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From New Orleans, Dartmouth Gazette, May 31, 1815 at 4

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DARTMOUTH GAZETTE

AND
GRAFTON AND COOS ADVERTISER.

Vol. XVI.—No. 819)

BY CHARLES SPEAR.

(1 Dol. 75 cts. per annum

HANOVER, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1815.

LOST CHILD.

LEFT in the care of Mr. Rav, of Plattsburgh, N.Y. in the month of Dec: 1812 a female child, eleven years old, named Hannah Bailey. In October last, information was received by the subscriber that the child had been given to Mr. Kiah, resident in Bradford, Vt. Anxious for the fate of my only daughter, I have visited Bradford, and made diligent search. A man by the name of Kiah was found, but knows nothing of the child. Any information, by letter, or otherwise directed to the subscriber at Montpelier, respecting the fate of this unfortunate child, will be most thankfully received, and tender consolation to the afflicted widow of the late Rev Nathan Bailey, of Queensfawn, U. C.

LOISA BAILEY,
Montpelier, April 11, 1815.

* Printers who may feel disposed to affix the unfortunate are requested to insert the above.

L. B.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE FROM WAITE'S OFFICE.

No. 28,786

Came out the wheel the 63rd day of drawing of the Board of Health Lottery, the Capital Prize of

20,000 DOLLARS,
The Ticket was sold at the Truly-Fortunate Lottery Office of G. & R. WAITE,
New-York.

To a gentleman that city, in December last. All the three Capital Prizes in this Lottery were from the office of

G. & R. WAITE,

viz.
The 40,000 Dollar Prize,
The 20,000 Dollar Prize,
The 10,000 Dollar Prize.
AS WAS ALSO,
The 3,000 Dollar Prize,
The 1,500 Dollar Prize,
Both the 2,000 Dollar Prize,
Four of 1,000 Dollars each.
And most of the 500, 200 and 100 Dollar Prizes.

G. & R. WAITE,

New offer for sale at their offices in New-York Albany, Baltimore and Philadelphia

TICKETS OF SHARES,

in the

Grand National Lottery,

Authorized by Congress, Which positively commences drawing in the city of Baltimore on the 18th of August ensuing. HIGHEST PRIZES.

5 Prizes of 20,000 Dls. each,
2 Prizes of 10,000 Dls. each,
10 Prizes of 5,000 Dls. each,
25 Prizes of 1,000 Dls. each.
G. & R. WAITE will guarantee the payment of all prizes they sell, and will advance Cash for them as soon as drawn.
N. B. All Tickets sold by G. & R. R. Waite, have their name printed on the back each.

J. B. SYMONDS,

W^{OULD} inform the ladies of Hanover and its vicinity, that he has been to Boston and selected, with particular care, an assortment of Ladies Summer SHOES, which are of the latest fashion and of the highest quality.

—ALSO—

White Cotton Warp, From the 1st Patent 20/36, Factory price from No. 7, 10 1/2 and 12 1/2 Factory price

Deep Blue Warp, Warranted to be a real Indigo Color.

Ginghams & Shirtings,

At reduced prices. A general assortment of colored and White Sewing Thread—Colored and White Knitting Yarn—Shirts and Factory Tapes;—with many other American manufactured articles. N. B. Flat taken in payment for any of the above articles and Tow Cloth for all exports Yarn
Hanover, May 23, 1815.

POLITICAL

CONNECTICUT ASSEMBLY.

Gov. Smith, of Connecticut, addressed the Legislature on Friday last. The following are paragraphs of the Speech of this patriotic chief Magistrate:

"You will accept my sincere congratulations on the restoration of peace between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. I shall trouble you with no remarks upon the particular provisions of the treaty. The silence of that instrument on all the subjects of controversy furnished its best comment, and unfortunately affords too much reason to conclude that the real objects of the war have not been avowed. Neither am I disposed to dwell on the multiplied evils which have resulted from a precipitate resort to arms. The unprofitable contest is over, and although its unhappy consequences must be long felt, we owe it to a Beneficent Providence that our national independence, our union, and the essential rights of the state government are preserved. In reviewing however the scenes of suffering and disaster which were thus providently brought upon the country, we shall recognize with a just pride, the unflinching gallantry of our seamen as well as the intrepid spirit so generally displayed in the defence of our soil. The American People must perceive that if the principles of a virtuous policy forbid them to engage in wars of conquest or ambition, still by a proper use of the means which God has given them, they have little to apprehend from the assaults of any foreign power.

