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GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, 20th M. D. Rappahannock River, Dec. 2.

General Orders.

The Virginia Brigade of Militia under the command of Brigadier General Madison, which has, with great patriotism and alacrity, marched to different points in Maryland and Virginia, threatened by the enemy, is entitled to an honorable discharge. It will accordingly be mustered on the 17th inst. and as soon as the public property in its possession is disposed of under the directions of Brig. Gen. Madison, the troops will be considered as discharged from the service of the U. States, with the exception of the officers detailed for the General Court Martial, which is ordered to convene at Fredericksburg, on the 15th inst. These will be retained in service until the court shall adjourn *sine die.*

Brig. Gen. Madison, the officers and men, under his command, will please accept the thanks of the Commanding General for their general conduct as citizen soldiers, and particularly for the promptitude and alacrity, with which they marched to meet the enemy at Herring Bay on the 31st October. The arrangements of Brig. Gen. Madison, and the conduct of that part of his brigade which had an opportunity to meet the enemy, displayed on that occasion firmness and discipline worthy of the admiration of the country.

W. SCOTT,
Major General Commanding
10th Military District.

JOHN RANDOLPH,

Who is now on a visit to Philadelphia, has written a very long letter, to a gentleman in this town, formerly a senator of the U States in which, like a wild and ungovernable horse, he gallops through the public highway, treading down every one in his course, whether friend or foe. He may be permitted to kick at John Bull, or to knock out Mr. Matson's brains with impunity; but when he attempts to play his pranks on New England ground, he may expect to be seized immediately and tied to a post, with this inscription on his forehead—"*A stray and unruly Horse.*" To be more serious, Mr. R. seems to forget, or he never knew that N. England was the father of the revolution, and the guardian of American independence—that she was the chief builder of the federal union, and by the aid of her talents and resources, this union, while her voice was suffered to be coeval with her *old* sister states, was found to be commensurate with every possible degree of national prosperity and happiness; these halcyon days she is endeavoring to regain, by preserving the Union, [if possible] from its worst enemies—our delegates go to save, not to destroy—and unless the people are foolishly perverse, to the very sense of duty and interest, they will accomplish their great work, and again be hailed as the guardians and protectors of the people's rights.—*Boston Federal Gaz.* [*We think this is plain English.*]

PENSACOLA *Harbor* and *Town.* The harbour is on the N. shore of the Gulf of Mexico, 11 leagues east of Mobile. It is large, safe from all winds, and has 4 fathoms water at its entrance, deepening gradually to 7 or 8. The bar lies in lat. 30, 15 N. and lon. 87, 14 W. The town of Pensacola, the capital of West Florida, lies along the beach of the bay, is of an oblong form; about a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth. It contains several hundred habitations; and many of the public buildings and houses are spacious and elegant. The governor's palace is a large stone building, ornamented with a tower, built by the Spaniards. It is defended by a small fort called St. Mary de Galve.—The exports from this town, consisting of skins, logwood, dying stuff and silver dollars, amounted, while in the possession of the British, to 53,000l. annually. The average value of imports, for 3 years, from Great Britain, was 97,000l. The town and fort of Pensacola surrendered to the arms of Spain, in the year 1781, and with them the whole province. Escambia river, or Shambe, is the largest stream which falls into Pensacola Bay. It admits shallops some miles up, and boats upwards 50 miles.

Morse's Gazetteer.

THE MERMAID NOT CAUGHT.

By advices from Larne, we are informed that the letter, under the signiture of "Wm. M'Clelland," is a forgery; no animal having been taken in Island Magee at all answering the description there given—Means are adopted for endeavouring to detect the writer of letter.

Lond. pap.

PICTURE OF THE WEST-INDIES.

A respectable female of the Island of St. Bartholomew, having gone from thence to St. Martins, for the benefit of her health, being afflicted with a complaint which soon proved fatal. After her death much difficulty was experienced in obtaining plank necessary to make her a coffin—one person alone was found possessed of some, which could not be bought or obtained; until the friends of the deceased agreed to furnish (within a limited time, from St. Barts) as much plank as should be used for that purpose—after which stipulation, the boards were furnished, otherwise this unfortunate female must have been interred without a coffin.

Poulson.

