

# THE MONTREAL HERALD.

ANIMOS NON ILLI TENEBRO—OFID.

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Vol. III.]

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, 1814.

[N<sup>o</sup> 124

## Mr. Holland's Concert.

At the ASSEMBLY ROOM in this City, on MONDAY EVENING, the 21st inst. WILL BE PERFORMED.

### A GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,

Principal Clarinet by Mr. HOLLAND.  
Vocal Parts by Miss HOLLAND—Miss F. HOLLAND—and Mr. HOLLAND, &c. &c.

#### PLAN.

ACT 1<sup>st</sup>.

Grand Symphony..... PLEYEL.  
SONG—"Angels ever bright and fair"..... HANDEL  
SONATA Grand Piano Forte.  
GLEE—3 Voices—"O Lady Fair"..... STEVENSON  
SONG—"No more I'll leave the tender Stagh"  
STORAGE.  
GRAND MEDLEY Overture in the Opera of Peeping Tom, by the band of the XIX Dragons.

#### ACT 2<sup>d</sup>.

Overture to the "Lady of the Manor"..... HOOK.  
SONG—"Sweet Echo"..... Dr. ARNE.  
Military Symphony—with Select AIRS.  
GLEE—"Sally ye more Ladies"..... STEVENSON  
SONG—"The Soldier's Lull"..... Dr. ARNE  
SYMPHONY..... HAYDN.  
To conclude with  
"GOD SAVE THE KING."  
Verse—Duetto—Trio—and Chorus.

To begin at 8 o'clock.

TICKETS (5s. each) to be had of Mr. HOLMES, at the Assembly Room; at Messrs. BROWN, MOWER, and GRAY'S Printing Offices; and at Mr. HOLLAND'S, No. 1, Quebec Suburbs. Montreal, March 12, 1814.

MENECLIER & MASSUE have just received, and for sale,  
**L. P. MADEIRA WINE...and PORT WINE,**  
by the Pipe, and in small Quantities.  
Montreal, March 11, 1814.

THE Subscriber has just received from Quebec, a few puncheons of  
**WINDWARD ISLAND RUM,**  
which he will sell cheap for Cash.  
HART LOGAN.  
Montreal, 11th March, 1814.

WANTED. Two young Men as-SUBSTITUTES to serve in the Canadian Regiment. Liberal Bounties will be given, and other particulars known by applying at this office.  
Montreal, March 12, 1814.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL HERALD.  
Fort George January, 31, 1814.

Sir,  
The American public has been lately greatly amused and entertained with a number of official and other letters intercepted with the baggage of Major General Proctor at the disastrous and disgraceful affair at the Moravian Town, and have had full opportunity to admit and to be astonished of the wonderful foresight and military talents displayed by our quondam great commanders and their staff of the Right & Center divisions of the army, of Upper Canada.

While however the American government has taken such pains to provide for its citizens so delicious a literary repast of exotic growth they have entirely neglected to supply a few dishes of domestic Manufacture for those whose appetites preferred plainer and grosser food.—I am therefore anxious, from my great regard for them, to supply the deficiency through the medium of your paper; while I am fortunately enabled to do from the well furnished larder of the great War Cook Major Porter, at Black Rock, at which place the articles in question were found on the day of December last, those may appear to some rather highly seasoned, but I can assure you they are made from genuine ingredients, and that they may be rather hard of digestion, may be qualified with a little P.—Rauce or Mr. D.—I pray.

I am, Sir an occasional correspondent.

BLACK ROCK, Nov. 1813.

Sir—The bearer here is Lieut. Colonel Wilson, late an inhabitant and gentleman of considerable note in the province of Upper Canada. He has been for several years past, a member of the House of Commons; and although in the opposite party, is well acquainted with the views of the government. He has during the past summer, commanded a corps of Canadian volunteers in the service of the United States, and has lately received from the Secretary of War the appointment of Lieut. Colonel, with a view to raise a battalion of infantry in the Upper Province.

Col. Wilson has resided at Newark, and from his military knowledge of the policy, strength and topography of the country, will have it in his power to render you the most essential service in your proposed operations. As he is, I understand, entirely in the confidence of the Secretary of War, in relation to the affairs in this quarter, and is clothed with some civil as well as military powers, I have taken the liberty to show him your letters to me, although meant confidential, with a view to contact with him more fully on the present state of things in this quarter, for which liberty, I trust you will pardon me.

(Signed) PETER B. PORTER,  
Major General Harrison.

Black Rock, Nov. 1813, 8 P. M.

DEAR SIR—I have this moment received by express your two favours of the evening and this morning. Your apprehensions that the enemy intended making a stand at Burlington is further confirmed by the arrival of Colonel Wilson from Black's Harbour, where he informs us is understood that no part of the enemy's army has retreated, a corps captured by Commodore Chauncey being part of a German corps which never reached the head of the Lake. To this they will, as you conjecture, be able to add such a force of militia and Indians, as to render your situation, at this season of the year difficult and embarrassing. I will most cheerfully do every thing in my power to aid the getting up a force which will enable you to act; but my means are slender, that I can procure you but very little assistance. General McClure was right in saying that I held only a staff appointment, and I have not therefore the power to call out the militia; and I hope his call may prove successful. If the season were not so far advanced, I should feel considerable confidence in an attempt to raise a respectable volunteer force, but under present circumstances I am inclined to think, that the draft which he has ordered will directly or indirectly, draw into service those who would be disposed to volunteer in the two western counties; consider that they will be able to get more pay as substitutes, than they could as volunteers.

