

it, you might be enabled, Sir, to estimate the strength of the motives which have made me submit to it: they are the most powerful feelings of affection, and the deepest impression of duty towards your Royal Highness, my beloved child, and the country, which I devoutly hope she may be preserved to govern, and to shew, by a new example, the liberal affection of a free and generous people to a virtuous and constitutional monarch.

I am, Sir, with profound respect, and attachment which nothing can alter,
Your Royal Highness's
Most devoted and most affectionate
Consort, cousin and subject,

"CAROLINE LOUISA.

"Montague House, 14th Jan. 1812."

LONDON, Feb. 13.

A number of officers and men of the Royal Marine Corps, are ordered round to Plymouth in the Stig frigate, capt. Hornby, to join the two battalions which are said to be going to Canada.

Feb. 16.

The operations against America on the opening of the season are to commence with great vigor. Orders have been received at Portsmouth for the immediate equipment of a number of the smallest class of brigs of war which, it is understood, are to proceed to the River St. Lawrence. Among those intended for this service, we understand, are the Thistle, Snap, Bold, Rover, Boxer and Manly. These vessels, from their easy draught of water, with the assistance of a newly invented machine, be floated over the shallows above Quebec, for the purpose of cruising on the lakes in Upper Canada, and prevent the passage of the Americans across to the British lines. The Royalist, Rifleman, Frigate, Primrose, Raleigh, and a number of the largest class of sloops of war, are also fitting out to cruise against American privateers in the W. Indies. The fleet under Sir John Warren will shortly accumulate, and be on a very extensive scale.

Admiral Sir Richd. Godwin Keats, K. B. is appointed commander in chief at Newfoundland, in the room of admiral sir J. T. Duckworth, K. B.

FROM RUSSIA.

From the Russian armies under Platow, Tchichagoff and Milorodovitz the mail brings the following information—Platow had by the last accounts Jan. 24, his headquarters near Dantzic, having drawn a cordon of light troops round that city, and sent on his foraging parties to the Oder.

Tchichagoff's army, which was marching on Lubau, was ordered to approach Thorn, to besiege the fortress and cover the magazines at Bromberg. General Woronzow, who took Bromberg, found in the magazines there.

On the 26 of Jan. the emperor's head quarters were at Wittenburg, on the other side of the Vistula. Milorodovitz, our readers will recollect, moved from Grodno in a line parallel to that of the emperor on his left. It is this army that is destined to act against the Austrians, taking the direction of Warsaw. The Austrians are at all points as the Russians advance. On the 19th Jan. they surrendered Novogrodek and another town without resistance. They then retired from Ostrolenka or Pultusk—and on 29th Jan. Gen. Milorodovitch entered Prasnitz, where he was joyfully received. Warsaw is said to be equally desirous of the approach of the Russians.

Domestic.

BANFPOR, K. April 12.

IMPORTANT.

Extract from a letter from Gov. Edwards to Gov. Shelby—dated

"KANSASKIA, Illinois T. March 22.

A few days ago, I transmitted to you important information relative to the British and Indians in the upper part of this territory. An express yesterday brought me information that 18 pieces of cannon and a British officer had arrived at Prairie de Chien. The ice is now completely out of our rivers. Some spies that I sent up the Illinois river are returned, reported that they saw too much Indian sign to proceed as high as they were directed. The express states that an Indian was discovered a day or two past very near to Fort Russell—he evidently was a spy.

I have melancholy presages of what is to happen in this country, particularly at Prairie de Chien, or rather the Quisconsin. Should the British take possession of that place, I need not point out the difficulty of retaking it, or the importance of it to them. By water we should have to ascend 700 miles, by land not less than 400.

Seven thousand Indians may easily be assembled at that place—Last year, in time of peace, there were 377 there in the months of April and May. The following facts, which you need not doubt, will shew its importance; goods can be carried there from Montreal by way of the Utaw's river, more expeditiously, with less expense and more safety, than by way of the lakes. It is a fact that a canoe from Montreal by this route arrived with despatches to a gentleman in Cahokia in 33 days. On his return he went in the same canoe to Meckanac, by the Illinois River, in 15 days, and could thence have descended to Montreal in 9 days. The traders of Montreal have passed from Lake Superior to the Mississippi thence have gone into the North West and have been brought into collision with the Hudson Bay company. The British can easily push a trade up the Columbia river. And combining all these facts, a person tolerably acquainted with the geography of the country, and the nature of the trade, the inducements with the North-west company to restrain it, and the evident policy of the British in supporting it, can have no doubt of their inducements to occupy the mouth of Quisconsin.

