

## NOTICES.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in General Court assembled, at Boston, on the last Wednesday of May, A. D. 1813.

**PETITION OF THE SUBSCRIBERS, respectfully representing, that they contracted with John Reed and William Smith, Esquires, agents for the sale of Eastern Lands, on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1810, for the purchase of a tract of land, surveyed by the Hon. Luther Lewis, Esq. for said Commonwealth, agreeably to a plan of said land made and returned, by said Lewis, into the Land-office, in the year 1809, which tract of land, as described in said contract, conformably to said plan, is bounded easterly and southerly by the town of Baldwin, and easterly by the town of Hingham, by Saco river, and by Prescott's grant, so called; That your petitioners agreed at the time of entering into said contract, to give six hundred dollars for said land; paid a part of said sum in advance, and gave a note to said agents, for the use of said Commonwealth, for the residue, for which they were to receive a good and sufficient deed of said land on the payment of said note. Your petitioners would further represent, that they made another contract with said agents, on the first day of January, 1812, for the purchase of another tract of land, surveyed by Daniel Granger, Esq. pursuant to a resolve of the Legislature, passed on the 21st day of February, 1811, authorizing said agents to cause the town of Baldwin, to be surveyed; to ascertain the extent and boundaries thereof; and to sell such surplus, as might be found to remain over and above the township granted to the original proprietors of said Baldwin, to such persons or persons and for such considerations as the said agents might deem just and reasonable. Your petitioners would further represent, that, at the time of making said last mentioned contract, they paid three hundred dollars, in part, for the last mentioned tract of land, and gave three notes of hand, on interest, amounting to twenty seven hundred dollars, to the Treasurer of this Commonwealth for the payment of the balance, and took an obligation of said agents, for a deed of said last described tract, to be executed and delivered by said agents, to your petitioners, on the payment of said notes—that, since the date of the first mentioned contract, your petitioners entered upon and commenced the clearing of the last described tract of land, but was immediately interrupted by the proprietors of Baldwin, who brought an action of ejectment against the persons whom your petitioners had employed, as their servants, to labour on said land;—and at the last October term of the Supreme Judicial Court, holden at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, the court directed the jury to find a verdict, in said action, in favour of the proprietors, and those acting under them, had no title to said land; and that, by a resolve of the Legislature, which the proprietors procured to be passed, in the year eighteen hundred and ten, for the purpose of correcting "errors in describing some of the lines on the north westerly side" of said Baldwin, the Legislature had, in effect, granted to the proprietors of Baldwin, the whole of said lands, amounting to more than ten thousand acres over and above the utmost extent of Baldwin, according to their ancient grant; which would give to the proprietors of said town of Baldwin, a tract of land about equal in extent, to two common townships of six miles square; and wholly defeat the contracts of your petitioners with the agents of the Commonwealth. Your petitioners would further represent, that at the time they entered into said contracts, the said agents and your petitioners were ignorant of the existence of said resolve. Your petitioners would further represent, that the Treasurer has recently called on them for the balance of the principal and interest due on said notes; which, with the money already advanced, by them, amounts to nearly four thousand dollars;—and the proprietors of Baldwin are now about to commence an action of trespass against them for cutting timber on said lands, which your petitioners apprehend, if they derive no aid from the timely intervention of the Legislature may terminate in the ruin of themselves and families. Wherefore your petitioners pray, that the Treasurer may be directed not to put said notes in suit, until the further order of the Legislature; and that the Attorney or Solicitor General may be directed to institute an inquest of office, or such other process as he may think proper, as may be proper to settle the title to the lands purchased, as aforesaid, by your petitioners, or that your Honorable body would afford your petitioners such other relief, in the premises, as to your wisdom may seem just.**

SUBSCRIBERS,  
ANDREW L. SPRING,  
JOHN SPRING.

Boston, June, 1813.  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

**IN SENATE, June 16th, 1813.**  
**On the Petition aforesaid, ORDERED**—That the petitioners cause an attested copy of their petition with this order thereon, to be served on the Town Clerk of the town of Baldwin, sixty days, and cause the same to be published in the *Columbian Centinel*, printed in Boston, also in the *Eastern Argus*, three weeks successively, the last publication to be sixty days, at least, before the second Wednesday of the next session of the present General Court, that all persons interested, may then appear and shew cause, (if any they have) why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Sent down for concurrence.  
JOHN PHILLIPS, President.  
In the House of Representatives, June 16th, 1813.  
Read and concurred.

THOMAS BIGELOW, Speaker.  
A true Copy—Attest,  
S. F. MCLARY, Clerk of the Senate.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.  
Middlesex, ss. To Silas Marshall, of Packersfield, in the county of Cheshire and state of New-Hampshire, Administrator of the estate of Thomas Marshall, late of Charles-town, in the said county of Middlesex, Morisco Leather Dresser, deceased, intestate, and to the heirs at law, and creditors of said deceased, and to all others concerned in said estate.

**ORSHED.**  
WHEREAS the said Administrator has presented for allowance, to the Hon. James Prescott, Esq. Judge of Probate, with and for granting letters of administration, in and for the said county of Middlesex, the first account of his administration upon said estate—You are therefore, hereby cited to appear before the said Judge, at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Charles-town, in and for said county of Middlesex, on the third Tuesday of August next, to shew cause, if any you have, either for or against the same. And you, the above named Silas Marshall, accordingly, are hereby ordered to serve this citation, by giving personal notice thereof to all persons concerned in said estate, living within twenty miles from the said court ten days, at least, previous thereto; and notifying all others interested therein, by causing a true copy hereof to be inserted three weeks successively, in the public newspaper called the *Columbian Centinel*, published at Boston, by Benjamin Russell, the last publication to be at least twenty days before the said third Tuesday of August, and to make due return hereof with your doings therein, unto the said court.

Witness the said James Prescott, Esq. Judge of Probate, at aforesaid, under his seal official, at Groton, the twenty sixth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

JAMES PRESCOTT, Judge Probate.  
True Copy—Attest, SILAS MARSHALL, Adm.

## NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

## House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1813.

THREE bills came from the Senate, one of which was to authorize the building of BARGES, for the further defence of our harbors, &c. which was read twice, and referred to the Naval Committee.

## DIRECT TAXES.

The bill to assess and collect a Direct Tax, &c. was read a third time, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" It was decided as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Franklin, Moore, Murfree, Alston, Chalmers, Nelson, Archer, Glasgow, Newton, Bard, Gooltry, Onishy, Barnett, Griffith, PARKER, Bibb, Grundy, Pickens, Bouten, Hall, Piper, Brown, Harris, Rice, of Penn. Rutwell, Hasbrouck, Illinois, of Penn. Caldwell, Hanks, of Ky. H. B. CLARK, HUBBARD, Ringgold, Clappell, Humphreys, Boone, Claiborn, Hangerford, Roberts, Claiborn, Hangerford, Robertson, Claiborn, Hangerford, Sage, Claiborn, Hangerford, Seibert, Claiborn, Hangerford, Sharp, Claiborn, Hangerford, Smith, of Penn. Claiborn, Hangerford, Smith, of Va. Claiborn, Hangerford, Tammill, Claiborn, Hangerford, Telfair, Claiborn, Hangerford, Troup, Claiborn, Hangerford, Whitehill, Claiborn, Hangerford, Wilson, of Penn. Claiborn, Hangerford, WOOD, Claiborn, Hangerford, Wright, Claiborn, Hangerford, Yancey—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Baylies, of Mass. Hanson, Sheffer, Benson, Sherwood, Bigelow, Sherman, Borden, Jackson, of P. I. Shill, Bradbury, Kennedy, Smith, of N. Y. Breenridge, King, of Mass. Smith, of N. Y. Brigham, Lewis, Stanford, Butler, Lovell, Stockton, Caperton, Miller, Strong, Chapman, Moffitt, Stuart, Cilley, Moreley, Sturges, Cooper, Murkitt, Taggart, Calver, Oakley, Tallmadge, Davenport, Pearson, Thompson, Davis, of Mass. Pickens, Vose, Dewey, Pickett, Ward, of Mass. Ely, Post, Webster, Geddes, Potter, Wheaton, Goldsborough, J. Reed, Wilcox, Grosvenor, Ridgely, Wilson, of Mass. Hale, Schureman, Winter—63.

