

Joseph Hooley. Jr.

MERRIMACK INTELLIGENCER.

"NOT TOO RASH—YET NOT FEARFUL—WE AIM TO BE JUST."

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MERRIMACK INTELLIGENCER.

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POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

THE ADDRESS

Of a number of Republicans, from different parts of the State of New York, to their Fellow Citizens, on the alarming situation of our Country.

(Continued.)

According to the general sense and practice of nations we had just cause of war against G. Britain and France; and upon this hypothesis the decision must be entirely governed by our own sense of expediency and true policy. There are certainly strong arguments arising from our form of government, from our geographical position, and from the condition of the different states, which forbid the U. States from entering into war, unless urged by the most imperious demands of honor and safety. Ours is the only free republican government remaining in the world; and all history and experience inform us, that war is the pioneer of a military despotism.—But suppose, that this danger is considered chimerical in relation to us; yet it must be evident that war is adverse to the morality and equality of republican governments, and that it has a tendency to build up the executive on the prostration of the legislative power; as if the almighty reserved his most awful judgments for the impious attempts of man to kill his fellow men, we almost invariably perceive the most dreadful visitations of physical and moral evil in the train of footsteps marked with human blood. The morals of our youth receive a deadly wound. Dissipation, intemperance and idleness seduce them from the paths of virtue, and habits of delinquency and subject obedience unhinge their republican principles, and render them the fit subjects and willing instruments of military despotism. But look at its effects on our government. The immense patronage with which it invests the executive, the various, the extensive and the complicated discretionary powers, which it draws to him, and the host of officers, civil and military, which it originates, are calculated to invigorate that department of the government beyond the theory of the constitution, and to endanger the existence of civil liberty. But there are other considerations of equal force which arise from our peculiar position and the state of the world. An immense ocean separates us from the old world, and it ought to be a fundamental maxim of our policy to keep aloof from the intrigues, the conflicts and the wars of Europe. Peace is a stranger to that part of the globe. By entering into the labyrinths of European policy we identify our destinies with blood, profligacy and misery. At this eventful era we behold a military despot, who has over-run the continent of Europe, and a great naval power which has a supremacy on the ocean; engaged in a long and destructive war, during which both have committed great aggressions upon our rights and interests. Experience assures us, that neither has any regard for our prosperity, and that the conduct of each towards us has been regulated by a view of injuring his adversary. The voice of true wisdom would in this situation admonish us of the prudence of keeping out of this conflict. To assist G. Britain in destroying France, or to aid France in destroying G. Britain, would be to enable the conqueror to impose his own terms upon us, and to select us as his next victim; but if peace without conquest shall be the result of this great contest, it is unreasonable to apprehend, that one of the conditions of the pacification may be the destruction of our commerce, or the overthrow of our independence? Although we are far from intimating, that there is any secret connection between our government & the Emperor of France; yet we have no doubt, but that the war with Great Britain, conducted as it has been and probably, will continue to be,

will ultimately lead to a close alliance with that scourge of human race. The morning voice of Europe informs us that a connection with him is attended with the wreck of independence and the diffusion of wretchedness. Wherever his arts or his arms have extended, happiness has fled and national prosperity has vanished. Situated as we now are, he will allure us into his snares through all the avenues of vanity, pride and interest. He will employ in this country, as he has done in all the courts of Europe, every instrument of seduction and every mode of temptation. Women, clerks and favorites, about the persons of our leading men, will be enlisted in his service. He will, as the calamities of war press more severely upon us, offer us assistance in ships, money and men—And what would have been at first rejected as an insult, will be finally received as a favor—And mark the dreadful denouement of the tragedy. His protection will be to us like the shirt of Hercules, and his friendship will involve our country in wide spreading ruin.

Independently of these considerations, there are others which apply with great force to our domestic situation. It is well known, that the eastern states rely upon commerce and navigation, as the foundation of their wealth, and the source of their subsistence; while the southern states look to the product of the earth. The various systems of non-importation, embargo and non-intercourse, and the whole train of commercial restrictions, which have been introduced under the influence of southern ascendancy, have pressed with peculiar hardship upon the northern section of the union, and have greatly tended to sow the seeds of discord and enmity between the different members of the confederacy.

