FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

GALLANT ACTION.

Extract from Log Book of the private armed schooner Hazard, of Charleston, commanded by Placide le Chartier.

The private armed schooner Hazard, of Charleston, 57 tons burthen, commanded by Placide Le Chartier, mounting one carriage gun, a six pounder and two six pound carronades, armed; with 38 men, the captain inclusive; which at anchor off the island of Davie, at half past te o'clock, discovered a man of war brig escorting five merchantmen, one of which had lost her mizen mast, and was to leeward—remained in that situation until the sloop of war and four merchantmen was out of sight, then gave chace until one o'clock, came up with a large armed ship, who hoisted English colors and fired a gun; the privateer likewise hoisted English colors and made for the ship When within musket shot, fired our six pounder loaded with ball and grape shot and poured in our musketry with great violence, which was but partially returned, at a quarter past one o'clock while in the act of boarding kept up a well directed and incessant fire which proved so destructive, that they could make no return to injure us, she struck her colors—a half past 1 o'clock, sent a lieutenant and 9 men with our boat for the captain, who returned with captain Alexander Nicholson, a native of London, commanding the Br. copper bottomed ship Albion of London, fr. Demarara bound to London, navigated by 15 men, with a passenger on board, making all together 16, mounting 12 guns, six's and nines, with a cargo of 400 hhds. sugar, 39 puncheons rum, 36 casks and 300 sacks of coffee and 10 bags cotton. In consequence of captain N. being wounded in the action and there being no convenience to attend him on board the privateer, he was allowed, agreeable to his request, to return on board the prize—ordered the prize master to keep in company with the privateer, made for Charleston, which we succeeded in, and remained off that port eight days, endeavoring to get in which we could not do in consequence of the weather being very foggy—on the 19th at 8 o'clock, lost sight of the prize; as soon as the weather cleared went in pursuit of her and continued until Sunday 21st inst. at half past two o'clock, the man at the top cried out a sail, which a few minutes after proved to be our prize; the weather still continuing foggy, at four o'clock, again lost sight of her, at eight o'clock weather cleared away a little, and discovered ourselves a little of Savannah Light, S. S. E.—On the 22d at half past eight o'clock again discovered our prize about eight miles distant, made sail for her, at half past 9 o'clock, discovered a British cutter with our prize, which we presumed she had recaptured—at 10 o'clock we hoisted a signal for our prize, which she did not answer—at 11 o'clock she hoisted British colors, and steered in a different direction, continued to pursue them both until Tuesday the 23d at 12 o'clock when they commenced firing on us, at a considerable distance. Not wishing to waste our powder, occasionally amused them with a shot, until one o'clock, when we came within musket shot, then commenced to fire at the ship and cutter, which was answered by them with great promptitude and apparent determination at 3 o'clock the second lieutenant, carpenter, and five men, were dangerously wounded—at five o'clock the cutter hauled off to repair the damage caused her—during the interval ordered an additional supply of cartridges made up—at half past 5 o'clock, hauled close up the nearly calm, commenced the attack with great violence, the crew to a man having determined to lose their lives before they would lose their valuable prize, which already cost so much trouble—at half past 6 o'clock the British cutter again hauled off and continued to fire at a distance—then took advantage of the position, bore down on the prize and with the six pounder alone and brisk attack with musketry caused her to strike her colors; then ordered her to lay too—the British cutter having shot ahead, we instantly gave chase, keeping up a tremendous fire with the six pounder and musketry, pursued her until near eight o'clock; being then nearly out of sight of the prize, the cutter ceased firing, hailed us, saying they had struck and signified the same by hoisting and lowering a lanthern three times—having then but 21 men on board the Hazard, the captain included, did not think proper to take possession of her, but bore down on the prize, which we boarded at nine o'clock and put on board a prize master and 6 men leaving on board the Hazard only 14 men and the captain—received on board the Hazard the British prize master and crew, who reported himself to be named Michael Magee and delivered the copy of the cutter's commission, called the Caledonia, of Nassau, New Providence, commanded by John Hinson, mounting eight guns, sixes and fours, and navigated by 35 men—kept close in company with our prize, after making several attempts to get into Savannah, the wind being from N. N. W. from the 23 to 26th, bore away for St. Mary's where both the Hazard and privateer arrived safe on the 20th of Feb.

During the above gallant action with one single 6 pounder and 21 men did the valiant Le Chartier, and his brave crew contend against 36 men on board the British cutter and 16 on board the ship, making together 52 men, and 23 guns principally six and nine pounders—during the action which commenced at 12 o'clock and continued until half past eight, an elapse of of nine hours & a half, the crew of the Hazard, expended 135 six pound shot and six thousand ball cartridges.