So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The bill to lay a duty on Licences to Distill Spirituous Liquors, was gone through with, and amended; the bill for "laying a Direct Tax" was also taken up, but before any definitive question was taken the House adjourned.

**BARGES (ROW CALLES.)**  
A bill to authorize the President to cause to be built, without delay, as many BARGES as he may deem necessary, to be armed, equipped and manned as he may direct, of a size not less than forty-five feet long, and capable of carrying heavy guns, passed without a division.

## DEFENCE OF SEA COAST.

A bill for the defence of the Maritime Frontier, was taken up in Committee of the whole; and the section which authorizes the enlistment of five regiments of what are usually called the twelve months' men, for and during the war, to be employed in garrisons on the sea board, was explained by the Chairman of the Military Committee. In his observations, Mr. TUCKER said, that if the fortifications on our sea board were extended in a line of battery, it would give a heavy piece of artillery at every distance of 1400 yards. He added, that it was in vain to rely on militia volunteers to man these works; and he therefore proposed to raise these five regiments exclusively for that purpose, which with five regiments of twelve months' men, and five regiments of other troops, would make an adequate defence. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House went into Committee on the report of the Committee of Elections unfavorable to the petition of JOHN TAYLOR, but no question was taken—when the House adjourned.

## POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

FOR THE CENTINEL, &c.

OCCASIONAL REMARKS  
ON THE PRESENT UNJUST WAR.

No. III.

WE have shown, as we believe, that the people, who are generally and indeed almost universally opposed to the War, have not acted with that consistency which an enlightened and intelligent opposition to, and abhorrence of the War, ought to have produced. They have thought it pretty, and becoming, to take a deep interest in the success of the very measures which they disapproved.

This has arisen from a mistaken idea of the duty of patriotism. Patriotism, does indeed in its narrow and vulgar acceptance, require, that we should rejoice whenever our armies triumph, whether those triumphs are productive of lasting good, or serious evil to our Country.

To this blind and false patriotism, (if it deserves the name) did the Romans and every other military people owe the loss of their liberties. There is something dazzling in the splendor of military successes, and disheartening in the disgrace of military defeats against which short-sighted men are not proof.

To this cause, and this alone, are we to attribute the present degraded and servile state of the French people. Regardless of the tendency of their triumphs to elevate the Military over the Civil power—to build up the fame, and secure the power of unprincipled Military Leaders, they thoughtlessly rejoiced at every success of their arms, which were much more effectual in securing and per-

petuating their own slavery at home than their oppression and tyranny over their peaceful and unoffending neighbors.

But we have not been guilty of this fault alone. The same misdirected, ill-understood Patriotism has led us to measures which really disgraced our country; and if the future historian should deem it of sufficient importance to incorporate the hasty and inconsiderate expressions of our mistaken Patriotism, we should be, that is, the present generation of Americans, would be the objects of the ridicule or pity of our posterity. It is to relieve ourselves from our share of this disgrace: It is to prove that there were among the Americans of the present age; many who did not mistake bombast for spirit, who knew how to appreciate, as posterity will do, and as all cotemporary intelligent men in other countries really do, our real merits as a bellicent nation, that we are induced to write the present essay.

There are several points, in which our conduct as a belligerent, and even the officers of the War, have been partially liable to blame.

I need not cite the shameful servility, with which the worst examples of French bulletins and official papers have been copied, and followed. This disgrace falls only upon the miserable officers who have thus degraded the nation. Our arms have not been more disgraced by a total want of system, skill, and spirit in the management of the War, than our character degraded by a boastful, rapid, vaporing manner of speaking of military events. An army, always beaten, often captured by a force utterly inferior, has held a language which would tarnish the most glorious successes.

The surrender of HULL was not in our opinion so shameful as the victory at York and Fort George.

The former was owing undoubtedly to an imprudent advance into a hostile country calculating upon what we had so much proscribed and denounced ourselves, our intrigues, and the disloyalty of the Canadians.

The latter took place after we had all the benefit of experience, and our force was so much more competent that we ought either to have held and fortified the posts we had taken, or not to have boasted of them in the extravagant terms which we used.

A second fault, which is more criminal and quite as foolish, is the attempt made by men of all ranks in the pay or employment of government to throw an imputation of unusual and unexampled cruelty on the officers and nation of the enemy. This may suit the wicked and corrupt views of those men who wish to alienate the minds of the people from a nation with which we are more naturally connected by the ties of common origin, religion, freedom, community of laws, similarity of manners, and conformity of interests than with any other nation on the globe.

We are now in the attempt, to do this, and indeed more than this, to do it.

It is foolish, because that nation has a character established of several centuries duration. It is not in the compass of the paltry and mean, and base and false reports of unofficial letters, or in the still more wicked, undefined insinuations of messages and public reports, to undermine or destroy that brightest trait in the character of Britons, (we say it though they are our enemies) of habitual generosity and humanity. If the American officers have imbibed this spirit—they inhibited it from the illustrious example of the warriors of Great-Britain.

The moral and religious character—the temper and tone of that whole nation, has rendered it impossible that their military or naval men should be other than magnanimous and humane.

Look at their revolutions and compare them with those of France. In all ages the British people have been as they now are more clement in victory than any nation on earth. Look at Canada—peruse the *Quebec act*—see a spectacle of a people for seventy years preserving their religion, laws, language, estates, rights and interests under the victor.

Look at *Guadaloupe*, *Martinique*, *Surinam*, and *Demerara*—it has been remarked, and is well known to be true, that Britain when she returns a conquered country at a peace, returns it improved in acts, in laws, in wealth and prosperity.

But as it respects this War, the charge is not only foolish, but base. While we have triumphed in honorable naval victories we have gained in a manner which would lead any one to believe that we were astonished at our own successes, that we considered it as miraculous that we could beat a British ship, thus in effect shewing what a degraded opinion we bore of ourselves, while we carried our boasting to such a pitch, that *spies* men, not actually confined in *Bedlam*, declared that the President would take a British 74 in half an hour, and maintain an equal contest with an 80-gun ship. On the other hand, our enemy, regardless of our failings, has never tantalized us, or reproached us, or vapoured, or bullied us upon the series of disgraceful encounters on land not only unparalleled in history, but transcending any and every thing of which imagination could conceive.

The conduct of Sir THOMAS HANCOCK—the fifty cases which have been reported in our papers of public acknowledgements to British officers for kindness and civility, ought to have silenced us on this point. But we find some base men always disposed to make the most of every case of individual outrage or injustice.

