# AMERICAN
AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, FRIDAY, Jan. 28, 1814.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
*W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY*
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
NO. 4, HARRISON-STREET.

*Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum*
All Advertisments appear in both.


FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

## GOV. PENNINGTON'S MESSAGE.

[OF NEW JERSEY.]

The following extracts from the communication of governor Pennington, to the legislature of New Jersey, exhibit the language of a patriot instead of the meretricious pretender to republicanism, the loyal defender of his country instead of the cavilling advocate of the enemy's pretensions. We recommend it to the particular attention of the friends of governor Strong, with whose speech it forms a striking contrast.

*Gentlemen of the Council, and*
*Gentlemen of the Assembly,*

We are met at a period of time in which our country has a deep interest—the same feelings of avarice, jealousy, and lust of power on the part of our enemy, which first provoked the war, having acquired in its progress the further motives of revenge, still goad him on in an unrelenting hostility to our rights. Forgetting his pretentions to civilization, he appears as it were indignant at his own moderation, and not content with pillage, conflagrations and other outrageous atrocities, committed, last summer on the shores of the Chesapeake, he now threatens more destructive departures from the rules of civilized warfare. It behoves us to meet the extent of his malice. Although the constitution has placed in the general government, the power of calling forth the resources of the country, yet this ought to be aided by the spirit, zeal, and patriotism of the nation. The cordial co-operation of the state governments, constitutes a weighty consideration in the scale of defence. All well informed considerate men acknowledge the *justice* of the war; should any doubt its *policy*, it might lawfully influence them in the exercise of the right of suffrage, but it does not take from them the obligation of supporting the government and defending the country. There can be no principle more destructive of order and subversive of government, than, that part of the members of the community should have a right at their discretion to abstract themselves from their country, and say we did not approve the war, and therefore are no parties to it. The least reflection will show, that a dissolution of government will be the inevitable consequences of the admission of this doctrine, nor is its pernicious tendency ameliorated by the suggestion, that the nation with whom we are at war are descended from the same stock of ancestors with ourselves, that they speak the same language, and profess the same religion. The obligations of justice are stronger upon them for this cause—as soon as they will do us justice, we will be their friends, nay more, their brethren; until this happens, we must view them as an hostile nation, despoiling us of our rights, and use those means which God has graciously placed in our hands for our own protection and defence.

Every discerning man who will take the trouble to reflect on the present state of the world, will at once perceive that the crisis is pregnant with events on which the future destiny of our country hangs. The glorious constitution of our general government, the honest boast of statesmen, and the fond hope of patriots, is passing an ordeal, that excites the solicitudes of its friends and encourages the hopes of its enemies. Times of peace and tranquility are not the times to test the stability of a government; it must be enabled to withstand the shock of war and national calamity. This is the first war in which our nation has been seriously engaged since the adoption of our federal constitution, and unfortunately for us, it is with a nation who is the enemy of our independence, of our freedom, of our government, and of our prosperity; and between whom and many of our citizens there are strong connections, and deep rooted attachments. The crisis loudly calls on every virtuous citizen to explode foreign attachments, strifle domestic dissentions and party animosities; to rally around the standard of his country, and give a firm support to the government. It is no time to indulge personal animosities and party feelings while our country is in danger—even if ambition should be the object of pursuit, the direct road to it is over our own selfish passions. That man will deserve most of his country, and finally receive its plaudits, who does most to promote its safety, prosperity and independence. In any measure tending to the public good, and general security, you may expect my cordial co-operation.

It may be proper, gentlemen, to observe, that the foregoing observations were prepared to be laid before you, before the late communications between the British government, and that of our own, on the subject of negotiation for a perce were made public—on a careful perusal of those papers, I cannot perceive in them a change in our political situation, sufficient to induce the least relaxation in our military preparations. If the British government is sincerely disposed to pacific measures, and a peace should ensue, bottomed on public law, and the reciprocal rights of independent nations it will afford a subject of sincere joy to every friend to his country; an honorable door will, in that event, be opened to the r vival of friendly relations between nations that ought not to be at war, and we shall not regret the exertions made in defence of our country. On the other hand, if nothing more is intended by the British minister then a decent mode of evading the Russian mediation, casting from themselves the odium of refusing to treat, and paralizing the efforts of our country in prosecuting the war, by our firmness and perseverance we shall save ourselves much self reproach, and afford our country the means of safety and protection.