FRENCH EXPOSE.

Abstract of an Expose of the internal state of France, presented in the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, July 13, 1814.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

It (the expose) brings to light many important facts which have been for many years studiously concealed, and is probably the most satisfactory statement that can be obtained, of the condition of the kingdom at the time of its delivery into the hands of its legitimate sovereign.

Notwithstanding the oppressive operation of the conscription and the continental system, agriculture has improved since the revolution. The greatest sufferers have been the proprietors of vineyards, many of whom have rooted up their vines and brandies. The breed of sheep has been rather injured by forcing too hastily the marino cross.—The breed of horses has been greatly improved. But this advantage was nearly lost by the destruction of 230,000 horses in the fatal campaigns of 1812 and 1813. These horses cost the government from 400 to 460 francs a piece.—The mines have been improved. They employ 17,000 workmen, and produce to the government an annual revenue of 251,000 francs.

The manufacturers derived some benefit from the continental system, but were by the same cause subjected to disadvantage from want of many raw materials. The cotton manufactures employ 400,000 persons, and 1,000,000 francs of capital. The silk and linen manufactures have suffered. Of 15,000 looms at Lyons in 1797, during the late war there were only 8,000.

Commerce suffered greatly, both from the narrowing of the sphere of its operation, and from the instability of the commercial and revenue laws.

Large sums were raised for internal improvements, such as roads, prisons, hospitals, &c. but a great proportion of the sums appropriated for those purposes were directed by the government to other objects. Many great enterprises were undertaken, some for utility and others for ostentation, while other works of obvious utility were neglected. On the establishment of the capital 24,000,000 have been expended, and 19,000,000 more will be required to complete the works that have been commenced. The canals are in an improved state, but unfinished.

The war department is in the greatest disorder. The land forces, May 1, including gensdarmie, veterans, &c. amounted to 520,000

Besides these, on half pay	122,000
Prisoners returning from Prussia, Austria, England and Russia	160,000
Staff of the army,	1,874

The amount of pay and half pay for 1814, is 236,000,000 of francs. The losses in artillery and amunition in 1812 and 1813, amounted to 25,000,000 of francs. The expences of the war department for 1814 will be 740,000,000.

The navy has suffered greatly by the very means which have been adopted to give it the appearance of strength. The attempts to display a factitious power on the coasts, have depopulated those parts of the country. In creating the pompous flotilla by which an invasion of England was threatened, and 150,000,000 were sacrificed. During the last fifteen years France has lost forty three ships of the line, eighty two frigates, seventy six corvettes, and sixty two transports and packets, worth 200,000,000 francs. The best ports have been neglected, and all the arsenals are exhausted.

In the department of finances, for several years past, there have been great deficits. The public debt in thirteen years past has increased 1,645,469,000 francs. The value of a franc is nearly 18 cent of our money.

LONDON, FRIDAY, Oct. 28.

Yesterday we had a variety of foreign arrivals, Mails from Hamburg, Gottenburg, and Holland, and French papers to the 25th inst. Vienna is of course the grand point to which the interest, feelings, and expectations of the public are directed. The conjectures and speculations, with respect to the proceedings of the Congress, are extremely numerous, and all are influenced on the subject of the definitive arrangements by their respective opinions, hopes, and fears. It is, however no longer doubted, that the important state paper, which we have already observed was to be presented by Prince Talleyrand, was actually laid before the Ministers of the Allied Powers on the 4th inst. The despatches received from Lord Castlereagh on Wednesday contain a copy of this document. In this note France feels it her duty to protest formally against the intended aggrandisement of the powers of the first and second order, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Hanover, Holland, and Bavaria; but this is done on the principle that France having consented to her limits being reduced to the status of 1792, it is but just that the same principle and status should be applied to all the other powers. The protest, however, expressly declares that notwithstanding the opinion so decidedly expressed, France will not take up arms to oppose the intended aggrandisement, and that she will content herself with withholding her recognition of the plan. What is this sentiment but a candid avowal, that not at present possessing the power to prevent it, she will avail herself of the first favorable opportunity which may occur.