Gen. WINCHESTER was reported to have been hewed to pieces and *scalped*.—It is Col. SCOTT and the officers taken at *Quebec* were said to have been shamefully used.—Some of the officers under WINCHESTER were reported to have been murdered in cold blood.—Yet no complaint is preferred to the British government for any retaliation threatened:—No! not even by an administration that does

not love Great-Britain too well, and that knows how acceptable an offering it would be to France whom it loves full well enough.

Some people have attempted to destroy the reputation of Commodore BROKE and the officers of the *Shannon*, accusing them of cruelty and plunder.—That man and that ship, who was six weeks on this station, and from his conduct you would have thought him a friend rather than a foe, so little did he annoy our trade.—And what is this charge made against our foe? Why that when we gallantly and nobly refused to strike our colors, made no signs of submission, but continued to kill every one we could, after the ship was in their power, they had not coolness and magnanimity sufficient to suspend hostilities!!! I have been very particular on this point because we are the only nation on earth that does not give the British credit for great humanity in War. Even the French do it—and for heaven's sake let us be as just as the French.

## AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

## Legislature of RHODE-ISLAND.

NEWPORT, July 3, 1813.

THE General Assembly of this State met in this town on Monday, and on Tuesday his Excellency the Governor communicated the following MESSAGE:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE Memorial of the General Assembly, voted at May Session, agreeable to your request, I forwarded to the President of the United States on the 14th ult. with my letter of that date, a copy of which is herewith presented. To the latter I have received an answer from the Secretary of the War Department, which, with the remaining part of my correspondence with that Department, I now lay before you.

At a period so momentous, and under circumstances so commanding, we should have been happy in discovering even a disposition in the General Government to have made such preparations for the protection of the State, as duty impels, without solicitation; but from the answer of the replies to those recently made, and other proofs heretofore had, it appears, that however pressing the occasion, or indispensable the duty of the United States to protect and defend the individual States, during the existing war, or however urgent and respectful our applications have been, for the security of this State (and this we are entitled to, from the large amount we have paid into the United States Treasury, as well as from the general compact) yet there does not appear a solitary hope of our being placed in any adequate state of defence, by the United States. But it is apparent, that instead of our being furnished with regular troops to garrison even Forts *Wolcott* and *Adams*, as recently requested, which under existing circumstances are worse than useless, as they may serve to invite an attack, the State must furnish its own defence, if invaded, or surrender its militia to do common garrison duty, under United States officers (a system perhaps unknown, until imposed upon this State) or we must remain at the mercy of a powerful enemy, whose forbearance it may be dangerous to presume upon, while irritations are existing, and our State as accessible by their ships. During these circumstances, it is extremely necessary that General Assembly should now present the course most proper to pursue.

With respect to a termination of this most unhappy war, from which neither honor or profit can rationally be expected, it would afford some consolation, if there existed a gleam of hope that it would speedily be realized; but if, as is often the alleged cause of the war are removed, new claims are produced, we have not the most distant prospect of that auspicious day; but under the present state of things, distress must unavoidably increase, and the citizens of the Atlantic States be driven from their peaceable habitations or lucrative employments, to seek a shelter amongst strangers, or trespass upon the hospitality of their friends, whose sympathy and benevolence might excel their means.

Although these pressures, under which we are thus pined, obviously are distressing, yet we have some means of defence in our power, and such as we possess, I am happy to know, that the citizens of the State of Rhode-Island retain the patriotism, the energy and spirit, necessary to put these means in requisition, whenever their country is invaded.

Notwithstanding these accumulating difficulties, which are already severely felt by many, and the very limited resources of the State for the necessary preparations to meet an invasion, it is undoubtedly our duty to make every practicable exertion for the security of our fellow-citizens at those points the most exposed; and in order to be ready for such an event, it is submitted to the wisdom of this General Assembly to devise the best means in the power of the State, at this perilous crisis.

While under the correcting hand of the Almighty, who for our iniquities has suffered the sword to be unsheathed among us, it is our bounden duty to humiliate ourselves before Him, and to implore His mercy, and with grateful hearts to render Him our humble thanks for his general prevalence of health upon this State, and for the pleasing prospect which He has afforded us of a fruitful year, and above all, "That there is yet mercy with Him, and He may be feared." Newport, June 29. WILLIAM JONES.

The Committee appointed for every town in the State, to inquire into the impressions of American seamen, citizens of this State, made their reports on Friday morning. These reports, with the papers accompanying, were committed to a Committee, with directions to form a list of the whole number of persons who were reported to have been impressed by the Great exertions appear to have been made by the Committee to ascertain every instance of imprisonment and detention. It appears from the result of their inquiries that the number is very small. The further proceedings upon this important subject shall be given as soon as the Committee have reported.

The House of Representatives have voted to assess a tax of \$30,000, to be apportioned by the assessment established in the year 1793, by which this town will be relieved near \$400. This tax was voted to defray the incidental expenses, and such as may be incurred for the defence, of the State.

The *Albatross* gives a return of the American officers prisoners at war, at *Quebec*, near *Quebec*, June 25th of which the first is "JAMES WINCHESTER, Brigadier-General U. S. Army." This is the same General who was "killed, maimed and SCALPED," by the English and their allies, in the very particular, and a thousand times repeated accounts of the battle near the *River Basin*. The public will learn some time or other to estimate the veracity of these pathetic tales of barbarities, &c. which are so common in the War papers. The names of *Hampden* was first lighted in a democratic paper.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[Translated from Lubon and French papers, received at the Consulate.]

PORTUGAL.  
His Excellency Don M. P. PEREIRA FORJAZ (the President of the Regency) has just received a despatch from his Excellency the Marshal-General, Duke of Victoria, [WELLINGTON] dated at his H. Q. at *Fredericia*, the 12th inst. and covering the enclosed despatch from Lt.-General MURRAY, containing the operations of the allied corps under his command, from the 11th to the 12th April, including the battle of *Castalla*.

H. Q. *Castalla*, April 14, 1813.

At 10 AM, I HAVE the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that on the 13th inst. the allied army under my command, defeated the enemy, commanded by Marshal SEURT in person.

It had been seen, that the French General had for some time been in action, and had disposed of his forces, with an intention to attack this army. On the 10th, his arrangements were completed, and in the morning of the 11th, he attacked and defeated a Spanish corps, which Gen. Etta had posted in *Tecala*, and which threatened his right, as much as it supported our left flank.

In the afternoon a considerable force advanced to *Filena*, and I regret to say, captured on the morning of the 12th the Spanish garrison which had been placed there for its defence by the Spaniards. On the 12th at noon, Marshal SEURT began his attack upon the advanced guard of this army posted in *Biar*, under Col. ANAN; who had orders to retire to *Castalla*, but to dispute the defile with the enemy. These orders he executed with great gallantry and activity for four hours, though attacked by a force infinitely superior in number; and occupied the ground which had been assigned to him.

On the 13th, at noon, the enemy formed his columns of attack, composed of three divisions of infantry, (commanded by Generals HANSEN, HANSEN and HANSEN) a body of cavalry amounting to nearly 1500, and a formidable train of artillery.

The position of the allied army was extensive.—The left was posted on a strong chain of heights, which were occupied by Gen. WILKINSON's Spanish division, and the advanced guard of the allied army, under Col. ANAN. These heights terminated at *Castalla*, which place, as well as the ground on the right, were occupied by Gen. MACKENZIE's division, and by the 58th regiment. The remainder of the position was covered by a strong ravine, behind which Lieut.-Gen. CHATROX was posted, supported by three battalions of Gen. ROSE's division, as a column of reserve. In this line, and in the front of the ravine of *Castalla* some batteries were thrown up.

