

staff of Marshal Ney, in Spain, when he contrived to rob the military chest and escape to England. There he succeeded in passing himself off as an emigrant Nobleman, and as such, sold to Henry an estate in France, shares in the bank of France, and bills on different senators who never existed. The estate in the moon, and the shares all nearly the whole of the money which the American government was silly enough to give him."

Baltimore, July 23.

The Armata, capt. Leeds, arrived yesterday in 36 days from Liverpool, brings London papers to the 12th of June inclusive, and Liverpool dates to the 15th.

The papers are crowded with Parliamentary debates, which are generally uninteresting.

Lord Liverpool is made prime minister, and has organized a cabinet of the devoted disciples of the late Mr. Perceval, and of the deadliest foes of America and of Irish Catholic emancipation. Even "my lord" Wellesley and Mr. Canning have been excluded. As friends to toleration and to the happiness of Ireland, we regret that the whigs have not come into power in England; but as Americans, the character of the new cabinet excites in us neither pleasure nor dissatisfaction. We have always been of opinion, that America must enforce respect to her rights and her honor from every British administration.

The king's health, mental and bodily, remained the same. His birthday, [74 years old] was privately celebrated by the royal family at Windsor.

The loan was of 22 millions; bidding to be on the 16th June.

No actual engagement between the French and Russian armies; but advancing.

LONDON, June 11.

NEW CABINET.—Earl of Liverpool, first Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Vansittart, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Earl Harrowby, President of the Council; Lord Castlereagh, Secretary of State (foreign); Sidmouth, Home Secretary; Bathurst, Secretary of War; Lord Melville, Admiralty; Earl Westmoreland, Privy Seal; Lord Buckinghamshire, Board of Control; Lord Mulgrave, Ordnance.

June 12.

Viscount Sidmouth was yesterday sworn in at the Privy Council, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Mr. Ryder.

Earl Bathurst was sworn in Secretary of State for the War and Colonial Department, in the room of the Earl of Liverpool. The Noble Viscount and Earl received the seals of office accordingly.

Earl Harrowby was introduced and conducted to the Presidency of the Council, in room of Viscount Sidmouth.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Administration.

Gen. Gascoigne wished to ask the Noble Lord Castlereagh, if the administration about to be formed was in such a state of forwardness as to preclude the necessity of the motion of which he had given notice?

Lord Castlereagh said, all the offices of government were certainly not yet filled up; but they were expected to be filled up without further delay. The War and Home Departments were placed under Earl Bathurst and Viscount Sidmouth.—(Hear! Hear!)

Gen. Gascoigne then withdrew his notice.

Address to the Prince Regent on the New Administration.

Mr. Wortley, from the transactions of the last three weeks had been induced to move an address to the Prince Regent. He wished to express the sense of Parliament, that the government formed since Mr. Perceval's death was such as could not expect to possess the confidence of the House and of the nation. The negotiation with Lords Grey and Grenville, had, as it ought to, come to nothing. Mr. W. then moved, "That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, thanking His R. H. for his gracious answer to the address of the House of Commons; and lamenting that his endeavors to form an administration on an extended basis had failed; but hoping that his Royal Highness would avail himself of an opportunity which might occur of giving additional strength to his government."

Lord Milton moved to amend the resolution, "imploiring the Prince Re-

gent no longer to defer forming such an administration as would be at once entitled to the support of Parliament and the country."

For the amendment, 164
Against it, 289

Majority in favor of Ministers, 125.
Mr. Wortley's motion was then negatived, and the House adjourned at half past three in the morning.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

British Licenses.—Two days after the privateer Atlas, captain Maffet, cleared the Capes of Delaware, she boarded under British colors, the brig Tulip, capt. Monk, bound from N-w York for Lisbon, having on board 1400 barrels of flour and some salt provisions. Captain Maffet affected to be sailing under a British commission and threatened immediately to send the Tulip into a British port. He kept up the delusion so well, as completely to satisfy the captain of the Tulip that the Atlas was a British, and not an American privateer. This conviction being produced, captain Monk said he would satisfy captain Maffet that he ought not to molest or detain him. He then informed him that he had despatches from Mr. Foster and produced a British License. "These papers," said "captain Maffet, are quite satisfactory," and now instead of sending "you into a British port I will send you into the port of Philadelphia." He then put five men and a prize master on board and the Tulip is now lying off Walnut street wharf.

EAST FLORIDA, &c.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) July 8.

F. Freeman, esq. one of the governor's secretaries, arrived here on Saturday last from St. Mary's, where he left his excellency still occupied with the business of East Florida, the settlement of which had been retarded by a variety of circumstances, and would detain him a short time longer.

The Spaniards not satisfied with the explanations the United States were offering them, which were candid, frank and honorable, sent out some weeks ago (as has been previously stated in this paper) a force by water in several vessels, and made an attack with heavy artillery upon the American troops stationed on the bank of the river, who not having a single piece of cannon, were compelled to retire. Soon after this, a new governor arrived from the Savannah, and brought with him a reinforcement of black troops; it is reported that more of the same description are expected.

From the moment of the attack made by the Spaniards, the governor began to take measures to procure reinforcements; the detachment under colonel Smith being entirely too small for offensive operations; since the arrival of the blacks, this precaution has become indispensable, as they are reported to be a banditti of felons and insurgents lately embodied in the island of Cuba.

