AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, March 4.

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 Cobbett's Weekley Political Register of December 11, 1813.

CONQUERING FRANCE.

From one step we proceed to another. For many years past we have been told, that the war was carried on for our *independence*; and that, if we did not go on with it, we should become the real slaves of Bonaparte. *Self-preservation* was *then* the cause in which the nation was called upon to shed its blood and expend its money. Our views extended as Napoleon retreated. He was to be driven into the *ancient boundaries of France*. But *now* he is to be *beheaded*, according to the TIMES newspaper; and according to the COURIER newspaper, the *people of France* are to be *punished*, unless they abandon him, and obey, at once, a Bourbon in his stead. Thus, in the space of four months, the war, from a war of *self defence*, a war for *our own existence*, is become a war for imposing a government upon the French people. In short, we have returned to the notions and the scenes of 1792 and 1793. The Allies are crossing the Rhine, and, as we are told by these writers, proclamations are to be issued, similar to that of the Duke of Brunswick, in which the people of France were threatened with dreadful *punishments*, unless they submitted to the dictates of the Allies with regard to the arrangement of their government. The articles to which I allude here, I will insert; not only because I wish to place them upon record, but because the reader should be convinced that I do not *misrepresent* the writers, and because it will be useful for the public to see clearly what the views of these writers and of their abettors really are. The following articles is from the TIMES of the 4th instant:—

'When, or under what circumstances, the 'great commander may think fit to carry his 'forces against the large military or commer-'cial depots of the south of France, we do not 'pretend to form conjectures. We are confi-'dent, that as nothing will disturb the calm 'and meditative prudence of his plans, so no-'thing will arrest the rapidity of their execu-'tion. We trust alike in his caution and in 'his resolution: but, perhaps, there may be in 'store for him a higher destination than the cap-'ture of a town or the reduction of a province. 'What if the army opposed to him should re-'solve to avenge the cause of humanity, and 'to exchange the bloody and brutal tyranny of 'a Bonaparte for *the mild and paternal sway 'of a Bourbon?* Could a popular French Ge-'neral open to himself a more glorious career 'at the present moment, than that which *Pro-'vidence* seemed to have destined to the virtu-'ous Moreau? Or, is it possible that any pow-'er now existing in France could stop such a 'General and such an army, supported by the 'unconquered Wellington and his formidable 'legions, if they were to resolve boldly to 'march to Paris, and *bring the Usurper to the 'block!* Every disposable soldier in France is 'on the Adour or on the Rhine. In the case 'we are supposing, there would be no enemy 'to encounter, unless the northern frontier 'were at once denuded of troops, and the road 'to Paris on that side laid open to the Allies.—'This is no question of the attachment of the 'French nation to one dynasty or to another: 'it is a question of military enterprize in the 'minds of military adventurers. The simple 'possibility, not to say the high moral probabi-'lity, that in a moment of general defection, 'an army which has so much in its hands may 'run with the stream of popular feeling through-'out Europe, is enough to make the Tyrant 'tremble on his throne. Lord Wellington is 'doubtless prepared to take advantage of so de-'sirable an occurence, in case it should happen 'without his previous interference, but we 'wish him *to interfere;* we wish that he were 'authorized plainly and openly to offer his 'mighty co-operation to any body of men who 'would shake off the Tyrant's yoke in France, 'as has been done in Italy, in Germany, and in 'Holland!'

Let it be observed, that it is here expressly recommended to make war for the purpose of putting Napoleon to *death*. He has been acknowledged as lawful ruler of France by *all* the powers at war with him. He has had almost every one of the hostile sovereigns absolutely in his power. He has spared not only their *lives* but their thrones; and now an English journalist recommends to those same sovereigns to make war upon him for the express purpose of *putting him to death*. Nothing can be clearer than that he owes his present dangers wholly to his having *spared* those, who are now his most formidable enemies. If he had extinguished the Austrian power, he would never have been in danger. The sottish desire to royalize his family, and the hope of being able to rule the people of France as the old families ruled: these have led to his present state of peril, and, if the people of France turn against him, will, in all probability, cost him his life; but, at any rate, that life ought not to be sought by those whom he has spared.—— More of this another time.

