AMERICAN
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Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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Further Extracts from Cork Papers received at this office.

CORK, June 15.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letters have been received by Thos. S. Coppinger, of Leemont, esq. in answer to two from him addressed to Lord Donoughmore and Mr. Grattan, enclosing the resolution of the Catholics of this county and city, praying that their petitions should be discussed during the present sessions. It will be seen that both these members refuse to comply with the wishes of their catholic countrymen. In our opinion, they give no good reason for that determination. 'Tis impossible that matters can rest here; if the catholics are sincere in seeking the enjoyment of freedom, they will not submit to have their desires treated with levity or indifference.

4, Bulstode-st. June 9th, 1814.

Dear Sir—Your communication of the 4th inst. as Chairman of the Aggregate Meeting, held on that day, of the catholics of the county and city of Cork, I had the honor of receiving yesterday; in reply to which, will you allow me to request, that you will receive yourself, and communicate to the rest of your catholic friends, who composed that meeting, the copy, which accompanies this, of my letter of this date, in reply to a resolution to the same effect, from the catholic board in Dublin.

Your's Dear Sir, very truly,
DONOUGHMORE.

Thos. S. Coppingsr, Cork.

(ENCLOSURE,)

4, Bulstrode-st. 9th June.

SIR—My sentiments having been from the beginning, that there existed no sufficient objections to the present discussion of the catholic question, found with much concern, that they did not accord with the great majority of your parliamentary friends, and the members of the other house having been apprized, on your petitions being presented there, that no proceeding was intended to be taken thereupon during the present session, it became an object for my serious consideration, how far it would be justifiable in me, however sanctioned by the declaration of your own wishes, so strongly expressed, to hazard a premature discussion in the lords on my own single responsibility, and against the decided sense of all your other friends, and from which besides from the negative which had been put on the seasonableness of the time by the conduct adopted in the house, no expectation could possibly be formed of any practical result.

Whilst in this state of indecision, the manner in which the late rescript from the subprefect of propaganda had been received; the declaration of the catholic prelates on the subject of that document; and, above all, their expressed intention of seeking a conference with the sovereign pontiff himself;—these considerations, coupled together, removed from my mind this state of uncertainty, and convinced me beyond the possibility of any further doubt, that to agitate the question under such circumstances as these, would subject your advocates as well as yourselves, to the just charge of unwarrantable precipitation, from which no one good consequence could reasonably be anticipated and nothing could be expected to proceed but irritation, disappointment and defeat.

This decision of mine, formed on the best view which I was enabled to take of your real and ultimate interests, coupled with the circumstances and feelings of these extraordinary times, I communicated to that house of which I am a member, on the presentation of your petition yesterday, accompanied by such observations as I thought it necessary to make and of which, I regret, that the papers of today gave so mangled, incorrect, and imperfect a report, with the entire omission of some important topics, on which I had felt it necessary to deliver my opinion.

May I express a hope, that Ld. French will be so good as to receive this communication as a reply to that which I had the honor of receiving from his lordship upon the same subject, as chairman of the catholic board on a previous day. I have the honor to be, &c.

DONOUGHMORE.

To Edw. Cox, Esq. Chairman of the Catholic Board.

London, June 9, 1814.

SIR—I had the honor of receiving your letter inclosing a resolution of the aggregate meeting of the catholics of the county and city of Cork, expressing their wish that I should bring on the discussion of their claims this session—to which I beg leave to reply, that I should feel myself happy to gratify their desire—but I feel a conviction that such a discussion at present would not serve their cause, but would do it considerable prejudice; under such impression I cannot agree to bring on the discussion at present.

I am your very humble and faithful
Servant,
With much respect,
H. GRATTAN.

I did not receive your letter till yesterday.
To T. S. Coppinger, Esqr.

LONDON, June 3.

QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

Yesterday her majesty held a drawing room at Buckingham House. The company were conducted into the saloon from the grand-hall and stair-case, previous to the opening of the drawing-room.

Her majesty occasionally sat in or leaned against the front of the chair, to rest from the fatigues of the day, which were excessive, from the number of hours it engaged her attention, and the heat, from the crowded state of the rooms.

Her royal highness the princess Charlotte arrived a few minutes after one o'clock, accompanied by Miss Knight, in an elegant and particularly neat and light state carriage, with three footmen and the coachmen in new state liveries. She was received by the duchess of Leeds and the dresser, who had previously arrived in her plain carriage, to attend her royal highness in dressing in a court dress for the first time, yesterday being her royal highness's first appearance at a public drawing room. At the close of the drawing room on her royal highness leaving the palace, the prince of Oranae handed her royal highness to her carriage.

