ways been acknowledged by us to contain a *violation of the known rights of neutrals*; but, in our justification, we said, that it was *forced upon us* by the decrees of the enemy. This was our language up to the moment of Napoleon's repeal. But, what says Lord Castlereagh *now?* So far from acknowledging that the Orders in Council enforced a violation of any known neutral right, he contends (If the report of his speech be correct) that they were founded on our primitive right.—The words, as they stand in the report, are these: "The Orders in Council "had been a point on which considera-"ble difference of opinion in this coun-"try had prevailed, but they had been "abandoned, *not so much on the ground* "*of this country not having* THE "RIGHT, as with a view to commer-"cial *expediency*. He rather wished, "however, to wave the renewal of that "branch of the question, now that the "whole proceedings of government "were before the House.——With re-"spect to the main principles of that "system, ministers were *still unaltered* "*in their opinion*, when the conservati-"on of the country rendered it necessa-"ry, *not only as it respected France, but* "*as connected with the soundest policy* "*for the general interests of the British* "*empire*. Had it not been for the man-"ly resistance given by that measure "to the power of France, France now "would have been as triumphant, in a "commercial point of view, as she was "with respect to the continent.——He "begged he might always be consider-"ed as an admirer of that *system*."—Now, I state that the Orders in Council themselves, and the papers of our diplomatic agents, and the speeches of Sir William Scott, almost explicitly acknowledge, that the measure was to be justified only on the ground of its being a *retaliation on France*; and that, in the two former, is expressed his Majesty's earnest desire to imitate France in doing away these obnoxious measures.—This was our language up to the moment when the repeal of the French decrees was announced to us. Our language has, indeed, since changed; and it was during the debates upon Mr. Brougham's motions, coolly argued, that the repeal of the orders would make the Americans *the carriers of the commerce of the world*. But, tho' we have changed our language, it does not follow that America should change hers.—She always contended that by the Orders in Council her rights were violated; she always contended, that all the seizures we made under those Orders were unjust; & of course, she demands indemnity for those immense seizures. But is it really so; can it be possible? can the thing be, that a secretary of state has asserted, in open Parliament, that without any reference to the conduct of France, and that though the decrees of Napoleon did not exist, we had a *right* to do what was done, towards neutrals under the Orders in Council; and, that whenever we think proper, we have a right to do the same again? If this be so: if this assertion was made by the minister for Foreign Affairs, and if it be meant to be maintained, then, certainly, the war with America will be long indeed. Reader, what was it that was done in virtue of these Orders in Council? I will give you an instance—An American built ship, owned by a native American, manned by native Americans, laden with flour, or any thing else the growth of America, and bound from America to France, or any other country named in the Orders in Council was seized on the high seas by any of our vessels of war, carried into any of our ports, the ship and cargo condemned, and the master and his crew turned on shore to beg or starve, or live & find their way home as they could.—This was done in virtue of the orders in council; and, if the report be correct, this is what we have a right to do towards neutrals again, "whenever the *conservation of the country*" calls for it; that is to say, whenever our government thinks proper to cause it to be done! Now, I will not waste my time and that of the reader by any discussion upon maritime and neutral rights; but will ask him one question: If we have a right to act *thus* towards America, whenever we think proper, she being at *peace* with us, what can she lose in the way of trade, what can she risk in changing that state of peace for a state of *war?* In my next I shall discuss the other points brought forward in this debate.

WM. COBBETT.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

OUR GALLANT NAVY.

The *President* and *Congress* frigates have taken their departure from Boston harbor on a cruize; and we have every reason to believe that the period has arrived, so anxiously sought by the indefatigable RODGERS, and so ardently wished for by his friends, when an opportunity will be afforded him fully to wipe away the foul and unmanly stigma cast upon his character by the internal enemies of our country.——There are two or three frigates now cruizing in Boston Bay—they are to be sure, under convoy of a seventy-four; and it is under her protection, they have for some time past had the temerity to occupy those waters, and insultingly menace our coasting craft, with burning "*for want of better business*." May fortune again prove propitious; may the convoy be separated from their defender, and may the same protecting hand which shielded from harm and conducted to victory and to glory, a HULL, a JONES, a DECATUR, a BAINBRIDGE, and a LAWRENCE, be present in the execution of retributive justice from those who have been most instrumental in the practice of that outrage on civilization and humanity, which is the great cause of the continuance of the present war. We ask no more, than that they may not fall a sacrifice to superior force. The ardent enthusiasm, which characterizes American seamen, aided by that consummate skill which results from the best and most liberal discipline, must always ensure victory in a cause, so sacred, that it enlists on its side all the attributes of Heaven.——Their motto, "FREE TRADE AND NO IMPRESSMENT," which so locanically, and at the same time so emphatically explains the grounds of the present controversy with Great Britain, as it involves every thing peculiarly dear to *them* in life; is calculated to arouse every latent feeling of patriotism, and bring into operation every particle of that enthusiasm, which leaves nothing unaccomplished, which was desired to be achieved.

