FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

A continuation of the summary on the late revolution in France.

THE revolution in France naturally excites the attention of the *christian*, the *philosopher* and the *civilian*. The christian views the subject as destroying that system of hierarchy, clergy acting under his immediate dynasty.—The French monarchy had connected the papal clergy, as a branch of the government. Their cloisters, monks, friars, &c. were partakers of the monarchical jurisdiction.—An immense territory of domains was held sacred to their emoluments—Churches were endowed with revenues, arising from sources appropriated to their particular establishments. The priests, under certain appellations, were fed and maintained in luxury and dissipation, from the douceurs bestowed on specific institutions. Convents were erected, immuring within their rules and regulations thousands of the female sex—The very principles of nature were violated, in rendering *these prisons* subservient to prostitution, and solely beneficial to the priesthood organized to officiate within them. The constitution of France has annihilated this system; religion is free, and the human mind is left uncontrolled by government to worship Deity, on the principles of *mental conviction*, instead of personal terror. So far, the *old whore of Babylon*, (which was always applied to papacy by the American clergy) is completely overthrown.

The *philosopher* takes another view of the subject—He considers the revolution as enlarging the mind to explore the events of Providence on the great scale of natural rights and general happiness. He views the old dynasty of France as prostrated, which assumed a prerogative to control not only the consciences, but the unalienable privileges of society.—All men are now to be contemplated in a state of equality. The monarch, the nobility and the clergy, are become subjects of a *general government*; and those whom they formerly considered as mere vassals of their jurisdiction, are now recognized as partaking of rights equal with themselves. A trial by jury (by his peers) is guaranteed to the meanest citizen, and no lordly tyranny is exercised over him, but what he can contend against under the sanction of laws, as free for himself as for the monarch. This is a revolution which embraces the great period of the MILLENIUM; as the "lamb can lay down with the lion" in a court of law, and receive equal protection from distributors of justice. The lion of monarchy and the lamb of republicanism are now brought to the same tribunal, and under a just administration, a "*young child* may lead them."

The *civilian* takes another view of the revolution—He considers that *principles* have been obtained, detached from personal attachment. The *People of France* have regenerated themselves from a state of the most abject thraldom. From being slaves of the greatest degradation, they now assume a rank in the character of freemen, which no other nation can boast. In what part of Europe can we produce a constitution similar to what the French now enjoy? Has England such a specific constitution? Show us the rights so minutely detailed in the MAGNA CHARTA of Britain. Even in their *religion*, France rises pre-eminent to the "British Bulwark," as there is no *hierarchical test* to qualify men for office—With this exception, however, that the priest who declared many passages in scripture were *forgeries*, would not be chosen a *chaplain* of their *legislative assembly*. France enjoys the permanent principles of a free government, expressly delegated under a *written constitution*. They have the free exercise of their religious tenets—Their priests are amalgamated—The citizen appeals to his peers, as the jury of decision on his life, liberty and property. A uniform system of law pervades every section of the nation, *and there are no Judges in one department, which are not equally recognized in another. They do not give one man or family an exclusive emolument in office; and there is no bar meeting among the lawyers to check the independence of their judiciary.* A *bar meeting in Paris*, presuming to control the judiciary in its most *subordinate capacity*, would annihilate every lawyer within the nation.—The Judges of France would not suffer such an indignity. They spurn at such an interference in their constitutional rights;—they *worship the law*, but admit of no *trading Justices* or *arrogant attorneys* to profane the altar.

We would then enquire, by whose instrumentality has these great purposes been effected?—We answer, by Napoleon. His energies have accomplished these important events. He has invigorated the citizens to claim their just rights, and has brought the monarchy to accede to them. Though he retires to an *Island*, yet he speaks the language of the *Continent*.—He receives a *retribution* for his services, by the most ample considerations for his future happiness. He is rewarded with every pecuniary compensation, which will enable him to enjoy not only all the luxuries, but all the blessings of society. Instead of an army, he demands his LIBRARY, (enriched with all the science of Europe) which will afford him that voluptuousness of recreation & improvement, which must solace a great mind after the fatigues of restoring his country to the highest pitch of national glory. Can Napoleon be afraid of the monarchy of France? Can he be afraid of an army composed of his own veterans? If Louis XVIII has an army, he will remember they are the *battle of Bonaparte*. The Legion of Honor will never turn their swords against their patron. They have followed him thro' many toils, and they will not leave him disconsolate in Elba. We trust to this great man's magnanimity.——We hope Europe will not again be put to the painful task of renewing hostilities. Bonaparte will conceive his great work accomplished, *in giving freedom to the French people*; and the charge is committed to the veterans who accompanied him in all his conflicts. He receives the honors of his fellow citizens, as orders are given, that no reflection shall be thrown upon his administration. The satellites of monarchy are forbidden from speaking disrespectfully of him. He resides in Elba, with this assurance, that no man in France shall impeach his conduct—If they do, he is near at hand to resent it.

