SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
AMERICAN

WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1814.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

THE COMET'S CRUISE.

Sailed from Cape Henry on the morning of the 20th of Oct, after passing in the night, all the enemy's squadron, laying in the bay, bound on a cruize in company with the priv. Revenge, of Baltimore. On the 31st of Oct. boarded the Sp ship Preciosa, fr. Cadiz to Havana. Nov. 1st, boarded the Sp brig Fernandez, from Malaga to Havana; the same morning parted co. with the Revenge. Nov. 2, boarded the Sw brig Lucetta, from Boston to St. Barts. Nov. 3, to windward of St. Barts, boarded the Prussian ship Dei Biene from Gottenburg to Havana; same day, lost one man overboard that drowned. On the 5th Nov. to the northward of Sombrera, boarded the Sp sch Nuestra Senor del Cormen, from Teneriffe to Havana. On the 6th, chased a sail to the northward of Saba, which proved to be an Eng. frigate, outsailed her with ease. On the 9th Nov. at night, near the harbour of St. Thomas, took the English sloop Experiment, of Guadaloupe, in ballast, and destroyed her. Nov. 11, was chased to the north of St. Thomas' by a man of war brig, outsailed her. Nov. 13, just off Sail Rock Passage, discovered the St. Thomas convoy, about sixty sail of large ships under convoy of the Malborough 74, Venus frigate, and three large men of war brigs. The frigate and brigs gave chase to me, and after two hours chasing, gave over chace; same day, sent on shore at Tortola on parole, the captain and part of the crew of the Experiment, and went in chase of the convoy. On the 14th, discovered the convoy, and was chased off by the frigate and brigs—kept in sight of the convoy, and regularly chased daily, till the 21st. sometimes very disadvantageous to us, and very advantageous to them, but always succeeded in out-sailing them.—Nov. 21st. lat. —, boarded the Sw sch Carlescrona, from St. Barts to Bath. From the 22d to the 27th, was chased every day by the frigate and brigs of the convoy. 27, the frigate in sight, took the English sch Messenger of St. Johns, from St. Vincents to St. Johns; loaded with rum and molasses; manned and ordered her for the U. S. Nov. 28th, was again chased; same day, boarded the Russian ship Hazard, from Liverpool to Amelia Island. 30th, was chased again, and so continued daily till the 2d. Dec. when, finding it impossible for one single vessel to do any thing with the convoy, they being so strongly guarded, and would frequently chase me 40 miles from them, I concluded to abandon the chasing of them any further. On the 3d. Dec. recaptured the sch Industry, of N.York, that had been captured by B. M. brig Recruit, proceeding from Charleston to N.York; ordered her for a port in the U.States.

The Comet then proceeded cruizing away to the S. E. of Bermuda, progressing as far to the eastward, as the long. of 33, 00, W. and then southward and westward, as far as the coast of Surrinam, where she arrived on the 28th Dec. the same day chased a brig into Surrinam river, but could not succeed in getting her, she having got under cover of the battery there. 29th Dec. to leeward of Surrinam, took the English sloop Little Cherub, of Surrinam, of small burthen, having only Plantains in, took some of them out, gave up the sloop and paroled all the prisoners I had on board, and sent them on shore to Surrinam; same day, took the Eng. brig Hannah, of Bermuda, loaded with lumber; ransomed her. Jan. 2d. to leeward of Barbadoes, took the Eng. schr Jackman, of Barbadoes; loaded with lumber and a few cases of wine, took out the wine. Jan. 3d. took to leeward of Martinique, the Eng. sloop Industry, of St. Lucia, in ballast; ransomed the Jackman, and put the crews of both vessels on board of her on parole, and sent her away; same day destroyed the Industry.