The best wishes of the nation accompany the valiant RODGERS and the accomplished SMITH. The eyes not only of this nation but of the world are upon our little navy—thus far, has the world been disappointed—but in a manner to excite the greatest stretch of admiration! It was not to be believed that America, infant America, could perform what the older nations of the world had long in vain essayed—it was not to be believed that she could make a breach in the "*wooden walls*" of old England—but the most incredulous have ceased their adherence to infidelity, and admit the superiority of America to Britain, in a fair and equal contest on the ocean.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The Princess of Wales.—The cruel treatment the princess has experienced from her husband the *prince regent* and the rest of the royal family, is sufficient to inspire our American ladies with abhorrence for *royal highnesses*. This accomplished woman is daughter to the duke of Brunswick, and was married by proxy to the prince of Wales, by whom she has a daughter, about seventeen years of age, and who is heiress to the crown of England. The princess of Wales had the great misfortune to offend the old *queen Charlotte*, past all forgiveness. She was in the habit of writing voluminous letters to her mother, the old duchess of Brunswick.—She gave a packet of them to one of her husband's favorite women, the noted countess of Jersey, to forward it to the continent; but this lady had the impertinence to break them open, and there found such a picture of the royal family, particularly of the old queen, whom she described as a cold, avaricious, unpatronizing piece of formality and disgusting etiquette, that she carried them directly to the old *queen Charlotte*. This great personage, who was at once her aunt and her mother-in-law, never forgave her, and this is said to be one of the principal sources of her persecution.—They wish to send her back to Germany, but the princess will not leave her daughter. Every thing has been said to impeach her veracity and blast her character, so that whatever she asserts may be disregarded.

FROM THE PATRIOT.

Messrs Editors—You will oblige me by giving the following a place in your paper.

HENRY RUSSELL.

I avail myself in laying before the public a precise statement of facts, which occurred to me on my way from Havre de Grace to Baltimore. Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, this side of Patterson's mills, I was stopped by a party of British sailors, to the number of 70 or eighty, headed by two officers, when one of the sailors advanced up and seized the bridle of my horse; at the same time another, holding a bayonet at my breast, commanded me to dismount immediately, or he would run me through; I accordingly jumped off; I was immediately collared by the lieutenant, who in a very impertinent manner asked me where I was going; I answered to Baltimore; he then asked me many insulting questions about Baltimore and its inhabitants; I told him I would answer no such questions, and requested he would not detain me any longer; he then without any further ceremony thrust his hand into my coat and waistcoat pockets I told him not to treat me with such atrociousness—if money was their aim, I would deliver all that I had about me; which they did not give me the trouble to do, as the lieutenant drew out the contents of my pockets, which fortunately were only a few dollars; they still thinking I had more concealed about me, like the worst of robbers, forced my waist coat open; when, finding no more booty, permitted me to proceed on to Baltimore. They appeared to be divided into several parties. They said they were looking for fat cattle, and killed several hogs in my presence; and on my leaving them they went in different ways.—I discovered several negroes amongst them."

Baltimore, May 4, 1813.

NEWPORT, April 28.

Loss of the Ship Whampoa.—The telegraph early this morning made a signal that an enemy's ship was approaching the mouth of the harbor, also another ship (merchant man) was also standing in. The wind was N. E. directly ahead for a ship coming in; the tide was also on the ebb. The ship showed American colors, and the frigate also hoisted the same kind of colors; the ship being unable to fetch into the bay leading into this harbor, was obliged to go into West bay. The frigate crowded all sail & gained fast upon the merchantman, and when within 3 miles of her, hauled down the American colors and hoisted English, firing a gun to windward. The merchantship finding that she would inevitably be captured, was ran on shore, and immediately cut away her masts and scuttled her; in the mean time, he landed a considerable quantity of his cargo, consisting of silks.

