

served to be covered with mist, which was supposed to be the smoke of some house that had been burnt during the night. No sooner, however, had the clock, on that fatal morning, struck 8, than the volcano began to emit tremendous quantities of stone, sand and ashes, which were instantaneously thrown up into the air, higher than the eye could reach, and caused terror and consternation among the inhabitants, who saw the summit of the mountain assume a most terrific appearance.

The eruption was more tremendous than had ever before been known, and every one expected instant death. The first effort was to offer up prayers to the divine mercy, and then to fly to seek shelter in the caves and remote parts of the mountains; but the efforts of many were fruitless, being overtaken in their flight by showers of stones and burning matter, which spread death among them.—The misery of our situation increased as the day became darkened, and the subterraneous noise of the volcano more severe. The eruption continued for ten days, and the first four, was accompanied by almost total darkness.—About noon on the tenth day the noise of the volcano began to lessen, and by 2 o'clock the horizon was entirely clear, and enabled us to see distinctly the horrid and lamentable destruction which the darkness had concealed from us. Five populous towns in the province of Cumarines, and the principal part of Albay, were destroyed; more than 1,200 persons were reckoned among the dead, and many that survived were dreadfully wounded or hurt!

The mountain presents a melancholy picture; its brow, which was before cultivated, and offered a beautiful prospect, is now a dry and barren desert. The matter thrown out by the volcano covers the ground in some places from 10 to 12 yards in depth, and in others it reaches the tops of the loftiest cocoa-nut trees. Its ravages extend over the whole of the beautiful province of Cumarines, where scarcely a tree has been left standing or uninjured. The opening of the mountain which forms the crater of the volcano, has extended itself 20 fathoms below the level, whilst on the southern aspect of the mountain new apertures have been opened, out of which smoke and ashes still continue to be occasionally thrown. The population of the province was calculated at 20,000 souls; and all who have survived the eruption have been ruined or deprived of every thing they possessed.

The following laughable incident occurred lately at a Hotel in Brussels:—A Frenchman wanting the services of the house barber who was dressing some other gentleman, became impatient, and disturbed the whole house with his clamor. Some Germans engaged in important business in an adjoining room, found it impossible to proceed, when one of them, a wag, who could bear the annoyance no longer, told his friends he would restore tranquility. He borrowed the waiter's jacket and apron, and snatching up an old rusty razor, which had long been degraded to the humiliating office of paring nails and corn cutting, presented himself before the enraged Frenchman, and with many scraps and apologetic grimaces, declared he had left the head of my Lord *lout derangee*, to attend on him; will Monsiegnur be pleased to sit him down?—The Frenchman, somewhat appeased at this, complied;—his features were soon buried in soap—be murmured, but from an obvious reason dared not open his mouth to complain; the razor was produced and grubbed over his chin with no very light hand.—"Sacra Dieu!" cried the Frenchman, after bearing a few strokes with patience, "what are you about?" "Tenez," said the operator, and with great gravity began to sharpen the instrument on his shoe. He returned to the task, and after scraping off the soap, drawing more water from his eyes than hair from his chin, he made a low bow and retreated. At dinner, Tonsor placed himself opposite to the customer. The Frenchman soon recognized his tormentor, and whispered to his neighbor, "Parbleu! there is the fellow that shaved me this morning." "Impossible," rejoined the other, "they would not admit the barber to be at the table d'Hotel." "I'll be satisfied, however," added his friend, and addressing himself to the wag, said, "I think, sir, I have had the pleasure of seeing you before." "Yes sir," replied the other with a bow, "no longer ago than this morning, when I had the honor of shaving you."

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 18.

Extract of a Letter just received in this city from an American gentleman in Cadiz, dated

CADIZ, JAN. 16, 1815.

"As to the political relations between Spain and the United States, I have very little at present to add to the information contained in my last. Mr. Erving, lately appointed our minister near King Ferdinand, wrote from Paris to the Spanish secretary of state, and asked for a passport to come to Madrid in his official capacity; but I understand he received for answer "that his Catholic Majesty would not receive any minister or ambassador from America so long as the minister from Spain to the United States was not received or acknowledged here, altho' his Catholic Majesty was desirous to strengthen the bond of a sincere and generous amity with the United States." The answer given to Mr. Morris at Cadiz, by the late Regency of Spain, and the one he received afterwards at Madrid from the King's ministers, were predicated on the same grounds; and, it is said, that instructions have been sent to the Spanish minister in America, to make known to the President this resolution of his Catholic Majesty."

