

naparte residence

to her father up

BELLEFONTE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1814.

“To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right.”

FOR THE AMERICAN PATRIOT

Lines occasioned by reading the “Maniac,”
a Poem by John Lawson.

Adieu! adieu, ye rosiate bow'rs,
Warbling birds and blooming flow'rs;
All your fairy charms are o'er—
Cease, fond birds, you please no more.

Talk to me no more of Spring!—
All the pleasures you can bring;
All your little tongues can say,
Cannot drive despair away.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

From our Correspondent at New York.
SUMMARY

From a file of London Papers.

On the 20th of March, the French frigate L'Etoile, captain Philbert, was captured, after a severe action, by the Habros, captain Rowley. The British had 13 killed and 25 wounded. The action was close in among the Breakers of the Bay of La Hogue. The Tagus and Niger have captured the French frigate Sirius, and sent her into cape de Verdes.

The fortress of Cataro, after ten days cannonading, surrendered to the British ships Bachante and Saracen, on the 5th of Jan.

The London Gazette contains the capture of the Alfred American privateer by the Epervier. (The Epervier has since been Peacocked.)

The London and Liverpool papers mention the sailing of many vessels for Amsterdam, Rottenburg and Quebec.

Laughable! The Liverpool Mercury of April 7, records news from Massachusetts of that state having by proclamation, withdrawn itself from the United States, and declared her amity with England.

When the British entered the Gironne the American property on the river, was put under sequestration.

The London papers announce the safe arrival of Commodore Rodgers at New York.

Insurrections had taken place in Le Vendee.

Lucien Bonaparte has leave to take up his residence near Rome.

The amount of the new loan in England is stated at 37 millions.

The whole of the equipments for North America from Cork, &c. had arrived at Portsmouth, April 1, and all was hurry and bustle to get them away. The Halifax, Quebec & New foundland fleets were to sail the first wind.

The London editors, in giving an account of the battles near Paris, have adopted the term SCRATCHED, for which word they give Gen. Wilkinson the credit.

The True Blooded Yankee, March 31, captured off Ushant, the Pappenburgh galliot sloop from Bristol for passage, and recaptured by the sea Horse, left in chase of the privateer.

Both, Houses of Parliament, on the 24th of March, voted thanks to Lord Wellington, and the officers and men of his army.

Sir Charles William Stewart is appointed by the Prince Regent, minister plenipotentiary to Russia.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Monday, April 4.

RUPTURE OF THE NEGOCIATION The Earl of Liverpool—Before he moved as he meant to do, that the house should now adjourn, he had to state to their Lordships, that he was commanded by the Prince Regent to inform them, that the negotiations, which had been lately carried on for the conclusion of peace with France, were now at an end. While his Majesty's confidential servants deeply regretted that failure of their efforts for peace which had led to

this communication, it must at least be satisfactory to all that both in the principle on which that negotiation was broken off, and in the particular circumstances and cause which immediately produced the rupture, there was the most complete agreement and concurrence amongst the whole of the allies. Their lordships and the country would expect full information on this subject, and he had to state, in regard to that point, that it was the intention of the allies in publishing a declaration, setting forth the whole circumstances and causes which led to the rupture of the negotiation—It would be the duty of his majesty's servants to lay that declaration, together with such other information as may be thought necessary, before their lordships, and this would be done with every possible expedition. In the mean time, it would be premature to enter farther into the subject, and he therefore now moved, that the house do adjourn—Adjourned.

From the Liverpool Mercury, April 7.

We extract from the Courier (London paper) the following statement of the demands of Bonaparte Whether this statement is true or not, will soon appear from communications which must be made to parliament.

1. He demanded Italy, insisting that Eugene Boharnois should be king, a nomination that would have made him as much master of that country as he has been whilst Eugene has been acting as his viceroy. In this demand of Italy Venice was included; so that he was more exorbitant in his terms than he was when the treaty of Luneville was concluded, by which Venice was ceded to Austria.

2. He demanded the line of the Rhine. The Netherlands, therefore to remain annexed to France, and he to continue master of Antwerp and the Scheidt.

3. He did not demand that Holland should be restored to him; but, he did demand what would have made the independence of that country merely nominal—he demanded Nimeguen, and part of the line of the Waal.

