was the immediate interest of Russia, to be at peace with the U. S. and also her policy that England her present ally should not be embarrassed by a diversion of her resources and military and naval forces in carrying on a war with us, it was hardly to be doubted but that she would use her endeavors to bring about a peace between us and England. This he acknowledged was his impression, and added, that should the atrocious aggressions of Great Britain finally produce a war, the political influence of Russia would be expected to restore a reconciliation—in that case, he further added, that there was only one man in the U. S. who ought to be trusted with such a negociation at the Russian Court, and named Mr. Gallatin; to appoint him as the negociator for Peace, would be good policy. Mr. Gallatin, as now Secretary of the Treasury, would soon be made unpopular by the measures he must recommend to furnish the necessary means to carry on the war, and the popular clamour would be in some measure silenced by removing him from the Treasury. Besides these considerations, Mr. Gallatin is not only more qualified to be sent to an intriguing Court, but it would be particularly grateful to his Imperial Majesty as corresponding with his views. Mr. Gallatin although not so openly an advocate for the Continental system as some others, yet his Majesty likes him not the less as a powerful supporter—and his presence at the Russian Court might be of essential service to his Majesty. I told him I would communicate his observations to my government. Yours, &c.

J. BARLOW.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Petersburgh, dated Dec. 7.

"The campaign has been carried on with unexampled resolution by the Russians, which, together with the desolation that always marks the path of a retreating army, has given the war features of unusual ferocity. As an instance I need only relate what Gen. Winzingerode declares. 'From Moscow to Smolensk I travelled a prisoner, and I firmly believe, that not less than sixty thousand dead bodies are lying on the road.'

"A fund is established under the patronage of the empress for the relief of the sufferers by the war, especially for the late poor inhabitants of Moscow, whom the destruction of that city has beggared. The Emperor has given 50,000 and the Empress 25,000 rubles. The poor peasants themselves manifest their sympathy towards the sufferers by their small donations; many of them amount to no more than five copecks (about three farthings;) but as their good patroness says, "this is more to them than thousands to us." She is universally and most enthusiastically believed. The common people call her "our good and beautiful empress," and both these epithets most justly belong to her."

LONDON, FEB. 1.—Count Walmoden, coming from the service of Austria, and Gen. Goltzer, from the service of Prussia, are to be employed in our army with the rank of Generals.

The widow of Sir Wm. Hamilton, formerly Minister at the Court of Naples, and the particular friend of Admiral Nelson, has published that she is in reduced circumstances, states certain losses she has sustained, and asks for recompense.

Evidence and Documents on the subject of Impressments.

[We have already published the Report of the Committee of our State Legislature on the subject of Impressments. We now give a list of the Documents on which that Report was founded, and some part of the Evidence itself. As this is now the sole ground of the war, it cannot be too well understood.]

EVIDENCE,

Before the Committee on Impressments.

THE DEPOSITIONS OF

1 Capt. Isaac Clark, Brewster,
2 Capt. John Eldridge, Yarmouth,
3 Eben. Parsons, Esq Boston, Merchant,
4 Wm. Parsons, Esq. do. do.
5 Caleb Loring, Esq. do. do.
6 Capt. John Holland, do. do.
7 Moses Townsend, Esq. Salem, Merchant,
8 Mr. Wm. W. Oliver, Dep. Collector, Salem,
9 Joseph Peabody, Esq Salem, Merchant,
10 Nathan Felton, Esq Danvers,
11 Samuel Page, Esq Danvers,
12 Capt. Joseph Mudge, Lynn,
13 Capt. Zachariah Atwell, Lynn,
14 Capt. Andrew Harraden, Salem,
15 Capt. Josiah Orne, do.
16 Mr. Nath'l Hooper, Marblehead, Merch't,
17 Mr. Benj. T. Reed, do do.
18 Hon. Wm. Gray, Esq. Boston, Merchant,
19 Capt. Ozias Goodwin, do.
20 Theodore Lyman, Esq. do. do.
21 James Perkins, Esq. do. do.
22 Th: H. Perkins, Esq. do. do.
23 Aaron Breed, Esq. Lynn, [one of the Committee,]
24 Hon. Nahum Mitchell, Esq. Bridgewater,
25 Col. John Thomas, Kingston,
26 Wm. Orne, Esq Salem, Merchant,
27 Capt. John Tucker, Gloucester.
28 Joseph Moody, Esq. Kennebunk, Merch't,
29 Hon. Wm. Davis, Esq Plymouth,
30 Hon. Israel Thorndike, Boston, Merchant,
31 Josiah Waters, Esq. Boston,
32 Mr. Edward Lander, Salem, Merchant,
33 Capt. Wm. Story, Marblehead,
34 Capt. Wm. Crabtree, Portland.
35 Otis Little, Esq. Castine, Merchant,
36 Mr. Wm. Parker, Boston, Mariner,
37 Commodore Bainbridge,
38 Asa T. Newhall, Esq Lynn,
39 Thomas H. Tobey, Esq. Sandwich,
40 Mr. Charles Durant, Roxbury,
41 Capt. Wm. Sturgis, Boston,
42 Isaac Hull, Esq. of the Navy,
43 Certificate from the Hon. John Davis, Esq. District Judge,
44 Mr. Lawson Carroll, Boston,
45 Mr. C. W. Williams, Wells,
46 Capt. Lemuel Walker, Litchfield,
47 Enoch Preble, Esq. Portland, Merchant,
48 Hon. Matthew Bridge, Esq Charlestown, Merchant,
49 John Hewes, Mariner,
50 Letter from Commodore Bainbridge,
51 Barnabus Hedge, Jr. Esq. Plymouth, Merchant.

The following Witnesses were also summoned, but did not testify:—

William Raymond Lee, Esq. Collector of Salem, absent by indisposition.

Joseph Wilson, Esq. Collector of Marblehead, did not attend.

Henry A. S. Dearborn, Esq Collector of Boston, absent at Albany.

Hon. Wm. Bartlett, Esq Newburyport, did not attend.

Moses Brown, Esq. do. absent by indisposition.

Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield, Esq. Salem, appeared before the Committee, but declined testifying.

Commodore Rodgers appeared, and informed the Committee that he would make a communication to them in writing, which they have not yet received. *Feb.* 25, 1813

Documents referred to in the Report.

[No. III]

The Deposition of EBEN. PARSONS.

I reside in Boston, and have been engaged in commerce and navigation for about 45 years. I have employed upon an average, annually, from the year 1793, about one hundred and fifty seamen in my vessels, engaged in foreign trade, up to the year 1803; and from the year 1803, to the time of the embargo, I have employed about one hundred seamen, annually, upon an average. No seamen have been impressed from any of my vessels, but the Byefield and Financier (which are related in the deposition of Capt. Isaac Clark) except the following, viz.—One of my vessels (the Financier abovementioned) commanded by Capt. Sargeant, about the year 1805 or 1806, being on her return from the East Indies, put into St. Helena, and while there, two of the crew were impressed from the ship; they were foreigners, and had no protections. On another voyage of the same ship, to the Baltic, a young man by the name of Thacher, of Yarmouth, was taken out by a British ship; the young man had taken out a protection when he was quite a boy, and had grown up at the time when he was taken, and the description in his protection did not agree with his person; this was the reason assigned at the time for taking him. On the return of the ship, I forwarded a protection to Mr. Williams, of London, and Thacher was immediately discharged. This protection was certified by the selectmen and town clerk of Yarmouth.

The number of men employed on an average, including large and small vessels, in foreign trade, is about six for every hundred tons of shipping.

I do not know of any Americans impressed, from any vessel belonging to the town where I reside, other than those abovementioned and referred to.

I have not had any men taken from my vessels by the French, except when my vessels were taken by them.

EBEN. PARSONS.

Suffolk, ss. Feb. 15*th*, 1813.

Sworn to before

ALEX. TOWNSEND, *J. Peace.*

[No. IV]

The Deposition of WM PARSONS.

I reside in Boston, and have been engaged in commerce and navigation about thirty years. I have employed in my vessels, annually, upon an average, about fifty seamen, until the time of the embargo. I have no recollection of any of my seamen being impressed for the last twenty years, except in one instance. In the year 1806, a seaman was taken from the ship Meridian, capt Lord, in coming out of Rotterdam, by a British sloop of war; I do not recollect the man's name: he and all the rest of the crew were shipped at Norfolk, in Virginia, and there was only one American among them; the man taken, as above, was an Irishman. When I paid off the crew they informed me that they had bought their protections at Norfolk, for 2 dls. a piece. Capt. Lord applied to the commander of the sloop of war, who said he would deliver up the man, if the man himself would give his word that he was an American, which he would not do; but said he had a wife in America.

I do not know of any American seamen being impressed from any vessel belonging to the town where I reside, other than the vessels above mentioned belonging to me.

The number of men employed on an average, including large and small vessels, in foreign trade, is abut six for every hundred tons of shipping.

Upon enquiring of all the crew of the Meridian that were paid off as abovementioned, I found that there was but one instance where the true names of the men agreed with the names mentioned in their protections; that was a Connecticut man. When I speak of their true names, I mean the names they gave me when I paid them off, and by which they receipted to me for their wages; many of them had forgotten the names they went by in their protections. When they were shipped at Norfolk, their protections were picked out, as capt. Lord informed me, from a large number of protections which were kept at the boarding-house; and such protections were chosen as agreed with the persons of the seamen.

Of all the crews of my vessels that have been shipped at Boston, I do not recollect any instance where a man has been impressed. The Norfolk crew abovementioned was the only instance where a crew of mine had been shipped in any other port than Boston. WILLIAM PARSONS.

Suffolk, ss. Feb 15*th*, 1813.

Sworn to before

ALEX. TOWNSEND, *J. Peace.*

[No. V]

The Deposition of CALEB LORING.

I reside in Boston. I have been engaged in commerce and navigation between 18 and 19 years. I have employed upon an average, annually, about forty seamen in foreign trade.

I recollect, at present, but one instance of any of my seamen being impressed by the British; in July, 1809, two seamen, belonging to the ship Hugh Johnson, while she was lying at Palermo, were taken from her by a British brig of war; I do not know their names—one of these men was an Englishman, the other was an American.—When the British officer boarded the ship, Capt. Eames, who was the master of her, said to them, that if they were determined to take any, as he found they were, they must take that man, and pointed at the same time to the Englishman abovementioned, and told the officer that the man was an Englishman. The officer, however, took the American. I do not know whether either of these two men had protections; but Capt. Eames told the officer, that he had known the American from a boy. We have always been very careful to select American seamen for our vessels, and such as had protections. I cannot undertake to say, whether these two men were shipped in Boston; for the vessel went to City Point, on James River, Virginia, and there had to make up her crew, on account of some having left the vessel, according to the best of my recollection. I do not know whether any application was ever made for the discharge of the man impressed as above, nor whether he has been discharged or not.* I do not personally know of any American impressed from any other vessel belonging to the town where I reside, other than the case abovementioned.

