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FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

It is reported by a gentleman who arrived at Demerara from the river Oronoke, that a battle had been fought on the 24th of March last, at Coro (near Lagaira) between the Royalists and Independants, in which the latter lost 2,000 men.

FROM LOUISIANA. A PROCLAMATION.

BY
WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE,

Governor of the state of Louisiana and
Commander in Chief of the Militia there-
of.

WHEREAS, I have received information that a number of the individuals within the limits and jurisdiction of this state, are engaged in raising troops and preparing the means for a hostile incursion into the Spanish province of Texas, with a view of aiding in the overthrow of the government of Spain in and over the said province—And whereas, by letters from the Hon. Secretary of state for the United States, under date of the 14th and 17th of February I am specially instructed that the projects imputed to the individuals aforesaid, are “repugnant to the views of the general government and contrary to law; and that whilst the United States shall be at peace with Spain, it is highly improper for any citizen to violate that relation; and that the President expects the governor of Louisiana to take the necessary and proper steps to prevent any measure of the kind being carried into effect.”

I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, hereby cautioning each and every good citizen of this state and all other persons within the limits and jurisdiction of the same, against being concerned, or in any manner giving aid or countenance to any such unauthorised expedition, and that no one may remain ignorant of the provisions of the law in this respect, I do hereby make it known, that by an act of Congress passed on the 5th day of June, in the year 1794, it is declared, “That if any person shall within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprize, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state with whom the United States are at peace, every such person so offending shall on conviction, be adjudged guilty of high misdemeanor, & shall suffer a fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court in which the conviction shall be had, so that such fine shall not exceed three thousand dollars, nor the term of imprisonment be more than three years.”

And I do further charge and strictly command every officer civil and military within this state, each in his proper station, to be vigilant and active in opposing and preventing measures so contrary to the laws and so hazardous to the peace and tranquility of this and the other states of the union; and in securing and bringing to trial, judgment and punishment every person offending therein.

In testimony hereof, I have caused the seal of the state to be hereunto affixed.

Given at New Orleans, on the 23d day of March, in the year 1814, and [L.S.] of the Independence of the United States, the 38th.

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

By the Governor,
J. B. MACARTY,
Secretary of State.

Chillicothe, Ohio, May 19.

A detachment on a secret expedition has set out from Detroit,— Destination supposed to be Mackina and Chicago.

Washington City, May 28.

It will be observed, by the article from Tennessee, that the Indian war is entirely at an end, and the greater part of the troops in it have been called home.

We are much pleased to learn that the military conduct, combining skill and courage of Gen. Jackson, of the Tennessee militia, has attracted the attention of the executive. General Jackson is appointed a brigadier General in the army of the United States, and by brevet has the honorary rank of Major General. This appointment we doubt not, will meet the general approbation of the public.

It is rumored that Major-General Harrison has resigned his commission in the army. We have not been able to ascertain whether the resignation is accepted, though we incline to think it has been tendered.

The whole state tax of Connecticut due on Feb. 20, 1814, was paid into the treasury within twenty days of that time!! The tax was about \$ 100,000.

THE BOURBON FAMILY.

Louis XVI the late king of France was beheaded January 21, 1793, and Maria Antoniette his Queen, on the 16th of October, following. They left one son and one daughter.

Charles Louis usually called Louis XVII son of Louis XVI, at the death of his father being 8 years old, was entrusted to the care of Simon, a shoemaker, and died soon after from the rude treatment which he received, or as some suppose from poison.

Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. was born December 19, 1778—after the death of her father, was married in France to the Duke of Angouleme, her cousin, and was afterwards exchanged for some deputies who had been detained by the Austrian court, and on the 31st of January 1796 she arrived at Vienna. The German papers, speaking of her presentation soon after at the court of Vienna, say that her beauty, her sensibility, her affability, and the grace and ease of her address, excited universal surprise and admiration.

Louis Stanislaus Xavior, [Louis XVIII] is the brother of Louis XVI. He was born November 17, 1755, and married May 14, 1771, to Maria Joseph Louisa, daughter of Victor Amadeus, late king of Sardinia. In 1798 he returned to Petersburg.—For several years past he resided in England. He is now a widower, and without issue.