These anticipations makes me feel for my country's honor. Certainly it must be destructive to the reputation to permit such plans to be realized. The point I have mentioned, once for-

used, will be more difficult to take than all den. I am well apprized of all objections that may be made to these speculations, on the one of provisions; but those who make them do not know much of the supplies that can be furnished from the settlements of Greenbay, (where there is an elegant merchant mill, fine farms, &c.) and de Chien itself.

"I never could see the advantage of great a struggle for Malden—Montreal once taken, it would fall of itself; and one single expedition would drive to the Mississippi county all the Indians that ever had intercourse with that place. It would not cut off the intercourse, a had been supposed.

Notwithstanding I have regular communicated information which must have shewn what our situation would be at this time and notwithstanding our present difficulties, am now as I was last year, totally without an instructions, acting upon my own responsibility. I have had great success in raising volunteers from the local militia; and neither they nor myself have been idle. I again set out to morrow for the frontiers.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Bourbe Troop, dated 1st inst. at Cincinnati.

"I am just hastening back to camp to day. I met Gen. Harrison on his way to the Rapids, he informed me that the squadron would march on Saturday next for the Rapids, with all possible speed.

Report says that Fort is in a peculiar situation, being surrounded by Indians and British.

Capt. HOLT marches for that place at the morning.

MERCER, (Penn) Ap 17.

THE LAKE FRONTIER.

We learn from Erie that the gunboats will be launched in a few days, the two corvettes are planked nearly to the heads and from the reinforcements of ship carpenters, which arrived from Phil. lately, they will be launched in the element, in 6 or 8 weeks, the corvettes arrived last week, as did two canoes for the gun boats with their midshipmen, boatswain, pursers, &c.

Captain Dobbin is gone to Buffalo for four 32 pounders for the gun boats; this job has been deferred too long; the ice is thought to be too much weakened to bear such a weight; it will take 1 month to convey them by land, two 44 gun ships are to be commenced immediately, they will be ready by the time the lake opens—three fortifications are to be immediately erected, one on each side on the north of the basin; their greatest use will be in protecting the shipping while rigging at the wharves about to be built near the end of Presque Isle, (here being a sand bar within the mouth of the lake, the hulls of the corvettes will have to be hovey with empty casks to make the new wharf)—the Salina is burnt.

A quantity of cannon, and ammunition is now passing up the Allegheny River and French creek in boats, for the war vessels.

PITTSBURGH April 23.

The Express from Cleveland arrived here on Wednesday at the usual time; he informs that the mail from the Rapids had not reached Sandusky, when the express left that place for Cleveland. This failure may be accounted for in no other way than that it was thought too dangerous to send on the mail, or that it has been intercepted by the enemy.

BUFFALO, April 13.

Brig gen. Wm. H WINDER, arrived in this village on Saturday last.

Lake Erie, from present appearances, will be entirely clear of ice in a few days.

We learn by a gentleman from Lewiston, that a cannonading was heard at 10 m. Creek in the direction of Little York.

A number of ship carpenters passed through this place some time since for the navy yard at E. Erie, (Presque Isle) Last week several sailors also passed this village for the same place. Ship carpenters and sailors recently passed Pittsburg destined for Erie.

It is stated that a body of 4 or 500 seamen and marines will be collected at Erie in a short time. Several sailors stationed at the Rock, have departed for that place. We understand the remainder are ordered to Sacket's harbor.

The vessels purchased by government last fall at Black Rock, and intended to have been fitted out as an armed force on the lake, have as we understand been abandoned—it being considered almost impracticable to tow them up the Rapids, whilst the enemy were in possession of the opposite shore.

HAVRE DE GRACE, (N. Y.) April 25.

"The enemy's force, consisting of one 74, three frigates, two brigs, two schr's, and a number of tenders and barges, are now lying from off Werton Point to some distance below Pool's Island. They are on shore on Pool's Island every day, having got possession of it. On Saturday they made an attempt to land at the mouth of Still Pond, but were repulsed by the force collected on the shore; the firing could be seen and heard from Stony Point."

NORFOLK, April 23.