The number of men employed on an average, including large and small vessels, in foreign trade, is about six for every hundred tons of shipping.

In saying as above, that we have always been very careful to employ *American* seamen, I mean to be understood that we have carefully avoided employing Englishmen; we have employed Danes and Swedes, and of other nations.

I have never had any men impressed or taken by any other nation, except when my vessels have been taken, which has been by the French as well as English.

CALEB LORING.

Suffolk, ss. Feb. 15*th*, 1813.

Sworn to before

ALEX. TOWNSEND, *J. Peace.*

* This is the only American, impressed from the employ of either of the good men examined by the committee, who has not returned.—ED.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

Impartial history will shew how the account current has stood between the United States of America and Spain; and posterity will blush for their fathers' deeds. Some years back Spain was the mere tool of France. During that period, cringing homage was paid her by our servile administration. Spain committed depredations upon the American commerce. Reparation was demanded. It was peremptorily refused The subject was instantly dropt as soon as it was known that this refusal was declared by Bonaparte. Again, Spain, with apparent insolence, withheld from the U. States the right of deposit at New-Orleans; a right which had been expressly granted them by treaty. A considerable part of both houses of the then congress resented that flagrant insult and injury, and proposed to take New Orleans by force. They were stigmatized as bloody men. Much was said of the inhumanity of war. It was the *cant* of that day, that republics, both out of regard to economy, and from the principle of humanity, should avoid war, and settle their differences with other nations by negociation. The truth is, Mr. Jefferson knew full well, that Spain at that time had no independent government of her own, and that her withholding the right of deposit at New Orleans, was in reality the act of Bonaparte. Accordingly, the matter being in all probability understood beforehand by the parties, he sent an envoy to France, and purchased Louisiana, together with New-Orleans, for fifteen million dollars. Bonaparte received the avails; and Spain was swindled out of that whole territory. It is also to be kept in remembrance, that once on a time the Spanish minister, Yrujo, in a manner bearded President Jefferson at the seat of our government; accosting him with language peculiarly and insufferably insolent; and that it was borne with patience, out of respect to the French emperor, who held and used the king of Spain as his vassal. In short, whilst Spain was in vassalage to Bonaparte, do whatever she would, our servile administration durst not touch a hair of her head.

Now see the reverse of this picture. After Spain had lavished her treasures and spilt her blood in the cause of Bonaparte, and done whatever she could to serve and please him; he most perfidiously kidnapped her sovereign, enthroned his brother in her capital, seized her passes and strong holds, poured his cut-throat armies into the heart of her country, and fell to wasting with fire and sword, all who refused acquiescence to his horrible usurpation. Spain resisted and struggled for independence; and never did a nation struggle in a juster cause. And how was it received in America? With sympathy toward the oppressed? With abhorrence of the oppressor?—As respects the governing part of our nation, the direct reverse of this was manifest. No sooner was it known to them that Spain was preparing to resist the bloody despot, than they pronounced her doom; and during the whole course of her direful struggle, their joy at her defeats and misfortunes, has been equalled only by their grief at her successes. When Don Onis was sent over by the Spanish Junta, as minister to the American court, he was not received; his offer of millions, as a reparation for former depredations by Spain on the American commerce, was refused. And yet Spain was one of the first of European powers that acknowledged the independence of the United States, and even waged war with England in their cause. But all this is small, however, in comparison with the cases which follow. Look at the conduct of the men who have the principal governance of the American republic, with respect to Florida. See their long continued attempts to corrupt the Floridians, and seduce them to become traitors to their own government. See the anarchy, confusion and misery, the seeds of which their intrigues have sown in that once peaceful country; and, after the manner of the French, what corruption had began, it was intended the sword should finish. Look at their conduct with respect to the Mexicans. See American *brigands* march into their country, for the purpose of sowing treason, and bringing about a revolution: our administration in the meanwhile quietly looking on.

What a compound of perfidy, low cunning, and contemptible imbecility! The ferocity of the French marauders, and their abominable depravity, but without their courage. The time of retribution is at hand. Spain, in the day of her coming power, will remember and require these unpardonable wrongs. She has ships and armies of veterans; and, in all probability, ere long, she will teach the infatuated people of the south, that "They who sow in iniquity shall reap the same" A. B.

Our last accounts from England say, that the government have in view to interdict the importation of cotton, altogether, from the U. States, as it is found that a sufficient supply can be procured from the Brazils and Spanish Maine. It was thought that the embargo was sufficiently mischievious in its operation, by teaching the W. India planter how to raise corn and grain for himself, and to find that the crops he raised produced an ultimate profit, as great as though the same lands had been applied to the cultivation of sugar or coffee; but in the case of supplying England, almost exclusively, with cotton, the war has brought upon the country, not merely the enormous expences that it will cost but the further and additional loss, when peace shall have taken place, of a diminution in the sales of this profitable article in our staple productions. Our naval stores, too, will also be supplied by Russia, and our grain from the Mediterranean. Thus cut off, by our own folly, from every part of the lucrative trade which our country once enjoyed, even *Peace*, however much desired, will bring with it, nothing but a barren and sterile security.

Col. WILLIAM H. WINDER is promoted to the rank of Brig. Gen. in the Army of the U. States.

To the Inhabitants of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

Within a few weeks you will be called to another exercise of your invaluable privilege of choosing your own rulers. The several towns of the state are entitled to one representative for *one hundred and fifty* rateable polls, two for *three hundred and seventy-five* polls, three for *six hundred*; and so on increasing by regular addition of one for every two hundred and twenty-five. This provision of our constitution, derived from principles of perfect justice and equality of representation, has, however, been attended with extraordinary disadvantages. To prepare you, before the commencement of your arrangements for the election of representatives, to apply what appears to me the only simple remedy, is the design of this early address.

You well know, that many devices have been suggested, by ingenious men, to lessen the number of representatives; but the insuperable difficulty is, that no town, however small, will consent to forego its representation, and of course the towns that have a right to two or more representatives will not submit to a rule that would take away the benefit of superior population. Perhaps the bold project of cutting down the representation of every town that contained less than TEN THOUSAND inhabitants, so that it should be entitled to only ONE representative, is not so generally known as it should be. It was reported by a committee of the Senate of this Commonwealth last year, and printed for the consideration of their constituents. Neither of the great political parties, into which the commonwealth is divided, would fail to observe the extremely unequal operation of such a regulation.

It has long been apparent to me, that the only mode of reducing the crowd of delegates in the General Court, is by the voluntary rule to be imposed by the several corporations themselves, and not by legislative provision. And for nine or ten years, in all which time our representatives have been regularly increasing, the opportunity has not been so favourable as that afforded by the present situation of the community. The vast plurality of votes by which Gov. Strong's re-election is ascertained, and the equal certainty of the choice of a large majority of senators, being probably twenty-nine of one party and eleven only of the other, can leave no doubt of the course which popular sentiment has decidedly taken; and the minority will not be wise, if they renew the conflict with much activity in the May meetings. There can be nothing more sure than that the representatives would be of the same political complexion as the upper house. The whole number last year was about *seven hundred and fifty*, probably the most numerous assembly that was ever convened to deliberate on the multifarious topics of public affairs. Of these about four hundred and thirty were opposed on party questions to three hundred and twenty, so that the actual result of any vote, which was to be controuled by the general political principles of the members, was never doubtful in any state of the house, early or late, full or empty. The minority seemed to consider it so, and never expected a majority by accident. The changes in the several towns in different parts of the Commonwealth would increase that great majority by fifty or sixty more, if the same exertions are to be employed as for several years back to obtain the whole number of representatives which every town can send. This will not, I hope, be resorted to by either political party; and if by the plan to be proposed, the number of members can be diminished by one third this year, the happy expedient may be next year applied to reduce them one half.

One hundred and seven towns in this Commonwealth sent each two representatives to the General Court last year; and *twenty-seven* towns sent three members each. Now every body, in every one of those towns, will admit that three fourths of the towns might as well have had but one representative, and the public business would have been transacted with equal propriety and greater despatch. Very few of our country towns have discordant local interests which require to be compromised by choosing one member for the North precinct and another for the South. But the neighbouring towns stimulate each other by their political struggles; and the democratic town that has a constitutional right to send three members to Court, will not abate the least in its ardour for the cause, because the federal town adjoining has chosen four.—Now a very easy cure for this evil is, to have a tacit agreement, a compact in honour between the men of influence and authority in one town, and the same class of citizens in another, that if one shall not send but half the number of representatives to which by the constitution it is entitled, the other shall exercise the same moderation. Now this contract will in some measure execute itself. For if it is not faithfully kept in *this* town, *that* town will hold another meeting, and increase its representation to counteract the perfidy. But nobody need to fear a breach of faith in this way, in the present comparative situation of parties.—The general good will be increased by such a system of confidence so manifestly, that the people will not permit the squabbles of pertinacious partizans to interrupt it.—When this course is adopted, even in a small degree, many towns that have sent *one* representative each, will go back to their old custom of sending only every other year; and thus will the treasury of the state be relieved from one half of the demands, which in the two last years have so perfectly drained it.

Besides, the violence of political animosity will be abated with the diminution of members in the General Court; and the members will be mixed more together, instead of being divided into opposite brigades. It is found in every assembly that the greater the number, the more difficult is it to exclude passion and preserve decorum. With the best dispositions in the world, a crowd of legislators become tumultuous, and a multitude of philosophers make a mob.

In the next paper, I will endeavour to show how the proposal above suggested may be carried into effect in several of the neighbouring counties. CAUTUS.

WEEKLY MESSENGER,
FOR THE COUNTRY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1813.

The Late Russian Campaign.

We endeavoured to give to our readers as complete a history of the great events of the past year, as the nature of the case would admit, at the time of their occurrence. In this endeavour we succeeded perhaps as well as any of our brethren. But such is the diseased curiosity of the public mind, as to preclude the possibility of any thing like precision, or method, in the first relations of political events, in a weekly paper. The great mass of readers, feel a stronger anxiety to bear the first rumours of an important transaction, vague and uncertain as they may be, than after the fever of their curiosity is over, to be acquainted with its authentic details, its connection with any general scheme of events, or its consequences. Therefore, although we claim some credit for suppressing rumours put in circulation for the purpose of imposing upon minds, which the history of the times has wrought into an unnatural credulity, it is necessary to publish the first notices of facts, although not always the most authentic, unaccompanied with the circumstances which give those facts their principal interest. Whenever at the date of our paper, there is any *news*, with scrupulous care, and sometimes at the cost of much exertion, we bring it forth. But because the pleasure of novelty is but a transitory pleasure, and because the lazy intervals of a week must successively interrupt our efforts to confer this pleasure, we have always aimed rather to please the *studious*, than the *cursory* reader. We would not disappoint him, who, when our paper is fresh, with a keen appetite resorts to it, in quest of the *news*; but we cherish a higher hope of approbation from him, who is willing to sit down, after the glow of expectation is over, and to read for *instruction*.