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We, the subscribers, captain and part of the crew of the British ship Albion, mounting 12 guns, and now lying in the river St. Mary's, do hereby certify, that after an engagement with the privateer schr. Hazard, commanded by Placid Le Chartier, & our colors were struck to him, we received from said Captain all that attention and humanity, which tend to alleviate the horrors of war, for which attention we take this mode of returning our thanks to Capt. Le Chartier.

During the latter part of the action between the British privateer Caledonia, of 8 guns, and the American armed sch'r. Hazard, of 3 guns, we were in the ship Albion, a considerable distance from the action, could only see the fire of the guns a part of the time—went below to pay the last duties to a dying man; when we came on deck, the British cutter Caledonia had ceased to fire, the Hazard still continued to fire—when we understood from our crew the Caledonia had struck as they saw her hoist and lower a lanthern three times; then the Hazard stopped firing, and put a prize crew on board our ship. Signed by

Alexander Nicholson, master of the British ship Albion; James Reed, mate of do (signed likewise by several of the crew, and) Michael M'Kee, prize master from the Caledonia.

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FROM THE LONDON INDEPENDENT WHIG

AMERICA.

Exactly as we have long foretold our readers the war with America gains strength by its continuance, and the spirit of our Trans Atlantic brethren, in conformity to the principles of genuine republicanism, rises with every succeeding miscarriage or defeat. We were not wrong in our conjecture, that the capture of a British man of war by captain Hull, would operate as a stimulus to the Americans, and urge them to enter into a formidable competition with our naval power. Since that unfortunate event, another humiliating incident has occurred in the capture of the Macedonian, one of the largest and finest frigates in our service, by the United States frigate, after a hard fought and bloody contest, in which we suffered considerable loss. Accustomed as we have hitherto been to a long and uninterrupted tide of success upon the watery element, and claiming an absolute and exclusive sovereignty over the ocean, to be defeated there, where we securely rested our proudest hopes and wishes, might reasonably be expected to check our insolence and mortify our pride. In this view of the case, and if we could flatter ourselves that it would have the effect to induce us to abate somewhat of our unwarrantable pretensions, and listen to terms of moderation and forbearance, our regret would be sensibly diminished; since even the misfortune, severe as it is, might be converted into a great and lasting benefit to the nation at large. But the mischief will not confine itself here; the charm of the invincibility of the British navy, like that of the Grecian warrior being destroyed, the terror that has long preceded our flag, and commanded the abject homage of surrounding nations, will henceforward be dissipated, and every maritime power with whom we may be involved in war, will fight with redoubled zeal; ardently and anxiously hoping to lower our ascendency, and establish the *freedom of the seas*. It is not difficult to anticipate the result; and if what has been stated by an eminent orator in our parliament be true, that "*it is to her naval strength alone that England owes her existence*, and that when she ceases to be *great*, she will be NOTHING;" then is the period of her destruction not far distant, and she must be content with lowering her crest, and hold an equal rank with the inferior and tributary isles of the seas. In all our contests with other states, and in all our calculations of the future, we adopt the same high tone and indulge in the same presumptuous confidence of success that characterized the halcyon days of our prosperity, when England exhibited the bright effulgence of her towering splendor, and under the wise and patriotic administrations of our Burleighs, our Godolphins, our Harveys and our Chathams, we scattered the invincible armadas of her conspiring enemies, and routed the confederate fleets and armies of Holland, France and Spain. But we must now learn, painful as is the task, to forget the golden days, or, if we cannot wholly obliterate them from our fancy, think of them as of the romantic tales of ancient times, gone to return no more! We must disencumber ourselves of those costly trappings and fictitious appendages which serve only to exhibit a cruel contrast between our ancient glories and our present fallen state.

A powerful and rival nation is now rapidly rising in the west, whose remonstrances we have hitherto derided, but whose resentment we shall soon be taught to feel; who, for our follies or our crimes, seem destined to retaliate on us the miseries we have inflicted on defenceless and oppressed states, to share with us the fertile products of the ocean, to snatch from our feeble and decrepid hands the imperial trident of the main. It is not that the skill and gallantry of our brave defenders are not as eminently conspicuous as heretofore, or that their commanders are not as well fitted to lead them on to victory over their enemies; no—it is that deadly worm of corruption, which is preying upon the vitals of the state, has at length penetrated to our floating batteries, rendering them an inert and unwieldy mass of rotten planks, bilging upon the rocks and quicksands, and driven about deprived of chart or compass, at the mercy of the winds or waves. Is this merely a figurative and fanciful statement of our present situation? Let the merchants & manufacturers of our distressed and distracted country; let the insulted and outraged feelings of the whole nation, who are loud and unanimous in the expression of their opinions, supply the comment, and answer to the correctness or falsehood of the representation While America is straining every nerve to complete her military and naval establishments, and prepare for a state of long, protracted and vigorous warfare, while her privateers are sweeping our vessels from the seas, even in sight of our own shores, and our West India Islands are actually in close and continued blockade; what are our admiralty boards, our naval commissioners, our cabinet ministers about, at this awful and trying moment?