A war with G. Britain, considering her maritime strength, must operate upon the commercial states with all the severity of commercial restrictions, while the wants of the British armies on the continent of Europe would induce that government to keep open the communication, through the medium of neutral and licensed vessels, and thereby maintain the high prices of agricultural productions. This state of things, so grinding to the eastern states, and so little injurious to the southern, ought to have excited a forcible admonition to the government, not to rush precipitately into a measure, so unequal in its operation, and so destructive in its tendency.

The points of difference between the United States and G. Britain, have been, for a number of years, the following: The impressment of our seamen; the orders in council; paper blockades, and the attack on the Chesapeake frigate. Although these had existed in the most aggravated form, under the administration of Mr. Jefferson; and although at the time of the aggression upon the Chesapeake, all parties would have united in a declaration of war; yet he thought it the part of true wisdom to abstain from the conflict, and not to mingle our fate with the destinies of the blood-stained nations of Europe. Before the declaration of hostilities, G. Britain had made a satisfactory atonement for the affair of the Chesapeake, and had explicitly renounced the doctrine of fictitious blockades; and about the time that hostilities were referred to, the obnoxious orders in council were rescinded—so that in truth the only subject of difference now existing, is that respecting the impressment of seamen. We therefore inter, that our national honor, did not, at the time that the national sword was drawn from its scabbard, imperiously require the measure. If it was a point of honor, and a result of necessity at that particular juncture, where was our honor at anterior periods, when more complicated and aggravated injuries were heaped upon us. The question then becomes a question of policy only, and in solving it, the first point of inquiry that presents itself is, whether we were in an adequate state of preparation? A nation, like an individual, may in most cases select its own time for resenting an insult and obtaining satisfaction, and it ought undoubtedly to choose that time, when it is in the best situation to act most efficiently against the aggressor. The address, to which we have before alluded, signed by some of the republican members of the legislature, explicitly admits this doctrine, where it declares "that after years of peace, destitute of large military establishments, which the local situation of our country, and pacific disposition of our government, rendered unnecessary, to have

plunged the country into instant war, however just as it might have been, assuming a responsibility which could not reasonably have been required of the administration." If this description applies to the circumstances of the country at the time war was declared, and that it does not emphatically no honest man can deny, there cannot be a more severe reprehension of the conduct of the administration. In conceding that war ought to be declared in an unprepared condition, it concedes every thing, and most explicitly admits that the administration was without the shadow of excuse.

Mr. Madison had summoned an extraordinary meeting of Congress, in November, 1812, and had opened the session by a message, breathing war and recommending the putting the nation into a corresponding armor and attitude. The army he demanded for this purpose, was only ten thousand men; and it appeared, that he had not availed himself of the vast fund put at his disposal for procuring munitions of war, augmenting the army and fortifying the frontiers. A law was, however, passed, providing for an army of twenty five thousand men. But as no suitable exertions were made for filling up the army, and for protecting the country, the whole proceeding was generally considered as an artifice to obtain popularity at home, or as an expedient to extort concession from abroad; and at the time war was declared, we were almost, literally speaking, without money and without men. A considerable portion of our gallant navy was laid up in ordinary. Our army was but a skeleton. A proportion of our militia was unarmed. Our Atlantic frontier was, to a great extent, unfortified; and our northern, as well as our western frontiers, were, if possible, still more defenceless. The unjust decrees of G. Britain and France had greatly diminished our commerce; and our commercial restrictions, accumulated upon those aggressions, had reduced our revenues, springing entirely from commerce, to a very low ebb, and no provision was made to recruit our exhausted resources or to replenish our impoverished treasury. The national terror, which had been excited by the President's message, had entirely subsided. The declaration of war was carried by slender majorities in Congress, and it is believed that a majority of American people were opposed to the measure. Under those circumstances, the sword was drawn; and will any man say that honor required and policy demanded from us a resort to hostilities, at a time when we were so defenceless and unprepared, against one of the most powerful nations of the world, with numerous and well appointed armies; with mighty fleets; and with all the experience and military skill, derived from a long continued war? A war declared so improvidently and unseasonably must be managed inauspiciously. We have seen the blood and resource, of the nation expended in profusion and without advantage—we have seen the important fort of Michillimackinack captured, and the want of information to the garrison that the war existed—we have seen the entire command of the great lakes in the hands of the enemy, whereby the expenses of the campaign have been increased an hundred fold, and its disasters proportionably aggravated—and we have seen our militia called from their homes in all directions, and converted into standing forces for offensive purposes against the genius of our constitution and the best interest of the nation—and were it not for the illustrious exploits and gallant achievements of our navy, we should mourn over the lost honor of America.

