

tion of the war, let them at least remain modestly silent about it. Let them not excite unnecessary and wanton discontents, insurrection and rebellion against the union. Let them remain neutral in fact; and if they are in base and devoid of honesty and patriotism as not to share in the common evils of a war for the common good, let them not take part against their country. Such men are a disgrace to the nation. Their conduct has fixed a stain on its character, which we fear it will take oceans to wash away.

American.

GENERAL GLANCE AT EUROPE.

Notwithstanding the indefatigable exertions of British bislings to perplex and confound the public mind with regard to the operations of the Russians in Poland, nothing authentic is produced, to gain the credit of attentive observers, since the date of the convention between Gen. D'York and Gen. Wittgenstein, brought by the last arrival in Philadelphia from France. The last date was from Tiflis, 1st Jan. where Gen. Macdonald and the residue of his corps continued; all the other corps had taken their quarters on the left bank of the Niemen, extending as far as the Visula, and the Russian troops were in possession of their own territory as before the campaign began, on the right bank of the first river, and so more. As to *Menes*, any schoolboy who has been properly taught geography, knows that it is one of the places included in what is called East Prussia, which forms a little nook of land to the Eastward of the mouth of the Niemen, which was to be occupied by D'York's corps as a neutral district, until the good pleasure of the King his master should be known—and the public are already sufficiently informed of the indignation of a monarch at the misconduct of his General, his consequent recall, and appointment of Gen. Kleist in his stead. And according to the aforementioned convention, the Russian corps is to withdraw unmolested where they shall choose, with the simple condition of not bearing arms for two months, a condition which the rigor of the season must have imposed, even upon the bravest Cosack, Calmuc or Tartar; therefore very unimportant. What remains to be seen is, whether the Russian faith in their agreement with Gen. D'York will be more religious, than what they have practised with their neighbors in former times, and with France particularly since the battle of Friedland.

As to Konigsberg, the capital of West-Prussia, it is ridiculous for any man of the least pretensions to a knowledge of the Continent of Europe to believe that it could be taken so soon, and much less Dantzig; as these are places of war, and must be regularly besieged, in the same manner as we shall be obliged to besiege Quebec, before it falls; and that cannot be done in the heart of winter, in a climate more inhospitable than that of Canada. Then the hired prints go on, carrying the Russians even to Berlin, a distance of 400 miles from Dantzig, and so they may in imagination lead them to Paris, and even to the pillars of Hercules; but a little time will shew, that if they have attempted to cross the Niemen, their end will be much more disastrous than that experienced by the bloody-minded Suwarrow & his followers in Switzerland.

It is foolish to be led away by all the nonsense printed in English and federal papers. The continental system will continue the same as before the last campaign, and a new effort will be made to add to it the countries bordering on the Baltic & Black seas. France and Austria being united as they really are, by interest and the ties of blood, no other state can stir without their permission.—Saxony is connected by matrimony with the Emperor Francis; Bavaria with Bertier and Beauharnois; Wirtemberg with Jerome the King of Westphalia; and all of them are indebted to Napoleon for great favors; Brandenburg is encircled between Holland and the Hanseatic towns, integral parts of the French Empire, and those last mentioned powers;—what can the King of Prussia do, if he even desired to violate his faith? The Prince of Poniatowsky, who is Minister at War and Commander in Chief of all the Polish forces, was at Warsaw with his corps at the last dates, and was constantly receiving new levies of troops and cavalry, animated with the most vivid fire of patriotism and revenge against their Vandal despoilers and oppressors.—The fortresses of Prague could stop here the Russian marauders, should they dare advance so far. Denmark will never place any confidence in the present administration of Great-Britain, after their infamous attack and bombardment of Copenhagen, and subsequent robbery of her fleet in the midst of peace and without any other reason than that of being the strong-