I will however, to day write to my friends in the eastward ordering them by all the considerations in my power to urge you to join me. I will also see MacGregor on the subject, of the Indians. In two or three days I will be at Fort George.

Colonel Wilson is now at my house, whence he will tomorrow set out for Fort George, and I will again write to my friends. He was lately a Canadian subject and a Member of the House of Commons; but is now in the service of the U. S. Besides the force he will be able to give you, you will find him extremely useful for his exact judgement, the valuable local information he possesses.

(Signed) PETER B. PORTER,  
Major General Harrison.

Black Rock Nov. 5 1813.

SIR—Permit me to reiterate to you the situation of three detachments of troops who have been in the temporary service of the U. S. on this frontier, without having received any compensation, and to request that you will make the necessary orders for the payment, to which I am persuaded you will consider them entitled.

The first is a volunteer corps, or militia of mounted riflemen, under Major Chapin, who entered service in June last, by Major Lewis. They were made prisoners with Col. Berthier on the 26th June, and retaken themselves on Lake Ontario on the 13th of July, from which time to the present, they have acted as infantry, and have constantly engaged in the most active and dangerous service, and conducted with great zeal and bravery.

The second is a body of detached militia ordered into service by Gen. Dearborn, the latter part of June for the protection of Buffalo and Black Rock, and the public property deposited at these places. The order was for 250 burghers about 26, under Major Adams, of the Gen. Militia, were actually brought into service. After taking a conspicuous part in the affair at Black Rock, they bravely volunteered their services to see with the army to a general attack which was expected and promised on the enemy near Fort George, and were although disappointed as to the principal object they were permanently engaged in for 4 or 5 months, in which they certainly conducted with more order, as well as more bravery than the regular troops. After 3 months service they were discharged without receiving their pay, of which they stood in the more need of from the circumstance of their having had all their articles burnt by the enemy at Black Rock; and for which also it would be desirable that they should receive some remuneration, if consistent with the regulations of your department.

The third is a body of 144 Indians, who were in service at Buffalo & Black Rock for one month (from 13th July to 13th Aug) their employment was there. Gen. Dearborn had authorized me to call out 200 volunteers for the protection of Black Rock and Buffalo in addition to the 250 drafted militia; he had also about the same time written Mr. Granger, the Indian agent at that place to send a number of Indians into the service. The Indians were already on the ground, and Mr. Granger and I thinking that they would form a most cheap, as well as more efficient force than the white volunteers, ordered them to remain, and gave them assurance that they would receive the same pay as regular troops. They served their time faithfully, I cannot but flatter myself that you will as soon as practicable, make the necessary orders for the payment of the whole of these troops. They certainly did not much graze for their faithful and good conduct; and although the suggestion comes never, flatter myself to complement to the regular army it is nevertheless in my opinion that, that to these troops were indebted for the preservation of this frontier, and [perhaps not much to say] of the army itself. It is impossible to conceive the panic which at a certain period had seized the officers, and dissolved itself thro' the army at Fort George, and which might have led to the most serious consequences, had it not been dissipated by the prompt assistance and success which characterized the exertions of the Niagara Legion.

(Signed) PETER B. PORTER.

To the Dep. Qr. Master Gen. Harrison's camp.

FOR THE MONTREAL HERALD.

An approved method of neutralizing poisons.

MR. EDITOR.

In looking over a magazine, I met with the following letter. The subject of it Mr. Pultney, was for a time a most strenuous defender of the rights of the people, and seemed to have nothing in view but their good; but as soon as he was created Earl of Bath, no further mention is made of his patriotism. As "Cassius' style suits best for a man," I have transcribed and sent it to you. If you should give it a place in your paper, it may, by showing what but clamorous defenders of the people's rights may be brought, under the name of patriots, to what miseries we are the cause raised by some amongst us, who seem like Mr. Pultney to have the public good only in view. Under cloak of the common good, patriots often conceal the most selfish views; the gratification of their ruling passion, whether that be avarice, ambition, hatred or revenge. In proof of this position in many others besides Mr. Pultney might be cited; I shall only mention one Mr. W. A. whose patriotism, notwithstanding all the noise he made, degenerated as soon as he was made Chamberlain to the King. I have seen and read a great number of the kind of letters, but I have never seen any one of the kind of letter I have just sent you, which is a rare sight.

out of themselves temporary places, and look forward by persevering in the cause, which they have undertaken, to some more durable.

Copy of a Letter from Sir Robert Walpole, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, to his late Majesty, dated Jan. 24th, 1741.

