

taken by Saucy Jack

to:

unload

with enemy

BELLEFONTE,
SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1814.

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

It seems that American PEACOCKS are much better than English ones. The latter are not able to fight a HORNET—whilst the former make nothing of beating a Sparrow Hawk.* This goes against Buffon's opinion, that animals degenerate on the American continent.

Vir. Argus.

* Epervier, the French for Sparrow Hawk.

The prize money taken on the Epervier by the Peacock, has been counted; and we understand that it amounts to One Hundred and seventeen thousand nine hundred and fifty six dollars.

FOR THE AMERICAN PATRIOT.
CRAZY ELLA.

O, stranger stay—nay do not leave me.
'Tis harmless Ella speaks to thee:
Don't shun me thus—O, do not grieve me!
They say I'm craz'd—O, pity me!

It was in that sportive time of year,
When ev'ry bird attunes his pow'rs;
When the youthful mind flows free and clear,
And Fancy like the Season flow'rs.

Young Harry wooed and gain'd my heart:
O, cursed be that cruel day!
He vow'd from me he would never part,
Yet inconstant Harry went away.

I have been a stranger since to peace—
I've roam'd on hill thro' valley wide:
My brain is turn'd! O, misery cease!
She closed her wretched eyes and died.

Charleston, May 7.

Arrived the fast sailing schooner Saucy Jack, of this port, John P. Chazal, commander, from a cruize of three months; with her prize the beautiful new ship Pelham of 450 tons, having a valuable cargo of Dry Goods from London, bound to Port au Prince, worth \$ 250,000.

It must be peculiarly gratifying to the administration, after all the slander that has been uttered against it, as being inimical to commerce, to observe that nearly all the commercial sections of the country give it their most decided support. Take the principal cities from south to north—Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth and we find that Boston is the only town which does not give a powerful republican majority. According to the federal Doctrine, these people must be bent on committing suicide.

Nat. Aegis.

Arrived at Savannah, the fast sailing letter of Marque brig James Monroe, captain Skinner, in 44 days from L'Orient, who informs that the Crown Prince and Emperor of Austria were in Paris. It was not known where Bonaparte was—many reports relative to him were afloat. One, that he was under the walls of Paris Bombarding it—another that he was about 30 leagues of that place, at the head of his troops, endeavoring to get the Allied troops between Paris and his army—and another, that he was missing. Captain S. further states, that no treaty had been concluded between France and Spain, as reported.

The James Monroe left L'Orient on the 8th of April, and brought 19 or 20 French passengers, who corroborate the above as well as the fall of Paris, and who were in that city at the time of its surrender to the Allied Armies.

Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, is appointed a Major General in the army of the United States, vice William Henry Harrison resigned.

It is impossible to describe the melancholy and affecting spectacle says the Georgia Journal, which the hostile Creeks at time present—many reduced by famine to mere skeletons, and others from fear and hunger divested of their reason. In a word the face of the country is entirely changed—where there was once plenty, nought is now to be seen but poverty and wretchedness, devastation and ruin.

LATE ATTACK ON BERGEN-OP-ZOOM.

Extract of a letter.

"I witnessed a most distressing scene at Wou on the 10th; a waggon load of dead bodies arrived in the church yard about 2 o'clock, on going up, I recognized the head of Col. Craiton, 44th—a better or braver officer never fell; next, col. Clinton, of the Guards. Poor general Skerritt was lying across the waggon between two coffins; Col. McDonald was also there by the side of him, & a young officer with the top of his head shot off—General Gore was in one of the Coffins, and an ensign of the guards in the other. This load of Misery was deposited in the church, and shells having been provided, the whole of the bodies were buried the following day in 3 graves, in Wou churchyard. The funeral was attended by all the military in the town chiefly the remains of col. Skerritt's brigade—previous to the assault, consisted of about 2200, but is now reduced to 950, about 150 are prisoners, the rest are all killed or wounded."

INVESTMENT OF HAMBURG.