The Duchess of Oldenburgh went in state in three of the prince regent's carriages, accompanied by the Prince of Oldenburgh, the prince of Gagarine, the princess Valochowski, madame Aladenski, general Turner, &c. Her imperial highness was escorted by a party of the royal horse guards; exactly as she entered the palace, the first gun was discharged, announcing the definitive treaty of peace.

It was with extreme difficulty that lord Hill, lord Combermere, and lord Berresford, were permitted to pass on in their carriages, as the people wanted to take out the horses, and yoke themselves to the harness.

The company present, it is thought, exceeded 3000. We have a list (says a morning paper) of near 700 noblemen and gentlemen and ladies, for whose names it is impossible to find room.

Dresses at the Queen's late Drawing Room.

HER MAJESTY. A dress of superb silver tissue, with draperies of beautiful Mecklin lace, trimmed with broad silver net, and ornamented with handsome cords and tassels; the whole formed a most elegant and novel effect. The robe of silver tissue, trimmed with blond, and ornamented with diamonds.

Her royal highness the princess Charlotte of Wales.—An elegant petticoat of rich white satin, with a superb border of the same, and a wreath of silver laurel leaves, tastefully intermixed with white roses; draperies of rich embroidered patent lace, in silver lama, with superb borders formed in festoons, and ornamented in an elegant style with wreaths of silver laurel, leaves of white roses, with rich silver cords and tassels. Train of rich striped and fringed silver tissue, tastfully trimmed with silver lama border and rich silver blond lace, and ornamented with beautiful diamonds. Head dress, a profusion of most beautiful diamonds and ostrich feathers; necklace, earrings, armlets, and broach, to correspond.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

BALL DRESS.—White lace drapery, over a pale pink satin slip; the drapery trimmed round with scollops, edged with narrow blond lace, put on very full, and rather shorter than the slip, which is also edged with blond. A pink satin body is worn over the drapery; the back is made tight to the shape, and is finished behind in a point to correspond with the front. Fancy sleeve—scollops of lace, edged with blond, falls over the neck, and is edged to correspond with the train. The points of the body are ornamented with pearl *fleurs de lys.*

BLUCHER BONNET AND SPENSER.—High dress of jaconet muslin, with a triple lace ruff, and a profusion of lace let in round the neck. A broad pointed lace flounce is sewed on to a piece of muslin of the same breadth, which is full, and gauged in a bias form at irregular distances; over this piece of muslin is placed a second flounce of scolloped lace, which is put on to the dress by a heading. The spenser is appropriated to the season, made low in the neck, so as to display the profusion of lace round the neck and throat; the triple row of points which adorn it, are in the shape of an olive; the sleeves are fastened in regular distance *a la Russe.* Invented by Mrs. Bell.—*La Belle Assemblee.*

WALKING DRESS.—Spenser, without collar, composed of striped Pemona sarsnet, ornamented round the neck and down the front with tufts of blond lace. An Oldenburgh bonnet, formed of white figured satin, inlet with blond lace, ornamented with a full trimming of the latter round the crown, with a cluster of roses on one side.

EVENING DRESS.—A white satin slip, terminating at the bottom with a flounce of French blond, headed with tufts of the same; a short tunic, rounded at the corners, of evening primrose colour striped gauze, trimmed entirely round with tufts of blond lace; a low shaped back, ornamented down the seams with silver head trimmings. The sleeves are composed of fur or silk net and white satin, with four drawings of easy fulness, lengthwise of the arm, severally edged with silver beading, and terminate at the wrist with a silver Vandyke fringe. A corresponding belt round the waist is tied behind with tassels.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.

FROM STONINGTON.

The following information is reported verbally by a gentleman from Providence, whose informant arrived yesterday morning at that place, from Stonington. The force which made the attack on Wednesday morning consisted of a frigate, a ship and a brig, sloops of war. A regiment of militia assembled, and by firing on the enemy compelled them to haul off. They renewed the attack in the afternoon, and again hauled off; two houses having taken fire from the shells, and three being wounded. A 74 was in sight but took no part in the attack.——On Thursday morning the enemy were reinforced by 5 frigates; and a cannonading was heard in that direction by the informant after he left the town.