It is in vain to palliate our condition, or to conceal the series of disasters and follies, which have assailed our country. We are degraded by the mismanagement of political empirics and state jugglers. Before the commencement of the second campaign, a national debt of upwards of forty millions of dollars has been incurred. One year of prodigality has destroyed the savings of many years of economy. A standing army of 55,000 men is to be raised; taxes of the most odious and oppressive kind have been proposed, and will probably be levied. A system of proscription and denunciation, of prodigality and patronage, has been established to prop up the government; and the worst measures of John A. Rams have been copied in a spirit of servile imitation, and to a degree of augmentation, alarming and unprincipled. Why did we oppose the measures of Adam's administration? Because he attempted to establish a tyranny over the

freedom of opinion and discussion; because he precipitated the nation into a state of qualified war with France; because he raised standing armies, imposed taxes, & augmented the national debt; because profligacy and patronage were the order of the day; and because the measures of his administration had a tendency to oppress and degrade the nation; and will not the same objections apply with ten fold force against the present administration? We shall soon find, if we do not already feel that the finger of Madison is thicker than the loins of Adams; and that while the latter has chastised us with whips, the former will lash us with scorpions. If in the year 1798, we stood upon republican ground, we stand in 1812 and 1813 in the same position. It is not we that have abandoned our principles, it is the men whom the long possession of power has corrupted and led from the paths of rectitude. We support an administration on account of its principles and conduct, not on account of the men who compose it. Principles are immutable and immortal; while men are fluctuating, changeable, weak and unprincipled. The principles we support are favorable to a free government, and a salutary and patriotic administration, while the men we oppose are in a state of open hostility with the maxims which have been cherished by the republican party, and with the measures which are calculated to promote the best interests of our country. But we are told, admitting all that you alledge, it cannot avail; that Mr. Madison is re-elected; that the nation is at war; that government ought to be supported; that the unity of the party ought to be maintained, and therefore, as at present circumstanced, we ought all to support the man we so recently opposed, and the measures we so sincerely reprobate, for that "a continued opposition would be an attack, not on the administration, but on our country."

Doctrines so preposterous, so mischievous, and so subversive of the fundamental principles of our government, deserve and shall receive an ample refutation.

(To be continued.)

By the Mails.

From the National Intelligencer Extra.
TUESDAY EVENING, 10 o'clock.

CAPTURE OF YORK.

Head-Quarters, York, Capital of Upper Canada, April 28, 1813.

SIR—After a detention of some days by adverse winds, we arrived at this place yesterday morning, and at eight o'clock commenced landing the troops about three miles westward from the town, and one and a half from the enemy's works. The wind was high, and in an unfavourable direction for the boats, which prevented the landing of the troops at a clear field, the site of the ancient French fort Toronto. It prevented also many of the armed vessels from taking positions, which would have most effectually covered our landing; but every thing that could be done was effected.