BALTIMORE, APRIL 21, 1815.

Captain Kelly, of the Diamond, arrived here this morning, 7 days from Havana, reports that it was whispered there, that a British ship of war had arrived there from England, bringing dates to the 15th February; who brought intelligence that the Congress at Vienna had broken up—that a rupture was expected—that the Emperor of Russia was organizing a large army, being intent on retaining the sovereignty of Poland—and that these rumors were credited in the English circles.

A vessel arrived at Havana, before the sailing of the Diamond, from La Vera Cruz, which brought only 50,000 dollars out of several millions, which were expected. The Revolutionists had complete possession of the interior, so that the convoys could not travel between Mexico and Vera Cruz.

Transports and vessels of war from the Orleans expedition, were arriving and sailing daily for Europe, after taking in supplies. Two regiments more were expected to touch at Havana.

Royal Deaths and Dethronements.

The eventful period, comprising the last five and twenty years, cannot find its parallel in the annals of the world. In that comparatively short period, the following European Sovereigns have made their exists in one way or another, viz:

Joseph II. Emperor of Germany, dead;
Peter Leopold, Emperor of Germany, dead;
Louis XVI. King of France, deposed and put to death;
Catharine II. Empress of Russia, dead;
Stanislaus. King of Poland, dethroned and dead;
Gustavus III. King of Sweden, assassinated;
Paul I. Emperor of Russia, supposed to have been assassinated;
Pope Pius VII. dethroned and died a prisoner in France;
Emanuel IV. King of Sardinia, abdicated;
William V. Stadholder of Holland deposed;
Friedrick William H. King of Prussia, dead;
Selim III. Emperor of the Turks, deposed and dead; supposed to have been poisoned;
Christian VII. King of Denmark, dead;
Maria Queen of Portugal, expatriated;
Charles IV. King of Spain, deposed;
Gustavus IV. King of Sweden, deposed;
Ferdinand IV. King of Naples, deposed;
Napoleon Bonaparte, Emperor of France and King of Italy, deposed.

Steam Boats.—At the last accounts from England, a Steam Boat was nearly ready to be launched on the Thames, to serve as a regular packet between Dover and Calais. It is to be so constructed as to contain four or five hundred passengers, and it was expected that it would move at the rate of three leagues per hour, against wind and tide. This experiment if successful, will greatly facilitate the regular intercourse between England and the Continent.

American Intelligence.

MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRONS.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.

We understand that the first squadron, consisting of the frigates *Guerriere*, *Constellation* and *Macedonian*, the sloops *Ontario* and *Alecto*, the brig *Epervier* and the light vessels *Fire-fly*, *Flambeau*, *Spitfire*, *Spark* and *Torch*, destined to the Mediterranean, will be commanded by Commodore DECATUR; and the second, to consist of the *Independence* of seventy-four guns, two or three frigates, the sloop *Erie* and several smaller vessels, which will soon follow, by Commodore WM. BAINBRIDGE.

On a junction of the two squadrons, Commodore DECATUR will, probably, return to the United States.

THE CONSTITUTION.

We have yet no intelligence of the ultimate fate of the frigate *Constitution*, tho' we have a report by way of the West Indies, that she had escaped from the squadron which was in pursuit of her when she was last heard from. It is not expected she would risk an engagement with a single frigate, after having so greatly weakened her crew by manning her two heavy prizes, one of which has arrived, and the other, we now know was recaptured. The sympathies of the people are wide awake for the fate of this interesting vessel, as well as of the sloop of war *Wasp*, Capt. Blakely, which, after capturing two British vessels of equal force, it is feared has herself fallen into the hands of the late enemy. The safe return of these two vessels to port would, at this moment, be more gratifying than the capture of a British fleet at another time, and, should it fortunately occur, will be hailed with as sincere rejoicing.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Jackson to the Secretary of War, dated

HEAD-QUARTERS, 7TH MILITARY DISTRICT, New-Orleans, March 16, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ulto, advising me of the ratification of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. In conformity with your directions I have forwarded to the officer commanding his Britannic Majesty's forces in this quarter information of that event.