The enemy necessarily had to advance upon the left of this position; and his first movement was the passage of a large body of cavalry along the line to threaten our right; which occasioned it to fall back; but this movement produced no effect.

The ground for which the enemy directed, was unfavorable for cavalry, and as this movement had been anticipated, the necessary precautions had been taken. When the cavalry had passed about half way of the line of our infantry, Marshal SEURT advanced his columns to the foot of the heights, and it must be confessed, his troops attacked the whole line, not less than two miles and a half in length, with a degree of bravery which evinces them to great credit; but however great was the gallantry of the attack, the defeat of the heights was not the least disadvantage—the enemy being repulsed at all points, and mostly by the bayonet, and suffering very considerable loss. Our gallant troops followed the enemy some distance, and fell upon him with precipitation, after a short action with his battalions of reserve, which were found on the plains. The cavalry which had slowly advanced along our right, retired gradually before the infantry. The superiority which he had of this body enabled him to make this movement, which otherwise he would have occasion to repeat.

Having united his routed battalions with those of the reserve, Marshal SEURT took a position in the valley; but it not being honorable to permit him to keep it, I decided to quit the heights, and to form the allied army in his front, covering the right flank with the cavalry, and resting the left on the heights. The army advanced in two lines to attack a great defile; but unfortunately Marshal SEURT was determined not to risk a second action with a defile in his rear.

The line of the allies was scarcely formed before he began his retreat; and we could do no more than to compel the defeated French to repeat the defile they had gladly crossed in the morning. The battle terminated at dusk of evening with a distant but heavy cannonade. I regret to say that we have no trophies to boast of. The enemy brought no artillery to the attack of the heights, and his retreat was so rapid, that we could not find a place to charge him. Those pieces which he brought into service at the close of the day, were planted in the throat of the defile, and must have cost us the lives of many brave soldiers to have taken.

At dusk the allied army returned to its position in *Castalla*, as the enemy had retired for *Biar*; from whence at midnight he continued his retreat for *Filena*—which place he left in great haste the next morning, directing his march upon *Fronte del Diguera* and *Quintanilla*. I am satisfied, that we have made a considerable triumph in his ranks; which, with the defeat of a French army which has boasted of having never suffered a reverse, cannot fail, I hope, of producing a favorable effect in this part of the Peninsula; more especially, as that army, as I have before said, was commanded by Marshal SEURT in person.

I have heard from several prisoners that Gen. HANSEN had died of his wounds. From the best information I have been able to collect, the loss of the enemy was more than 3000. He confesses it to have been more than 2500. More than 800 were buried; and we know he carried with him an immense number of wounded. We had no opportunity to make prisoners, excepting those who were wounded, a list of whom I have not yet received.

I am certain your Excellency will feel great satisfaction in learning that this action has not cost the lives of many of our comrades. Deeply must the loss be felt, though small, of such gallant soldiers; let me know that there was no object among the warriors with truth, who did not procure a glorious end of an honorable life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and his country.

The brave and judicious conduct of those engaged demanded more than the army of a share in the dangers and glory of the day. The determined intrapidity displayed by the divisions of Generals CHATROX and MACKENZIE, under a heavy cannonade; and the dexterity with which they formed the lines of attack, sufficiently prove to me what would have been the result, had Marshal SEURT met Gen. CHATROX. I am certain that this action has not cost the lives of many of our comrades. Deeply must the loss be felt, though small, of such gallant soldiers; let me know that there was no object among the warriors with truth, who did not procure a glorious end of an honorable life, in the discharge of his duty to his King and his country.



Butter, &c. which he recommends to the favor of the  
Princes Regent and the Spanish Government.  
The army is now in march. I am directing my  
course for Hesse, and hope, though not with  
my doubts, to be able to force the pass of Huns-  
dorf, and get possession of the entrenched position  
of the 12th, before the enemy shall have reached it.  
I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) J. MURRAY.  
P. S. The report of the death of Gen. HANSEN, is  
untrue.

Here follows a list of the killed, wound-  
ed, and missing, on the 24th and 25th. The General  
Total of which is 10,000. The Prussian killed, one  
Colonel, and 11 Captains. 11 Lieutenants, one Ensign, 15  
sergeants, one musician, and 446 privates wounded;  
and 20 privates missing. (supposed to have gone into  
the country after being wounded.) It also appears by  
the returns, that the army includes a number of corps  
belonging to different nations. Besides British, Span-  
ish and Portuguese regiments, it appears there are  
corps of Germans, French, Russians, Neapolitans and  
Cavaliers.

### Important European News.

#### Opening of the Campaign in Germany.

##### PRUSSIAN ACCOUNTS.

PARIS, MAY 8, 1813.

HER Majesty the Empress and Regent has  
received the following news from the ar-  
my:

The battles of Wittenberg, and of Lutzen are only  
preludes of events of the highest importance. The  
Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who  
had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the  
latter end of April, learning that the French had  
planned themselves before Thuringia, adopted the plan  
to give battle on the plains of Lutzen, and made a  
movement to take that position; but were prevented  
by the rapid movements of the French army; yet  
they persisted in their projects, and resolved to at-  
tack the army, in order to maintain the position they  
had taken. The position of the French army on the  
23d of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as fol-  
lows:—The left of the army was on the Elster. It  
was formed by the Viceroy, having under his com-  
mand the 5th and 11th corps. The centre was com-  
manded by the Prince of Moskowa, at the village of  
Kaiserslautern. The Emperor, with the 1st and 2d  
corps, was at Lutzen. The Duke of Ragusa was in the  
file of Potersna, and formed the right with his three  
divisions; and Gen. Bismarck, commanding the 4th  
corps, marched to join the centre.

The enemy made a movement, and passed the El-  
ster, over the bridge of Zschillen, Pegau, and Zeitz.  
His Majesty, hoping in his future movement, and think-  
ing he could only attack on the 31st, ordered Gen. Lar-  
se, whose corps formed the extremity of the  
left, to retire to Leipzig, in the end to disconcert the  
project of the enemy, and to place the French army  
in a situation for the event of the 31st, in a position  
entirely different from what the enemy expected to  
find it. (and where it was effectively on the 21st), and  
thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing  
the commanding near Leipzig, repaired thither at full  
gallop. The enemy defended the little village of  
Lützen, and the bridges in advance of Leipzig. His  
Majesty waited until for the moment when these  
places should be carried, to put his whole army in move-  
ment in this direction, to wheel upon Leipzig, pass  
over the right of the Elster, to take the enemy in  
flank; but at 10 o'clock the enemy's army moved  
towards Aua, in many columns under the advantage  
of extreme darkness.