WILLIAM S. PENNINGTON.

*New-Jersey, Jan. 14, 1814.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

## *OUR FLAG NOT STRUCK.*

In a speech in the House of Representatives on the 21st inst. by a member from New Jersey, whose public talents are evinced by the speech itself, and whose private worth is acknowledged by his able and candid opponent, a satisfaction is deliberately expressed at finding that the Administration has struck its flag to the enemy. By *striking its flag*, it appears he meant a concession to G. Britain of her claim to impressment on board vessels under the flag of the U. States; and for a proof of this concession, he referred to the late acceptance of the British proposition to treat for a peace consistent with the maxims of public law, and the maritime rights of the Britsh empire. It is said that the same sentiment and argument have been advanced with equal confidence in the other branch of the National Legislature. It may hence be apprehended that not a few among ourselves, and what is worse, that the foreign government with which peace is to be negociated, will be misled into a belief, that the Administration is actually about to surrender the rights of our flag, and the security of our seafaring citizens, to the practice of impressment.

It must be obvious, that were it true that the Administration had come to the determination to make the sacrifice in question, it would be unwise in those who have in view the interest and honor of the nation, to hold out such an idea to the enemy. Men of all parties who are Americans in their hearts, must wish for a security to our seamen against British impressment; the evils of which have been so sorely felt. Those who think the British have a right to take their own seamen from our ships by British officers, and that we ought to submit to all the abuses on American seamen to which the practice is necessarily liable, must at least wish that G. Britain would agree to discontinue the practice, and that in the approaching negociation, she might not be encouraged to hold out against our claims by a persuasion that our commissioners are sent with instructions to abandon them—to strike the flag that covers free trade and sailors' rights.

But it is hoped and believed, that the Administration will never strike that flag, and that if they were so lost to the rights and honor of the nation as to do it, that the nation would order it to be re-hoisted by other hands that would be more faithful to their trust. It is believed also that there is no color for the inference of an intention to yield the point of impressment from the acceptance of the negociation lately proposed by G. Britain, and it is to be hoped that the British government will so understand it, notwithstanding the unfortunate language held on the subject by respectable men among ourselves.

Here is the reasoning by which the intention to strike the flag over sailors' rights is deduced. G. Britain has proposed to treat on terms consistent with her maritime rights. Among these rights, it is known, she includes impressment by her officers on board American vessels. In agreeing to the proposal, therefore, the Administration agree to treat on the basis of the British right and practice of impressment.

Now, admitting that Great Britain retains her opinion that the impressment in question is one of her maritime rights; it does not follow that she will not discuss the right; nor does it follow that if the discussion should not change her opinion, she will enter into no stipulations securing the object of the U. States, namely, an abolition of the practice of impressment on board their ships. On the contrary, she is quite in the habit of accommodating by treaty what she considers her maritime rights, to the rights and claims of other nations. Take for a conclusive example, the right to capture enemies' property on board neutral vessels.—This is, of all maritime rights asserted by her, the one to which she clings with the most inflexibility, and attaches the greatest importance. Yet it is well known, that she has often stipulated in treaties, that free ships shall make free goods. She did so in the year 1783 (when our independence was acknowledged) by articles in her peace with the maritime powers of Europe. And in a treaty of commerce with France, in the year 1786, the same rule of free ships free goods, is again expressly stipulated.

But is it not necessary to recur to reasoning or to precedents in this case. We have the direct and express declaration of the British government, that it is willing to discuss and to arrange this very subject of impressment with the United States. We refer to official documents in print, and of so recent a date that it is as much a matter of surprize as regret that they should have escaped attention. Several of these documents might be cited as bearing on the subject. The following extract from Lord Castlereagh's letter to Mr. Russell, of August 29th, 1812, would alone suffice:—"Under the circumstances of your having no powers to negociate, I must decline entering into a detailed discussion of the proposition which you have been directed to bring forward." (One of which was the subject of impressment.) "I cannot, however refrain on one single point from expressing my surprize namely, that as a condition preliminary even to a suspension of hostilities, the government of the United States should have thought fit to demand that the British government should desist from its ancient and accustomed practice of impressing British seamen from the merchant ships of a foreign state, simply on the assurance that a law shall hereafter be passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen in the public service of that state.—The British now, as heretofore, is ready to receive from the government of the United States and amicably to discuss any proposition which professes to have in view either to check abuse in the exercise of the practce of impressment, or to accomplish, by means less liable to vexation, the objects for which impressment has hitherto been found necessary; but they cannot consent to suspend the exercise of a right upon which the navul strength of the empire mainly depends, untill they are fully convinced that means can be devised, and will be adopted, by which the object to be obtained by the exercise of that right can be effectually secured."