"You will also reflect, gentlemen, with peculiar satisfaction on the magnanimity and patriotism which the people of this State have manifested, during a season of such extraordinary trial and perplexity. Firmly believing the war to have been unnecessary—possessing an extensive frontier continually exposed to its ravages—a national squadron in our waters soliciting protection, instead of affording it—the expenditures for defence thrown upon the limited resources of the State, whose rights in a very important respect were at the same time called in question—it was under these and other painful circumstances, that our citizens have faithfully discharged their duty to the contending and to themselves. And it ought to be acknowledged with devout gratitude, that of the numerous bodies of our troops successively employed for our protection and amidst repeated conflicts with the enemy, so few have fallen either by disease or the sword; and that notwithstanding the large and unexpected demands on the treasury, our whole debt it is believed will be finally satisfied in the course of the following month, without encroaching upon the appropriated funds of the State.

"Our joy at the return of peace was heightened by the reflection, that the whole community of civilized nations were at length allowed to partake of the same blessing; and hopes were entertained of a long repose, favorable not merely to the pursuits of regular commerce, but to the best and highest interests of mankind. Whilst indulging these hopes, we are surprised with intelligence of a revolution, not less astonishing in the manner of its accomplishment, than in its probable effect upon the tranquility of the world. Whatever consequences may flow from events so extraordinary, it surely behoves this nation not to mingle in the commotions which are again to agitate the East. Separated, from that theatre, by a distance so great, and by the natural boundaries, we should ill require the bounty of heaven, by staking its choicest gifts upon the issue of European contests. Having seasonably escaped from a war which, if it had continued, must have involved us in these additional horrors, we shall find a more useful and honorable employment in cultivating the arts of peace, in cherishing and promoting a national spirit and character, in strengthening our union, and in endeavoring to bind up the deep wounds already inflicted upon our country.

JOHN COTTON SMITH,
General Assembly,
May Session, 1815.

REMARKS

On the late extraordinary News from Europe.

From the American Daily Advertiser.

The return of Bonaparte to Paris has excited the astonishment of all, and the admiration of many. We propose offering a few reflections on this great event; we shall take a fair view of the subject; we must look back to the act of his abdication, and to the restoration of the Bourbons.—It is generally imagined that Louis XVIII. was placed on the throne of his ancestors by the Allies, at the head of whom was Great Britain; hence a feeling is excited in favor of Napoleon, under an idea that he is the choice of the people. In support of this hypothesis, his extraordinary journey from his landing near Frejus, until his arrival in Paris, is cited as a proof of his popularity, and the love of the French Nation. We shall endeavor to show, that the Bourbons were not forced on the French people by the allies, and that the re-ascension of Bonaparte to the throne of France, is purely an act of the military, unconnected with the voice of the people.

See what the allies, in the memorable campaign of 1813-14, crossed the Rhine, they proposed, in pursuance of their repeated declarations to that effect, to negotiate with Bonaparte. After a variety of difficulties, negotiations commenced at Chatillon. The allies, desirous of peace, were wished to obtain in terms compatible with their safety; they had, before that been divided on this question, whether they should negotiate at all with Bonaparte as the Head of the French Nation. On the one side it was contended, that while he reigned there could be no peace; on the other, that they had no right to interfere with the internal regulations of France. It is notorious that the British Cabinet were at variance on that question, and that Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh were in favor of negotiating with Napoleon, and that the Prince Regent was opposed to it. So doubtful however were the allies of the permanence of a peace, should they be so fortunate as to conclude one with Bonaparte, so distrustful were they of his sincerity that they made a secret treaty with each other, binding themselves to assist with a specified number of troops whichever nation should be attacked by him. It must be observed this was a defensive, and not an offensive alliance. The negotiations at Chatillon were broken off about the 12th of March. Bonaparte could not endure to lessen France; he preferred to hazard the chance of war. The Austrians who appeared inactive while the negotiations were pending, took the field in earnest. Battle after battle was fought until the 31st of March, when the news entered Paris. The emperor Alexander at once issued a proclamation, declaring, that he would neither treat with Napoleon nor with any of his family.

Not a word was said about Louis. It may be in the recollection of many that when the British government issued their bulletin pronouncing the entrance of the allies into Paris, the fact of their determination not to treat with Bonaparte or any of the family, was declared, but the bulletin stated, that it was not known whom the French Nation would raise to the throne. The Senate were assembled, they declared, that Bonaparte had forfeited his right to the crown, and soon after announced the recall of the former family. But long before this event, the people at Louvois, Burdenau, and in the south of France generally, had raised the white cockade, the emblem of their attachment to the Bourbons. The most striking instance of the expression of public feeling in their favor, occurred at Toulouse. When Lord Wellington entered that city, he was hailed as their deliverer, not only as their conqueror; this happened after the change in Paris, but unfortunately before that event was known. The Marshals of France, those faithless Marshals, sent in their adhesion to Louis the XVIIIth. Every public body in France excited him on his arrival. The people at large, unused by the military, rejoiced at an event they fondly hoped would restore to them peace and tranquillity. Their joy, indeed, was mingled with re-

gret, not at the change, but at their humiliation; they confessed that France was conquered.