For the benefit of this last class of readers, which we hope is not very small, we propose attempting to sketch briefly the history of the late campaign in Russia.—Much has been said on this subject in our former pages, but nothing has appeared to supercede the convenience of a connected narrative.

When we first conceived this design, there seemed to exist one insuperable obstacle to its successful execution. It was impossible that the narrative should be so written, as to be understood without the assistance of a map of the country; and there was no map, of the least utility for this purpose, which could be generally procured by our readers. To remove this obstacle, we have procured a map of the theatre of the campaign, to be compiled and published. This map extends over such a section of Prussia, Poland and Russia, as to include the field of all the military operations there, during the last year; and such routes of the armies, such towns, villages, &c. are exhibited upon it, after a comparison of the best maps of those countries, and a perusal of the details of the war in the English and French papers, as it was possible to exhibit with correctness, and as was thought would be useful for elucidating the narrative of the campaign. It was published by Messrs. West & Richardson, of this town, and we presume may be procured at a small expence at most of the Bookstores in this state. We therefore consider this difficulty as in a great measure removed, and shall commence our narrative in the next Messenger.

Representatives.

We have with pleasure laid before the public the remarks of our ingenious correspondent upon the subject of the lower branch of our state representation. The excessive number of delegates to that body is a sore evil, which "has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." The course which he points out is certainly salutary. We hope his advice will be adopted, and should our hopes be realized, there will be a diminution of the number of representatives in the legislature of this year, and so far good will be produced. Still in our opinion the remedy proposed is uncertain in its nature, and inadequate in its extent. Upon any change of political opinions in the people, or of political designs in party leaders, either real or apprehended, it would fail altogether. Much as we dread innovation, and particularly changes in the constitution, we fear that this evil is of a nature so burthensome, and so alarming, as to render the necessity of an amendment imperative. If a convention should ever be called for this purpose, we hope that it will be restricted to the consideration of this *single* measure, for we have seen enough of the rage of demolition, which in modern times has been called reform.

The late Election.

Some of the democratic editors complain bitterly that many of the republicans neglected (i. e. *refused*) to attend the polls at the late election. This is no doubt one cause of chagrin—but another and greater is, that great numbers of the republicans who did attend the polls, voted for Gov. Strong.

The legislature of 1811 made the democratic town of Rehoboth into two federal towns. They made the two democratic Senatorial Districts of Bristol and Norfolk into one federal District. All who wish for entire unanimity of public opinion, must regret that these gentlemen were stopped short in their career. Out of perfect anarchy and division they would have produced perfect harmony and union.

Gen. Washington's Gorget.

The Washington Benevolent Society, at their meeting in this town, on Tuesday evening last, were honoured by the gift of the Gorget which the illustrious Washington wore on the day of Braddock's defeat, when his exertions saved the remnant of our army, and pointed the expectations of his country to its future Saviour. This interesting and invaluable relic, upon the division of the effects of its former owner, fell to the share of Mrs Peters, (late Custis.)—This lady, as distinguished by her personal and mental accomplishments as by her birth, is the grand daughter of Mrs. Washington. She formed part of the family of the general, who always discharged towards her every office of the most affectionate parent. The grateful present was communicated through the medium of the Hon. Mr. Quincy. He informed the society that in making the donation, Mrs. Peters observed, that she had carefully preserved this portion of her grandfather's habiliments in the precise state in which it existed at the time of his death, not for herself, but as an intended gift to some public body, to whom its possession might be grateful; and she was pleased to add, that she knew of no place in which the political principles of her illustrious relative had been sustained with more purity and vigour, than the town of Boston—nor any association from which she could more confidently expect the preservation of those principles, or upon which this remembrancer could bestow more pleasure, than the Washington Benevolent Society of this place.—It is unnecessary to say what feelings were excited by this invaluable gift, and by these kind expressions of regard proceeding from such a source. If ever, hereafter, we shall be overshadowed by the clouds of suspicion, or overpowered by the shafts of calumny, it will be sufficient to remember that we received the approbation of the family of Washington. The president and vice presidents of the society were appointed a committee to express to Mrs. Peters the sentiments which her goodness had inspired.

VOTES FOR GOVERNOR.

	1812. Strong	1812. Gerry	1813. Strong	1813. Varnum	F. G.
SUFFOLK DISTRICT—*Complete.*					
In our last,	3830	1833	3571	1446	128
ESSEX SOUTH DISTRICT—*Complete.*					
In our last,	2819	3054	2909	2739	405
ESSEX NORTH DISTRICT—*Complete except Bradford*					
In our last,	3395	1302	3551	976	482
MIDDLESEX DISTRICT—*Complete.*					
In our last,	3614	4908	3961	4401	854
Ashby	76	84	86	71	23
Boxboro	14	53	13	41	11
	3704	5045	4060	4513	888
NORFOLK & BRISTOL DISTRICT—*Complete.*					
Norfolk	2105	3028	2390	2650	663
Bristol	3077	2463	3469	2031	824
In our last,	5182	5491	5859	4681	1487
PLYMOUTH DISTRICT.					
In our last,	2636	2715	2959	2376	662
WORCESTER SOUTH DISTRICT.					
In our last,	2486	2625	2707	2355	491
N. Braintree	141	16	155	16	14
Hardwicke	163	123	163	100	23
	2790	2764	3025	2471	524
Complete except Dana.					
WORCESTER NORTH DISTRICT.					
In our last,	3390	1213	3672	1002	493
Lunenburg	102	103	98	96	3
Leominster	126	116	147	110	27
Harvard	98	150	107	129	30
	3716	1582	4024	1337	553
HAMPDEN DISTRICT.					
In our last,	1688	1823	1890	1685	340
Holland			*Fed. gain*		9
Granville	92	61	119	79	9
Tolland	62	57	70	37	28
	1842	1941	2079	1801	386
FRANKLIN DISTRICT—*Complete.*					
In our last,	1326	778	1522	622	350
New Salem	189	137	193	97	44
Shutesbury	73	62	77	67	1 *d g.*
Warwick	111	90	110	74	15
Wendell	107	60	115	39	29
Gill	93	41	87	28	7
Hawley	144	29	160	22	23
Ashfield	201	108	206	79	34
Northfield	69	108	89	119	9
Orange	42	93	47	82	16
Heath	136	19	138	21	
Rowe	100	34	119	13	40
Charlemont	123	32	128	26	11
Buckland	105	52	122	50	19
	2819	1643	3111	1339	596
BERKSHIRE DISTRICT.					
G Barrington	177	97	183	84	19
W Stockbridge	46	112	59	91	34
Clarksburg	16	11	19	9	5
Otis	71	34	93	42	14
New Marlboro	171	100	197	70	56
Southfield	11	7	14	10	
Sandisfield	66	124	120	144	34
Tyringham	92	120	106	106	28
N. Ashford	18	39	20	43	2 *d g.*
Williamstown	97	186	108	152	45
Sheffield	182	141	188	118	29
Hancock					12
Savoy	21	109	17	94	11
Egremont	48	64	51	65	2
	2327	2636	2539	2313	547
CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.					
In our last,	2363	2435	2347	2057	524
Brunswick	193	178	215	121	67
Durham	105	131	108	75	59
Pownal	72	57	79	45	19
Bridgetown	64	83	73	65	29
Minot	122	164	147	138	51
Baldwin	29	36	29	23	13
Harrison	41	33	36	22	6
Otisfield	85	29	102	6	40
Thomson Pond	12	2	14	0	4
	3086	3148	3152	2552	662
OXFORD DISTRICT.					
In our last,	343	652	344	574	79
Brownfield	8	69	7	60	8
Hiram	14	40	18	86	42 *d.g.*
Lovel	31	29	32	8	22
Waterford	109	29	110	22	8
Albany	15	8	12	8	3 *d.g.*
Livermore	43	202	48	176	51
Jay	36	126	33	117	6
	599	1155	604	1051	109
BARNSTABLE DISTRICT.					
In our last,	741	984	1229	729	743
Orleans	12	115	41	103	41
Eastham	88	37	72	18	3
Wellfleet	42	21	52	17	14
	883	1157	1594	867	801
One Federal Senator chosen.					
NANTUCKET & DUKES DISTRICT.					
Nantucket	256	482	324	326	244
Chilmark	38	44	42	54	6 *d.g.*
Tisbury	64	72	47	72	17 *d.g.*
Edgartown	47	72	83	93	15
	385	670	496	545	236
Complete—Sends one Democratic Senator.					
YORK DISTRICT.					
In our last,	1120	2029	1482	1949	442
Shapleigh	84	172	100	199	11 *d g.*
Alfred	48	85	90	30	97
Sanford	53	154	99	144	56
Lyman	131	76	156	42	59
Limerick	79	76	111	60	48
Cornish	21	111	59	115	34
Waterboro'	28	107	27	107	1 *d g.*
Newfield	71	57	77	67	4 *d g.*
Limington	59	141	67	163	14 *d g.*
Parsonsfield	79	174	76	171	
Lebanon	91	120	124	156	3 *d. g.*
	1864	3392	2468	3203	703
KENNEBECK & SOMERSET DISTRICT.					
Augusta	292	137	206	119	22
Belgrade	38	89	32	96	13 *d.g.*
Fayette	54	73	58	75	2
Greene	14	150	28	129	35
Gardner	51	119	67	113	22
Leeds	32	157	40	140	25
Monmouth	53	201	45	159	54
Mt. Vernon	30	134	28	136	4 *d g.*
Sydney	120	95	131	76	28
Redfield	97	94	92	88	1
Winthrop	153	90	163	75	25
Hallowel	204	177	231	157	47
Norridgewock	100	21	115	25	11
Fairfield	60	118	62	74	42
Waterville	52	148	65	121	37
Winslow	31	59	39	57	10
Fairfax	90	78	69	55	2
Harlem	69	61	69	52	9
Vassalboro	182	63	169	79	29 *d g.*
Farmington	95	170	117	167	25
Chesterville	41	23	45	26	1
Pittston	59	81	72	68	26
Malta	17	67	15	59	15
Canaan	108	96	105	101	8 *d. g.*
Cornville	47	16	48	23	8 *d. g.*
Wayne	66	74	66	56	18

Clinton	41	136	31	97	29
Wilton	33	90	35	87	3
Unity	9	83	7	89	8 d. g.
Mercer	28	58	20	63	15 d g.
Starks	68	39	59	40	10 d g.
Anson	44	62	45	49	14
Industry	24	42	34	33	19
Athens	21	32	32	5	38
Embden	14	43	12	40	1
Solon	15	29	14	54	4 d g
New Portland	18	54	19	40	15
Bingham	21	9	27	5	8
Freeman	16	35	14	34	1 d g.
	3398	3301	2522	2943	482