Let us now hear the COURIER; *that vile trumpet of everlasting war.* 'We expect that 'the next dispatches from the Allies will an-'nounce their having crossed the Rhine. 'Lord Cathcart, we understand, in his last 'dispatches, stated that it was the intention of 'the Prince of Schwartzenburg to pass the 'Rhine in a fortnight from that date. We 'are glad to hear this—for not a moment 'should be lost—no time given to Bonaparte 'to reassemble a large army, and recruit his 'means. By passing the Rhine and entering 'the Netherlands at once, they will immediate-'ly deprive him of the resources in men and 'necessaries which he might derive from that 'country, disable him from carrying on the 'conscription in that quarter, and thus Hol-'land and the Netherlands being cut off, 'he must be reduced to depend upon old 'France alone, which, having thus an increa-'sed pressure upon her, must feel more and 'more disaffected to his government and per-'son. Lord Wellington, we should suppose, 'will advance from the south, whilst the Al-'lies march into France from the east. The 'aggregate force of all the armies against Bo-'naparte, including the reserves, is estimated 'at eight hundred thousand men. The pas-'sage of the Rhine by the Prince of Schwart-'zenburg will be accompanied by a procla-'mation in the name of all the Sovereigns al-'lied against Bonaparte, stating their objects 'and views. This important document we 'have not yet seen; but we should be glad to 'find it bottomed upon this principle, that 'the Allies, convinced by experience that no 'secure peace could be made with Bonaparte 'who had uniformly shewn himself an enemy 'to the repose and independence of the world, 'and whom no treaties and no principles of jus-'tice and good faith could bind, would *not 'make peace with him* as the ruler of France; 'that it remained for France to determine 'whether she preferred incurring all the *mi-'series in which adherence must involve her*, or 'restoring herself at once to real peace, secu-'rity, and *independence*, by throwing off his 'tyranny, and reinstating her ancient family? '*Bonaparte and war! The Bourbons and peace!* 'This should be their device, and a Bourbon 'should accompany the allied armies.

Whether this and such like writings be intended to *feel the public purse* I do not know; but, I really do fear, that the notions here promulgated are not very rare. The project is here openly avowed; the project of *compelling France to adopt that sort of government which we approve of*; and which of course, is most likely, in the opinion of these writers, to keep France in a low and feeble state. At any rate here is the project openly avowed of punishing the French nation, if they refuse to obey the orders of us and of those who are subsidized by us. Here are we, the inhabitants of these islands, at the end of twenty years of war and taxation to defend ourselves against France, setting ourselves up, in the language of this writer, as the dictators of a government to this same nation! As the dictators of a government to a country like France! Let this be borne in mind.—To hear our newspaper people talk, who would imagine, that France was a country of the size of the Isle of Wight, and that her inhabitants were like those of Java or India? It is most presumptuous, most impudent language; and who will make a bet, that it is language of which we shall not most sorely repent.—If any thing can exceed its impudence, it is *its folly*. Do these foolish and malignant men imagine, that the French people will like Bonaparte less at *their* recommendation, or at the recommendation of the *Allies?* If the French people are really attached to him, can it be supposed that a proclamation, threatening them with punishment, unless they turn against him, is the way to make them turn against him?—There is, as far as I can see, no sign of disaffection towards him in France. Disaffection may exist, but there is, as yet, no sign of it.—An English army has been in France for some time; but it is not pretended that the people of that country has hailed its arrival with joy. On the contrary, we see that it does not advance into France. Yet, if the people really sighed for a return of the old government, here is a most fair opportunity for them to show their disposition.—This project of dictating a government to France is, perhaps the very thing that Napoleon wishes. Let the Bourbons once march with the Allies, and then all France is up in arms for or against Napoleon.—The question will be brought to an issue without delay.—It is much easier to talk about crossing the Rhine than to cross it; and, suppose it crossed, how far will the Allies be able to go if the people of France are cordial on the side of their ruler?—All depends upon the disposition of the people of France!