This ship proved to be the Whampoa, from L'Orient (France) loaded with brandy, silks, &c. She had also dispatches for our government, which were safely landed.

The enemy beat up to within two miles of where the W. lay aground, fired upon her for 8 or 10 minutes, and then manned one of her boats to take her. The W. reserved her fire till the boat was close to her, and being armed with 16 guns, then opened their fire upon her. The boat immediately put back with 4 oars only, when she came up she rowed with 20. The officer commanding the boat was seen to fall.

The frigate then manned three boats, including their launch. During this time the captain and crew of the Whampoa were unloading her of her silks. The ship, however, having heeled, owing to the fall of the tide, he could not bring his guns to bear, and thought it prudent to land, and defend the ship in the best manner he could from the shore. He fought, but with little effect.

The English gained possession of the ship, and took out of her one or more loads of goods. At this moment a militia company from this town, under captain Pierce, gained a landing upon Narraganset, & proceeded to her relief; and at the same moment the gun boat hove in sight. Which circumstances induced the English to quit their plunder, after setting fire to the ship, Capt. P's company boarded the burning ship, and extinguished the fire. A great part of her cargo will be saved, especially the brandy in the lower hold.

On the appearance of the frigate, the different militia companies turned out, & capt. Fry's independent company, with several others, went over on Jonestown, but the ferry boats being, one on shore and the other repairing, there was but one company that succeeded in getting on the main land; if they had the ship would have been saved, with the loss of her sails, and masts only.—The Whampoa is owned and bound for N. York.

NEW YORK, April 30.

A BRITISH FRIGATE ASHORE.

Capt. Taber, of the sloop President, informs us that a British Frigate, in chase of an American vessel, went ashore on Monday last, and it was supposed would be lost. Her masts had gone overboard, and one of her tier of ports was under water. [The above account is confirmed by a New London packet, arrived yesterday.]

The following particular account of the loss of a British frigate, which we received from captain Varnum (and Mr. Page, a passenger) of the schooner Sally, arrived at this port yesterday morning, in 5 days from Bath.

Capt. Varnum and Mr. Page stated to us, that on Monday morning at 8 o'clock being then opposite Cape Cod Light, a large frigate came up with and passed them under a crowd of sail, with a fresh breeze at N. E. and thick squally weather. At noon, the same day, capt. V passed a large frigate ashore at Pollock's Rip, between Nantucke Island & Cape Cod.

The frigates masts were all gone by the board, and she had 16 ports of a side on her gun deck, and captain V. presumes she is the same frigate that passed him in the morning—that he had no doubt of her being a British Frigate of the largest class, and that she would be lost.

Capt. V. further states that he saw two small schooners come out of Chatham, & anchor close under the frigates stern—that three of the frigates boats full of men put off to the scheoners.

The expulsion of Mr. Randolph from Congress is an act of pure, unbiassed *justice* in the people. They had long warned him that his tergiversations, which he called *independence*, if carried to such lengths for any considerable period, would acquire, as they would deserve, the name of *apostacy*.—He despised the warning, and now experiences the consequence. It is pleasant for the friends of administration to reflect that previous to and during the election, in which Mr. R has lost his seat in the House of Representatives, they made use of no artifices to influence the passions of his political adversaries; nor did they resort even to those undeniable facts of aberration from the true Republican school, which it was only necessary to state in order to crush him with virtuous politicians. At least we can safely speak for ourselves. Being generally supporters of our present rulers, we purposely abstained from many observations pertinent to the occasion, lest Mr. Randolph, as he has frequently said, should assert that he was hunted down by the advocates of the men in power. He has had a fair chance. The sense of his constituents has been impartially taken; and, if ever there was a man turned out of Congress for wrong principles, he has been. *Virginia Argus.*