A new diplomatic character has made his appearance at Vienna, a claimant for part of the Island of Elba. He is the heir to the ancient House of Piombino, and why he should be dispossessed of his inheritance to make room for Bacchiochi, the husband of Bonaparte's sister, we know not. The fate of Napoleon is to be finally decided, and he is also to have his representative in Congress in the person of Gen. Bertrand. The Crown Prince, in the name of the King of Sweden has accepted the Constitution decreed at Eldeswalde, and granted an entire amnesty, without distinction of rank or person. In consequence of these wise measures Norway becomes more tranquil daily.

In the Sitting of the 22d in the Chamber of Deputies, a Report was made on some petitions against the assessment under the provisional loan ordered during the Regency of Monsieur, before the arrival of the King of France, for the purpose of defraying the expences of the wounded troops in Paris. The levy of the assessments is to be sanctioned, till a formal provision can be made by law. Other similar complaints were suspended by passing the Order of the Day.

Government has received official intelligence, that in consequence of the united opposition of G. Britain, Austria, and France to the restoration of the Kingdom of Poland under a Russian Prince, Russia has abandoned that project.

Londonderry, (Ir.) Sept. 20.

Last week arr. in Loughfoyle, the brig Harmony, of Pool, Laws, master, laden with salt, captured on the 29th ult, on her voyage from Alicant to Newfoundland, in lat. 48, long. 46, by the Am. schr. Amelia, of Baltimore. Capt. Adams, immediately after, delivered the Harmony and her cargo to the capt. with orders to return to a port in Europe.

Waterford (Ir.) Sept. 13.

The Bacchus sloop of war is appointed to cruise between the Tower of Hook and Dungarvan. Another sloop of war will ruise between Dungarvan and Cork.

A heavy firing, of very considerable duration, was heard, yesterday, by great numbers in the neighborhood of this city, in the direction of Annstown, about 8 miles distant. The soldiers in the artillery barracks counted 60 rounds in the space of 20 minutes; and several gentlemen who heard the firing on their way from Tramore, described it as resembling that of broadsides. A gentleman who was at Annstown and whose authority is of the first respectability, saw a vessel with but few sails set, and heard firing from her for a considerable time; but, even with the assistance of a glass, could discover no other vessel with which she might have been supposed to have been engaged. Another vessel, with all her sails bent, appeared steering from the westward in direction of the vessel that was seen firing. Mr. Walsh of Tramore, highly to his credit, promptly transmitted the following letter to the President of the chamber of commerce in this city:

"Sir,—I beg leave to inform you, that there is a great sea fight in the direction of Helvoic. With this I think it my duty to acquaint you, for the information of the chamber of commerce.

"I have the honor to be,

JOHN WALSH.

"Tramore Sept. 12, 1814.

From the American Democratic Herald.

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

This is a word which has been hacknied among all nations, and under all governments that have ever existed.

Ask your neighbor if he does not consider himself a patriot, he will answer yes—are you not one yourself? doubtless, will be the reply.

Now your neighbor and yourself are as different in your ways of thinking, and acting as a strait line is from a circle.

You have both of you heard of the wants of government, of the poverty of the treasury, and of the evils which are the necessary attendants of such a state.

With your manner of thinking you deeply deplore it, and wish sincerely that congress may be speedy in divesting relief and putting their plans in operation.

Your *neighbor*, however, says he is d——d glad to see them in such a hobble. They deserve it all—what business had they to declare war—a set of Jacobin rascals. He prophesied long ago what it would come to. If he had his will, instead of giving them money he would give them a rope to *hang themselves*

You, both of you, hear of the new taxes which are proposed, and those which have been laid.

Well, you exclaim, congress have done something at last—I wish to God, however, they were a little more quick in their operations. Spring will soon be here, and then we shall have that scoundrel Cockburn and Lord Hill, with his myrmidons, burning and scattering destruction wherever they alight.

More Taxes!—Here's a pretty kettle of fish, cries out your neighbor—What the devil will the country come to at last—Here's a tax upon whiskey—Let that alone. I hope and pray this may raise the blood of the western folks and the Kentuckians. They would have war; well, let them fight it out. I should be glad if they could not raise a cent—and the people are so poor now.—That's some comfort—they'll find it pretty hard to collect their taxes.

Now, reader, this is a fair statement of two men who both call themselves patriots, and say that they have each the good of their country at heart. What do you think of them?—and which, in your opinion is the patriot?