The Tennessee and Kentucky militia will be immediately marched to their respective states and discharged, without receiving any pay before hand. The Louisiana and Mississippi militia will be discharged and receive their payment here. It is hoped that the necessary funds will be provided for the payment of the former in suitable time.

So soon as I get the troops mustered out of service here, it is my intention to remove my Head-Quarters to Nashville; at which place I shall expect to receive the orders of my government. Major-General Gaines will be left in the immediate command of this section of the district; and I am happy to commit it to one in whom the government has such high and deserved confidence.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your very obt' servant
ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General, Commanding.

Hon. JAMES MONROE,
Secretary of War.
P. S. I enclose you a copy of my General Order discharging the militia. A. J.

Head-Quarters, 7th Mil. Dist. Adjutant General's Office, New-Orleans, March 14, 1815.

General Orders.—The Major-General is at length enabled to perform the pleasing task of restoring to Tennessee, Kentucky, Louisiana and the territory of the Mississippi, the brave troops who have acted such a distinguished part in the war which has just terminated. In restoring these brave men to their home, much exertion is expected of, and great responsibility held on the commanding officers of the different corps. It is required of Major-Generals Carroll and Thomas, and Brig. Gen. Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective states, and have them mustered for payment and discharged. The troops from the Mississippi territory and state of Louisiana, both militia and volunteers, will be immediately mustered out of service by Major Davis, Assistant Inspector General, paid and discharged. Every arrangement will be made through the department of war, to have the troops of Tennessee and Kentucky paid off the soonest possible after their return. All public arms, accoutrements, camp equipage and military stores of every description, now in the possession of the different troops herein directed to be discharged, will be immediately deposited with the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Quarter Master General, except such camp equipage as is absolutely necessary for the troops on their return march, which must be delivered to some public agent, on their dismissal. The Q. M. G. is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all invalids belonging to the different corps. Those who cannot be moved without imminent danger of their lives, must be well accommodated and supplied with hospital stores, and a sufficient number of surgeons retained to attend them. The contractor will furnish provisions for the troops herein named, on their return march, on the requisition of the respective commanding officers; who, it is expected, will use every care and attention that no depredations are committed on private property; and are held personally responsible to remunerate, agreeably to the regulations of the war department, all damages on property injured or destroyed by their commands.

The Major General has again the satisfaction of announcing the approbation of the President of the United States to the conduct of the troops under his command, expressed in flattering terms through the hon. Secretary of War.

In parting with those brave men whose destinies have been so long united with his own, and in whose labors and glories it is his happiness and his boast to have participated, the commanding general can neither suppress his feelings, nor give utterance to them as he ought. In what terms can he bestow suitable praise on merit so extraordinary, so unparalleled! Let him in one burst of joy, gratitude and exultation, exclaim—these are the saviors of their country—these the patriot soldiers who triumphed over the invincibles of Wellington, and conquered the conquerors of Europe! With what patience did you submit to privations—with what fortitude did you endure fatigue—what valor did you display in the day of battle! You have secured to America a proud name among the nations of the earth—a glory which will never perish!

Possessing those dispositions which equally adorn the citizen and the soldier, the expectations of your country will be met in peace as her wishes have been gratified in war. Go then, my brave companions, to your homes; to those tender connexions and those blissful scenes which render life so dear—full of honor and crowned with laurels which will never fade. With what happiness will you not, when participating in the bosom of your families the enjoyment of peaceful life, look back to the toils you have borne—to the dangers you have encountered! How will your all past exposures be converted into sources of inexpressible delight? Who, that never experienced your sufferings, will be able to appreciate your joys? The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, during your painful marches, your nights of watchfulness and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections will afford—still more will he envy you the gratitude of that country which you have so eminently contributed to save.

Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations, to preserve that patience, that subordination, that dignified and manly deportment which have so ennobled your characters.