But who will give us security *that the Emperor of Austria will not make peace with Napoleon?* The latter has ample means in his hands of gratifying his father in law. If Francis be reinstated in all his old titles, *Emperor of Germany &c. &c.*; if all the little sovereigns who have been enriched at his expense be stripped of their new territories; if the House of Austria gain largely on the side of Italy, and be made master of the House of Brandenburg; if this take place, what is to prevent Napoleon and Francis from again becoming allies? And, if they do become allies what shall *we* have gained by the retreat of Napoleon? Of one thing we may be quite sure; that is, that each power will do that which it shall deem most conducive to its own particular interest; and it is very clear, that the interests of the several allied Powers are directly opposed to each other. There sems already to be a strange *lagging* in the war. The several armies seem to have come to a stand. There seems to be no reason why Russia should wish to see Austria aggradized, while the former gains nothing at all, to say nothing of the part which Austria took in the war, during which *Moscow* was burnt. The allied Cabinets are now, I dare say, considering how they shall (each for itself) profit from what has taken place.—The COURIER and the TIMES seem to think that all these cabinets partake in the desire of some English to see the French nation *punished*. These cabinets are not so execrably foolish. The Prusian Cabinet, for instance, is considering, not how it shall go to work to gratify the hatred of England, but how it shall fortify itself *against Austria*. If the French people remain attached to Napoleon, nothing that the coalition can do will hurt him; and I think there are ten chances to one that the coalition will be divided in less than three months. Does the reader suppose that our power by sea is no object of jealousy with any of the allies? Does he imagine that they would be content to leave us with all that power in our hands and without a rival too? There may be men who think this. Our national pride and presumption make us look upon ourselves as swallowing up, of right, all the cares and consideration of the world. But, whoever thinks thus will find himself egregiously mistaken.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

BRITISH VERACITY.

Having lately seen in the British Naval Chronicle for May last, a publication signed Thomas Cooke Jones, Surgeon of H. B. M. late ship Java; in which accusations of ill treatment towards the British wounded prisoners, whilst on board the U. S. frigate Constitution, under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, are brought forward: I conceive it my duty, least silence should be construed into an acknowledgement of its correctness, to expose some of the falsehoods composing that statement.

After introducing himself with considerable egotism, and much parade of professional skill, he makes the following observations.

"Their (the British wounded) removal to the Constitution, the deprivations they there experienced as to food, and the repeated disturbances they suffered by being carried below, and kept there for several hours three different times on the report of an enemy heaving in sight: when these, I say, are considered, and the results contrasted with those of the American wounded, four of whom who lost their limbs, died when I was on board, were laid in cots, placed in the most healthy part of the ship, proved with every little luxury from competent and attentive nurses, and not allowed to be removed when ours were thrust into the hold with the other prisoners, the hatches at once shutting out light and fresh air, and this too in the latitude of St. Salvador, the recovery of our seamen appears as miraculous as it has already provided happy; and truly evinced both resignation and courage, in patiently submitting without a complaint to the cruelties of their situation, and firmly contending with every obstacle which chance or oppression could present or inflict.

"The Americans seemed very desirous not to allow any of our officers to witness the nature of their wounded, or compute their number. I ordered one of my assistants, Mr. Capponi, to attend, when their assistant went round, and he enumerated 46 who were unable to stir from their cots, independent of those who had received what they called "*slight hurts.*" Commodore Bainbridge was severely wounded in the right thigh, and four of their amputations perished under my own inspection.

"I have noticed these facts, that your readers may be convinced of the falsity of their official dispatches, and authorize their being received with some degree of scepticism.

"I sent my assistant, with most of the wounded men, in the evening, and remained myself in the Java till within a few minutes of her being set on fire; one poor fellow only remained, who had received a musket ball, which entered the right orbit, and remained imbedded in the brain, he was *in articulo mortis*, and I begged the American Lieutenant to let me stay with him undistured for a few minutes, as I expected his immediate dissolution. This Yankee son of humanity proposed assisting him into eternity—I instantly dragged him into the boat, and he expired alongside the Constitution."

It is not true that there was any distinction made between the British and American wounded. They were slung promiscuously together on the *gun deck*, and every thing which humanity could dictate that the ship afforded, was provided for their comfort and convenience. The ship was cleared for action *but once* during the time they were on board; that was when the Hornet hove in sight, and as soon as her character could be ascertained, all the wounded, British and American, were brought on the gun deck together.—Capt. *Lambert* and Mr. Waldo, were the only wounded persons not removed to the *birth deck* on this occasion; the former was left till the last moment, from principles of delicacy, as well as humanity.—Every exertion was made to land the prisoners at St. Salvador as soon as possible, that they might be "provided with every little luxury from competent and attentive nurses," that our men of course could not receive on board.

It is equally false that we had 46 men wounded. "*Slight hurts*" and all others, included, there were *twenty five only.*—Why request his assistant to attend for the purpose of counting them, when Dr. Jones himself, or any other officer on board, could have enumerated them if he chose, an hundred times a day?

The Doctor says, *four* of our amputations perished under his own inspection.—We had but five amputations altogether; four of them are now receiving pensions from their country, and may be seen almost any day about the Navy Yard in Charlestown; and the fifth died of a malignant fever, north of the Equator, *one month after the action.* It is a fact, susceptible of the clearest and most positive proof, that *not one of our men died* during the time the Doctor was on board the Constitution, nor, until some time after we left St Salvador!