The question has already been discussed in a former, and is still further answered in another department of this paper; we shall therefore, for the present, conclude the subject, with this observation, that if the fate of England depend upon her navy, and that navy is destined to fall under the superior and all controling energies of republican prowess, at least let us look our more favored enemies fairly and boldly in the face; let us leave nothing to treachery, negligence or incapacity; if fall we must, let us meet our inevitable doom with a becoming fortitude as men and Britons, but let us not court a hasty and premature ruin, by self degradation and voluntary disgrace.

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LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Extracts from Lisbon papers, received by the Marcellus at Boston to March 15 containing London dates to the 4th, and Paris dates to February 26

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, & voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

After a warm debate in the House of Commons which lasted 4 days, Mr Grattan's proposition in favour of the Catholics viz. "that a committee should be appointed composed of members of the House to examine the claims of the Catholics in the U Kingdom, and amend the laws relating to them," passed by a plurality of 40 votes.—For it 254. Against it 224.

Some great personage had been arrested in Vienna by order of Bonaparte, some supposed it to be Murat, whilst on his way to Naples.

The Emperor Alexander's head quarters were at Warsaw at the latter part of January.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Gen. Steinhill was at New Stettin; Wittgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platow had entered the New March. The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Konigsberg was entered on the 6th January, by the vanguard of Count Wittgenstein under Maj. Gen Schepliff Macdonald who had occupied it had not more than 7000 men with him on evacuating it Wittgenstein & Tchichagoff were in pursuit of him 8000 prisoners were taken, the military chest, 50 pieces of artillery, & a large quantity of provisions, &c.

On the 13th January the pursuing troops after having been successful in several skirmishes occupied Marienwerder, the first city on the left of the Vistula. Posterior accounts state that Platow had arrived on the banks of the Oder & in consequence the French Gen Grenier had retired to Berlin where the discontent of the people was extreme. It was thought that Dantzic was not in a situation to make much resistance.

The conscripts in the North of Germany concealed themselves. 300 were received on board of Swedish vessels.

The papers contain a long Swedish State [illegible] its relations with France consider [illegible]rt of Declaration of war.

[illegible]al Beresford had been thrown from his carriage, but received little injury

Lord Wellington's H Q continued at Frenada March 3; and the French made no movements. [Verbal accounts state, that a battle was expected soon.]

Both Houses of the British Parliament have approved unanimously of the war against America, & voted to support the government in continuing it with energy.

A vote to appoint a committee to ascertain the extent of the wishes of the Catholics, on motion of Mr Grattan was carried by a majority of 40, in the British House of Commons.

Dantzic was closely besieged by the Russians.

Denmark was expected to join the cause of Alexander.

It was reported a treaty was concluded between Denmark and England.

The French conscriptions in the North of Germany met with much resistance.

The Russian Emperor's H. Q. were at Warsaw, the last of Jan.

The Russians were within 50 leagues of Berlin. Gen Steinhill was at New Stettin; Witgenstein at Rugenwald in Prussian Pomerania; Platow had entered the New March.—The Russians had been joined by many Prussians.

Much consternation exists at Berlin The inhabitants utter acclamations in favour of the Russians in the streets, Coffee Houses &c.

London, March 1.

Letters from Lord Cathcart are to January 29. They state that the Russians had passed the Vistula for the north of Bromberg and Tuchel for Dirschel, and to the gates of Dantzic.

The Russian military Journal says,

Jan 3. Ad. Tchitchagoff entered Insterburg, the vanguard entered Gronbinnen; & Gen Woronzow entered Eemersdorf. Gen Tschoplitz entered Stalupenen and was joyfully received by the inhabitants.

Jan. 8. Gen. Schepiliff beat the enemy at Labian, who then retired towards Konigsburg, losing 3 pieces of artillery, many officers and 300 soldiers.

The Emperor and Kutusoff's H. Q. were at Orani.