Never did a monarch ascend a throne surrounded with greater difficulties. A new nobility to be reconciled to the old Royalties, to Jacobins—a discontented army sour by defeat—superannuated agents to be disbanded, or provided for—a constitution to form—an exhausted treasury, and a people worn down with taxation. These were the appendages of the crown. We have not heard of any act of Louis that tended to lower France in the scale of nations, or to dishonor her in any way. The ambition of Bonaparte had stripped the great nation of its vaunted title. Louis had been guilty of one unpardonable crime; he was sincere in his professions of peace. There was every probability that Europe would be at rest. The army became alarmed; their defeats had not been avenged. The factions among the people were discontented, their humiliation was likely to continue. The national glory was tarnished—the stain had not been wiped away. Passions like these restored Napoleon. No one can for a moment suppose that he, with his 600 guards, set off from Elba, for Paris with an intention of fighting his way thither. The idea of his having landed without any previous arrangement, is naturally enough held out in the Monteur, but it is an outrage upon common sense to attempt to persuade the thinking part of the world that such was the fact. The conduct of the armies stationed on the whole road from Frejus to Paris, shows clearly that he was expected. They never were at a loss how to act. There was no hesitation; they joined him as directed by their officers. There cannot be a doubt that every necessary arrangement for the reception of Napoleon was made by Soult. It is acknowledged, that the army is with Bonaparte, he was, most probably, ever been with him. If so, how much better was it that a perfect understanding should exist, among the officers at least, before he landed, than be obliged to trust to chance for their conduct after. Some might have opposition in a way that would have proved fatal to their designs. A matter of such moment was not left to chance; it was no doubt a regular preconcerted plan, and Bonaparte is not entitled to any credit whatever in retreating to France under such circumstances. He would have been a tastefully wretched indeed, had he refused to land after such an understanding with the army. The people were no consulted; it was not necessary, they should be, Bonaparte by the assistance of the army, is now on the throne of France. Against him, he would have powers of Europe have declared hostilities. The army has exchanged Louis for Napoleon—Peace for War.—We shall on a future day offer some speculations on the probable result.

GOING I GONE!! GONE!!!

The Gun boats are all to be sold at Public Auction to-morrow, by Irving and Smith. They have cost enough to build a navy more powerful than that which has so much exalted the American character. What a pity we could not as easily rid ourselves of the other evils, we owe to that schemer of follies, Thomas Jefferson. And how strange, that the James Madison, who is employed to knock down his follies in one place, should be found to support them in another.

Come buy of poor Jim, old gun-boats I sell;
At Blakenburgh races I'm known very well;
Tho' I'm Jefferson's pupil, I constantly cry,
Come, you'll buy old gun-boats I sell;
Come, you'll buy old gun-boats I sell;
Come, you'll buy old gun-boats I sell;
Come, you'll buy I will buy I will buy!
*One of the Auctioneers is a member of Congress.

New-York paper.

Mr. Loustian, a member of the Legislature of Louisiana, who was caufed to be arrested by Gen. Jackson & tried by a Court Martial (acquitted, but the sentence disapproved by the General) has published an address to his fellow citizens on the subject. He says, "It has ever been my opinion, that in proportion to the services rendered by a General to his country, is the danger of suffering him to usurp authority."
It is a beautiful truism, that the smaller the services are, the less popularity will a General have; to a life he is so disposed hence

ORIGINAL STAINED

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Salem, May 24. Yesterday arrived in town Capt. Samuel Briggs, first lieutenant, and Mr. David Augustus Neal, Clerk of the late Diomedee privateer of this port, after a long confinement in Dartmoor prison, England. They arrived off Long-Island ship Prince Michael, from Liverpool for New-York, which they left on Saturday noon, and came in on Wednesday on a fishing boat.

The Prince Michael left Liverpool on the 12th of April, and hid on board papers of that city to the 12th, and London to the 10th of April. Mr. Neal favored us with the London Globe of the 7th April, from which we have made some interesting extracts. He read the papers of a later date, and has furnished us with the following memorandum, which he believes to be the substance of their most interesting contents: "A French courier had landed at Dover, who was sent back—a second was allowed to proceed to London. His despatches to the French minister confirmed all the French confusions in England, ordering them to confine themselves to commercial regulations—and recalled, or deprived of all powers to act for the empire of France, the minister resident. His despatches to Lord Castlereagh occasioned a cabinet meeting, but the result of their deliberations was not known. It was understood that Napoleon had offered to abide by the treaty of Paris. Every warlike preparation was going forward—ships that were serviceable to be fitted out—batteries prepared had taken place throughout England—a fleet was to go up the Mediterranean. Lord Wellington had arrived at Brussels, and had taken command of the British army in Belgium. The allies had proceeded to Frankfurt, in consequence of the new situation of the continent.

The French ship L'Amiable Elther, sent into England by a Br. frigate, was immediately released, and had sailed for Holland.