The insulting menaces of the federalists are disregarded, as the British themselves will ever estimate the open and undeviating friends of the country, to the mortification of hypocritical canting *Jesuitism*. An Hutchinson was despised and an Arnold stigmatized with dishonor; while the WHIG PATRIOTS were held in estimation even by the British ministry. The difficulties we at present labor, arise principally from the constant opposition of certain federalists to all the measures of government, as they have furnished the British government with all the arguments to delay the negotiations with our missionaries. Our troubles originate with the enemies to the administration, and whatever dangers arise *must be laid to their charge*. However, we hope *recrimination* will not be the weapon with which we shall maintain our national honor. UNION of all parties is the BULWARK of our INDEPENDENCE. We claim nothing but PEACE *upon honorable terms*.

We wish to close these remarks, by bringing the citizens of the United States to reflection—for if an American should visit Bonaparte in Elba, and deplore his situation, he would cordially reply, "weep not, my friend, *for me*, but for *your own country*—France has maintained her liberties, but yours are to be sought for."

The following *elegant* production is from a late English paper. It breathes a spirit of inveterate hostility and determined malevolence that well accord with the professions of the magnanimous ally of the savage cannibals of the forest.—The writer certainly deserves credit for the pains he has been at in rendering himself A MORE ACCOMPLISHED LIAR than either Sinbad the Sailor or Baron Munchausen. The manical ravings of those beetle-headed wights furnish ample proof that many of them are laboring under mental derangement or confirmed lunacy.

BRITISH DECENCY.

LONDON, April 15.

Among the reports of the day there is one which we trust will be confirmed.—It is said that transports are to be immediately collected at Bordeaux, to convey 20,000 troops across the Atlantic to America. We repeat that we sincerely hope this report is well founded, for nothing is wanting to set the seal to the pacification of the world, but the severe chastisement of the transatlantic nest of ATHIESTS & FELONS, who have usurped the government of the U. States, and plunged the inhabitants into a most unjust, unnecessary and unnatural war.

Now that the high priest of jacobinism has been kicked out of Europe, it is time that the illiterate expounder of the law of nations to the Americans, Mr. James Madison, should be attacked with the same weapons which consigned his fellow Jurist to everlasting infamy. Let G. Britain & her allies now declare themselves boldly—why temporise with such Reptiles as those which crawl around the feet of Madison? The great majority of the people of the U. States detest the abominable faction which has seated itself in the chair of the immortal Washington.

Those who advocated the war with a view to plunder, have shot their bolts long ago, & most of their armed vessels have found their way to British ports.—Those who voted for the war from a conviction that the cause was just (and their numbers were very few) must now see that they have overrated the means which government possessed of enforcing their claims; they have seen army after army annihilated, (to use Bonaparte's favorite expression) in Canada, & they have seen the "bit of striped bunting," almost swept from the ocean. There is, in fact, no war faction now in America, with the exception of a handful of unprincipled, illiterate and ferocious adventurers, who surround the person of Madison in America.

Again these wretches, therefore, all the thunders of war, & all the vehemence of diplomacy ought to be levelled—the eyes of the American people ought to be opened by a manifesto from the other powers of Europe—they ought to be furnished with a powerful army to separate the clean from the unclean—the eastern and northern states, will most gladly avail themselves of an opportunity to declare against the permanency of any constitution which can admit such men as Madison into the office of Chief Magistrate, and most triumphantly will they open their ports once more to our commerce.