A gentleman who came yesterday from Hartford in the New York Accommodation stage, states that information was received there, although he did not consider it entitled to full credit, that on Thursday the British succeeded in taking the fort at Stonington, but were compelled to retire to their ships after spiking the 2 18 pounders.

Daily Adv.

LAKE ONTARIO FLEET.

The following statement of the force of the United States Lake Ontario Squadron, is from an authentic source, and may be relion on:

Ship Superior flag ship, mounts 30 long 24 pounders on the gun deck; 30 short 42 pounders on the upper deck, has 550 men, and commanded by Com. Chauncey.

Ship Mohawk, 26 long 24 pounders on the gun deck, 18 long 42 pounders on the spar deck, commanded by Capt. Jacob Jones.

Ship Madison, 24 long 18 pounders on one deck, and 1 long 24 pounder on a pivot, commanded by Captain Trenchard.

Ship General Pike, 28 long 24 pounders on one deck, commanded by Captain Crane.

Brig Jefferson, 23 long 18 pounders on one deck commanded by Captain Ridgely.

Brig Jones, 22 long 18 pounders on one deck, commanded by Captain Woolsey.

Brig Sylph, 16 long 18 pounders commanded by Captain Brown.

Governor Tompkins, four 4 pounders.

Lady of the Lake, two guns.

Making a total of 238 guns.

The Conquest, Ontario, Pert, &c. are not to be brought into line, but are to serve as bomb vessels, transports, &c. The Lady of the Lake will be one of the signal repeaters.

☞The force of the British Squadron, under Com. Yeo, has not been stated from any source in which confidence for accuracy can be placed. The statement given in our last was from the Albany Argus, and gave the number of guns at 207 (not 197, as from an error in the addition was stated in this account). The British small craft are much more numerous than ours.

A letter from Sackett's Harbor says, 'The Fleet has sailed for the head of the lake.'

We have no tidings respecting the fleet since it left Sackett's Harbor. There is a report that it had been seen off Fort George, and letters state that it steered directly for the head of the lake. It unquestionably can command the lake, *Centinel.*

Not quite so "contemptible" as the Tories wish.

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Boston Rebel to draw upon this country the contempt of the nations of Europe, yet it appears by the following extract from a late Halifax paper, that we are not viewed in quite so contemptible a light as the Rebel wishes the American people to believe.

From the Acadian Recorder, of July 30.

"When we read the American boasts, of subjugating the Canadas by an overwhelming army, we laughed at their extravagance, but when we see them with an undisciplined force, certainly not, even numerically, half equal to our regular troops making SUCCESSFUL INVASION, we know not what to think—

"'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange,"

The Halifax paper containing the above, was yesterday afternoon on the files in the Reading Room of the Exchange Coffee House; and, unless since taken off, is yet there. Here it is acknowledged by the enemy himself, that an American force has made successful invasion against a regular British force of more than double their own numbers—Another just compliment to the skill and bravery of our gallant army. *Pat.*

CANANDAIGUA, August 9.

THE WAR.

From the Niagara Frontier, our accounts are to Saturday. Gen. Brown had been over to Fort Erie, which post is believed to be very critically situated. The British were so closely investing it, that it was difficult to hold communication with the American shore. The events of Wednesday are given under the Buffalo head.

From the North, the latest reports state, that from the movements of our army, it was expected something important was immediately to be attempted.

NEW-YORK, August 15.

SPIRIT OF PATRIOTISM.

The zeal which, forgetting all distinctions of party, and amalgamating every other political sentiment into the Love of Country, is continuing its progress, with increased energy. The voluntary aid which has been and is afforded, in throwing up intrenchments on Brooklyn Heights, has extended itself to the children of our patriotic brethren.—Nearly 200 youths from 12 to 15 years of age, were imitating the example of their fathers the whole of Saturday in assisting to fortify Fort Greene.

Our readers will also perceive that the contributions in money, received by the Committee of Defence, are becoming very considerable.

The gallant resistance which has been made by our brethen at Stonington, against the dastardly attacks of the enemy, will not be without its effect, not only on the citizens of New York, who are menaced; but on those of every other part of the nation who may be similarly circumstanced. It has produced already one general sentiment—"an Union of the efforts of all honest men in defence of their Wives, their Children, and their Firesides."—*Mer. Adv.*

COMMUNICATION.