The above mentioned gentlemen request us to state, that on the 3d of April, when they left Dartmoor Prison, 5700 Americans were detained there, including about 2200 given up from British ships (we say that no prisoners, with the exception of some few who had obtained special permission, were released; and although the ratification of the treaty was received the 21st of March, Mr. Beasley, American agent of prisoners of war, had then taken up only 5 vessels, about 1600 tons, for the conveyance of the prisoners to the United States. These vessels would take about 1100, and being in London, could not be expected to be ready to receive the prisoners at Plymouth before the 15th April. How long the remainder of the prisoners were to languish in the misery of a prison, it is impossible to say, for no further arrangements were known to have been made for their release, and Mr. Beasley, with his usual disregard of the feelings and interests of the prisoners in Dartmoor, had maintained the most sullen and contemptuous silence, and had refused them the least satisfaction upon those subjects, in which, it must be supposed their feelings were most deeply interested. The distress and anguish by long detention after their countrymen were enjoying the blessings of Peace, no doubt gave rise to the attempt, (noticed in the London papers) made by the prisoners on the 6th of April, to break through the gates of the prison, which from 6 to 15 of them were stated to have been killed, and 30 wounded.

EXTRACTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Message from the Prince Regent

The Earl of Liverpool presented a message from his royal highness as follows: "George B. R."

"His royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, thinks it right to inform the house of lords that the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct consequence of the engagements concluded with the allied powers at Paris in the course of the last year, and which threaten consequences highly dangerous and disastrous to the independence of Europe, have induced his royal highness to give directions for the augmentation of his majesty's forces by sea and land.

The prince regent likewise thinks it incumbent on him to inform the house that he has lost no time in entering into communications with his majesty's allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert with them as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. And his royal highness, confidently relying on the support of the house of lords, and their concert in all such measures as may be necessary to enable his royal highness to carry such important objects into effect."

The debate on the answer to the prince regent's message was conducted with great propriety by the chief of the ministerial speeches, that war with Bonaparte is unavoidable, and justifiable in consequence of the breach of the treaty of Fontenoy—The opposition contended that it was not clearly ascertained, that war was admissible at the present

moment. On the necessity of preparing for defence, and to maintain the rights of the kingdom, there was no opinion. The address, echoing the sentiments of the message, was carried without a division in the house of lords, and in the house of commons 220 against 37.

The debate on the 6th and 7th, relative to the Message though not lengthy, (as we say in New-England) was full of close & animated. On the questions put by the Marquis of Lansdowne in the Lords, and Mr. Hill's bread in the commons, "whether there were any secret articles to the Treaty of Peace, whereby the allies were pledged to maintain the Bourbons upon the throne of France," it was distinctly replied, "there was none." On this declaration Mr. Fox and several other gentlemen, congratulated their friends, that the course recommended to be pursued, appeared to be dictated by a wise and judicious policy, and was such as to promise great unanimity of sentiment. Lord Castlereagh closed the debate by observing that it was not in his contemplation to call upon the house to take any steps, or to concur in an opinion beyond what the Message itself contained, namely, the propriety of acting in concert with our allies. Whether in the end it would be necessary to declare war, or to maintain peace, would depend upon the events hereafter. It was not his intention to call upon the house by an anticipation to agree to any special measures whatever.

London, April 6. At a five hour last night Mr. Johnson arrived from Vienna, with despatches from our ministers there. This morning Mr. William another messenger arrived from the Duke of Wellington, direct from Brussels. His grace took the news, and immediately took upon him the commands of the allied armies assembled there.

April 9. The Journal de Paris says "France is desirous of peace. Its boundaries are marked out. The emperor will not overstep them, unless forced to do so in Ropping those who may enter the country. No government is consequently attacked or commended; there has a motive or pretext to declare war against France."

From papers relating to the family of Napoleon, laid before the parliament by the Duke of Argyll, it appears that Bonaparte repeatedly requested an asylum in England.

IMPORTANT.

It is repeated under date of April 9, that a council of ministers and princes is to be held at Brussels or Frankfurt, and that Lord Harrowby and Mr. Wellesley Pole have proceeded to this council. It is asserted that the force in the field against Bonaparte will, in a few weeks, be nine hundred and fifty thousand men. It is said that the archduchess Maria Louisa has formally renounced the title of empress.

Mortier has been arrested at Lille, by order of Bonaparte. Accounts from Vienna to March 23, state that there has not been the slightest diversity of opinion, among the allies on the expediency of vigorous measures against Bonaparte, and that all the powers have sent off orders for the immediate advance of troops.

Vienna, March 22.

You will have learnt from the papers, that the French minister, native of France, in the service of Maria Louisa, have been dismissed with orders to return to their own country. This measure has been rigorously enforced.

March 23.