Here it is seen that the British government objected to a negociation, not because discussion and arrangement on the subject of impressment was incompatible with the maritime rights of the British empire, but because—1st. Mr. Russell was thought to have no powers to negociate—and 2d. because Great Britain was required to desist from the practice of impressment on the assurance merely that a law should thereafter be passed excluding British seamen from the American service; and she wished to be fully convinced that means could be devised and would be adopted by which her seamen might be preserved to her.

As the American ministers at Gottenburg will have adequate powers to negociate, and will of course make propositions calculated to remove the other difficulties stated, no doubt can remain that Great Britain, if sincere, as must be presumed, in her late invitation, will enter into amicable discussions, and if convinced that her practice is unjust, for that a reciprocal arrangement can be substituted for it, without detriment to her object, or that her best policy dictates a relinquishment of her practice, that she will not be prevented from making peace by what she calls the maritime rights of the British empire.

As a proof that cannot be contested, that the British claim to a right of impressment on board American vessels is no bar to a relinquishment of it, if dictated by a regard to general policy, see the arrangement made by Mr. King when minister, by which it was at first admitted the impressment should cease every where, and finally agreed on the British side that it should be the case every where except in the Narrow Seas only.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

## DINNER TO CAPT. PERRY.

Agreeably to the notice given in the late papers, a considerable number of gentlemen of all parties attended on the 25th instant, to partake of the dinner prepared by the citizens of this place at Tomlinson's Hotel in honor of Captain Perry. The Secretaries of State and Navy—the Hon. Mr. Clay, the Speaker of the House of Representatives—a number of Members of Congress, and many distinguished characters were of the company. The Officers of the Navy on a visit here were invited with Capt. Perry to the entertainment. At 5 o'clock the dinner was on the table, when Capt. Perry was ushered into the room (which was handsomely ornamented for the occasion,) by the President of the day and placed at the head of the table on his right hand. James H. Blake, Esq. the Mayor of the city presided—supported by Commodore Tingey as Vice-President, and Daniel Carroll of Dudn. and Walter Jones, Jr. Esquires as assistants. The entertainment was sumptuous and elegantly ordered. A full band of music added to the inspiration of the occasion—rockets enlivened the scene, and the greatest hilarity and satisfaction appeared on every countenance. The company separated in good order about 10 o'clock, pleased with their entertainment, and with the reflection of having paid a well deserved tribute to their distinguished guest.

The following toasts were drank, interspersed with a number of patriotic songs.

1. The United States of America—Rich in resources and dignified in policy—attached to peace—undaunted in war.

2. The President of the United States—The Chief Magistrate of the only free government in the civilized world.

3. The Vice President of the United States—Distinguished as a member of the several conventions which declared our independence, formed the articles of confederation and established our present happy constitution.

4. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial departments of the government—The principles of truth and justice are the gales—wisdom and integrity the compass—and national prosperity the destined port of our political vessel.

5. The first victory of the war—An omen of the strength of our *Constitution*.

6. The principles of the declaration of our independence—Withered be the apostate hand that would abandon them.

7. Our rights—to be secured by negotiation if they can—By cannon law if they must.

8. The freedom of the seas—America acknowledges no maratime right paramount to her own.

9. The Navy of the United States—It has fought itself into popularity.

10. Success to our arms—The energies of a free people must prevail.

11. Lake Erie—Can Britain boast of its maratime rights on its waters?

12. The man who in his opposition to a particular administration, does not forget his duty to his country.

13. The memory of Washington a hero canonized before his death by the universal voice of mankind.

14. The departed Heroes of the Revolution—

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest.