Jan. 4, took the English brig Enterprize, of St. Kitts, from Grenada, bound to Guadaloupe, having on board a few barrels of bread and some specie. Took out some of the bread, the specie, and several other small articles of the provision kind, and ransomed her. My reasons for ransoming and not destroying this vessel, was because she had the yellow fever on board. But I wish it made publicly known that the commander of this English vessel is an American, named JOHN HOWE, a man, I believe, well known to be unfriendly to his native country, and not long from it—a native of the state of Connecticut, I understand, and is to all appearance a great scoundrel. Jan. 6, took the English sloop Mary, of St. Kitts, loaded with plantation stores, &c. manned her for the U. S.—since foundered at sea. Jan. 8, took his Britannic Majesty's schooner Vigilant, John Benson, commander, tender to Ad. Laforey, sent her for the U. S. Same day I paroled and sent to St. Barts, the crews of the Vigilant and Mary. Jan. 9, chased a brig all night and fired several shot at her—in the morning at day light within gun shot of her, fired again at her, when she rounded to, hauled upon the wind and made all sail in chase of us. We then found her to be a man of war brig that had been trying to decoy us. We exchanged several shot—outsailed her easy, and she bore up before the wind.

Jan. 11, per log, discovered a sail, made all necessary sail in chase. At 3 P M discovered her to be a ship, running before the wind, to appearance tolerably large, carrying a great crowd of sail. At 6 P M coming up with the chase fast, called all hands to quarters and got all clear for action. Could discover yellow sides and ports, which I took to be false ports. At 7 P M the ship began to take in sail. She took in her skysails, royals, topgallant and lower studding sails. We took in sail also and furled the squaresail, going so directly before the wind, had not an opportunity of seeing his broadside distinctly. At half past 7 luffed up and gave him one of our bow guns, which he immediately returned with his stern chasers. We then closed and in a few minutes the action begun and was warmly contested on both sides—at 20 minutes before 10 P M we had all the running rigging, with the boom topinlift, shot away—was compelled to haul off to repair.—At this time we had one killed and a number wounded. The ship had boarding nettings, reaching nearly up to her tops.

In a very short time we had repaired the damages and recommenced close action again, within half pistol shot, when he again shot away the boom top-in-lift. I was compelled to work the main boom with the peake haulyards. Made several attempts to board him but was not able to effect it. We kept up a continual fire on both sides; I shot across his bows and raked him several times, within 20 yards of him, but his tremendous height prevented much execution. At half past 12, midnight, fresh breeze; he now attempted to run us down, and so far succeeded as to run his jib-boom into our mainsail, a little below the gaft, and come with his bows against our stern, without doing any damage to our hull, though he tore our mainsail all to pieces, broke the main gaft and unshipped the main boom. In this situation we attempted to board him, but could not succeed, he having quick way, and her height so great our men could scarcely touch the bobstays from our taffil rail; though notwithstanding we had several of our men almost on her bobstays. We shot several of his men who were on his bowsprit and forecastle, and took two of their boarding pikes from them as they reached down at us. He appeared to have many men on his forecastle, and splinter nets from his mainmast aft; hauled off again to repair, and bend another mainsail. At 1 A. M. had completely repaired and commenced close action again, which lasted till 3 A. M. at which time we had our jib stay, main shrouds, boom topinlift and fore gaft halyards shot away—his fire appeared considerably slackened, our braces, topsail halyards and main topsail sheets were also shot away, and the schooner was rendered almost unmanageable, many of the breechings of the guns parted. I thought proper to haul off till daylight; began repairing but found we were much more cut than I expected. The ship was about two miles from us at daylight, could count 14 ports on one side distinctly, guns in most of them. I determined to refit completely before I would again renew the action. The Islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas, St. John and Tortola in sight and at very little distance, I found the ship running before the wind, would drive me close to the harbour of St. Thomas, before I could refit and renew the action, and my not being in a situation to stand a chase, should any men of war make their appearance, and from information I understood several were at St Thomas, I very reluctantly abandoned the idea of again renewing the action.

We had 3 men killed and 16 wounded, myself among the number, at the commencment of the action, (tho' slightly). Mr. *Edward Black*, prize master, Mr. *John Baney*, masters mate and *Thomas Selma*, carpenter, were the three killed. Six men badly wounded, the master of marines amongst them, and 10 slightly wounded. Jan. 13th, close in under Spanish Town, Virgin Gorda, sent the boat armed to cut out several small vessels laying there—we destroyed one at anchor, and brought out two under a brisk fire of musketry from the inhabitants on shore, that had collected in a body. Both vessels were in ballast—we burnt one (a la Chesapeake) and sunk the other. On the 15th arrived at the port of St. Johns, Porto Rico, to repair and get wood, water and provisions—was very kindly received by the Governor and allowed every privilege of hospitality I could expect.