THE ENEMY.—There where in Lynhaven Bay last evening, two seventy-fours, a frigate, a sloop of war, a brig and several tenders.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—

The schr. Adeline, Crayfort, of and for this port from Bordeaux, appeared off Cape May on Thursday, was boarded by a whale boat, received two pilots, sent her letters, &c. on shore and bore away for the first port.

The Ad-line sailed 16th March.

THE RUSSIANS HAD ENTERED BERLIN AND WERE OVER RUNNING ALL PRUS SIA. Bonaparte, it is said, had collected an immense army to oppose them.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

In consequence of orders to expedite the sailing of the flag Neptune, capt. Jones, with the embassy of peace for Russia, received on Saturday,

an extra number of hands were employed all yesterday in bending sails, filling water and other preparations for the voyage—by which we are led to believe that she will sail in a few days.

BALTIMORE, April 27.

RUMORS.—It is reported that Mr. Bayard says he is not pledged to go to Russia, unless his instructions, which he has not yet seen, are such as satisfy him that there is a sincere intention to negotiate a peace on reasonable terms, the known character of Mr. Bayard renders the truth of this report more than probable.

Another rumor is, that sealed instructions have been offered to Mr. Bayard, which he refused to accept; such a refusal we think equally probable.

It is also reported that adm. Warren has given notice to our government, that if our army shall invade Canada, as soon as he receives information of it, he will commence an attack on Baltimore and the other seaport towns.—If this be true, it would be prudent and humane on the part of our government to give us notice, at least, that we may prepare for the attack—assistance or protection from them, it would seem from the experience of the last three weeks, we are not likely to receive.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) April 23.

Rhode Island Election.

On Wednesday last the Election of General Officers for the ensuing year took place in this State. We are happy to state that the PEACE TICKET has prevailed by an unexampled majority. In fact so completely have the honest and independent yeomanry, of this State, become convinced of the ruinous consequences of this unnecessary war, and of the perfidy and corruption of the rulers of the nation, that the leaders of democracy dared not venture an opposition, but in sullen pride left the field uncontested, and we hope will abandon their fallen cause. In many towns not a vote was given in against the Peace Ticket, which must convince the Friends of Peace throughout the Union, as well as the administration, that the voice of Rhode Island is not for war.

NORFOLK, April 23.

ELECTIONS.—General Breckenridge, and Mr. Lewis, Federalists, are certainly elected. Gen. Blackburn opposes Mr. McCoy—in Pendleton, McCoy obtained a majority of 42; in the same county, Mr. McCoy's majority in 1811, was 199; in Bath, General Blackburn obtained a majority of 235; in 1811, Mr. Swoope (the federal candidate) obtained only a majority of 19. In Ohio District the two Counties of Ohio and Monongalia gave, Mr. Wilson, (federal) 448. Mr. J. G. Jackson, 420; in 1811, Mr. Jackson obtained in those two counties 437, and the federal candidate, 445. Mr. Sheffy's election is safe and we have seen a letter, which says that General Hungerford, the peace candidate, will be certainly elected.

In our paper of Wednesday, we noticed the capture of a schooner by the enemy's squadron in the bay, which we conjectured was from France—the turns out to be the schooner Vesta, from Bordeaux, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of wine and brandy.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Vesta, and who was permitted to come up in a flag, was furnished with a file of Bordeaux papers to the 4th of last month—their contents are without interest to the American reader, being principally relative to the conscript regulations, and reports upon the state of the empire, according to which letter, France was never in a more happy and flourishing condition.

Among other items of veracity, it is stated in an Exposure of the state of the Empire, that since the year 1789, the population of the nation, as France was at that time, has increased 2,500,000! No person, we believe, can be imposed on by such a statement. In another paper we notice the conscription law as applied to various cities, the city of Bordeaux is called upon to furnish 318 conscripts from a population of 74,258—in the year 1786, the population of Bordeaux was 125,000.

In these papers nothing is said of military operations in Spain, or in the North of Europe, from which it may be inferred, that nothing could be said that ought to be told.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The governor of Maryland has issued his proclamation convokeing the Legislature, to meet at Annapolis on the third Monday in May.

By letters received yesterday from Annapolis, we learn that about 150 or 140 prisoners were on that day landed from the fleet lying in the Bay, in consequence of an arrangement for their exchange. About the same number was expected to be landed on yesterday. It was observed, that after delivering the prisoners the British squadron would proceed higher up the Bay. They had not attempted to approach Annapolis.