Most Sacred,

"The violence of the fit of the stone, which has tormented me for some days, is now so far abated, that although it will not permit me to have the honour of waiting on your Majesty, yet is kind enough to enable me so far to obey your orders, as to write my sentiments concerning that troublesome man Mr. Pultney, and to point out (what I conceive to be) the most effectual method to make him perfectly quiet. Your Majesty well knows, by the dint of his eloquence, he has so captivated the mob, and attained an unbounded popularity, that the most manifest wrong appears right, when adopted and urged by him. Hence it is, that he is become not only troublesome, but dangerous. The inconsiderate multitude think he has not one objection but the public good in view; although, if they would reflect a little, they would soon perceive that spurn against those your Majesty has honoured with your confidence, has a greater weight with him than patriotism, since, let any measure be proposed, (however salutary) if he thinks it comes from me, it is sufficient for him to oppose it. Thus, Sir, you see that affairs of the most momentous concern are subjects to the caprice of that popular man, and he has nothing to do, but to declare it a ministerial project, and blow out the word *opposite*, to have an hundred pens drawn against it, and a thousand mouths open to contradict it. Under these circumstances he bears up against the ministry (and let me add against your Majesty yourself); and every useful scheme must be either abandoned, or, if it is carried in either House, the public are made to believe it is done by a corrupted majority. Since then things are thus circumstanced, it is become necessary for the public tranquility that he should be made quiet, and the only method to do that effectually is to destroy his popularity, and ruin the good belief the people have in him.

In order to do this he must be invited to Court; your Majesty must condescend to speak to him in the most favourable and distinguished manner; you must make him believe that he is the only person upon whose opinion you can rely, and to whom your people look up for useful measures. As he has already several times refused to take the lead in the administration, unless it were totally modelled to his fancy, your Majesty should close in with his advice, and give him leave to arrange the administration as he pleases, and put whom he chooses into office (there can be no danger in that, as you can dismiss him when you think fit, and when he has got thus far, to which his extreme self love, and the high opinion he entertains of his own importance will easily conduce) it will be necessary that your Majesty should seem to have a great regard for his health, signifying to him that your affairs will be ruined if he should die, that you want to have him constantly near you, to have his sage advice, and that therefore, as he is much distressed in body, and something infirm, it will be necessary for his preservation for him to quit the House of Commons, where invidious tempers will be continually fretting him, and where indeed his presence will be needless, as no step will be taken but according to his advice, and that he will let you give him a distinguished mark of your approbation by creating him a Peer. This he may be brought to, for if I know any thing of mankind he has a love of honours and money, and notwithstanding his great haughtiness, and seeming contempt of honours, he may be won if it is done by dexterity; for, as the poet Fenelon says, "Flattery's oil that softens the thoughtless soul."

If your Majesty can once bring him to accept of a Coronet, all will be over with him; the changing multitude will cease to have any confidence in him, and when you see that your Majesty may turn your back upon him, dismiss him from his post, turn out his meddling partisans, and restore things to quiet, for then, if he complains, it will be of no avail—the bee will have lost his sting, and become a dross, whose buzzing nobody heeds.

Your Majesty will pardon me for the freedom with which I have given my sentiments and advice, which I should not have done, had not your Majesty commanded it, and had I not been certain that your peace is much disturbed by the contrivance of that turbulent man. I shall only add that I will dispose several whom I know to wish him well, to solicit for his dismission in power, that you may seem to yield to their importunities, and the success be less liable to be discovered.

I hope to have the the honour to attend your Majesty in a few days, which I will do privately, that my public presence may give him no umbrage.

(Signed) ROBERT WALPOLE.

Accordingly the scheme took place very soon after, and Mr. Pultney was created Viscount Pultney and Earl of Bath, in the year 1742.

I am,  
Montreal, March 12th. Sir, Yours &c.  
1814. A SCOT.

A Clergyman, at Manchester, in the day papers, has sent the following piece. Examining the registers of the Congregate Church for the last six years, I find in January last, 1813, as the 31st of December, 1812, he found from the signatures, that many as 90 persons had been married with a third part, who were not able to write their own names.—Such facts as these, it is the duty of the press to bring out in a prominent situation in order that they may attract attention; and when the intimate connection be between ignorance and vice, considered, surely working remedies to the remedy of the ignorance of the former, must include in all who wish to lessen the sum of evil, an active in a few, or at least an endeavour to make some mark on the face of the world, which should be a permanent and a permanent one. There is a subscription now present open for the purchase of the Lancaster opinion

of the Congregate Church, and that is an answer for making money of the remuneration of Joseph Lancaster, for the time and trouble he has devoted to the good work, in the ardent prosecution of which he has utterly disregarded and lost sight of his personal interests. Let no the reader hurry over this as a mere matter of common-place information, but consider it as a direct appeal to himself, whether he is not equal to sprinkle a little of this seed, the produce of which will convert the which is now the barren and blank into a field of glorious beauty, growing with the true wealth and strength of nations. He who plants an inconsiderable acre has reason to hope that he is providing for the principal plank of a mighty ship destined to maintain the greatness and spread abroad the glory of his country; but still more delightful hope may be cherished by him who shall bring his acre to these subscriptions for giving knowledge to the ignorant—the hope that he is providing for the display of a genius in tracks of the highest public utility, which might otherwise have expanded itself in a career of infamous contrivance, long operating as a pest to society, terminating in the ignominious destruction of the victim of the want of education.

## United States.

From the Boston Central.

"CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE"  
Most readers in this country are unacquainted with the magnitude of the force of the engine which Bonaparte has working and so successfully worked off against Europe in the Confederation of the Rhine.

The engine having been broken in pieces, and its component parts scattered to the four winds, the public will wish to form some estimate of what one has lost and the other gained.