How pleasing to the patriotic bosom to see the spirit which is manifesting itself on all sides to resist with firmness an invading foe! With a foreign enemy at our doors, *party* politics magnanimously give place to the paramount duty we owe to our common country in this moment of alarm and danger. Whether by our apathy, or our divisions, it is equally criminal to invite to the pollution of the sacred soil of our birth or choice, any debasing or desolating foreign foot-step. 'Till the danger is over, we are bound, by every principle of honor, duty, and patriotism, to prepare vigorous means of resistance. On the high Altar of UNANIMITY, offering up our miserable internal dissentions, we will excite and diffuse from breast to breast, an energy and enthusiasm among all "Columbia's Sons, whether born or adopted," which will crush with giant arm the first hostile attempt on the fair spot which contains all we hold dear—the tombs of our fathers—the hopes and inheritance of our children—the temples of our God. In no other place on the continent has an equal spirit shewn itself. New York stands proudly pre-eminent for the ardour displayed by *all* her inhabitants to rally round our *legal* city guardians, who as they have nobly excited, so will they wisely and prudently direct and regulate our resources and energies.

Under their paternal auspices, we are daily preparing fortifications for ourselves and the thousands and tens of thousands of citizen soldiers who are organized, disciplinging and pledged, at a moment's warning, to fly to our assistance from the adjacent populous country. If the labour of erecting those works have no other good effect, it has been a rallying point for our patriotism in uniting and fortifying our hearts with a firm resolution not basely to give up our Capital without a struggle. Admiring our present laudible conduct and joining together with heart and hand in the labours of the day, such of our honest political opponents as have been deceived and misled will cheerfully and gratefully take part with us hereafter in calling to account those who have brought us to our present situation.

In the mean time.

"Firm, united let us be.
"Rallying round our Liberty,
"As a band of Brothers join,
"Peace and safety we shall find.—*NY. Gaz.*

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW-YORK, Aug. 16.

Arrived, the privateer schr Syren, Chase master, (late Stubbs) of Bathmore, from a cruize of 63 days, last from the English Channel. July 12, captured his Britannic Majesty's cutter Landraile, capt. Lancaster, 4 days from Falmouth, Eng. for Gibraltar, with dispatches, after an action of one hour in which capt. Stibbs was killed, by a musket ball through his head; Mr. Eleazer Allen, first lieut. shot through the heart; and 7 wounded, one mortally. None killed on board the cutter, but seven wounded. The cutter sailed from Falmouth July 8th. The captain informs, that it was expected a peace would take place shortly between the United States and Great Britain; and that five British Commissioners had proceeded to meet ours.—Brought no English papers. The cutter was manned by the Syren, and the prizoners, 31 in number, are brought in with her. Aug. 12, boarded the British brig Dories, from Senegal with 30 troops on board, a prize to the privateer Grampus, of *Baltimore.*

The Syren made two other prizes, both British brigs, and partly laden with fish, one of which she burnt, and the other was given up to the prisoners.

Captain Chase informed, that on the 13th of July, near the English Channel, he fell in with the privateer Governor Tompkins, Capt. Shaler, of this port, 4 days out from France, on a cruize. Capt. Shaler sent his boat on board the Syren, with his first Lieut. and informed Capt. Chase they were all well—had made no prizes since leaving France—that he had previously been cruizing in the English Channel, and made above 20 prizes, all of which were burnt but 6. The officer of the Governor Tompkins also stated, that there was no news in France.

The prize master of the British brig Doris, informed Captain Chase, that the Grampus privateer spoke off the W. Islands, the letter of marque brig Spark, 14 days from N. York, for Bordeauz. Captain Chase spoke to the eastward of the Grand Banks, two or three French merchant vessels, bound on a fishing voyage. [The Cutter's Mail and Despatches were sunk before she surrendered to the Syren.]—*Mer. Adv.*

WASHINGTON, August 17.

Extract of a letter from Brig. Gen. Cushing commanding Military Distrct, No. 2, to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD QUARTERS, N. LONDON,
Aug. 10, 1-2 past 8 o'clock, P. M.

"During the afternoon of yesterday a British ship of 74 guns, a frigate, a sloop of war, and an armed brig, passed into Fisher's Island sound, and anchored the first off Long Point, about 5 miles to the east of this harbor, and 2 1 2 miles from the main, and the other 3 at the mouth of Stonington harbor, and within point blank shot of the town. A flag was then sent on shore to inform the inhabitants that in one hour their town would be in flames, and to admonish them to remove the women and children.