The governor had received information of the Declaration of War by the United States against Great Britain, by an express from general Pinkney on the Saturday previous to Mr. Freeman's departure; as an alliance, both offensive and defensive, exists between the British and Spaniards—and as the vital interests of this state and the honor of the United States are implicated and will be hazarded by suffering the occupancy of East Florida by the banditti now in possession of it, he will be detained until the reinforcements he has sent for, and which are now assembling on the Oconee river, are received.

Journal.

It was reported and generally believed at St. Mary's when Mr. Freeman left there, that a detachment of fifty black troops, who had been sent from Augustine on a foraging party, had been attacked and killed by the revolutionists, except six, who escaped to the garrison.

The Volunteer Companies of this country, commanded by Capt. Fort and Howard, and about 20 from Putnam, the whole amounting to 120, commenced their march from this place for East Florida on Wednesday last, amidst the cheers of a large body of citizens and salutes of artillery. A handsome sum was subscribed by the citizens and presented to the officers to purchase articles necessary to the comfort of the troops on their march.—Captain Hardin, we understand, had marched from Twiggs with 50 men; Major Humphries from Jones with 30; and Capt. Coleman, of Morgan county, passed through this place on Monday with about 30. The whole will re-

deavour at Dublin on the Oconee river, and from thence be conveyed in boats to Fort Barrington, from which place they will march to Point Peter.

SALEM, July 18.

Arrived; British sloop Endeavor, Newman, of Bermuda, from New-foundland, bound to St. Andrews, with sugar, prize to the privateer sloop Polly. The prize master of the Endeavor informs that of Cape Sable, the Polly and Dolphin privateers discovered a ship and brig in co. both of which they took to be merchantmen and their determination was in the first place to board the ship—but having proceeded nearly within gun-shot of the ship, discovered her to be an English sloop of war of 22 guns! (probably the Indian) when she immediately crowded all sail and stood for the Polly, firing several shots at her, which, however, did not reach her. It afterwards coming on calm the sloop of war manned out her launch with about 40 men and coming within musket shot gave three cheers and commenced a brisk fire of musketry and one four pounder, which the Polly immediately returned with such a tremendous fire of musketry and langrage, that in a few minutes the launch was silenced and struck her colors.—The sloop of war being nearly within gun-shot, the privateer took to her sweeps, and succeeded in making her escape. The loss of the Englishmen could not be ascertained, but it must have been immense. The launch came up to the Polly with 16 sweeps, only 5 could be seen when she returned to the ship.—The sloop sustained no injury!!

The brig that was in company with the sloop of war was the transport that has been carried into Gloucester, having been captured by the Madison while the sloop of war was in chase of the Polly.

A fine British brig of 200 tons, from Liverpool, bound to St. John's, loaded with salt, arrived at Marblehead yesterday a prize to the Lion and Snowbird privateers. The brig was armed with 6 guns, but made no resistance.

A Portuguese brig from Fayal, N. H. A gentleman from Portsmouth, informs she spoke July 2, Commodore Rodgers' squadron lying to, for fear of passing the Jamaica fleet, which he judged to be about 30 miles apart.

A schr. from a fishing voyage, on the Grand Bank, was boarded by Admiral Sawyer's squadron a few days since to the eastward of George's Bank, about long 65, the captain ordered on board and after an examination permitted her to proceed, observing he wanted his men for better business than manning her out. He was looking after Commodore Rodgers. The schr. has arrived at Provincetown.

NEW YORK, July 22.

Military Notices.—The New York line on duty, in the service of the United States, or troops detached from the militia, and now under arms, amount to 3,200, including the 200 artillery in the forts of this city.

The United States troops collecting at the encampment in Greenbush, opposite Albany, have increased to about one thousand, including the two companies of flying artillery which passed through this city on Saturday, and are almost daily augmenting.

Yesterday morning the detachment of the city artillery under major Bleeker and captain Gilbert, having completed their month's service in the forts, were relieved by two hundred men under major Swartwout and captains Bloodgood and Horne.

American Patriotism.—In every part of the United States, and particularly in this state, notwithstanding every unpropitious circumstance, the war declared by government meets with such a degree of cordiality and vigorous support as reflects the highest credit on the citizens for their magnanimity and patriotism. In a great number of places, and especially in the western district of New-York, the utmost zeal and activity prevails, and measures of preparation are spontaneously adopted, without recommendation or authority from government or any other stimulus than the exigency of the occasion. Committees of safety are appointed, volunteer companies of militia raised, companies of exempts formed, arms and ammunition provided, and a spirit of union and determination displayed, that must convince the foe, that in regard to them we are an united people, and will defend our rights and our government to the last extremity. Differences on men and subor-

dinate measures will be no obstacle to the support of the declaration of war and every other law of the land.—The people will outstrip their rulers in defence of the country; and congress will have no ground to complain that their constituents are backward in seconding and carrying into ample and complete effect the measures they have adopted for the general welfare.

Columbian.

A smack arrived here yesterday morning from off Montauk Point; the captain informed us, that on Tuesday last he saw 4 ships of war, under American colors; he was within a mile of one of the ships, a sloop of war, which was painted black, with a yellow streak. He spoke another smack, which was along side of this sloop of war, and was informed she was one of Commodore Rodgers' squadron. The ships of war stood off, and hoisted French colors.

[We think it very likely, that the squadron of ships of war on our coast, which were first discovered off Montauk, and next off the Delaware, is more likely to be our squadron under the command of Commodore Rodgers, than a British squadron under the command of Admiral Sawyer.]