On the 23 Jan. sailed from Porto Rico, and on the 27th took the English schooner Venus of St. Thomas, from Laguira, loaded with coffee, cotton and cocoa, sent her for the U. States; the same day close under the Island of St. Croix, took the English sloop General Spooner of St. Croix; this vessel we took with our boat armed, close to the shore, the crew having deserted her a little before our boat boarded her; ordered this vessel for the U. S. Jan. 26th was chased across Drake's Bay, close to the town of Spanish Town, (Virgin Gorda) by a large man-of-war brig, carrying 20 guns, out sailed her with ease, and at midnight same night run back under Spanish Town and cut out a small sloop laying there. Jan. 29th we paroled the crew of the Venus, and sent them in the sloop to St. Thomas. Feb. 1, gave chase to two in the evening; next morning a very heavy gale of wind, kept sight of the chase, tho' far ahead of them and perhaps unseen by them, it blowing very heavy, too much so to approach them with safety until the 3d in the morning, being to windward of them I bore down to reconnoitre, when I discovered them to be one a man-of-war brig convoying the other, that was a packet—upon trial found I could outsail them with ease, edged close down to them within gun shot, showed the American flag and gave them a gun, which each of them returned. We exchanged several shot and then seperated. The man-of-war brig was called the Wasp. I then shaped my course southerly.

Feb. 6th, off Saba fell in with the privateer Mars of New-York, capt. Josiah Ingersoll. We cruized several days together in company and was chased twice very close but outsailed the chase. While in company we destroyed the sloop Endeavour of Anguilla, in ballast; parted company with him on the 12th, to the southward of St. Croix, he going to leeward for some repairs. He had taken one prize during his cruize. On the 13th gave chase to a brig, at 8 P. M. that evening while in chase sprung the foremast very badly, was compelled to abandon the chase, take in all sail and endeavour to secure the mast in the best possible manner. On the 16th Feb. took the English sloop General Pale of Antigua from St. Thomas to Laguira loaded with dry goods and wines, took out the dry goods and manned the sloop for New-Orleans. On the 19th arrived at St. Johns, Porto Rico, where we were compelled to go to refit and secure our mast—the evening before the Pique frigate was off that harbor looking for the Comet. On the 24th sailed from Porto Rico and on the 28th of Feb. off Curacoa took the English schooner St. John of Curacoa bound to St. Thomas loaded with salt, cocoa, hides and goat skins, took out the cocoa and goat skins. 29th took the English schr. Enterprize of Curacoa in ballast; ransomed the St. John, paroled the crews of both vessels and then sunk the Enterprize. On the 5th March in the Mona Passage was chased by a large man of war brig and outsailed her with ease.

On the 19th, arrived at this place after a cruize of 5 months, and being chased during that time *thirty four* times, by frigates and men-of-war brigs, but always outsailed them with ease. The Admiral on the leeward Island station, offered considerable reward for the Comet, as being the greatest plague to him of any vessel ever on those seas, but directed his smallest class of gun-vessels and schooners to always run from her.

List of Prizes taken and destroyed during the Comet's present cruise.

Sloop Experiment, of Guadaloupe, in balast, destroyed.

The schooner Messenger of St. Thomas sent to the U. S.

Schooner Industry of New York, recaptured, sent to the U. S.

Schooner little Cherub, of Surrinam, sent with prisoners on parole.

Brig Hannah, of Bermuda, ransomed.

Schooner Jackman, of Barbadoes, do.

Sloop Industry, of St. Lucia, destroyed.

Brig Enterprize of St. Kitts, ransomed.

Sloop Mary, of do. sent to the U. S.

Sch Vigilant, tender to ad. Laforey, sent to U. States.

Three schs sunk, burnt and destroyed at Spanish Town.

Sch Venus, of St. Thomas, sent to UStates.

Sloop General Spooner, of St. Croix, sent to UStates.

Sloop Experiment, of Tortola, released with prisoners on parole.