LINCOLN, HANCOCK & WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

In our last,	730	460	787	316	201
Wales	5	50	9	38	16
Lewiston	79	69	87	48	29
New-Castle	62	64	70	68	4
Whitefield		Federal gain			34
Litchfield	40	198	56	145	69
Dresden	56	110	71	101	24
Nobleboro	41	111	54	82	42
Bristol	95	178	138	178	43
Jefferson	38	131	58	96	55
Union	75	95	91	101	13
Warren	140	87	135	82	
Cushing	10	42	7	45	6 d.g.
Campden	104	140	111	112	34
Thomaston	101	180	103	155	27
Boothbay	99	75	109	73	12
Bowdoinham	74	126	120	106	66
Putnam	29	32	35	25	13
Montville	35	99	65	85	44
Topsham	113	69	193	47	102
Bowdoin	52	152	75	121	54
Belfast	103	104	111	99	13
Penobscot	52	91	62	74	27
Prospect	36	112	50	86	40
Northport	24	57	37	40	30
Lincolnville	39	106	65	85	47
Islebro	24	12	28	8	8
Castine	94	20	90	17	1 d g.
Sedgwick	53	81	45	79	14
Buckston	136	82	110	64	8 d g.
Orland	66	7	65	4	2
Orrington	11	91	22	86	16
Brewer	45	51	54	50	10
Bluehill	57	21	90	11	43
Bangor	67	74	74	61	20
Frankfort	61	165	71	105	70
Sullivan	20	70	32	71	11
Cherryfield	18	5	19	2	4
Steuben	48	20	57	19	10
Jonesboro	33	5	47	6	13
Columbia	44	15	42	9	4
Addison	30	8	23	11	10 d g.
Machias	115	78	116	61	18
Harrington	22	24	29	31	
Goldsbury	46	5	63	2	28
Eden	20	36	20	38	2 d g.
Friendship	0	60	4	38	36
Hope	30	70	35	75	
Edgecomb	49	85	59	92	3
	3301	4023	3897	3349	1304

HAMPSHIRE—*Corrected and complete.*

In our last,	3350	1021	3521	818	374
Pelham	88	83	96	74	17
Hatfield	90	69	91	69	1
	3528	1173	3708	961	392
Mass. Prop.	39856	33006	43285	28365	8091
Maine	11248	14929	12643	13098	3260
Total	51104	47935	55928	41463	11351*

* This result includes a gain of 55 in three towns from which the particulars are not given.

Net Federal Gain in 428 Towns,

11,351.

We have re-inserted those towns in which we had before stated only the majorities, or gain.

In Green, Knox, Lincoln, Swan, Davidston, and Goose Island, Plantations, the federal majority is said to be very handsome.

There are now 27 towns in Lincoln, Hancock and Washington to be heard from—Their votes last year stood thus, for *Strong* 769, *Gerry* 1610.

The War.

The following article from the Baltimore Whig, plainly tells us what we are fighting for, and what we must gain before we cease fighting. Let our republican yeomanry count the cost. Are they willing to exchange their treasure, their sons, their own blood for such useless objects? We will venture to answer for them in the negative. They would as soon barter their farms acre for acre for lands in the moon.

THE WAR—NO. III.

"It would be strange, I had almost said monstrous, if in a just war, the constituted authorities who are to conduct it, should not combine all the force at their disposal. The losses we have sustained, in time, blood and treasure, ought to be retrieved by redoubled diligence, encreased zeal, and an augmented army; for, I assume it to be impossible for America to negociate a peace until the success of her arms shall have brightened her sullied honor; nor then, until all her national rights be acknowledged, *nor even then*, until we exact from the enemy, *complete indemnity* and *security*,—and these, not to be composed of wax, promises, and parchment, but *the absolute possession of the Canadas, Nova Scotia*, &c."

In the propriety of the following remarks we fully concur.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE BOSTON NEWS.

"One may be tempted to smile at the foolery of the first of April, when the rein is given to invention, and license to the tongue; but when the folly is extended beyond that day, or is of a character to wake public feeling, and fill our breasts with deep solicitude for the fate of those in whose welfare we feel interested, the farce is carried too far. The practice of fabricating news, of practising upon the honest credulity of man, of trifling with those noble feelings which dignify our nature, has prevailed of late so extensively as to make one distrust almost the evidence of his own senses. We must say the practice has received too much countenance from the conductors of some of our public prints, who have given form and pressure to the most preposterous and ridiculous falsehoods that ever man was cheated with; which have gone into circulation, and have received credit, merely because those who had some regard to truth have not thought them worth even the respect of contradiction."

ROKEBY.

We had intended to present our readers with a sketch of the narrative of this interesting poem of Mr. SCOTT, with such remarks as we might deem appropriate. But in the performance of the task, from the involution of the plot, and the great number of its incidents, we found ourselves engaged in a more serious task than we had anticipated. We shall however probably finish the story. At any rate, its commencement, which we now publish, will serve to explain the extracts we have made.

The scene of this poem is in one of the northern counties of England, and the date of the events is in 1644, after a great battle gained by Cromwell over the adherents of Charles the First, or the royal party.

OSWALD WYCLIFFE, one of the principal characters, had not been actively engaged in the furious civil wars which then desolated the kingdom, but he had declared on the side of the commons, and for them he held his castle. He was a man of cool dissimulation, impelled solely by motives of avarice and ambition, and unrestrained by moral or religious principle. His villainy was of the mean, timid cast. The scene opens with an interview between him and BERTRAM RISINGHAM, whose character is almost sufficiently described by apprising the reader that he was one of the ferocious sea-banditti of that age, so well known by the name of buccaneers. In addition to the profligacy of morals, the sanguinary temper, and ferocious courage of that daring race, he had something of that wild magnanimity of a superior but irregular character, which in real life sometimes, though we believe rarely, and in fictitious narrative too often, is found united with the most strongly marked features of violence and atrocity. From the conversation between Oswald and Bertram we learn that the latter, at the request of Oswald, had undertaken the murther of PHILIP MORTHAM, a nobleman to whom Oswald was next heir. Mortham had formerly been the leader of Bertram in the West Indies and South America, as captain in some predatory incursions against the Spaniards and natives, in the course of which his life had been saved by his then faithful follower, who afterwards thought that his services were undervalued, and himself neglected and despised. Mortham had taken arms in the cause of the commons. Bertram relates to Oswald that he had found an opportunity to effect the assassination in the confusion of the battle of Marston Moor, and claims for his reward all the plunder which Mortham had amassed and brought home as the fruit of his American depredations, and demanded that Oswald should immediately accompany him to Mortham's castle and deliver the gold and diamonds. Oswald dared not refuse the demanded compensation, but fearing to trust himself with his furious associate, proposed to substitute his son WILFRID, to which Bertram readily assented, as either the son or father could gain admittance to the castle and its treasures. This son is then introduced, and presents a character almost perfectly contrasted to that of his father. He is disinterested, amiable, mild, and accomplished, to a degree of refinement too exquisite for the masculine character. To this refinement, and a corresponding sensibility, the feebleness of his frame seemed well fitted. He had long indulged in a most tender but desponding affection for MATILDA, daughter of the EARL OF ROKEBY, which was repaid *only* by her friendship and regard. Bertram thus attended led the way to a tomb, where he supposed the treasures of Mortham were deposited. During the long night journey the bold felon had been frequently affected by the compunctious visitings of conscience. When they had arrived at the tomb, a form resembling that of his murdered captain struck the sight of Bertram, who suddenly and unconsciously exclaimed, that it was Mortham, with the same garb and appearance,

"As when I slew him in the fight."

This exclamation naturally excited the surprise of Wilfrid, and produced interrogatories from him. The haughty bravado scorned to unsay what he had declared, and boldly avowed the deed. In a flash of anger and heroism, the tender stripling seized on the robust felon, and endeavored to rouse the servants of Mortham castle to secure him. Bertram after he had recovered from the momentary amazement which the courage of the boy had produced, easily dashed him to the ground, and would have taken his life, but at that moment the form of Mortham interposed, and with a tone and gesture which compelled obedience, ordered Bertram to depart. When the ruffian was gone, the supposed vision retired, having first charged Wilfrid to tell none that Mortham lived. Oswald immediately came up at the head of a troop of horse, and upon enquiring why his son was unattended, and with his sword drawn, was informed of what had happened, with the exception of Mortham's appearance. He would fain have diverted the attendants from the pursuit of Bertram, but to prevent suspicion, and silence the murmurs which had begun to arise, he was obliged to consent to it, and for an obvious reason, ordered the pursuers to put the assassin to instant death, and offered a reward for his head. REDMOND O NEALE, (the hero of the tale) had most impetuously demanded the pursuit, and was most zealous and daring in its prosecution. But the strength, speed, and skill of Bertram rendered it unavailing.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

EXTRACTS

FROM THE ROKEBY, BY WALTER SCOTT.

Much in the stranger's mien appears,
To justify suspicious fears.
On his dark face a scorching clime,
And toil, had done the work of time,
Roughened the brow, the temples bared,
And sable hairs with silver shared,
Yet left—what age alone could tame—
The lip of pride, the eye of flame,
The full-drawn lip that upward curled,
The eye, that seemed to scorn the world.
That lip had terror never blanched;
Ne'er in that eye had tear-drop quenched
The flash severe of swarthy glow,
That mocked at pain, and knew not woe;
Inured to danger's direst form,
Tornade and earthquake, flood and storm,
Death had he seen by sudden blow,
By wasting plague, by tortures slow,
By mine or breach, by steel or ball,
Knew all his shapes, and scorned them all.

But yet, though Bertram's hardened look,
Unmoved, could blood and danger brook,
Still worse than apathy had place
On his swart brow and callous face;
For evil passions, cherished long,
Had ploughed them with impressions strong.
All that gives gloss to sin, all gay
Light folly, past with youth away,
But rooted stood, in manhood's hour,
The weeds of vice, without their flower.
And yet the soil in which they grew,
Had it been tamed when life was new,
Had depth and vigour to bring forth
The hardier fruits of virtuous worth.
Not that, e'en then, his heart had known
The gentler feelings' kindly tone;
But lavish waste had been refined
To bounty in his chastened mind,
And lust of gold, that waste to feed,
Been lost in love of glory's meed,
And, frantic then no more, his pride
Had ta'en fair virtue for its guide.

Even now, by conscience unrestrained,
Clogged by gross vice, by slaughter stained,
Still knew his daring soul to soar,
And mastery o'er the mind he bore;
For meaner guilt, or heartless hard,
Quailed beneath Bertram's bold regard.
And this felt Oswald, while in vain
He strove, by many a winding train,
To lure his sullen guest to show,
Unasked, the news he longed to know,
While on far other subject hung
His heart, than faltered from his tongue.
Yet nought for that his guest did deign
To note or spare his secret pain,
But still, in stern and stubborn sort,
Returned him answer dark and short,
Or started from the theme, to range
In loose digression wild and strange,
And to the embarrassed host to buy,
By query close, direct reply.