When the buildings and brewery of Mr Johnson, Mayor of Baltimore, were burnt, and recently when a British squadron was proceeding up to Baltimore, Messrs. Wagner and Hanson, Editors of the George Town Federal Republican, represented these occurrences as merited chastisements of God for the citizens having beaten and bruised the tory mob that visited that City with guns, pistols, and lathing hatchets, last year. By the Federal Republican of the 21st instant, we learn that Mr. Hanson, "*without any immediate bodily injury, on his way up to Montgomery, preparatory to the return of his family, suffered on Tuesday last, a rupture of one of his blood vessels.*" Now here is a special, and a singular visitation, and a *personal* one too, of the ring leader of the band that went to Baltimore to defy the whole power of that City. And yet we are very far from supposing it to be a *judgment of God*. No, indeed! we rather suppose it to be the effect of that series of carousing which preceded the unhappy transactions at Baltimore, by way of triumph, into which Mr. Hanson entered, thereby, as the Federal Republican says, making his system "*fuller* and *firmer* than heretofore." The consequence has been a too great pressure on the blood vessels of the lungs, and the rupture of one of them. For this misfortune we are sorry. It was impossible for Mr, Hanson, with the best health, to have injured the republican party. He wanted that tranquility of mind which alone gives true energy to the human intellect. And the misery of a fellow creature, from whatever cause, affords us no satisfaction. He has been a misguided young man. He will find the best security for recovery & future health in serenity of temper & the suppression of feelings that only lead to turbulence of blood. *Ibid.*

Frankfort, K. April 17.

An express arrived here on Wednesday last with dispatches from Gen. Harrison to Gov. Shelby. The General was at Fort Amande, on the Anglaise, and was preparing to descend the river to the Rapids, with about 300 men.

We do not learn that any thing important was brought by the express, except a requisition for 1400 men, the balance of the three thousand lately raised and organized, pursuant to a law of the Legislature of this State.

ADJUTANT GENERALS OFFICE.

Frankfort, April 16.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Gen. Harrison, Commander in Chief of the North Western Army, having by his letter of the 9th inst. made a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky, for reinforcements for the purpose of assisting in the defence of the posts under his immediate command: Lieutenant Colonel Commandants Samuel Caldwell and James Cox, with the militia detached under a law of the last session of the Legislature, and composing their regiments, are ordered to rendezvous at Georgetown, on Monday the 2d day of May next, in perfect readiness to march to their place of destination. The Colonels will respectively give the necessary orders without delay, to those under their command.

P. BUTLER, Adj. Gen.

New York, April 27.

Captain Delano, from Oporto, informs, that a few days previous to his departure, a French corvette of 20 guns appeared off the Bar, took and destroyed a number of vessels, among which were several Portuguese, their crews having been landed at Villa de Conde, and who had arrived at Oporto.

The American privateer Globe, captain Moon, of Baltimore, was off the Berlings, and had taken or destroyed 8 or 10 sail; the crew of one of which had arrived at Oporto, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of the generous treatment they received on board the privateer. The Globe had been chased several times, but outsailed all. The news of the capture of the Java & Peacock was known at Oporto, which was not relished by the English there.

Capt. D. read London papers at Oporto, as late as the 18th of March, received there by a sloop of war in 4 days from England; in one of which he saw an account of the capture of a sloop of war, & two South Sea ships, by the ESSEX frigate. They also stated, that Dantzic still held out, but was hourly expected to fall into the hands of the besiegers.

April 28.

The following letter was received by this morning's Eastern Mail.

New London, (Con.) April 25, 1813.

Post Master, New York.

SIR,

His majesty's ship Orpheus of 36 guns came to anchor this afternoon off our harbor, a Flag of Truce came up to town this evening, to make an exchange of prisoners, they offer to give up 39 of our prisoners, for about 12 of theirs, which we have here.—Our Marshal thinks he has not got power to make the exchange, and the flag is about returning to the ship; what will be the issue of this business cannot be ascertained at this time; a 74 gun ship is within Montaug, so that our harbor is completely blockaded at this time.

I remain respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC THOMPSON.

Schr. Brutus, Forbes, of Baltimore, 47 days from Bordeaux, arrived at Gloucester Saturday evening.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Weekly Register, dated,

CHILLICOTHE, April 20.

"The express mail from Miami Rapids arrived about an hour ago, and brought in a letter from the post master there dated on the 4th inst. The writer is a respectable and intelligent gentleman, and his statement may be fully relied on. The following is an extract from it:

"Gen. Harrison arrived at this place on the 12th inst. with a reinforcement;* other reinforcements are almost daily arriving; which with the additional fortifications going on will render us, I think perfectly secure against the whole disposable force of Upper Canada, should they make an attempt upon us; and we are in daily expectation of an attack from them.