15. The fallen Heroes of the present War—Martyrs to a kindred cause; their glory will rival that of the revolution.

16. The Union—a bulwark which despises menace and defies attack.

17. The American Fair—In proportion as they know the true value of their charms, will their smiles be courted by the brave and good.

18. By Capt. Perry—the city of Washington—May its prosperity equal the virtues of the illustrious man whose name it bears.

After Captain Perry had retired, the President proposed the following toast, which was received with unanimous applause.

*Commodore Perry*—May his language be the language of every American, "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

*By the Secretary of State*—May the example of our gallant navy reach every hamlet of the nation and rouse the freemen who inhabit them to a vigorous defence of their rights.

*By the Secretary of the Navy*—The memory of General Pike.

*By Henry Clay, Esq.*—The policy which looks to peace as the end of war—and to the war as the means of peace.

*By the Speaker of the House of Representatives*—"Don't give up the ship."

*By the President of the day*—The memory of the gallant General Covington, "he fell, where he fought, at the head of his men."

*By the Vice President*—Commodore Thomas Truxton—May the United States like their *Constellation* subdue all *Insurgents* and take due *Vengeance* of their enemies.

*By Mr. B. Cocke*—Commodore Chauncey—the hero of Lake Ontario.

*By General Ringgold*—Union—cease party and rally round the Standard of our country.

*By T. W. Peyton*—Peace—without plunder or impressment.

After the Secretaries had retired, the following toast was proposed and drank.

*The Heads of Department*—Faithful servants of the people.

On the President, Vice President, and Officers of the day retiring—Health and prosperity were drank to them.

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The following lines, written by a gentleman from Virginia for the occasion, in imitation of Campbell's Hohenlinden were recited during the evening, and encreased the enthusiasm of the company.

When late Columbia's patriot brave,
Sailed forth on Erie's tranquil wave,
No hero yet had found a grave,
Within her wat'ry cemetry.

But soon that wave was stained with gore,
And soon did every concave shore,
Re-echo with the dreadful roar
Of thundering artillery.

Behold! two hostile fleets appear,
The eager shouts of battle hear;
No heart is there appall'd by fear,
All pant for glorious victory.

His torch the God of Battle lights,
For naval glory Britain fights,
For "Freedom and the sailors rights"
Columbia combats gallantly.

The Lawrence' decks are strewed with dead,
And many a gallant spirit's fled,
And many a hero's nobly bled,
To win a wreath of victory.

Alas! And can no prowess save,
Our ship! a wreck upon the wave—
And snatch the corses of the brave,
From an imperious conqueror.

Ah yes! that youth with eagle eye,
Tho' heaps of slain around him lie,
Thro' death and carnage will descry
The path that leads to victory.

A soul like his no danger fears,
His pendant from the mast he tears,
And in his gallant bosom bears,
To grace the bold Niagara.

See! see! he quits the Lawrence' side,
And trusts him to the foaming tide,
Where thundering navies round him ride,
And flash their red artillery.

His oar each sturdy seamen plies,
He gains the deck! his pendant flies,
Triumphant shouts ascend the skies;
And rend the vaulted canopy.

"The combat deepens! on ye brave,
"Who rush to glory or the grave,
Columbia's rights upon the wave
Protect from proud Britannia.

Huzza! the tide of battle turns!
Now every hero's bosom burns!—
—'Tis done:—Again Britannia learns
To strike to great Columbia.

Barclay! thy deed of glory done,
Thy laurels at Trafalgar won,
Shall now adorn our gallant son,
And signalise his victory.

His country shall with glory crown,
His deeds of emprize and renown,
And history shall hand them down
To emulous posterity.

# CONGRESS.

## IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

The bill in favor of Paul Cuffee was read the third time and passed.

The bill for the more effectual enforcing of the non-importation laws, read the second time and, on motion of Mr. *Bibb*, it was referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

A bill to prohibit the ransoming of ships or vessels of the United States, and the goods or merchandize on board the same, captured by the enemy, was received from the House of Representatives.

The bill to prohibit the importation of certain articles therein mentioned, was resumed by the Senate, and received various amendments. Before the Senate got through the bill, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 26.

