

after deliberating a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

We are happy to announce another capture from the enemy. The Eagle, 74 guns, captain Rowley left in with 3 frigates in the Adriatic. One, the Corcyra, was captured, and the two others got off in the night, dreadfully crippled. One of them is supposed afterwards to have run ashore.

His Majesty continued through the whole of last week in a state of comparative quiet, but without any indications of mental improvement. The skill of the regular physicians have preserved his bodily health through all the violence of his malady, and even now that all hopes of curing the disease are extinguished, there is a reasonable hope by the continuance of the same professional attention to him during his occasional paroxysms that his life may be preserved for years.

Rumours, variously credited, are afloat that Valencia has fallen.

The King of Sweden has so far recovered his health that he has resumed the exercise of his royal functions. Bernadotte, on surrendering the administration, gave a flattering account of his stewardship.

DOMESTIC

From the Georgia Journal.

IMPORTANT!—His Excellency the Governor, we understand, received information by Express from St. Mary's, on Thursday last, that the plan of a Revolution had been formed in East Florida, with a view of bringing that Province under the jurisdiction of the United States; and that the Revolutionists were to be supported by assistance from our government.—The 17th of this month it seems was the day fixed on for an attack upon the town and Fort of Augustine, by a party of the United States Troops, Volunteers and Provincial Revolutionists.

From the Savannah Republican.

FLORIDA.—Last southern mail brought a number of accounts relative to the disturbances in Florida. The following letters give the particulars of what has transpired there, with much plausibility; and, we learn, are from respectable sources:

A letter from St. Mary's, dated the 21st instant, states that "The Patriots took possession of Amelia Island on the 17th inst. and the next day gave it up to the U. States, under certain conditions, together with the Islands of Talbot and Fort George, and all the country north of the river St. John's. A detachment of the U. States troops are now at Fernandino, and the American flag is flying there. No regular troops could have conducted themselves with more order and decorum than the Patriots.—Every respect was paid to the feelings and property of the inhabitants. The Patriots will cross the St. John's, on their way to Augustine, this evening or to-morrow."

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated March 20.

"The Insurgents or Patriots formed a camp on Rose's Bluff, opposite St. Mary's; at the same time the Gun Boats were ordered to proceed down to the Sound, where they were moored, their guns loaded, and every man to his station.—several signal guns were fired by the Commodore; the Insurgents then embarked in boats from Rose's Bluff, and proceeded to Amelia Island, where they landed, colonel Lodowick Ashley at their head, and demanded the surrender of the Island to the Patriots, which was refused by the commandant, but who requested a parly until he could send a deputation to commodore Campbell, who was then sailing up and down the harbor, to ascertain whether he would assist the Insurgents in case they were resisted. The commodore's reply was, that he would assist the Insurgents. The Island was then surrendered to Col. Ashley, and the flag of the Patriots was immediately displayed on the ramparts of the fort, which was soon succeeded by the flag of the United States. The United States troops are now in possession of the Island of Amelia—the country of East Florida in possession of the Patriots, and the town of Augustine and the garrison in possession of the soldiers of Fernand the 7th. The governor of that place is determined to hold out to the last extremity."

Extract of a letter from Fernandino, March 21, 1812.

"In my last I gave you a hint of what was going on here, I have now to inform you that a large party of men crossed the St. Mary's, about 20 miles above this place, and succeeded in revolutionizing all the country between St. Mary's and St. John's. Amelia is the only place that showed any resistance, but from the threats of the American gun boats, under the command of commodore Campbell, and the formidable appearance of the Revolutionists, the Commandant of Amelia surrendered the town and garrison of Fernandino without firing a shot, on the following terms:—That the Commandant and troops would be allowed to march out with the honors of war, and upon delivering their arms would receive their patrol, not to take up arms against the revolutionists, during their present contest. That all individual property, whether lands or otherwise, shall be considered sacred, and neither examined or touched, but remain and be used in the same manner as before the capitulation; the Island, 24 hours after the capitulation, shall be ceded to the United States of America, under the express condition that the port of Fernandino shall not be subject to any of the restrictions in commerce, which at present exist in the United States, but shall be open as heretofore to British and other vessels and produce on paying the lawful duties and tonnage; and in case of a war between the United States and Great Britain, the port of Fernandino shall be open to British merchandize and merchant vessels, and considered a free port until 1st May 1813.

All vessels of every description shall be protected, and clearances given to any port as before, excepting to the coast of Africa, as well as all vessels arriving before the 1st of May, 1813.

All British or other merchandize, which have been regularly entered, according to the laws and regulations of the Spanish government, shall be exported from here and admitted in the ports of the U. States, free of duties until the 1st May, 1813. And all vessels owned by Spanish subjects of this Island, shall be entitled to regular American registers.

