Important Foreign News.

id hotilities, in he was no less regressions proceduling the consurers made of bringing it to a sfut termination. The Noble moving to the following effect: address be presented to his Royce Regnut, nequivating him that for serious consideration the papers.

recreased with these sentiments, and full-the instice of his Hayol Highness's cause, these may rely on our ecolors and eco-sud our affording every means necessary in the war with riguns, and fur bringing I homoscable termination.

by said, that he was induced to rise

reilness, is Greit Britin womin insections of the Ibin. Gentleman to his opinion, and inclared that he was mable to dote retether the revocation of the Ibin. Gentleman to his opinion, and inclared that he was mable to dote retether the revocation of the Orders in Council would have averted war; but, in his opinion, the American government had not sufficient toffurnce to prevent it. He took a review of the causes of this Initiale hispation, and shewed the inclination that had subsision and shewed the inclination that had subsision on the part of America, to revive inogetic causes of dispute in the different negociations bein ren the two countries, since UBA. The Pinkney's Menami of an abandonment of the blockade in subthition to the revocation of our ileaves was then the cause, an the period to which he albuded, of the unsuccessful issue of the negociation.

Mr. Witt range of the hone clee could have slone. For his own just, it was a great consolation tes him to hear from the Hon. Genelman, that Mr. Amilson and Mr. Montroe were not, as they had been represented by animater, all French, but that both off them seemed disposed to consider. One part of the Hon. Gentleman the proceedings of this government, as nothing was more common than fair parent of the Hon. Gentleman the proceedings of this government, as nothing was more common than fair parent justifier assembles to what had long select, had then been mismederation and misrepresented. He and those with the was said that nothing but the unconditional repeal of the Orders in Council. It was from that aument, it is opinion, that the American government determined on war; yet, he was of opinion, that sieve all the insolutions for the Prevent Genation of war, such was would have been prevented; and if the Noble Lond had acceded to the repeal of the that desirable now ould have been prevented; and if the Noble Lond had acceded to the receal when four present and the mount of the Hone desiration of the Hone desiration of the Hone desiration of the thought of the prev

Swedish State Papers.

[The following are part of the Documents which were published by the Swedish government with its late Manifesto]

Letter from the Prince Royal of Sweden to his Ma jesty the Emperor of the French, dated Stockholm Dec. 8, 1810

Jety the Emperor of the French, dated Stockholm, Bec. 8, 1810

18 Stree—By my letter of the 19th Nov. I had the honor to inform you, that the king, faithful to the sentiments which he expressed to your majesty, resolved to declare war against England, notwithstanding every thing which the safety of his states opposed to that measure, and with the object alone of pleasing your majesty.

17 The king will always be proud of having given this proof of devotion to your majesty; but it belongs to me, who am a daily witness of his sufferings and inquietudes, to appeal to your majesty's magnanimity in an affair which may have an influence upon the king's health, and upon the happiness of Sweden. I fatter myself that your majesty will graciously receive my observations.

1 In addressing myself directly to you.

of Sweden. I flatter myself that your majesty will graciously receive my observations.

In addressing myself directly to you, sire, I take advantage of an old privilege which I shall always like to preserve, and which will renew in my heart recollections equally agreeable as glorious.

Osweden, in the sad condition to which the last war reduced her, neithet should nor can aspire, but after a long peace. It was the only means of regaining, by agriculture and commerce, the lossesshe had sustained, and thus re-establishing by degrees her finances, and of entirely recruiting her military system and her administration. Far from that, it is Sweden who has just declared war; she has hazarded this step without a single battalion really to murch, without the rusenuls or magazines contain, ing the least necessary article; and, what is worse, without a single sous to provide for the expenses of so great an enterprize: in a word, in the state in which the government of this country is, such a step would undoubtedly make it be accused of folly, if your mejesty's approbation did not legitimate every thing. Sweden, it is true, possesses in herself the principles of a great force; her inhabitants are by nature warriors; her constitution allows of 80,000 men being put on foot, and its male population is such, that this levy can be easily raised; but you, sire, know that war can only be supported by war; and a great military state, putely defensive, is an expense which Sweden cannot support without foreign aid.

The constitutional laws forbid the king from imposing new taxes, without the consent of the general states; and the tour has just destroyed one of the principal branches of public revenue, the produce of the custums, which amounted to more than six millions of francs a year. To that must be added, that the confiscations which are made,

fall upon Swedish subjects, and not upon foreigners, who take the precaution of insuring payment for the goods imported.

"In short, sire, our situation is most alarming, if France does not come to our succour. Since the first alliance concluded between Gustavus Vasa and Fancis I. France has been not only the constant friend of Sweden, but has supported and succoured ber in all her wars. Nature seems to have destined these two nations to live in harmony; and if she has refused Sweden riches, she has endowed her with valor and all the qualities requisite for the execution of the greatest designs. There is here but one wish, that of being sincerely in accord with France, and of participating in her glory every time an opportunity presents itself. But money fails us.

"Deign, sire, to take into consideration the particular state of this country, and be pleased to kindly accept the expressions of the sentiments, &c."

From the same to the same, lated Stockholm, Dec. 12, 1810.

"Stre—M. de Czernicheff asked me if I would give charge of a letter for your majesty. I hastened to do it, hoping that he will tell your majesty what he has seen in Sweden. In truth, sire, full of confidence in your magnanimity, and your particular kindness for me, I have but one thing to cesire, viz. that the truth should be known to you.

"M. de Czernicheff will tell your majesty that Sweden is upon the point of being reduced to the most deplorable state; that

be known to you.

"M. de Czenicheff will tell your majesty that Sweden is upon the point of being reduced to the most deplorable state; that she is without any means of supporting the wor which she has just declured; nevertheless the government redoubles its efforts in so violent a crisis; but that it is not in the power of the King to extend, as in other places, the system of confiscation; that the constitution here guarantees the rights and property of every individual; and that if even the king should adopt a contrary measure, no counsellor of state would give his consent to it.

I have the happiness of having in my favour the general opinion of the nation; but most certainly I should lose this moral force, that day in which it was believed I had the least intention of making the smallest attempt upon the constitution.

"The king offers to your majesty every thing in his power. No sacrifice will be painful to him, to prove to your majesty his devotion to France; but I conjure you, sire, design to calculate our means, and grant us the confidence we merit, by our sincere and unalterable attachment.

Extract of a Note from Baron Alquier to Betton

Extract of a Note from Baron Alquier to Baron D'Engerstrom, dated Stackholm, Dec. 26, 1810.

Extract of a Nore from Baron Alquier to Baron D'Engerstrom, dated Stockholm, Dec. 26, 1810.

"His Majesty the Emperor, accustomed to reckon, upon the intentions of friendly kings, and judging the dispositions of this prince, by those with which he himself is penetrated for the interests of his Swedish majesty, has charged me, Monseiur le Baron, to demand as a good office, to which he attaches infinite value, and which must contribute to the successes of the common cause, to place in his pay a sufficient number of sailors, to complete the crews of our ships of the Brest facet. It would be sufficient to meet the desire of the emperor, and to satisfy the demand which I have the honour to make, if the number of afficers, masters, marines and sailors, did not exceed two thousand. The emperor will charge himself with all the expence of their journey, and every precaution will be taken, in order that the marines and sailors may be properly supported, and the officers fully contented with their treatment. In the critical state in which the Swedish finances are at this present moment, it will, perhaps, be agreeable to his majesty to diminish the expences of his marine, without, however, leaving inactive the talents and courage of his seamen. The good office which the emperor requires of his majesty the king of Sweden, having already eagerly been performed by Denmark, his imperial majesty is convinced that he has not too much presumed upon the friendship of a power attached for such a length of time to France, by a reciprocity of interest and good will, which has never ceased to exist."

by a reciprocity of interest and good will, which has never ceased to exist."

Extract from Bason D'Engerstrom's reply to the preceding note, dated Stnekholm, Bec. 51, 1810.