The enemy presented forces which appeared im-  
mense. The Emperor immediately made his arrange-  
ments. The Viceroy returned orders to repair to the  
left of the Prince of Moskowa, but it took him three  
hours to execute this movement. The Prince of Moskowa  
took arms, and with his five divisions advanced  
the battle, which at the end of half an hour became  
terrible. His Majesty, himself, at the head of the  
guards, behind the centre of the army, sustained the  
right of the Prince of Moskowa. The Duke of Ragusa,  
with his three divisions, occupied the extreme  
right. Gen. Bismarck had orders to repair to the  
rear of the enemy's army, at the moment when the  
line was the most warmly engaged. Fortune was  
pleased to crown, with the most brilliant success, all  
these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of success, march-  
ed to turn our right, and to gain the road of Wei-  
senfels. Gen. Caspary, a General of the first purity,  
at the head of the first division of the Duke of Ra-  
gusa, stopped all short. The regiments of marines  
sustained many charges with sang froid, and covered  
the field of battle with the light cavalry of the en-  
emy; but the grand efforts of the infantry, cavalry  
and artillery, were at the centre. Four of the five  
divisions of the Prince of Moskowa were already en-  
gaged. The village of Aua was taken and retaken  
many times. This village remained in the power of  
the enemy. The Count of Lobau directed Gen. Ru-  
sso to retake the village; it was retaken. The fire  
of battle occupied two leagues, covered with fire,  
with muskets, and clouds of dust. The Prince of  
Moskowa, Gen. Sommar, and Gen. Dumas, were every-  
where fighting the enemy. Wounded with many balls,  
Gen. Grouchy resolved to remain upon the field of  
battle. He declared himself willing to die when  
commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for  
the French who had the heart to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance the dust  
and first fire of Gen. Bismarck—Instantly the Viceroy  
entered the line on the left; and the Duke of  
Bernate attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged  
upon the village where the enemy supported his  
right. At this time the enemy repulsed his efforts  
upon the centre. The village of Aua was carried a-  
gain. Our centre was broken—some battalions dis-  
banded themselves; but those valiant youth, at the  
sight of the Emperor, rallied, crying  *Vive l'Empe-  
reur*. His Majesty, judging that the crisis had arrived,  
which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not  
lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of  
Dresden to repair with 10 battalions of the Prussian  
Guards to the village of Kain, to overturn the en-  
emy and retake the village, and destroy every thing  
they find there. At the same time his Majesty or-  
dered his aide-de-camp, Gen. Bismarck, (an officer of the  
greatest distinction) to collect a battery of 24 pieces,  
and to place them in advance of the old guard,  
which was dispersed in confusion, as four regiments  
sustained the centre—all our cavalry was engaged in  
battle behind. Gen. Dumas, Dumas and Bismarck,  
started full gallop, with their 24 pieces, in a body.  
The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all  
sides. The Duke of Dresden earned, without being  
again, the village of Aua, and drove the enemy at  
the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery, and  
infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. Bismarck, command-  
ing one of the divisions of the Duke of Ragusa, re-  
ceived orders to make a movement on his left upon  
Aua, to succeed the centre. He sustained many charges  
of the cavalry, in which the enemy experienced  
many losses.

In the mean time Gen. Count Bismarck advanced  
upon the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cav-  
alry wheeled into squares.  
His march was not impeded—the Emperor under-  
took a change of the direction, by wheeling on Aua—  
all the right made a charge of front, the right in  
advance.

The enemy fled—we pursued them a league and so  
half. We then arrived at the height that the  
Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and the  
Prussian army, occupied being the battle. An  
officer, a prisoner, whom we found there, informed  
us of this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners; left the  
number could not be greater, considering the inferior-  
ity of our cavalry, and the desire of the Emperor  
to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle the Emperor  
said: "It is the battle of Egypt—good infantry,  
sustained by artillery, shall suffice."  
Gen. Grouchy, chief Staff Officer of the Prince of  
Moskowa, was killed. Our loss amounts to 10,000  
killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be esti-  
mated at 25 or 30,000. The Prussian royal guards  
were destroyed. The Russian imperial guard suf-  
fered considerably, and ten regiments of Russian  
cavalry were crushed to pieces.

The Princes of Hesse-Hanau and Mecklenburg-  
Strelitz, are said to be killed, and the Prince Royal  
of Prussia wounded.

The allied army, consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000  
men—have been defeated and put to the rout by less  
than half of the French army.

The young soldiers, on seeing the Emperor on the  
field of battle, compromised their grief, in crying,  
"Vive l'Empereur!" "For twenty years," said the  
Emperor, "I have commanded the French armies,  
I have not seen so much bravery and devotion!"  
Europe would be tranquil, if the Sovereigns and  
Ministers who direct their cabinets had been present  
on this field of battle. (How can I explain this?)  
They would renounce the hope of making the Star of  
France retrograde. They would perceive that those  
who conspired the dismemberment of France are  
preparing for the ruin of their sovereigns.

#### PROCLAMATION.

Of his Majesty the Emperor, to the Army.

"SOLDIERS!—I AM entirely satisfied with your  
conduct. You have fulfilled my wishes! You have  
supplied every thing in your cordiality and bravery.  
You have in the glorious day of the 24th May defeated  
and put to flight the armies of Russia and Prussia,  
commanded and led on by their Emperor and King.  
You have added new lustre to the brilliancy of my  
arms. You have evinced what Frenchmen are capa-  
ble of achieving. The battle of Lutzen will hereafter  
be ranked with Austerlitz, of Jena, of Friedland and  
of Moskowa. In the last campaign, but in recurring to  
the ferocious and barbarous conduct of their ancestors.  
The legions of Italy, their cities by fire, without  
sparring even their Holy Monarchs! They have since  
advanced within our confines, shelled by the traitors  
and abandoned subjects of Germany, of Italy, and  
even of France. They have cried up a system of re-  
volt—they have disseminated the horrors of anarchy,  
of civil war, of murder. They have shown themselves  
apostles of all kinds of criminality.

"It is a moral as well as physical incendiary that  
would devastate by sword and fire the countries be-  
tween the Vistula and the Rhine, in order, according  
to the system of barbarism and tyrannical governments,  
to introduce deserts and desolation between them and  
our marching troops. Insatiable barbarians! they feel  
an attachment to their Sovereigns; they esteem not  
the spirit, the order, and the good sense of Germany—  
they even seem to forget the power and the bravery  
of the French.

"In a single day you have frustrated these par-  
tial projects! You drive back the Tartar hordes into  
their frightful climate, whose borders they never  
should have passed. They shall remain in their icy  
deserts, the fit abode of slavery, barbarism, and cor-  
ruption, where man is degraded to the level of the  
brute! You have well deserved of civilized Europe.  
Soldiers! Italy, France, and Germany, render you  
their eternal thanks.

"Given at our imperial camp at Lutzen, 24 May,  
1813. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

PARIS, MAY 15, 1813.

Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received  
news from the army to the 10th at night.

#### SECOND BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge director, LAMALLE,  
began to replace the rafta by a bridge at Priemitz,  
and formed a *quadrangle* (in *va et vici*)—300 vol-  
untiers passed over to the right bank, protected by  
90 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced to  
the cannonade began, and three battalions were de-  
stroyed by our grape. The Emperor hastened to the  
front. We had established a battery to the amount of  
80 pieces, and our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves  
in a hollow, in the form of a *sautoir*. After hav-  
ing from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted, and  
losing from 15 to 18,000 men, the enemy discovered  
their folly, and marched off. We worked all night  
at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, and the bridge could  
not be finished that night.