The riflemen under Major Forsyth first landed, under a heavy fire from Indians and other troops.—Gen. Sheaffe commanded in person. He had collected his whole force in the woods near the point where the wind compelled the troops to land. His force consisted of seven hundred regulars and militia, and one hundred Indians. Maj. Forsyth was supported as promptly as possible; but the contest was sharp and severe for near half an hour, and the enemy were repulsed by a number far inferior to theirs. As soon as Gen. Pike landed with seven or eight hundred men, and the remainder of the troops were pushing for the shore, the enemy retreated to their works. Our troops were now formed on the ground originally intended for their landing, marched through a thick wood, and after carrying one battery by assault, were moving in columns towards the main work; when within sixty rods of this a tremendous explosion took place from a magazine previously prepared, and which threw out such immense quantities of stone as most seriously to injure our troops. I have not yet been able to collect the returns of the killed and wounded; but our loss will I fear exceed one hundred; and among these I have to lament the loss of that brave and excellent officer, Brig. Gen. Pike, who received a contusion from a large stone, which terminated his valuable life within a few hours. His loss will be severely felt.

Previously to this explosion the enemy

had retired into the town, excepting a party of regulars, to the number of forty, who did not escape the effects of the shock, & were destroyed.

Gen. Sheaffe moved off with the regular troops, and left directions with the commanding officer of the militia to make the best terms he could. In the mean time all further resistance on the part of the enemy ceased, and the out-lines of a capitulation were agreed on.

As soon as I learned that Gen. Pike had been wounded, I went on shore. To the General I had been induced to confide the immediate attack, from a knowledge that it was his wish and that he would have felt mortified had it not been given to him.

Every movement was under my view. The troops behaved with great firmness and deserve much applause, particularly the first engaged, & under circumstances which would have tried the steadiness of veterans.

Our loss in the morning and in carrying the first battery was not great, perhaps forty or fifty killed and wounded, and of them a full proportion of officers.

Notwithstanding the enemy's advantage in position and numbers in the commencement of the action, their loss was greater than ours, especially in officers. It was with great exertion that the small vessels of the fleet could work into the harbor against a gale of wind, but as soon as they got into a proper position a tremendous cannonade opened upon the enemy's batteries, and was kept up against them, until they were carried or blown up, and had, no doubt, a powerful effect upon the enemy.

I am under the greatest obligations to Commodore CHAUNCEY for his able & indefatigable exertions in every possible manner which could give facility and effect to the expedition. He is equally estimable for sound judgment, bravery and industry. The government could not have made a more fortunate selection.

Unfortunately the enemy's armed ship Prince Regent, left this place for Kingston a few days before we arrived. A large ship on the stocks and nearly planked up, and much naval stores were set fire to by the enemy soon after the explosion of the magazine. A considerable quantity of military stores and provisions remain, but no vessels fit for use.

We have not the means of transporting the prisoners, and must of course leave them on parole.

I hope we shall so far complete what is necessary to be done here as to be able to sail to-morrow for Niagara, whither I sent this by a small vessel, with notice to Gen. Lewis of our approach.

I have the honor to be, Sir, &c.

HENRY DEARBORN.

Hon. Gen. JOHN ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of War, Washington.

Terms of Capitulation entered into on the 27th of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, for the surrender of the town of York, in Upper Canada, to the army & navy of the United States under the command of Maj. Gen. Dearborn and Com. Chauncey.

That the troops, regular and militia, at this post, and the naval officers and seamen, shall be surrendered prisoners of war. The troops, regular and militia, to ground their arms immediately on parade, and the naval officers and seamen be immediately surrendered.

That all public stores naval and military, shall be immediately given up to the commanding officers of the army and navy of the U. States; that all private property shall be guaranteed to citizens of the town of York.

That all papers belonging to the civil officers shall be retained by them—that such surgeons as may be procured to attend the wounded of the British regulars and Canadian militia shall not be considered prisoners of war.