Captures.—The inhabitants near Ogdenburgh, N. Y. have lately captured 11 batteaux, on the St. Lawrence river, loaded with arms and ammunition belonging to the British.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Albany, Saturday morning.

"Dear Sir—A few days since a man of the name of M'Lean, who formerly resided in this place, and is now a lieutenant in the British service, was brought to the garrison here, and is now under guard, charged with endeavoring to enlist men at the westward for the English. On him were found many treasonable papers. The charge is said to be well supported and the general opinion is he will be hung.—The gen. officers are waiting the arrival of gen. Dearborn, if he does not arrive in a few days he will be sent to New-York for trial.

"The war movements are rapidly progressing."—Com. Adv.

Another valuable prize.—The privateer Teazer, capt. Wooster, of this port, has re-captured the valuable fine American ship Margaret, of 400 tons, coppered to the bends, and not 2 years old. The Margaret was from Liverpool, laden with 13,000 bushels of salt, 364 crates of earthenware, and a quantity of ironmongery, bound to Portland, and was captured a few days since by the British brig War Plumper, who put a prize-master and 12 seamen on board, and ordered her to Halifax. The Margaret was shortly after fallen in with by the privateer Teazer, capt. Wooster, who re-captured and sent her for Portland, where she has safely arrived. [The Margaret and her cargo, are estimated at \$50,000.]

ALBANY (N. Y.) July 14.

Federal Patriotism.—Captain Elisha Camp, (commandant of the Artillery company at Sacket's Harbor) and his company, to a man have made a voluntary tender of their services to Gen. Brown for 30 days which he accepted. They came to the arsenal on Sunday and took the field piece to the harbor, with other necessary equipments. This conduct of capt. Camp, and his men, (who were almost exclusively federalists) speaks its own eulogium—and a confirmation of the opinion we have always entertained, that federalists would generally be as patriotic in defence of their country's rights, and as faithfully seek redress for her wrongs, as any other set of men. The company were mostly in uniform, had their colors flying and made an excellent appearance.

BOSTON, July 17.

From Spain.—Capt. Snow, who arrived yesterday from Algizras, favored us with a paper of June 6.

June 1, the Spanish General Ballesteros had a severe action at Bornos, with a French division under General Curruis, in which the Spaniards were defeated, with the loss of from 1000 to 1500 killed, wounded and taken, including 80 officers. The French lost about 600, 3 officers killed and about 30 wounded. Another account represents the French loss as equal to that of the Spaniards. The French were unable to profit of their success by advancing.

The Regency of Tripoli had declared war against Spain. The Algerines take all vessels under Greek colours.

CHILLICOTHE, July 15.

An express arrived in town, last night from Detroit. The army reached that place the evening of the third of July. Two American vessels laden with provisions for the army, and one with merchandise bound for Detroit, have been taken by the British. The Chaplain of the army, two volunteer captains, and some other American officers who embarked in a barge, at the Miami Bay, were taken nearly opposite Fort Malden. The garrison at Malden consists of about 250 men; 500 Indians, on the Canada side, are also embodied. Hull's army is about 2500 strong. The declaration of war reached Malden 24 hours sooner than arrived at Detroit.

The Indians on our shore, appear peaceable. We have heard it stated, but we cannot vouch for its truth, that the Ohio volunteer officers captured by the British, were immediately put in irons. We hope it is not true.

If it be, we are sure, that the same humanity will be practised towards an equal number of his Britannic Majesty's subjects. Perhaps, the loyal officers of his majesty, thought, that irons were not too good for the "savages of the backwoods." The time is not far distant, when the backwoods-men will have it in their power, to take a terrible revenge. And if sufficient cause be given, our enemies will find, to their cost, that we know how to do it. However, it should not be easily credited, that any civilized nation, could have the barbarity, to treat prisoners of war, like the worst of Male-factors.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 31.

From the publication in the New York papers, of two intercepted letters from the captain of the Plumper, taken from the prize master put on board the American ship Margaret, dated July 6th and 7th addressed to Wm. Ayre, Esq. at the admiralty office, Halifax, and admiral Sawyer, a conclusion is drawn that the vessels seen on our coast must have been British. In one of these letters the captain of the Plumper speaks of his capture of the brig Strat, and the distribution of two thousand dollars taken by her, the scarcity of dollars, the regret with which he has seen several American vessels pass, from a want of hands to send them in, inasmuch as they would furnish seamen for the American navy, &c.

Alex. Herald.

We learn that letters have been received in this city, from gen. HULL, as late as the 7th inst. He arrived at Detroit on the 5th, with his army, amounting to near 2,500, all in good health and high spirits. Great exertions were making by the British at Fort Malden, to array the Indians against us. Previous to the declaration of war, a tomahawk, stained with blood had been sent from Malden to all the neighboring tribes; and we understand, that 1500 rations were issued from that post daily to the Indians in the vicinity.

Not. Intel.

Ten Gun-boats have recently been launched at the navy yard of this city. They each carry two long twenty-fours, and are intended to reinforce the gun-boat squadron at Hampton. *Id.*

Several of the late rioters in England have been apprehended, brought to trial and convicted at Lancaster Castle. Eight prisoners were condemned to death among whom was a woman named Hannah Smith, her crime, seizing a cart and stealing (in courtly phrase) butter. Eleven were sentenced for transportation. One woman was fined one shilling and six months imprisonment to hard labor in the house of correction. The 8 were to be hung on the 18th June. Several of the culprits were for stealing provisions and some for taking unlawful oaths.—*Balt. Sun.*

Sir George Prevost, governor of Lower Canada, has issued a proclamation "ordering, enjoining, and directing all persons who are subjects of the United States of America, to depart from the province within fourteen days from the day of the date of the proclamation, which is dated the 30th of June.