To assist this calculation we have taken the trouble to collate from a French "Court Calendar," the names of the Kingdoms, Principalities, &c. of which it is composed. The states are nearly forty in number; some of them kingdoms, extending in population all New-England. To please the curiosity we have added the names of the (late) Patrons of these States, with the dates of their birth, as it did not materially augment the article:

1. The Principality of Batavia, Frankfurt, &c. The Cardinal Feuch, (son of Napoleon) is the present French Prince of the Confederation, and governor.
2. The Kingdom of Bavaria, Maximilian Joseph, born 1756. The Vicerey of Italy married a daughter of this King.
3. Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Frederick, born 1764. His Queen was the Princess Royal of England.
4. Kingdom of Saxony, Frederick Augustus, born 1750.
5. Kingdom of Westphalia, Jerome Napoleon, born 1784.
6. Grand Duchy of Baden, Charles-Louis, born 1764.
7. Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Louis X, born 1788.
8. The Grand Duchy of Berg and Cleves.
9. Grand Duchy of Wurttemberg, Ferdinand-Joseph, born 1794.
10. Duchy of Nassau-Usingen, Frederic-Augustus, born 1798.
11. Principality of Nassau-Weilburg, Frederic-Wilhelm, born 1768.
12. Principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, Frederic Otto, born 1781.
13. Principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Anthony Francis, born 1751.
14. Principality of Salm-Salm, Constantine-Alexandre, born 1764.
15. Principality of Salm-Kirburg, Frederic IV, born 1789.
16. Principality of Leinbourg Breiten, Charles-Fredric, born 1764.
17. Duchy of Ansbach, Prosper-Louis, born 1788.
18. Principality of Leuchtenberg, Jean Joseph, born 1760 a celebrated Field Marshal in the Austrian service.
19. Principality of Lutzen, Philip Francis, born 1768.
20. Principality of Saxe-Gotha, Augustus, born 1779.
21. Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, Charles-Augustus, born 1759.
22. Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, Bernard-Karl-Freud, born 1785.
23. Principality of Saxe-Hildburghausen, Frederic, born 1763.
24. Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, Ernest-Frederic, born 1804.
25. Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg, Alexis-Frederic, born 1796.
26. Principality of Anhalt-Goerhan, Augustus-Christian, born 1769.
27. Principality of Anhalt-Deesse, Leopold-Franck, born 1760.
28. Principality of Lippe-Schomburg, George William, born 1784.
29. Principality of Lippe-Detmold, Paul-Alexander Leopold, born 1796.
30. Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Frederic-Franck, born 1756.
31. Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Charles-Louis-Frederic, born 1761. The Queen of England and a Princess of the house.
32. Principality of Rhenus-Eberdorf, Henry II, born 1761. A Prince of this house was lately killed in battle.
33. Prince of the house of Rhenus-Graves, Henry XII. One of this family commands a corps in the Austrian service.
34. Principality of Rhenus-Libenstein, Henry XXXV, born 1788.
35. Principality of Rhenus-Schless, Henry XIII, born 1759.
36. Principality of Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt, Frederic, born 1798.
37. Principality of Schwartzbourg-Sonderhausen, Charles, born 1760.
38. Principality of Waldeck, Frederic, born 1765.
39. Principality of Holstein Oldenburg, Frederic-Louis, born 1755.

MIDDLEBURY V. P. 63.

A barefaced and horrible murder was committed in the village of Rutland, on the night of the 16th inst, on the body of Mr. Joseph Green, a merchant in that place. After a diligent search, the body was found shockingly mangled and soot to a stone case in a battery ship of James Anthony, covered with wood. Anthony had before been suspected of the deed, from several bruises on his face, and now was committed to jail, to await his trial.

From the United States Gazette.

The Editor of a Kentucky paper in taking leave of his patrons has these valuable words:  
"More brilliant prospects far, than are to be found in the compass of a newspaper establishment, find their issue around me, and lure me again from the path of domestic ease. The dull pursuits of civil life, but ill accord with the ardency of my disposition, and whether I turn my eyes to the North, or to the South, I still behold the glancing flash that leads to the Temple of home. The guardian angel of our freedom hovers over the walls of Quebec and invites to her bosom the youthful vigour of America."

This we presume in Kentucky would be called a High & Low writing. We wish to know in what manner the Editor of this paper found the production of an editor so deplorable while he was engaged in the service of democracy, how he men the matter by exchanging a grey goose quill for a sword.

REPEATED

From a File of Boston papers from the 24th to the 11th instant.

EVENTS OF THE WAR. NEAR THE CREEK NATIONS.

WASHVILLE, FEB. 6.—The action of the 22d. with the Creeks, though very obstinate, was not so bloody as report has made it. Our loss in killed and wounded was less than 100; and that of the Indians less than 200;—the latter has been exaggerated to 1000. Gen. JACKSON'S letter has corrected a great many misrepresentations on the subject. Gen. FLOYD, in a letter from his camp near Fort Hill, to Gen. PINCKNEY, complains much of the insubordination of the militia—most of whom on paper, had pledged their lives and fortunes to support the war. He had fears, in consequence of this conduct, and the deficiency of supplies, that he should be compelled to retreat. Another letter mentions, that the Creeks were in possession of Camp Dehance, and threatened to attack him.