4. Besides the demands we have just stated, he demanded provisions or indemnities for different members of his family, who would be dispossessed of territories or titles. Thus, an indemnity for Joseph Bonaparte for the loss of his kingdom of Spain, and an indemnity for Jerome Bonaparte for the loss of his kingdom of Westphalia; for Napoleon Louis, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves; for Eugene Boharnois, for the sacrifice of his claim to the grand Duchy of Francfort. The nature of these indemnities and provisions, we are as yet unacquainted with.

GEN. MAREAU'S OLD STAFF.

Colonel Guiminet, and captain Hulot, brother to madam Mareau, and colonels De Lesley and Rapatel, all four formerly aid-de-camps to the celebrated general Mareau, were killed; the three former in defending the approach of the capital of their country, and the last in attacking it, at the head of a Russian regiment of Cavalry. Two officers remain only of that great man, the one is colonel Irene Ameiot De Croix, the other Mr. Frenier, captain, his private secretary. Both of those brave and experienced officers have refused foreign service and remain in the United States.

American.

LOSS OF THE FROLIC,

From Accomac, May 12, 1814.

“On the 10th inst. the privateer schooner, Moro, capt. Graham, belonging to Baltimore, came into Metomkin inlet, having left the Hayanna the 2d inst. at night, Captain Graham informs me, that the United S. Sloop of war Frolic was captured on the 26th ultimo. by the British frigate Orpheus and a large schooner, and sent into Nassau. It gives me pleasure to learn from captain Graham that no censure ought to be cast upon lieu. Bainbridge, who commanded, or the crew of the Frolic. The frolic was becalmed, the frigate and schooner took the breeze to the windward and came down upon her. Though we loose our vessels we preserve our honor.”

N. Int.

U. S. FRIGATE ESSEX.

While this interesting vessel lay at cape St. Roque (as mentioned in Yesterday's Gazette) she embargoed 20 sail of coasters to prevent information of her being there getting to Pernambuco; most of them arrived at P. about the 23d March, and first informed of the Essex being off there. The British frigate Indefatigable, 44 guns, immediately sailed in quest of her. The Indefatigable had command of a fleet of 470 sail, bound to England, which was given to the commander of the Inconstant, with another frigate, and a sloop of war, would sail in a few days. Phil. Gaz.

PEACOCK AND EPERVIER.

The dimensions of both vessel.

The Peacock's length 118 feet—breadth of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet, tonnage 509
The Epervier's length 107 feet—breadth

of beam 32 feet—depth of hold 14 feet, tonnage 467 75-25.

The Peacock mounts 20 guns and Epervier-18, of the same calibre.

Brigadier general Winchester, for a considerable time past a prisoner of war in Canada, arrived in this city a few days ago on his parole. We learn that an exchange has been effected which includes general Winchester and many other officers, as well as 2 or 300 privates recently arrived within the lines.

NAT. INTEL.

The following animated appeal from the empress of France to her father the emperor of Austria, is said to have been recently intercepted by the officers commanding an advance party of Cossacks, within twenty leagues of Paris.

Father and Sire—Your daughter prostrates herself at your feet for instant succour! the allied armies, the chief of which is yours, menace at this moment the destruction of the French Capital, the degradation of your own offspring, and the overthrow of that dynasty which was suspiciously ratified by your imperial name! the northern borders are at our gates! Oh, sire! if I have a claim remaining on your affection, step forth to our deliverance! withdraw your powers from this sanguinary league, and the perilous confederacy is dissolved! if you pause but for a moment—all is lost.

T. AMER.

Extract of a letter to the editor, dated Erie May 19.

“In my last, I informed you that an expedition was about sailing for Long Point—it started on Friday evening last. On Saturday a landing was effected. No force was found to oppose them but about 50 dragoons, who, after firing one round, which done no execution, retreated. On Sunday our party proceeded to Dover, a flourishing little town on Patterson creek, about two miles from the lake. No opposition was made except by the women, who, with their tears and lamentations annoyed our heroes considerably; they, however, were inflexible, and most heroically set fire to the town, and but two houses escaped the conflagration. Maj Marlin, with 2 companies regulars and four of militia, was ordered four miles up the creek to burn and destroy all the property he could find. The major it is said, disobeyed his orders, and only burnt a saw-mill, grist-mill, ware-house and distillery. The same day the troops re-embarked, and on Monday a party was sent on shore to make a finish of the work of destruction. These wanton outrages, I understand, were committed by order of colonel Campbell, the commanding officer, On Thursday the fleet returned to this port.”