Charles Philip, Count of Artois, is the second brother of the late King, and heir

apparent to the crown of France. He was born October 9, 1757, and married November 15, 1773, to Maria Theresa of Savoy, daughter of Victor Amadeus. He arrived in England January 5, 1796. He is there usually called Monsieur. He was formerly colonel of the Swiss Guards. He lately joined the Allied army in Switzerland. It was supposed he would re-organize his old corps in Switzerland. His children are,

1. Louis Anthony, Duke of Angouleme. He was borne August 6, 1775, and married June 10, 1793, to Maria Theresa Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. This is the man who lately joined Lord Wellington, and has lately erected the Bourbon standard at Bourdeaux.

2. Charles Ferdinand Duke of Berry, born January 24, 1778. He lately went from England to the island of Jersey, on the western coast of France, to take advantage of any disposition that might appear to restore the Royal Family.

3. Maria Adelaide, wife of Emanuel IV. King of Sardinia.

Should this unhappy family be again restored to the throne of their ancestors, we shall take a future opportunity to give some further history of them since their expulsion from France, and some account of the more remote branches of the family. The above includes all the members of it, who have yet been named as taking any part in the late operations in Europe.

BOSTON D. AD.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head quarters, Sackett's Harbor,
12th MAY, 1814.

Major general Brown has the satisfaction of announcing to the troops of his division that the detachment under the command of lieutenant colonel Mitchell of the corps of Artillery, have by their gallant and highly military conduct on the 5th and 6th inst gained a name in arms worthy of the nation they serve and the cause they support. For nearly two days they maintained an unequal contest against ten times their own numbers, and but yielded their post when the interest of their country made that measure necessary.

The companies composing this gallant detachment were Boyle's Romayne's, M'Intires, and Pierce's of the heavy artillery, Melvin's of the light artillery, and a few seamen under the command of lieutenant Pearce of the Navy—in all less than three hundred men. The enemy's force by land and water exceeded three thousand.

PITTSBURG, MAY 25 1814.

Disgraceful termination of the expedition to Long Point.

In our last we mentioned that an attack on Long Point, or Dover, was in contemplation, by the American forces stationed at Erie. We now publish the disgraceful and unmanly termination of that expedition. This paper has uniformly been the advocate of a fair, open, and honorable war; believing that the causes are abundantly sufficient to justify the American government in appealing to the last resort of nations—disgust and indignation from a scene in which

the American character is disgraced by a wanton attack on defenceless women and children; where the military are suffered to become, not the honorable and proud defenders of their country's rights, but miserable incendiaries for the burning and destruction of private property! the demerit of such actions ought to rest only with our enemies; and if the American troops, have in the present instance, been guilty of such lawless conduct, let the public indignation fall on the heads of those who had the management of the expedition.

Our advises from Erie are to the 20th of May. The expedition to Long Point, had been executed, and the troops had returned to Erie. They consisted of 300 regulars under colonel Campbell, and about 600 militia under colonel Fenton. Colonel Fenton the superior officer, relinquished the command to colonel Campbell. They met with no opposition, there being none but women and children in the town. The men had retired to a place where there was some public property deposited. Our troops paid no respect to either public or private property, but burnt and plundered all they came across and then returned to Erie in safety!—The excuses offered for this wonderful display of heroism, are, that the town contained a character who during the revolution was a TORY; and that many of the inhabitants belonged to the army as was proved from the regimentals found in the houses! on such paltry excuses as these, have they done an act over which humanity weeps, and which all feeling and honorable minds must forever deplore. Another account states that there were but a few houses burnt; but the act is equally indefensible.

MERCURY.

The Burlington Sentinel states that the whole army is to be consolidated into fifteen regiments, and that the supernumerary officers, to the number of at least 1500, are to be discharged from the service.

Translation from the Mediateur, a paper Published in the French Language, in New York.

IMPORTANT!—IF TRUE!

The Brig Regent, capt.—, consigned to Palmer and Hamilton, merchants in Nantz, while down the river Loire, opposite a place called Menden, and two days before putting to sea, received on board a French officer of the customs, who communicated the official Bulletin of the triumphant Entry of Napoleon into Paris at the head of 200,000 men.

This bulletin was read in presence of the whole crew and translated into English for several of them. Since their sailing from the Loire, the captain forbade the crew mentioning that circumstance in America, lest it should be detrimental to the cargo. The crew obeyed the injunction as long as their wages were not paid off, but now they have been paid, have revealed that circumstance. Such is the truth!—if the Evening post doubt it they may institute a suit against us; we will prove it by witnesses.

[We give the preceding as we find it, and of the truth of the fact stated, our readers are as competent judges as we are.]