URBANA, (Ohio) FEB. 8.—Col. CROGHAN, has gone to take command at Detroit; to which post many of our "brave" militia are marching. There is safe.—We believe there never has been any expedition against it meditated by the enemy. The Montreal papers mention, that Generals PIERCE and VINCENT were then in that city.—That 1500 hunters for the Lakes had arrived in St. John's N. B. bound to Canada; and that another division was expected there;—and that the Legislature of Lower Canada had voted to impeach Chief Justice JOSEPH SEWALL, and the Hon. JAMES MONK, Chief Justice of the Court of King's bench; and to address the Prince Regent to remove them. Their offence is not named.

IMPORTANT. "GROBETOWN, FEB. 24. We are assured, that the President, on the pressing request of the Secretary of War, has ordered the arrest of Major General WILKINSON, and that the official orders and orders were despatched by this morning's mail. The Court is ordered for the trial."

SQUALIDLY. The last National Intelligence says, it is not improbable, we think, that some military inquiry will be instituted into the conduct of one or more of the principal commanders on the northern frontier during the months of October and November last. It appears to be the general impression, since the promulgation of this Report, that there was misconduct somewhere, but for which a different result might have attended the termination of the campaign. If so, the result of such an inquiry, as it is rumored is about to be held, will determine where the blame ought to be laid.

"We can add, that the documents published by the Secretary of War; warrant the assertion, that the failure of the campaign is as much attributable to his misconduct and contradictory orders, as to the vanity and incompetence of WILKINSON and HARRISON; and that the inquiry ought to begin at Washington."

"Lord, make them like a wheel."—Letters from the southward say, Gen. WILKINSON is ordered to be arrested; Gen. HAMPSON has leave to retire from service; and Gideon Granger, the Post-Master General, is to be removed from office. "So they go." The Hon. Jonathan Roberts, a Representative, is appointed a Senator in Congress from Pennsylvania; a room of Mr. Leib, appointed Post-Master of Philadelphia. But "heresy hangs a tale."—For appointing Leib, Gideon Granger, has been removed from his high office; and the next news will probably be, that Leib is also removed from his new office, and thus loose both horse and saddle.

RODGES'S CRUIZE. The Nat. Intelligence contains a long despatch from Com. RODGES to the secretary of the Navy, dated Sandy Hook Bay, Feb. 19 1814, in which the details of the late cruise of the President are given but with the contents of which the public have already been informed. After relating an easy escape from the cruisers the despatch concludes,

"From this I pursued a course on soundings [except in doubling Cape Hatteras] to 18 fathoms water of the Delaware, where in a fog, I fell in with a large vessel, apparently a man of war. Shortened sail to topsails and cleared ship for action, but she suddenly disappeared and in a few minutes she, or some other vessel near, being heard to fire signal guns I stood on to the northward, from a belief I was near another squadron. From the Delaware I saw nothing until I made Sandy Hook, when I again fell in with another of the enemy's squadron, and by some unaccountable excuse was permitted to enter the bay, although in the presence of a decidedly superior force, after having been obliged to remain outside seven hours and a half waiting the tide."

GEORGIA. MILLINGVILLE, FEB. 10. Latest from Floy's Army.

We have faint, with equal surprise and regret, that an alarming spirit of insubordination has made its appearance in our army.—Such an event, at the present juncture, is much to be deplored. The two last letters from Gen. Floyd, however, are of a more encouraging nature, and give reason to hope that he will be able to bear up against numerous and harassing difficulties which encompass him. But it is feared, the present disposition of the troops will deteriorate from a recent blunder in the staff department by which they will be deprived of meat for some days. A soldier's life being a life of privation and peril, no man should enter the service of his country unless prepared to brave every danger, to face death in every shape.—The sufferings of the men now in the field are undoubtedly great; but no circumstances should induce them to abandon, at a time like this, the cause in which they have engaged.

Extracts of letters from General Floyd to General PINCKNEY. Camp near Fort Hill, 2 o'clock, P. M. FEBRUARY 2, 1814.

"I arrived with the army at this place yesterday I appeared very in want of the necessity of falling back. The arrival of twelve waggon in the evening, the prospect of reinforcements, and the handsomeness in which you have been pleased to approach the conduct of the army in the late affair with the enemy, I flatter myself will contribute to the accomplishment of my duty to preserve the honor and reputation of the army. I now exert in a gleam of hope, that things will end well. No means on my part have or will be neglected to effect so desirable an object.—Reasoning, combined with this sort of the consequences, and the dreadful effects which followed the impr-

per conduct of the N. York militia, have been represented in strong terms; nor have I omitted to mention them to their pledges to the government as brave dangers, encounter and endure privation—to risk life and fortune in support of the common cause. You may rest assured that I shall employ all the means in my power to promote the public interest.

"Since my report of the battle of the 27th, I am well assured, that seven of the enemy's slain have been found in one grave in Cantlebe swamp and five others in an adjacent one.

4 o'clock February 3. "I am informed that the enemy are in possession of our works at Camp Dehance, on their way to attack us, which will probably they will attempt to night. We are well prepared, and will give a good account of them, if they attempt the execution of their designs. I this morning sent out about of our wounded and sick."

The Intelligence has again denied that government had any intelligence warranting the idea of a speedy peace with England.