Sloop Endeavour of Anguella, destroyed.

Sloop General Wale, of Antigua, sent to New-Orleans.

Schr. St. John of Curacoa, ransomed.

Sch. Enterprize, of ditto destroyed.

Making in the whole TWENTY SAIL taken, burnt, destroyed and sent to the United States.

THOMAS BOYLE.

Extract from a file of Nassau, (N. P.) papers received at the E. C. House, per the Rosa, from Havana.

BARBADOES, Jan. 10.

Particulars of the captures made by the two French frigates La Nymphe and La Medusa, each carrying 30 long double fortified 18's on the gun-deck, and 14 24 pound carronades on the quarter deck and fore castle with complements of 350 men. Since the time of their sailing from Brest, on the 17th of November last, until the 2d inst. on which day they gave the ship Prince George, of London, Captain Bayley, captured by them on the 20th Dec. as a cartel to convey their prisoners, in number 155 to Barbadoes.

Dec. 11th—in lat. 26, 0, N. long. 22, 0, W. captured the Portuguese brig Brazil Packet, captain Caster, from Madeira to Brazil, laden with wine, brandy, and a considerable quantity of specie; in lat. 17, 30, N. long. 20, 35, W. the British ship Martecello, captain Cashans, from the Cape of Good Hope to London, laden with oil and skins, plundered and burnt, Dec 13; in lat. 19, 10, N. long. 26, 0, W. the Portuguse brig Rosario, captain Sergin, from the Cape de Verd Isles to the Western Isles, laden with salt, burnt. Dec. 15; in lat. 16, 0, N. long. 27, 0, W. the Portuguese schr Thetis, captain Genealus, from the Cape de Verd Isles, laden with salt; burnt. Dec. 27, in lat. 17, 34, N. long. 37, 0, W. the British ship Flora, captain reland, from London to Martinique, laden with very valuable merchandize; plundered; after which the Commodore had agreed to ransom the ship, but on the appearance of 3 sail on the morning of the 20th she was burnt. Dec. 29th; in lat. 19, 30, N. long. 36, 0, W. the British ships Lady Caroline Bathem, Capt. Bayes; Postdam, capt. Cummius and Prince George, captain Bayley, from London to Jamaica, laden with merchandize and plantation stores, after being plundered, the two first ships were scuttled and the latter given as a cartel, to convey the prisoners to Barbadoes; after the capture of the three last vessels the Commodore stood to the Southward under easy sail, until the morning of the 2d inst. when he began to embark the prisoners; the whole being on board the Cartel about 4 o'clock in the evening, she got liberty to proceed, leaving both frigates lying to, in lat. 18, 30, N long. 39, 15, W. with their heads to the southward.

The captains and passengers of the above captured vessels, think it a justice they owe to the respective captains and officers of these frigates, to acknowledge the very handsome and polite attention shewn them, during the time they were prisoners, as they left nothing undone to ameliorate the unpleasant situation in which they were placed heightened by the melancholy objects that presented themselves, by the destruction of so much British property.

On the 6th, in lat 12 50 N lon 51 10 W the Prince George was brought to by the U. S. ship of war President, Commodore Rodgers, who had on the preceding day taken the British ship Wanderer, captain Pinchard, from London to Jamaica, laden with plantation stores—which after being plundered, was scuttled in sight of the Prince George. After Commodore Rodgers had examined the cartel papers, he refused to allow them to proceed, on the plea that the British government had disavowed the neutrality of cartels, and quoted several instances to corroborate his assertions, particularly the case of the Duke of Montrose Packet—however, after a long conversation with captain Bayley, of the cartel, he desired that Messieurs Edward M'Swinney and Samuel Samson should be brought on board the President. On their arrival on board, he said he was induced to send for them to state how fully justified he would be in taking all the prisoners on board his vessel and destroying the cartel, for the reasons before mentioned; he then told them that he would suffer the cartel to proceed, and sent the prisoners taken in the Wanderer on board her; he very kindly offered to supply them with any thing they were in want of, and delivered a letter to captain Bayley, of which the following is a copy:

Copy of Commodore Rodgers's letter to captain Bayley, of the cartel ship Prince George, dated on board the U. S. frigate President, in lat 12 58 N lon 51 10 W:

U. S. FRIGATE PRESIDENT, at sea, January 6.

Sir—The ship Prince George, under your command, having been captured by two French ships of war, and by them made a cartel for the conveyance of prisoners to the West Indies, is hereby permitted to proceed. The conduct of the British government in several instances, and more particularly in the case of the Duke of Montrose packet, captured by the ship under my command, and sent to England as a cartel for the conveyance of prisoners of war during the last year, would have justified me in detaining the Prince George: as an example, however, of the different principles which regulate the conduct of American officers in the prosecution of hostilities, from those which have governed in Great Britain, I have determined not to detain you. I am, &c.

JOHN RODGERS.

From the Boston Palladium of Tuesday.

From Canada.—A gentleman who left Burlington on the 24th inst. informs, that on the 18th Col. Clark crossed the British lines, and in the night surrounded with his troops the tavern of Mr. Morrell; took Mr. M. and Mr. Kilbourn, and a British Sergant and soldier, prisoners, and seized much property. A British Lieut. and several soldiers escaped. The night following he proceeded to Missisqui Bay, took possession of other property, and made prisoners of Col. Luke and Capt. Gilray, with these he returned to Burlington. And on the 21st proceed again to Missisqui Bay with about 1000 men, where it was said a stand was to be made, and Gen. Macomb had established his head quarters. Reinforcements with several pieces of cannon, had been sent on, as an attack from the English was expected.

Col. Forsyth, at Chazy, will probably co-operate with Gen. Macomb if necessary.

There was a considerable number of soldiers in Hospital at Burlington.

We have been favored with a Montreal paper of the 19th inst. from which the following articles are copied.

QUEBEC, March 10.

The liberality of the people of New Brunswick, in the assistance they have afforded to the 2d Battalion of the King's Regiment, and to the detachment of Seamen (recently arrived at Quebec,) over land from that Province, deserves public thanks. The inhabitants of the city of St. John's, alone, gave three hundred pounds for the hire of sleighs to carry the Soldiers and Seamen from that place to Frederickton; and the House of Assembly of that Province voted an equal sum (*l*,300) to convey them on their route from Frederickton as far as it was possible for sleighs to proceed.

It is not only on this occasion, but on every other where the security of the Canadas was concerned, that we have observed the interest which the inhabitants of both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have taken in the event.—Though placed at a distance from the scene of operations, they have uniformly viewed our cause as theirs, they have applauded our efforts rejoiced in our successes, and pitied our misfortunes. One of the happiest results of the present war, will be the sentiment of a community of interest between every British subject in North America, binding us all in one harmonious whole, ever ready to render one another mutual service, and looking to the power and wisdom of the British Empire for sure protection, for liberty and the honor of participating in the British Name; a name which gives respect to the humblest of British subjects, in whatever quarter of the world it may be his fortune to be placed.

Montreal, March 19.

We understand that Col. Clark, has recently paid another visit to Missisque Bay, with about 400 men, and has carried off with him a considerable amount in property, and several of the inhabitants. This wanton and infamous system of warfare, will we hope, produce its own reward, by a severe and just retaliation.—Forbearance to such an enemy provoke insult and injury, as the motive is always misconstrued.

On Monday last, a party of about 200 American troops, under the command of Major Forsyth, came over the lines, on the west side of Caldwell's manor, and plundered the inhabitants, carried off horses and merchandize, to the amount of 1000*l*. with several of the inhabitants. It is said by an eye witness to the scene, that the redoubtable Major Forsyth carried off upon his horse, a number of sheep skins, partly tanned.

At Odletown, the piquet guard was surprised and taken off, on Sunday last. The guard was supposed to be commanded by capt. Kilburn, of the militia, from the eastern township.

Two hundred American troops have arrived on the lines at Derby, Vermont. Whether these movements of the enemy on the frontier are for the purpose of more rigidly enforcing the embargo law—provoking retaliation so as to lay waste the whole frontier, or to be in readiness to co-operate in an early campaign, is uncertain. That their depredations will, like their other unwarrantable acts, be made to recoil upon themselves, we are confident—yet individual distresses are to be regretted.

