

government of the U. 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 that kind, must come from him; which he thought, would at this time, meet a very cold reception.

There were about 300 sailers 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 20/6 to be given to every one that will volunteer to go to Canada, to serve 6 months.

William Lawson, Esquire, of this town, and James M'Bryen, Esq. of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and a gentleman from Quebec, left here last week, for Cork, Ireland, on their way to London, in the ship Neptune; they are sent by the fishery committees 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 provision, in any American vessel, into any of his majesty's colonies. It is confidently talked of here, that no peace shall be concluded, unless the above requests 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 Greenock in March last.



THE WAR.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Lewis, commanding U. S. flotilla on New-York station, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

New-York, May 29, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th, I discovered the enemy in pursuit of a brig under American colors, standing Sandy Hook, I ordered a detachment of gun-boats to proceed to sea and pass between the chase & the enemy, by which means to bring him to action, and give opportunity to the chase to escape, all which was effected; the enemy after receiving my fire bore away—and the brig in question entered the harbor, proved to be the brig Regent from France with a very valuable cargo.

And on Monday the 23d I engaged the enemy before New-London, and opened a passage for forty sail of coasting vessels; the action lasted 3 hours, in which the flotilla suffered very little; No. 6 received a shot under water and others through the sails—we have reason to believe that the enemy suffered very great injury as he appeared unwilling to renew the action the following morning; my object was accomplished, which was to force a passage for the convoy. There are before New-London, three seventy fours, four frigates and several small vessels, the latter doing great injury from their disguised character and superior sailing.

I have the honor to assure you of my high respect.

J. LEWIS.

Ron. Wm. Jones, Secretary of the Navy.

ARRIVAL OF A GOOD PRIZE.

To the Editor of the Boston Patriot.

Frankfort, (Maine) May 21, 1814.

"SIR—The letter of Marque brig Kutousoff, Alexander Milliken, prize master, arrived at this port last evening, prize to the Surprise, of Baltimore, capt. Clemens Cathell, with a cargo of coffee and cocoa, supposed to be worth 50,000 dollars. She was captured near the Western Islands, on the 24th April. In the morning she was discovered about 2 leagues distance, but being a fast sailer, the Surprise did not come within reach of her guns until half past 12 at noon, at which time the Kutousoff commenced a brisk fire on the Surprise with her stern chasers, which the Surprise did not return for fear of deadening her way. In about 30 minutes the Surprise came up so as to engage with broadsides, determining to board, supposing her to be a man of war. She soon shot away her colours, and supposed she had struck, ceased firing, but finding the Kutousoff continued firing, she renewed the action, preparing to board, and sheered up alongside, at which time the capt. of the Kutousoff swung his bat as a signal of surrender, but it was with difficulty that the officers prevented their men from boarding her, they not observing the signal of surrender.

It appeared by the Kutousoff's papers, that she had 40 men; there were but 29 found on board, several of whom were wounded, two mortally and the brig much shot to pieces, so that it took 24 hours after the action to repair her. The Surprise had one man killed, namely George E. Burdick, sailing master, but did not receive a wound in her hull.— The prize was chased and had to throw her guns overboard.— On the 12th May, in lat. 66, N. long. 51, spoke the private armed cutter Hero, of New-York, bound to the United States, I. Waterman, master, 32 days from L'Orient.— Capt. Waterman informed captain Milliken, that in long. about 18, he fell in with a convoy of two hundred sail from England, bound to Halifax, convoyed by two 74's and two frigates—that he took a brig, and took out her crew, but before he could set her on fire was obliged to quit her; that the crew of the brig informed him that the convoy had on board two thou-

sand troops for Canada, as also the frames of two frigates. The prize was afterwards on the 19th chased into Mount Desert, and arrived here on the 20th inst. The prize was formerly an American privateer, called the Decatur, captured by the British frigate Surprise, and was condemned on the 15th Feb. 1813, at Barbadoes."