GEORGIA. BY MARY'S FEB. 12. FREE TRADE. Yesterday was an interesting day to those concerned in Neutral Commerce.—Provisionally to the amount of half a million was permitted to proceed after being examined by the Gun-Boats. Seven ships and one brig, bound for Europe, got to sea, with a fine breeze. We have had several arrivals here from England, during the week, but nothing new.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 22. THE COURT MARTIAL. By a letter from Albany dated February 23d, we learn that the president of the court-martial, General Dearborn, was so ill the day before as to be unable to attend the court.—Col. Fenwick is confined in his bed, with but little hopes of his recovery. General Bloomfield is much indisposed, so to keep his room, and Colonel Bogardus absent at New York on account of the death of one of his children. We regret to say that it is probable the court will be obliged to adjourn without deciding upon the conduct of General Hull.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 16. Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, December 7. The country has become one of the allies of Britain. The public prints will inform you better than I have room to do any whole evening would be spent in time to time under arms and thus in the end with about every end. Suffice it for the present to tell you, that this country will stand by the flag and independent state. The prince of Orange is at the Hague and has been here, and has been proclaimed by all the people as sovereign prince of the Netherlands. Such a change will as to you as it did us and will do the whole world. Before we had any assistance of foreign troops, this city is proclaimed her independence. The people were like (from a running up and down the streets with orange ribbons, they burnt all the custom-house (houses) and pillaged the house of the French cashier of the Police, &c. &c. It was necessary to go further. The French, when the alarm was given, left us, taking along all the large and small guns, and leaving us unprotected against the mob. It had, however, a great effect, as we got rid of the French without going to battle with them—3400 young men of our citizens are now under arms. Land other old soldiers guard their wards.

Since we have received assistance of foreign troops, six Russians, Prussians &c. the French are drove into their own one fortress to another, so that I hope, with the help of God, they will be drove into their own country the winter and the allied powers will in a short time march to Berlin where the public opinion is already unfavorable to France. The greatest of all tyrants ever known, and who inflicted unexampled misery on all Europe, sits yet so in his travelling throne, from which, to all appearance, he will soon be kicked down like one of his emissaries and in Berlin, who was thrown from a carriage window into the street. I hope now, my friend, that our government will be wiser, open their eyes, and protect the interest of their country by making peace with England. Our government is busy fixing rates of import and export duties, until this is done, such a can be said with certainty on the subject. It is supposed that they will be fixed at about what they were in 1793. The present want of money may, however, create a necessity of making them temporary, (say for 6 or 12 months,) higher.

Russian Policy. The following article is copied from the Paris Monitor of the 10th Nov. 1813. "PARIS, NOV. 3. The Russian General Prince Repnin, appointed by the Emperor ALEXANDER, to be Governor General of Saxony. He has acted in a noble manner under the influence of the British Cabinet; that he immediately caused a manifesto to be published, by which he announced his friendly disposition towards the Kingdom of Saxony, to receive the imperial and royal troops, and to protect the inhabitants of that Kingdom from the ravages of the French. This decree has created a great sensation among the manufacturers of the Kingdom, who are in this measure the real sufferers from the French. It is known the Saxons in general had some secret, but valuable goods were preserved."

"It appears by the French paragraph that Napoleon's editor in Paris do not appear in judgment with their countrymen in America, on the subject of the F. L. Y. of Boston. Who is the better, from their utter ignorance of the subject, and hatred of England, are endeavoring to make three copies before that ALEXANDER was about to change sides, and from an unavailing opinion became a plant advertisement for the Continental System; we have here the testimony, that this excellent March was determined to annihilate that system and to give every encouragement to the trade and manufactures of his British ally. What this Paris article tells about the conversion of the Saxons is a piece with the Monitor (to wit, the Saxon people have declared to the world, that they will not be induced by any of them to join the camp of Germany, and to get rid of the Continental System, and, other French reactions.)

SAVANNAH, FEB. 8. We are indebted to the politeness of Collector of this post, for the following instructions, which we publish for the information of our mercantile friends.

Department of State, Jan. 21, 1814. Sir.—The President directs, that in future you issue no commissions to private armed vessels, unless they have a complement of at least twenty officers and men, and an armament in proportion to that number of persons; nor even then, without the construction, equipment and preparation of the vessel shall manifestly indicate the properties of a design of a cruiser. He directs, moreover, that you immediately revoke all commissions heretofore issued by a less effective force. In case of application, heretofore, for commissions for vessels of this inferior class, you are to report the same to this department, with a statement of all the circumstances within your knowledge, that may lead to a probable estimate of the real object of such vessels. I remain, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JAMES MONROE. To the Collector of the Customs, Savannah.

CAPTURE OF FRENCH FRIGATES. A Breveteed paper, brought in by the Diomedee privateer, arrived in Salem, stating the arrival in Barbadoes, of the French frigates Arethusa and Anetypus, captured by an English 74 and frigate.

BREAKING THE ICE. The Senate of the United States has passed a bill to authorize the Executive to cause any requirements whose name may not be held, to be discontinued, and the temporary officers disbanded, with three months allowance &c.

FRENCH AFFAIRS. We have no doubt that French papers were being sent to the Meteor, which left France the 26th December, and that their contents have been suppressed. It is asked, whether the Peace was not expected, and that the Lib. is a consequence of the defeat of BOWEN, near Bayona, was corrected.