On motion of Mr. *Wood* of Mass. the petition of Samuel Ellis, presented on the 25th March 1812, was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

On motion of Mr. *Ward* of Mass. the petition of John Frothingham, presented 24th June last was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Taylor* of N. Y. made the following report on the petition of certain inhabitants of this District:

The committee for revising the militia laws, to whom was referred the petition of Adam King in behalf of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the detached militia of the District of Columbia, praying that an act may be passed making to them the usual allowance for cloathing while employed in the service of the United States during the last campaign, Report:—That by an act of Congress passed February 2d, 1813, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the militia in the service of the United States became entitled to receive the same monthly pay, rations and forage as were or might be provided by law for the non-commissioned officers and privates in the Army of the United States. No provision was made for an allowance in lieu of clothing as in the case of volunteers called into service under the act authorising the President of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps, passed February 6, 1812. The committee are not informed of the existence of any reason distinguishing the militia of the District of Columbia from that of the several states, or requiring special provision for their benefit. They have received for their services a compensation equal to that of the non-commissioned officers and privates of any other detachment of militia ordered into service since the last day of December 1812, and beyond the compensation of those called out previous to that day. The committee therefore submit the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the petioner have leave to withdraw his petition.

The report having been read, was concurred in.

The bill "to prohibit the ransoming of ships or vessels of the United States and the goods and merchandize on board the same, captured by the enemies thereof," was read a third time and the question on its passage decided as follows:

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| For the bill | 80 |
| Against it | 57 |

So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

## ADDITIONAL RIFLE CORPS.

On motion of Mr. *Troup* of Geo. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Kennedy in the chair, on the bill authorizing the raising of three additional rifle regiments.

Mr. *Troup* explained his views in relation to this bill. Its object was to raise an additional number of a description of troops of peculiar utility in certain situations. Of the utility, indeed necessity, of additional troops of this character, there was he believed, no difference of opinion. The only question for the decision of the House was, in what manner this force should be raised; whether, as proposed in this bill, by raising additional men; or, by converting three of the regiments of infantry, now authorized by law, into rifle regiments; or by attaching to each of 30 regiments of infantry now in service, a flank company of riflemen; or whether a discretion should be vested in the President, to raise them, as might by him be deemed expedient, in one way or the other. Of these, Mr. T. appeared to prefer the mode proposed by the bill, principally because it would afford an opportunity for selecting officers, and enlisting men in those parts of the Union most familiar with the use of this weapon, &c. Mr. T. took occasion to say, that there were unquestionably many supernumenary officers, in the present state of the army; and he acknowledged, if its ranks were not likely to be filling, the regiments ought to be consolidated, and the supernumeraries disbanded. But, it was hoped, and believed, the measures taken by Congress would have the effect to fill the ranks, and render such a measure unnecessary, &c.

Mr. *Taylor* of N. Y. delivered a very able speech of more than an hour in length, in support of the war, and in reply to several gentlemen in opposition, his colleagues particularly, who addressed the House the other day. He declared himself also in favor of this bill.

Mr. *Grosvenor* of N. Y. followed in a spirited reply, point to point, to the speech of his colleague who preceeded him. Mr. G. spoke nearly an hour.

Mr. *Shipherd* of N. Y. next, took the floor, and made a speech of rather greater length than Mr. Grosvenor, in which he neither spared the administration, the majority in Congress, the war or the speech of his colleague, Mr. Taylor. He did not mention the bill before the House.

Mr. *Rhea* of Ten. in a short and pointed speech, expressed his sentiments in support of the war, and in reply to a few of the observations made on the other side of the House.

A motion was then made that the committee rise and report progress. This motion was opposed by Mr. Troup, on the ground of unnecessary delay, and advocated by Messrs. Ward of Mass. Gaston of N. C. from a desire to obtain that opportunity for fully debating the affairs of the Nation, which the majority had pledged themselves to afford.

The question to rise was decided in the affirmative, and leave was given to sit again by a close vote.

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| For leave | 62 |
| Against it | 58 |

And the House adjourned.

ALBANY, Jan. 21.

## FROM THE WEST.

A letter handed to the editor of the Argus, dated the 11th, at Le Roy, gives the names of the following persons kiled at Lewiston and Schlosser by the enemy, besides those we have already mentioned, viz.—Mles Gillett and a young brother, Mr. Mack, Mr. Trowbridge, S. Tiffany, and captain Roe. They were found stripped, scalped, and heir *hearts taken out!* Several families were taken to Canada, and men, women and children, confined together. The letter adds, tha general Swift had advanced to Youngstown with a small party, where he had captured a British picket of 12 men, and killed 4. He kep his position, and the enemy were advancing aginst him.