On the 10th May the Emperor sent CHARPENTIER'S  
division into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden;  
and the bridge being finished, the whole army is pass-  
ing the Elbe. The enemy is retreating on the Oder.  
Marshal NEI (Prince of Moskowa), is at Wittenberg;  
Gen. LAMALLE, at Torgau. Four corps d'armee will  
pass the bridge of Dresden to-morrow. The guards  
are around Dresden. One division is at Altenburg.  
The King of Saxony goes to Dresden, his capital,  
to-morrow, escorted by 500 men. 2000 of the en-  
emy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a  
great quantity of baggage, light troops, and Cossacks,  
and appear to be marching on Bohemia.

PARIS, MAY 17, 1813.

Her Majesty has received news from the  
army to the 11th May.

The Viceroy was at Barchinowitzer; BERNARDINI  
at Kainzbrunn; the Duke of Ragusa (MORICOURT)  
at Reichenbach; Duke of Reggio (DUMOURT) at Dres-  
den; with the old and new guards.

The Prince of Moskowa, on the 11th, was on the  
right of the Elbe, a day's march from Torgau. Mar-  
shal VICTOR and Gen. SEBASTIANI near Wittenberg.  
Gen. LAMALLE commands at Dresden, the 11th. Gen.  
REAGNAULT commands 12,000 Saxons at Torgau.  
Great exertions have been made to repair the new  
bridge of Dresden; and a stout tele-depont has been  
traced out to defend it, and cover the new town.

PARIS, MAY 18, 1813.

Her Majesty has received news from the  
army to the 12th May.

On the 12th the Emperor reviewed the Imperial  
Guards on the road from Pirna to Gross-Garten (near  
Dresden) on which day the King of Saxony arrived  
at Dresden. The two sovereigns embraced, and then  
entered Dresden at the head of the Guards, amidst  
the acclamations of an immense population.

The same day the Emperor reviewed 2000 horse  
from Italy, and was extremely well satisfied with them.

The Emperor has ordered THE Viceroy  
to repair to Milan, on a special mission. His  
conduct during the whole campaign has ac-  
quired for him a new title to the confidence  
of the Emperor.

#### German Accounts.

BERLIN, (Prussia) MAY 11. We have a report  
that a battle has been fought at Zschillen, in which  
the allies have been successful. A general grand  
battle may be expected to-day or to-morrow.

SAARAU, MAY 8. The combined Russian and Prus-  
sian army is now in a strong position along the Elbe,  
where they await reinforcements.

BERLIN, JULY 8. Orders have been given for a re-  
cruitment of all the citizens, to oppose the French.

Yesterday arrived here 429 French soldiers,  
eight officers, three pieces of cannon, and tim-  
ber, taken by Gen. Bismarck, at Halle.

The French marshal in square musketry, garnished at  
the corners like bastions, with cannon, which by  
their cross fire might keep off the attacks of cavalry.  
Night again put an end to this battle, and the allied  
army bivouacked on the field. The 3d passed over  
without fighting.

#### English Accounts.

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 25, 1813.

Despatch from Lord CATHERART, to Viscount  
CASTLEREAGH—dated  
Dresden, May 6, 1813.

MY LORD—MY last despatches informed your Lord-  
ship of the arrival of the Duke of Brunswick, and of the  
concentration of his forces near Erfurt and towards  
the Saale, as also of that of the allies upon the Elster.

I have now the honor of enclosing herewith, the of-  
ficial statements which have been published by the  
Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general  
action which took place on the 24th inst. between the  
two armies; and after which the allies remained in  
possession of the field of battle, and of the positions  
from which in the course of the day they had dis-  
lodged the enemy.

The last division of General TOWNSEND'S corps  
having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ult., the whole  
of it moved forward by forced marches to the El-  
ster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia  
arrived at Bismarck on the morning of the 1st inst.,  
with the reserve; and the several parts of the army  
were, on the same day, collected in the vicinage of that  
place.

Marshal Prince ROYAL-SOULMERS was left ill  
on the march at Bismarck, where he died; but his  
death was not published. Count WITTEGENSTEIN, at  
that time at Zschillen, was appointed to command  
the army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and  
ascertained his position; and the same evening a  
disposition was made for a general attack, to take  
place on the following morning at day-break.  
During the preceding week, the advance of the en-  
emy's main columns towards Wittenberg, and the ap-  
proach of several skirmishes and partial affairs, had  
indicated by and near Halle and Merseburg, where  
the Russians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the first, the enemy appeared to  
have great masses of his force between Lutzen and  
Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen  
moving in the direction of Leipzig, to which place  
there was clear evidence that he intended to move.

The advance corps of Count WITTEGENSTEIN'S army  
having been engaged on the same evening, to the East  
and North of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained  
there to oppose the enemy in the morning, but with  
orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several  
columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster  
at Pegau, and bear down, and to follow the course of  
a rivulet, which, rising near the Elster, runs in a north-  
west direction to the Saale, by which movement, which  
the ground favored, it was intended to turn the en-  
emy's right between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his  
attention was directed to his left between the latter  
place and Leipzig.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed  
according to the disposition, the whole was put in mo-  
tion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry  
and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and  
valley, and much interspersed by hollow ways and mill-  
streams, the former not discernible till closely ap-  
proached.

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a  
string of villages, of which Gersdorf is the principal,  
with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to  
float timber on the left, waited the near approach of  
the Allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12 pound-  
ers, and larger natures, distributed throughout the  
line, and in the villages; the batteries in the open  
country were supported by masses of Infantry in solid  
squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of  
the enemy, was to attack the village of Gersdorf, and  
with artillery and infantry, and in the meantime to  
pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages,  
with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the  
troops in the villages from support.

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be en-  
gaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed  
to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot  
this attack fell, presented themselves and supported  
their movements with great gallantry, but the showers  
of grape-shot and musketry, to which they were ex-  
posed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable  
for them to penetrate; and the enemy appearing de-  
termined to maintain the villages at any expense, the  
affair assumed the most expensive character of attack  
and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost, and re-  
taken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the en-  
emy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary cool-  
ness and regularity under very heavy fire; in some of  
these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the  
squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Bismarck having called in the  
troops from Leipzig, and collected all his reserves,  
made an attack from his left on the right of the Allies,  
supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to  
change the front of the nearest brigades on the right,  
and as the whole cavalry from the left was ordered to  
the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, I was  
not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of  
Bismarck and all his army; but before the cavalry could  
arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be dis-  
tinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The Allies remained in possession of the disputed  
villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.  
Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning,  
but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judg-  
ed expedient with reference to the general posture of  
the cavalry, not to pursue. The wounded have all been  
removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prison-  
ers taken, and the grand vestiges from the enemy in  
the action, are incontestable proofs of the success of  
the Allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day.—  
The King was chiefly near the village where his troops  
were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every  
part of the field, where he was received with the most  
animating cheers by every corps he approached. The  
fire, to which his person was so frequently exposed,  
and the casualties which took place near him, did not  
appear in the least to disturb his attention from the ob-  
jects to which it was directed, and which he followed  
without any ostentation.

Gen. WITTEGENSTEIN, with the army, is between the  
Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several  
bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all arms fully realized the ex-  
pectations I had formed of their bravery and staidness,  
and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which  
prevails the Prussian army, merits the highest encom-  
ium. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHERART.

The Lord Viscount CASTLEREAGH, &c. &c.

Here follow the Russian and Prussian statements of  
the battle of Gersdorf, which I have already been giv-  
ing in the *Star*.—We have not seen this statement.

#### SARDEN.

CARLISLE, MAY 15, 1813.