On the same day, the governor also, by proclamation, laid an embargo on all vessels not then cleared from the custom house, and prohibited the "exportation of any goods, wares, monies, merchandise and commodities," from the 30th of June to the 16th of July inst.

The parliament of Lower Canada are directed by the governor to convene "for despatch of divers weighty and important affairs," on the 16th instant.

GOVERNOR GRISWOLD.
The following is a copy of a letter from the governor of Connecticut to the secretary at war, dated

LYME, 17th June, 1812.

SIR—I had the honor this afternoon, to receive your letter of the 12th inst. communicating to me the request of the president, that I would order into the service of the United States, on account of the owners and M. Lewis and Co. She left Cadiz June 4th.—Spoke yesterday a ship from New-York, and was informed of the war.—At 12 o'clock at noon discovered one 74 and 5 frigates steering west. Was then off south shoal of Nantucket.—This morning discovered the fleet again at a great distance.—One of them gave chase; but gaining very slow, gave it up. This fleet is British, and yesterday they burnt a ship."

FROM HALIFAX, &c.

A Halifax paper of the 6th inst. was on Monday received at the Exchange Coffee house in Boston.

The proclamation of the governor of Nova Scotia, announcing the war, is dated July 1. The general assembly was ordered to meet on the 21st.

PROCLAMATION, &c.

"Whereas every species of predatory warfare carried on against defenceless inhabitants living on the shores of the United States, contiguous to this province and New-Brunswick, can answer no good purpose, and will greatly distress individuals: I have therefore, thought proper, by and with the advice of his majesty's council, to order and direct all his majesty's subjects, under my government to abstain from molesting the inhabitants living on the shores of the United States contiguous to this province and New Brunswick; and on no account to molest the goods or unarmed coasting vessels, belonging to the defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers, so long as they shall abstain, on their parts, from any acts of hostility and molestations towards the inhabitants of this province & New Brunswick, who are in a similar situation.—It is therefore my wish and desire that the subjects of the United States, living on the frontiers, may pursue in peace their usual & accustomed trade & occupations, without molestation, so long as they shall act in a similar way towards the frontier inhabitants of this province and New Brunswick.

And I do hereby order and command all his majesty's subjects within my jurisdiction, to govern themselves accordingly, until further orders."

Given at Halifax, July 3, 1812.
J. C. SHERBROOKE.

An account that com. Rodgers was in the pursuit of the Jamaica fleet had been published at Halifax.

RESTORATION OF THE CHEESAPEAKE SEAMEN.
The American tars who were forcibly wrested from the Chesapeake by the British frigate Leopard, were restored to that vessel on Saturday, last, in the harbor of Boston. They were conducted on board the Chesapeake by Lt. SIMPSON, the British officer, and received at the gangway by Lt. Wilkinson of the Chesapeake, with the following pertinent address:

SIR—I am commanded by com. Bainbridge to receive these two American seamen, in the very deck from which they were wantonly taken in time of peace, by a vessel of your nation of superior force.

Midshipman SAUNDERS conducted the men to com. BAINBRIDGE, upon the quarter deck.—The commodore received them with these appropriate and truly American observations:

My LADS—I am glad to see you. From this deck you were taken by British outrage—for your return to it you owe gratitude to the government of your country.—Your country now offers to you an opportunity to revenge your wrongs; and I cannot doubt but what you will be desirous of doing so on board of this very ship.—I trust the flag that flies on board of her, shall gloriously defend you in future.

Three cheers were given by a numerous company of citizens and seamen, assembled to witness the interesting transaction.

Brooklyn, July 22.

The ship Lagaira, in 35 days from Cadiz, is below. She was captured on Friday last by the British brig Vixen, and ordered to follow the Vixen, having no men to put on board officer.—The brig had with her several prizes, among which were the ship Maria, from Cadiz for New-York, a brig from Havana for New-York, loaded with

rum and sugar, and 2 eastern schooners. The commander of the Vixen had taken out of the Maria Thirty two thousand Dollars in specie. Four of the Maria's crew are on board of the Lagaira. The latter vessel made her escape from the Vixen in the night.

Extract of a letter from a Commercial House in New-Bedford, to another in New York, dated July 17.

"The Virginia arrived this evening with 4000 bushels of salt and specie, on account of the owners and M. Lewis and Co. She left Cadiz June 4th.—Spoke yesterday a ship from New-York, and was informed of the war.—At 12 o'clock at noon discovered one 74 and 5 frigates steering west. Was then off south shoal of Nantucket.—This morning discovered the fleet again at a great distance.—One of them gave chase; but gaining very slow, gave it up. This fleet is British, and yesterday they burnt a ship."

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Ten Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber living at the Sulphur Spring, on Opekon, in Berkeley county, Va. on the 24th instant, a Negro Woman named ROSE, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, has a large scar on her right wrist, and has had a bad felon on her right finger not yet well, very large and fat, yellow complexion, very forward when spoken to, speaks loud, and walks a little pigeon toed. Took with her one yellow cotton striped jacket and petticoat, one striped tow petticoat much faded. She is about 37 years of age. The above reward will be given if secured in any jail so that I get her again.
JOSEPH MINGHINE.
July 31.