The Crown Prince of Sweden, had been amusing England and Russia with promises of assistance all the past season, but has afforded none, and internally rejoices with his adopted nation, and the self destruction of the latter power, both by sea and land. Turkey had not yet fulfilled by the last accounts from Constantinople the conditions of the last peace with Russia, and is in the mean while, recruiting her armies from her Asiatic and European provinces, to take a signal vengeance upon her ambitious, restless and insatiable neighbor; and Italy is perfectly tranquil, contented to have gotten rid of the Pope, of tythes, idle priests and insolent friars.—Switzerland is, and long has been, the decided adherent of France. Spain will never consent to let an English army, or as the Spanish people call them, an army of heretics, come again into the bosom of their country; they forced enough of their unpalatable seed into the catholic lap of that unhappy kingdom to pollute it for ages; their retreat was that of ruffian troops, like that of Arabs and Cosacs, plundering, murdering and violating every thing that came in their way, without any regard to their superior officers. That accounts for the return of Wellington from Cadix to Lisbon in cog. *Indep. Chron.*

BRITISH WARFARE.

The following extract from the Muster Roll found on board the *Macedonian*, after her capture by *Ducatur*, will shew that there were SEVEN IMPRESSED AMERICANS on board that frigate at the time of the action, two of whom were KILLED! Another impressed American had been DROWNED at sea, while compelled to assist in boarding a vessel of his own country!

The conduct of the British toward the U. States, has ever been marked by cruelty, rapine, blood and barbarity. During our revolutionary war, they murdered thousands of our gallant seamen and soldiers on board their prison ships, by means of starvation, bad treatment, and unwholesome quality of provisions. They not only instigated the accused savages of the American forests to butcher our defenceless women, children, and wounded soldiers, in cold blood, but they bought thousands of Hessian savages of their despotic owners, to bring in battle array against AMERICAN FREEMEN!

In the present war, although we are now an independent power, their conduct has been equally barbarous. They have impressed American seamen, and by infamous treatment compelled them to enter their service.—When they come to action with an American frigate, if the impressed Americans refuse to fight against their own country, they are tried and hung for mutiny! They have again instigated the hell hounds of the wilderness to tomahawk and scalp our defenceless frontier inhabitants, and wounded soldiers, as the late action with General Winchester will fully prove. This savage conduct of England ought to inspire the government and people of the United States, with an inflexible determination to wage the war against that cruel and perfidious nation with the entire resources of our country, until the wrong of impressment be resigned. Until these important objects are attained, the lives and liberties of our frontier brethren and gallant seamen, will never be secured.

The following is an extract from the muster-roll of the *Macedonian*, detailing the impressment of eight of our citizen seamen:

- Christopher Dodge, American, aged 32, pressed by the *Thibet*, late *Dedagogue*, shipped in the *Macedonian*, July 1, 1810.
- Peter Johnson, American, aged 32, pressed by the *Dedalus*, entered Aug. 24, 1810.
- John Alexander, of Cape Ann, aged 29, pressed by the *Dedalus*, entered Aug. 25, 1810.
- C. Dolphin, of Connecticut, aged 22, pressed by the *Namur*, late *Ceres*, entered Aug. 4, 1810.
- Major Cook, of Baltimore, aged 27, pressed by the *Royal William*, late *Mercury*, entered Sept. 10, 1810.
- William Thompson, of Boston, aged 20, pressed at Lisbon, entered Jan. 16, 1811, drowned at sea in boarding an American.
- John Wallis, American, aged 23, pressed by the *Triton*, entered Feb. 16, 1811, killed in action in the *Macedonian*!
- John Bard, American, aged 27, pressed by the *North-Star*, entered April 13, 1811, killed in action in the *Macedonian*!

The celebrated Horse ROLLO.

The Fall Season in Mactlenburg County, North-Carolina, at Charlotte, or in that neighbourhood, commencing between the 25th July and the 1st of August, upon very low terms, which will be made known in due time. Any Gentlemen keeping back their mares will not be disappointed.