It was yesterday we received by express news of the entrance of Napoleon into Lyons, in consequence of the desertion of the troops who were to have defended it. This event has caused a great sensation here, and given a new impulse to the military preparations, which had heretofore been carried on with a degree of reserve on account of the faintness of the force with which Napoleon landed.

Switzerland, April 6.

A courier sent from Kebl on the evening of the 23d, brings accounts that Strassburg had that day declared for Napoleon. The siege of camp of Marshal Sacher had fallen, and the French army, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, proclaiming the entrance of Napoleon into Paris, his restoration to the throne of France, and ended by crying Vive l'Empereur! which was repeated by all the troops and a part of the people.

Paris, April 4.

General Count Rapp set out the day before yesterday to take command at Strassburg.

Report speaks of the assembling of a French corps in the neighborhood of Bailleul.

They write from Milan, March 22.—"Thirty thousand Austrians are at this moment encamped down the Tyrol in defiance of the army of Italy, which will, it is said, be augmented to 15000 men."

London, April 9.

The Duke of Wellington packet arrived late on Wednesday evening at Newhaven, with upwards of thirty patients, including Mr. Gallatin, one of the late American ministers at Ghent.

A London paper of the 9th, states, that Bonaparte had made pacific proposals to the British government, and in the refusal of the latter, declaring himself willing to abide by the treaty of Paris, as respects the territorial boundaries of France, but the British ministers seemed little inclined to listen to his proposal.

The bank of Amsterdam, formerly so celebrated in the commercial world, is about to recover from his long misfortunes. The Burghers have adopted a system of falsehoods, publishing a notice, in which they declare in the name of the municipality, "that the city of Amsterdam guarantees the funds deposited in the bank upon the security of the property and revenues of that city."

IMPORTANT PARTICULARS.

London, April 5. We have been favored with the following particulars by an officer of rank, who left Paris last Thursday night, and upon whose information we are told we may implicitly rely.

From the moment Bonaparte landed in France, he adopted a system of falsehoods, asserting that his enterprise was known to and favored both by England and Austria, "I could have escaped from Elba," he said, "but with content of the English, who they slight hovered on every side, and whose commissioner was my daily companion." With Austria he added he had made a treaty for twenty years—Asserting that the Archduke Charles was actually with him since the Emperor Maria Louisa and the young king of Rome were on their journey to France. These statements spread every where, asserting in addition that the allies were not sorry to see the Bourbons deprived of their throne on account of their unwillingness to abolish the slave trade.

Since his arrival at Paris, he is said to have more than once exclaimed, "Je suis arriere trop loin—un explanation which has been explained—that he ought to have delayed his expedition until the monarchs had gone home and put their armies on the peace footing."

He first filled himself Emperor of the French, &c. &c. and Joseph Bonaparte, King Joseph. But on a sudden he left out the &c. and called Joseph merely Prince. He sent for Louis Bonaparte's wife soon after his arrival. The Herald announced her Prince's name. She turned to rebuke him. When Bonaparte said, "it was by my orders. You are only Princes and Princesses. We renounce all dominion out of France. It is the delusion of battering artillery, and of money. The villages round Paris are crowded with troops who are neither clothed nor paid. The officers who were on half pay are to be employed again, are quartered on the inhabitants of Paris. The Royalists have the greatest number. At present he could not bring into the field at the utmost 90,000 effective firelocks. The garrisons are ill provided with necessaries. The Bourbons form an army. Gen. Peiffer is his chief d'etat Major—and Gen. Brayne, Lafoite, and Braschi, generals of division—Many have refused to serve under Ney—at Paris his conduct is acknowledged to be unwise. Some of his old companions have reproached him for his baseness, and he has been heard to exclaim, "jai perdu mon titre aus d'honneur. Seventeen Jolons have resigned their regiments. Money and credit are refused on terms from him. Others whose names have been published as going to visit him. Lecourbe refuses employment—Maffiot, a General of engineers used been imprisoned four years by Bonaparte. We had fallen, and fought," said he to Maffiot. Maffiot replied, "there have been many follies committed within these twelve years"—"Hogheads full," responded Bonaparte.

Augereau's proclamation is a forgery, and himself is believed to have gone to Switzerland. His wife has been exiled from Paris. The Chancellor D'ambry's property is said to have been confiscated. Miffena is detained in Marseille by the allies, who are all for the Bourbons. There was a report that the people of Lyons had risen on the garrison.

Bonaparte ordered all the shops at Paris to be opened on Sunday—they would not shut them during the Bourbons; but the moment Bonaparte ordered that they shut them all.

The Churches of Paris are full, and the priories de quarante heures, for the King's safety are said to be in a gloom.

There is a gloom throughout Paris, and if Bonaparte leaves with the troops, the white cockade will again be displayed.