Public Sale.

Will be sold, on the 11th day of August next, (if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter) at Harewood, the former residence of the late Mrs. Washington, a very handsome carriage and harness, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, a number of valuable farming utensils, and a quantity of stock consisting of cows, hogs, sheep, &c. A credit will be given on all sums until the first day of April next—the purchasers giving bond with approved security, on the day of sale.
JOHN B. HENRY.
July 29.

A Caution.

Whereas my wife Lucy hath left my bed and board within a few days past, (and not for the first time) without any cause of provocation; I do hereby caution the public against crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to discharge any debts which she may contract in character of my wife, subsequent to the under written date.
DAVID HILMAN.
Smithfield, Jefferson Co. July 31.

For Sale.

A stout healthy negro man, about 28 years of age—he is a pretty good shoemaker, and understands every part of labour necessary on a plantation.—He is offered for sale because he absconded from his master. For further information inquire at this office.
July 31.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A PORTER.

YOU to whose care I've now consign'd
My house's entrance, caution use,
While you discharge your trust, and
Whom you admit, and whom refuse.

Let no rude passions enter here,
Passions the raging breast that storm,
Nor scornful Frowns, nor servile Fear,
Nor Hate nor Envy's pallid form.

Should Advice call, you'll let her know,
Of heed'p up riches I've no store,
And that she has no right to go
Where Plutus has not been before.

Lo! on a visit hither bent,
High plum'd Ambition stalks about:
But should he enter, sweet Content
Will give me warning—shut him out.

Perhaps the Muse may pass this way,
And tho' full of I've bent the knee,
And long invol'd her magic sway,
Smit with the love of harmony;

Alone, though she might please—yet
still
I know she'll with Ambition come,
With lust of fame my heart she'll fill,
She'll break my rest—I'm not at
home.

There is a rascal, old and hideous,
Who oft (and sometimes not in vain)
Close at my gate has watch'd assiduous,
In hopes he might admittance gain;

His name is Care—if he should call,
Quick out of doors with vigor throw
him,
And tell the miscreant, once for all,
I know him not, I ne'er will know
him.

Perhaps then Bacchus, foe to Care,
May think he'll sure my favor win;
His promises of joy are fair,
But false—you cannot let him in.

But welcome that sweet power on whom
The young Desires attendant move,
Still flush'd with beauty's vernal bloom,
Parent of joy, the Queen of Love.

O! you will know her, she has stole
The lustre of my Delia's eye;
Admit her, hail her, for my soul
Breathes double life when she is
nigh.

If, then, stern Wisdom at my gate
Should knock, with all her formal
train;
Tell her I'm busy, she may wait,
Or, if she chooses—call again.

From the Albany Gazette.

Messrs. Websters & Skinners,
A son of mine, a short time since,
while playing with other boys, with fire
balls, composed of tow dipped in spir-
its of turpentine, gun-powder, &c. was
burned in a shocking manner, by hav-
ing one of the fire balls accidentally
thrown in his face. Having noticed
the application of cotton, recommended
in the Baltimore Medical Lyceum, in
cases of burns, I was induced to make
the experiment. I covered the side of
the face which was now so much swollen
as to close the eye, and blistered
all over, the skin also in some parts
broken by his having washed it in cold
water, immediately after the accident
had taken place. I did not remove the
cotton for 10 days; during which time
he never complained of the least pain,
and when removed I found it perfectly
well, leaving no sort of marks except
two or three spots rather darker than
the rest of the skin, but which has since
disappeared. As a remedy so effica-
cious, and so easily procured, ought to
be made public for the benefit of our
fellow citizens, I request the liberty to
communicate the same through the me-
dium of your paper; and remain your
obedient servant,

JOHN COOK.

Albany, June 23, 1812.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the
farm whereon he now resides, lying on
the Bullskin run, containing three hun-
dred and thirty seven acres, one hun-
dred of which are in wood. It is con-
veniently situated, being within a quar-
ter of a mile of a good merchant and
saw mill. It is also well adapted to
grass. About 70 acres of the above
land is now sown in clover.
S. M. WASHINGTON.
May 8.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Charles-Town New Mill.

THE subscribers have entered into
partnership in the millering busi-
ness, under the firm of *William Grove,
and Co.* who have now the above mill
in complete order for the reception of
grain. They pledge themselves to pay
every attention to give satisfaction to
those who may be disposed to do busi-
ness with them.

R. WORTHINGTON,
WILLIAM GROVE.

July 17, 1812.

N. B. Customers sending bags to
the mill, are respectfully requested to
mark their names on the same, in or-
der to prevent mistakes.

Wm. GROVE, and Co.

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their
store, corner of the *Globe Tavern,*
IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,
An assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will ad-
mit of—consisting in part of Superfine
Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant col-
lection of rich Silks and other fancy ar-
ticles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins,
coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheet-
ings, Ticklenburgs, Ozanburgs, Home-
made Linens, a general assortment of
Domestic Manufactured and Spun
Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common
Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other
BOOKS, among which is "A *Serio-
Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale,*" writ-
ten by

THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?

Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Holland
Gin, and Rum, all of superior quality,
and a quantity of whiskey, some of
which is upwards of three years old
and of excellent quality—Every article
of which is bought with cash, and with
the greatest care and attention, and will
be offered low for ready money and
such produce as will suit our markets.
May 8.