Nought of his sire's ungenerous part
Polluted Wilfrid's gentle heart;
A heart, too soft from early life
To hold with fortune needful strife.
His sire, while yet a hardier race
Of numerous sons were Wycliffe's grace,
On Wilfrid set contemptuous brand,
For feeble heart and forceless hand;
But a fond mother's care and joy
Were centred in her sickly boy.
No touch of childhood's frolic mood
Showed the elastic spring of blood;
Hour after hour he loved to pore
On Shakespeare's rich and varied lore,
But turned from martial scenes and light,
From Falstaff's feast and Percy's fight,
To ponder Jaques' moral strain,
And muse with Hamlet, wise in vain;
And weep himself to soft repose
O'er gentle Desdemona's woes.

In youth he sought not pleasures found
By youth in horse, and hawk, and hound,
But loved the quiet joys that wake
By lonely stream and silent lake;
In Deepdale's solitude to lie,
Where all is cliff, and copse, and sky;
To climb Catcastle's dizzy peak,
Or lone Pendragon's mound to seek
Such was his wont; and there his dream
Soared on some wild fantastic theme,
Of faithful love, or ceaseless Spring,
Till Contemplation's wearied wing
The enthusiast could no more sustain,
And sad he sunk to earth again.

He loved—as many a lay can tell,
Preserved in Stanmore's lonely dell;
For his was minstrel's skill, he caught
The art unteachable, untaught;
He loved—his soul did nature frame
For love, and fancy nursed the flame;
Vainly he loved—for seldom swain
Of such soft mould is loved again;
Silent he loved—in every gaze
Was passion, friendship in his phrase.
So mused his life away—till died
His brethren all, their father's pride.
Wilfrid is now the only heir
Of all his stratagems and care,
And destined, darkling, to pursue
Ambition's maze by Oswald's clue.

Wilfrid must love and woo the bright
Matilda, heir of Rokeby's knight.
To love her was an easy hest,
The secret empress of his breast;
To woo her was a harder task
To one that durst not hope or ask;
Yet all Matilda could, she gave
In pity to her gentle slave;
Friendship, esteem, and fair regard,
And praise, the poet's best reward!
She read the tales his taste approved,
And sung the lays he framed or loved;
Yet, loth to nurse the fatal flame
Of hopeless love in friendship's name,
In kind caprice she oft withdrew
The favouring glance to friendship due,
Then grieved to see her victim's pain,
And gave the dangerous smiles again.

[We hope that no one has suspected that it was from want of taste, that we omitted the following elegant and appropriate Ode, in the account which we gave of the Russian Celebration. We now insert it entire—including a verse which was omitted in the copy communicated by the author to the committee, because he thought the Ode too long for the occasion.]

ODE,

Sung at the late Dinner in honor of the RUSSIAN VICTORIES.

TUNE—"*Anacreon in Heaven.*

All hail to thee, RUSSIA, whose children have flown
From their castles and huts, to the ranks of resistance!
Like your own Northern lights your achievements have shone,
And kindled applause at the earth's farthest distance.
Our eagle would fly,
From his own cloudy sky,
With the bird* of thy glory to triumph on high.
And still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combin'd
For the freedom of Russia, the rights of mankind.

As the foe vaunts, thy Fabian armies retire,
By a spirit more noble than courage directed;
While each gallant peasant resigns to the fire
His roof and his fields, where the Gaul is expected.
But thy fields, in that waste,
With more beauty are grac'd,
Than vineyards of plenty, or gardens of taste.
And still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combin'd
For the freedom of Russia, and rights of mankind.

Winter comes to thy aid, from his throne in the North,
And the host of the elements wait on his order;
From the wild frozen deserts the blast rushes forth,
And chills the poor conscript, from Gallia's mild border.
While with hearts bravely warm,
All thy children conform,
To their own native tempest, and move in the storm:
And still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combin'd
For the freedom of Russia, and rights of mankind.

Poor wretch! from thy soft summer atmosphere led,
And from all that the bosom as happiness numbers;
How often in dreams, on thy cold snowy bed,
Would the bliss, thou wast torn from, revisit thy slumbers.
But ah! on thy dream
Bursts the cannon's dread gleam,
And ruin that's real on raptures that seem:
And still shall they prosper, whose sons are combin'd
For the freedom of Russia, and rights of mankind.

Thy column of glory unshaken shall stand,
For it rests on the spot where the hero reposes;
And long shall the tribute of gratitude's hand,
Be paid at the shrine, which his relics encloses.
At Bagration's urn,
Sweetest incense shall burn,
And Spring to enwreath it the sooner return:
And still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combin'd
For the freedom of Russia, and rights of mankind.

And ye, gallant Spaniards! our sympathy claim,
Who sounded, like Russia, the trump of defiance,
The same be your fortune, whose cause is the same,
And hands, as of adamant, join your alliance.
And may Russia and Spain,
Still their triumphs maintain,
Till the pillars of Hercules sink in the Main:
And still shall they prosper, whose sons are combin'd
For the freedom of Russia, of Spain, and mankind.

Rise, Star of the North! and enlighten the world,—
Beam on Europe the sign of her great restoration:
And ne'er may thy banner, now floating, be furl'd,
Till peace shall revisit the resen'd creation.
While the trumpet of fame
Shall thy triumphs proclaim,
And nations and ages re-echo thy name:
For still shalt thou prosper, whose sons are combin'd
For the freedom of Russia, and rights of mankind.

* The Russian arms is a two-headed eagle.

Major General *Morgan Lewis* set off from Albany on Tuesday week, to take upon him the command of the army on the Niagara frontier. He was accompanied by Brigadier-General *Boyd*, and a numerous suite.

Journal of News.

Summary of Foreign News.

The Marcellus, arrived at this port from Lisbon, has brought Portuguese papers to the 15th March, London dates to March 4, and Paris to 26th Feb. Their most interesting contents are to be found in the following extracts:—

The papers contain a long Swedish State Paper on its relations with France, considered as a sort of Declaration of War.

Lord Wellington's H. Q. continued at Frenada March 3; and the French made no movements. [Verbal accounts state, that a battle was expected soon.]

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, and voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

A vote to appoint a committee to ascertain the extent of the wishes of the Catholics, on motion of Mr. Gratton was carried by a majority of 40, in the British H. of Commons.

Dantzic was closely besieged by the Russians.

Denmark was expected to join the cause of Alexander

It was reported a treaty was concluded between Denmark and England.

The French Conscriptions in the North of Germany met with much resistance

The Russian Emperor's H. Q were at Warsaw, the last of January.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Gen Steinhill was at New Stetten; Witgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platow had entered the New March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much consternation exists at Berlin. The inhabitants utter acclamations in favour of the Russians in the streets, coffee houses, &c.

LONDON, MARCH 1.—Letters from Lord Cathcart are to Jan 29. They state that the Russians had passed the Vistula for the North of Bromberg, and Tuchel for Dirschel, and to the gates of Dantzic.

The Russian military journal says,

JAN. 3—Ad Tchitchagoff entered Intersburg; the vanguard entered Gronbinnen; and General Woronzow entered Nemersdorf. Gen. Tschoplitz entered Stalupenen, and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.

The Emperor and Kutusoff's H. Q. were at Orani.

JAN 9.—Announces the driving of the enemy from Konigsberg. The French lost 8 or 9000, 30 cannon, large quantities of provisions, &c. and many Russian officers and soldiers prisoners were liberated. The fugitives of the enemy are pursued.

The Russians in all these movements have made many prisoners and have taken many pieces of artillery.

Gen. Czernischoff has passed the Vistula and pursued the French towards Newberg.

It is said the French attempted to seize the King of Prussia but he escaped to Silesia.

The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.

Kutusoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platow and Witgenstein have had new honors conferred on them.

The last Paris papers are silent as to Dantzic, Thorn, Posen and Warsaw. We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places.

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Bonaparte.

It was reported Murat had been found in Vienna, and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutusoff and Swartzenberg. That ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wilna and London—that the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, that Denmark resists the requisitions of Bonaparte—that Dantzic was taken Jan. 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

Latest from France.

A letter from Newport, dated Monday evening last, announces the arrival there of sch. Viper, Capt. Mather, 30 days from Rochelle.

Our correspondent writes, "Capt. M. informs that Bonaparte had left Paris (about the last of Feb.) for Austria, to meet the Emperor Francis;—That the conscripts for 1814 were raising and marching for the different depots:—that complaints were loud and open at Rochelle, against the conduct of the Emperor. Troops were daily arriving in France from Spain—Captain M saw several regiments of them at Rochelle.—He heard nothing of the Russians having entered Berlin. Capt. Mather had on board Despatches from the nephew of the late Mr. Barlow, to our government, announcing Mr. B's death, and that he had possession of all his papers;—but being chased on the passage by an English man of war and apprehensive of being captured, he threw the despatches overboard.

"Paris papers to the 18th of Feb. only received, containing nothing later than you have in Boston."

"The Viper had a narrow escape from the squadron off Point Judith—She had 200 pipes brandy, wine, silks, &c.

"The privateer brig Sir J. Sherbroke cut two sloops out of Holmes Hole, last night.

"Sch. Fredonia, Grafton, from Charleston for Providence, and brig Actress, of Nantucket, from Savannah, for Providence, have been taken; as is also ship Ariadne, from Lisbon for Philadelphia; the captains and crews of the two former have just arrived in a captured smack, and 4 of the crew of the latter in a long boat.

"The British squadron have been watering for this week past at Block-Island—They heard yesterday of the arrival of the Chesapeake, and expressed regret that she had eluded them."

French and Spanish Accounts.

Our accounts from France are to the 10th, and from Lisbon to the 15th March. No great events had recently transpired; but every movement of the armies, and every political step taken in the several cabinets, afford ample proof, that a new order of things is rapidly approaching, and will probably terminate in the downfall of that mighty power which has been permitted, for so many years, to ravage the fairest portion of Europe. Denmark, Sweden, Prussia, Poland, and probably Germany, will assist in accomplishing this object, and joined by England, we hope will form a confederation too strong to be broken, by either the arts or arms of France.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, March 14.

"We have a packet from Falmouth, bringing letters and papers to 26th ult. By letters I find it was feared the government would prohibit the landing and entry into England in Neutral or British ships, of Cotton the produce of the U. S.—The large quantities arriving from the Brazils and the English colonies on the main, led to the opinion that they would endeavor to manage their manufactures without taking any supply from us."

The Paris Moniteur of the 6th Feb. contains the Senatus Consultum for the coronation of the Empress, and that of the Imperial Prince, the King of Rome.

Serious Attack.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 9TH.—We have collected some of the particulars of the battle in Rappahannock River: the following vessels from Baltimore, to wit, privateer Dolphin, Capt. Stafford, the letters of marque Lynx, Taylor; Racer, West, and Arab, Fitch, had went 15 miles up the Rappahannock, near Urbann; where this gallant little squadron were pursued by a far superior force detached from the enemy's fleet. Several British frigates advanced as far as they dare without running aground—they then detached a squadron of 17 barges, with 40 or 50 men each, carrying heavy cannon. A sanguinary battle was well fought by the American squadron, before they fell into the grasp of the invader. Our vessels, particularly the Dolphin, are said to have fought desperately, and made considerable havoc; two of the English boats were sunk—they captured all ours—number of killed and wounded not yet known. The British have good pilots, and are said to be coming up the bay.

