AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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BOSTON, June 24.

Foreign Intelligence.

From London papers to May 14, received via Halifax.

TREATY WITH BONAPARTE.

PARIS, APRIL 13. In virtue of a Convention between the ministers of the allied powers and the envoys of Napoleon, the *eidevant* Emperor renounces formally all kind of pretension to the Crown of France and Italy, and shall enjoy, in exchange, *during his life*, the Isle of Elba, with a *pension*, which shall be paid to him, and *the members of his family.*

The Duchies of Parma, Dlacentia, and Guastella, shall, at the approaching peace, be ceded in full property to the late Empress Maria Louisa, who shall transmit them to her son, to whom the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia, is granted from this time.

NOTE.—Lord Castlereagh refused to sign the above Convention; but agreed that Col. Campbell might accompany Bonaparte to his place of embarkation, agreebly to one of the conditions of it. It will be recollected, that Cambaceres is the duke of Parma, and Lebrun the duke of Placentia; and that Elba, by a former treaty, belonged to Cambaceres. The little King of Rome, it seems, is to take the title of Prince of Parma and Placentia. It is stated, that this arrangement was made from motives of delicacy to the Emperor of Anstria.

FROM COBBETT's REGISTER.

Verily, Jonathan, if you repose in vain hopes, you are upon your last legs, if the project of our public writers be adopted by the Government. It appears, that you have negociators in Europe, and, I have heard, that they have a great opinion of *their powers of speech.* They, or, rather you, will, in due time, feel the consequence of this error, if it be presevered in long. We, here, do not make such long speeches in our diplomatic discussions. We are more laconic; but we use arguments of much greater force than yours. Whether it be owing to our European climate, which, by making the stage of maturity, more tardy in arriving, communicates more vigour to the mind as well as the body, from causes similar to those which render the oak more solid and durable than the poplar; or, to that necessity of industry which habituates us to despatch, I cannot tell; but, certain it is, that our negociators have a much *shorter* way of going to work than yours, and that they seldom fail to be much more successful. You have recently seen what a shilly-shally state the powers of the Continent were in, till our Lord Castlereagh got among their counsellors.—They were talking about leaving *to the Emperor Napoleon* a much greater extent of territory than France, under her *kings*, ever knew. You have seen how soon matters changed after the arrival of his Lordship. You have seen the *result*; and, having seen that rely, if you will, on the superiour powers of *talking*, possessed by your negociators!—Perhaps you may take it into your head, that negociators, chosen from amongst our friends, the *Federalits*; that two or three of those "*Burkes* of the Western Hemisphere." of whom the *Times* newspaper speaks; perhaps, it may come into your noddle, that negociators, picked out from amongst these friends of "social order and regular government," will be likely to succeed better than those, who were not for open war against Napoleon. *Try* then, Jonathan; and be sure to fix upon gentlemen, who think themselves very clever, and love, of all things, to hear themselves *talk*. Be sure to send men deeply read in Vattel and Puffendorff, and who will write volumes in folio in answer to six lines from our Secretary of State.—I think, that, in order to *conciliate*, your best way will be to send negociators, who in following up the sentiments of Mr. Randolph, will lay all the blame of your hostility upon the *Democrats* or *Jacobins*, who have emigrated to you from England and Ireland; and, if you were to propse to give them up to their natural sovereign, it might, as Mr. Randolph would think, obtain you peace upon better terms. *Try* it, Jonathan, and see what effect it will have! In short, try, in all manner of ways, the powers of *talking*—Alas! to be serious with you, your safety lies now in the forbearance, the magnanimity, the compassion of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent of England; and, I trust, especially for the sake of the Quakers in Pennsylvania, that you will find this a safe reliance. While the Emperor Napoleon wielded the arms of France, you thought yourselves in no danger. But him you did not like. He did not dress to your fancy. One party amongst you abused him and the other disclaimed all desire to aid his views. Volumes did your negociators write to convince us, that you did nothing to favour him. You have got into a nice, snug, little, war of your *own*. Still *independent*, you were at war with one of the great belligerents, and so far from allying yourself with the other, you contrived to keep up your quarrel with him, and could hardly be said to be at a peace with your powerful enemy's only powerful enemy. Luckily for us, you adopted this policy, and presevered in it to the last. You appear to have put your little *independent* war as a sort of episode into the grand drama; but it was acting contrary to all the rules of composition, not to close the episode before the end of the piece.—You may, I hope, safely rely upon the moderation and magnanimity of our Prince Regent, acting in the name and behalf of his Majesty; but I do assure you, that that is your only reliance; for if you were rooted out to the last man, your fate would excite very little commiseration in Europe. You thought, that you would *hold the balance* between England and France. What folly and presumption! But it is in vain to *talk*. This is a disease of the mind, of which nations are never cured but at the cannon's mouth, and, though I could wish much to see you cured, I cannot bring myself to approve of the application of the remedy.