W. M. S. BRANCH.
W. M. BETHELL.

THE WAR.

OUR WESTERN FRONTIER.

St. Louis, Feb. 20.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Edwards, dated February 17.

On the 9th inst. 10 Indians (supposed to be those who were discovered a few days before passing through this territory, and in search of whom, I sent on a detachment of militia) killed two families at the mouth of Cash river; four other trails have also been discovered. It is strange that the rangers at Vincennes did not discover these Indians in their passage from the Wabash. If ranging companies are not made to perform tours of duty in advance of all the settlements they will be of little value; those that have been under my direction have for some time past been actively employed, and I shall not permit them to be idle.

Extract of a letter from the Postmaster of New-Madrid to the Editor, dated February 18th.

This day, three gentlemen landed here from Cincinnati, on their way to New-Orleans. They informed us that they landed on the evening of the 8th inst. at the mouth of Cash, six miles above the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi, and found the inhabitants massacred by the Indians. At the junction of the rivers they saw some men going to bury the dead, who informed them that there were two families murdered by the savages, supposed to be Creeks.

We understand that Belle Fontaine has at present a garrison of nearly 200 regulars and 150 more will shortly join them. This corps, with a partisan corps of 300 men shortly expected, if placed at the proper points would, with the aid of our militia, give the British (if any should venture this way) and Indians a warm reception.

On the return of Gomo and other hostile Indians to their villages, from our frontiers last summer and autumn, they said they could have killed a number of the militia, as their warriors were often passed by as they lay concealed in the long grass and bushes, but were fearful to alarm the country. They also said that they could have cut off many families, but for the fierce dogs the farmers kept about their houses.

From this report of the Indians, we may be taught a lesson, that dogs might be successfully used. Had every party who went out ranging taken a few dogs, every lurking Indian in their rout would be discovered and shot. Mr. Edwards, in his history of the W. Indies remarks, that the savages of Cuba could never have been so soon conquered, but for the dogs which was trained to hunt them. We are as much averse to acts of inhumanity as any of those who condemned the practice; but if the most opposed to it, were to visit the house of a farmer after experiencing an Indian attack—say O'Neal's house, he would observe the bodies of eight or ten victims (mostly females and children) horribly mangled with the knife and tomahawk, the house and property consumed and some of the unfortunates half roasted. This is only mercy to what others have suffered; prisoners are doomed to experience the most lingering torments the most savage ingenuity could invent.

Chicothe, March 17.

Gen. Harrison, we are informed, is now in the interior of the state, in order to organize the reinforcements destined for the North-Western Army, and hasten their departure. The General is expected in town this day.

The time of service of the Virginia troops expires in a few days. It would be injustice to that corps and to their gallant leader, to withhold from them the just tribute of applause to which their meritorious conduct during the last campaign so justly entitles them. They have deserved well of their country; and will, undoubtedly, be received by their fellow-citizens on their return to private life, with those expressions of gratitude for their services, which are the sweetest rewards of the soldier.

Cincinnati, March 15.

We have received intelligence from the Army at the Rapids as late as the 1st instant; two days previous to which time, a detachment of about 150 men and 30 Indians, under the command of Capt. Langham, had left there on a secret expedition—the object was said to be the destruction of the Queen Charlotte, which (from the best information that could be obtained) lay within 200 yards of Fort Malden—on the same evening another detachment of 500 men started for the purpose of acting as a reserve to Capt. Langham's party, in case of necessity.

We are informed this morning, by a gentleman who left the Rapids last Saturday, that the above-mentioned enterprise had failed, in consequence of the rottenness of the ice on the Lake. We also hear that Gen. Harrison will be here in a day or two.

Franklin, (Ohio) March 12.

Gen. Harrison and suite arrived here on Wednesday from the Rapids. The General, we understand, is going to Cincinnati. The object of his present tour

is to organize the army intended for the spring campaign.

The Army at the Rapids were in good health when the General left it.