"The constitutional laws of the state prevent the king from acquiescing of himself in the emperor's demand concerning the two thousand seamen. Rivalling Denmark in the desire to contribute to the accomplishment of his imperial and royal majesty's views, the king, nevertheless, does not think that the example of that country, where the will of the king is an absolute law, can be applicable to Sweden. In consequence of the late events which have placed his majesty on the throne, a constitutional contract has been renewed between the sovereign and the nation, which it is not in the power of any person to infringe.—His majesty, in consequence, and in the most lively manner, regrets that the first good office that the emperor requires of him, should precisely fail on a matter which does not depend on his own will.

'No new levy can be made, according to the tenot of the constitution, but with the consent of the states. Those to which they have dready consented, expressly presuppose their being intended for the defence of the country, and the number of common seamen is so much diminished since the loss of Finland, that they are scarcely sufficient for the service of the navy, especially under the present circumstances. But even if the king could, as he might wish to do, succeed in putting saide those ties which are imposed on him by the laws of the state, and the rights of the citizens; yet, nevertheless, his

majesty fears that the two thousand Swedish seamen transferred to Brest, would not entirely fulfil the just expectations of his impetial majesty. Attached to his barren soil, to his domestic relations and habits, the Swedish seamen could notwithstand the influence of a southern sky. He would be ready to sacrifice every thing in defence of his home; but when far from thence, and not immediately combating for it, his heart would only beat for his return to his country. He would consequently carry with him into the French ranks, that inquietude and discouragement which destroys the finest armies more than the steel of their enemics. With regard to the officers of the navy, there is no obstacle against their serving in France, and his majesty with pleasure permits them to profit by the generous offer of his imperial and royal majesty."

(NO BE CONTINUED.)

Latest Foreign News.

We have been politely favored with a perusal of a file of London papers from the 4th to 12th March, received by the Marmion from Lisbon, from which we make the following selection.

Core have been pomery around the 4th to 12th March, received by the Marmion from Lisbon, from which we make the following selection.

CARLSHAM, FEE. 20—The battle of Derschow, about four German miles from Dantzic, on the 13th inst. was very sanguinary. The French had about 40,000 seen, including 22,000 from Dantzic. They were totally defented, and lost 48 guns. A great aumber of wounded returned to Dantzic. They arrison there consists in a great degree of confederation troops, who are in the greatest anarchy. So findle subordination was kept up among them, that on the next day after their arrival they burnt the principal street. From the Vistula to the Oder is entirely in the power of the Russians. The Cossacks are clause in Stolpe. Gen. Chemichew's corps were at Rugenwalde the end of last mooth. The Russians conduct themselves in the best manner possible.

Several streets in Dantzic have been hurnt by the Russian bombs. Knitusufff is said to have received orders from his Emperor to storm that city, cost what it will.

RANICSBERG, FEB 11.—Admiral Tschickaguff, who is commander in chief in Prussia, has issued several Proclamations, according to which the Prussian Gens d'Armes may keep order and quiet, as well with regard to the Rossian military as the Prussian; the posts to be respected, the post-offices freed-from quartering soldiers, and Russian couriers and travelling pass, and paying the pust-money. Scentily is promised to the carriage-drivers; and the subsistence of the troops, except in particular cases, is to be provided out of the magazines. Every commander of troops, quartered in any place, shall take a witten certificate of the behaviour of the troops from the Police Magistrates of the place.

"Konicsberg, Feb 18.—The conduct of the Russians is very amicable. The Cossacks embrace all they meet, with their shouts of hurra. Our brave Russians are a present under the walls of Dantzic, and many people believe they are in possession of that city, the inhabitant being inclined to the Russians."

BRINN FE

deaws, state, that the Russians have colered Berlin.

Advices from Vittoria state, that \$800 French had passed that city for France; and that the intrusive King was at Valladolid.

Important.

COTTENBURG, FEB. 23.—At the meeting which took place between the Emperor Alexander and the Prince Royal of Sweden, it is confidently believed that the Emperor engaged to guarantee Norway to Sweden; and it is said the King of Denmark has lately declared his intention of breaking his alliance with France immediately, if this guarantee shall be withdrawn. At Hamburg the London exchange has been for a long time past, and still continues getting favorable for England.

Russian War Advices.

dately, if this guarantee shall be withdrawn. At Hamburg the London exchange has been for a long time past, and still continues getting favorable for England.

Russian War Advices.

Jan. 20—Adjutant Gen. Wasicheschikew reports, that the Austrian army, on the 18th inst. still continued in its former position, and that Prince Schwartzenberg's head-quarters were in the town of Pultusk.

Admiral Tachichagoff's report of the 18th inst. shews, that Count Platow continued to pursue the enemy to the auburbs of Dantzie, and that he had surrounded that city with his troops to cut of all communication with it. Count Sticolifil has sent Major Gen. thowarks/s and Kachowsky's detachments to strengthen Count Platow.

Jan. 21—Gen. Miloradowitch's vanguard arrived on the 19th inst. at Itadzilaw, and on the 20th at the town of Malol-Plotz: Adjutant Gen. Wassilseckow's detachment marches on Men. geniu, to join itself with the Poresaid vanguard. On the night of the 19th, the Austrians surrendered the towns of Smadowo and Nowogroodek. Gen. Ferslick still remained at Ostroliko, but was making preparations to retire on Pultusk.—Gen. Fruick still remained at Ostroliko, but was making preparations to retire on Pultusk.—Gen. Regnier, who has with kim 6000 Saxons, 2000 Poles, and 1500 French, has not yet left Dikuniew. Lieutevant-Geweral Prince Wulkonsky is arrived at Brest Lelowsky, and has taken the command of his corps.

On the 23d Jan. the head-quarters were at Johanshurg.

Jan. 24—Gen. Miloradowitch's vanguard is marchang on Chowniek. The Austrians retire at all points at the approach of our troops.

Jan. 25—Gen. Baron Winzingerode's venguard is marched into Chorschi, and his Cossacks into Chernachi and B Granoff. Small parties are sent even as lar as Prastuitz.

Jan. 26—Admiral Tschichagoff reports, under the 23d Jan. the head-quarters were at Johansburg.

Jan. 26—Admiral Tschichagoff reports, under the 23d Jan. the head-quarter were hand for a retired to the town of Hillenberg. A detachment sent bowards resent even as lar as Prast

In consequence of this movement Admiral Tschichagoff who was marching on Lieban, was ordered to approach Thorn, to observe that fortress, and cover the magazines at Bromberg. Count Platow, on the 24th Jan. hall his head-quarters in the lower of Leblan, a short distance from Dantzic, and had drawn a cordon of light troups round that city. He has several foraging parties towards the river there. On the 26th Gen. Miloradiwitch entered the town of Prastnetz, and was received by the inhabitants with shouts of jay. According to the information we have recorded, the inhabitants of Warsaw are equally warm in their wishes far the arrival of the Russian tropps, since their having been informed if the generous and mild conduct through the property of the generous and mild conduct through the property of the generous and mild conduct through the same that fortress, and cover the magazines at Bromberg. Gen. Waronze, who took Bromberg, found large magazines there.

On the 26th January the Emperor's (Alexander) heali-quarters were at Willenberg, on the other side the Vistals. Miloradoritz, our readers will reculled; moved from Grudon in a line parallel to that of the Emperor on his left. It is the army that is destined to act against the Austrians, taking the direction of Warsaw. The Austrians retire at all points as the Russians advance. On the 19th January they surrendered Novogrodek and another two williont resistance. They then vetted from Ostrolenka on Pullusk; and on the 26th January, Gen. Miloradwitch entered Prasting, where he was juyfully received. Warsaw is said to be equally desirous of the approach of the Russians.