LONDON, May 12.

The following particulars respecting the fate of the Empress, on the approach of the allied troops to Paris, have been made known upon authority that may be depended on.

"The eyes of most people were turned upon the Empress. Many proposals were made to this Princess to leave Paris, and to throw herself on the protection of the Allies, but she rejected them all, and declared at last, that she desired to be spared all persuasion to this and similar steps, as she was firmly resolved to share the fate of her husband, whatever it might be. She abided by this resolution, and because Napoleon wished that she should not leave the city, except in case of the utmost necessity, she remained there as long as possible, and it is, therefore, not true that she left the city by Napoleon's order. As the Allies approached nearer, every hour the disorder and confusion encreased. The real adherents of Napoleon shewed more and more that they knew not what to do. Their counsels and orders, partly contradictory, partly impracticable, only increased the confusion. As the coming of the Allies was wished or feared, various reports for or against the probability of it were spread. A crowd of people assembled in the place Vendome, and were preparing to pull down Napoleon's statue, when they were deterred by another swarm, who asserted that they had heard that the Emperor would enter the city in the evening as conqueror. On the 27th of March a disinterested spectator might foresee what would happen. Already white cockades were distributed, and the adherents of Napoleon diminished more and more. Those, however, who either out of inclination or interests still adhered to him, ardently wished that the Empress might not leave Paris, as they hoped to obtain, by her means, a reconciliation with the Emperor of Austria, and through him with all the rest of the Allies; but the majority, who were already gained for Louis XVIII. endeavored to obviate this resource. To this end they mixed among a crowd of people, whom they strove to convince that any mediation in which the Empress might succeed, would prolong Napoleon's sway, and with that the misery of France. The people flocked to the Palace of the Empress and uttered threats if she did not withdraw.

"This Princess had now no choice, and she left Paris (not on the 28th of March as was said by some, but) on the 30th not 24 hours before the Allies entered it."

"HEAD QUARTERS, HAMBURGH, May 5.

"The Marshal acquaints the corps of the armies, he commands, that His Royal Highness Count D'Artois, Lieut. Gen. of the Kingdom, acting in the name of his Majesty, Louis XVIII. has entered into a Convention with the Allied Powers for the evacuation of France.

"In virtue of this convention, the fortress of Hamburgh and Harburgh and the forts depending upon them, are to be evacuated and delivered over to the Allies in the course of the present month. M. Fouchi, General of Division of Artillery, has just arrived at Hamburgh, as Commissioner of his Majesty, Louis XVIII. for the surrender of Hamburgh and Harburgh.

"The Generals commanding the Divisions and Armies, Mr. Commissioner Thomas and the Prefect, will be pleased to obey the commands that Gen. Fouchi shall give in the execution of the instructions with which he is provided.

"By order of the Marshal Commander of the Place "The prince of Eckmuhl.

LONDON, May 14.