MASSACHUSETTS. BOSTON, MARCH 4. We had that the inhabitants of the British Islands have become alarmed lest the changing of the Relations between us in the future should induce an attack from the British to their release; and that they have held a meeting upon the subject, and agreed to petition that the province may be better a dispossessed of. Considering the exposed situation of Boston, and the British, are continually passing near their shores, this alarm seems not to be without cause. SATURDAY, MARCH 5.—Yesterday arrived in town, from Pittsfield, a vessel immediately embarked on board the carrier for French prisoners, 100 of them being to go to Waterville's German regiment, captured last Fall, on Lake Ontario. The Germans are remarkably stout and hardy looking men. A number of them deserted on their way down.

FROM THE REEFER'S OFFICE. On Wednesday evening last, a violent gale arose on Lake Erie, accompanied with rain. The gale continued until Thursday night; the rain has completely destroyed the sleighing of the great roads, in this part of the country. The ice on Lake Erie has been in a manner broken up. A gentleman conversing informs us, that the ice in the upper part of the lake is quite gone. The fleet of Erie, may now be pronounced completely safe from any enterprises of the enemy.

NEW YORK. A duel was fought at Plattsburgh, we believe last week, between Col. G. Young and Major John E. Wood, both of this village, after exchanging blows without effect the combatants retired, and a reconciliation is said to have been effected. We understand that both the gentlemen conducted themselves with great propriety on the occasion.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 5. The U. S. Frigate President, Com. Rodgers, left her moorings in the North River, yesterday morning, and went to the Navy Yard at the Wallabout.

VERMONT. Between 20 and 30 ship carpenters passed through this village a few days since, on their way to Lake Champlain, probably for the purpose of making some additions to our little navy on that lake.

BURLINGTON, MARCH 4. A critical inspection of the Troops at this post, commenced on the 28th ult. Inspector General, Col. CUMMINGS, is considered a very able officer, and eminently qualified to discharge the duties of his office.

Resolutions in favour of the war, and complimenting the Madisonian Administration, which passed the House of Representatives of Ohio, have been lost in the Senate of that State.

The Grand Jury at Montreal have presented several persons for sedition, or uttering seditious expressions; and on several cases convictions have been had.

THE LOAN. The repressed bill authorizing a loan of 25 millions of dollars, was read a third time.

NAVY BILLS. Several Bills, on the subject of the Navy, were taken up this day and discussed. It was finally agreed, that the President be authorized to build or purchase twenty vessels, to carry from 100 to 200 guns.

FLOATING BATTERIES. The bill, authorizing the building of one or more floating Batteries to be worked by steam, was passed to a 3d reading, by a majority of 38.

We feel perfectly authorized to state, that government received nothing by the Ann-Alexander, either official or unofficial, even so favourable as the despatch of Lord Castlereagh by the Brarbe.

A Brarbe paper on board the Diomedee, (but which cannot be published) mentioned the arrival at that place of two French Frigates, (their names we fully recollect, (but believed to be the Arethusa and Anetypus) captured by a British 74 and frigate. The 74 arrived at Barbadoes in 10.

The Diomedee has brought in 36 prisoners—and has 16 of her own crew left.

OHIO. CHILICOTHE, FEB. 9. On Saturday last all the British officers remaining on parole at this place, amounting to 17 in number, were put into close confinement, on the retaliatory principle, by order received from the general government. These were principally naval officers, taken in the conflict on Lake Erie. We understand they will in a few days, be sent to Frankfort, Kentucky.

GENERAL ORDER. Of his Excellency the Commander in Chief of the Militia of Vermont.

To Timothy F. Chipman, Major General of the third Division of the Militia of Vermont. In consequence of the late attack of the enemy on the frontiers of the State of New-York & the exposed situation of the frontiers of this State, particularly the public property at this place, I have thought proper to direct you to cause the division under your command, to be held in readiness to march on the shortest notice to such point or place, as they may be directed, for the defence of this State against invasion which may be attempted by enemies of our country.—In case of an event so highly to be deprecated it is expected that every Man will cheerfully do his duty.

MARTIN CHITTENDEN. NEW-YORK, FEB. 24.

By Capt. Perry, who left Havana on the 12th inst. and arrived on Tuesday evening, we learn, that two or three sail of British merchantmen had just arrived there, which belonged to a fleet of 80 sail from Jamaica, bound home under convoy of a frigate and two sloops of war; the captains informed that eight days before, in the Mona passage, they fell in with two American ships of war, one of which they engaged with the frigate, the other had captured several of the fleet.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Feb. 17.

"Gen. Wolfe left here to day on his return to captivity in Canada. He is pledged, by the articles of his release, to report himself at Quebec on the 17th of March. It does not appear, as was at first reported, that he possessed any authority to tender to the government, offers for an armistice, or even an annihilation of the rigors of retaliation."

The Creek Indians have paid, dearly for their brutality at Fort Mims. For every person they destroyed, they probably have had ten killed, for every house they burnt, they have had 100 consumed.

NEW SHEPHERD DRAFT. A bill was reported by the military committee authorizing the President of the United States to detach 100,000 of the militia, to be held in readiness at a moment's warning, to be used in exigencies provided by the constitution; not to be held in service exceeding the term of six months; to be entitled, while in service, to the same pay and rations as the regular soldiers. The punishment of whipping to be abolished by the bill, and to be substituted in lieu thereof a forfeiture of half of their monthly wages, confinement with half rations, and drumming out of the ranks.