Extract of a letter from Kaskaskia to a Gentleman in Cincinnati, dated February 16th, 1813.

"The Indians are collecting in large force up the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, and will come down on the first navigation. Dixon, of Michilimackinac, is at their head. Some British and Engagers will come—probably with cannon. They might think it worth while to get possession of this river, if it were only to get out their immense property and year's hunt from the north. A fleet at the mouth would co-operate for the object."

Lexington, (Ky.) March 2.

Pursuant to the orders of the Governor, the 42d regiment of militia were paraded in this town, for the purpose of drafting its quota in the detachment of 3000 men authorized by the act of the Legislature. The number of men required was 69—But no draft took place. Notwithstanding, they had perfect knowledge of the unexampled sufferings and privations of their friends in the late fighting of the N. W. Army, and of their fate in the battle on the river Raisin—and although they had received no assurance from the government that their fare would be better—83 of as fine and gallant youths as ever trod the tented field volunteered their services to fight their country's battles. This we can but consider as another honorable specimen of that firm and undaunted spirit which pervades the western people, and of the lengths to which they would go, to serve their country, did the national government but give their patriotism room to act.

Frankfort, (Ky.) March 10.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, the regiment of militia of this county was paraded on the commons in this place, for the purpose of furnishing from it 72 men, its quota of the 3000 ordered to be raised by an act of the late Legislature of this state. In less than 30 minutes after the regiment was paraded in order, 100 young men volunteered under Lieut. P. Dudley, who had but a few days previous returned from the army under Gen. Harrison. On yesterday they were mustered and inspected, when the number was increased to 115. Lieutenant Dudley was appointed Captain; George Baltzell, first lieu.; Samuel Arnold, second lieu.; and Geo. Gale, ensign.

We understand about \$3500 was subscribed, to go towards equipping the volunteers.

We understand the Governor has ordered out the two regiments commanded by Cols. Dudley and Boswell, as a reinforcement to Harrison—they will march in a very few days.

DELAWARE BLOCKADE.

The following is a letter from Commodore Beresford of the British squadron, to the First Magistrate of Lewistown, the Governor of Delaware's Answer and the Commodore's Reply to the Governor.

"His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Poictiers* "in the mouth of the Delaware, "March 16th, 1813.

"SIR—As soon as you receive this, I must request you will send twenty live bullocks, with a proportionate quantity of vegetables and hay to the *Poictiers*, for the use of his Britannic Majesty's squadron, now at this anchorage, which shall be immediately paid for at Philad. Iphia prices. If you refuse to comply with this request, I shall be under the necessity of destroying your town. "I have the honor to be, &c.

"J. P. BERESFORD, "Commodore, and commanding his "B. M. squadron, in the mouth of "the Delaware. "To the First Magistrate "of Lewistown."

In consequence of the above the Governor of Delaware, Haslet, ordered the militia to be ready to march at a moment's warning, and the determination was to resist the demand.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Lewis, March 23, 1813. "SIR—As Governor of the State of Delaware and the commander of its military force, I improve the earliest time afforded me, since my arrival at this place, of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th inst. directed to the Chief Magistrate of Lewis.

The respect which generous and magnanimous nations, even when they are enemies, take pride in cherishing towards each other, enjoins it upon me as a duty I owe to the state over which I have the honor at this time to preside; to the government of which this state is a member, and to the civilized world, to enquire of you, whether upon further and more mature reflection, you continue resolved to attempt the destruction of this town?

I shall probably, this evening receive your reply to the present communication, & your determination of executing or relinquishing the demand mentioned in your letter of the 16th instant. If that demand is still insisted upon, I have only to observe to you that a compliance would be an immediate violation of the laws of my country and an eternal stigma on the nation of which I am a citizen—a compliance therefore cannot be acceded to.

I have the honor to be, &c. JOSEPH HASLET, Gov. of the State of Delaware.