All inhabitants of this place, who do not choose to remain under the American government, we al-

lowed one year to settle their business; and should a war take place, between the U. States and Spain, they will be allowed to appoint agents to settle their business.

The above is as near the substance of the terms of capitulation, as I can at present recollect. I have only to add that general George J. Zane, agent for the United States, has confirmed the same, on account of his government."

P. S. On the morning of the 18th, the gun boats came and anchored before the town, immediately put springs on their cables, loaded their guns with canister shot, and levelled them at this defenceless place. When they were ordered by the Commandant not to pass the garrison, they answered that they did not come in a hostile manner; but that they would aid and assist the patriots; and was it not from their interference we could have defeated any force the revolutionists could bring before us.

You will observe, that goods are not allowed to enter from here until the president approves of this measure.

The British ketch GLEANER arrived at Annapolis on Thursday evening, bringing despatches for Mr. Foster, the British Minister, from his government. She left a British post about the 4th ult. and brings London papers to the first of the last month.

We have not of course learnt the nature of Mr. Foster's despatches; but we have every reason to believe they are not of a character favorable to our rights or interests.

The HORNET is understood to have sailed from England, previous to the departure of the Gleaner.

National Intelligencer.

Extract of a letter from Governor HARRISON, dated 4th March, 1812.

"I have the honor to inform you that the Indians mentioned in my letter of the 20th ult. arrived at this place on Saturday last. They delivered up their arms without the least hesitation. Yesterday and the day before, I met them in council.—The Kickapoos, Winnebagoes, and that part of the Piank-shaw tribe which had joined the Prophet, had employed the Weas and Red River tribes to mediate for them; and a Chief of the latter was the principal Orator. He said that the whole winter had been occupied in sending messages to the different villages of the Pottawattimies, Kickapoos, Miami, and Delaware, to consult upon the measures which were proper to be taken under the circumstances in which they were placed, and that it was unanimously agreed to supplicate their father, the President, for peace; that this was the ardent wish of all those who had been lately under the influence of the Prophet; that they acknowledged that it was the fault of that bad man, that the late great calamity had fallen upon them. The principal Winnebago Chief of the party which had joined the prophet, was present, as the representative of his tribe. I informed him of the mischief which has been let me by his tribe on the Mississippi, and the apprehensions which were entertained of further hostility from them. He has agreed to set out immediately for the residence of his tribe to inform them of our having buried the tomahawks, and to bring on one or two of the principal men to accompany the Chiefs of the other tribes in their visit to the President. He has promised cordially to explain to them the cause of the late action, in which they lost so many warriors, and the artifices which were practiced upon them by the Prophet to induce them to engage in it. I do believe the Indians are sincere in their profession of friendship and desire for peace, and that we shall have no further hostilities, unless it be from the Winnebagoes, who are so far removed, as to consider themselves out of our reach. However, the Chief whom I have sent to them assures me that they will abandon all thoughts of hostilities as soon as he arrives among them. Tecumsee has returned and is much exasperated against his brother for his precipitancy. He blames him for throwing off the mask before their plans were matured. He sent me a short speech informing me of his return, and that he was now ready to visit the President. I have informed the other Indians, he may go with them, but not as their leader. They unanimously and vehemently declared they never more would listen to him."

General Hampton, has selected a site for a permanent cantonment about thirty five miles below, on the eastern channel of the Mobile, whether the troops are to be removed in the spring.

Commodore Bainbridge is appointed superintendent of the navy yard in Charlestown, Mass.

The Bank of America Bill.—We are informed, passed the Assembly of New-York on Saturday evening last, by a majority of 19. The alleged attempts at bribery, it is stated, originated with the enemies of the Bank, and produced an increased majority in its favor. The bill is expected as public rumor also informs us, to pass the Senate and become a law. The Assembly passed a note unambiguously exculpating every member who voted for the bill from any suspicion of bribery or corruption—a vote, says one of the warmest opponents of the application, highly honorable to the House, the applicants for the bill and the State in general. And it is hoped, by every friend to commerce and prosperity of this important capital, that the ultimate decision on this interesting question will be made on the sole ground of its intrinsic merits, unbiassed by the jealousy of a sister State or the intrigues of a financier general. It is supposed the proceedings of the assembly in secret session will be published.

New-York Columbian.

The BANK OF AMERICA, with a capital of six millions, has passed the house of representatives of N. York—yeas 57, nays 45. Gratuity to the state from this bank is as follows: 400,000 dollars in four equal annual instalments, for the benefit of common schools. 100,000 dollars unconditionally, at the end of ten years, for the improvement of roads and navigation. 100,000 dollars at the end of nineteen years, for the encouragement of literature. A loan of 1,000,000 dollars, at five per cent. A loan of 1,000,000 dollars, at six per cent.