NEW FANCY GOODS.

THE subscribers are now receiving
from Philadelphia, and opening at
their store in Shepherd's-Town, in ad-
dition to their April purchases, a vari-
ety of Fancy Articles, among which are:

Super undressed and dressed prints,
Chintzes and Ginghams,
Superfine Cambric and Cambric
Jaquet Muslins,
Laced-Mull & Spider Cambric do.
Figured and plain Leno do.
Italian Silks and Crapes,
Figured Gauze,
Black and white Parasnets,
White, green and pink Sarsenets,
Lavantine, Damask and other Fancy
Silk Shawls,
Silk and Kid extra and short Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Hose,
Satin, Lutestring and fringed Man-
tua RIBBONS,
Chenilles, Silk Cords, Silk Buttons
and Artificial Flowers,
Silk & Straw Bonnets, some dressed,
London dressed Kid and Morocco
Shoes,
Philadelphia particular made ditto.
Common Morocco ditto.
Misses and Children's ditto.

ALSO

Men's and Women's, Boys' and
Girls' Leather Shoes, all fully assorted,
Boot Legs, Fair Tops, Boot Cords,
and black, yellow and red Morocco
Skins,
China, Queen's and Glass Wares,
Drugs and Patent Medicines,
Benjamin James Harris's best Chew-
ing Tobacco,
Groceries and Liquors well assorted
and as usual genuine.
A fresh supply of Domestic Goods,
Ticklenburgs, Ozanburgs, Sheetings
and Ducks, Coarse Muslins, and many
other useful and necessary articles,
which are submitted to the inspection
of the public.

JAMES BROWN, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, July 10, 1812. tf

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,
aged about 23 years. He is offered for
sale for no other reason than that he
ran away without cause. The pur-
chaser must agree to remove him at
least 300 miles from this place. In-
quire of the Printer.
Jefferson county, May 15. tf

BLANK BOOKS

For Sale at this Office.

Pure Lemon Acid

For Punch, Lemonade, Sauces, &c.

THIS acid retains all the grateful flavor
of the fresh Lemon, makes excellent
punch, lemonade, straws, &c. and instantly
dissolves in warm or cold water, is also
adapted for every purpose in cookery where
the lemon is required, such as sauces, jel-
lies, &c. The convenience of this acid for
taverns and public places of amusement, is
sufficiently obvious, as it will make punch,
lemonade, &c. at any time of the year,
equally rich as with the fruit, and always
cheaper. For bills and assemblies this
acid preparation is particularly desira-
ble, as lemonade, &c. may be made in the
most easy and expeditious manner. It is
particularly recommended to private fami-
lies, officers and gentlemen travelling; it
is perfectly dry and portable, and will keep
for any length of time, in every climate.—
It is warranted to contain no extraneous
matter, being nothing but the pure essence
of lemons.

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, July 10.

NEW GOODS.

James S. Lane,

HAS RECEIVED, AND IS NOW OPENING

50 Packages of Goods,

Selected with care from the late arrivals
at Philadelphia. Adapted to the present
and approaching season—Many of the Fan-
cy articles are entirely new, both as to style
and quality.
He has also received an additional sup-
ply of the most useful School and Miscel-
laneous Books, among which is the much ad-
mired novel "Thanks I to myself who."

ALSO
A fresh supply of valuable Medicines and
Pains, &c. &c. Rich Cheese, Old Port and
other Wines, first quality Chewing Tobac-
co, No. 1 Herrings by the barrel, Queen's
Ware, &c. &c.
Shepherd's-Town, July 10.

FOR SALE,

A well broke riding horse, that is
young—Also a horse that is inferior to
none as a gig horse, both of which will
be warranted sound to the purchaser.
ROBERT G. HITE.
Charlestown, July 3, 1812.

MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.
The operation of these highly esteemed
pills is perfectly mild, and the experience
of thousands has proved, that they may be used
in every situation in life, without the least
inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.
Your Anti-bilious Pills have had the de-
sired effect in relieving me from head-ache,
pains in the back, lassitude, &c. If you
think proper, you are at liberty to use my
name.
DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.
Balt. June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.
I have taken but two doses of your Anti-
bilious Pills, and am quite relieved from
that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c.,
which has troubled me for some time. I
shall recommend them to all my friends in
similar cases.
G. C. COLLINS.
Balt. July 13, 1810.

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and
mild as it is certain and efficacious in its
operation, cannot injure the youngest infant
should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.
Observing that my son, 6 years of age,
was troubled with difficulty in breathing,
(coming frequently rising in his throat)
restlessness at night, loss of flesh, &c. from
these symptoms I was confident he had
worms; and having procured a box of Lee's
Worm destroying Lozenges, the first dose
expelled 23 large worms, which afforded
him immediate relief. He now enjoys a
good state of health, and I believe I can
from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges
are the most efficacious remedy for worms,
now in use.
TH. PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters & Johnson.
Balt. July 1, 1810.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the preven-
tion of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's infallible Aque and F. v. r. Drops.
Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure
by one application, (without mercury).
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disor-
ders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable specific, for the
Venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and
eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of mustard,
for the Rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye Water.
Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of
head aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue
to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the
Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore,
and
ANN FRAME,
Charlestown.

To detect counterfeits, observe each
article has on the outside wrapper, the sig-
nature of MICHAEL LEE, & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had
gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures,
whose length prevents their being here with
inserted.
July 10.