While the commanding general is thus giving indulgence to his feeling towards those brave companions who accompanied him through difficulties and danger, he cannot permit the names of Blount and Shelby and Holmes, to pass unnoticed. With what a generous ardor of patriotism have these distinguished governors contributed all their exertions to provide the means of victory! The memory of these exertions, and of the success with which they were attained, will be to them a reward more grateful than any which the

pomp of title or the splendor of wealth can bestow.

What a happiness it is to the commanding general that, while danger was before us, he was, on no occasion, compelled to use, towards his companions in arms, either severity or rebuke. If, after the enemy had retired, improper passions began to shew their empire in a few unworthy bosoms, and rendered a resort to energetic measures necessary for their suppression the commanding general has not con-founded the innocent with the guilty—the seduced with their seducers. Towards you, fellow-soldiers, the most cheering recollections exist, blended alas! with regret, that disease and war should have ravished from us so many worthy companions. But the memory of the cause in which they perished, and of the virtues which animated them while living, must occupy the place where sorrow would claim to dwell.

Farewell, fellow-soldiers. The expression of your general's thanks is feeble; but the gratitude of a country of freemen is your's—your's the applause of an admiring world.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major-General commanding.

Copy of a letter from the Commissary General of Prisoners to Cons. Porter,
Office of Commissary General of Prisoners,
April 17, 1815.

SIR—Presuming that it is not unknown to you, that the British officers than commanding on our coast, had denied the right exercised by this Government last summer, in declaring you, and the officers and crew of the frigate *Essex*, discharged from parole, and that they had gone so far as to demand your surrender, and to hold out threats of the consequences, should you be met again in arms, I have thought it due to the occasion, and to you, although the correspondence with Admiral Cochrane on that subject was not terminated until after the peace, to put you in the possession of the acknowledgement of that officer, that his own government had admitted the correctness of the course adopted here.

With this view, and to shew the place in which the first pretensions were founded, I have the honor to send you herewith copies of that correspondence as per margin.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
J. MASON.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 19.

We still remain in uncertainty as to the fate of the *Constitution*, captain Stewart, Mr. Chamberlain, who has arrived at New-York from St. Bartholomews, confirms the account of the recapture of the *Levant*; and what is a little extraordinary, it appears she was cut out of St. Jago, by the *Phoebe* frigate. The *Leander* and *Castle*, were in pursuit of the *Constitution*. We are not without hope that she will elude her pursuers; but of this we are certain, that if she is engaged, her conquest will not be effected without severe loss to the enemy. She may share the fate of the President by submitting to a *squadron*; but like the President, she will fist meet her equal.

The Constitution Frigate!

The fate of this noble ship appears to be still enveloped in uncertainty. When pursued by the British Squadron from St. Jago, she was to the Eastward of her pursuers, and stood to the Southward; being in the trade wind, which at that time was blowing fresh. The following night was very dark; and, with the dexterous management of a STEWART, and the well-known nautical ability and superior seamanship of American tars, we had formed strong hopes, of her escape. Although we do not give full credit to the paragraph below, which we find in a Boston paper of the 15th instant, yet we must confess that it appears in a shape too imposing to be thrown unheeded by—

"A Swedish Brig, twenty-two days from Turk's Island, arrived at Gloucester on Monday. She brings a report, that the *CONSTITUTION* has been captured; the news said to have been brought to Turk's Island the day before she sailed, by a Brig from Jamaica or Barbadoes."

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 17.

RE-CAPTURE OF THE LEVANT.
By the British brig *Hannah*, in 10 days from Bermuda, we learn, that the sloop of war *Levant*, (one of the *Constitution's* prizes) has been recaptured, and arrived at Bermuda a few hours before the *Hannah* sailed. We also learn, that the *Levant* was recaptured by a single ship. No intelligence of the *Constitution* frigate had reached Bermuda.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 18.

Yesterday afternoon a most unfortunate accident occurred at the Cotton Factory of Messrs. R. and A. McKim, adjoining this city; the engineer was caught between two of the large iron wheels which nearly cut, or rather tore him assunder, and put an immediate period to his existence.—*Gaz.*

RUFEBEC, APRIL 6.

On Sunday afternoon His Ex. the Governor in Chief, inspected the different corps in this Garrison, previous to his departure for England.

On Monday, at 12 o'clock, His Ex. received the citizens of Quebec, at the Castle, with their address, and also the deputation of the