We lament to find by the accounts we receive from Paris, that two parties have arisen, each of which endeavors by all public means, to stimulate the public mind against the other. One is for the Senate, the other against it—the former for a constitution founded on the basis laid down by the Senate, the latter for leaving the King as absolute as he was before the Revolution.—The one views with jealousy the great influence which the Marshals seem to have over the government; the other desires that the King should throw himself entirely into the arms of the Army. Pamphlets or Brochures abound, two or three of which we have received.—One of them is called *Le Senate et incore une Constitution.* It endeavours to render the Senate odious to the people, and to excite an insurrection against them. It depicts them as enriched with the plunder of the Church in their dotations and endowments, and charges them with having, by their Decrees and *Senatus Consulta*, occasioned the sacrifice of above two millions of human beings.—Another pamphlet takes the part of the Senators, and asks "what they have done more objectionable than the Marshals and the Generals? At least, says the author, they had the courage to declare Bonaparte to have forfeited the crown, before it was certain that he was without resources to repair his disasters. But what did the Marshals do? They were his most subservient engines to the last, and until they found that nothing more was to be got by adhering to his ruined fortunes. A third Brochure proposes to publish a work under the head of Dictionary of the New Nobility, and to enter into a review of the lives of the different members belonging to it. "We have more than once said that nothing but the most entire oblivion of the past could give France a chance of being restored to real tranquility and repose—that if the system of recrimination be adopted, the public mind will be kept in a state of ferment and fever, that cannot but be productive of fresh disasters, if not of fatal consequences. It seems strange that amongst the pamphlets we have read or seen advertised, not one is of a healing nature; not one recommends forgetfulness and forgiveness. The consequence is, that those who would have been sincere converts from Buonaparte, still preserve, in consequence of the attacks upon them, a degree of attachment to him. And the danger is likely to increase, if some measure be not adopted to check this party animosity. In a short time the soldiers who were prisoners in foreign countries will arrive in France, and the majority will be disbanded. It cannot be expected that they will at once adopt the habits of civil life, and devote themselves quietly to agricultural trade, and manufactures. They will be restless and impatient at first, and too prone to be worked upon by those persons who strive to keep up this spirit of animosity and these revolutionary recollections. The influence of pamphlets is much greater in Paris than it is London—The writers, *tetes exaltees*, the readers, *tetes exaltees*. They are in consequence more addressed to the passions than to the reason; more declamatory than argumentative.

BOSTON, June 29.

We have seen a letter from Gottenburg of April 23, stating that Messrs. Clay and Russell were there, and that Messrs. Bayard and Gallatin were every moment expected. But these last named gentlemen know where they can find better quarters. As late as May 14, they were in London, preparing however to depart. We have noticed in one of the London papers an advertisement of a *letter last* directed to Albert Gallatin, Esq. for which a reward of three pounds is offered.

LONDON, May 10.—On the 14th of May, before the abdication of Bonaparte was known, three deputies from Corsica arrived at Leghorn, to solicit of Lord Bentinck the protection of England.

May 11.—By a vessel which left Bayonne on the 1st, we learn that Lord Nidry (Sir John Hope) is nearly recovered of his wound.

HARWICH, May 10.—Arrived this morning the Earl of Liecester Packet, Capt. Hammond, from Gottenburg with the mail and two American gentlemen, charged with despatches for Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard.

IMPORTANT.

The Essex Register of yesterday, contains the following, said to have been received by the Eastern Mail:

"We learn, that about 200 men, in 5 barges, from the British ship Bulwark, landed on Monday at Georgetown, on the Kennebeck, and succeeded in taking possession of the Fort at that place, (about 12 miles from Bath.) The garrison (consisting of about 25 men) supposed to be made prisoners. 12 guns were mounted at the Fort.

About 1000 militia had collected near Bath for the defence of that place and the vicinity. The British had destroyed several coasters at Harpswell."