Ask any man if he is a traitor? and if he be strong enough, the chance is, that he will knock you down. But ask yourself, what is that man who rejoices at the calamities of his country? who uses every means to throw stumbling blocks in the way of the administration in a day of danger. If he is not an open traitor, it is because he is a coward and dreads a rope.

It has often stuck us, that we had less nationality than most other people. The Dutchman who smoks and moves sluggishly on his dykes, shakes off his drowsiness when he hears his counry is to be invaded. The Russian slave, who never dreamed of liberty in his wilderness of snows, flies to arms, and is terrible when a hostile foot pollutes his soil—even the stupid and illiterate boors of England who cannot speak intelligibly their native tongue, erect their crests, and to a man would oppose an invader. Is it America alone, the first and happiest nation on earth, that will attach to herself that odious stigma, want of nationality?—Heaven forbid.

From the Boston Chronicle.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Eutract of a leter from a country subscriber.

The Convention in Hartford had some time ago, excited considerable apprehensions among our neighbors, as we found, the federal papers were calling on all the people to keep a *day of prayer* during their session—and that the *federalists in Boston* were about converting Thursday into a day of religious exercises—"Thinks I to myself," if this is the case, there must be something very important in this business—Humiliation and prayer are serious considerations for a "moral and religious people," and when a duty of this nature is to be performed, it is expected great events are to follow—But to my surprize, I do not find that any notice has been taken of these recommendations. Being in Boston on Thursday, I found as much bustle on the exchange as usual. I asked some, whether they were going to lecture, to *pray for the convention?* They appeared surprised at the question. What should we pray for, said they?—why more of the convention in Hartford, than for our Legislature in Boston? When the latter are in session, nobody thinks of appropriating one day in the week to pray for them. They go on with their business, and their constituents follow theirs. I went to our parson to talk with him on the subject—I inquired of him, how it came about, that he did not have a day of prayer, at least once a week? He said, that when men were assembled on politics, it was supposed, they had fully considered the business on which they had met; and if they wanted the prayers of others, they must doubt of their own competency—besides, says he, have they not got the prayers of the pious clergy of the town in which they sit? Is not Doctor Strong, and all the other Reverends of the neighborhood, sufficient to pray them into a right line of conduct? Is the Convention so sensible of their own imperfections, that the whole body of Clergy, and their respective parishes, should be called together, to keep them from leading the nation to ruin and anarchy? It is a doubtful case, when so much praying is called for. A criminal (which cannot be applied to the Convention) when under sentence of execution, usually excites a general sympathy, and the clergy within the vicinity naturally remember the culprit in their prayers, that he may be prepared to meet his fate, and become penitent for his manifold offences—but to have a call for prayers when a body of men are assembled on a political question, appears as if their intentions were criminal, and that it was necessary for all the *good people* to cry aloud to Heaven, to avert the evils which threatened. Our clergyman thus moralized, and concluded by saying, that if people took such a responsibility upon themselves, he did not think it was his duty to partake of their folly.

I left the Parson, and went to the *Squire's*, and asked him about the praying—He said, that he should pray, but not for *them*, but for himself, the parish, and his neighbors—He had a great deal of property at hazard. He owned two or three thousand dollars in the fund, which he prayed might not be lost, amidst the wild notions of the Convention. The parish had also something depending, which helped to pay the *parish taxes*—and many widows and orphans round about the village depended on what was due to them from the federal government. These things, says he, are worth praying for, when the whole is exposed to the rhodomontade of a number of men, who will not lose a cent, if the whole *funding system* was blown into the air. Besides, says he, what are we to gain by our prayers? For if we obtained what the Convention appear to aim at, is is probable the acquisition would place us in ten times a worse situation than we are in at present—For if all the U. States cannot prevent the impositions of the British upon Massachusetts, and we are now deprived of our territory in the District of Maine, how absurd must it be to think, that three states should be able to contend with this imperious and powerful nation? Massachusetts will not only lose her *demands against the National Government*, but will be exposed to raise new taxes to carry on a war to recover our lost territory. What fools must the people be thus to get out of the "*frying pan into the fire.*" Admit the federal government to be wrong in the first instance, Massachusetts would be more wrong in the last. We leave ourselves destitute of every help, as we cannot expect the aid of Britain, to recover the territory which she has already taken from us. If then we pray, let us pray, that the devices of our enemies may be prostrated, and that peace and harmony may prevail in every section of the Union, as the most powerful "*Bulwark*" of national happiness."