A report is in circulation, that Col. Drummond, with a party of about 30 men, has been cut off and destroyed, near the Moravian village, on the river Thames.

We are informed that the enemy is employed at Sackett's Harbor, in making the most vigorous preparations for the Spring. A large number of seamen is collecting there from the sea-ports, and new vessels are advancing rapidly. We shall look to Lake Ontario, in a few short weeks, with much anxiety, as presenting the most interesting scene that this war has yet produced.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA

House of Assembly,

Thursday, March 3, 1814.

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to the Castle of St Lewis with the address of this House.

To his Excellency Sir George Prevost.

We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to inform your Excellency, that we have found ourselves constrained by a sense of duty to direct our attention to certain abuses of a dangerous nature, to the Courts of Justice in which Jonathan Sewall, Esq. Chief of the Province, and James Monk, esq. Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, for the district of Montreal respectively preside, and to high offences committed by them, upon all which we have framed heads of impeachment against the said Jonathan Sewall and James Monk, esqrs. an humble representation to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which we have now the honor of presenting to your Excellency, and that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to transmit them to his Majesty's Ministers, to be laid before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

Considering the nature of the charges which it has been our duty to exhibit against the said Jonathan Sewall and James Monk, esqrs. we deem it incumbent upon us, more respectfully to represent to your Excellency, that it is not consistent with the honor of his Majesty's government or interest of his subjects, that the said Jonathan Sewall and James Monk, esqrs. do continue in the execution of their respective offices, while the said charges are depending against them, and we humbly pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to suspend them from their said office until his Majesty's pleasure may be known.

The answer to this Address has not been received, but it appears to have been unfavorable.

Friday 4. The order of the day to receive the report of the committee of the whole house, on the Bill to extend the provisions of the Act for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills, being read—It was resolved, that the said Bill and Report, be recommitted to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

Monday 7. Resolved, that notwithstanding the perverse and wicked advice given to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, on the subject of the constitutional rights and privileges of this House, and the endeavors of evil disposed advisers, to lead him into error, and to embroil him with his Majesty's faithful Commons of this Province, this House has not in any respect, altered the opinion it has ever entertained of the wisdom of his Excellency's Administration of the Government, and is determined to adopt the measures it had deemed necessary for the support of government, and the defence of the Province.—It was then.

Resolved, That it is expedient to name a person as agent on the part of this house, for the purpose of conducting and advancing in England, the proceedings of this house on the accusations brought against Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, and to solicit the necessary measures on the part of his majesty's government to enable this house to pursue the said accusations with effect.

Resolved, That James Stewart, Esq. member of this house, be agent on the part of the said house, for the aforesaid purposes.

Tuesday, 8.—A message was received from the Legislative council annoucing the concurrence of the Council in the bill which exempts from certain duties, salt imported for the use of the fisheries, without amendment.

Wednesday, 9.—The committee of the whole House to consider the necessity of granting a sum of money to James Stewart, Esq. as agent of the house, to forward and manage, in England, the impeachments against Jonathan Sewall and James Monk, Esqs. reported a resolution to that effect, which was agreed to; and an instruction to the committee on the bill to continue the levying of the duties under the act 51 Geo. III. cap. 1, was given to insert in the said bill the sum of 2000*l*. for the purposes abovesaid, as one of the appropriations of the present session.

FURTHER TRANSLATIONS

From the French papers received at the Boston Chronicle Office, by the brig Rambler, capt. Snow.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

PARIS, Jan 26.

This day at noon, H. M. the Empress Queen and Regent, surrounded by he Princes of the Imperial Family, the Princes Grand Dignitaries Ministers, Grand officers, Grand Eagles of the Legion of Honor, and by the ladies and officers in her service, has received in the hall of the Throne, and in the palace of the Thuilleries, a deputation of the Officers of the national guard of Paris. The deputation having been conducted to the audiance of her Majesty the Marshal Duke de Coneghiana, speaking in the name of the Deputation, presented to H. M. the following address: The Emperor had addressed the National Guards previous to his leaving this capital for the Grand Army.