Yesterday the Crown Prince (BERNADOTTE) em-  
barked from hence for Germany. On his de-  
parture he issued a farewell address to the  
Swedish Army in the interior; in which he  
tells them he was going to take the command  
of the army in Pomerania. He concludes his  
address thus:

people of Scandinavia. Let us make ourselves wor-  
thy of the splendid destiny that is promised us, and  
let not the people who stretch out their arms to us  
have ever cause to repent their confidence.

"Soldiers!—Our ancestors distinguished themselves by  
their bold labors, and their steady courage. Let us  
unite to these noble virtues the enthusiasm of  
military honor, and God will protect our arms."

"CHARLES JEAN."

"At Carlisle, May 8, 1813."

#### British House of Commons—MAY 10.

##### AMERICAN COTTON.

Mr. Alderman ATKINS presented a peti-  
tion from the Merchants, Planters, &c. in Lon-  
don praying for the exclusion of American  
Cotton from all the British ports. He observ-  
ed, that the measure prayed for would tend to  
encourage the cultivation of Cotton in our Col-  
onies, and those of our allies; and be the mean  
of preserving our precious metals at home, as  
bullion, and not merchandize, was now the only  
medium through which we could pay for Ameri-  
can Cotton.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQ-  
UER, in answer to a question put by a mem-  
ber, observed, that in any propositions he had  
or should make on the subject in debate, he  
should not have revenue in view;—his object  
being to press upon the country which had de-  
clared war so prematurely against us. He  
thought, however, that the rigid blockade of  
the American ports was more efficacious than a  
prohibition by law, as it not only shut out Ameri-  
can Commerce from this, but from all other  
countries. He was, he said, desirous of lay-  
ing restraints on the produce of America so  
long as we were excluded from her ports, and  
he was anxious to ascertain the opinion of mer-  
cantile men upon the subject.

Mr. BAIRD said, the Merchants wanted  
an assurance that if they could not obtain A-  
merican Cotton that it should also be excluded  
from their rivals in that manufacture. It is  
true we can work with other Cottons, but if the  
Continent can purchase American Cottons at  
six or ten pence, while we pay 24 pence for  
Cottons of an inferior quality, we cannot enter  
into any competition with them. He feared,  
the blockade was not effectual; as it was not  
geographical, and wanted general combination.  
It was merely a blockade of the Chesapeake,  
Delaware, Charleston, Savannah, &c. and not  
of all the Cotton ports, which might send out  
their commodities to all Europe. He believed  
that vessels had arrived at Plymouth and Liver-  
pool since it was instituted.—It appeared that  
the government did not think the subject so  
important as it was felt out of doors, or they  
would have concerted. Lord LIVERPOOL had refused  
all licences, which a few days after were  
granted by the Board of Trade. Such uncer-  
tainty, he said, was very injurious to mercantile  
speculations.

Mr. CANNING was happy to hear that po-  
litical and not financial objects, was the end of  
the propositions of the Rt. Hon. Gentlemen.  
As far as the policy was hostile to our enemy, so  
far was it wise. He denied the theory, that we  
ought to procure our raw materials wherever  
they were to be had at the cheapest rate,  
without considering what advantage our pur-  
chasing from our enemies might confer on  
them. He objected to the powers given to the  
Board of Trade to grant licences, as ruinous  
to colonial speculations. He agreed that the  
blockade was the most fair, open and manly  
system; but that it had not been sufficiently  
notified to foreigners; and that it left several  
Cotton ports open. It was still more imper-  
fect, as naval or military purposes might at any  
time call off the blockading force, at the dis-  
cretion of the commanding officer; and then  
such a sudden influx of cotton might arrive  
from the liberated ports, as would be destruc-  
tive of all colonial speculations. A sudden  
restoration of peace would also have the same  
effect. In my opinion, said Mr. C. our meas-  
ures ought not to be made contingent on peace;  
and to prolong the restraint on American Com-  
merce would be wise and just, since in this War  
it was universally acknowledged that America  
was the aggressor. We must then pursue our  
measures with vigor and certainty, and pluck  
from an offensive proceeding of our foes the  
means of augmenting our internal prosperity.  
He hoped no time would be lost in bringing  
forward the measures.

Mr. PHILLIPS objected to the measures  
proposed, as it would raise the price of Cotton  
50 or 60 per cent. above the average. Ameri-  
can Cottons, he said, was finer and better, than  
our Colonies raised, and if the importation of it  
was prohibited for three years after the war ceased,  
it would find its way to other countries and  
destroy all our competition in European mar-  
kets. All that is wanted is to make the block-  
ade effectual, and not suffer a pound of Cotton  
to escape while denied to our own manufactures.

Mr. MANNING was in favor of the strict  
blockade, and even high duties, and the encour-  
agement of our own Colonies and Allies, in ad-  
dition. It was our duty to deal with those who  
deal with us, and not with America, which had  
refused all mutually beneficial intercourse.  
Mr. F. FOSTER said, the hostility of the  
present American Government had been ever  
aimed at our trade. It was therefore our duty  
to retaliate by similar measures. He perfect-  
ly coincided with Mr. C. that even as a point  
of negotiation to be given up, it was most ad-  
visable to have measures to meet all theirs.

Sir R. PEELE said that the profits of the  
Cotton trade were very great, that we ought  
to purchase American Cotton; and that it was  
better to pay a little bullion there for that which  
we could manufacture and export to so much  
advantage as to enable us to pay all our sol-  
diers abroad, than to send bullion to the Conti-  
nent for the payment of these forces.

Sir W. CURTIS was perfectly clear, that if  
management was given to our own colonies,  
to our allies, and to our East-India possessions,  
we need fear no want of cotton for our man-  
ufactures. There was plenty in the country for  
the consumption of one year, and long before  
that expired, if we acted wisely, we might have  
enough for all future purposes. He had seen  
as fine cottons from the Isle of Bourbon as the  
Len cotton of America. We therefore not only  
have sufficient, but of the best quality, without  
providing our enemies with the sinews of War.  
He would never consent to encourage the en-  
emies of Britain. The Americans were our

determined enemies, and they should always  
find one in him.

Mr. LASCELLES was afraid that if we did  
not take the American cottons, other nations  
would, and injure us in our manufactures. He  
desired to know if the Right Hon. Gentleman  
had abandoned his former proposition?

#### The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER

again explained, and restated his intentions.—  
He was not decided as to the prohibition of A-  
merican cottons. The question was of a com-  
mercial as well as of a political nature (as for  
its finance operation, that was entirely laid out  
of view) and in the former point of considera-  
tion, the great object in his mind was, that in-  
terference in mercantile concerns often did  
more harm than good. As a political measure  
they were all agreed, that if the blockade could  
be carried effectually into execution, till they  
could bring the Americans to terms of negoti-  
ation, it would be by far the wisest and best pol-  
icy. He had been told, that a geographical  
blockade would be more effectual, and he ac-  
knowledgeed it; but we had no right by the law  
of nations to institute such a blockade against  
America; for America had not yet become o-  
penly a party to the Continental system, which  
was our only ground for adopting this course  
towards France.—We had notified the block-  
ade, as to all ports we could completely shut,  
and the Commanders of the Fleet might occa-  
sionally institute local blockades, as circum-  
stances required. Thus every port south of  
Rhode-Island would be put in a state of block-  
ade. With respect to the mistake in granting  
one or two licences, it was perfectly true that  
after they had been refused by Lord Liverpool  
they were obtained from the Noble Lord at the  
head of the Board of Trade, which arose from  
that Noble Person having been absent from town  
from a heavy domestic calamity, and being for  
the moment unaware of the determination of  
the Noble Earl. This, however, was now com-  
pletely remedied: As for the arrivals which  
had been alluded to, he knew nothing of them.  
If the statement was correct, he accounted for  
it by the circumstance of these vessels having  
sailed from America before the blockade was  
instituted. He concluded by expressing the  
happiness it would give him, could all our dif-  
ferences with America be settled.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table. An-  
other petition from the shipping interest, on the  
same subject was also dismissed.

