

most praises, and said, that he was the most respectable nation on earth. He said, that he intended, to make France as important a nation as Great-Britain, but the people were unfit for such an elevation, and unworthy of it. He persevered in not uttering a syllable to any body but Col. Campbell.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Monday last, in the House of Commons, gave strong grounds to hope that "the obnoxious Income Tax," as he very properly called it, will cease after the 5th of April next.

The Duches of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla are to be ceded in full Sovereignty to the Archduches, or, as she is called in the Vienna Gazette, the Empress Maria Louisa, who transmits them to her Son, the ci-devant King of Rome, who is immediately to take the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia!

It is asserted, that as soon as possible, after the conclusion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace, a Congress of Plenipotentiaries will be held at Vienna, to settle, on a permanent basis, the future interests of Germany. Ministers from all the Powers of Europe are expected to attend it.

The Lords of the Admiralty have addressed a letter to the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the fleet, expressing the high sense which their Lordships entertain of their gallant and glorious services during the late war, and expressing a hope that the valour of his Majesty's fleets and armies will speedily bring the American contest to an honourable conclusion.

Should the Prince Regent persist in his desire of being present at the Coronation of Louis XVIII. a Message must be sent to Parliament upon the subject, and the Sovereign Power will, during the absence of the Regent, be exercised by Commission.

The detachments of regiments proceeding to North America have been ordered an extra supply of accoutrements, for which the Colonels are to receive an indemnification.

The clothing of regiments is in future to be taken out of the hands of Colonels, who are to receive a consolidated sum.

We hear that the regiments intended for North America, (these under orders excepted) are to be selected exclusively by Lord Wellington.

The provision for an appendage for the Duke of Wellington, corresponding with his new dignity, and worthy of his services, and of the gratitude, and esteem of the nation, is we understand, proposed to consist in a grant of £400,000, to be laid out in building a mansion, and in the purchase of lands, according to the precedent of Blenheim, in the case of the great Duke of Marlborough.

CORSICA.

This island has shaken off the yoke of Bonaparte. Three Deputies arrived at Leghorn April 14, to solicit of Lord W. Bentick the protection of England.

Louis by the grace of God, King of France and Navarre, has ordered that a Council of War be formed, in which Marshals Ney, Angereau and Macdonald are to take the head.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having demands against the Estate of the late DUNCAN M'LEOD, Esq. of Fredericton, deceased, are hereby required to render the same duly attested; and all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to make immediate payment to
**JOHN M'LEOD, } Executors.
P. FRASER, }**
Fredericton, August 16, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any demands against the Estate of the late SAMUEL TILLEY, of Gagetown, in Queen's County, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and those indebted to the Estate will please make payment to the Subscribers, at Gagetown, or at Sheffield, in the County of Sunbury.
**ELIZABETH TILLEY, Executrix.
JAMES TILLEY, Executor,**
GAGETOWN, 28th April, 1814.

BOSTON, JUNE 9.

The Privateer brig Scourge, Perry, of N. York, arrived at Chatham, 29th ult. Some additional particulars of her cruise, we learn from H. N. Boot, jr. agent and purser, who has arrived in town. Sailed from Dronheim, 10th March, and from Christianland 22d. Mr. Boot informs that Norway had declared itself independent, and that delegates, appointed by the people, were to meet at Dram, a small village near Christiania, there to form a new constitution.

Præsa Christian Frederick, heir apparent to the crown of Denmark had withdrawn his claim, and merely wished to enjoy executive power—he was very popular. The strongest national antipathy existed against the Swedes, and the people were determined not to come under that government.

Norway had 80,000 men ready to take the field.—The situation of the country was dreadful—the poorer class of people were necessitated to take bark from the trees, and grind it, from which they made bread—not sufficient grain in the country for two months consumption. A minister had been sent to England to negotiate, by the name of Gusten Anker, of distinguished abilities, and their anticipations were great from that quarter.

Flour at Cadiz was 9 dollars, but no sale for it in consequence of the great supplies of grain, &c. brought from the Mediterranean—Rice was 5 dolls. to 5 50.

JUNE 13.

Ninety-one seamen arrived in town on Wednesday and Thursday, from the eastward bound to Lake Ontario—260 are to follow on the same destination.