Since the above account was received, we have the further particulars stated, that after the enemy succeeded in gaining the deck of the Dolphin, the conflict became dreadful; they pulled down the colours, still flying, and took possession of her, and afterwards of the Lynx and Racer; the Arab was ran ashore; Capt. Stafford was mortally wounded, and 30 of his men fell; from the observation of the Arab's crew, besides two of the enemy's boats' crews, none of whom were picked up, upwards of 100 others, among whom were two lieutenants, fell in boarding, and upon the Dolphin's deck. Soon after this affair was closed, the squadron came up six miles above the Patuxent, when they fell in with a number of small craft, which, with the President packet, bound to Eastport, and the sch. Ravin, they took, and mostly burnt. They then stood down the bay.

Extract of a letter from the Post-Master in Philadelphia to the Post Master in New York, dated SUNDAY. 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.

The following is a copy of the note on the Wilmington bill to this office:—

Copy of the Note.

"Lewistown is free from the British cannon, after 22 hours incessant attack with 18 and 32 lb. balls—only a few houses were injured. The enemy made an attempt to land, but gave up their design and left their stations, and anchored on the outer side of the Light-House. It was supposed to be their design to destroy the light, or procure water from a pond one quarter of a mile from the shore. The militia went down to oppose their landing on the 8th inst."

The Forts on the Potomac, and other rivers which empty into the Chesapeake, are now principally garrisoned by volunteers and drafted militia.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 9.—Three of the British armed boats are said to have been as high up the Delaware as Bombay Hook on Tuesday last, and from the best observation of those who saw them, they were taking the soundings of the Western Channel. On Wednesday last the gun boats left New Castle for Bombay Hook.

Stephen Girard has ransomed his ship Montesquieu and cargo for 180,000 dollars. The specie for the payment of the ransom was sent down to the captors on Thursday from Philadelphia.

THE BRITISH STANDARD,

Is erected on Block Island; and a wharf is building for the convenience of landing from the fleet. Fresh meat and good water is procured on the Island sufficient for the supply of the enemy's ships. [*New-Lond. pa.*

We have not yet been able distinctly to ascertain the arrangements consequent on the acceptance by our government of the mediation of Russia. It is probable, however, that a commission of two or three persons will be named by the U. States, to meet such persons as may be designated with that view by the enemy, at the Court of the Mediator. This we believe will be conformable to the usage of nations on similar occasions. Indeed it is very audibly rumoured and currently credited that a gentleman high in office is to form one of the Legation, and our present Minister in Russia another. It is also said there is to be a third commissioner appointed. When these appointment shall be concluded, they will doubtless be made known to the public. Meanwhile we have thought it our duty to state the rumors which are in circulation; and which we are convinced, have better foundation than rumors mostly have. [*Nat. Intel.*

The news in circulation yesterday of a change of the Spanish Cortes, is not correct. The Fortitude, from Cadiz, brings a paper one day later, and it contains an account, only, of a change in the Regency, by the Cortes, in consequence of their resisting the abolition of the Inquisition.—The three oldest Counsellors were appointed in their place, by the Cortes, 86 to 48. The persons appointed are, Archbishop de Toledo, Cardinal de Bourbon, Don Pedro Agar, and Don Gabriel Ciscar.

The Loan.

Letters from Philadelphia and New-York say, Mr. Gallatin has at last succeeded in filling up his *War Loan* of SIXTEEN MILLIONS—not a minute, however, before its wasteful expenditure—in the following manner:—

By subscriptions, &c.	$6.000,000
In Philadelphia,	1,000,000
J J Astor, New-York,	2,000,000
Parrish and Girard,	7,000,000
	$16,000,000

The terms: For every *Eighty-Eight* dollars paid in, the lenders are to receive a *Six Per Cent. Certificate*, of 100 dollars.—Or *Sixes* at par, and an annuity of 1½ per cent. per ann. That is to say, the lenders will receive about *Seven and a Quarter Per Cent* interest for their money.

Major M. M. Noah, of Charleston, has been appointed Consul for Tunis. He is to take charge of the American affairs in the Mediterranean generally, during the absence from that quarter, of Mr. Lear.

MARRIAGES

At Lynn, Mr. Caleb Wiley, to Miss Eliza J. Childs, daughter of Amariah Childs, Esq. In Reading, Joshua Prescott, Esq. attorney at law, to Miss Nabby Eaton. In Wenham, Benj. R. Nichols, Esq. of Salem, to Miss Mary Pickering, daughter of the Hon. Timothy Pickering.—In Nantucket, Mr. Samuel H Macy, to Miss Sarah Gardner, eldest daughter of Gideon Gardner, Esq. At Atkinson, N H. Mr. Aaron Perkins, of Chebacco, (Mass.) to Miss Mary Gilbert.

In this town, Mr. Peter Mackintosh, jun. mer. to Miss Dorcas Barton. Mr Francis Joy, of Boston, to Miss Susannah Ramsdell, of Marblehead. Mr. Jeffer Amsderlin, to Miss Charlotte Martin.

DEATHS

In North Carolina, Rodger Moore, Esq. At Roxbury, Mr. James Anderson, aged about 50, formerly of Londonderry, N H. At Goshen, Dr. Jonathan Swezey, aged 63 At N York, John Hoogland, sen. aged 67, an old revolutionary officer. In Danvers, Mr. Samuel Louden, formerly of Boston. In Dalton Capt Henry Wiswal, aged 40

In this town, Mr. Jonathan Goodwin, aged 40. Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. John Goodell, aged 51.

On Friday, near Mr. Oliver Fisher's store, South End, Mr Eleazer Blackmun, aged 74—His death was caused by passing betwixt a loaded waggon and the oxen (which were eating) starting them so suddenly as to knock him under the wheel, which passed over his head, and killed him instantly.

Poetry.

ON A LADY STUNG BY A BEE.

To heal the wound a bee had made
Upon my Delia's face,
Its honey to the part she laid,
And bade me kiss the place:

Pleas'd, I obey'd, and from the wound
Suck'd both the sweet and smart:—
The honey on my lips I found,—
The sting went thro' my heart.

General Miscellany.

SKETCH OF THE DEBATE,

In the Senate of New-York, March 12th, 1813, on the resolution to loan the federal government half a million of dollars.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced a resolution for loaning five hundred thousand dollars by this state to the United States, to aid in carrying on the war.

Mr. PLATT moved a postponement of the resolution till tomorrow, which was negatived.

Mr. PLATT then opposed the loan on the ground that the war was unnecessary and inexpedient in its origin; that it was wantonly waged by our government at a time when they knew our country was defenceless; and that the administration had conducted the war in such a manner, as could only promise the most ruinous disasters in its future prosecution. He said the duty of providing for the common defence belonged to the general government; and the constitution had vested in our national rulers the correspondent power of declaring war, making peace, raising armies, providing a navy, and levying taxes.

To their constitutional authority and requirements, we ought to yield a cheerful obedience: but he was unwilling to lavish the treasures of this state by volunteering such a loan.

He said the conduct of our rulers in regard to the present war, exhibit a compound of rashness and imbecility truly characteristic of its authors. The only foundation of public credit is revenue; and as the government of the U. States were plunging headlong into expenditures at the rate of FORTY MILLIONS of dollars a year, without providing any revenue, he was unwilling to loan half a million, without better security than Mr. Gallatin now offered.

He said he had no confidence in our national rulers; nor did he believe that such an *unqualified loan* would be applied towards the defence of New-York, which is now *destitute of essential munitions of war.*

This state has yielded her immense impost revenue to the national treasury; and she is now left to defend herself. He therefore considered it an indispensible duty to preserve our own state.

Mr. TAYLOR answered in a very inflammatory speech: in which he said, "the gentleman from the western district, and the party to which he belonged, felt a stronger attachment to Great Britain, than to this country: and he alluded to the whig and tory distinctions of 1776.

Mr. PLATT replied: "The gentleman from the eastern district has thrown a *firebrand* amongst us; and in his usual manner has attempted to rouse the passions and prejudices of revolutionary times, in order to fan the flame of party spirit in this house.

The man is an enemy to his country, who after the lapse of thirty years, now endeavors to revive the bitter passions which raged during the storm of a civil war; or who seeks to visit upon honest men of the present day, the political sins of their fathers now sleeping in the dust.

But I ask, what foundation is there for this foul insinuation, of British influence and toryism?

There is not a federalist in this house who has one drop of tory blood in his veins. For myself, I will only say, that I was born a republican; and in whiggism did my mother conceive me. I was rocked in the cradle of the revolution; and my mother's milk was not sweeter to my taste, than the principles of republicanism which I then imbibed. Republicanism! the sound still dwells with rapture on my ear; but my understanding is almost convinced it is *vox et preterea nihil.* When I see the fraud and peculation, the injustice and oppression, the tyranny and persecution, daily practised under the name of republicanism; my heart sickens with disgust.—There is a hollow hearted hypocricy, a kind of political *sorcery*, in such conduct;—which I thank God my soul abhors.

But, sir, such artifices and impostures are the mere excrescences of a free government. I love my native country, and I glory in her republican institutions."

Mr. LEWIS spoke in favor of the resolution, and Mr. RADCLIFFE against it.

Mr. ROOT spoke in favor of the resolution; and said "the member from the western district has derided the majesty of the people."

Mr. PLATT replied; "I respect the majesty of the people, as much as any man. My maxim is, the people are sovereign in elections, and obedient to the laws. The people should always act thro' the medium of election; and when their voice is thus expressed, I bow with submissive reverence to their real majesty.

The gentleman from the middle district has misrepresented me. I deride and detest the mock majesty, and impudent usurpation, of the ruling patriots, who crowd a tavern bar room, and call themselves the people.

But, sir, if any thing could lessen my respect for the real majesty of the people, it would be, the manner in which they sometimes abuse their elective franchise, [pointing at Mr. Root.]

Blessings of the War.

The following authentic extract of a letter from a gentleman in Plattsburgh, to his friend in this village, describes some of the blessings of a war for the conquest of Canada.—*Lansingburgh Gazette.*

"PLATTSBURGH, MARCH 11, 1813.

"I informed you in my last, that Col. Pike had marched for Sacket's Harbour, with about 500 men, and that the 6th regiment and a company of artillery were soon to follow them. They will probably start tomorrow. They have been detained for want of sleighs to carry them; as the men, according to the new mode of conducting matters, are to ride. Many of those who first started have perished—about twenty of them froze to death the second and third nights. They could not be persuaded to get out of the sleighs and walk, but preferred to sit still and freeze.