Crawford Mess.

THE CREEK WAR.

Official dispatches from general Jackson to his excellency governor Blont, dated Camp, at the junction of the Coosee and Tallapoosce, April 18, 1814.

SIR—I am happy to inform you that the campaign is at length drawing to a prosperous close. We have secured the Coosee and Tallapoosce, and the intervening country.—A part of the enemy on the late river made their escape across it just before our arrival, and are flying in consternation towards Pensacola. Many of those on the Coosee and the neighboring country, have come in and surrendered unconditionally; and others are on their way and hourly arriving to submit in the same way.

We will overtake those who have fled, and make them sensible there is no more safety in flight than is in resistance. They must supplicate peace if they would enjoy it. Many of the negroes who were taken a

Fort Mims, has been delivered up, and one white woman (Polly Jones) with her two children. They will be properly taken care of. The Tallapoosce king has been arrested, and is here in confinement. The Tostahatchee king of the Hickory Ground tribe has delivered himself up. Weatherford has been with me, and I did not confine him. He will be with me again in a few days. Peter M Quin has been taken, but escaped. He must be taken again. Hillinheege their great prophet, has also absconded; but he will be found. They were the instigators of the war, and such is their situation

The advance of the eastern division formed a junction with me at Hallawellee, on the 15th, and accompanied me to Fort Decatur, opposite Tuckabatchee, and the rest will arrive in a few days, except, what will be left for the retention of the posts. Major general Pinckney will join the army at this place to-morrow or next day. The business of the campaign will not I presume require that I or my troops should remain here much longer. General Pinckney and colonel Hawkins, who is now with me, have been appointed to make the treaty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

AND. JACKSON, Maj. Gen.

His excellency M^r. BLOUNT,
governor of Tennessee.

The following is a specimen of that bold eloquence which nature seldom bestows, and which still less seldom bursts forth from the uncultivated mind.

Weatherford, the speaker, has been thro' this war, one of the most active and enterprising chiefs. As a partizan leader he has opposed his enemy where he was little expected. Seeing that it was in vain any longer to resist, he voluntarily came in and delivered himself up: in a private interview with general Jackson, he made the following short, tho' forcible and bold address, which was forwarded by a person who was present.

CLARION!

“I fought at Fort Mimms--I fought the Georgia army--I did you all the injury I could--had I been supported as I was promised, I would have done you more. But my warriors are all killed—I can fight you no longer. I look back with sorrow, that I have brought destruction on my nation. I am now in your power, do with me as you please---I am a soldier.”

Adjutant and inspector General's office,
Washington, May 20 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Absent officers now on furlough, and not ordered on the recruiting service, will join their respective corps or regiments, immediately.

By order, J. B. WALBACH,
Adjutant Gen.

Adjutant and Inspector General's office—
GENERAL ORDERS.

Any commissioned officer of the army of the United States who shall send or except any challenge to fight a duel, or who knowing that any officer has sent or accepted, or is about to send or except, a challenge to fight a duel, and who does not immediately arrest and bring to trial the offenders in his case, shall be dismissed the service of the U. States.

J. B. WALBACH,
Adjutant Gen.

Extract of a letter from commodore Cnauncey to the Secretary of the Navy. U. S. ship Superior, Sackett's Harbor, MAY 16, 1814.

The enemy has paid dearly for the little booty which he obtained at Oswego. From the best information which I can collect, both from deserters and my agents, the enemy lost 70 men killed and 160 wounded; and missing in all, 235; nearly as many as were opposed to them. Capt. Mulcaison is certainly mortally wounded; a captain of Marines killed, and a number of other officers killed and wounded.

The opposition in parliament have split upon the Bourbon question: Lord Greenville being for supporting the Bourbons, and lord Grey and the Foxes for not making England a party in their case.

A Liverpool paper of April 7th, says, Intelligence from Cork, states that Bayonne surrendered on the 23d ult.