

dismissal of Jackson, and the court paper says it was taken back "some time before." That we are correct, and the denial is a corrupt one, we are certain from the channel of our intelligence. But this is not all. Mr. John H. Thomas, at a meeting last week in Frederick county, at which Mr. Pinkney was present, read the same statement of facts, which we have published, and told Mr. Pinkney, if he would furnish him a written denial, he would pledge himself to prove the statement before Mr. P. should be ready to leave the county. What was Mr. Pinkney's answer to this fair offer made to him as a member of the cabinet, who had written so much and made such bold assertions about this very letter, under the signature of PELLUS,—why, forsooth, that "he did not come to write politics, nor did he know any thing about the letter," or some other equally trivial reply. Has Mr. Pinkney then attempted to impose his statements in the most positive manner, upon the world, under a mask, which he thought would free him from responsibility, and in public, in the face of an opponent, has he not admitted his total ignorance of the matter? What sort of a privy counsellor must he be, who could plead ignorance upon such a subject, more especially one upon which he had stood forth his master's champion?

We have not any control over the proof in order to bring it forward, although we are certain it exists, but we cannot doubt, that if it is not exhibited before the meeting of Congress, the manner in which that body will be occupied with the subject will have a tendency to place every thing upon a false footing.

## Foreign.

### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The cartel brig Ann-Maria, captain Jewett, of New-York, arrived at New-Bedford, on the 21st September, in 41 days from Dartmouth, (Eng.) having on board 53 passengers, masters and mates of American vessels. She brings London papers to the 9th August, but they are totally barren of any thing relating to America; and contain little matter of interest on any other subject.

The Earl of Aberdeen left London, 7th August, to embark for the continent on an embassy to the Congress of Prague.

Commander Rodgers has been into a port in the North of Scotland, landed his prisoners, and procured a supply of water, and fresh provisions—he had captured the British sloop of war *Cruizer*, of 18 guns, and manned her.

Commodore Rodgers, it was supposed, had gone to intercept the Greenland whalers, and several ships of war had gone in pursuit of him.

The U. S. brig *Argus*, had captured several vessels off the coast of England, had recaptured the American privateer *sehr Matilda*, of Philadelphia, which was however, again captured by the English.

Captain Jewett, spoke on the 18th August, five days out from Plymouth, the Russian cartel ship *Hoffnung*, with 450 prisoners for New-Bedford, and was informed by her captain, that the day he sailed from Plymouth, a Packet had arrived there from Corrua, bringing intelligence of the defeat of the Allies in Spain, by the combined troops of Soult and Suchet. It is said, Lord Wellington's loss was 5000 men; that the victory was complete, and that official despatches had been received of the affair.

Capt. Wier, passenger in the *Ann-Maria*, has a particular list of 150 Am. seamen, given up from British ships since the war, and now on board prison ships at Chatham.

The *Jenny Myer*, sailed from Dartmouth, with 170 prisoners for Newport, two days before the *Ann Maria*.

The gentlemen passengers in the *Ann-Maria*, had London papers to Aug. 9—the latest of which were forwarded to New York—we were favored with one of Aug. 4. Extracts follow:—

### Blockade of the American Coast.

The following are the explanatory orders sent to Admiral Warren, respecting the blockade of the American ports:—

"On the 28th of April, an explanatory letter was written from the Admiralty to Sir John B. Warren, in which he was told, "that their lordships expect, and direct him to maintain a blockade *de facto* of every port of the United States of America, to which his force may be adequate."

London, Aug. 4.—A letter from Capt. Woolcombe, of H. M. S. *Revolutionaire*, mentions his having captured on the 25th ult. the American privateer *Matilda* of 190 tons, and carrying 11 guns, pierced for 18.

Our Paris accounts state, that the Duke of Cumberland had been very coolly treated during his tour through Germany; and that the politicians had concluded that this conduct was the result of a coalition between Austria and France.

The *Times* paper states, that the celebrated assistant and companion of Bonaparte, Berthier, died the last month near Dresden, in the 66th year of his age. We know not on what authority this is asserted.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

#### House of Lords, July 22.

This being the last day of the session, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent came down to the House in great state, for the purpose of proroguing Parliament with a speech from the throne. The side benches were occupied by a large assemblage of Ladies of the first distinction; among the numerous spectators were the Russian, Spanish and Portuguese Ambassadors. The Commons having appeared at the bar; his Royal Highness delivered from the throne the following

#### SPEECH:—

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*  
I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament, without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention, which you have paid to the public interests in the course of the session, demands my warmest acknowledgments.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the Peninsula; the consummate skill and ability displayed by Field-Marshal the Marquis of Wellington, in the progress of those operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria; and the valor and intrepidity, by which his Majesty's forces, and those of his allies, have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations have added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the Peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France, and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has induced you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French Ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the banks of the Elbe. And though upon the renewal of the contest the allied armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts, has nobly upheld their military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you, that there exists between me and the Courts of St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert, and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose, for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the war with the United States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two countries those friendly relations so important to their mutual interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire.

#### Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year. It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect, that by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation; whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the war, with the least practicable addition to the public burthens.

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the Government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of Government, which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain; and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general, a participation in the commerce of countries within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, which will, I do not doubt, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of his Majesty's dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of his Majesty's people, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burdens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution, which it is the first object of my life to maintain.

In the success, which has recently attended his Majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout gratitude, the hand of Divine Providence; the use I desire to make of these and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of his Majesty's people; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands, in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with the allies, of a secure and honorable peace.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said,

#### My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is the command of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Monday, the 23d day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Monday, the 23d day of August next.

The "*Courier*" has the following remark on the Prince Regent's Speech:—

"The Speech from the throne, will be read with universal satisfaction.—It is such a one as becomes the Sovereign of a great, a free and a triumphant people; it is firm, unassuming, and decisive. It was considered in the City as discountenancing every idea of negotiation, and who is there that thinks secure peace practicable at this moment? "The extravagant pretensions of the enemy must," to use the words of the speech, "be reduced." Our readers know what they are. They are no less than the surrender of our maritime rights, the main-stay of our Constitution and our power. These, we have always said, and are happy to find our Allies are of the same opinion, the Continent is as much interested in upholding as we are. The Regent announces that there is the most cordial union and concert between him and the Allied Courts.—The latter are

equally impressed with himself that a secure and honorable peace cannot be attained until the power and the pretensions of the enemy are diminished. As little likelihood is there of any speedy adjustment of the differences with America; for the Regent, with true British spirit and principle declares, that "he will not consent to purchase the restoration of peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British empire."

Hamburg, for its "rebellion" against the great Napoleon—who has about as much right to its allegiance as the *Devil* had to the land which he offered to our Saviour—had been a merced in forty eight millions of livres; but finding the Hamburgers could not pay this enormous sum, his humane majesty has remitted eighteen millions. He had previously taken care to put his seals on all the goods of the merchants. There is not any body of people whom Napoleon delights more to fleece than the merchants. The Lubbeck merchants have also felt his gripe.—*Boston Gaz.*

Caliz, July 12.—The Duke del Parque is said to have been defeated in Valencia by Suchet, with the loss of 7000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Ten thousand French are reported to have entered Spain from Perpignan.

Lisbon, July 21.—Marshal General Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Orita, the 9th July, his lordship has issued a pressing general order, cautioning his officers and troops against surprises, as they were then in the vicinity of the French frontier in full possession of the enemy, commanding them to treat the French with humanity, and directing his commissaries, when they take supplies from the French villages, to give the same receipts and payment therefore as in the Spanish and Portuguese towns.

Hernani, July 13.—Lord Wellington's head quarters are here. The siege of St. Sebastian's goes on. The 4th and 10th brigades, which entered one of the French provinces took 2000 head of cattle—but his lordship has restored them to their owners.

Cl.usel has got into France by the passes of the Arragonese Pyrennees—he will join King Joseph. Pampeluna is narrowly blockaded.

#### Extract of a letter, dated London, 7th August.

A flag of truce has brought passports for the British minister to go through France to Prague.

The American frigate President has lately taken on the sloop of war brig the *Cruizer*, of 18 guns, off the Orkneys.

Your emissaries have arrived at St. Petersburg. We hear of no one appointed to meet them. The Russian Mediation will not be accepted.

We have prospects of a good harvest.

LONDON, August 7.

#### Flag of Truce from France.

A French officer of rank arrived last night at Orita in a flag of truce from the French coast, charged with despatches for the British government, and passports for a minister from this country to pass through the French territories to the Congress about to be assembled at Prague.

### SPANISH NEWS.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bayonne, dated the 12th August, to his friend in this city.

"I am at this moment literally at the cannon's mouth. On my arrival I found this city in the greatest confusion. Every movable thing is put in requisition. The town is full of wounded soldiers that have taken refuge within the walls. Six days since there was a most sanguinary conflict between the French and Allied Armies. The force of the Allied Army was about 10,000 men, under the command of Lord Wellington, that of the French, about 70,000, under the command of Marshal Soult. This action proved very fatal to the French, as their loss is estimated at 45,000 men.—The battle was fought at the foot of the Pyrennees, and was visible from this town, and both Armies have encamped in this neighborhood.—The quiet state which they appear to be in at this moment, and the superior positions which the French occupy, is a good evidence, that Lord Wellington declines a further contest. But should the French Army be driven within the walls of Bayonne, they will be able to stand a very long siege.

"St. Sebastian's has been closely besieged for twelve days, and the constant report of cannon from that quarter, proves that it has not fallen.

"The strong expectation of a general peace has rather depressed the markets for Colonial and American produce for the last ten days. Cotton maintains a very fair price, and the small quantity in market will not much decrease in value in the event of an immediate peace. We have daily accounts of the favorable negotiations at Prague; but I am determined not to believe in peace, until I see the treaty ratified."