The following vessels have been captured off Cape Ann, by the Junon and Nymphæ, and the Shannon privateer sch'rs of Liverpool, N. S. since Sunday last:—Sch'r Resolution, of Boston, from the Eastward; sch'r Ranger, Carlisle, from Kennebec, for do.; sloop Mary, of and from Waldoborough; Harland, of Boston, from the Eastward; Loring, from N. Yarmouth; boat W. Return, Lane, of Gloucester from Boston, for Bath, (a large new vessel,) with a valuable cargo; and four sloops, unknown. All BURN'T, except Capt's. Loring and Lane, whose vessels were sent to N. S. All prisoners made by the frigates, it is said, were to be carried to Halifax, where the Junon was going shortly, her place to be taken by some other frigate.

THE WAR AT OUR DOORS!

SALEM, JUNE 10.—Yesterday a British 74 and a frigate were coasting all day near our shores, and made a magnificent appearance, about 3 o'clock a tender chased a topsail schooner into Mackerel Cove, (Beverly,) and set her on fire. Our fort fired a few guns at her, which she haucily disregarded, as well as the musketry from Beverly hills. Thousands stood witnessing the insult on our heights, but we had nothing that could move us to take vengeance for it. In this manner free trade and sailors' rights secured!

GLOUCESTER, APRIL 10.—A barge fr. the Nimrod cut 3 sloops out of Wareham on Tuesday; she had before captured and made a tender of a pilot-boat from from N. Bedford.

BOSTON, JUNE 13.

The United States frigate Congress, has been dismantled at Portsmouth, and hauled up the river and her guns landed for the protection of the place. We learn that her crew are ordered to the Lakes. We learn further that this beautiful frigate is in fine repair—her stores in; and that she was almost ready for sea when the orders for dismantling came, except that about 30 men were wanting to complete her crew.

Gen. Wilkinson (the redoubtable "Mount Atlas" hero of La Cole Mills) has just proceeded to Baltimore, where we are informed, he intends to "fix his residence." The Bon Patriot of Fell's point will no doubt greet him welcome. There will be a great "Shampeter" with songs and recitations. Among those already prepared, the following may probably be found:

SONG.

"The Soldier'sir'd of War's alarms."

RECITATION.

"Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceases to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading, it disperses to nought."
As a great part of the performance will be equally applicable to the situation of the Vice President's "greatest man of the age," ("the great Napoleon,") all the friends of "his majesty the emperor and king" are expected to be present.

Major Gen. Dearborn is ordered to resume his command in this District, in the room of Gen. Cushing.

BONAPARTE AS HE IS.

The late tyrant of France has been extolled to the skies by his admirers, for his skill, his courage and his fortitude. He was said to be superior to any of the great Generals of either ancient or modern times. Alexander of Macedonia, Hannibal, Charles the 12th of Sweden, or the King of Prussia was nothing to him.—In war and in peace he was said to be super-eminent! But when fickle fortune leaves him, how does he appear? The lamented Gen. Moreau, who was well acquainted with Bonaparte, and knew his character better than almost any other man, often said, while in this country, that he was neither a great General nor a great man. Whenever, said Moreau, Bonaparte shall experience a re-

verse of fortune, whenever he is forced, as some time or other he will be, to act on the defensive, he will be continually beaten; the world will then see that he is no general, but that he is nothing more than a rash soward and a cruel poltroon. How correct the event has proved the prediction! Napoleon the First Emperor of France, King of Italy, &c. is now reduced to the lowest degree of degradation, and yet he lives!—he lives and accepts an ignominious existence from those who a few months ago he despised! Is this like Hannibal, Frederick of Prussia, or any other of the great men of former times?
[N. Y. E. P.]

CANANDAIGUA, MAY 24.

We are informed by a Mr. Broughton, who has just reached here from Erie, that the force which lately sailed from that place on a secret expedition, landed at Long Point [on the west side of Lake Erie, in Upper Canada] where they set fire to the houses in what is called Long Point Settlement, by which about 100 dwelling houses, and all the other buildings for the distance of eight miles into the interior, were destroyed, besides a number of grist mills on Patterson's Creek. The conduct of the military towards the inhabitants, and especially to females is said to have been outrageous and brutal.

Our informant had the above from an officer who was in the expedition. We shall soon have a more full relation of the affair, when we hope that such parts of it as would disgrace any civilized nation, will prove to have been at least exaggerated.—Ont. Rep.

If the facts are here correctly stated the conduct of our troops, on this expedition, was highly disgraceful to the American arms. It cannot, indeed, be too severely censured. It would have dishonoured the savages of the wilderness. But, it was not less impolitic than inhuman. It will rouse a retaliatory spirit in the enemy, which will probably soon be felt not only throughout our whole frontier, but also along our extensive and exposed sea-coast.—The United States have a hundred vulnerable points where the enemy have one. A single company of our militia, by so base an enterprize, may bring misery and ruin upon ten thousand of their honest and innocent fellow-citizens.
Com. Adv.