Worthington, Cooks, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz

Family Bible,
David's Sermons,
Wesley's Sermons,
Village Sermons,
Doddridge's ditto,
Saurin's ditto,
Christian Research-
es in Asia,
Rise and Progress
in Religion,
Spiritual Treasury,
Practical Piety,
Christians great In-
terests,
Walk of Faith,
Triumph of Faith,
Reign of Grace,
Scott's Essays,
Holy War,
Ancient Israelites,
Harvey's Meditati-
ons,
Confession of Faith,
Devout Exercises,
Fiber on the Pro-
phets,
Gaston's Collec-
tions,
Bath's Analogy,
Serious calls to the
unconverted,
Gardner's
Guide & R. v. r. v. r.
Simpson's Pilgrimage,
Smith's Essays,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Dick and Pany on
Inspiration,
Theron Abbey,
Hive,
Wit's Psalms and
Hymns,
Wesley's Hymns,
Life of Wesley,
Ramsay's Life of
Washington,
Wem's ditto,
Life of Dr. Frank-
lin,
Life of Col. Gard-
ner,
Life of Dr. Darwin,
Modern Europe,
Domestic Encyclo-
pedia,
Gillie's History,
Leo 10th,
Lorenzo de Medici,
Malthus on Popu-
lation,
Select Speeches,
together with many more on vari-
ous subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book
that may be called for which they have not,
they will undertake to furnish upon the
shortest notice.
Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

Stephen's War,
Parent's Friend,
Denon's Voyages,
History of Ireland,
Revolutionary Pla-
tarchs,
Forsyth on Fruit-
trees,
Stranger in France,
Stranger in Ireland,
Morse's Gazetteer,
Walker's Law,
Memoirs of Cumber-
land,
Jesuit's Letters,
Junius Letters,
Ovid's Art of Love,
M. n. of Feeling,
Thanks I to myself
who,
Scottish Chiefs,
Thucydides Waraw,
Exiles of Siberia,
Bla. Rosenberg,
Callis in Search of a
Wife,
Monsters of Gristled,
S. I. Controul,
Prince Eugene,
Tales of Fashionable
Life,
Corinna,
Iceland,
Vicar of Wakefield,
American Lady,
British Spy,
Cowper's Task,
Campbell's P. v. r. v. r.,
Walter Scott's Poems
Burns' Poems,
Thompson's Seasons,
Solitude Sweetened,
History of America,
Morse's Geography,
American News,
Natural History,
G. S.'s Journal,
Walker's Dictionary,
Murray's Introduc-
tion,
Key,
Exercises,
S. quid,
Grammar,
Scott's Lessons,
Enfield's Speaker,
Young Man's Compa-
nion,
Fisher's Companion,
American Guide,
Gough's Arithmetick,

together with many more on vari-
ous subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book
that may be called for which they have not,
they will undertake to furnish upon the
shortest notice.
Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

Ship Maria, Penn, 40 days from Li-
verpool—the captain of which inform-
ed, that in lat. 48, long, 40, he passed
through a British fleet of about 100
sail in the night; was not spoken by
any of them.

Brig Brutus, Moore, of Norfolk, 35
days from Cadiz—Informed that mar-
shal South had arrived at Cadiz, with
12,000 men; that the French threw
500 shells a day into Cadiz—and that
it was dangerous for shipping to lie in
the harbor.

Brig Felix, Corwell, 33 days from
Galway.

Ship Charles, Gardner, from Liver-
pool.

Ship Jane, Selkirk, from Cadiz.

Schooner Traveller, 30 days from
Cadiz.

Saw two other ships in the sound.

REPEAL OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The pilot of the *Thorne* has politely
furnished us with the London "Star,"
of the 17th ult. which he received from
the captain of the brig *Felix* mentioned
above.

The paper contains an important
debate in the British parliament, on the
subject of the orders in council, of
which we can only give an outline to-
day. The obnoxious orders were un-
questionably repealed a few days after
the debate took place.

In the house of commons, June 16,
Mr. Brougham, brought forward his
promised motion for the repeal of the
orders: The following was his mo-
tion—

"That an humble address be pre-
sented to his royal highness the prince
regent, stating that the house had en-
quired into the distressed state of the
manufacturers of the country, that the
result of their enquiry had induced them
to believe that it was chiefly owing
to the orders in council of 1807 and
1809, that at the same time that they
assure his royal highness of their de-
sire that the maritime rights of the
country should be maintained unim-
paired, they recommended, the revoca-
tion of these orders, as injurious to the
country, and an unjust infringement of
the rights of neutral powers."

Mr. Brougham made a long speech
in support of his motion. Mr. Rose
in opposition, and Mr. Baring in favor.
Lord Castlereagh, [one of his speech-
ers.] at the conclusion of his speech
said,

"He thought with the honorable
gentleman who brought forward the
motion, that it would be wrong to no-
tice any irritative measures which had
been lately adopted by America, as
that could by no means be productive
of benefit, but might tend to widen the
breach subsisting between the two coun-
tries. If the plan he proposed should
take place, and the mutual intercourse
be restored, it would have the effect of
introducing new connections, which
could not fail to have the most pros-
perous and beneficial result. At all
events, he hoped the house would not
at present interpose its judgement be-
tween the crown and the American go-
vernment. He was conscious nothing
had been discovered in the conduct of
the executive government of this coun-
try that shewed hostility to America;
and he confidently hoped the present
negotiations would be so managed as
to put an end to all differences subsist-
ing between the countries.