"Two of our soldiers were lately killed and scalped by Indians, within a very short distance from the fort. A party of 12 Frenchmen, who had taken refuge from the carnage at the river Raisin, pursued and overtook them, and killed and wounded 8 out of 10 Indians who were in canoes; but being attacked by a party of the enemy who were on land, the gallant little band had to make good their retreat to the fort, having 6 wounded, 2 mortally, (since dead.) Their conduct on this occasion, has removed all suspicion of their want of attachment to the American cause.

"Gen. Harrison's arrival appears to have inspired the garrison with new life. You would be astonished to see the quantity of work daily performed here."

"The Chillicothe Guards, an uniform infanty company, composed principally of merchants and their clerks, are ordered to take the field. They will, it is said, march to morrow morning, to be joined by some other companies at Franklington, from whence they are to march with all haste to upper Sandusky, as an additional guard to the important and valuable stores deposited there, which are considered to be in danger from the enemy.

"Gens. M'Arthur and Cass have opened barracks for recruiting twelve months' regulars. They meet with good success. It is expected they will shortly join Harrison."

* Probably Major Bal's squadron, which was to have joined the general at Ford Finley.

The mode in which the British have made war on private individuals & their property, at Havre de Grace and the surrounding country, illustrates the character of the enemy with whom we are contending. Better or more civilized treatment cannot be expected from a set of men who lived by capturing and robbing our ships and merchandize on the ocean during a time of profound peace. Freebooters and highwaymen could not display less honor or humanity towards the victims of their depredations than do the British towards Americans, in most cases. In these scenes of villainy and desolation, the citizens of Baltimore, of all classes and parties, may perceive what they have to calculate on, if the enemy should ever be suffered to gain a foothold in this place. A conviction of the savage and vindictive disposition of the foe should inspire us with an invincible resolution to expel them or to die if they attempt to invade us. A few individual instances of courtesy and liberality on the part of the British ought not to lessen our abhorrence of their general conduct.—We must view them as strangers to civilization in their warfare. The affair of Havre de Grace demonstates what they are capable of committing. Even those who have heretofore thought most favourably of them, begin to see them in their true colors. Let no man expect to find mercy at their hands, except by suing for it at the expense of his feeling and his honor, and we hope that no American in this city will ever disgrace himself by a sacrifice of this nature.

NEW YORK, April 20.

A Narrow Escape.—The schr. Spencer, Capt. Moss, of Philadelphia, arrived here this morning in 39 days from Bayonne.—A few hours after leaving that port, she was chased by several British frigates, and escaped by superior sailing. Yesterday, on entering the Capes of the Delaware, she was chased by the Squadron consisting of a 74, a frigate and several smaller vessels. She immediately tacked and stood for this port; and the Squadron pursued her as far as Egg Harbor. In the night, she passed a 74; & this morning, on entering the Hook, she was fired upon from the Fort, under the apprehension that she was a British tender, and a 32 lb. ball passed thro' the main sail. Having thus literally run the gauntlet, and escaped every hazard, she has brought her valuable cargo safely into port.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27.

The British took possession of the Bersey of Bridgetown on Sunday the 18th inst. They took her down to the fleet and put on board one Lieutenant of Marines, one Midshipman and 8 men and 45 casks, proceeded up again to Cohansey Creek and anchored within 3 miles of Bridgetown. The Captain and Lieut. proceeded up to Bridgetown about day break, and at 10 A. M. the Lieut was arrested and a company of militia went down and took possession of the vessel and brought her up about 6 P. M. and put a guard on board. They came up under the pretence of a flag of truce, but their filling 17 casks while the Lieut. was on shore occasioned their arrest by their violation of the privilege of their flag.

Norfolk, April 30.

The British lieutenant and seamen who were left in charge of the French ship Tamerlane (captured in the Chesapeake on the 12th Jan. by the Tartarus sloop of war) and who were compelled by stress of weather to abandon their prize & surrender themselves prisoners of war at this place, were on Sunday last sent on board one of their blockading ships, without any previous stipulation for the release of an equal number of Americans, our government not having considered them prisoners of war, because they were in distress when taken.

The Halifax papers, in speaking of our naval victories, impute them to "good for-