WEST FLORIDA. ST. FRANCISVILLE, JAN. 14. Orders addressed to Col. R. Young, were received by last mail from the Gov. directing a new draft, and calling into service the quota of militia to be furnished by the U. States by this state.—They are to rendezvous at Baton Rouge, on the 15th instant. Whether the assembling of the militia is called for in anticipation of a visit from the enemy, or to prevent the militia from extending their ravages to the land, is not known to the cabinet.—The truth is not yet ready for vulgar ears.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated, LIVERPOOL, 22d DEC. 1813.

"SIR,—We had wrote you under date of the 2d inst. via. Lisbon, since which nothing new has transpired from St. Petersburg, except a vague rumor, that subsequent to the refusal of this government to accept the mediation of any third power, the Russian commissioners submitted their plan of participation to the Russian minister, but who declined making it known to this government, conceiving the terms such as could not be accepted. We give this as a report without attaching any positive credit to it. TO THE SAME, DATED.

LIVERPOOL, 27th DEC. "It is understood, that Messrs. Gallatin and Barvard, are returning to the United States by way of Berlin and Copenhagen, not having succeeded in the object of their mission."

LONDON Oct. 31.—The Columbia, Robe. ton, lying at Spithead, will sail under convoy of the Lancel on a trading voyage of discovery to the western shores north America, to endeavor to open a fur trade with the Indians of the coast lying between Vancouver's Island and Cook's Inlet, on the coast between 120 and 150 W. long, and 60 and 70 N. lat. This trade has been hitherto carried on only by the Americans, who carried the furs to China.

The Stirling Castle, 74, Sir H. Popham, with the fleet for India under convoy, was spoken July 3, lat. 33. 23. S. lon 3. 43. E.

About 4,000,000 of guineas have been exported to France, within the last two years; within that fortnight, 100,000 have been drawn from Ireland.

PARIS, NOV. 12. CONSERVATIVE SENATE. Allocutions of the Constitution.

Count Mole set forth the mission of two other members of the Senate Committee, relative to the first, to the president of the Legislative Body of the 4th series; the second, to the president of the President of the Legislative Body, and to the imperial sittings of that Body.

Monsieur de St. Armand, the Emperor has ordered us to proceed to you a protest, stating that the Emperor as the Legislative Body of the 4th series, shall exercise their functions during all the time that the session, which will close the 31st of Dec. next, shall last.

The same measure was proposed to you at the beginning of his year, and you adopted it by the Senate Council on the 9th of January last.

"The reasons which then determined you will do so now, with more force. The period for the meeting of the Legislative Body is too near for it being possible to provide for replacing the Deputies going out, and the means for that purpose are too unimportant to allow of its being deferred. It is therefore indispensable to continue, as you have already done in their functions, the members of the 4th series."

We are besides, charged, Gentlemen, to present you another Project. Article 11 states, that the Emperor shall appoint to the President ship of the Legislative Body.

His Majesty has chosen from among several candidates which the Legislative Body presented to him.

"But it may happen that the Emperor, on the last, never been honorable and distinguished by his name, may never be known by the Emperor.

"As one of the prerogatives of the Legislative Body is to directly approach the Sovereign, through the organ of its President, it was thought that to render these communications more useful, and especially to the Legislative Body, it was proper the President should be personally known to the Emperor. In this manner the Legislative Body, and each of its Members, will be a part of a day, in the presence of the Emperor, a guide and a support."

The Emperor has desired, in the palace, at quinquies, from which are required to be known, not without the staff of being properly understood, may occasion mistakes and delays, which the Legislative Body interprets unfavorably. All that is accorded by the measure we propose.

To all these considerations may be joined that of economy. We had at first been tempted to say, that the Legislative Body should now be presided over by a Grand Dignitary, a Grand Officer of the Empire, or a minister of State; but the advice of the Privy Council was, that this limitation would be attended with the inconvenience of depriving the Members of the Legislative Body of the advantage of being appointed to the Presidentialship.

Art. 3 states, that the Senate and the Council of State shall assist by corps at the Imperial Sittings of the Legislative Body by closed letters. His Majesty the Emperor has only issued a decree of a desire of assisting in a body of it will, therefore, be a grand spectacle to see assembled in a single sitting, in order to hear the words emanating from the throne, all the great authorities of the States."

No reasonable objection can be made to this proposition, since, in the solemn sittings consecrated to taking the oath by the new Members, there can neither be discussion, nor distribution of them, and they are only assembled for the purpose of hearing the discourse delivered from the throne."

The three Projects were adopted.

(It is mentioned in a late paper that the French permanent Constitution had been again considered upon—the above are the official particulars.)

NOTICE OF BLOCKADE RAISED. DUBLIN OFFICE, DEC. 11.

The Prince Regent has caused it to be notified to the ministers of friendly powers at this court, that in consequence of the non-establishment of the peace, and cessation of hostilities between H. M. and the United Provinces of the Netherlands, he has been pleased to direct that he should order all the ports and places, as may be still the possession of the enemy, to be closed, and that all ships and vessels belonging to the said United Provinces, shall have free admission into the port of H. M. dominions, and shall be treated in the same manner as the ships of states in amity with H. M. and be suffered to carry on their trade lawfully carried on in neutral ships.