All our readers may not be aware, but it is nevertheless an incontestible fact, that the number of votes for President in each state is regulated by the population, and not by property. Thus in the State of Virginia, where slavery still prevails in all its horrors! the electors are slave-mongers, men at all times of no education, of irregular habits, and most abandoned principles. The smaller or eastern states, where religion, morality and good order prevail to an extent not excelled in any country in Europe, have little or no influence in the election of President. As christians we do not wish to see them make a direct appeal to arms against their fellow citizens to get rid of their common Tyrant, but most assuredly they have a right to invite the assistance of a power, with whom they are *de jure* at war, to assist them in shaking off their fetters.—The Burke of America, Fisher Ames, thus feelingly describes the thraldom in which the enlightened part of America is held. "The smaller States are in vassalage; they obey the nod of Virginia. The constitution sleeps with Washington, having no mourners but the virtuous, and no monument but history. Our vote and influence (those of the Eastern States) avail no more than that of the Isle of Man in the politics of G. Britain."

Let us therefore emancipate America—It can only be done by raising once more the war cry—Peace with America—Down with MADISON and all his adherents.

The embarkation of troops from the Garonne to America, is another novelty in this extraordinary age. British troops embarking from a French port to carry on the war against President Madison, the friend and ally of Bonaparte! who, to use a common, but not inexpressive saying, "*has made a fine kettle of fish of it.*" What will be done now that this dear ally is dethroned and transported?——In common charity he ought to go & share his fate and his exile. Will he now talk of certificates of citizenship, and of free bottoms making free goods? Poor man! We are anxious to see the effects which the fall of his idol will produce upon him. What the effect of his measures upon his own country will be if he persists in his present policy, we have no difficulty in predicting. He will either achieve his own ruin, or produce a civil war, and this will be one of the blessings of an alliance with Bonaparte.

Now that Bonaparte has been consigned to infamy, there is no public feeling in this country stronger than that of *indignation against the Americans*. That a Republic, boasting of its freedom, should have stooped to become the idol of that man's ambition—that it should have chosen the present moment when it fancied that Russia was overwhelmed, to attempt to consummate the ruin of Britain—all this is conduct so black, so loathsome, so hateful, that it naturally stirs up our indignation; and as we firmly urged the principle of *No peace with* Bonaparte; so we must, in like manner, maintain the doctrine of *No peace with* Jas. Madison. A very little reflection will render our reasons manifest.

[☞ We challenge this cowardly, malignant slanderer, to produce a shadow of evidence in support of his base & detestable libel. Would to God the paltry *scoundrel* were in *Canada*, with his musket on his shoulder, rather than sneaking in London, and throwing dirt in *security* from his own dunghill at the government and people of America.]

NEW YORK, JUNE 17.

By the Steam Boat Paragon, which arrived yesterday from Albany, we learn that the new frigate MOWHAWK, was launched at Sackett's Harbor on Saturday last.

Extract of a letter dated on board the U. S. ship Madison.

SACKETT'S HARBOR, June 11.

"The British fleet have left us, and gone to Kingston, where we shall return the visit in a short time, in a manner they won't like. The SUPERIOR is now complete and ready for sea—she is one of the finest vessels I ever saw. This day our frigate of 54 guns will be launched. When she is ready we shall be complete, (to look for Sir James) which will not be long, as her rigging and guns are all here. By the 10th of July you may begin to look out for hard knocks from this quarter.——Part of the crew of the frigate Congress have arrived here."

From the Correspondent of the Editor of the Columbian.

PROVIDENCE, June 14—Evening.

SIR,

The Newport mail brings a letter from the post master, dated this morning, an extract from which follows:

"An express has just arrived from N. Bedford, bringing the melancholy news that the English sent in their Barges to the town of Wareham (Mass.) yesterday, and burnt the whole town, about 60 houses, and all the manufactories to the ground—the fleet could not get within 3 miles of the town. They attempted to get into New Bedford, but the wind blowing ahead, they proceeded to Wareham."

In a postcript, we are told—"Look out at Providence; the English have sent us word that all the towns in *this state*, near the water, shall be destroyed."

A gentleman belonging to Wareham informs us, that the village is situated about 16 miles from New Bedford, 44 from this town, and 50 from Boston; and contains 30 houses; that about half a mile from the village are 10 or 15 elegant buildings, a large cotton manufactory, an iron factory, fulling and clothing mills, &c.; that within 2 miles, there are perhaps 20 farm houses——all of which it seems are destroyed, together with the shipping moored there, amounting to a large sum. This gentleman also states, that since the declaration of war, not a single inhabitant has engaged in the contest, altho' there are 30 hardy seamen among them.

BOSTON, JUNE 17.

FROM CANADA.

We have been favored with Quebec papers to the 2d, and Montreal to the 7th inst. from which we copy the following article:

MONTREAL, June 7.