"His Britannic Majesty's Ship *Poictiers* "in the mouth of the Delaware, "MARCH 23, 1813.

"SIR—In reply to your letter received today by a flag of war in answer to mine of

the 16th inst. I have to observe, that the opinion neither ungenerous nor wanting in observe to another with which it is at war, and the request I have made upon it as the most unusual. I must therefore persist; and whatever sufferings may fall upon the inhabitants of Lewis, must be attributed to yourselves by your not complying with a request so easily acquiesced in.

I have the honor to be, &c. J. P. BERESFORD, Commodore, and commanding the Delaware.

To the Hon. Joseph Haslet, Governor of the State of Delaware.

Cedar Creek, (N. J.) March 17.

The sloop *Fliza* and *Mary*, Robbins, from Philad. Iphia for Lewistown, was burnt on Monday night. Col. Packer's schooner was saved by the militia of Lewis and Milton. Last night a schooner from Charleston, for Philadelphia, was run ashore at the mouth of Town Creek. The people took out two guns and what ammunition they had, and with the militia, opposed four barges full of men, sent from the ships. They succeeded in burning her to the water edge. One gunboat might have prevented all this. A part of the militia will be called out immediately by the government.

Wilmington, March 20.

A letter dated Georgetown, Del. 7th inst. to Gen. Stockton of this Borough, states in substance, that the British squadron at the Cape chased two vessels on shore on Monday the 15th inst. one of which they burnt. On the morning of Tuesday last, a schooner, supposed to be the *Charleston Packet*, came into the roads during a fog, and on discovering her danger, attempted to get into Lewistown Creek, but ran on the bar, where she was burnt by several armed boats from the British squadron. The letter also states, that the prevailing opinion there is, that the British squadron will very soon pay us a visit in this quarter.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated the 25th of March.

"The *Hornet* has this morning arrived at the Navy Yard. Off Demerara, she engaged the British sloop of war *Peacock*, of 30 guns, and after an engagement of 15 minutes, the Englishman struck; but before the crew could be got out, the *Peacock* sunk, and it is said most of her men perished."

PUBLIC DEFENCE.—As it must conduce to the public interest to be informed of the fact, we think it proper to state, that the executive of the U. States has several days since made the necessary arrangements in the war department, for the public force on both the shores of the Delaware, which are comprehended in the fourth district, and of which a general officer will probably take charge to-day or to-morrow. Other dispositions in the naval department are also in train, the difficulty of obtaining hands, we have understood has retarded the movements of the gunboats—but as there are volunteers ready to offer their services, we make no doubt but proper advantage will be taken of this patriotic disposition.

Our citizens, though it is proper to be guarded, should also be guarded against the insidious artifices of the enemy's adherents residing among us, who will, under the mask of *meekness and regret*, endeavor to stir up disquiet and anxiety where there is no cause for the one or the other. *Aurora.*

State of North-Carolina:

BY HIS EXCELLENCY William Hawkins, Esq. GOVERNOR, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, in and over the State aforesaid.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have this day been informed that the fourth Monday in May next has been fixed on for the meeting of the next Congress of the United States—an event which renders it expedient and necessary that the elections for Representatives should be held earlier than the times prescribed by law:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested by an act passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act dividing the State into Districts for electing Representatives to Congress," and to the end that the Freemen of this State may be represented in the next Congress at its first Session, commencing as aforesaid, I DO issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby commanding and requiring the Sheriffs or other returning officers of the several counties composing each District, to cause polls to be opened and kept, and elections held for Representatives to the Congress of the United States, on Friday the 30th day of April next, at the several places established by law in their respective counties:—And further, to meet for the purpose of comparing the polls, on the Thursday next after said elections, at the places prescribed by the above recited Act of the General Assembly.

IN testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same at the City of Raleigh, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the XXXVII.

William Hawkins, By His Excellency's command, JUNIOR GRAND, Pri. Secretary.