An English gentleman from Normandy of an impartial and intelligent character, assures us that the reports which are in circulation at the appearance of war, and that generally the people of the interior are more in ten for peace, much indisposed towards Bonaparte—they dislike the ancient robes who have returned as a general of the Bourbons, they will not do more dislike the military, most of the officers being vulgar, violent, upstart fellows, very disagreeable in well bred society, into which they have not been invited from the return of the Bourbons—This neglect the military feel and resent. Hence their desire of the return of Bonaparte, through whom they expect to repair their importance. The gentleman observes that the military and

the whole organic force of the government, the constituted authorities in all the departments being essentially in favor of Bonaparte, by whom they were created and put into power, the revolution which has taken place is not surprising; but he is decidedly of opinion that nine in ten of the population, particularly of the upper and middle classes, lament his return.

The communication between France and Brussels is cut off by the troops in Belgium. It is reported that some skirmishing has already taken place. Bonaparte remains at Paris.

London, April 3.

Attempt to Steal the Crown.

The violent grasp made by the woman who attempted last week to steal the crown, destroy it, and in fact several of the jewels, and otherwise damaged it, so as to render it necessary it should undergo a complete repair, and in some parts a renewal. Fortunately, as usual, the door leading to the final room in which the curious are introduced, was bolted on the outside, a precaution which has been adopted ever since the unsuccessful attempt of Capt. Blond to steal the same precious article, and she was thus prevented from escaping. An alarm was soon given to the yeomen, and they opened the door. She attempted to rush past them, but was intercepted, On being interrogated, she said that she was a milk woman, and lived in Westminster. She was searched, but none of the diamonds were found in her possession, and on subsequent search in the regalia room, all the precious stones were found. The thief was conducted to Lambeth street police office, where the large amount of her was made, and she was committed till Wednesday next, when all the parties concerned are to attend.

The Brussels papers inform us, that Mr. Olbers, of Bremen, has discovered a new comet, which advances slowly towards the northeast, approaching the Constellation of Perseus—it is very small.

VERY IMPORTANT.

Agony, March 22.

The Allgemeine Zeitung has the following articles from Vienna:

"All the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies have received orders to advance to the Rhine. Some accounts say, that M. Talleyrand has added a secret article of the treaty of Paris by which the powers engage to assist the Bourbons in case of interruptions: in consequence of this, a convention is said to have been concluded within these few days, by which the four powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, engage to march to the Rhine a number of troops proportioned to their respective forces.

"They guaranteed the crown of France to the Bourbons, and declare that their cause is the cause of Europe. It has also been proposed to address a declaration to the French, to represent to them with dignity and energy, the consequences of their faithfulness, and to make them responsible for all the evils of war. The convention in question was ratified and sent to France on the 18th.

"The Neapolitan Courier Natilli, who arrived at Vienna on 14th, has brought from the King of Naples the assurance that his majesty has given orders to take Bonaparte dead or live if he should land in his States, and that he will always treat him as an usurper.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

Washington, May 11, 1815. Copy of a letter from Capt. Stewart to the Secretary of the Navy, dated at U. S. Frigate Constitution, May—1815. On the 26th of Feb. last, the island of Madeira bearing about W. S. W. distant 69 leagues, we fell in with his Britannic Majesty's two ships of war, the Crane and Leeward, and brought them to action about 6 o'clock in the evening, both of which, after a short engagement, of 20 minutes, were

ORIGINAL STAINED

Poetry.

The following Tale is a striking illustration of that interesting parity for Children so common with parents. We are convinced that parents will feel for their children, which more let them know, but it is worth better for their children and mothers if in their ever-remembering fondness they would refrain themselves within the bounds of propriety and decorum.

THE OWL AND THE EAGLE.

The Owl for the Eagle some notice had done,
Which gratitude strongly demanded,
So a treaty was signed by the bird of the Sun,
Whose becom with honor expanded.

He said that her dwelling he ne'er would molest,
The owl's apprehensions to lighten;
And faithfully keep out of sight of her nest,
For fear he the young one's should frighten.

"But," added the Eagle, "pray how shall I know
"Your Young? for I never did meet them."
"And it would be to our friendship a terrible blow
"Should I chance to discover and eat them."

"Then hush," said the Owl, while my young, I deferibe
(With many a fond interjection)
"You'll find in my offspring a beautiful tribe
The model of matchless perfection."

"Their looks are most soft, most peculiarly mild,
Most generous their joyful voices!"
"Enough," said the Eagle, and graciously smiled,
And the Owl in their safety rejoices.

The Eagle, one day, in an old castle wall,
Discovered four queer-looking creatures,
Dame Owl's description does memory recall,
So he gravely examin'd their features.

He thought they were dull and ugly to boots,
In short of all birds the most odious;
And they just then set up an unassuming croak,
And truly not very melodious.

Said he, "these can never belong to my friend
"In vain, little wretches, ye tremble!
"On a parent's description I fully depend,
And lead, not at all, ye resemble."