Jan. 2. Announces the driving of the enemy from Konigsberg. The French lost 8 or 9000, 30 cannon, large quantities of provisions, &c. and many Russian officers and soldiers, prisoners, were libereted. The fugitives of the enemy are pursued

The Emperor's H. Q. were at Meretsch, Macdonald commanded at Konigsberg.—His own corps is reduced to 2500 and he has about 4500 others, who are pursued.

Jan. 14 The Russians took Elbing, Mariemberk and Marienwerder. Platow pursues the enemy towards Dantzic. General Schepilifi passed the Nagat, and follows the enemy.

Jan 19. Elbing was taken.

The French left at Marienberk in the hospital 40 officers and 726 soldiers.

The Russians in all these movements have made many prisoners and have taken many pieces of artillery.

Gen. Czernischoff had passed the Vistula and pursued the French towards Newberg.

It is said the French attempted to seize the King of Prussia, but he escaped to Silesia.

The H. Q. are at Lynch.

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The taking of Berlin will be the signal for the rising of all Germany.

Kutusoff is made a Prince of the imperial family—Platow and Wirgenstein have had new honours conferred on them

The last Paris papers are silent as to Dantzic. Thorn Posen and Warsaw We therefore believe the Russians have taken all those places

Marshal Ney has had the title of Prince of Moscow conferred on him by Bonaparte

It was reported Murat had been found in Vienna and seized.

The reports from Sweden are that the Austrian army has retired under a convention between Kutusoff and Swartzenberg The Ministers had been sent from Vienna to Wilna and London—that the Duke Constantine is raised to the throne of Poland, that Denmark resists the requisitions of Bonaparte—that Dantzic was taken Jan 27.

Lord Walpole was still at Vienna.

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FROM THE AURORA.

After the wanton attack on the frigate Chesapeake, when the blood of war was shed in *profound peace*, and *without provocation*: we should then have been convinced that the ministry of England, were so much intoxicated with power, that no fact, however sacrilligious, was too audacious for them to authorise. Posterity has yet to applaud or condemn the pacific policy of our government at that eventful period.

The feeling of the nation were aroused—discord and party jealousy were lost in an enthusiastic glow of indignation, at an act so barbarous, an insult so outrageous—a murder so cruel. Unanimity pervaded the country and no man was found, that would not have assisted the executive, in endeavoring to obtain adequate redress The admiral, on his arrival in England, was received by the British court with every mark of respect and immediately after entrusted with a command of Lisbon, the most responsible and important station in their power to bestrow This was the auspicious time for our congress to have determined on building at least 20 large frigates and as many sloops of war. We have in abundance all things necessary for building ships, and brave seamen to manage and fight them.—The injury the enemy's commerce would sustain from them would be immense. The time is not yet passed for our government to put forth its energies *We all know* the peninsula depends on us for supplies. The West India Islands would be in a deplorable state of misery and want, without our productions—The English ships of war, if they depended on supplies from England, could scarcely remain on our coast Without fresh provisions, the crews would be infested with the scurvey—and without sound wholesome water, they would be liable to every other malady. The wickedness of feeding our enemies when blockading our ports, is to me inconceivably great. Would you send from your table food to the sentinel who stands at your door, ready to rob you of property, and burn your house when denying him provisions would secure you from danger? Probity, virtue, and principle, if not entirely guided by local interests, will effect all we desire. No man should be permitted to trade with a licence. All trade, under foreign flags, which is entirely English property, and conducted for their *benefit* and *comfort*, ought to be prevented altogether. We have so small a navy, every encouragement possible should be given to private armed vessels, to burn and destroy the commerce of the enemy. The stupidity and obstinacy of the English ministry, will oblige us to become a manufacturing people.—We have evinced to the world, what a small navy can effect England will it a truly difficult matter, to blockade our ports, and protect her commerce. Our enterprizes will convince her, that it will be a task of immense magnitude, to prevent our vessels from traversing every part of the ocean.—Every man should lay aside the violence of faction, and remember that he is an American, an inhabitant of the best country on earth. If true to ourselves we shall be respected as a nation, even in Europe where, heretofore, we have experienced every insult that insolence could devise. By feeding the British navy, I do not mean, that a man should send them flour and every necessary from his stores—because he would be treated as a traitor and suffer punishment; but what amounts precisely to the same thing as to assisting them, is clearing out small vessels from the southward, loaded with rice, &c. and bound to the northward coastwise, which are taken, and furnish supplies for all their wants.

Let the government look to this trade, so serviceable to our enemies.

AGRICOLA.

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We have seen letters from the Head Quarters of the North Western Army as late as the 9th inst. at which time all was well, and reinforcements daily arriving. *Nat. Intel.*

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PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Miami Rapids, April 9.