That one lieutenant colonel, one major, thirteen captains, nine lieutenants, eleven ensigns, one quarter master, one deputy adjutant general of the militia, namely—

Lt. colonel Chewitt; major Allen; captains John Wilton, John Burton, Peter Robinson, Reuben Richardson, John Arnold, James Fenwick, James Mustard, Duncan Cameron, David Thomson, John Robinson, Samuel Ridout, John Burn, Thomas Hamilton, William Jarvie;

Quarter master Charles Baynes; Lieutenants John H. Shultz, George Mustard, Barnet Vanderburgh, Robert Stanton, George Ridout, Wm. Jarvis, Edward M'Manon, John Wilton, Ely Playter;

Ensigns Andrew Thompson, Alfred Senolly, Donald M'Arthur, William Smith, Andrew Mercer, James Chewett, George Kink, Edward Thompson, Charles Denison, Darcy Boulton;

Nineteen sergeants, four corporals, and two hundred and four rank and file;

Of the Field Train Department, Wm. Dunbar;

Of the Provincial Navy, Capt. Frs. Gouveraux;

Midshipmen John Ridout, and Louis Baupre;

Lieut. Green; clerk James Langsdon; one boatswain; fifteen naval artificers.

Of H. M. regular troops, Lieut. De Kouven; one sergeant major.

And of the royal artillery, one bombardier and three gunners, shall be surrendered as prisoners of war and accounted for in the exchange of prisoners between the United States and G. Britain.

(Signed) G.S. MITCHELL,

Lt. Col. 3d A. U. S.

SAMUEL S. CONNER, Maj.

and A. D. C. to Maj. Gen. Dearborn,

WM. KING,

Maj. 15th U. S. Infantry.

JESSE D. ELLIOT,

Lt. U. S. Navy.

W. CHEWITT, Lt. Col. comd'g

3d Reg. York Militia.

W. ALLEN, Maj.

3d Reg. York Militia.

F. GAURREAU, Lt. M. Det.

Foreign News.

FRANCE. PARIS, MARCH 24.

Yesterday his Majesty the Emperor & King being seated on his throne, surrounded by the Princes, Grand Dignitaries, &c. &c. received a deputation of the *Legislative Body*; whose chairman (his Excellency Count de Montefiquieu, President of the *Legislative Body*) presented an Address full of devotion, homage and gratitude to his Majesty. The following paragraphs of it are the most interesting:—

"Yes, Sire, the people of this vast Empire, formerly divided by manners and interest, united by honor and fidelity, are no longer rivals but in zeal and devotion to your Majesty. Repelling even the idea of a Peace which might stain the national honor, every sacrifice will be disregarded by them, to maintain the integrity of their territory, that of their allies, the preponderance you have acquired for them, and to conquer a glorious peace, the only one worthy of Frenchmen, and of your Majesty."

"In effect, the great progress made in agriculture and in the arts, those immense works which have opened new roads for commerce, and embellish our cities with magnificent monuments, the creation of a plentiful and numerous marine, the maintaining that system of finance unexampled till our days, and worthy of serving as a model for future ages, are so many benefits bestowed by your Majesty upon the people. We trace in our provinces all those wonders, performed in the midst of the greatest warlike preparations.—We will tell them that the wants of the Treasury and the Army are provided for without any fresh impost being laid on them. Tranquil respecting the present, we do not for the future fear those turbulent minorities, in which the partition of authority, and the uncertainty of their rights should lead us, as in former epochs, to dread civil troubles. The Order of the Regency is fixed as well as that of the Succession, and the heart of a mother will be the faithful guard of her child and of this great family of which the Monarchy is always the emblem. Thus will the tutelary Government, so dear to our forefathers, be re-established, and with it those generous sentiments which formed its splendor. Thus are days of peace prepared by those works which are best adapted to insure the very spirits of it, and by those efforts which must command it."

His Majesty replied:—

"GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES—The *Legislative Body* has given me, during this short but important session, proofs of its fidelity and love. I am sensible of them."

"The French have entirely justified the opinion which I have always entertained of them."

"Called by Providence and the will of the nation to form this Empire, my steps have been gradual, uniform, analogous to the spirit of events, and to the interests of my people. In a few years this great work will be finished, and every thing which exists completely consolidated."

"All my designs, all my undertakings, have but one object, the prosperity of the Empire, which I will for ever render independent of the laws of England."