Confirm'd in his judgment he scrupled no more,
But ate them one after the other;
And just as he had eaten the last of the four,
Arriv'd their disconsolate mothes.

"O monster! O wretch! you have eaten my young!"
Said the Eagle! "Pray why do you scold me?"
"You should blame your own partial and wandering tongue,
"For the foolish description you told me."
"Let TRUTH be your guide for the future my friend;
"And should you have children next season,
Teach them, by your practice, aloof to de-
"On Fidelity, Candour, and Reason,

RECENT OMISSIONS.

Georgetown, April 17.
ARBITRARY PROCEEDINGS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The intelligence of the ratification of the pact was received at New-Orleans on the 13th ult. and its announcement was accompanied with extravagant demonstrations of joy on the part of the citizens, on account of its relieving them as well from the picture of war, as the severe and unnecessary exertions of military authority, which Gen. Jackson permitted himself to use in contumacious of the law. Among them the most extraordinary was the imprisonment of Mr. Hall, the district-judge of the United States, and Mr. Dick, the district-attorney. A Mr. Loustier had been placed in military confinement for an article he published in one of the gazettes of the city. His friend applied for a writ of habeas corpus to Judge Hall, who granted it; and for this the general imprisoned the judge

himself. On Mr. Dick, the district attorney, applying to one of the state judges for an habeas corpus to relieve Mr. Hall, he was himself added to the number of prisoners. Such acts as these have rendered the clofe of the war at New-Orleans as memorable as the repulse of the British. Judge Hall, who is said to be a man of firmness and decision, has of course had his feelings routed by this insult to his dignity, and intends, if possible, to avenge the violated majesty of the land with exemplary severity.

**PHILADELPHIA, April 24.
FROM NEW-ORLEANS.**

Our accounts from New-Orleans are to the first of this month. We subjoin an extract from our letters. While it furnishes matter for regret that the hero who so signally distinguished himself in the defence of that place, should have exposed himself to the process of civil law, it is certainly a subject of just exultation to every one who values properly our political institutions, to perceive this display of the majesty of law over military despotism. It also furnishes an honorable instance of the spontaneous gratitude and ardent zeal of the people, whom Gen. Jackson has been instrumental, under heaven, of preserving from defolation and ruin:

New-Orleans, March 21,

"In some of my last letters, I hinted at several measures of Gen. Jackson, subsequent to the evacuation of the enemy, which were considered by many as highly arbitrary, if not tyrannical. Among these was the arrest and confinement of Judge Hall, of the United States district-court. A circumstance has taken place to-day relating to it, which may not be uninteresting, and will serve to show in what estimation the general is still held here.

"Some days ago, a motion was made before Judge Hall, by the United States attorney, for Gen. Jackson to show cause why a writ of attachment should not issue against him for a contempt of court, in not returning a writ of habeas corpus directed to him and for the arrest and imprisonment of the judge. The general appeared in court, with a written defence; but this was objected to by the attorney of the United States. The Judge, after consideration, confirmed the objections of the district-attorney, and refused to hear the defence read. The rule was made absolute, and the general appeared this morning to receive sentence! which was a fine of one thousand dollars. The populace, who are devoted to Jackson, on his leaving court, hurried him into a carriage, and conducted him to both the coffee-houses, where he harangued them in an able and suitable manner. They then escorted him to his quarters.

"At the mere suggestion of the measure, a subscription was opened limited to one dollar each person, for the purpose of paying the fine; and before 3 o'clock the whole sum was raised in this small way; but if the limitation to such had not adopted, it would have been raised in two minutes. This business was handsomely managed, that the general's check on the bank was not to be entered up, but the money was placed to the marshal's credit without the general's knowing any thing of the transaction.

"To-morrow he takes his parting dinner with us, and will set out immediately afterwards for Tennessee, accompanied with the payers & beneficiaries of the whole population of the country."

CONGRESSIONAL ANECDOTE.

Near the clofe of the last session of Congress, in a debate which took place in the House of Representatives on the bill providing for the payment of the claims of individual States, for the services of the militia, Mr. Hall,

of Georgia, in reply to Mr. Hulbert, of Massachusetts, poured out a torrent of bitter invective against Gov. Srong, and the Hartford Convention, and censured with extreme asperity the conduct of the New-England States, in relation to the late war. Among other things, equally harsh and unfounded, he asserted, that the Commissioners from Massachusetts and Connecticut, had come to Washington, with humble petitions in their pockets, praying government for a pardon for the leading federalists of the Eastern States.

Immediately after Mr. Hall set down, Mr. Hulbert, rose and assured the house that he should not defend to notice the calumnies uttered by the gentlemen from Georgia, who carried with them their own refutation and needed no reply; nor should he enter the field of argument with that gentleman; as he appeared to him to be one of those race of very extraordinary characters described in Hudibras; who can never be made to yield, because the more they are really pressed down by the reason and arguments of their opponents, the more they take courage and fancy themselves victorious.