Lexbox Markon (6.—Joseph has notified at Madrid his intentieu in proceed to Paris, to confer with his Bruther.

i. They then retired from Ostrolenka on Pullusk; and on the 26th January, Gen. Miloradwitch entered Prastniz, where he was juyfully received. VVarsaw is said to be equally desirous of the approach of the Russians.

LONDON, MARCH 6.—Joseph has notified at Madrid his intentien in proceed to Parls, to confer with his Brother.

Puris Papers in the 3d inst. arrived last oight. They he une contain a single article of any importance.

Lenters from Fronce, secrived gesterday, state, that the regokar Courier, which, and I lately, passed through Herlin, have altered their direction, and proceeded by the would road to Paris; and from Benne it is presuned, that he Passian Capital, with the adjacent rountry, is in the postersion of the Russian.

The Dutch letters assert, that the King of Pressia had given his surroun to the neutrality arranged between the Russian Commanding Officer and General D'Yorck.

Linnday, March 8.—By private letters of anthority, we learn that of 13,000 Wurtemburg troops, only 300, chiefly officers, are temaining. Of 37,000 Bavarians, only 4000 are in existence. The regiments of the Grand Dake of Frankfort, which consisted of 2,000 men are reduced to about 70 privates and a few officers, who had arrived at Konigsleerg. The Saxon infantry has been partly saved, not having gone to Muscow; but the cavalry (three regiments of dvagoons,) under Gen. Kielman, has been entirely destroyed. The French have transferred their head-quarters to Frankfort on the Oder.

LONDON, MARCH 9—12.—The Danes, it is said, are to be allowed an minterruped intercourse with Norway, and are to trade generally as neutrals. All ships, we understand, paying the Sound dues, will be suffered to pass without molestation, or investigation of cargoes. Insurances to the Bultic, in consequence, fell yesterday to the peace price.

The Prussians every where co-operate with the Russians. Gen. D'York's (who is said to be appointed Cummander in Chief) command is to extend to 70,000 men. All the Prussian free ports are open to Euglish, Russian,

response to the British House of Commons, by Mr. Grantan:

"Resolved, That with a view to the preservation of the Church and the Stale, and uniting all clusses of his Majesty's subjects, it would be necessary to remove the disabilities which his Majesty's subjects, it would be necessary to remove the disabilities which his Majesty's subjects, it would be necessary to remove the disabilities which his Majesty's subjects, it would be necessary to remove the disabilities which his Majesty's Catholic subjects labored under, anking care, at the same time in adopt such airsusers as should secure the safety of the Episcopal Church of G.

Britaio and Ireland and the Church of Scotland."

After a spiritly dobate, the above resolution passed the Hause by a naiperity of GT.

Orders have bren rereived at Portsmouth, for the immediate regiment of a number afthe smallest rigs of brig off var, which it is understood are to praceed to the River St. Lawrence.

Capt. Sir J. L. Yen is appatined to the coincided of the control of

he Ramian General, in which the fatter agree to respect the nonsestions of Austria in Poland, a-greenby to the last Partizan Freaty. The Prince has retited into Gallicla. The Danes, it is said, are to be allowed, by the late arrangements, an unintercupted intercourse

te arrangements, an uninterrupted intercourse th Nieway, and are to traile generally as neutrals. All ships, we understand, paring the bound dues, will be suffered to pass without obestation or investigation of cargies. Insuraces to the Badie, in consequence, fell yestery to the pence price.

Accounts from the Continent say, that the Russian concrett Berlin the 19th Feb.—That the Gen. York was necurally employed in the trees of

scan entered Berlin the 19th Feb.—That the Ge D'Yack was actually emidayed in the stege of Datizic, with the Rassians: That at Haudon the French were complayed in you king up the effects: and that the Russian successes had bee received in Austria with great exultation.

From Spain.

on, ren 24.—His Excellency Marquis
gton fras sem an efficial despatch from his Lison, Fen 24—His Excellency Marquis Wellington has sent an official despatch from his head-quarters at Presueda to Senor Pereira Portuz, in which he acquaints him, that the enemy maler Gen. Poy, with a body of 1500 infantry, and 100 cavalry, attempting to surprise the post of Begar, occupied by Sir Rowland Hill, correctly the property of the post of t

sion of Roche, causists of 3500 infantry and a squalcon of artillery.

Siluation of the Spanish Armics.

First Army.—General Lucey, 15,000 men, has a camplete command of the Province of Catalonia, head-quarters within six miles of Tarragonia, on which place an attack is expected.

Second Army.—Gen. Elio, about 18,000 men, head-quarters at Alicant, occupies the lines of the Province of Murela and a division of the same is extended as far as La Mancha.

Thied Army.—General O'Doanell, head-quarters at Ordova, this army occupies the provinces Addalasia, part of Murela and Retremadura, calculated to amount to 25,000 men; this army bas besides, a body of reserve in Seville, under General Cruz, of about ten thousand men more. Fourth Army.—General Castenos, head-quarters at Astorga, is composed of about 40,000 men, occupies the northern Provinces of Spain, to which is to be added another body of reserve under Gen. Santocildes in Valladolid, to the amout of 15,000 men. There are also several large divisions of Guerrillas, which are spread large divisions of Guerrillas, which are also several large divisions of Guerrillas, which are also several large divisions of Guerrillas, which are also several large divisions of Gue

8,000 men.

Situation of the French armies in Spain.
First Army—Gen Mathien, Governor of Barchata, about 10,000 troops, garrisoning sand place, Tarragona, Gerona, Sixida, and keeping their communication with France.

Southern Army—Marshal Suchet, head-quarters at Valencia, extends as far as Alicani and Cuenca, about 20,000 men.

Army of the Centre.—Marshal South, head-quarters at Madrid, with king Joseph, about 20,000 men. occupies the Provinces of Castile and northern part of Estremactura.

Army of the Aroth.—Under General Cafarelli, al Burgos and Paraplona, and keeping open the communication with France.

WEEKLY MESSENGER,

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1813

Swedish State Papers.

We continue the publication of these do euments, and hope to complete them hereafter. We promised a comment, and in-tended an analysis, but they would be vain and superfluous. The short story is, that notwithstanding Sweden, exhausted as she was, had, in compliance with the com-mands of Napoleon, declared war upon England, against whom she now acknow. ledges she had no cause of complaint, and who had so little enmity against her as not to molest either her ships or towns after the declaration of hostilities-notwithstamling that she had submitted to the almost entire annihilation of her revenue in conformity to the continental system; yet all would not do; her ships were seized by French privateers, and her territory by French forces, and she was required to man the French fleet with her sailors, and to semi her armies to assist in the subjugation of Russia. It does not yet appear whether she will assist the Russians in the deliverance of Germany, or whether she will con-tent herself with the maintenance of an armed neutrality. We incline to believe that she will adopt the latter course.

The contents of the late European papers are of so interesting a nature, that we conceive it to be our duty to introduce co-pious extracts from them into the Messen. ger, and again to postpone the articles which we have ourselves prepared.

Our paper contains the principal speeches in the British Parliament, on the subject of their relations with this country, on the side of the opposition, as well as on the side of the ministry. We do not publish these speeches because we think that they furnish any new views of the subject, or that they reflect much light upon it, for enough has been already published to give one a complete understanding of the points of difference between the two comtries; but because we wish to lead our readcrs to every authentic source of information upon this important subject, and to enable

them to judge from the language of both parties in England of their objects and wishes relative to this country.

Lord Castlereagh in his speech states th the whole number of persons in the British navy in January, 1811, who called themselves Americans, was 3,500; that at the commencement of the present year, the number was less by several hundreds; and that of these not more than one fourth part established their claim of American citizenship " on any tolerable ground what-ever." When it is considered at how low a price American protections have been sold to English sailors, which furnish this tolerable ground of evhlence, and that whenev er any thing like satisfactory evidence is produced, the claimant is immediately discharged, how many real Americans can it be supposed are detained in British servitade ?