I forgot to mention, that I told our Lawyer what the 'Squire said—he laughed, and said the 'Squire reasoned argumentum *ad Homines*;—which means I suppose in English, that the Convention will bring us *on our knees*, (or marrow bones) and make us pray whether we will or not. Our Lawyer is a cunning fellow, and talks Latin as fast as the Parson. He says, lawsuits will become plenty after people have lost their property, and whole parishes and charitable institutions will become answerable for the funds intrusted to their care. *Meum* and *tuum* will begin to wrangle, and then *Omnium Lawyerandum* will be called on in Doctor C's new fangled Court to settle the controversy. Adieu for the present.

From the N. York Evening Post.

FROM CANADA—We received this morning Quebec papers to December 7th, from which we copy the following articles:

From the Quebec Gazette of Dec. 1.

We received on Sunday last our regular files of London papers by the September mail brought to Halifax in the Duke of Montrose Packet, which arrived there on the 21st Oct.

We are enabled, by an attentive perusal of these papers to form some notion of the state of European politics at the latest date. These notions must however be supposed to be very imperfect, when formed from the contents of the newspapers; one half of which is permitted to publish only what is agreeable to the government of the countries in which they are published, and the other half publishes every thing that may suit the appetite of a purchaser, and sometimes the purse of an employer.

The King of France is evidently laboring for the peace of that country and of Europe; but he has a people to deal with, disposed to be dissatisfied, and deeply mortified by the events which placed him on the throne.

Austria has laid hold of Italy as her share of the spoils of the Great Empire. She fortifies her power in that quarter, by wresting the Tyrol from Bavaria, and looks to her former preponderance in Germany.

Prussia turns a longing eye towards the Rhine, and prepares to include Saxony with in her dominions.

The Russian Eagle soars triumphant in the north. His flight has been indeed glorious beyond all his competitors. The Emperor of Russia, by his firmness, moderation and justice, conquered Bonaparte. His mildness and good faith rallied around him all those whom the harshness and violence of his adversary repelled. Poland will move in his sphere: more sacrifices to peace may be expected from him, than from any other Continental Sovereign. He can afford more; for Russia is unquestionably, the country of Europe the most secure against a foreign enemy.

Great Britain and Holland seem to have united interests; a great part of the low Countries are destined to be added to the latter.—The interest of England is peace, and setting bounds to the power of France and the Northern Powers, Prussia, Holland, and England will preponderate in the North West; Russia in the north, Austria in the south, and France in the west. May they all be balanced in peace!

Spain seems to be out of the European system. The inquisition and the claims of Charles IV. the father of the reigning sovereign, seem chiefly to occupy the government of that country. The Kingdom is in a very unsettled state.

Another Sovereign has lately been restored to the high rank he held before he was stripped of his dominions by the French. His temporal power is nothing; but his spiritual influence is great. We speak of the sovereign Pontiff. The most remarkable act of his temporal authority since his return to Rome, has been the pardoning of all his subjects for political offences, and the proposed erection of a monument in that city, to which all nations are invited to contribute, for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the great events which have recently restored so many p to their thrones, and independence many nations. Among the acts of his p cal authority is a bull dated the 7th Au establishing the order of the Jesuits, "lieve the spiritual wants of the Catholic w without any distinction of people and tions." This measure, together with the establishment of the Inquisition in Sp seems to have created a great sensation England, and which will probably prolong period of Catholic emancipation in Ireland

There seems to be a general tendency Europe to revive old institutions, and reve to the order of things which existed prior the revolution in France.