Yesterday, a party of Indians, who have been daily committing excesses, in sight of our camp, attacked a small guard which was sent about three fourths of a mile into the woods with three or four men, who were in pursuit of timber for the use of the encampment. They shot one dead and dragged away two prisoners. At this instant twelve French refugees from Detroit and the River Raisin offered their services to go in pursuit of the Indians.—They soon found from their trail, that their course was down the river. They then lept into a large skiff and descended the river, for the purpose of obstructing their passage to the left bank. About five miles below this place, they discovered two Indian canoes behind an island on this side the river; and as they made for them ten Indians jumped into the canoes and came out to meet them. They approached within 25 yards, when the yell and fire commenced on both sides. Two Indians only remained to take the canoe on shore, where 5 others had placed themselves behind the trees—and from these our men received the most damage. We had several wounded; two of them mortally—they died this day, and were buried with the honors of war. The other five were like to do well, though two of them have several wounds each. A detachment of forty men was dispatched to support our men, but unfortunately did not reach the scene of action until a few minutes after the combatants had separated—The remaining Indians were too far down the river to be overtaken. *id.*

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WASHINGTON CITY, April 14.

BASE FORGERIES.

The Canadian editors, well versed in the practices of deception, and not ignorant of the feelings of the opposition party in this country, have published certain fabricated papers, which they alledge to be extracted from London papers, purporting to be letters from JOEL BARLOW, to the President of the U. States. These infamous forgeries are so clumsy that we are astonished how the Canadian agents and the Henryites in this country dare publish them in any way; but the readers of the factious prints have been accustomed to being crammed with monstrous absurdity; it was probably thought no food could be too gross for them. If they digest this imposition, however, they are made of more pliant stuff than we take any great portion of our people to be, and will prove themselves fit retainers to abandoned Chiefs.

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BRITISH PACKETS.

The federal prints are filled with a ridiculous outcry on the subject of the opening of the letters received and transmitted by the British packets. Little care we, as friends of administration, what the factious tools say about it, because their habitual disregard of truth has become proverbial.—Lest, however, honest men should be misled by the clamor, we will just observe, that during war, letters are never permitted to pass from one enemy to another without being opened: & that the opening of the letters by the two governments respectively, as well as the other arrangements respecting cartel packets, was settled by a reciprocal agreement between the agents of the two countries. War precludes all communication between two nations, except that mercantile correspondence which the courtesy of modern war permits. It would be a novelty in war, to permit sealed letters to pass to the enemy during its continuance, by which that enemy should be advised, aided or comforted —— Our government has therefore, in guarding against it, performed what has certainly been a painful tho' indispensable duty.

April 15.

We have now ascertained that the President has appointed Mr *Gallatin* & Mr. *Bayard*, with Mr. *Adams* the present minister of the U. States at St. Petersburg, in a joint commission as Envoys Extraordinary & Ministers Plenipotentiary, to open negociations for Peace with England, at St. Petersburg, under the mediation of Russia.—We are happy to state, that the measures preparatory to their departure are in great forwardness, and that they will probably embark in about 10 days. In the success of this mission we entertain much confidence. The high character of the Emperor of Russia justifies a belief that he will promote an adjustment of all differences between the U. States and G. Britain, on fair and just conditions, and such the U. States are willing to accept. From the talents and integrity of the three gentlemen to whom the President has committed the important trust, the public will be satisfied that the rights and interests of our country will be ably supported. If peace can be made on such terms as ought to be accepted, it may reasonably be expected to result from this mission.

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JOHN MASON, Esq of this District, we learn, is appointed Commissary General of Prisoners. He will also have the superintendance of Aliens.

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WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF PEACE?

This question can be easily solved by every person of ordinary capacity, who is the least acquainted with the transactions of recent date.—It is stated by the federalists, that the question of impressment is the only ground for continuing the war. Admit this to be correct, and what follows? Why, that those who seek most to reconcile the differences on this point, are the real friends of peace; and that those on the contrary, who strive to perpetuate the differences on this subject between the two nations, are the real friends of war. The pretence of G. Britain and her apologists for continuing the practice, every body knows, is to obtain *British* seamen. Of course, if this sole pretence is done away, by rendering it impossible for *British* seamen to be employed on board our vessels, it is doing *all in our power* to bring about a peace. A law for this very purpose has passed Congress; and who do you think voted for it? Not those who profess so loud to be the friends of peace—not the federalists; the republicans passed the law in despite of the opposition of the federal party. Does this not afford irrefutable evidence, that federalists seek to perpetuate our differences with G Britain, that they may have the more room to *find fault?*—For it is not on the ground of their own merits, but from the evils incident to war, which they be-