Official accounts from Bremen, March 25th, state that insurmountable obstacles continue to compel the army besieging Hamburg, to content themselves with obtaining small advantages over Davoust. That Hamburg and Haaburg are fortified with the greatest skill, and connected with each other. That Davoust has sustained great losses at the Island of Williamsburg, and relinquished the idea of further defending it, keeping it only as a post for information and communication between the two former places.

From what we can learn by letters from England, and what we can gather from detached paragraphs in news papers, the following are the outlines of the peace which the English ministry will condescend to grant to America: To cut us off from all communication with the East Indies—to have no communication with South America—to deprive us of Louisiana—to prohibit trade with the West Indies—to debar us from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland—to renounce all navigation on the lakes, &c.—In short, according to these reports, England will not allow even an American cock-boat to swim on any lake or sea without permission!

Are we prepared to submit to these humiliating conditions? And if we do not submit to them are we unanimously prepared to resist to them? These are indeed important questions, and should be seriously considered by the government and people of the United States.

BALT. AMER.

Boston, May, 31

The expectation of an attack on Portsmouth continues. Defensive preparations augment, and troops have marched, or are ready to march in its defence on any emergency.

Chillicothe, May 24.

Fifty nine British prisoners, who encamped near this place, were put in close confinement, in pursuance of orders from the President of the U. S. Several rumors are afloat with regard to this procedure, but too vague to place much faith in.

The Election in Massachusetts eventuated in favor of Federalism by a majority of 10, 421. Gov. Strong and Lieut. Gov. Philips were the successful candidates. Mr. Sam. Dexter was the republican candidate for the executive chair. The Election in New York has resulted in favor of the Democratic party.

The President has returned with his family to the Federal city, from his visit to Montpelier, his seat in Virginia.

Annapolis, Md. May 24.
We understand that Major Gen. Wilkinson has selected this city for his quarters and will shortly be on from the northward.

REP.

From the Albany Register, of May 24.

TO THE EDITOR,

SIR—I take the liberty of handing you the following, being a copy of a part of a letter handed me by last night's mail from an American citizen, now in Halifax, and which was brought by a passenger on Chibacco boat from Halifax, near Boston; the boat came in the short passage of five days. Should you think it worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you will please insert it, and oblige

A SUBSCRIBER.

Halifax, 1st May, 1814.

"Dear sir—Since I addressed you last, we have had great alterations here in the commercial affairs. In consequence of a peace between Spain and France, all kinds of West India goods has taken a rise of at least 33 per cent. and several vessels have left this port for France, under Spanish colours, loaded chiefly with sugar and coffee: the former article has risen in one week from 8 to 12 dollars; several of those vessels were loaded for the United States, and some of them had begun to load with English manufactures West India produce but had to unload again, in consequence of the governor's having ordered the collector to clear no vessels, (cartels excepted) to any port in the United States. This was considered by the merchants as an unauthorized act, & a meeting of these took place who waited on his excellency to receive his reasons: he informed them, that he had reasons; he informed them, that he had that day received information, from Bermuda, that Admiral Cochrane was to declare the whole of the ports of the United States in a state of blockade, and that an additional naval force was on its way from England, to better enable the admiral to accomplish this important object. The governor added that the reasons for this step were to fold; the first was from the last accounts from his majesty's ministers (by the last March mail) he had not the least reason to hope, that any peace would result from the negotiations at Gottenburgh; and the second was, that the naval and military commanders had orders to prosecute the war with the most rigor and had full assurance, that a sufficient force to accomplish every object, in view, should be sent next summer.—On the gentlemen, who waited upon him asking, if there was not cause to believe, that the a justice talked so loudly of in American papers, should take place, the governor smiled, and said, that there was no officer in this country vested with any power to treat with the government of the United States on any such subject; that proposals of this kind, on the part of his majesty, had been treated with indignity, by the president of the United States already; and that the next proposal of this kind, must come from him; which, he thought, would at this time, meet with a cool reception.