"This Yankee son of humanity proposed assisting him into eternity, &c." No man who knows Lieut. Hoffman, will hesitate to pronounce Dr. J. an infamous calumnitor. He (Lt. H.) is as remarkable for goodness of heart, for humane and tender feelings, for gentlemanly and correct conduct, as Dr. J. now is for his capacity to assert base and unqualified falsehoods. Lieut. (then Midshipman) German,* who was present when this man was removed from the Java, and whose word no one will question, asserts, that no such observation was made; on the contrary, that he (Mr. G.) by the orders of Lieut. H. repeatedly solicited Dr. J. to visit the man then spoken of, and endeavor if possible to relieve him; but, that he neglected ever *to see* him until they were ready to leave the ship, when he was removed into the boat at the Doctor's request. If the Doctor's charge had been founded in truth, would he not have reported Mr. H. immediately on his arrival at the Constitution? The ward room officers of the Constitution will recollect to have heard Dr. Jones frequently spoken of during the cruise, as an inhuman monster for his conduct to this same unfortunate sailor.

I leave the punishment due his presumption for calling in question the "*official dispatches,*" (after having fabricated himself such a tissue of assertions, without even a coloring of truth,) to the first officer of the Constitution, who may have the good fortune of an opportunity to take him by the *nose*.

When the officers of the Java left the Constitution at St. Salvador, they expressed the warmest gratitude for the humane and generous treatment they had experienced; nor, was this contemptible hypocrite sparing of his acknowledgements on that occasion. After having suffered every thing from the officers of the Constitution that "*oppression could inflict,*" why come forward and offer their thanks for kind and handsome treatment? (See letters of Gen. Hislop and others.)

To complete the climax of false assertions relative to that action, one of the Lieutenants of the Java, in a letter to the Editor of the Naval Chronicle for June, asserts, that I am "*an Irishman by birth, and was lately an assistant surgeon in the British navy!*" The truth is, I was born in the State of Maryland, and have never been on the ocean except in the service of my country. I pledge myself to substantiate by the most respectable testimony, should it be necessary, every thing that I have here stated.

I challenge the British to produce a *solitary instance* where they have given a faithful and candid relation of the result of their actions with us, since the declaration of the present war. They have of late, established for themselves, a kind of national character, that, I trust, none will envy them the possession of; they have proved, that although they may not *always* be able to conquer in battle; they can prevaricate, defame or mistake with as much ease as any nation on earth.

AMOS. A. EVANS,
Late Surgeon of the U. S. frigate Constitution.

* Son of the Hon. Mr. German, of the U. S. Senate.

DOWNFAL OF THE DUTCH REPUBLIC.

At the very moment, when every free tongue in Europe was re-echoing the cry of *Orange Boven?* and events seemed to promise the restoration of all that was free in the republic, we are astonished to hear of a change of the Constitution. The plain, the modest *Stadtholder* of Holland is suddenly elevated to the station of *Sovereign Prince* of the Netherlands. He has been addressed by the provisional government as *William the First, Soverign Prince of the Netherlands*, which title he has now assumed. "We are at a loss to know the precise meaning of this change (says the Glasgow Courier,) or the object to be obtained by it. We would think that it merely alludes to a change of the Constitution, by increasing his powers as a sovereign, and not to any extension of dominion." We discover from some Liverpool papers that the change has even attracted the notice of Parliament—as the reader will see by the following article:

House of Commons.—Sir James Mackintosh having observed in the London Gazette a new designation given to his Majesty's Ambassador at the Hague, and a new sovereignty announced in the United Provinces, put the following question to Lord Castlereagh: "Was it known to his Majesty's government, before the departure of the Prince of Orange from England, that his Serene Highness intended to assume or accept titles and authorities unknown to the legal constitution of the United Provinces, and manifesting a determination not to re-establish the ancient and lawful government of that republic?"

Lord Castlereagh replied that the form of government which had been adopted, was the result of the spontaneons and unanimous wish of the people of Holland—of all parties—as much of those who were formerly the enemies of the House of Orange, as of those who had always been attached to it.

It is plain, that there is a great deal of the *diplomatique* in this denomination. It is evidently to catch the people of the Austrian *Netherlands* or *Flanders*, and rescue the *whole* of the Low Countries from the grasp of France. If Flanders joins Holland, then William becomes the sovereign Prince of the whole—and, of course, the Young Prince of Orange, when he weds the Princess Charlotte, will blend the crown of Britain and the Netherlands together.