"Our roads are beset with press-gangs, pressing all the horses and sleighs, for the transportation of the troops which are expected to go tomorrow. There is scarcely a person in the neighbourhood, who has not had his sleigh and horses wrested from him by force; and many of the horses thus taken have been standing in the camp, without a shelter, for these ten days past. Men riding on horseback have been made to dismount, their horses taken away from them, and themselves otherwise ill treated. Travellers on the road, a distance from home, and even such as had women and children in company, have been indiscriminately turned out of their sleighs into the snow, and left to shift for themselves. This government banditti have been let loose upon the inhabitants, armed for the purpose of impressment. A gentleman, the other day, had a pistol put to his breast by a ruffian soldier, (an officer in company) and made to deliver up his sleigh and horses; and another of them, named James Dougherty, lately shot a lad of the name of Ethan Bradley, about 17 years of age, who happened to drive past him in a sleigh, in open day. He presented his gun very deliberately, and lodged a ball and two or three buck shot in the lad's body, which soon terminated his existence. Dougherty has been surrendered to the civil authority, and is confined in goal in this town. Our friend ——'s sleigh and horses have been carried off, and his wife and family abused; and for these outrages no satisfaction can be obtained, as the whole business is countenanced by the officers."

[We shall certainly require much higher evidence than that of a letter, the name of whose writer we do not know, before we credit these shocking imputations upon the character of the officers of our army.—ED. MESS.]

RUSSIAN DOCUMENT.

Order of the Day, of the 12th (24th) Oct. 1812.

It is hereby commanded, to all the generals of corps, all the chiefs of Cossack regiments, and also, all the partisans, who act round the remains of the French grand army, under the orders of the Emperor Napoleon in person, to redouble their activity and attention in the execution of their duty, that nothing may escape of the ruins of that army. After the immense losses which it has sustained for more than six weeks, during which our light troops have taken from one to six thousand men a day; after having seen a great part of their cavalry destroyed; and above all, after the glorious day of the 6th (18th) of this month, when Gen. Benningsen completely defeated the King of Naples, with the loss of part of his artillery, and such ruin to his cavalry that it has since never dared so shew itself before us; it would be a shame to our army and our light troops, if a single man of the enemy was ever to return to France, and not pay with his life, or his captivity, the guilty insolence of having dared to follow, into the heart of the Russian provinces, the black aggressor who makes a sport of the blood of his people.

The reinforcements of cavalry, that have lately come up, amount to 20,000 men, among whom are 26 regiments of Cossacks of the Don, who every day take a number of pieces of cannon from the rear of the enemy, which, weakened, harrassed and worn down, is now reduced to the most deplorable situation, and employs all its efforts to evade our vigilance, and escape our attacks. With these decided advantages, we repeat that no Frenchman shall ever see his country again; but we lay it more than all upon the responsibility of the commandants of the Cossack regiments, and all our detached parties so to watch round the French army, that the Emperor Napoleon may not personally escape. For this purpose, we add his description to this order of the day. This description is equally to be acted upon by all the chiefs of districts, all authorities, civil or military, all post-masters, &c. If this order is strictly executed, artillery, ammunition, equipage, every thing must fall into our hands. We shall also recover, as we have already done in part, the consecrated spoils, which this sacriligious profaner, renewing the vandalism of the revolution, has plundered from our temples.

Description of the Emperor Napoleon.

The figure short and compact; the hair black, flat and short; the beard black and strong, shaved up towards the ear; the eye brows strongly arched, but contracted towards the nose; the nose aquiline, with perpetual marks of snuff; the countenance gloomy and violent; the chin extremely projecting; always in a little uniform without ornament; generally wrapped in a little grey sourtout, to avoid being remarked; and continually attended by a Mamaluke.

BOSTON,

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1813.

Very late from Cadiz.

On Sunday arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Milo, Capt. Glover, from Cadiz, which place he left March 20. Capt. G brought no papers, and says there was no interesting information from the armies of Spain and Portugal. Just before he sailed, a Packet arrived from England, bringing London dates to the 6th March, could not procure any papers, but was informed that their contents were uninteresting, with the exception that the Russians continued to be successful.

By the above arrival, we received the captain's verbal report, and extracts of letters to sundry merchants, stating that the English government had passed an order in Council granting the relinquishment of all vessels detained at Gibraltar, &c. &c. under the Licences of Admiral Sawyer and others, and that in future they will be respected. Also, an order that they had annulled the order prohibiting the transfer of *Enemies* vessels to *Neutrals*, except the *French*.

Accounts from France.

☞ To the French articles, given in our last, we add the following extraordinary paper. It will immediately strike the reader, that a cause, more potent than that of religion, has produced, in the breast of Bonaparte, this emancipation of the mother Church. It is not "the Divinity that stirs within him," but the triumphant battalions of Russia that stir about him, and demand new auxiliaries to prop his tottering throne.

PARIS, FEB. 13th.—His Serene Highness the Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire (Cambaceres) this day took his seat as President of the Senate; and directed one of the Secretaries to read the following Concordat, which was signed at Fontainbleau the 25th January, between his Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness PIUS, VII.

CONCORDAT.

His Majesty the Emperor and King, and his Holiness, desirous to terminate the differences which have existed between them, and to remove the difficulties which arisen in several affairs of the Church, have agreed to the following articles, to serve as the basis of a definitive arrangement.

ART. 1. His Holiness shall exercise the Pontificate in France and in the kingdom of Italy, in the same manner, and with the same forms as his predecessors.

2. The Ambassadors, Ministers, Charge d'affairs of powers near the Holy Father, and the ambassadors, ministers or charge d'affairs of the Pope with Foreign Powers, shall enjoy the immunities and privileges which are enjoyed by other members of the *Corps Diplomatique.*

3. The dominions which were possessed by the Holy Father, and which have not been alienated, shall be exempt from every species of impost; and shall be administered by his agents or charge d'affairs. Those which have been alienated shall be restored, paying a composition of two millions of franks revenue.

4. Within six months, following the usual notification of the nomination by the Emperor, of the Arch bishops and Bishops of the Empire and of the kingdom of Italy, the Pope shall ordain them, agreeably to the *Concordats*, and in virtue of the present *indult*. Previous information of which shall be given by the Metropolitan Archbishop. If at the expiration of six months, the Pope shall not have given the ordination, the Metropolitan, shall proceed to the ordination of the Bishop named, in the usual manner.

5. The Pope shall nominate, in France or in Italy, to ten bishoprics, as shall ultimately be agreed upon in concert.

6. The six *suburbicaire b shoprics* are re-established: They shall be nominated by the Pope. Their remaining effects shall be restored; and they shall take measures respecting those which have been sold. On the death of the bishops of d'Anagne and Rieti, their dioceses shall be united to the six bishoprics, agreeably to an agreement between his Majesty and the Holy Father.

7. In regard to the bishops of the Roman States, absent from their dioceses from circumstances, the Holy Father shall exercise in their favor the privilege he has a right to bestow on bishops *in partibus.* He shall bestow on them salaries equal to those which they have formerly enjoyed, and they shall be nominated to places as they become vacant in the Empire or in the kingdom of Italy.

8. His Majesty and his Holiness shall concert measures at a suitable time, for the reduction to be made, if necessary, in the bishoprics in Tuscany and the Genoese countries, as also for the bishoprics to be established in Holland and the Hanseatic departments.

9. The *Propagande* and *Penctencerie*, and the Archieves shall be established in the place where the Holy Father shall sojourn.

10. His Majesty grants a free pardon to all the Cardinals, Bishops, Priests, *Laics*, who have incurred censure in consequence of events.

11. The Holy Father agrees to the foregoing dispositions in consequence of the existing state of the Church; and in the confidence which his Majesty inspires in him, that he will give powerful protection to the numerous wants of Religion in the times in which we live. NAPOLEON.

Fontainbleau, Jan. 25, 1813. PIUS VII.

The Chesapeake Frigate.

It is with pleasure we announce the safe arrival in our harbor of the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, Capt. EVANS, from a cruise of 115 days. From Boston she run down by the Madeiras, Canaries, and Cape de Verds; thence down on the equator, between lon. 16 and 25, (where she cruised 6 weeks); thence down the coast of S. America, passing within 15 leagues of Surrinam, (was in the same place the Hornet sunk the Peacock the day after she left) down by Barbadoes, Antigua and most of the Windward West India Islands, thence on the Coast of the U. States, between Bermuda and the Capes of Virginia, by the Capes of the Delaware within 12 leagues, by New-York within 20 leagues, thence through the East Channel to this port.

The Chesapeake has taken during the cruise, the American brig Julia, from Lisbon for Boston, with an English licence [arrived at Boston and condemned,] British ship Volunteer, from Liverpool to Brazils [arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.;] British brig Liverpool Hero, form Liverpool to Brazils, cargo dry goods, hard ware and jewelry, cargo taken out, and vessel burnt; and brig Earl Percy, from Cape de Verds, with salt, for Brazils, ashore at Long Island. She has on board 53 B'h. prisoners. Jan 1, off the Western Islands, discovered 2 large sail to windward, apparently men of war, bearing down, lay too for them, and when near enough to ascertain that they were a 74 and a frigate, made all sail and escaped. About 10 days since off the Capes of Virginia, gave chase to a sloop of war, and continued chasing for two days, when she finally escaped in the night. These are the only ships of war she has seen during the cruise.

April 7, on the N. E. part of George's Bank, fell in with schooner Valerius, of Hallowell, cargo of lumber, in possession of 5 men, who said they had cut her out of Tarpaulin Cove, by a smack, fitted by the privateer brig John C Sherbrook. She had no papers on board, and the man who called himself prize-master had no commission, or any document whatever, to shew by what authority he had possession of her; took them out and put a crew on board, and ordered her for Boston. The Valerius had been boarded the day before from the Ramilies, 74, Nymph frigate, and a sloop of war in co just at the entrance of the Narrows, blowing very fresh at S. the Chesapeake carried away her maintop-mast, (which was broke in 4 pieces and fished each side) just above the cap; and her fore top-sail yard. A number of men were aloft when the top-mast went over and went with it. The number is not exactly known, but conjectured to be five*; two have been taken up badly hurt, and the others it is supposed are also taken up, as a boat was astern which must have seen them.—The officers and crew on board the Chesapeake, are generally very healthy. On passing Long-wharf she was welcomed by a numerous crowd of citizens, assembled there, with three cheers, and also by the crew of the Congress frigate when she passed her, which was returned by the crew of the Chesapeake. [*E. C. H. Books.*

* It is now ascertained that there were 8 men aloft when the maintopmast of the Chesapeake went over—4 caught by the rigging, and were very little injured—4 went overboard, 2 of which were taken up by fishing boats, much injured, and the other two, (a Swede, and an American, named Foster) were drowned. The frigate being in the Narrows, and it blowing quite fresh, made it impossible for her to heave too; and she came very near going on shore in tacking for that purpose.

Important.

WATCHMAN OFFICE,
Wilmington, March 8, 1813.

The following important intelligence was received this morning by express from Dover.

Dover, 7th April, 1813.