Another acount states that several barges from a British ship of war, containing about 140 men, entered Kennebeck river, and took possession of the only fort at Georgetown, mounting 9 guns, with about 20 men—the British flag was hoisted, and the fort destroyed—and the enemy burnt all the vessels that were in their way.

Launch of the Seventy-four!

Yesterday we had the pleasure, in common with nearly twenty thousand highly gratified spectators, of seeing the U. States ship INDEPENDENCE, seventy-four guns, move most majestically into her element, in perfect safety, from the Navy Yard in Charlestown. Since the keel of the INDEPENDENCE was laid, she has been inspected by numerous connoisseurs, who concur in pronouncing her, in materials, workmanship, stability and beauty, as fine a ship of her class, as ever was constructed. The neigboring hills, bridges, houses, stores, vessels and boats were crowded with people to view this novel sight; who testified their delight at beholding a ship of the line destined to maintain, "*Free trade and Sailor's Rights*," with many hearty cheers.

The frigate Constitution, anchored near the Navy Yard, fired a salute on the occasion, which was returned from the battery erected for the defence of the Independence.

The gun-boats, and the flag-staff at the Navy Yard, were dressed in their gayest colors; and many stout hearts seemed to give assurance, that we should yet behold the revival of genuine patriotism in the place once denominated the "*Cradle of American Independence*" and "*Head quarters of good principles.*"

NEW-LONDON, June 22.

We are extremely sorry to find that the enemy continue to practice a marauding warfare. The shores of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, are infested with the plundering and burning parties of the English, who have recently committed several depredations.—These fellows appear to make no distinction between the descendants of Pocahunta and the sons of the Pilgrims. For the last week past, we have remained quiet; no alarm has been excited along our sea coast; but two ships in sight.

NEW YORK, June 25.

FROM GOTTENBURGH.

A letter from Gottenburgh of the 20th of April last, announces the arrival of the American Commissioners in the corvette John Adams on the 11th of the same month, after a very tempestuous voyage, in the course of which, they were obliged to make a harbor for a week in the Norwegian island Hitteroe.—The winter in the north of Europe had been excessively severe, and had rendered Gottenbugh inaccessible to shipping until within a few days previous to their arrival.

Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard were in England, and the Neptune was about to sail for Harwich (where she arrived) to take them to Gottenburgh. It was expected that Mr. Adams would commence his voyage as soon as the navigation of the Baltic should open.

Messrs. Hughes and Millington was to embark in the Neptune, and Mr. Lawrence, the Secretary of the Swedish embassy, was about to depart for Stockholm.

No news had yet been received of the appointment of commissioners by the British government.

The difficulty of forwarding letters by the conveyance through which the foregoing was transmitted, will prevent the friends of many who embarked in the John Adams from receiving advices. We have, however, the satisfaction of announcing, that the gentlemen of the embassay, and the officers of the the ship, were left in good health. *Nat. Adv.*

First act of friendship.—A London paper of May 12, has the following paragraph. The captain of the General Armstrong, Mr. Champlin, is a native of New London, Con. It would appear that the American flag, so far as respects privateering, at least, is now shut out of all Europe, and France become for the present a province of England or colony of the allies. *Columbian.*

"Some time since, the American privateer General Armstrong, captured an English brig, the master and crew of which were taken out, the brig was soon afterwards re-captured. On the arrival of the General Armstrong at Dunkirk, a few days since, the inhabitants then seized her, put her commander (who is a Frenchman,) and crew into prisoners and sent them to Cherburg; from whence they arrived on Saturday in the above lugger."

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Extract of a letter from General Philip Stuart, of the Maryland Militia, to the Secretary at War, dated

Head Quarters, Charlotte Hall, June 23, 1814.

"I have ordered on to Washington under an officer, who is directed upon his arrival to report himself to you, five prisoners and one deserter. The prisoners were taken on the 21st inst. by a detachment of Maryland militia under my command, aided by a squadron of horse from the District of Columbia, under the command of Major Peter.