The corporation of this city hae made a donation of 1000 dollars, for the relef of the sufferers on the Niagara.

General Wilkinson has arrived at Waterford, where we understand he has taken quarters for the winter.

Among the distinguished persons arrived in this city as witnesses in the case of General Hull, are general Cass and Dr. Eustis, late Secretary of War. Gen. Cass has relieved our apprehensions for the safety of Detroit and Erie. There were 2000 men at the formr place; the Indians well disposed, and no apprehensions entertained from the enemy. At Erie, a force competent to defend the place had assembled.


# AMERICAN
AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, JAN. 28.


In a late French Gazette, there is a well-written article, describing the marked trechery of the German Princes in the last campign, and calling upon the people of France to exert their energies in repelling the foe, now upon the banks of the Rhine, ready to invade their territory.—Although we are no admirers of Bonaparte, yet upon this occasion, we think, that he has been basely treated.—The conduct of the Bavarians and Saxons may be called the very acme of treachery on a great scale demonstrating the all-powerful influence of *British gold*.—Whether it appears in the shape of *Blue Lights*, desertion in the field, or the betraying of a fortress, it is equally odious and detestable—Every true man, every GENTLEMAN, must hold it in abomination.

There is one passage in this address to the people of France so very applicable to the present state of THIS country, that we cannot help extracting it—it is short, but full of pith and point—viz. "Is it upon our knees, and by "humble supplications, that we are to obtain "peace?—No: it is only in a formidable atti-"tude, *with arms in our hands*, we can obtain a "desirable peace."

This is the language of a brave people, determined to maintain their national independence.—When we hear the men of France talk in this way, the subjects of Despotism, what should OUR conduct be, the members of the first and best government in the world?

It is the fortune of individuals, as well as of nations, to suffer reverses; but a brave man, or a brave people, conscious of their integrity, and confident in the justice of their cause, will nobly struggle against adversity, and rely on their native powers, to vindicate their rights and maintain their characters.—The people of America, above all other nations, enjoy unexampled natural and political blessings, have great native courage, and the advantage of vast native resources.—Let them, then, as Freemen and Republicans, combine this courage with these resources, and, SWORD IN HAND, negociate for peace.—This, we again say, is the only way to obtain an EQUITABLE peace.

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The following extract from an Eastern print, may serve as a specimen of the vile trash which every day comes before our inspection in a certain class of publications.—We cannot believe, that the respectable portion of the Federalists, either openly or secretly, give assent to such ribaldry, knowing that it must cut against their characters, either as Gentlemen or Politicians:

"What a pity it is, that the Prince Regent did not offer to treat at Botany Bay. That would have suited Mr. Madison to a T. Its convenient distance would aid his plans of a *speedy peace*. He would like always to have his negociators at such a distance, that it would require at least two monsoons to carry and receive an answer. There would have been another advantage in Botany Bay. Mr. Madison would have been able successfully to intrigue with the convicts to come and fill our army, and to make part of our political society.—*Then* we should have some cargoes of choice spirits imported, over whose halters our Chief Magistrate might tenderly whine, and for whose lives he would humanely sacrifice those of honorable virtuous officers. Oh, the happy effects of divine philanthrophy, which considers every rogue a brother—every culprit a saint, and every honest man an enemy!!

*Boston Repertory.*

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On Saturday last the cartel ship Fair American, captain Adams, bound to Liverpool, got under way, when it was discovered by the officers of government that a number of persons were on board who had not procured passports. After an examination eleven persons were found stowed away in different parts of the vessel—they were taken out and brought up to the city in the Revenue Cutter, and while on board the Cutter they destroyed a number of letters and papers. We do not know that the captain or ownes had any knowledge of the persons being on board, but the circumstance of a place being specially prepared for them has an appearance that it could not have been effected without the persons having charge of the ship being privy to it. Had not the government messenger been on board, the ship unquestionably would have been brought back.—*Nat. Advo.*

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Of six British officers and non-commissioned officers prisoners of war, who have broken their parole, and are advertised in the Burlington, Vt. paper, it appears that *five* are natives