Dear Sir—The following are copies of two despatches received, the one at 3 o'clock and the other at 9 o'clock this morning, by the Governor, from Col Davis, commanding at Lewis Town. You will no doubt give them immediate publicity. S H. BLACK.

Head-Quarters, at Lewis, April 6, 1813.

Sir—This evening the Belvidera and 2 small vessels came close into Lewis, and commenced an attack by firing several 32 lb. shot into the town, which have been picked up; after which a flag was sent, in which the following reply was returned.

Sir—In reply to the renewal of your demand, with the addition for a "supply of water," I have to inform you, that neither can be complied with. This, sir, you must be sensible of; therefore I must insist the attack on the inhabitants of this town is both wanton and cruel.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
S. B. DAVIS, Col. Comdt.

Head Quarters, at Lewis, 6th April, 1813.

Sir—Since the reply to Com Beresford's letter which I communicated to you by express, I received the following about 5 o'clock.

Belvidera, off the village of Lewis, &c.

Sir—No dishonor can be attached in complying with the demand of Sir John Beresford, to Lewis, in consideration of his superior force.

I must therefore consider your refusal to supply the squadron with water, and the cattle that the neighbourhood affords, must cruel upon your part, to its inhabitants. I grieve for the distress the women and children are reduced to, by your conduct, and earnestly desire they may be instantly removed.

I have the honor &c. to be,
Sir, your most obedient servant,
R. BYRON, Capt.

N. B. The cattle will be honorably paid for.
S. B. DAVIS, Esq. Col. Commandant.

To which I have returned the following reply verbally—"That Colonel Davis is a gallant man and has already taken care of the ladies."

The attack immediately commenced and continued till near 10 o'clock. The fire from our battery silenced one of their most dangerous gun boats, against which I directed the fire from our 18 pounder, for which I request you will immediately send me a supply of shot and powder, and it is uncertain how long the bombardment will continue. They have not succeeded with their bombs in reaching the town. And the damage from their 32 pounders and cannister cannot be ascertained till day light.

I hope, Sir, in this affair, you will find the honor of the State has not been tarnished.

I have the honor to be Sir, &c.

N. B While writing the above the enemy has recommenced firing.

S. B. DAVIS, Col. Comdt.
JOSEPH HASLETT.

A letter that accompained the above despatch says, that the governor had that moment left Dover for Head Quarters, to superintend the movements of the militia, all of whom were determined to sacrifice every thing rather than treasonably submit to the demands of the enemy. The Belvidera lies within less than two miles of the town.

The Russian mediation, about which so much is said and so little known, we have all along believed to be a deception. However, there is one point of view in which our present system of policy may be considered, which we think peculiarly worthy of notice. Notwithstanding the editor of the National Intelligencer is so strenuous in his convictmn in the sincerity of Alexander's overture, and of our acceptance, he plainly and emphatically admits, that there is to be no armistice. This is no random opinion thrown out by an editor; it is the opinion of the government. [*U. S. Gaz.*

Mr. Swertchkoff, the Russian Secretary of Legation, left Washington last Sunday morning, on a second visit to Admiral Warren, in the Chesapeake Bay. [*N. Y. E. Post.*

The Blockade of the Chesapeake and Delaware has had the effect to drive into this port most of the neutral, as well as American, vessels bound to southern ports. This apparently has given a little life to business for a few days past; but we are mortified to see neutrals running away with our carrying trade, which, if it had not been for the bad management of the present party in power, we might have enjoyed ourselves. Our own shipping are rotting at our wharves, while neutrals have full and profitable employment. [*Ib.*

NEW-YORK, APRIL 10.—Our Philadelphia correspondent informs us, that the ship Neptune, of that port, is purchased by government to carry out Mr. GALLATIN. It is said that she will sail in a fortnight. The ship Perseverance is also purchased, and is to proceed as a cartel to Jamaica, to bring home the American prisoners detained there.

Poulson's paper of yesterday (received last night) says—"A letter from Wilmington, states, that James A. Bayard, of the state of Delaware, and Wm. H. Crawford, of the state of Georgia, are to join Albert Gallatin, in his mission to Russia."

Col Lear, late American Consul at Tunis, with his family, arrived here yesterday in the ship Halcyon, Capt. Reed, from Cadiz.

A British 74, and a frigate were visible in the offing yesterday. Alarm guns were fired, although they made no attempt to come inside the Bar

We are glad to see the effect produced by an alarm. Every man is immediately at his post, and prepared to act. With such promptness we cannot be taken by suprize. We shall always be prepared for the worst.

A dinner is to be given at the Union tavern, Georgetown, in consequence of the late Russian successes.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Inhabitants of the town of Roxbury.

IT is a fact more honorable to your candor, your good sense, and your patriotism, than any which has occurred in our country, that you have awakened to a just sense of the dangers and calamities which have assailed, and which threaten our beloved country. Let it be recorded, that Roxbury has this year manifested a greater change in political opinion since the *last* year, than any one town in the Commonwealth from which we have yet received any returns. To me, an inhabitant of this most ancient and venerable town, attached to it by every tie, which can render one's place of inhabitancy dear, it affords the most heartfelt satisfaction. I have been led to inquire into the causes, which have hitherto rendered it so blind to its best and truest interests. Connected with the capital, and with the success of commerce more than any other town not actually a seaport, one would have expected that we should have felt with sensibility and great anxiety all those measures which had a tendency to destroy that commerce on which our individual prosperity and that of our country essentially depends.

But we have appeared to take an opposite course; a course fatal as well to our own interests, as to those of our beloved and parent state.

I would not in a moment of return, of generous, magnanimous and liberal return to a spirit of concord and unanimity, awaken any feelings which might tend to check that union so desirable in all communities.

Instead, therefore, of direct criminations and reproaches which would only tend to embitter our party passions, will you suffer one of yourselves, interested like all the rest of you, in the welfare of the town, of the state, and of the nation, to put to you a few questions:—

Have we not too much indulged a spirit of party? Are there not on both sides, many good men whom we love, and respect and esteem, who are good neighbours, good friends, good citizens?

Have we not permitted some men of strong passions to take the lead in our affairs? Have we not sometimes listened to their calumnies, and slanders, and reproaches against men whom we know to be honest and virtuous!

Have not some of these active and violent men appeared to be actuated or influenced by personal ambition?

Have they not thrust themselves into all offices of trust, and confidence and profit?

Are we sure, that they have had always at heart, the public good, to the exclusion of their own?

Have we not seen some extraordinary changes in our town, and have we not perceived that some men and some families whom we formerly respected and valued, are now treated with improper and unbecoming slight?

Why should Gen. Heath and his family be proscribed? Is it because he was one of the earliest and most distinguished patriots of the revolution? or because he is, I believe, the only Major General of the revolutionary army whom it has pleased God to spare!

Or is it, forbid it gratitude! Forbid it republicanism! Forbid it the sacred principles of liberty! because, with a truly republican freedom, he has dared to exercise his own judgment, and to differ from us in some of our opinions?

Having put these queries, I will now relate to you something to which I was an ear witness, and to the truth of which many of you can attest. I cite it as a proof of an anti-republican spirit—a spirit which would suppress free inquiry—a spirit hostile, inimical to our liberties.

At our late town meeting, I was attracted to a collection of people in the town hall, where I heard a very leading man, of high rank, of college education, enlarging with a very audible voice, on the justice and necessity of the present war. He appealed to all the passions of the people. He was very bold in his assertions and arguments, and no man dared to interrupt him. He spoke as if he had been an oracle. Solomon himself could not have been more wise than he seemed to be, at least not more confident.

When he had finished, another of our citizens with some hesitation, and after asking whether he had a right to speak which he seemed to doubt because the other had assumed so high and bold a tone, ventured to make some reply.

I listened to it—he was constantly interrupted by the other great man, and in place of an argument the great man talked of tories and enemies of the country.—I thought to myself I should rather have heard him argue.

This other Citizen would not be put down—he did not profess to be as learned, or to have had all the means the other had enjoyed, but still he spoke in a strain of plain good sense, such as the farmers comprehended.

They came to a contest on *two points.* The one was whether there were 5000 seamen now impressed by Great Britain. The great man who is almost a king among us said there were. The common citizen said that the Rev. Mr. Taggart had proved there were not above 513. The great man said Mr. Taggart had told a lie and he had told him so.

This excited my curiosity—I went home and took up Mr. Taggart's book, and I found, that he had not asserted a single thing but what he collected from the figures and returns of the government of the United States and on the *same authority* upon which the great man relied.

I then like all other plain farmers made such reflections on this dispute as I am apt to do in like cases in the common affairs of life.

Thinks I to myself, what authority better than the *government* itself? Figures *cannot lie.* I found Mr. Taggart found a mistake in the addition of 100—I found that he discovered the same men named over and over again, 3, 4 and 5 times. Thinks I to myself, it is much fairer for our great leader to prove Mr. Taggart's figures wrong than to call him a liar, and certainly it is more civil and neighbourly. I thought then that on this point our plain private citizen had the advantage of the great man.

This plain neighbour of ours secondly remarked, that as his opponent had cited Mr. Monroe *as very high* authority, he could not do better than to say, that he could not conceive a war just or expedient which was carried on for a principle which Mr Monroe, *the very high authority* cited, and our Secretary of State had declared would have been settled on terms *honorable and advantageous* for us.

Here I paused and held my breath to see what our leading man would say to this.

He first answered, that Mr. Monroe wrote that when he was *angry with the government* and out of employ.

Thinks I to myself—I do not think this any compliment to Mr. Monroe's honesty—if he will advance assertions which are not true, merely to gratify his spleen, I would not give much for him.

Finally, our leading man said he had six copies of Monroe's book at home, and he had said *no such thing.*

The simple citizen replied he had *but one*, and in that one he certainly asserted it—I have seen the book since, and I find our private citizen was right—may we not hope then, to do some good by discussing these things in a plain simple republican manner, and not by taking every thing which we hear as law and gospel? I wish only for union in the town—peace and prosperity to our country.

A ROXBURY FARMER.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A letter from Virginia says, "Tallaferro's election is gone—he is outvoted *in his own county.* His county has elected a federalist, which it has not done for many years. General Hungerford is certainly elected. From Northampton we are informed that Eyre will have a large majority over Bassett. Eyre is a federalist."

ALMANACK.

1813. April.	☉ Rises.	☉ Sets.	High Water
16 Friday,	5 22	6 38	morn
17 Saturday,	5 21	6 39	0 27
18 Sunday,	5 20	6 40	1 11
19 Monday,	5 18	5 42	1 57
20 Tuesday,	5 17	6 43	2 44
21 Wednesday,	5 1[illegible]	6 44	3 3[illegible]
22 Thursday,	5 14	6 41	4 2[illegible]

Moon's Phases.
New ☽ 1 3 11 m.
First ☽ 7 5 44 ev.
Full ☽ 15 0 36 ev.
Last ☽ 23 3 41 ev.

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