"There was about 500 sailors left here last week, from St. Johns, for the lakes, of which, they make themselves sure this season. There is to be a draft of the militia of this province early in June, and it is said a bounty of 20% is to be given to every one that will volunteer to go to Canada to serve six months.

"William Lawson, Esq. of this place, and James M'Bryen, Esq. of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and a gentleman from Quebec, left here last week for Cork Ireland, on her way to London in the ship Neptune; they are sent by the fishery committee of this province, that of Lower Canada and the Island of Newfoundland for the purpose of pointing out to his majesty's ministers, the necessity of preventing the Yankees (as they are called) from fishing on the banks of Newfoundland, or beyond a few miles from their own shores.—These gentlemen have petitions on this subject, said to be signed by from 40,000 to 50,000 persons. Ireland is said to have petitioned parliament to prohibit the importing of any salt provisions, in

any American vessel, into any of his majesty's colonies. It is confidently talked of here that no peace will be concluded unless the above request are granted to his majesty's loyal subjects of Ireland and those provinces. Four Highland regiments were landed here yesterday, from a fleet of transports, which left Geenock in March last."

The Boston Centinel, speaking of the late news brought by the Cartel Fair American, says "The allies entered Paris, as we have before stated, the 31th of March in immense strength—they found there a friendly people; and we have an official manuscript article by the Fair American which states positively, that Lord Castlereagh who was in Paris, had written, that the allies were then negotiating a peace with the French Senate, which we believe, possesses the power to dethrone the emperor. The Chatillon negotiation ended the eighteenth March.

As far as the free wishes of the people of delivered France has been ascertained—they were in favor of the restoration of the House of Bourbon. The members of that family were entering France from the North, the East and the South. Louis 18th had been enthusiastically proclaimed in Bourdeaux Nanci, and many other places. If the French people are allowed to elect their sovereign, it will be the head of the Bourbon family. They are all tired of the reign of the Commorant.

The allies appeared most wonderfully united. Speaking of Austria, the latest Courier says, "the conduct throughout the negotiation has been most unreserved and honorable; and there is the utmost cordiality and unity of sentiment and plan between all the allies.

The farce of the deception was kept up in Paris until the very day the allies entered it—even on the day the Empress fled to Rambouillet and Tours, she is said to have reviewed the National Guard—those Guards who the moment she departed, refused to defend their city, and did duty with its conquerors.

THE AUSTRIAN FORCE NOW IN FRANCE.

We have not seen in the American papers any particular account of the Austrian troops which entered France thro' Switzerland. A late London paper gives the following correct enumeration of that force:—

The 1st light division, under field marshal lieutenant count Bubna; the 2d under prince Maurice of Lichtenstein, the 1st army corps, of Gen. Count Colloredo Mansfeldt; the 2d, of general prince Louis of Lichtenstein; the 3d of count Giulay; the 4th of the Crown Prince of Wurttemberg; the 5th, of the general for Cavalry Count Fremont; and the reserve corps, under the command of Count Weissenwolf; together with one detachment of pioneers, another of pontooneers, and a 3d, of sappers and miners.

These 8 divisions are composed of 7 battalions of sharp shooters, 10 battalions of light infantry, 14 battalions of grenadiers, and 34 regiments of infantry. The cavalry consists of 3 regiments of cuirassiers, 3 of light cavalry, 5 of dragoons, one of Hussars and 3 Hussar regiments.

WARNING!

On the 15th March, John Wood, a volunteer in the army of general Jackson, was shot for desertion and mutinous conduct.—On the 9th ult. Charles Stewart, John Sennet and Joseph Curtis, of the regular army, were shot at Plattsburg, for desertion.

TREASON.

An Ohio paper states, that Mr. R. E. Post, postmaster at Lower Sandusky, has been seized and confined in irons for holding a correspondence with the enemy.

From the National Advocate, May 24.
FRENCH BULLETINS.

Every reader doubtless recollects the French Bulletin we copied from the Boston