"On receipt of this information, which was brought to me by a citizen of Stonington about 9 o'clock, I addressed the note marked A to maj gen. Williams of this town, who gave immediate orders for assembling 1 regt. of militia at Stonington, one at the head of Mystic river, a company of artillery and 1 regt. of inf. at Norwich Landing, a little in the rear of the public vessels, and one company of artillery and 1 regt. of infantry in the neighborhood and a little in advance of this town. This disposition was under an idea that the menace at Stonington was but a mask to another object, and intended to draw our attention and our force from the mouth of this harbor, when a party of troops might be landed 2 or 3 miles to the south east of Fort Griswold, for the purpose of carrying that post by escalade (which if successful would give them the complete command of the harbor), or march direct to the shipping above, and there co-operate with another force to be sent up the river in barges.

"From half past nine to eleven o'clock last night, and from day light to eleven this morning, a constant fire of shot, shells and rockets was maintained against the devoted village of Stonington, in which there were only a few militia and one six and two eighteen pounders on travelling carriages, but the village is yet standing, and the ships have hauled off to a distance of from one and an half to three miles (the brig, from all appearances very much injured in her hull, spars and rigging), after expending an immense quantity of ammunition and rockets without killing a single person or firing a single building.'

Extract of a letter dated Point Look Out, at dusk, August 14, 1814.

"The fleet on Thursday last, having been decreased by the absence of one frigate, two brigs and ten small schrs. moved from opposite Cone river up to St. George's island, where they will be reinforced in a few hours by nine sail from below, which are now approaching the mouth of the Potomac, viz. one seventy-four, two frigates, (each mounting forty-six guns,) two transports (a brig and a ship,) one eighteen gun brig, and three schrs. making the force off St. George's three seventy-fours, six frigates, one ship and brig (transports,) one gun-brig and eight schooners. The squadron in the Patuxent consists of two frigates and two tenders: the brig which has been seen in that neighborhood for some time past, descended the bay to-day, having under her convoy four captured schrs.

On Tuesday morning, one frigate, two tenders and several barges proceeded up St. Mary's, and landed on the St. Inigoes side a plundering party of about one thousand men, headed by Admiral Cockburn. Three or four hundred of whom took an excursion up to the Factory, which, strange to tell, they did not destroy or molest in any respect whatever. On Saturday they again landed on the same side of the river, and quietly marched through St. Inigoes Neck in small parties, collecting the stock, poultry, &c. I understood the inhabitants of St. Inigoes have all received some remuneration for their stock, but the amount paid being quite inadequate to the value of the property taken."

WILMINGTON, Aug 9.

PEACE PROSPECT.

Dr. Saint Clarke, who came passenger in the Kemp has furnished us with the following very Interesting article:

"Captain Haley an American Capt. writes 7th June last from Paris, that the greatest hopes were entertained that Peace between England and America will be made under the auspices of the Emperor of Russia, and these hopes are founded, he says, on the circumstance that two days after the arrival of the allied Sovereigns in London, the American Envoys received their passport for this city (London) where they would arrive on the 10th June. The same Envoys received the most flattering reception from Louis 18th, who promised them all his influence with the Court of St. James."

A small packet directed to the Department of State come by the Kemp and was forwarded by the Mail.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Aug. 3.

CREEK NATION.

Notwithstanding the incredulity which seems to exist at the city of Washington respecting it, there is no doubt of the British having landed in Florida. Col. Milton, the same who signalized himself in Canada last summer, informs us, that just before he left Fort Johnson (the 18th) a runner sent to ascertain the strength of the enemy at Appalatchicola returned with information, which he fully credits, of 4000 mixed troops being there—that more of the same description were expected—and that all the lower Indians, amounting to 3 or 4000 were decided hostile. It is much to be regretted that in such a state of things the intermediate posts between our frontier and Fort Jackson should be left entirely defenceless, measures not having been taken in time to supply their places, and the North and South Carolina militia refusing to remain a few days longer than their term of services, which expired on Monday.——To remedy this evil as far as practicable, orders have been issued by our Executive in compliance with a late requisition from General Pinckney, for Capts. Smith, Greer and Wooten of Jasper, and Huckaby of Jones, to repair with their companies to Fort Hawkins by Sunday next, and to march forthwith for their several stations. The following extract from an officer of rank in the army to the Editors, dated at Fort Hawkins on the first inst. will show the necessity of dispatch—"The northern Carolinians are coming in, and the garrisons are left unprotected. The troops from Georgia destined to supply their places, should be hurried on with all speed—not only for the protection of the posts, but the large quantities of provisions which are equally exposed. *Geo. Journal.*

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.