British account of the Affair at Sandy Bay.

It is with extreme regret we have to acquaint the public with the unfortunate result of a gallant enterprize by the boats of our squadron on Lake Ontario, under the command of Capts. Popham and Spilsbury of the Royal Navy, against a flotilla of the enemy's craft, laden with naval stores, which had got into Sandy Creek on its way from Oswego to Sackett's Harbour. On the morning of the 29th ult. a large boat with two 24 pounders and a 19 1-2 inch cable for the enemy's new ship, was captured by our squadron, having sailed from Oswego the evening before with 16 others. Captains Popham and Spilsbury with two gunboats and some smaller craft, having on board about 200 seamen and marines, entered the Creek on the morning of the 31st, where the enemy's flotilla were shortly afterwards discovered. Parties were landed on each side of the Creek and proceeded together with the boats without opposition to within about a quarter of a mile of the enemy, when suddenly a considerable force, consisting of 150 riflemen, 300 Indians, and a numerous body of militia and cavalry, attacked and soon overpowered our small party, whose gallant resistance to such numbers proving unavailing, a surrender became indispensable to save our brave men from certain death. Our loss on this occasion was 19 killed and 50 wounded. Mr. Hoan, master's mate of the Montreal, is among the killed, and lieuts. Cox and Kagh of the marines are severely wounded. The boats also fell into the hands of the enemy.

FLOM THE FLOTILLA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER—DATED *St. Leonard's Creek, June 15th, 1814.*

"I wrote you the day before yesterday, since which we have remained in *statu quo*. The enemy that evening, came up in five boats and threw eight 18 shot, (one of which fell about ten yards from where I was, observing them) and 3 rockets and then retired.

"Four deserters came off yesterday. By them we find, that the number of men employed against us in the affair of Friday, was between 6 and 700, including 200 marines, that the boats were as follows—the 1st and 2d barges and pinnace and rocket boat, with their crews and 22 marines from Admiral Cockburn's ship in the sound; all the boats with their crews and marines from the Dragon; all the boats of the Loire frigates, and all the crew, that could be got together with the marines; all the boats and nearly all the crew, and the marines of the Jasseur brig—the boats of the St. Lawrence schr. of 18 guns and their crews—the St. Lawrence herself towards the close of the action—a smaller gaff topsail schr. with a long 18, and full of men, & a craft which they had taken full of men, with two 32 pound carronades. Two of the launches also had 18 pound carronades, so that they might warrantably calculate upon success. This they were foiled in; and they have sent down to the Admiral for reinforcements—since which (yesterday) the Narcissus frigate has joined them.—She has but 5 boats, and 360 men, including 31 marines. Three of her men, included above, came off the first time, their boat landed. We gave them a pass aud sent them on.

Col. *Carberry* has arrived here—the marines and artillery from Washington have not come; 4 or 500 of the 10th are said to be on their way. As they increase in numbers, so ought we; and I think it a fine opportunity for our BALTIMORE ARTILLERISTS, and troops generally, to evince their courage and patriotism, by marching down to our assistance. Their services would be acceptable and infinitely useful, for by lining the shore we would be enabled to act *offensively*; and very likely capture, and drive them from these waters.

Let some influential character confer with our military; and induce them to join us, and the sooner the better. I feel confident they will come; & if they wish to gether laurels, now is their time.——*Baltimore must be safe while we have all the enemy's force here.*"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF JUNE 21.

THE ENEMY AGAIN.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning an express reached this City from the Patuxent, bringing authentic intelligence that the *enemy were again ascending that river*, in twelve or fifteen barges, and had arrived as high as the village of Benedict.

The express bro't letters to the Secretary of War from gentlemen at Nottingham requesting assistance. In compliance with this request instructions were immediately issued to Gen. Van Ness, and in an hour the necessary orders were distributed. It gave us much pleasure to witness the same degree of promptitude and alacrity on the present occasion, as have heretofore distinguished the militia of this district.—At ten o'clock the fine companies of Georgetown Artillery and Riflemen, under their respective captains Peter and Stull; the Georgetown Dragoons, the troop of Captain Thornton of Alexandria, and that of Captain Caldwell of this City; amounting in all to about two hundred and eighty men, were in complete readiness to march, & soon after departed for the Patuxent, the whole under the command of Major George Peter.