From the Freeman's Journal.

COUNT DE CRILLON!

Who this Count de Crillon is, continues to be a mystery, but the frequent mention of his name of late, has brought to recollection the following circumstance, which, but for this, would have been forgotten.

Sometimes in the latter end of January, 1812, the editor of the Freeman's Journal received an anonymous note, written in a foreign hand, and having the seal impressed with something like a coat of arms, stating that a gentleman had that day arrived at the Mansion House Hotel, travelling under the name of Col. Edwards. That the writer of the note having made himself acquainted with the gentleman's valet, an Italian, was informed that his master's name was not Edwards, which was a fictitious one, but that he was the Count de Crillon, brother to the Duke de Crillon, who having killed in a duel in France an officer of high rank under Bonaparte, had come to the United States, and was travelling incog. A wish was intimated in the note that its contents might be published.

In the hurry and bustle attending our late removal, this note has been mislaid among other papers, but the above is the substance of its contents.

The following notice of this Count, is copied from the Aurora of Thursday last:

"A curious transaction is reported to have taken place at Washington last week. We shall relate it as we heard it, giving it for only as much as it is worth; and without vouching for it further than it has reached us as a rumour.

"There arrived from England at Boston, in the same vessel with the British agent Henry, a French gentleman, who described himself as a noble emigrant, and a brother of the Duke de Crillon. Whether they kept constant company since, or not, does not appear, but this Count de Crillon was and now is at Washington.

"He has a retinue, and appears in a style of expense—he took lodgings at the same hotel at which the Vice-President Clinton resides, and they partook of a common table.

"At this house, it is said, Mr. Willink, of the celebrated Amsterdam house, also boarded; and the following incidents we have heard related:

"Some few evenings since, the Count drew from his pocket an elegant miniature picture of a gentleman, and having a sigh, expressed himself so as to convey the idea that the picture was that of his brother the late Duke de Crillon. Mr. Willink who blushed to see the miniature, remarked, if that be the picture of your brother, it is not the picture of the Duke de Crillon, for that is the picture of the Marquis \*\*\*\*.

"The Count, a little disconcerted, said he meant that the picture was that of his brother-in-law; some other incidents of the like embarrassing tendency took place, but the result was, the Count sent a challenge to Mr. Willink, which Mr. Willink very properly declined to notice, until the Count should show that he was not an impostor.

"Meanwhile the Vice-President, who had witnessed the affair of the picture signified to the keeper of the house, that the Count could not be admitted to the same table, with him and his company in future; and the Count was under the necessity of changing his quarters.

"The Count, however, attended the President's levee, where he attempted to insult Mr. Willink; but was treated as an impostor by him then also.

"It appears, however, that the matter being generally talked of, an enquiry was made of the French Ambassador Serrurier—who, on being asked if he knew that man to be the Count de Crillon, barely observed, that he only knew that he was a Frenchman, but could not guarantee him as Count de Crillon.

"It is supposed that this is the foreigner who has been before the committee of the house of representatives, which has the papers of the British agent, Henry, before them. What he is—duke or no duke—we may know soon."



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, March 20.

Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution. "Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill organizing the militia of the western and southern states and territories, for the defence of the southern frontier of the United States."

On the suggestion of Mr. Jennings, the words "and western" were incorporated in the resolution, to precede the word "frontier."

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to alter the time of holding the circuit courts of the United States for the first district, was read a third time, and, after an explanation by Mr. Harper of its object, was passed.

On motion of Mr. Gold, the House resolved into a committee of the whole; Mr. Roberts in the chair, on the amendments of the Senate to the bill from this house, providing for the removal of causes pending in the district courts of the U. States, in case of the absence or disability of the Judges thereof.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the amendments; which were immediately taken up by the House.

The question on the first clause of the amendment was decided by yeas and nays, and carried, 69 to 40.

The question on the remainder of the amendments, viz. that part allowing the judges 10 dollars per diem whilst so employed, was negatived, yeas 47, nays 61.

The House agreed to insist on their amendments to the quartermaster's bill, and to appoint conferees on their part, to confer with such as should be appointed by the Senate on the said bill.

Saturday, March 21.

The bill for the admission of Louisiana into the Union, has passed the House of Representatives, with a provision to include within the limits of that state so much of the West Florida territory as lies west of Pearl river.

A bill with the same title, also passed its third reading in the Senate yesterday.