Extract of another letter, dated Bayonne, the 20th of August.

"The English are still in possession of Passage. This place (Bayonne) is, however considered safe."

An article dated Barrio Plano, (near Plamplona) July 29th, mentions that Soult advanced on the 25th of the month, by the pass Roncesvalles, with considerable force, to endeavour to raise the siege of Pampeluna, and reinforce the place. The Allies retired before him continually obstructing his approaches. Encouraged, however, by their retreat, he ventured on the 28th to attack their positions on the heights near Pampeluna.—But after three abortive attempts to dislodge the allies, he was compelled to retreat, in disorder, with the loss of 6000 men.

MADRID, July 30.

King Joseph has left Bayonne for Paris; and Marshal Soult was invested with the chief command of all the French armies in the Peninsula

—He immediately repaired to Cascony—measures for collecting an army—ordered all the young men of the 11th military division to join him, and advanced in front of the armies.

### NEWS FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter, dated Royan, 23d Aug. Hostilities will commence again with Russia and Prussia, and no doubt some desperate conflict will take place in a few days. The Emperor is determined if it is in his power to force his enemies to his own terms. He has raised again a most powerful army, some say amounting to 600,000 men; on his present success depends all our hopes of raising prices and relieving the market of the immense quantity of produce which has been imported to supply his continental friends.

The affairs of Spain have taken a very bad turn: on the evening of the 28th and 29th ult. the French army under marshal Soult, before the walls of Pampeluna were completely defeated, he lost 20,000 men killed and wounded, the wounded are arriving in Bordeaux in such numbers that each citizen is obliged to lodge feed and nourish from five to six. The English have destroyed St. Sebastian's—the inhabitants of Bayonne are much alarmed and sending to Bordeaux all their valuables.

At length we have some authentic information respecting the United States frigate *Essex*. By a letter from Lima, dated May 20, to a merchant house in this city, we ascertain that she anchored off that harbor on the 5th of April, having in charge two ships, supposed to be her prizes, English South-sea-men; and that she shortly after proceeded to cruise off the Gallapagos Islands.

## Halcyon:

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1813.

### BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.

The swords which had several years ago been voted by the legislature of this state to three of the gallant leaders at the affair of King's mountain, were, during the last session, requested to be purchased and presented by his excellency Governor Hawkins. The annexed letters have passed in consequence of this request.

The subject being before us, we have thought it would be acceptable to copy from Lee's *Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department*, a short account of the battle in question. It was fought on the 7th of October, 1780, at the time when the army of Lord Cornwallis was in full march from the south to subjugate North Carolina and reduce Virginia. Col. Ferguson, the British officer defeated, commanded a corps of provincials, and held a line of march parallel to the main British army. Having drawn near the mountain, for the purpose of cutting off the American corps under Clarke, who had been foiled in an attempt upon the British near Augusta, Col. Ferguson encountered a new and unexpected enemy.

"A numerous assemblage of rifle militia had been drawn together from Kentucky, the W. country of Virg. and N. Carolina, and were in motion under col's Campbell, Cleveland, Williams, Sevier and Shelby, towards Augusta, when hearing of Clarke's repulse and Ferguson's expedition, they relinquished their enterprize and turned against Gilbert town, from which place Ferguson had lately retired, they selected one thousand and five hundred of their warriors, who followed the British partizan, bent upon his destruction. Ferguson, apprised of their pursuit, took post on the summit of King's mountain; a position thickly set with trees, and more assailable with the rifle than defensible with the bayonet. Here he was overtaken by our mountaineers, who quickly dismounted and arrayed themselves for battle. Our brave countrymen were formed into three divisions, under their respective leaders, and coolly ascended the mountain in different directions. Col. Cleveland first reached the enemy, and opened a destructive fire from behind the trees. Ferguson resorted to the bayonet: Cleveland necessarily gave way. At that instant, from another quarter, col. Shelby poured in his fire; alike sheltered and alike effectual. Upon him Ferguson furiously turned, and advanced with the bayonet, gaining the only, tho' immaterial, advantage in his power, of forcing Shelby to recede. This was scarcely effected, before col. Campbell had gained the summit of the mountain; when he too commenced a deadly fire. The British bayonet was again applied; and produced its former effect. All the divisions now returned in co-operation, and resistance became temerity. Nevertheless, Ferguson, confiding in the bayonet, sustained the attack with undiminished gallantry. The battle raged for fifty minutes, when the British commander received a ball, and fell dead. Deprived of their leader, the fire of the enemy slackened, and the second in command, wisely beat a parley, which was followed by his surrender. Three hundred were killed and wounded, one hundred regulars and seven hundred loyalists were taken, with one thousand and five hundred stand of arms: lieut. col. Ferguson being provided with supernumerary muskets to arm such of the inhabitants as might repair to the royal standard. Our loss was trifling in numbers; but among the killed was col. Williams of South Carolina, who had joined