"History, which judges of nations as it judges of men, will remark with what calmness, what simplicity, and what promptitude great losses have been repaired; one may judge of what efforts the French would be capable, if the question was to defend that territory, or the independence of my crown."

"Our enemies have offered to the King of Denmark our departments of the Elbe and the Weser, in compensation for Norway. In consequence of this project, they have formed plots in those countries.—Denmark rejected those insidious proposals—the intent of which was, to de-

prive her of her provinces, and draw her in exchange into eternal war with us."

"I will quickly place myself at the head of my troops, and confound the falacious promises of our enemies. In any negotiation the *integrity of the nation* neither has, nor shall be called in question. Immediately that the cares of war shall leave us one moment's leisure, we will recal you to this capital, as well as the great men of our empire, to assist at the coronation of the Empress, our well beloved spouse, and of the Hereditary Prince, King of Rome, our dearly beloved son."

"The thought of this great solemnity, at once religious and political, touches my heart. I shall hasten its epoch to satisfy the wishes of France."

PARIS, MARCH 28. His Majesty the Emperor and King is at Versailles enjoying the chase, and promenading with the Empress and the King of Rome, all in perfect health.

Latest from France.

Two arrivals at New-Bedford from France, furnish dates from that country to the 12th of April.

The Paris papers contain an official report of Maret, Duke of Bassano, announcing that the king of Prussia had officially declared, that he had made common cause with Russia. That in consequence of this defection, which would augment the force of the enemies of France to 80 or 100,000 men, the Conservative Senate had voted another supply of 180,000 men, of which 10,000 are to be Guards of Honor (composed of the sons of officers and public functionaries, who are to be mounted and equipped at their own expense); are to have the rank and subsistence of Second Lieutenants, and a promise of advancement into the Imperial Guards if they distinguish themselves; 80,000 to be National Guards (militia) and 90,000 of the conscription of 1814. Another Senatus Consultum declared that Hamburg, Bremen, and other places of the three Departments in their vicinity were under martial law.

Although the Paris papers are extremely cautious in their statements of the war events in Germany, it is perceived by several articles that the Russians were advancing. The king of Saxony and his family, who at first fled from Dresden to Plauen, we now find had quit his kingdom and retired to Ratisbon in Bavaria. King Jerome too was rapidly retrograding. The Paris papers confirm the alliance between Russia and Prussia; and the defection of this "ally" was made the ground-work of a new blood levy. In a solitary bulletin it was reported that the Viceroy had been successful over a body of Russians and Prussians; but neither place, date nor circumstance was related.

The verbal news, reported by passengers in the late arrivals from France state;—"That Napoleon had not left Paris the 9th April, though his departure was daily expected:—That the people were open in their execration of his eternal wars, and loud in their complaints of his conduct:—That disaffection was so general, that it was expected some of his troops would refuse to follow him again to Poland;—That Holland was in such a state, that the Duke of Plaisance [Lebrun] the Governor General was making arrangements to return to Paris: That correct advices had been received, that the Russians and Prussians had crossed the Elbe in force at three different points: which was corroborated by other circumstances:—That Napoleon had provided for the Regency in case of death; and was making the utmost exertions to carry on the war, ostensibly for the preservation of his allies and usurped departments."

Latest from Lisbon.

Capt. Taylor, of the ship *Illinois*, arrived at New-York from Lisbon, 27 days passage, informs, that an express arrived the day before he sailed, which it was said brought the official account of the capture of Valencia from the French, by the allied army under the British General Murray. Suchet commanded the French, who lost a great number of men killed, and 4500 taken prisoners. No information of the escape of a French fleet from Toulon had reached Lisbon.

Capt. T. also states, that off Block island he was spoken by a British frigate under American colours, in chase of a strange frigate then in sight. The commander of the frigate enquired of Capt. T. whether he had seen any thing of the French fleet.