From the Boston Palladium. FROM CANADA.

We have been obligingly favoured with Montreal papers to the 21st inst.

Montreal, May 21.

Letters from Kingston have been received in town, stating that the fleet has again been out and taken, off Oswego, two large Durham boats, loaded with provisions for Sackett's Harbor—they also state, with confidence, that only seven of the guns for the large new American vessels at Sackett's Harbor had been received.

Arrived on Monday evening in this city, from Kingston, thirty of the American prisoners, taken at the brilliant assault at Fort Oswego.

We understand that our squadron on Lake Champlain, has lately sent into Isle aux Noix, an American sloop, laden with Tobacco. The quantity is from 40 to 60 hogheads. Taking the lowest quantity, the prize is worth 5000/ in this market. It is said that Captain Pring will cruise during the summer in such stations as will cut off the enemy's communication between Burlington and Plattsburg.

The Steam boat arrived on Sunday evening from Quebec, with about 400 of our brave fellows, who had unfortunately been captured by the enemy in Upper Canada, and who have been released from their confinement by the late general exchange—they belong to different regiments, and are now preparing to join their respective corps—these brave men have bore much harsh treatment from the enemy while in captivity, and have resisted the strong temptations offered to them for desertion, with a determination truly commendable and highly honorable to themselves, and extremely gratifying to their fellow subjects, who now see them return to the defence of the rights and the banners of their common country.

Several vessels arrived at Quebec the beginning of May, from Halifax, with troops, ammunition, money, &c.

Norfolk, June 4.

Extract of a letter from Northampton, Eastern Shore, Virginia, dated Tuesday, May 31.

On Sunday morning, about sun-rise, eleven British barges, containing four or five hundred men, effected a landing on Pungoteague Creek, near the house of a Mr. Smith, where were stationed a guard of fifty or sixty men, who fought bravely for an half an hour and retreated, with the loss of one piece of artillery. The enemy took possession of Smith's house and plundered him of every thing.— At one o'clock, about 1000 militia and volunteers assembled, attacked the enemy at Smith's house, who made their escape and got on board their barges in a few minutes; one of the enemy was found dead on the shore, and a great deal of blood all the way from the place of attack down to the place of embarkation—an officer's sword was also found, so it is probable they went off many of them with sore bones. On our part only two were wounded. If the artillery had been up in time the enemy must have been cut to pieces.

From the Ontario Messenger.

Canandagus, May 24.

ALARM AT PULTNEYVILLE.

General Porter has received a letter from General Swift, communicating the particulars of the late visit of the enemy to that place, of which the following is a summary.

On Saturday evening (15th) the British squadron was discovered making towards Pultneyville, and information sent to Gen. Swift, who repaired thither in the course of the succeeding night, with 130 volunteers and militia. On Sunday a flag was sent to shore demanding a peaceable surrender of all public property, and threatening an immediate destruction of the village (which is on the margin of the Lake) in case of refusal. Gen. Swift returned for answer, that he should oppose any attempt to land, by all the means in his power. Soon after the return of the flag, Gen. Swift was induced, by the pressing solicitations and intreaties of the inhabitants of the town, to permit one of its citizens to go to the enemy with a flag, and offer the surrender of the property contained in a store house near the water's edge, consisting of about 100 barrels of flour, considerably damaged, on condition that the commanding officer would stipulate not to take any other, nor molest the inhabitants.— Before the return of the flag, the enemy sent their gun boats with several hundred men, on shore, who took possession of the flour in the store, and were proceeding to further depredations. Gen. Swift, whose force was too inferior to justify an open attack, (and which, if attempted, must have exposed his men to the whole fleet) commenced a fire upon them from an adjacent wood, which wounded several and became so harassing as to induce them to re-embark, when they commenced a cannonade from the fleet upon the town, which was continued for some time, but with no other injury than a few shot holes through the houses. 300 barrels of good flour had been removed back from the store house a few days before, leaving the damaged flour, which was the only booty obtained by the enemy. The 300 barrels of flour were deposited about a mile of the

town, of which the enemy were apprized by some prisoners they took. But they chose to forego the plunder of it rather than trust themselves in the woods with General Swift and his riflemen.