"The cruel course of war waged by the enemy upon our extensive water courses, has enforced me to call in service a great body of our militia.

"I must express my thanks for the aid so promptly sent from your department. It was a source of considerable regret that Major Peter of the artillery, notwithstanding his great exertions, could not join us till yesterday morning. By his aid, I feel confident we could have destroyed the enemy's schooner sent up to take off the residue of the tobacco. Major Peter's squadron acted with promptitude and ardor, displaying a temper which will render them essentially useful to the nation. The frequent injuries which arise to the service from intelligence communicated to the enemy have determined me to suffer no deserted to remain within my command."

Nat. Int.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Camp near Benedict,
Friday Evening, June 24.

Since my last, we have seen nothing of the enemy. The salutary check given to him appears to have been of service to him. He sent in a flag yesterday to Col. Plater's below, offering to exchange a Mr. Reynolds, a citizen stolen from Lower Marlborough, for the Sergeant, who was supposed to have been taken alive on Tuesday last.

What answer was given to this insulting proposition I have not heard. We might with better reason offer to exchange the arms we took from his men for the amount of private property he has basely purloined from individuals on the river. We are constantly on the look out, and keep large vidette guards on the shore of the river. The militia left this place the morning after the engagement, and have not been here since. This is a beautiful country at this season; but I cannot say much of the liberality of the people of the neighborhood, from whom we receive no thanks for defending them, though we pay most liberally for every thing we consume. In return for our services, they (with some honorable exceptions) charge us the most extortionate prices for every article of subsistence. Their conduct in this respect deserves to be exposed.—*Ib.*

POSTCRIPT.

Sunday night 9 o'clock.

We stop the press to publish the following interesting information just received from our correspondent at Benedict.—*Ib.*

BENEDICT, June 26.
Sunday morning 6 o'clock.

"There has been since day break a continued firing into St. Leonard's creek. Having been this morning on a high hill above this place, I have both seen and heard it. The masts of several very large British vessels are distinctly seen with a glass over the land which intervenes and the smoke of every gun is visible as it rises above the trees. We are in fear for Barney, the British having been greatly reinforced, as appers by the number of vessels there. On the first news which reaches us of the result, I will write you."

Worthy of Immitation.

RICHMOND, (Va.) SATURDAY, June 25.

[OFFICIAL.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Richmond, 22d June, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The probability of an invasion from the enemy during the present summer, and the uncertainty at what moment it may be attempted, render it necessary that the most effectual precautionary measures be immediately taken to resist such attempt. The commandants of the 38, 102, 23 39. 83, 62, 71, 40, 15, 74, 30, 16, 45, 25. 6, 33, 52, 87, 9, and 19th regiments will therefore parade their respective regiments in battalion for the purpose of inspecting the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, &c. in their possession. They will make to this office special reports, without delay, of the order and condition of the whole, the deficiency in any respect which may exist; and what articles are indispensably necessary to place them in the most respectable posture of defence. Should any delinquency exist, the law in relation thereto must be rigidly enforced. Every company will be immediately placed in requisition, and held in complete readiness to take the field at a moments warning. The commandants of regiments contiguous to the probable theatre of invasion, will be vigilant in watching the movements of the enemy. Should he manifest an intention of making a descent upon any particular point, the commandants obtaining such information, will lose no time in communicating it to the commandants of regiments from which succour can be derived, with ordeas to proceed forthwith, with their commands *en masse*, to the places of General Rendezvous hereafter detailed, to check his operations. The men will not wait to march in a body, but proceed, when ordered, by squads, to the place of General Rendezvous.