Rich. Enq.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Mr. *Brown* presented the petition of Don Ramon de Lenares Gonzales and Don Ramon de Clmenero, owners of certain Spanish vessels detained at New Orleans by the Embargo, praying permission to depart with their cargoes to La Vera Cruz—Referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

On motion of Mr. *Mason*, a committee was ordered to be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing a library for the use of Supreme court of the U. States—Messrs. Mason, Brown and Bledsoe compose the committee.

The several bills which yesterday passed the House of Representatives were read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

No business of national importance was done in Senate to day.

The decision on the nomination of Return J. Meigs, to the office of Post Master General, is understood to be postponed to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

Mr. *Miller of N. Y.* presented a petition of William Patterson, praying for arrearages of the pension heretofore granted to him.—Referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. *Seybert of Pa.* presented the petition of Edward Hallowell, of the city of Philadelphia, praying for a release from the penalties incurred by him in consequence of a violation of the non-importation act.——Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Lattimore of Miss.* reported a bill further to extend the right of suffrage, and to encrease the number of Members of the Legislative Council in the Mississippi territory.—Twice read and committed.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF EMBARGO.

Mr. *Wright of Md.* rose to submit a motion for consideration. He said, feeling, as he did, a perfect confidence in the sincerity of the administration to effect by negociation at Gottenburg an honorable peace; and knowing, as he did, that the President had perfect confidence in the Prince Regent in his *own proposition* to meet at Gottenburg to settle by negociation the unhappy differences that subsist between the two nations, upon the *principles* of the *laws of nations* and the *maritime rights* of G. Britain; and from the policy of this government, tested by their proposition through Mr. Russel after the war, upon an agreement to negociate on certain conditions to agree to an armistice, and from the proposition of the British government though Admiral Warren, on our agreement to negociate on certain terms, to agree also to an armistice—he throught he was justified from the conduct of both governments in the belief than an armistice will be agreed to on the commencement of the negociations at Gottenburg as the practice of all nations, as well as the two powers now negociating evinced this to be the common usage of nations.—It is certainly, said he, one of the first dictates of humanity to spare the effusions of human blood—and during impending negociations, believed to be entered into with sincerity and good faith, it would seem to me to be a measure of primary importance to heal asperities and then lead to a happy termiantion of the negociation.

If then, sir, the sword shall be sheathed during the negociation by an armistice, that sword that can only wound the enemy, I ask if the two edged sword, the embargo, ought not during the negociation also to be sheathed, that which cuts both friends and foes? And whether it is not our duty to test our devotion to our constituents and to relieve them from all pressure that may not be absolutely necessary? Their patriotic submission to it, while absolutely necessary to press the enemy, entitles them to its removal, while the prospect of peace induces a hope that it may not be necessary as a weapon against the enemy.

Having myself advocated the embargo, in the summer session, and the present embargo, and there being no power to suspend it at this time, but by an act of the Legislature, I have thought it my duty to submit the following resolution—but I feel it my duty to the administration to declare that it is without their consent and without their knowledge—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of suspending the Embargo Law during the impending negociation for peace.

Mr. *Wright* appeared to be inclined to let his motion lie on the table for the present; but

Mr. *Gosvenor* said he conceived it was highly proper that the fate of a proposition of this character should be at once known, and therefore moved that the House now proceed to consider the resolution.

Mr. *Seybert* having required the Yeas and Nays on the question of consideration, which by the rules of the House is not to be debated, it was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baylies of Mass. Bayly of Va. Bigelow, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Cilley, Cooper, Cox, Culpeper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Dewey, Duvall, Ely, Gaston, Geddes, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hopkins of N. Y. Howell, Hufty, Hungerford, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Macon, M'Kee, Miller, Mosely Markell, Oakley, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, J. Reed, Wm. Reed, Richardson, Ridgely, Robertson, Ruggles, Sherwood, Shipherd, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wood, Wright.—65.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Avery, Bard, Barnett, Beal, Bowen, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Comstock, Conard, Creghton, Cuthbert, Davis of Penn. Denoyelles, Earle, Eppes, Farrow, Forney, Forsythe. Franklin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouk, Hawes, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Jackson of Va. Kennedy, Kerr, Kershaw, Kibourn, King, of N. C. Lafferts, Lyle, M'Coy, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Newton, Orasby, Parker, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rhea, of Tenn. Rich, Sevier, Seybert, Skinner, Smith of Penn. Smith of Va. Tannehill, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Ward of N. J. Whitehill, Williams, Yancey—68.