To enable our readers more fully to understand the important Swedish State Pa-per which we published last week, and the other Swedish documents of which we have commenced the publication this week, it may be necessary to state a few facts relative to the government of Sweden.

Gustavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was deposed in 1809 under the pretence of his insanity, and his children were declared by the general Diet incapable of succeeding His uncle and former guardian, who had no children, was proclaimed king un-der the name of Charles XIII. and that the crown might not return to the family o the deposed king, the succession was fixed by law in the Prince Augustenburg, of Holstein, then governor of Norway. This prince died May 29th, 1810, and the Diet at Orebro on the 21st of August following, elected the French Marshal Bernadotte prince of Ponte Corvo, to be crown prince of Sweden, who should, on the death of Charles, succeed to the throne. He arrived at Stockholm on the 2d of November, and was soon after adopted by the king as his son, under the name of Charles John, and to qualify himself for the succession he made profession of the Lutheran reli gion; since that time he has been in the confidence of the king, and at times the king has relinquished to him the administration of the government. With what fidelity he has conducted towards his adopted father and country, the documents

"His Majesty loves the Americans."
COMMENT.
1st. By asceret articlein the treaty of Til-

sit, his majesty contracted, and forced Russia to contract, for the exclusion of the beloved Americans from the navigation of the Mediterranean. 2d. He also required Sweden, (as appears by her state paper published last week) to exclude from her ports this favoured people, in whose concerns he takes so flattering an interest.

Justice of the French and Russian War.

Frequent and confident assertions often give currency to erroneous opinions in eases where almost every man has within his power the means of ascertaining the truth. A striking instance of this is the too prevalent belief that at the conclusion of the last war between France and Russia, the latter engaged by the treaty of Tilsit to obey the anti-commercial edicts of Napoleon so well known by the name of the continental system. This treaty was published in many of the annual and other Registers of the year 1807, and contains not a single provi-sion in the least degree relating to this subjest. But some have supposed that the agreement of Alexander to observe French decrees against commerce was contained in the secret articles which were known to compose part of that treaty,-Since the late rupture, those secret articles have been published. They appeared in the 2d number of the present volume of our paper, printed 30th October, 1812. The only two articles which have a bearing upon any commercial point, are the 8th and 12th. These are as follow:

2th. These are as follow:

8. Vessels belonging to the fullowing powers only
built be permitted to marigate in the Mediterranean—
iz. Frenck, Russian, Spanish, and Gallin; all others
to be excluded.

12. Their impesties of Russia and France will eneavour to come to some arrangement that no power
tail in future sent merebuit ships to sea, suitess they
are a certain number of ships of war.

These articles, were outgroened, unjured.

These articles were outrageously unjust on the part of France who dictated them towards all foreign nations, and we regre to say that they were not very creditable to Russia, whose only apology must be that she submitted to the necessities of her situa tion. But this Is not to the present purpose There is no pretence that Russia has violated either of the above articles. Neither she nor France bave had the power to ex-

clude ships of other constries from the Med. iferranean, and in regard to the projected arrangement to aunihilate the commerce of powers which had not navies, it does not appear that it was ever entered into The true cause of the war was the encroach. ment of the French upon the Russian territury, and the stationing immense armies upon her frantier. Coupled with this how ever was the refusal of Russia to comply with the subsequent demand of France enforce the continental system. It is evidently of great importance that this subject should be generally understood.

The new friends of the Navu.

Democracy, that new step mother of the Navy, which she has attempted from its infancy to cripple, now that it has grown into vigorous manhood, seems disposed to claim kindred, and takes no small share of pride in the courage and spitit she in vain endeavoured to suppress. But how stands the case? The democrats have been the friends of the navy about six months, and for twice that number of years they have been its persecuting enemies; during which time they have diminished its force one half. The timber, which was provided for build ing seventy-fours, has been suffered to rot. been mangled into gun boats, and, in one instance, the keel for a 74, which rose 1800 dollars, was cut up to make a mast for a frigate. They have endeavoured to prevent men of spirit from entering into the service, by putting them on board boats cal-culated for muddy or shoul witers, a fleet of which might be mistaken for a flack of ducks, and thus escape the eremy-and at the session of Congress when war was clared, which placed our little navy in hostility with that of England, and when the federalists wished to increae it, the demoerats refused to make any additions whatever, while all their appropriations were lavished on the object of their former jacobin-ic clamour, a regular aray And what has been the result ? Theirarmy, in conflict with an inconsiderable province of the enemy, has met with defeat and disgrace, while the navy, which has lad to support the unequal contest on the ocean, has been uni formly victorious. The army, on which they relied to " look dows all opposition," has been driven from the field-while the navy, which they have neglected, has bearded the lion in his den. a more flattering eulogy in federal policy, than is offered by the event of this war, nor a more bitter satire on the measures of gov The savy, the offspring of federalism, has done honor to the countrywhile the army, by its confused and unsuc cessful operations, its frothy boasting, and want of discipline, gives us a striking picture of its parent, Democracy. A. B. c.

Ought Massachusetts to build a Ship for those who would not build one for them selves?

The democrats not only endeavour to persuade us that they are the friends of the navy, but that federalists are its enemies ; and produce as a proof of it, their vote in Legislature of Massachusetts against building a Seventy-four for the use of government; as though the federalists, if they are the friends of a navy, ought to build one at their own expense. But there build one at their own expense. are abundant reasons why such a proposi tion should be opposed by all reasonable Should the State of Massachusetts after having furnished an ample share of the means for national defence, build a ship for the use of government, which government ought to have built long since, for the protection of her commerce-of the commerce which has paid such an amount into the overflowing Treasury, which has been drained upon experiments, to ascertain how much the people would bear, be-fore their "spirit would rise according to the pressure on it?" So far as federalists have a voice in the appropriation of the money they pay, they are, and always have been, in favour of the system of naval de fence ;-but they would not double the burthens of the people at this time, for the pur-pose of building a ship for un administration, who would not, in due season, build one for themselves.

But let us examine what would be the effect of such a measure; and inquire into the causes of this new friendship for the navy.-The people of the South begin to find that it is not quite so convenient to a bandon their cities, and retreat beyond the Ohio, as they imagined two years ago; and besides, our navy have fairly fought themselves into favor with the people. For these reasons, ships must be built—but if Mr. Madison's friends can persuade the feder-alists to do it, he will have so much the

so that a ship, built by this State, would only be affording Mr. Madison the means of raising another army, to be defeated on the frontiers. And yet for opposing this measure, the constant supporters of the are to be ealled its enemies, by those new friends, whose abuse of it still rings in our ears, and whose clamour about the expense of a navy, will be remembered longer than their present friendship for it.

Mr. Randolph.

The Councils of America have lost this distinguished Statesman. This is a loss which we deeply mourn. It is a stain upon the honor of the country. We are happy, however, to assure our readers from the best authority, that his election was not de feated by any alteration of the election district so well known by the current phrase—Gerrymandering. We hope that the re-Gerrymandering. We hope that the publicans of the South are too pure the contagion of this surpassing infamy;we are sure they are too proud.

The Christian Disciple,

From this publication we anticipate the happiest influence in favour of the cause of Catholicism, and of evangelical religion.-We are among the number of those who believe that as the understanding of the Christian is enlarged by a just comprehension of the doctrines of revealed religion, and as his heart becomes penetrated and softened by its influence, all the harshness of sectarian zeal will " melt and die away within him." It is true that many doctrines, concerning which Christians are unfortunately divided in opinion, are of great importance, and we certainly could never recommend to any disciple of him who laid down his life in the cause of truth to sacrifice his conscience by compliance with any thing, which, after full and dispassionale investigation, he is compelled to deem erroocous. But we think that the great danger lies another way. The spirit of party is too apt insensibly to erecp in and embitter religious discussions : controversy engenders earnestness, if not passiou: zeal degenerates to contention, and the ardour of the combattants ever leads them to magnify the importance of the contest,

We understand that a distinguishing feature of the proposed work will be a co prehensive charity not easily offended by differences of opinion; and that if those differences shall become topics of discussion. they will be treated with good temper, and Christian moderation. We therefore earnestly recommend it to the attention of who reverence that religion which proclaimed peace on earth and good aill to meu.