Let every officer and private be *on the alert.* The war may probably in a short time assume a different character. In such an event, Virginia will doubtless engage no small portion of the enemy's attention. Inflated with the most splendid successes in Europe, he will omit no exertion or preparation to make us feel his strength. How disgraceful would it be, if slumbering in imagined security, we should be found *unprepared* at the hour of his coming! But reasoning of this sort is unnecessary to rouse the martial spirit of freemen and soldiers. They must see the propriety and feel the importance of vigilance and activity. The danger of indulging a further hope of peace, without prompt and effectual measures to meet the most vigorous attempts of the enemy, must be obvious to all. The Officers particularly, in whose fidelity, courage and activity, their country has placed implicit confidence, mindful of the sacred trust, will use every exertion in preparing their respective commands to acquit themselves as becomes Americans.

By order,

CLAIBORNE W. GOOCH, D. A. G.
FOR
MOSES GREEN, A. G.

☞ To obviate any misconstruction, which may arise on the general order of the Adjutant-General, we deem it necessary to state, that it is not founded upon any new information in the possession of the government. It is the act of the State Executive alone, founded upon the general aspect of the times. And surely, it is a wise and prudent precaution, to prepare for any danger which may be meditated against our repose. For reasons which will suggest themselves to every reader, we omit that part of the Order which designates the points of rendezvous, &c. &c.

This measure will have the good effect of causing the arms of the soldier to be rigorously inspected. Every man will be compelled to put his musket in trim; to provide cartridges, flints, &c. to prepare as far as he can do, for the reception of the enemy. *We* shall not be caught napping, as were the inhabitants on the Patuxent—with only a single musket fit for service. We have arms, it is true—but are they in order? That every one is not in this situation, you may judge from the following description of a stand of arms which we saw yesterday dragged into light by virtue of this general order.

The musket incrusted without and within, with rust—no flint—the bayonet had been faithfully used all the winter for a poker—the cartridge-box had been put away last October with 26 complete cartridges—in it there was left, only, one cartridge and a half.—[*Enquirer.*

RALEIGH, June 24.

Major Gen. Thomas Pinckney and suit left town on Sunday last, for Rocky Mount, in South Carolina. The object of his visit to this city, was to make arrangements with the Governor for the defence of the state.

Gen. Pinckney while here received information that Col. Pearson and a detachment of the N. Carolina Militia had met the enemy and after some skirmishing succeeded in taking a 100 prisoners. The paritculars were not known.—Gen. Pinckney speaks in very favourable terms of the N. Carolina militia.

On the 16th inst. arrived in this city from Louisburg, a company of the 10th Regt. under command of Lieuts. Fox, Thomas and Lancaster, and on Saturday they again took their line of march for the City of Washington and Canada, by the way of Wilkesborough, the headquarters of the Regiment.

The court martial upon Admiral Stirling is terminated. The charges were for taking money for affording the protection of the king's ships to merchantmen. The court decided that the charges were in part proved; and the sentence was, that admiral Stirling should remain on the half pay list, and that he should receive no further promotion in the navy. *Lon. pap.*

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *TUESDAY, June 28.*

In yesterday and this day's paper, we have given to our readers a mass of European intelligence, singular in its importance, and threatening, by its consequences, to have a strong bearing on both the political and commercial interests of the people of America.

The various articles of this mass come to us in a very partial, disjointed, and confused shape—they come to us sifted and sorted and colored by the enemy's editors in Halifax, and then retailed piece-meal by the Opposition-ists of the East.

In a late paper, we enquired, how the Allied Powers would be able to settle the complicated and jarring interests that would be opposed to each other at the expected General Congress?—By the late intelligence we learn, that the four high contracting Powers, *in the name of the Holy Trinity*, have made short work of it!—They have settled the thing as Conquerors generally do, *in their own way*, by dividing the spoil—at this political feast, each of them have taken large slices of the Plum Pudding to themselves, and left the crumbs to the inferior guests!

It appears that Louis the 18th is not entirely satisfied with the *new* Constitution—his Majesty begins to speak out—he allows that the basis is good, but, that "a great number of the articles cannot, in their present form, become fundamental laws of the State"—From which we may infer, that a struggle between the King and his subjects will arise about these articles—His Majesty will endeavor to maintain something like the old Despotism, and his subjects will be expecting to establish something like a free Constitution—In this struggle, Talleyrand, Seyeis, Barthelemy, and the other intriguers will find a new field for their political machinations—Certainly they are very clever men, but, we believe, that the impartial world has no very favorable opinion of their integrity.