Madam—H. M the Emperor and King has designed to permit his faithful subjects, the Officers of the National Guard of his good city of Paris, to lay at the foot of the Throne the homage of their love and fidelity—

It is thus, Madam, that they have sought to express them:

Sire—In setting out for the purpose of going to head your armies, your Majesty intrusts your beloved Spouse, your son, the hope of the nation, and delivers up the safety, the tranquility of the capital, to our love, our fidelity, and our courage—

Your noble words, Sire, have struck to the bottom of our hearts; would to Heaven they might equally have been heard at the extremities of France!

Yet full of emotion and penetrated with gratitude, we experience the want of expressing to your Majesty the sentiments with which we are animated.

Sire—You may depart in safety; let no inquetude respecting the fate of what you leave, and what we hold most dear, disturb your great thoughts; go with our children and with our brethren to repel the coalesced enemies that ravage our provinces—

To the force of your arms, to the power of your genius, we shall unite the might of public spirit that the dangers of the country, the power of national pride reanimate, indignant at the insolent arrogance of foreigners; and soon will the enemies be sensible of the imprudence of their enterprizes and the illusion of their hopes;

Sire—Your saved France fifteen years ago, you will save it again now—

Your armies, already numerous, will increase with the new levies that hasten from all parts to expel the enemy from the land of the ancient Gauls, and maintain the integrity of the Empire in its natural limits, such as have been acknowledgrd by the enemies themselves.

The whole of France will have as a rallying word; Deliverance of their Territory—

In vain, Sire, have the enemies conceived the injurious hope of dividing the nation. To the hatred and animosity, that the fear of your genius inspires them with your faithful subjects will oppose their love and confidence, that the vicissitudes of fortune have not destroyed—

Yes, Sire, the indissoluble union between the nation and the Sovereign will put an end to the transient unfaithfulness of victory; and clinging around you, the French shall yet be triumphant—

Proud of the august trust that you place in our faith, the inhabitants of all classes, composing the national guard of your good city of Paris, animated with the same spirit penetrated with the same sentiments, will defend your capital against strangers, and your throne against all the efforts of all kinds of enemies—

They are ready to form a rampart with their bodies around that throne on which the free choice of the nation has placed your Majesty and your dynasty to the duration of which are attachsd the glory, the safety, and the repose of France

In receiving the Crown, Sire, you also received our oaths; we renew them this day at the feet of your Majesty, and the feet of the revered spouse, so worthy of your love and of ours, and before the cradle of our your august son.

Madam—We beg your Majesty to have the goodness to convey the expression of our sentiments to the feet of his august throne.

(Signed)

The Marshal Duke de CONEGLIANO
Major General.

The Count de MONTMORENCY,
Aid Major General.

The Count de MONTESQUIU,
Aid Major General.

The Count HULLIN,
Aid Major General.

[Here follows the signatures of all the officers of the National Guards.]

Her Majesty the Empress made answer:

Messieurs Officers of the National Guard of Paris, I have shared the sentiments that the Emperor felt when addressing you. Like him I have an entire confidence in your courage, in your devotedness, and in your fidelity

I shall give orders so that your address be transmitted without delay to the Emperor.

[The National Guards of the city of Paris alone are calculated at one hundred thousand effective men.]

NOTICE.

☞ The Managers of the LIBERTY ENGINE LOTTERY, have to inform the public, that owing to there being three Lotteries now drawing in this city, which engrossing each day, they find it impracticable to commence their scheme on the 7th of April, as intended. As soon as an interval occurs, the opportunity will be embraced, in order to commence the drawing without delay.

☞ Schemes of the Liberty Engine House Lottery which contains two prizes of $20,000 each, one of $10,000, &c. may be had at the different Offices. Tickets only 5 *Dollars*.

april 5 d4t

FOR SALE,

500 bushels Richmond Coal,

Of the first quality, on board the sloop Rising Sun, which will be sold low if immediate application is made to the Captain, or at

No. 50, BALTIMORE-STREET.

april 5 d4t

I offer for Sale

A PIECE OF GROUND,

Near to the Union Bank, and fronting on the west side of North Charles street, of extent as may be most agreeable to [illegible] from 50 to 60 feet; and extend [illegible] with Chatham street to an alley

RICHARDSON

april 4