A RICH PRIZE.

We have conversed with Mr. Bessent, who reached this place last Sunday evening, from St. Mary's, and we are by him informed that the British ship Cortes, an East Indiaman, burthen between six and seven hundred tons, belonging to Harport, (Eng.) arrived at that place on the 2d inst. prize to the letter of marque schr SABINE, of *Baltimore*, with a cargo of dry-goods, rum, gin, &c. The Cortes was captured by the Sabine, on the 5th of June last, in the British channel; and was one of the outward bound fleet. To-night's southern mail will no doubt give us further particulars relative to this prize.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *THURSDAY, August 18.*

In a late Boston Daily Advertiser, it is asserted, that Mr. Secretary Monroe said to a foreign Minister that *it was not the policy of the American government to encourage or protect commerce; and that the Minister replied he should communicate this sentiment to his court.* The Editors of the American feel themselves fully authorised to contradict the whole of this statement in the most explicit terms. Mr. Monroe never uttered such a sentiment as that imputed to him; nor did any foreign Minister ever make such a reply as that alleged by the Boston writer. The Executive are more friendly to commerce than its pretended champions.

To most of our readers, especially those who bear in mind the falsehood in relation to the Russian mediation, published in the Daily paper in Boston, the above contradiction is entirely superfluous.

DESULTORY.

We rejoiced the other day, that the Federal Gazette had at length got into the right track, and had talked very prettily indeed on the agreeable subject of National Spirit and growing unanimity—But our good humored neighbor has an unlucky propensity to involve himself unnecessarily in doubtful points and puzzling questions—"He confesses, with the little information he possesses—(this was an unwary concession)—it is difficult for *him* to form an opinion as to the propriety of leaving a part of our army so long within the enemy's lines, &c."—And with very singular modesty, he thinks that the Executive should be of *his* opinion, and not leave General Ripley in so much risk, &c.—We know of no way to satisfy the troublesome doubts of this Editor, than to make application, either by a special messenger, or in person, to the President or Secretary of War—*perhaps*, they may tell him "all how and about it"—In our opinion, it is better to employ Lord Wellington's veterans in defending Canada than in plundering, burning, and destroying on our seaboard.

It is now pretty well ascertained, that Lord Hill is to be the Commander in Chief of the forces sent, and to be sent against this country—This new-made Lord was one of Lord Wellington's Generals in Spain—He is related to the member for Shrewsbury, and has a brother who is a Methodist preacher in London.

An Eastern Factionist takes great pains to display the number of troops already come and coming against America—The British force, he says, at present in Canada amounts to 18,000—The expected reinforcements are, first a division of 10, and a second of 12,000; making in all an army of 40,000 men—He then sneeringly asks, "Where are Madison's troops to oppose this power?—They are not to be seen even in buckram!"—No wonder the people of England have a mean opinion of us, when they hear Americans speaking in this way of their own countrymen—We have a million of men in the United States, equal in valor and sound principles, to those who have so gloriously distinguished themselves at Chippewa and Niagara.

A London paper recommends Government to hire 5000 Cossacks to reduce the rebellious Americans to submission—And, by another paper we learn, that 12,000 Russians were expected in England—Can they be meant for this country?—Or, is the English Government afraid of Ireland?

Ireland—unfortunate Ireland!—destined, it would seem, to be forever the land of discord—So much for *Established Religion!*—We perceive, that several regiments of cavalry are to be sent to that country, for the purpose, it is said, "to keep the people there in order"—The same kind of order in which Lord Castlereagh wishes too keep the people of America.

It is a curious, but not a surprizing fact, as stated in a London paper, that a great many of Lord Wellington's troops deserted in France—Particular mention is made of the 81st regiment, which was entirely recruited in Ireland—We guess, that if these Irish regiments are sent here, there will be a great many desertions in America.

The ermined robes of the Privileged Order in "the Mother in Country" has lately received some ugly stains—A noble Lord and his brother have been convicted of being concerned in a most ungentlemanly *Hoax*—And, the brother of another noble Lord has been capitally indicted for forgery!—*Sola nobilitas virtus.*