MAY 31.—We have no recent war events to relate; nor but few particulars of what we mentioned last week. Of the disgraceful affair at Long Point, it is stated by gentlemen from Erie, that the expedition consisted of 200 regular troops under Major Marlin, and 4 or 500 Pennsylvania Militia (the name of the chief commander we have not learnt)—that there was no opposition to their landing, the people having mostly fled— that the number of houses burnt was not so great as at first represented—it is said, from 30 to 50, besides several grist mills at Dover and some clothier's mills, were destroyed. As to the conduct of our men towards females, but one instance of violence is related, and this on the authority of privates.—There was some plundering; but as we are not yet sufficiently possessed of facts, we must wait for further accounts. The object of the expedition was declared to be the seizure or destruction of public property supposed to be in the Mills.

From N. W. Frontier.

"KEENE, JUNE 4.—Our Champlain fleet has sailed, and were at Cumberland head a few days since. A battle must ensue, or the command of the Lake be relinquished to our squadron.

"We are induced to believe, that 124 dollars bounty offered, has had but very little effect.—The ranks, thinned by desertion, sickness and death, may be as complete now as in October last, and possibly a regiment or two added. But we are assured, that of two regiments of one year's men discharged, scarcely 100 have been induced to re-enlist.

"A Mr. Sears, who was last fall or winter put under guard by Colonel Clark, and confined in irons 40 days, has recovered, in an action for damages, in the Circuit Court, 2000 dolls.

Clark was a few days since in the hands of the Sheriff!

"Col. Darrington, who commanded the fourth regiment which passed through this town last summer, we learn retired from the army in disgust, soon after the Chatagua blunders.

Further confirmatory particulars of the affair at Sandy Creek.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, MAY 31.

"I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you as accurate an account as I possibly can at present obtain of an action which took place yesterday morning, 16 miles from this village.

"A number of our boats coming from Oswego, with cannon and rigging for the new vessels, put into Sandy Creek—being well manned with sailors, riflemen and Indians, under the command of Capt. Woolfey, of the navy; who on entering the Creek, dispatched an express to this place for reinforcements. The mounted dragoons, under Capt. Harris, the marines, under Capt. Smith, the heavy and light artillery, under Lieut. Col. Mitchell, who so lately signalized themselves at Oswego, and a few infantry, were sent as a reinforcement, though they did not arrive till the business was over.

"Our commander apprehending an attack, placed the riflemen and Indians in the woods on each side of the creek, and sent a few raw militia with the show of opposing the enemy's landing. The plan succeeded. The militia retreated on the first fire pursued by the enemy, but as soon as they had passed the Indians and riflemen, who were in ambush, these last attacked, them in rear, while a battery, of four field pieces opened upon them in front. Thus cut off in their retreat, after a smart action of twenty minutes, in which they had 20 killed and 45 or 45 wounded, the whole force of the enemy, 137 in number surrendered, with their gun-boats five in number. One of these boats carried a 68 lb. carronade, one a long 32, one a long 24, one two long 12s, and one two brass pieces, one of which they threw overboard. Not a man escaped to carry the news to Sir James. There were among the enemy's killed, one Lieut. of marines, and one midshipman: among the prisoners are 2 post Captains, 1 the commander of the Wolf, 4 Lieuts, and 4 midshipmen. The British force consisted of sailors and Marines. Our loss was one Indian killed and 3 wounded. The prisoners were conducted to this place last evening by the militia.

"An express has this moment arrived, bringing an account, that last night, another gun-boat from the fleet, with 36 men, went up the Creek in search of their comrades, when they were attacked and captured after a few shot.

"The enemy have captured one of our boats from Oswego, having on board two 32 pounders, and an 18 inch cable. This will not retard our operations, as we have both spare cables and guns."

An expedition is said to have gone from Detroit, supposed against Michilimackinac.

It is said the President has declined to ratify the last Convention with Sir George Prevost, for an exchange of prisoners, complaining that it was not reciprocal. The prisoners who have been released are therefore to be considered as on parole. Gen. Winder's mission was on this subject.

About 50 seamen, from the flotilla at Newport, passed through Providence on Saturday last, for Lake Champlain.

On the 29th ult. 59 British prisoners, near Chillocothe, were suddenly ordered into close confinement, by instructions from the President.

N. W. FRONTIER.

It is said the troops stationed at Burlington, have proceeded across the lake to Plattsburg, and that Gen. Izard, (the last letter of the Alphabet,) is planning some new expedition.