We learn that the enemy have pursued the same system of barbarous warfare, that was commenced last summer under the notorious Cockburn. They have burnt many dwellings and plundered a number of families on the shores of the Patuxent.

The force which marched hence yesterday morning, is, in conjunction with the troops already in that neighborhood, deemed adequate to stop the progress of the incendaries and drive them back; but if not, there are hundreds of other brave men in this district who are willing to march, at an hour's notice, to the aid of their fellow citizens.

FROM THE BALTIMOR PATRIOT.

A MOMENTOUS INTERVIEW!

Mutatis Mutandis.

DIALOGUE NO I.

Sambo. Sir, my name is Sambo.

Commodore. What do you want?

Sambo—I wish to see the commander of this detachment.

Commodore.—I am he.

Sambo.—I am a black man of Maryland.

Commodore.—What do you want?

Sambo.—I want, if practicable, to suggest to you reasons sufficient to induce you not to receive my brethren.

Commodore.—Who told you, we wished to entice your countrymen.

Sambo. No body; but if you intend to do so, I tell you that gang (pointing to a group) belong to a man who is now absent. To let you know no care can be taken of them, I have hastened on here.

Commodore.—I doubt not your ability and disposition to make a good speech.

Sambo. It will not again be repeated to you. On this I attempted to retire.

Commodore.—If there was any design to seize them, there could be no distinction.—Cowardly tories and traitors, who abandon their own defence, deserve their sufferings and losses. (Sambo rudely interrupting him.) If the government order military establishments and then abandon them, we gentlemen of colour cannot help it. My object is to inform you of the dislike, I and my brethren entertain to those over us.

DIALOGUE NO. II.

Sambo.—I never expect to see you again.—I come to ask no favors; but to do you one. I have learnt with astonishment, that some persons have most wickedly placed an ambuscade near you. This fact if true, may be ascertained by your officers.

Commander.—Be it so, sir. The ambuscade is discovered. I thank you, sir, for your communication. Its no more than every one of our friends ought to make.

Sambo.—I have but few friends collected. I have done this upon my own responsibility. If my master approves of it, it will be to me a consolation; if not, I have the approbation of my own breast.

Commander.—I have heard, sir, that there are troops here—(Sambo interrupting him—the only fact I can communicate with honor, sir, is, that the ambuscade was not laid by our friends.)

Commander.—Now, sir, in return for your polite information, I have the honor to inform you, that I consider you an impertinent, pompous, intermeddling fellow; and if you have justice done you, you will never have another opportunity, insolently to take on yourself the character of a flag of trace, and hold communications with an enemy, under any pretence, without the knowledge of your government.

[Extract of *Sambo's* envelope. "I can have no wish to conceal my agency in this business. I beg you therefore to communicate it to the President, Heads of Departments, the Governors of the several States, to summon Congress to hear it, and send it by dispatches, to all our Ministers abroad."]

CUFFEE DINGO.
SAMBO SQUINTUM.

RECENT PROMOTIONS,

In the Army of the U. States.

Lieutenant colonel J Miller, (col. by brevet) promoted to col in the 31st Infantry, 9th March 1814.

Lieut. col. George M'Feely, promoted to col. 25th Inf. 15th April, 1814

Major E. L. Whitlock, lieut. col. 14th Inf. 14th Nov 1813.

Major John Campbell, lieut. col. 28th Inf 1st January, 1814

Major N Pinkney, lieut. col. 22d Inf. 15th April, 1814.

Major H. Stark, lieut. col. 33d Infantry, 1st May, 1814.

Captain Z Rossell, promoted to major, 25th Inf. 31st Dec. 1813, and transferred to 15th Inf.

Captain R. B. Brown, major 31st Inf 9th March, 1814.

Captain E. Bebee, major 6th Inf. March 9th, 1814.

Captain J. Machesney, major 6th Inf. 21st March, 1814.

Captain J T Arrowsmith, major 22d Inf. 21st March, 1814.

Captain John Walworth, major 33d Inf 1st May, 1814.

Captain George M. Brooke, major 23d Inf 1st May, 1814.

Captain R. Whartenby, major 40th Inf. 1st May, 1814.

Captain P. Muhlenberg, major 31st Inf 1st May, 1814.

Capt. Clarke, (arrived at N. York, from Aux-Cayes,) reports, that a great battle was daily expected to take place between Petion and Christophe, in the neighbourhood of P[illegible] Prince.—Petion had 16,000 troops embodied at that place.