Two bills are now pending between the Senate and House of Representatives, on account of disagreeing votes, viz: the bill concerning the naval establishment, and the bill to establish a quartermaster's department.

Tuesday, March 24.

Mr. Pitkin said, that he held in his hand a sta-

ment and representation, on each, of Capt. Samuel Chew, of New-Haven, in the case of Commodore Crillon, which he would be leave to present to the House. Capt. Chew states, that he was supernumerary on board the brig Thames, and on the 19th of January 1812, sailed from St. Ubes, bound to N. Haven, with a cargo of salt and fruits; that on the 23d of July following, the brig was taken possession of by a French squadron, consisting of two frigates of 44 guns each, and a sloop of war of 16 guns, under the command of Commodore Forrekin, and that he was told by the officer boarding him, that the brig would be burnt the next morning. That the officers of the squadron informed him that they sailed from Nantz on the 8th of January. That on board the French vessels were the crews of the ship Asia from Philadelphia, bound to Lisbon, and of the brig Gersborn of Duxberry, last from Boston bound to Oporto, both laden with corn and flour. That the officers of the squadron informed him, that on the 17th and 23rd of January, they had captured and burnt the ship Asia and brig Gersborn. He also states, that he enquired of the commodore the reason of burning them; and was informed by him that he had orders from his government, to burn all American vessels sailing from an enemy's port. That on the 21st of February the commodore put on board of the Thames the captains and crews of the vessels burnt, being 37 in number, to be landed in the first port, and that on the 15th day of July, he landed them at St. Bartholomews. Capt. Chew states, likewise, that when the commodore released the Thames, he gave him a document or writing, subscribed with his own hand, and written in the French language, and which is annexed to his statement.— This document contains a list of names of the men composing the crews of the vessels captured; it also states, that they were captured on voyages from Philadelphia and Boston to Lisbon, laden with grain and flour, by the division under the command of Monsr. Forrekin, Member of the Legion of Honour, and that they were captured in pursuance of the instructions of the minister of marine and the colonies.

Mr. P. said, that this statement, with the original document annexed, in the French language, and under the hand of the commodore of the squadron, had been forwarded here, for the information of the government; that the character of Capt. Chew was such, as to entitle him to full credit wherever he was known. Believing, therefore, as he did, in the truth of these statements, and that the document annexed is genuine, he thought it his duty to present it to the house for their information. The House, after hearing them read, can dispose of them by referring them to the Secretary of State, or otherwise, as they may think proper.

The papers presented by Mr. Pitkin having been read—

Mr. McKim moved that they lie on the table, until time should be afforded for the arrival of these persons in the United States, whose testimony might confirm the facts stated.

Mr. Pitkin also wished them to lie on the table, that they might be examined by gentlemen, and receive that attention to which the importance of their contents might entitle them.

The papers were accordingly ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of an ordinance department; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee of the whole on the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law for the payment of the following descriptions of claims, to wit: 1. Loan office certificates; 2. Indents of interest on public debt; 3. Final settlement certificates; 4. Commissioners' certificates; 5. Army certificates; 6. Credits given, in lieu of army certificates cancelled; 7. Credits for the pay of the army, for which no certificates were issued; 8. Invalid pensioners; 9. Lost or destroyed certificates; notwithstanding any statute of limitation to the contrary, and such regulations as shall ensure payment only to the original claimant, his heirs, executors, or administrators."

The resolution was agreed to, and referred to the committee of claims to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Another resolution to instruct the committee of claims to enquire into the merit of revolutionary claims, was also agreed to; and sundry reports on such petitions were recommitted to the committee of claims.

The bill for the organization of a corps of artificers, passed through a committee of the whole. Mr. Bassett in the chair, was amended and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Wright being very desirous of calling up his bill on the subject of seamen, on motion of Mr. D. R. Williams the unfinished business of yesterday was ordered to lie on the table.

And the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. Mr. Wright spoke nearly two hours in support of the bill; when the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, March 26.

Mr. Sever presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, representing the ability of that state to supply certain articles of supply for the use of the Indian tribes and for public service. Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Wright from the committee of conferees on the Quartermaster's bill, reported the result of the conference; which was agreed to. So that this bill has at length passed both houses of Congress.

The bill to authorise the Secretary at war to exchange lands with the Ursuline Nuns, of the city of New-Orleans, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 54, Nays 41.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill from the Senate for the amendment of the penal laws of the U. States. After considerable debate on the details of the bill, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, March 27.

Soon after the meeting of the House— Mr. Smilie observed that this was a day (Good Friday) on which many members had rather spend the day otherwise than in attending on the business of the house; and although he might not himself feel any scruples on that score, he was willing to accommodate those who did, and therefore proposed to move an adjournment. Previous to which