We regret the necessary omission of the prospectus of the "Christian Disciple" in our paper of this week. It shall appear in the next.

We are requested to state, that the first number will be published early in May, and that gentlemen who have obtained subscriptions for it are desired to forward the names as soon as possible to the publishers, CUMMINGS & HILLIAND, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston; or to their bookstore in Cambridge.

ELECTION RETURNS.

In the hurry of preparing our paper for the pres of week, we overlooked the following error:—The was of Surry (Oixmon), Trenton and Ellsworth, while clong to the District of Lincoln, Manacak and Wast ington, were erroneously placed under the head of Kennebock and Somerser. We have had no new re-

Kennebock and Somerset. We have had no new re-turns during the week.

The great triendal election in the state of Neu-York, took place on Tuesday, Weilnesday and Thurs-day of the present week. The federal cambidates are Maj. Gen. Stephen Van Benaschier for Goren-nor, and George Huntington for Lieut. Governor. The demorratic candidates are Daniel D. Compkins and John Taylor.

At the late election in Connecticut, no election ing efforts were made. The rotes resurred from 19 towns, including the white state except 20 towns, are 10521 for Gov. Smith, 6181 fin Buardatan, the democaudidate, and 815 scattering.

AUSPICIOUS NEWS!

MUSTICIOUS NEWS!!

The choice of Form-Officers took place at Nansweket on the 24th inst. when the result was auspicious to the cause of Federalism. A Federal Moderator was chosen by a majority of 35 votes. For Selectmen, the lightest number of cotes on the Federal side was 412, and on the Democratic, 365.

Philadelphia, April 26—The Hornet, it is said, is under sailing orders for England and France, with despatches. Mr. Craoford, our new minister to the French court, it is conjectured, orill embark in ber.

The Hoo. Mr. Gallatic arrived in this city on Saturday last.

Saturday last.

Another correspondence is said to hare taken place between our government and Sir John B. Warren.

In consequence of orders to expedite sailing of the flag Neptune, Capt. Jones, with an endbassy of Peace tor Russia, received on Sinday air extra number of haidsts were employed all yesterday in bending sails, filling water and other preparations for the voyage; by which we are lead to believe that she will sail in a few days.

Latest from Spain

By the arrival of the Arindment this port vester on Calliz the 2d inst, we bearn, that the Sprinsh crument had informed the Bruish community, arrived that informed the Bruish community for

crument had informed the British communiter, that a reaction of the city and island in Caliz, and that hey might be contrasted by him on any other service. King Joseth left Majirih for Secoria Abriel 17; all Soot on the 9th was moving through Oloneda, as

A captain arrived at New-York from Partu-gal, states, that he saw a London paper of the 15th or 16th of March, staring that our frigate Essex had captared a sloop of war and two of her convoy. The London ellitor expressed his tope that the Essex might be captured, as two 74's and four fingues are cruising for her off the exast of Brazils.

Washington Benevolent Society.

THIS DAY, April 30th, is the anniversary of the first inauguration of Washington as Freshdent of the United States. That memorable day, which formed an aca so important in the life of the "father of his country," and so happe and glorious in the bishary of our commy itself, with be commemorated by the "Washington Benevolent Society of Massachusents," in such a matter its will show their respect for the memory of him whose name they kear, their veneration of his virtues, and their gratitude for his services.

Order of Performances at the Old South

Order of Verformances at the Old South Church, Occasional Hymn, in be song by a fiell choir. PRAYER by Rev Mr. Liwell. ODE, written for the occasion, to be sting by Mr. Stream is a Control, and Control, Esq. ORATION, by Him. Josiak Quincy, Esq. ODE, written for the second celebration of the Society, to be some by Mr. Hones.

ODE, written for the second celebration
Society, to be sung by Mr. Duren.
BENEDICTION.

BENEDICTION

The following will be the order of Procession:

VOLUNTARY ESCORT

Under the cummand of Od. Hawky Sarozat —

composed of the Boston Light-Infamey,

Winslow Blaces, New England

Gards, and Rangers,

Macshal. > Cresident of the Society. \ Marshal,

Vice-Presidents.

Oratur and Chaplain.

Treasurer and Vice-Treasurer.

Standing Committee of the Society.

Wald Committees.

Ushers.

Ushers.
Stewards.
Public Characters and Strangers of Distinction,

The Clergy—and
The Government of Harvard University,
Selectment of Boston,
Members of similar societies established elsewhere, who may be disposed to join int

STANDARD OF THE RISING GENERATION, Borne by Youths, from which is suspended the Goager of Washington, lattly presented to the Society. This Standard followed by Youths, in an Uniform dress, decorated with Wreaths and Garlands, each bearing at his breast Washington's Ledacy.

Aid.4 Chief Marshid. (Aid. Marshid).

Marshid, bearing the bearing of Standard of the Society. bearing a bearing a

First Division of the Society.

Marshal | Marshal hearing the Sundard | Marshal bearing |
bearing a | Constitution of the U States.

Second Division of the Society.

Marshal, Marshal, bearing the Standard Harshal, bearing of the Society.

Output Of the Second Division of the Society.

Constitution of the Sachuretts bunner.

Third Division of the Society,
Marshal, Warshal, bearing the Standard Marshal,
bearing it
WASHINOTON:
bunner.

hanner. (WASHINGTON. Journer.
Fourth Division of the Society.
Marchal, Marshal, bearing the Standard Jafarshal, bearing at 6the Patrots out Heroes at Senting a standard the American Remotions.
Fifth Division of the Society.
Mischil, Calarthi, bearing the Standard Jarshal, beaving a following of the Society.

LEDEFENDENCE.
Sixth Division of the Society.

batther. (INDEPENDENCE.) Ounter,
Sixth Division of the Society.
Murshal, Marshal, bearing the Standard) Marshal,
bearing a formal bearing the Standard)
bearing a formal formal bearing a formal f

r. VEACE, JOHNSON OF The Society, Marshal, bearing die Standard Marshal, bearing de Standard bearing of Constence, banner.

Eighth Division of the Society. Murshal, Marshal, bearing the Staedard durch bearing of the banner. Agriculture.

budger. C AGRICULTURE. Journey.

Minth Division of the Society.

Marshal, (Marshal, bearing the Standard) Marshal, bearing a budger.

Mershal C Mershal Carts. budger.

Tenth Division of the Society.

Marshal, (Marshal, bearing the Standard) Alarshal, budger.

earth Division of the Society.
Marshal, bearing the Standard 1 . Uncehal,

Twelfth Division of the Social And Standard of the Sandard of the NAVY.

Thirteenth Division of the Society. Marshal, bearing in bearing in NATIONAL GLORY.

biomer. AATIONAL GLORY. Sequier.
Fourteenth Division of the Society,
Consisting at the Military Members of the Society,
[All the Marshols will appear on horseback]
The Washington Artiflery Company, under the
command of Capit. Win. Harris, will paried on
the occommand and fire sulfaces on tuncibe - when the
Society move from the State House—and at somet. ----

MARRIAGES.

In this town, Mc. Joseph Hayrlen, to Mrs. Sabrey Clapp. Mr. Hubbard Russell, of Watertonn, is Mrs. Eminde Gotolman, of Bosson. Mr. Joseph Glosin, iner, to Miss Jane Palmer Alrechell. Mr. Jedenick Swatcill, to Miss Mary Powell. Mr. Jereminh Gots, to Mrs. Mary Wheeler. Mr. Edmind P. Dolbeare, to Miss Ann L. Sargent.