Salem, May 28.

Among the prisoners who arrived here on Tuesday last in the Union Cartel from Halifax, was Mr. Joshua Penny, pilot, belonging to Long Island, who was seized at his house, and taken from his bed in the night, about 9 months since, by the British and carried almost naked on board the Ramilia, on suspicion of his having been concerned in some Torpedo experiments and of piloting Comm. Decatur's barges. Mr. Penny informs us that so great was the exasperation of the British officers in consequence of the Torpedo attempts that they threatened instant vengeance upon him; and he is sincerely of opinion, that had it not been for the retaliatory measure of the President, in causing two British subjects to be confined as hostages for his safety, they would have put him to death. He was confined in irons for nine days in the most cruel manner, and otherwise ill treated on board the British ship; after which time he was sent to Halifax, and treated as other prisoners. While on board the Ramilies, the British officers evinced the utmost dread of the Torpedoes, and one of them observed while on board that "Sir Thomas Hardy had not slept for nine nights," in consequence of his anxiety with regard to them. The greatest precautions were made use of to prevent the Torpedoes from getting near their ships.

New-York, May 29.

During the last winter, a number of gentlemen in New-York, associated themselves under the title of Society for Coast & Harbor Defence. Their chief object was, to bring into operation a steam frigate, in addition to the measures already adopted for annoying the enemy within our waters. A memorial to this effect was laid before the national government. After receiving the approbation of the executive, the proposal was sanctioned by an act of Congress. In pursuance of the power given, and the appropriation made, the secretary of the navy has appointed the memorialists his agents, to superintend the construction of a vessel of war to be propelled by steam, with the requisite authority to make contracts, audit accounts and draw for money. This honorable and confidential service has been accepted, and a sub-committee appointed to perform it in a prompt and efficient manner. We understand, that the agents are Henry Rutgers, Oliver Wolcott, Thomas Morris, Henry Dearborn, and Samuel L. Mitchell. Messrs. Browns are to be the constructors; and Mr. Fulton is the engineer for completing this grand design, originally conceived by himself.

[Nat. Advocate.

DOMESTIC.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

A commercial friend has favored us with the New-Orleans Gazette of the 29th April, from which we have copied the following articles:

New-Orleans, April 29, 1814.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of merchants, planters and other citizens, convened at Tremoulet's Coffee House, on the 28th day of April, 1814, to take into consideration the state of public credit in this city, and to adopt such measures as the exigency of the present crisis required;

WM. NOTT, in the Chair. P. F. DUBOURG, Sec'y.

It was unanimously, Resolved, that a committee of five citizens be appointed to examine into and report to the citizens at large by the means of the public papers, whether they find that the officers of the several Banks are such as to merit the public confidence in their means of answering their engagements.

Resolved, that the gentlemen whose names follow shall compose the said committee: W. Nott, Caizergues, H. Landreau, P. F. Dubourg, Mazureau.

Resolved, that we consider the measure adopted by the several banking institutions of this city as judicious and imperatively required by the peculiar situation of the country, that our confidence in the validity of their notes is thereby not diminished, and that we agree to receive and give currency to them as usual.

New-Orleans, April 28th, 1814.

WM. NOTT, Chairman. P. F. DUBOURG, Sec'y.

[Here follow the names of the merchants and traders of New-Orleans.]

Fellow Citizens,

The alarming occurrences which we have witnessed for the last two days, were the unavoidable effects of the distressing situation into which this country has been thrown by the present war, and the restrictive measures on our commerce, by which our government has endeavored to deprive our enemy of some of the resources he might have drawn.