We had nearly forgotten to mention the mos prominent topics of the English newspaper We think Joanna Southcote must rank a the first; next the Mermaid of Margate, and last of all the war in America. Some of their "private Correspondents" in Montreal and Quebec, however, occasionally attempt to jog their memories on this subject, and tell them with what "deplorable want of foresight and energy" it is conducted. We find, from one of those "private Correspondents," that our army was disgraced even before the 19th July. The good London editors answer: "Indeed, we thought there was something wrong—there has been nothing doing there: miserable 'driblet-like warfare,' none of your twenty thousands, your thirty thousands, your fifty thousands, left on the field of battle. We thought there was something wrong; there must be an enquiry;" and then they go on to tell how in the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-*two* the boundary was a sort of Geographical line passing up the river St. Lawrence, and what a convenient "barrier" the Ohio would make—that if the Americans would only consent to that boundary, every difficulty would be at once removed. They, however, soon return to Joanna Southcote, the cradle for her baby, and the Mermaid of Margate.

From the Quebec Mercury, of Dec. 6.

We that are in the secret of the state of the Ghent negotiations, must necessarily laugh at the conjectures and speculations of the English paragraphists, on the subject. Though our London dates are to the 26th of September, it appears that the Commissioners still remained at Ghent. Why they still remained there is best known to themselves. It is not however, improbable that the American Commissioners, notwithstanding that, in one of their letters to the American Secretary, they say there can be no peace, may have been candid enough to have made a similar declaration to the British Commissioners; but have held out the idea that possibly their Government might be disposed to discuss the points submitted by the British Commissioners; and that it might be proper to wait for an answer from the American Government. This would prolong their pay, if it had no other result; but another motive might be to amuse, and unnerve the British arm.

That all hopes of peace are at end for the present, we, on this side of the water are well assured. Nothing but further and great advantages gained by Great Britain, can bend the American spirit to the terms expected by the British government; unless great and serious divisions should take place in the United States, of which there is something of a prospect in the steps taken by New-England.

We are not, however, very sanguine in our expectations from this prospect, because experience has taught us that little faith is to be given to the menaces of such oppositions as they generally eventuate *in fumo.* But what will operate at this moment, against any thing like heartiness in an opposition to a continuance of the war, on the part of the eastern states, is their late successes in privateering. This must have a strong tendency to console them, in a great degree, for the loss of their trade.

The apparent apathy of the British government in counteracting this effect, by its backwardness in appointing vessels to cruise against the American privateers is unaccountable. The swarms of them in the British channel, and the injury done by them to the commerce of the country, ought to be sufficiently alarming to call up the energy of the Admiralty, in adopting means to check their unceasing depredations.

It is a folly of the government to think of bringing the United States to their own terms if the greatest energy be not exerted to the ends both of defence and offence. The means are not wanting. All that is requisite is to apply them in a manner adequate to the ends. Where there is an extensive trade some losses must be expected as unavoidable; but when they exceed certain bounds, it must be the result of a want of proper vigilance and precaution.

A war with the American States is more immediately the business of Great Britain than was the late continental war in Europe; and ought to call up, at least equal energy. She may not have equal numbers to contend with; but her enemy has a most powerful auxiliary; not we trust, in natures' God, but in nature herself. If she be not an active ally, she spreads before the States the Ægis of the Atlantic ocean, covered by a reserve of interminable shores, borders, lakes and forests. To overcome these is no light task, even for the leviathan of the deep, mighty and powerful as he may be, should he put forth all his might: but if, instead of exerting that might he sink into a listless torpor, of what avail will be his strength? It will be of no more effect than an unstrung bow.

The season.—Some snow fell during the present week, but the navigation of the river still continues open, though the Thermometer has been down at 10 degrees above zero. Some vessels are still expected to be got off. We believe that the whole of the convoy that sailed from Cork on the 2d October arrived safely.

During the last season very few accidents have occurred to the vessels employed in the trade and the government service for this country. The only material loss has been by capture, and these have been occasioned solely by vessels leaving their convoy, or by dispersion in a gale of wind.

Quebec, Nov. 30. Arrived, brig Aurora, Jones, from Liverpool via Cork, sailed 8th Sept to Jas. Heath, general cargo—(Horatio's convoy)

Number of Arrivals from Sea this Year.

Merchant Vessels,	169
Transports,	201
	370 Total.

Vessels at the Wharfs.

Brigs Aurora and Roger and Barbara, Merchant vessels, discharging.

Ships Peggy and Champion, Transports, delivering Government Stores.

Transport brigs Ocean, Bostock, and Alexander, in the stream and under sailing orders.