There was a report on board the British fleet, which we hope is not true, though we see much reason to fear it is, that our frigate Essex has been taken by a 74 gun ship, and carried into Antigua.

Letters of the 21st ult. were yesterday received in this City from Sacket's Harbor, stating that a considerable number of troops were embarked on board of Commodore Chauncey's flotilla, destined for the western part of Lake Ontario, supposed to be either Newark or York. There was no doubt that the detachment was of sufficient strength to effect the object of the enterprise contemplated, whatever it might be.

FALSE REPORT.

It was stated in the Alexandria Gazette of yesterday, on what was deemed credible authority, that the Postmaster General had received a letter from Warren, in Ohio, announcing that a detachment of 250 Americans, with General Harrison at their head, had been totally destroyed, on their march from Fort Defiance to Fort Meigs.

We are authorized and requested to state, that the above report is not correct—that Mr. Chandler received no such letter. It may be proper to add there has been some such report as the above in circulation, which is destitute of foundation, and which we have not been able to trace to its source.

CHARLESTON, April 26.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE!

We are informed by Captain NELSON schooner Two Sisters, from Wilmington, that on Monday night last, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, Capt. JOHN S. OLIVER, who had charge of the privateer ship General Armstrong of this port, lying at Wilmington, on being on his return from said vessel to the shore, was hailed by Gen. B. No. 157, commanded by Shallice Master Evans. On his refusal to go along side the Gun-Boat, a boat was despatched for him, and he was shortly after brought along side in his boat, when some altercation took place, in consequence of Capt. Oliver's refusal to get on board the Gun-Boat, and he was SHOT, and afterwards dragged on board. Capt O. was so near the vessel who shot him that his clothes were singed. We understand he carried on mercantile business in Wilmington. A Jury of Inquest had been held on his body, the result was not known.

Virginia:

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1813

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTORS.

HALIGH DISTRICT. In this district the peace candidate has succeeded by a very large majority, viz. 948 votes. The following is an enumeration:—

Wake county table with columns for candidates and votes.

Orange table with columns for candidates and votes.

Persons, (total) table with columns for candidates and votes.

Peace majority, 948.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.

Rowan county, Chatham, Randolph, Gray's majority table.

Mr. Pearson is therefore re-elected over the war candidate, notwithstanding the cutting up of his district, by a majority of 417 votes.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.

We understand that Mr. Culpepper is chosen by a majority of about 300 votes over J. A. Cameron, esq.

In Cumberland county the votes stood for Cameron 759, Culpepper 131, M'Farland 152. Robeson county—Cameron 461, Culpepper 156, M'Farland 69.

Mr. Culpepper and Mr. Cameron are both federalists.

NECKLENSBURG DISTRICT.

So far as we have heard the Peace candidate is considerably ahead. In Cabarrus he had a majority exceeding 400.

WILKES DISTRICT.

No certain information.

ROCKINGHAM DISTRICT.

Mr. Yancey is no doubt elected in this district, which is far gone with the war fever.

NEWBURN DISTRICT.

Mr. Gaston, it is presumed, will have a majority exceeding a thousand, against Mr. Blackledge.

TARBOROUGH DISTRICT.

In Edgecombe, Dr. Williams's majority was upwards of 800 over Mr. Kennedy. This election is doubtful.

VIRGINIA.

Messrs. Sheffy, Lewis and Breckenridge, all peace men, are re-elected. General Hungerford, a peace man, is chosen in the room of Mr. Callahan. Messrs. Newton, Bassett, and Chapman have been re-chosen, but by greatly diminished majorities. Mr. Keen succeeds Matthew Gray and General Blackburn, we believe, is chosen in the room of M'Coy, a democrat. Although therefore, Mr. Randolph has been put out Virginia will bring forward an increased vote against the war.

The following is a state of the votes for member of congress for the Prince Edward District.

Table with columns for candidates (Randolph, Eppes) and votes.

Majority for Eppes, 175.

TENNESSEE.

Six democrats are elected to Congress. Amongst them are Mess. Rhea, Grundy and Seaver, former members.

Under the Charleston head our readers will find an account of a shocking affair, which took place on Tuesday evening, the 26th ult. The Wilmington paper confirms this account, and