Additional causes of the drain of specie, which this state of things has operated, may be found in the accumulation of produce in our stores, for which there is no vent, and in the difficulty, not to say the impossibility of receiving supplies through the usual channels. Under such circumstances, we have conceived it a salutary measure to the interests of the community to suspend our payments in specie, and we have determined to adopt it, from a conviction that the benefits that it may produce, will more than counterbalance the evils that may attend it.

It ought also to be considered that none of

our three banks could singly suspend its payments without endangering the existence of part of its debtors, among whom the most respectable characters, merchants as well as planters, may be found.

The prospect of the removal of the embargo induces us confidently to look up to better times, and to indulge in the well grounded hope that this state of things cannot last much longer. But in the mean time we deem it our duty to claim the continuance of your confidence.

There exists an indissoluble connection between the welfare of this country and the existence of our banks. Their directors are well convinced of this important truth, and they pledge themselves that nothing shall be neglected that may preserve to your properties their full value, and maintain the public credit at a moment when the want of specie may produce the ruin of various classes of the community.

Let us also reflect that the suspension of payments of a bank ought not to discredit its notes, since their validity is perfectly secured by a sufficient representative capital, the stockholders alone would be the sufferers, if it were possible to fear such an event.

On the 27th April, 1814, the Directors of the Louisiana Bank, of the Planters Bank, and of the Bank of Orleans, convened at the house of M. Fortier, Esq. and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Louisiana Bank, the Planters Bank and the Bank of Orleans suspend their payments in specie for the present, and that they mutually exchange their respective notes as heretofore.

Resolved, that whenever the banks may be permitted to resume them this measure will take place eight days after one of them shall have been summoned by the two others.

Resolved, That the present resolutions shall be laid before the public, in two of our newspapers, and that a copy, duly signed by the three presidents of the three Banks, shall be handed to each to be inserted in their journals.

TH. URQUHART,

President of the Louisiana Bank.

For the president of the Planters Bank,

DU SUAU DE CROIX,

BENJ. MORGAN,

President of the Orleans Bank.

April 29.



Poetical.

From the Boston Repository.

THE PASSAGE OF TIME.

Tolls the tide of Time along!
Swift it fleets—nor deigns to stay,
By its current, deep and strong,
Mark, my Soul! 'twill not be long,
Ere thou shalt be borne away.

On its smooth surface while I glide,
Headless of its receding motion,
Beautiful flowers, the banks beside,
Charm my eye, and from me hide
Eternity's capacious ocean.

So, lured by Folly, man below
Loses sight of heaven and bliss!
Still, still his years unnoticed flow,
And bear him, as they silent go,
To the awful deep abyss.

Mortal! let the year exhort,
Ere it bid thee long farewell!
Spurn the future as thou ought!
What depends on time so short,
Even angels cannot tell.



ECONOMICAL.

RED BEET COFFEE.

It is known, that, to make sugar, the red beet was preferred to the plants and fruits which have the same property, but we were ignorant that the red beet served also to make excellent coffee. We read in the "Annals of Manufactures" that the red beet cut in small square pieces, dried in an oven which burns it and afterwards reduced to powder like coffee, gives a very clear liquor, and which has the same color of coffee. It is added, that it is superior to all that has until now been attempted in imitation of coffee, and that two thirds of the liquor of red beet mixed with one third of coffee, in liquor, forms a delicious coffee, and such that Mocha would not surpass it. These are two very precious properties—besides these, still a third has been discovered in the red beet; the "Patriotic Journals," published at Vienna, contains a memoir which teaches to make beer with this root. Thus the red beet, which furnishes at once sugar, coffee and beer, is going to become more precious to Europe, than the cocoa nut or bread tree are to America.—French paper.

From the National Intelligencer.

ECONOMY OF FUEL.

Gentlemen—As every scheme calculated to save wood, during the present high price of that indispensable article, must be important to the commu-