In Weymoud, Ensign John Shave; be winth this must have entered his one hundreddy year. In Maries, on the 50 Oest, 684, Capt. David, Woodward, Olharlestown, marker of slap Meridian. In Benning-hon, (VI) Florance Jowed Wright, Eq. Alterney at Live, aged 33. In fingland, the Dutchess in Currantvon; the Right Hon, Thi must Dawson, aged 83, vol. J. A. Stuard, late, of 50c Regs.

General Wiscellary.

ROKEBY.

(CONTURE FROM OUR LAST.)

Oswald becoming impatient at the long delay of dimund, enquired for the return of "Denzill's son." owns il en informed of the deception, and hurrerd presented failter to instant execution, with orders it to allow him a parting word. He then sent to offirid, who remained ill from his woods and from ental agitation, and informed him of his intention to cer Rokely to consult for the marriage with Mallidu, onfulent that Rokely would jield to the merace, he decreasely to consult for the marriage with Mallidu, onfulent that Rokely would jield to the merace, he creative of the death of Redmond and himself, or staughter's branching with Wilfrid, offinent havely a cel determination to enforce the threat in case Rokelshould prove from to his fortwer purpose.

Rokely and Redmond were led to the place of excitation. The conclusion of the tole would suffer by ridgment. We think that all that part of it which contained between the introductions of Berthans and should prove from to his fortwer purpose.

Rokely and Redmond were led to the place of excitation. The conclusion of the tole would suffer by ridgment. We think that all that part of it which contained between the introductions of Berthans and the transition of the tole would suffer by ridgment. We think that all that part of it which contained between the introduction of Berthans and the Breithers of representing numerical incident.

"And now was seen unwonted sight, In holy walls a scaffold dight!

Where once the priest, of grace dictite, Dealt to his floods proved to the contained bare;

And for the word of hope and faith, Resounded loud the doon of death.

Thrice the fierce tramps!'s breath was heard, And chood thrice the hernid's word, Domaing, for breach of marrial laws, And treason to the Commons' cause,

The knight of Rokely and O'Neale

To stop their heads to black and steel.

The twinpets flounished high and shrill,

Three was a slence dead and still;

And silent part error to heaven were cast, And if fr

I from the distantailes thore came en mothered threats, with Wyelille's name. But Oswald, guarded by his band, I loade sedition's wrice be deed, peril of the mouranter's headen lies his globuse sought Rokehy's kuight, o gazed on the tremendous sight, os gazed on the tremendous sight, of gazed on the tremendous sight, of gazed on the tremendous sight, of the state of

"And now he pours his choice of fear o secret on Matilda's ear. An mion formed with me and mine, master the faith of Rokeby's line, master, and all this dread array ike morning dream shall pass away; elsten, and, be me duty present, give the ward—then know'st the rest." e wann—than know strife res still and motionless, gor beard the dread address, he sheeted maid who thes is freezed maid who dies is sheeted maid who dies is love a sacrifice; gherhands in agony, her cast bewildered eye, e seaffold glameed, and now fe's unrelenting brow-her fee, and, with a voice lible,—"I make my shorice! their lives!—for ought beside, I's down my fate decide as generous!"—As she spoke, 18th 3 jo, in triumph broke:—where loitered ye in late!—What it still y weight—which products a supplementation of the product of the prod

* He took Matilda's hand := "Dear mid ! ultit thou so injure me," he will, 10 https://doi.org/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.1000/10.10000/10.10000 call Maildo wire:
furever part,
ne effort busins my heart."—
frame was ween so low,
it will will bush my did,
or will will have station
of mental pand, hand had pressed,
lebis up her hand had pressed,—

blancies life by heaven decreed, blancies life by heaven decreed, blancies life by heaven decreed, the wretched size beheld, aghast, it Wiffred all his projects part, target and cestered on his son, Wilfred all—and he was gnoc, at I are heldedes now? It emild addless, through that retentless man! settings at 1, in van exp \$1, harsting on their netice's head!—the my Wilfred dead—and there et hated Mortham for his herr, to lot it in happy hand. It taked, it betters Redutond's hand, shalt toner aroundpictors o'er all schottes deep-land to work their full?—decid, with productin night not dare, in our eagerance, and the space, morderess were grown his high—angle to red that fergued teach; all the currently hand with the production of the plancing of of the

I face the judgment-sext has day to The outmost croud have heard a cound, busies's faced on burdened ground; the resistance and yet more nearest construction of the properties of the propertie

The third,—he was at Wyciffe's ide full levelled at the Baron's head, Rung the report—the bullet speil— And to his long account, and last, Without a grean dark Dwald past? All was so quick, that it might seem A flash of lightning, or a dream.

Weltoot a groun dark Desemi pure.
All was so purek, that it night veem
A flain of lightining, or a droun.

"While yet the snoke the deed conceals, fleetram his ready charger afucels.
But flounder'd on the parement floor.
The steed, and dawn the rider bute,
And, bursting in the headlong ways.
The laithless saddreegribing save way.
The laithless saddreegribing way way.
The laithless saddreegribing force he rous,
Thire from assaylants shook him thes,
Once gained his feet, and twice his kace.
By cenfold olds uppressed at length,
Despite his strenggles must like length,
He look at hundred mortal wounds,
And when he died, his parting goon.
Hull more of hunghter than of moan!
—They gozed, as when a him dies,
And from the trunk he had had henced,
But Bail's enice the deed for bude;
A mantle of the deed for bude;
A mantle of ever the orse he had:
—
Then blow and linalt some renewed,
And from the trunk he head had henced,
But Bail's enice the deed for bude;
A mantle of ever the orse he had:
—
"A montle of ever the orse he had:
—
"Pell as he was in act and lound,
He left no holder heart hebind:
Then gave him, for a soldier meet,
A soldier's cloak for winding sleet."
—
"No more of death and dying pang,
No more of teatm pand bugle clong,

Then gave film, for a some content."—

A soldier's clock for winding sleet."—

"No more of leading and bugle clong.

Tho' through the sounding wonds there coue Bannee and bugle, troop and dron.

Armed with such powers as a cll had freed Young Rellmond at his clinost need.

And backed with such a bud of horse As might less ample powers enforce; Postessed of every proof and sign.

That gave an heir to Mortbam's line.

And yielded to a father's aims.

An image of his Edith's chairing.—

Mortbam is come, to hear and see Of this strange morn the history.

What saw he'—not the chamb's floor.

Cambered with deat and stained with gore; M hat heard line?—not the chambris of the line of the floor.

Clamber with deat and stained with gore; M hat heard line?—not the clambrish line; floor, Clambrish had been gratabilitions loud; Redinond he saw, and heard alme, Clamped lain, and sobbid, "My soil, my son?"

"This chanced upon a soutneer mirm,

Remond the away and neared anney. Clasped him, and solbid, "My son, my son!?"

"This chanced upon a summer morn, When yellow waved the heavy carn; But when brown August ofer the land Called forth the respects' busy broad, A gladsome sight the sy fran road From Egistane to Mortham show'd. Achille the hardy rusin leaves. The tack to hind and pile the sheares, And mails their sickles fling aside, Tagaze on bridgeroom and on bride, And childhood's wondering group draws near, And frum the gleaner's hands the car Drops, while she folds then for a prayer And blessing on the lovely pair. Twas then the Maid of Rokely gave Her plighted truth to Relationd brave; And I cesdale can renember yet tow Fate to Virtue paid her debt, And, for their traubles, bade them proce A lengthened life of peace and love.

"Time and Tide had thus their sway,

"Time and Tide land thus their sway, Yielding, like an April day, Smiling noon for sulfen marrow, Years of joy for house of sorrow!"

We cannot but remark, that the work is in every respect discreditably printed, and is sold for the tamensonable price of one dollar.

WIELAND.

The following notice of the death of Wieland.

WIELAND.

The following notice of the death of Wieland.

The following notice of the death of Wieland.