So the house refused to consider the resolution.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting his annual report in relation to invalid pensioners; which was read and referred to the committee on that subject.

The Speaker also laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the emoluments of the officers of the customs.

The bill from the Senate "for the better organizing, paying and supplying the army of the U. States," was twice read and committed to the committee on Military Affairs.

The bill from the Senate for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississippi territory, was read and ordered to lie on the table.

THE LOAN.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan of 25 millions of dollars, was read a third time.

On the question "Shall this bill pass"

Mr. *Stanford* of N. C. opposed the bil in a speech of considerable length; and

Mr. *Fisk* of Vt. spoke also at considerable length, in his acute manner, in support of it.

A motion for the previous question was lost by a small majority.

Mr. *Nelson* of Va. rose to speak in favor of the bill; but had spoken but a few minutes, when, on giving way for the purpose,

The House adjourned.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

Arrived at this port last evening, the Swedish ship Anna, Christina Pagarder, in 85 days from Gottenburg. The Anna was bound for Amelia Island, but put in here for want of water.

Capt. Pagarder, informs, that Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were not in Gottenburg when he sailed—was informed that they had gone to Stockholm—knew nothing of the ship Neptune, where she was, or when she would sail for America. He also informs that the King of Sweden is dead.

Capt. P. has brought letters for Mrs. Gallatin and Mrs. Bayard.

Capt. P. spoke no vessels of any description on the passage—he has bro't home 8 American seamen that were discharged and left destitute in St. Petersburg, in which place many American vessels were laid up.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 16.

No information has been received from Gen. Floyd later than the 5th inst. The army was still at Fort Hull; the discontents of the men had subsided; and it was not improbable but they would pay the enemy *a parting visit.* The Indians have abandoned Camp Defiance, but from what cause is not known—perhaps to attack some intermediate post or make an irruption upon our frontier, two large trails having been recently seen about 50 miles below Fort Lawrence on Flint River.

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BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, March 4.

In yesterday's paper, we inserted Mr. DEXTER's Letter to the Electors of Massachusetts.—Next to the developement of the Russian Mediation business, nothing has given the Factionists so staggering a blow.—They are in a furious passion, and all their vultures are let loose on the writer.—No moderation will please these brawlers; their adherents must not stop at half-measures; nothing will satisfy them but open rebellion and submission to England.

Although we are far from agreeing to all Mr. Dexter's positions, we refrain from any observations on his production, and content ourselves with quoting the remarks of a leading Federal paper in Boston (the Repertory) to which we request the attention of our impartial readers.—These remarks will better explain the views and sentiments of the declared Factionists, than any thing we could say.—"From their own words let them be judged."

"The letter of the Hon. Mr. Dexter is precisely such a paper as we should have expected, from the opinions which he has maintained for the last eighteen months, and from the growing favor which the Democrats have exhibited towards him.

"No men know their interest, or sound more correctly and thoroughly their partizans before they promote them to office, better than the Democratic party.

"Mr. Dexter it would seem, suits them exactly. We judge this from the ardor with which they support him. We shall hereafter shew that they are not mistaken in their calculations.

"The principles advanced in his letter *will paralyze the efforts of New England, and promote all the views of Administration*, as effectually as if he did not profess an opposition to them in some minor points.

"Of what consequence is it to New England, that Mr. Dexter is opposed to the embargo, if he is in favor of the war and of taxes, of loans and of calling out the militia, when we know that Kentucky and all the Southern States declare that the embargo is the favorite measure?

"They will easily pardon Mr. Dexter a *theoretical* difference, if he *practically* supports their measures and denounces the Federalists, as being "ACTIVE SPIRITS and AMBITIOUS MEN."

A bill has passed the Senate and has been twice read in the House of Representatives, one object of which is to authorize the Executive, in case of failure to fill the ranks of any of the Regiments of the Army, to cause the said Regiments to be *consolidated*, and the supernumerary officers to be disbanded, with an allowance of three months' pay and the usual mileage to such officers as shall be thus put out of service.

Nat. Int.

MR. WRIGHT'S MOTION

Of yesterday was, we rather think, ill timed, if not unnecessary in any event. We have so much confidence in the patrioism and general intelligence of this gentleman, that we feel some diffidence in placing our opinion in opposition to his. But, as a power was given to the Executive, in the last section of the law laying an