It also appears, that two parties have already started up in Paris; one for the old Despotism, the other for the new Constitution—in plain words, the old proprietors wish to recover their estates and seignorial privileges; and the new proprietors, very naturally, wish to keep what they have got—This is exactly what we have expected—and the old Clergy will be as eager to recover their lost benefices and former influence——These disputes, we are told, are carried on with great warmth—and it is not improbable, that, before long, Alexander the Deliverer, and Lord Castlereagh the Negociator, may again have occasion to come in and settle the dissentions of the fickle and ever-varying people of France.

In a mass of 30 millions of people, there must, one would think, be some men of virtue, some men of patriotic minds—How must they be mortified, at seeing their country the continued scene of faction, the sport of intriguers, and the spoil of foreigners!—To see in the midst of their noble capital, the seat of the Arts and Sciences, the Englishman and the Russian, the Austrian and the Prussian, prescribing terms of submission and lessening their territory—depriving them of their colonies, counting their cannon, and limiting the number of their ships—laying upon them a contribution of 1500 millions of money, and keeping their fortresses—How is the mighty fallen!—How is the pride of France humbled!

People of America—MEN of America—look at these things, and learn, before it be too late, how to avoid these horrible disgraces—Take warning by the example of France; and, by firmness and unanimity, boldly and manfully maintain your character as Freemen, and your reputation as Republicans—Assuredly you have not yet forgotten the spirit of your FATHERS, and the magnanimity of WASHINGTON—You are not willing to submit your necks to the yoke of Castlereagh, or to the degradation of Colonists—The resources of our country are ample, and the spirit of our MEN are equal to the severest conflict—All we want is energy in the Government, and unanimity in the People.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Baltimore Collector's Office, June 27, 1814.*

The friends of GEORGE BROWN, of Hampton, and JOHN HORATIO RIDOUT, of Leesburg, Va. are informed that letters have been received from them, stating, that after being impressed on board English ships of war, they are now detained as prisoners at Chatham, England.

Any papers intended for their relief will be forwarded from this office, or they may be directly transmitted to the Department of State, Washington.

JAS. H. M'CULLOCH,
Collector.

BARNEY VICTORIOUS!

Patriot Office, 3 o'clock Monday.

☞ We have just seen a gentleman from St. Leonard's Creek, who states, that

On Sunday morning Com. BARNEY, attacked the enemy, consisting of a razee and frigate, and after an action of an hour and a half, compelled them to set sail and stand down the River—the commodore then come out of St. Leonard's Creek and stood up the Patuxent.

On their way down, off Point Patience, the British burnt Dr. Somerville's house.—The British were set fire to three times by hot shot. 3 killed and 8 wounded on board the Flotilla.

Major Keyser, with the detachment of the 38th regiment U. S. infantry, from Baltimore, arrived at St. Leonard's Creek on Saturday last.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]
Journal Office, Milledgeville,
17th June, 1814.

An express from Col. Hawkins to the executive has this moment arrived, and confirms the landing of the enemy in Florida. Several intelligent chiefs whose situation gave them an opportunity of knowing, state in a report of 7th, that "the British have taken possession of Pensacola, and given a large quantity of arms and ammunition to the Seminolies—that two British ships are at the mouth of the Appalatchicola, one of fifty guns the other a smaller vessel—that the enemy are stationed on Deer Island, and have built four houses, one of which is filled with ammunition—and that a number of Indians, chiefly Seminolies and Red-Clubs, have joined them, to whom a British officer delivered the following *talk*:

"I am sent to see whether the Indians were destroyed in their war with the United States—if not, to afford them help. I have some supplies, and I give to each town four large casks