It from the Journal de Paris, of Peb. Ilth, received by the Lao, from France—the may be interesting to the admirers of Oheron:—

OLRISTOPHER MARTIN WIELAND, deceased at Weimar, the night of the 20th and 21st of January, 1813, had seen three generations, during which from the time of Gottsched to our present poetic period, he has contributed to give the greatest histore to our literature—He had celebrated on the fifth of September last not Larfron Jeua, at the country seat of his ancient friend Madame Greesbach, the widow of the counselfor; the eightieth anniversary of his birth to the great satisfaction and amidst the felicitations of all his friends at Weimar, and Jeua. The memory of this event has been preserved in a medal by Facius of Weimar, where he co-ainted with the ardoured youth his favorite occupation, the translation of Orene's letters, and was miding a sixth volume to that beautiful work, of which the fifth volume to that beautiful work, of which the fifth part had appeared in the course of 1812. He began to write early in the muring, and as if he boresm what he sand of time had but a few moments in reserve for him, he did not love to be interrupted in the employment. He had not altered in the least his ordinary mode of hife; he appeared occasionally at specialcs and frequently visited circles of birends—no person could have less concern about his health, until suddenly a slight change in his regimen, in the use of wine to which he was accustomed, was followed by a kind of paralydia, strended with spasms resembling in their effects those of the appelexy.—He was at times definious with locid intervals, between which sparks of his pactic genius were still apparent.

The balla of the ducal p dace in which his remains were exposed to view, is the rune where five years since were flaced thuse of the first wise, who was buried in 1799 in a mrat sp

a tribute of regret to the poet of the graces and the ministret of Uberon.

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following General Officers, we learn, have keen appointed by the President of the U. States, since the adjournment of Congress, to fill vacancies, and in pursuance of acis passed at the close of the session—

Brigadice Generals—Thomas II, Cushing, Z-bulon M. Pike, George Leard, Duncan M'Asthur, Lewis Cass, William B Under, Benjation thoward.

Quarter Master General—Hobert Swartwout, Adjutant Generals—William Busne, John R. Fenwick, Winfield Scott, Francis K Huger, Impector Generals—Alimael V. Nicoll, John Christie, Nicholas Grac, William K. Hoote Astronomy All Christie, Nicholas Grac, William K. Hoote Astronomy All Christie, Richards Generals—James Hankbend, Charles K Gardner, John Johnson, Ehenezeitlecher, Nathaniel F Adams, Thomas Chrystie, Robert H no, Talbot Chanbers

Javistant Inspector Generals—Win, S. Hamilton, Jas, Gibson, Enos Cutler, John C. Tillotsons

Important Foreign News. (Cancladed from second page.)

(Comeladed from second page.)
House of Commons-Thursday, Feb. 18.

AMBRICAN PAPERS.

Mr. CRONEER, after a glort prelace, usted that in the nouth of May bas, it all fellish government seat orders to there for all others, not concluded in doubter to the present and the control of the present part of the present and southers a measuring attitude, they should not in planty and simply, and as the American povernment had assumed a menatoring attitude, they should not in fails see the old English content to stage, long, and stage the planty and simply, and as the American povernment had assumed a menatoring attitude, they should not in fails with content and predettes of his Majesty's subjects, or the lation was alterest of the control. These solids is all the content of the desired was against Great without any deep chain pass there. On the very day that the American land declared was against Great in force, and were except upon as they had been given, without any deep chain pass them. Do the very day that the was the content of the conte

so general and unanimous a conceil on the other parts of the case, in the determination of the House to support the Crown in the vigerous p necessition of this support the Crown in the vigerous p necessition of this way, which was not only just and necessary, but which had been actually forced upon the country. "Thank God!" that House was about to join unasimity on that night in a measure which would probably indure them to bring the war to a speedy ternalization. Thus unanimity on that oreasts would above to France and to America, that they had outling to hope from divisions in the Borghs Connectics and though he bound we should soon have to rejoice in the vactorious confact of the war, he ilmostics and though a bound act of the war, he ilmostics and though a factory of the British Parlament and nation, for so the speciale this right exhibited to America, and to Europe, of the British Parlament and nation, for eaching all party distinctions, and uniting their manimum efforts and pledging their common sentiments to make the other than the thing that the manimum efforts and pledging their common sentimentation to the utmost the just and honourable cause for which we are obliged to contend.—(Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. Cannaing explained a so did also Mr. Crokee

Mr. Cananing explained; as did also Mr. Crokee and Mr Baring.

Mr. Pousonby, Lord Gastlereagh, Mr. W. Smith, and Mr. Canting explained; after which the question was put, and carried nem con; and a committee was appointed to prepare and early up the Address.

appointed to prepare and early up the Address.

(The subject of a reocoval of the East-India Company's Charter, has excited considerable feeling in the British House of Commons Much opposition is made to the petition, in both branches of the government; and a pretty general outery against it, throughout the whole kingdom. Some indufgenoies will probably be granted the Directors; but they will never again be permitted to have on exclusive privilege to the trade of a country, which has altered us situation so materially aimee the first grant.

Order in Council.

Order in Council.

At the Court at Carlton-House, the 1st day of February, 1813.

(L. S.) Present, His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, in Council.

Whereas by His Majesty's Order in Council, bearing date the eleventh day of November, 1807, and reciting, "That the sale of Ships by a Belligerent to a Neutral, is causidered by France to be illegal." His Majesty was pleased by and with the Advice of His Privy Council, to Order, "That in future the Sale to a Neutral of any Vessel belonging to His Majesty's Enemies should not be deemed to be legal, nar in any Manner to Lausfer the Property, nor to alter the Character of such Vessels, and that all Yessels then belonging or orbitch here. "after should kelong to any Enemy of His Maisesty, untwithstanding any Sale or pretended "Sale to a Neutral, should be captured and brottghi in, and should be adjudged as lawful Prizze to the Captors."

And Marcas it is expedient the confine the operation of the said order to vessels belonging to France, or the territories thereof, or to any of the countries or places annexed to, or incorpurated with France, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and an the behalf of His Majesty, is placed by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered. That the said order shall be captured after the date of this order, and shall thereof be brought to any other power at ar with His Majesty, which may have been purchased, or may be purchased by the subjects of any power in amily with His Majesty, and which shall be captured after the date of this order, and shall thereous be brought to adjudication in any of His Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be adjudged by the vand Court in the same manner as if the aforesaid arder of the date of this order, and shall thereous be brought to adjudication in any of this Majesty's Courts of Prize, shall be adjudged by the vand Court in the same manner as if the aforesaid arder of the date of this order, and shall thereous be brought the All the subjects of

JOURNAL OF NEWS.

JOURNAL OF NEWS.

London, Feb. 27. The Gottenburg units, among other interesting durincles, have put of impression of a series of interesting durincles, there put of impression of a series of interesting durincles, connected with the state of the relations between Sweden and France. Not a doubt ean now remain in the heast of any rational being, that ware—open, undignised war—will may be wiged by Sweden against France. The documents lately published relate to the distinsial of the French Ambassalor from Sinchlioni; an event which was attended with eircomsangers enprecedented in the annals of diplomacy. This Ambassador, Monsicur de Gabre, refused to leve Sinckholm until the was "ordered by his august Emperoe." This is the first time that the right in removing an Arabassador was attempted to the costined to the person who seal him. A Swedish Police Officer conducted M de Cabre, out of the country, and he travelled, therefore, like a felon, for whom no passports were necessary.

A private vessel I as arrived from the Baltie, with only increase the days later than those received by the last Gattenburg Mails. We are again informed by this opportunity that Denmark, was about to join with Swiden and Russia against France. The circumsness highly probable: the following is one of the letters aduded in:

"Four Commissioners are enoployed bushly at Coperlagen, in columing a ticoulty trenty: the one is Swedish, another Danish, a third Eritish, and the fourth Russian.

"Anstria has declared her purpote, which is to maintain her neutrality, protecting her territories at the same line by an army of stay,000 men."