#### BY THE MAILS.

##### NEW-YORK. ALBANY, JULY 2, 1813.

##### War in Canada.

SEVERAL accounts from the westward have reach-  
ed us, which state that on the 31st last General  
Burr sent a detachment of about 900 men, under  
Col. BURNETT, and Capt. CHAPIN to Meander Dam,  
about 7 miles in the rear of Queenstown; where they  
were met by a British force, and after an engagement  
of about one hour and an half, were overthrown, and  
captured; excepting a few soldiers who escaped, and  
from whom the tidings have been received by credi-  
ble gentlemen. This is just as we received it.

The army at Fort George is stated to consist of  
3500 men, under Gen. BURR—Gen. DEAMOUR being  
too unwell to take the personal command.

#### BOSTON: SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1813.

##### GREAT NEWS FROM EUROPE.

"FRENCH papers to the 20th May, arrived in  
Paris, and London Gazette to the 27th received  
here, came to hand yesterday, and furnish the Paris  
Moniteur statements, and the Anglo-Russian official  
accounts of the sanguinary commencement of the Cam-  
paign in Germany by a GENERAL BATTLE, fought  
on the 24 May, at Lutzen, in Saxony; in which both  
armies claimed the advantage. The narratives are so  
much in detail, that we have no room for a sum-  
mary. We state merely, that both Emperors were  
present.—That the combatants were not short  
of three hundred thousand.—That the French ac-  
counts admitted they had 10,000 men killed and  
wounded; but that the loss of the allies



**AUCTION SALES**  
 This Day, at 11 o'clock,  
 At **Whitwell & Bond's Office,**  
 No. 5, St. Andrew's Street,  
 5000 wt. Coffee, 2 hhd's genuine  
 Jamaica Rum, 2 pipes Madeira Wine, 20 cases  
 Oil, 500 gallons Laurel Oil.  
 This Day, at half-past 11 o'clock,  
 At Philadelpia Packet-wharf,  
 300 boxes Lemons, in excellent  
 order. Conditions at sale.  
 Whitwell & Bond, auctioneers.  
 On Monday next, at 11 o'clock,

500 bushels excellent Rye, 160 qu  
Dumb Fish. Conditions at sale.  
W. Welch & Bond, auctioneers  
This Day, at 11 o'clock,  
At J. Ripley's Office—3, India-stre  
40 bales & 1 Cotton 3 bbls. E

On Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock—*AS ABOVE*  
20 boxes Havana white Sugar,  
 On Wednesday next, at 11 o'clock,  
 In the tallest No 3 Exchange street  
 40 bbls old Strong Beer and Pot  
 suitable for present use, on to bring forward  
 present at a liquor. *J. Ripley, au*  
 21 new bound Beer Bottles. *J. Ripley, au*

On Thursday next, at 11 o'clock,  
No. 5, Central-street,  
**25 pipes Catalonia red Wine,** w  
out reserve.  
This Day, at 12 o'clock,  
Grove to No. 51, Lombard-st.

50 bbls Philadelphia superfine,  
do Baltimore Fire Flour, for family use; 20  
Corn Meal; 12 bbls Linn and Greenleaf's  
proof and good quality.

This Day, at 12 o'clock,  
Opposite No. 50, Long-st.  
48 bbls. first quality Muscovado  
SUGAR. James L. Allen.

House for Sale,  
To be sold at Auction, on Saturday, (THIS D.)  
Next day, A. M. on the premises, to the

ALL the right, title and interest  
 White died in and of, and to the DWIGHT  
 HOUSE or Tenement, in Essex-street, now oc-  
 cupied by Mr. Lewis Bulfinch, and also to the House or  
 Tenement in Peck's-lane, so called, now occupied by  
 Forren.

(Witnessed)

THOMAS W. THOMPSON, Recorder  
 Boston, July 2d, 1813. Volen & Grailley.

On Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock,

**A** Likely young Horse—sold for  
of employ. Apply at Mr. & Mrs. Stable  
Marshall's Stab.  
United States of America

10. *Device of Manufacture*  
 11. *Marked from the Hon*

Pursuant to a Warrant from the Hon. David D. Davis, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, I do hereby give public notice, that I shall expose to Public Auction, and to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 26th of July, inst. at 11 o'clock, a.m. the bonds, about 180 lbs. in weight, and 2 casks NISSE. The said merchandise having been delivered good prize to the captors, and ordered to be sold whom it may concern.

Dated at Boston, this 9th day of July, 1864.

MATTHEW CLARK, Marshal.

Marshal's Sale,  
United States or Army  
District of Massachusetts.

Pursuant to a Warrant from the Hon. David D. Davis, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, I do hereby give public notice, that I shall expose to Public Auction, and to the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the 26th day of July instant, at 11 o'clock, a.m. at my Office, No. 19, Central Wharf, near the Boston and Lowell Railroad, the following Merchandise, to-wit:

SIX bags and trunks containing  
Ribbons, Gallons, Lacings, Sewing Stitches,

Castings:—(a more particular description of articles may be seen at the Marshal's Office Saturday preceding the day of sale.)  
The said Goods having been decreed for the satisfaction of law; and ordered to be sold for the benefit of the said concern.

Dated at Boston, this 9th day of July, A  
D 1796.  
MATTHEW CLARK, Deputy

**By order of the Circuit Court**  
**mon Pleas for the Middle Circuit, will**  
**Auction, on MONDAY, the twenty-sixth**  
**next, at 1 o'clock, P.M. On the**  
**SO much of the Real Estate**  
**phen Barrett, late of Liberia, deceased**  
 raise the sum of two thousand and four teen  
 fifty cents, in pay his just debts, and  
 charges. One part of said Real Estate  
 consists of a certain lot of land, situate  
 on a acre of Land, more or less, with a  
 House, Barn and Store, the town standing  
 on the great road leading from the City of  
 Boston to Boston and Salem, directly oppo  
 sit to the residence of the late *Richard*  
*Richardson's Town*. The above Real Estate  
 is particularly valuable for a Country Tradi  
 ng lot of land, situate on a acre, more or  
 less, a few rods from the above. The above  
 Real Estate will be sold more or less, in

a lot of  
 fine Dine  
 fine Hats,  
 15, 17 pr.  
 or sail-  
 &c.

and gimp  
 matrets,  
 fine  
 belong

JOHN KNELAND  
Andover, June 7, 1815  
Thompson's Island.  
To be sold at Public Auction, at the M.  
R.-House, Boston, on WEDNESDAY,  
June inst. at 1 o'clock, P. M.  
**ONE** undivided moiety or  
of that valuable Island called Thom-  
situated in Coston Harbor, about six m.  
town. The whole Island containing abo-  
well adapted to grazing or tillage. One  
of said moiety being the property of P.  
person under guardianship will be sold  
by order of the Supreme Judicial Court  
June 19