All our accounts from the continent (says a London paper) shews that a ferment exists in Austria, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, &c. with fearful symptoms for Bonaparte, and which announce an approaching explosion. The storm seems gathering round him—Russia advances

with a giant's power and giant's stride.— Like the ram in Daniel's vision, she is pushing westward and northward and southward. All the vassal states which he has first subdued, then impoverished and lastly forced to take up arms for his ambitious purposes, are now become his enemies—not the usual enemies that have been engaged in wars, but enemies that have all and each groaned under his tyranny. Is there a family into which he has not carried affliction—is there a being through that vast continent that has not reason to curse and hate him? Exists there the man whom he has not injured? The chains he has forged are now turned into weapons against him;—the slave has burst his fetters to break them on the head of his oppressor. Such are the foes he has now to contend with—foes animated by the powerful impulse of revenge, and conscious too that they have so committed themselves against him, as to have no hope of mercy should he again become the Lord of the Ascendant. It is this consciousness, that, giving to their courage all the energy of despair, will render their hostility fierce and tremendous.— And where is he in this awful crisis?— Hunting, and amusing himself with balls and plays, at it the world were at peace, and himself the blessed—instead of being the accursed of mankind!!

By the Mails.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 29.

MELANCHOLY EVENT!

We are informed by Capt. Nelson, of the schr. *Two Sisters*, from Wilmington, N.C. that on Monday night last, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, Capt. John S. Oliver, who had charge of the privateer ship General Armstrong, of this port, lying at Wilmington, being on his return from said vessel to the shore, was hailed by Gun-Boat No. 157, commanded by Sailing-Master Evans. On his refusal to go along side the Gun-Boat, a boat was despatched for him, and he was shortly after brought along side in his boat, when some altercation took place, in consequence of Capt. Oliver's refusal to get on board the Gun-Boat, and he was SHOT, and afterwards dragged on board. Capt. O. was so near the person who shot him, that his clothes were signed. We understand he carried on the mercantile business in Wilmington. A Jury of Inquest had been held on his body, but the result was not known.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Gen. MILLER, commanding in Baltimore to Ad. WARREN.

H. Q. Baltimore, May 8.

SIR—IT becomes my duty to represent to your Excellency that a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of Havre de-Grace for the last fifteen years, named O'NEALE, as been recently taken in arms and in defence of his property & family at that place, by a detachment from his Britannic Majesty's fleet, serving under your command; and that the said O'Neale has been menaced with immediate and capital punishment as a traitor to the government of his Britannic Majesty, on the ground of his being by birth an Irishman. Nothing in the course of public duty would be more painful to me than the obligation of resorting to the law of retaliation on this or any other occasion; but, Sir, in the event of O'Neale's execution, painful as may be the duty, it becomes unavoidable; and I am authorized and commanded to state to your Excellency, that two British subjects shall be selected by lot or otherwise, and immediately executed.

It is for your Excellency to choose whether a character of such barbarism be or be not given to the war waged under your immediate direction.

I beg, Sir, that you will do me the honor to accept the assurance of my very great respect and consideration.

HENRY MILLER, Brig-Gen.

His Excellency Sir JOHN B. WARREN.

H. M. ship *San Domingo*, Chesapeake, May 10, 1813.

SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst. respecting a man named O'NEALE, taken by the detachment from the squadron under the orders of Rear-Admiral COCKBURN. This man has been released upon the application of magistrates of Havre-de-Grace, on parole. I was not informed of this man being an Irishman, or he would certainly have been detained, to account to his Sovereign and country for being in arms against the British colors.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant;

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

Brig-Gen. HENRY MILLER.

TRENTON, MAY 17.

The Odds makes the Difference!

As we hear from Philadelphia, Stephen Girard has been permitted to ransom his India ship, lately taken by the British ly-

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SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1813.

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Haverhill, May 22, 1813.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix of the goods and Estate of NATHAN AYER

late of Haverhill, in the County of Essex, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bonds as the law directs; all persons having demands against said Estate are requested to exhibit them for settlement, and all indebted to make immediate payment to

BETSEY AYER Adm'x.

Haverhill, May 22, 1813.