By the scare vessel we have received accounts from Atton, of the Russian laws completely invested Danizie, having consent the Visuala and Vogal, at all points on the level by Grandycen. The one is Swedish, another Danish, a third Eritish, and the fourth Russian, in the part of the Russian laws the completely invested Danizie, before the Russian laws to completely invested Danizie, lawing concerned the Visuala and Vog

for the delivery of the Riosain territory from the enemy.

Bonne Citoycene.

London, Freu, 18.—The Boune Citoycone, which has been so long expected from the River Plate, Is not yet arraved, and great feats are enertained for her safety. The La Gloice has been cruising in her track 1 and it is also believed that for some time a look out has been kept for her by the Americans, who, from their intercourse with the River Plate, have known, for these two months, that she was oppointed to bring home immose property, in fullion and dollars, for the merchants; not less, it Is said, than £600,000 stering. She having been so long beyond her time, also the weather of late so hossierous and the period ther capture so great, that the underwriters will not insure her for less than 50 per cent, at which rate a considerable sum was done yesterday.

BOSTON,
FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1813.

Extract of n tester from Sacket's Harbow, duted slipet 6.

"I arrived at this place on the 1st of March, and found the place extremely ackly. I suppose from 20 to 25 are buried daily The troops cullected at this place amount to about 9000; besides 500 studies. Preparations are rapidly making for transporting the army across the lakes; their first attack will be upon Kingston, the principal town on the lakes belonging to the Boitish, which will be attacked by land and water, as soon as the ice clears out. Three weeks at most from this will determine the fate of our expedition. Have been extremely ill since my arrival here, but whether it was occasioned by a severe cold, or fatigue of long journeying, acholt ingether, I am outsile to say—I am happy; however, to inform you, that I am toletable at present. The scence of poverty, sickness and distress, which are daily witnessed here, are shocking in the extreme: I with not attempt to describe it. The men that came from Newport at a not to terman on this lake, but will go onto lake Erie, as soon as Kongston is taken; (as the saying is) and join our old Commodore. At present we are under the continual of Commodore Channey; the unwal force here consisted if the following vessels, viz.:—

Ship Lady Madison, 50 gaus.

Which force, according to the best information.

Which force, according to the best information I am able to collect, is much inferior to that of the British. The schonner to which I am attached is to be called the Lady of the Lake.

Rockading Squadron.

The late Philadelobic papers.

Blockading Squadron.

The late Philadelphia papets give the following articles, on the subject of the British blockade of the Delaware and Chesapeake:

"The blockading squadron in the Delaware, have sent up to Bombay Hook three schooners and two burges, which intercept every thing bound up and doen the bay. On Sanday they burnt an opyster boat, and another vissel laden with clay.

"A letter from Elkton (Chesapeake) dated the 11th mentions that all was bustle there in consequence of the appearance up the bay of a British squadron. The threetors of the Bank had a meeting, and agreed to move the specie of the bank to Lancaster. Goods and other valuables were removing their effects. The shores on both sides were lined with people in arms."

both sides were lined with people in arms."

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

On Wednewlay has the election of General Officers for the ensuing year took place in that state. We are buppy to state (was the Psus Am.) that the PeaceTicket has presented by an unexampted majoraty. In this state two completely have the honest and independent yeomany of this State become consinced of the ratios completely have the honest and independent yeomany of this State become consinced of the period and completely have the honest and independent yeomany of this State become consinced of the nation, that the leaders of democracy dared not sentare an apposition, but in while private left the field uncontested, and are hope will abundon the falten cause. In many towns at a vote was given in against the Peace Ticket, which must consume the Friends of Peace throughout the Union, as well as the administration, that the voice of Rhode-Island is not for war.

MARKIAGES.

At Westford, William Niehols, Attorney at Law, South Reading, to Miss Lavinia Kennedy, of the forner place.

In this town, Mr. Elezzer Winslow, of Foxborogal,

Al Weetford, William Nichols, Attorney at Law, South Reading, to Miss Lavinia Kennedy, of the former place.

In this rown, Mr. Elezzer Winslow, of Foxborough, (Ms.) to Wiss Ann Cobbett, of this town.

DEATHS.

In England, the lady of Si, John Wentworth, Iste Gov. of N. Scoun; Lord Viceouil Molesworth; Marquis of Duckingham, In Westmortland, (Va.) Hon. Richard Parker, aged Si; nne of the Judges of the General Court. In Greenbash, Capit. Kelly Atvaned, Iovacerly of E. Haddam, aged 56. In Pratidence, Mr. Joveph Barston, of Dukhury, was on his way huma from Baltimore. In Manteina, Mr. Win. Morris, mer. of Philadelphia. In Manteina, Mr. Win. Morris, mer. of Philadelphia. In Manteina, Mr. Win. Morris, mer. of Philadelphia, In Manteina, Mr. E. Eu-a, aged 56. In New Bedford, Mrs. Elizaketh Landsey, aged 34. At Topefield, on Criding bust, annedarb, Rev. Mr. Humington, aged 52. At Barbados, Mr. Daud Chever, of Salem aged 12, mach latenated by his finands and acquaintance. In Corosto. (N. H.) Capt. Benjamin. Cummungs, aged 60. At McKidle Island, (new Italifax) Sili. msi. Capt. Aquila Ruch. aged 52, late of Charlestown, (Mars.) much of 64. Friendship, In Salen, N. York, Mrs. Mars., wife of the Anthony I. Blamchard. The Typhus has prevaded in Comeand. N. H. for a month past, but has abject—25 persons have died, among which were 12 or 14 U. S. Troops, sationed there. In Lemeaster, on Saturday last, Mr. Joseph Bestougn, aged 479.

In Cambridge, Caroline Louica, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Otis, mer. of this town, aged 64 vers. In this rown, Mr. John Richardson, laced builder, aged 60—Mus Abiguid Greenbed, aged 45—Mrs. Bosvedell Cooper, wife of Mr. William Cooper, oged 48—Mrs. Bosvedell Cooper, wife of Mr. William Co

THE MARKETS.	
Beef, fresh per lb 6 a 12	cts.
Pork, do. in hogs, per 1b 7 a 9	cts.
Veal, lb 8 n 11	cts.
Mutton, III 5 a 8	cis.
Positry, 1b 10 a 12	Cfp.
Butter, fresh, lb 18 a 22	cts.
Eggs, doz 18	CLR-
PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.	
Ashes, pot and pearl, per ton, - 115 a 125	di.
Butter, 1st & 2d qual. for ship 15 a 18	cts.
Beans, white, bush 200 a 220	ces.
Cheese, Am. 1b 8 a 13	cis.
Cider, liquor, bld 175 a 300	618.
Flax, 1b 14 a 16	CIS.
Flour, sup 16	ella.
Feathers, Am. live geese, 1b 50 a 55	ces.
	cts.
Itye, do 175 a 200	463.
	cts.
Hogs Lamb, 1st and 2d quid. lb. 12 a 14	cts.
tiogs fault ist and 20 dum to: 12 a 14	C18

Hogs Land, 1st and 2d quid. 15. 12 a 14 cre STOCKS.

Six per Cents, - - - 92 a 923 per ct.

State Notes, - - 100

EXCHINGE.

Bills on London, 30 days, 16 a 164 per ct. dis.

		r- mounter.	-	-	
ALMANACK.					
1813. Apath	ltises	O 50 5	High Water	North Planes	
30 Priday, May 1, Saturday	5 4 5 3 5 2		11 21 ev 29 1 20	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
2 Sunday, 3 Monday, 4 Parsday,	5 (t 4 5 9	6 U 7 1	3 20	0044±	
5 Wednesday, 6 Thursday,	4 58		4 18 5 13	10 m 42 m 24 m	

WEERLY MESSENGER, FOR THE COUNTRY, PURISHED EVERY PRIDAY, BY JAMES BUILER, 1813.