"So caution thee the higher piaches,
The lower you let down thy breeches!"

It is understood that these observations of Mr. Hulbert produced immediately a challenge from Mr. Hall, which was promptly accepted by Mr. Hulbert. But the affair was finally amicably adjusted by a satisfactory arrangement made by the friends of the parties.

Albany Gazette.

AMERICAN STRATAGEM.

The British now confess that they are no match for Yankees at close campaign, sharp fighting, or management of self—And we have before us the evidence of an English General, that we can also beat them on a ruse de guerre.—He gives an instance of as cool *finesse* in action, practised by the American troops which defended New Orleans, as any on record; and we insert it the more readily, as we do not recollect that credit has ever been given for it in any American narrative of events in that quarter.

Major Gen. Keane in his official despatch of the action of Dec. 23d, when Gen. Jackson's troops attacked the British just after they landed, says,

"The 35th regiment was commanded by Brevet Major Gubbins, whose conduct cannot be too much commended; on the approach of his regiment to the point of attack, the enemy, favored by the darkness of the night, concealed themselves under a high fence which separated the fields, and calling to the men as friends under pretence of being part of our own force, offered to assist them in getting over, which was no sooner accomplished than the 35th found themselves in the midst of very superior numbers, who, discovering themselves, called on the regiment immediately to surrender—the answer was an instantaneous attack; a more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred, absolutely hand to hand both officers and men. It terminated in the repulse of the enemy with the capture of thirty prisoners. A familiar *finesse* was attempted with the 95th regiment, which met the same treatment."

From the Gleaner.

The Cogitations of my Uncle John.

"RUINED, ruined," cried my grand father, as he raised his spectacles from his nose to his forehead, and dropped the "Trus American," upon his knees; "we are an undone people." "What in the world is the matter now father?" asked my aunt Hannah, earnestly. "Matter!" cried the old gentleman—"matter enough!" was there ever a nation going to fall

to destruction? A Virginia nabob for President!—A most unnatural war! Heaven knows it could not prosper! Take Canada—take a siddle Rick's end. And then our taxes are doubled—commerce all destroyed—religion and liberty kicked out of doors—and every good man turned out of office. I'll tell you (exclaimed he very vehemently) we are a ruined people—Democracy is the bane of freedom—I would't trust a democrat with a field of mill stones uncounted. "Poh, poh!" said my aunt Hannah, "you are in a passion father—if a democratic neighbor wanted any thing you would let him have it." "Blaze it," cried the old gentleman, "yes I'd let him have it if it was a halter.

"Grandfather," said my brother Israel, coming in at that moment. "will you lend Mr. Willard your horse to go to mill?" "Why child," said my Grandfather, softening his voice, "I was going to town—but he would not ask for him if he did not want him; yes he may take him; I thought, I'd trust my aunt Hannah, you wouldn't trust a Democrat, and yet Mr. Willard is the bestest in the neighborhood." "I've wronged the old gentleman," I've wronged in his politics—plague wrong; but he's a good neighbor, and I believe honest in his error; he's welcome to him."

I could not help smiling at my grandfather's political passion, contrasted with his social conduct to his opponents. I turned and went to the Post-Office.

"Traitors!—Tories!" cried a lean dark-complexioned man. "They may call themselves Federalists, but I say they are all a set of d-d Tories, & traitors to the country. Every man that don't support government is a traitor; the war must be supported; opposition must be put down; if fair words wont do, we must try what virtue there is in stones." Binn's here says the country is ruined by divisions; we must be united; he that is not for us is against us—the election is coming on, and we'll see who votes for Tories and who votes for the country." "Stop, stop," said a little round faced man, who stood near him, "you are in a passion, the federalists are not Tories; I know many of them who fought a last war, 'Zounds! I fir," interrupted the lean man, "yes they fought but against us. Sir, they are a set of rascals, villains, cheats, liars; there isn't an honest man in the party—they're—— Here his breath failed him, and he fell down in a fit, produced by excess of passion. Medical aid was afforded and with difficulty could be brought to respire. "I must die (cried he as he opened his eyes) I with Mr. Hartwell would act as guardian to my little ones, and settle my estate." But, said the little round faced man, he's a Federalist." "That's the reason I whole him," said the man who thought he was breathing his last.

Think, said I, men talk much at random—Political discussion and declamation is full of found and fury—signifying nothing. There is more heart, and humanity, and friendship and good will at bottom, after all, among the great body of the people, than would be imagined, if we judged from the acrimony of political disquisitions.

* A Federal Newspaper.
† The Editor of a Jacobin Newspaper.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on the night of the 7th Inst, a small black Mare (belonging to him to the grey) with a star in her forehead, and five or six years old. If I find ake not, he had some white on one of her hind feet—the was last winter from New York and has probably gone to the district.

SAM'L BISHOP,
Censored, May 7, 1855.