Mr. Whitbread.—The noble lord
seemed to wish the house to believe
that he proposed to do something con-
ciliatory to America. But did he
mean to act immediately on his propo-
sition? or was it his intention to send
out to America, and tell her, that if she
would relax in her late system of the
non-intercourse act, this country would
suspend, or revoke, or abandon, or do
what with the orders in council.—Did
he mean to give any relief to the star-
ving manufacturers and ruined capital-
ists, or did he mean to advise his royal
highness, the prince regent, to with-
draw the orders in council till this
question should be determined.

Lord Castlereagh, in the explanation,
said, he meant as he had stated, that a
proposition should be made to the Ame-
rican government to suspend immedi-
ately the orders in council, on condition
that they would suspend their importa-
tion act; and that in the interval both
parties should use their endeavors to
prevail on Bonaparte to restore the rules
of commerce to their ancient customary
limits.

Mr. Pansorby said, he saw no rea-
son for any such proposition as that
mentioned by lord Castlereagh. The
American minister had distinctly and
plainly stated to our ambassador there,
that as soon as the orders in council
were rescinded, that instant the non-im-
portation act would cease. The noble
lord's proposal could therefore do no
good; and nothing but an express re-
vocation of the orders in council could
be availing and effective.

Mr. Canning entertained the same
opinion of the orders in council as he
had originally done, that they were a
justifiable measure of retaliation on
the enemy; but that retaliation he al-
ways considered as of a political and
not a commercial nature. It was be-
coming the character of this country to
exert its strength in defence of its just
and necessary rights; but it was also
becoming its character to exercise its
rights, so as to keep within the rules of
strict justice to others. He did not ap-
prove, therefore, of converting a mea-
sure of political retaliation into a mea-
sure of political retaliation into a com-
mercial monopoly for ourselves; but
he was happy that such a principle had
been disclaimed. Whether it was
right or not to permit this injury to be
commenced, he would not now consi-
der; but he felt himself under some
difficulty, for he had always considered
this as a great political question, though
certainly connected with commerce,
which no British statesman ought to
lose sight of; and yet by consenting to
it on the ground of commercial
pressure, the question was prejudged.
There were in truth, great political
parties interested in this question—
America, Great Britain and France;
and yet from our mode of trying the
question, we precluded ourselves, in
some measure, from the exercise of a
due discretion in regard to our own
orders in council, with a view to what
might be done by the other parties.—
This was his opinion. But now, how-
ever, the enquiry had taken place, and
the only remaining consideration was,
how to turn it to the best advantage.—
The right hon. gentleman then con-
tended, that revocation was better than
suspension. He had no hopes that con-
sensus would make any change in the
measures of France; but he yielded to
the hopes of a reconciliation with Ame-
rica, and relief to the distresses of this
country.

Mr. Brougham congratulated the
house and the country on the prospect
of speedily getting rid of these orders
in council. He hoped they should never
hear of them again; indeed, he was
sure they would not, for he should
like to see any one that would dare to
re-animate them. He hailed the ab-
sence of his honorable friend, (Step-
hen) though he should be sorry for it
on any other occasion; for it was evi-
dent his honorable and learned friend
had not been able to bring himself to
witness the death of his darling self-
spring—the orders in council. The
enquiry had been long and tedious, but

it had not been in vain. He disclaimed
all idea of having considered the pro-
visions of the treaty of Utrecht as part
of the law of nations. The noble lord,
he hoped, would withdraw his motion
proceeding to the orders of the day,
and explain more distinctly what was
the exact intention of government.—
He suggested that the debate might be
adjourned till Friday, that they might
understand each other more clearly be-
fore they came to a decision.

Lord Castlereagh must oppose the
orders of the day to the address, which
he considered as an unconstitutional in-
terference with the executive govern-
ment. But the words of the address
covered the proposition which he had
suggested, for it recommended to his
royal highness to repeal or suspend the
orders in council.

The question was then loudly called
for, and the gallery cleared. No divi-
sion, however, took place; but we un-
derstand that after some conversation,
lord Castlereagh and Mr. Brougham
withdrew their motions, upon an un-
derstanding that his lordship was pledg-
ed at least to the measure of the sus-
pension of the orders in council.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING STAR,
JUNE 17.
The Orders in Council.—It will be
seen from our report of the debate in
the house of commons last night, that
ministers have determined to rescind
the orders in council, but they mean,
most wisely as we think, to make this
measure contingent on the repeal of
the American non-importation act, and
to hold out the threat of similar regu-
lations, if France be permitted by the
Americans, with impunity, to commit
those disgraceful aggressions upon the
conduct of her ruler has been ever
distinguished. The Gazette of Satur-
day will contain a proclamation to this
effect.

The termination of our disputes
with America is thus at hand, and we
trust there is not a human being on ei-
ther side of the Atlantic, who will not
raise his hands in thankfulness to Hea-
ven for the conciliatory dispositions
which the British ministers have mani-
fested. Without entering at all into
the question of the policy or impolicy
of the orders in council, for the discus-
sion would now be fruitless, we hail
even their temporary repeal as a bless-
ing conferred upon mankind in gener-
al. The tirades of the French Jour-
nals and the factious spirit of the ad-
mirers of the French principles, both
in Great Britain and America had cer-
tainly rendered the retaliatory mea-
sures adopted by the British govern-
ment unpopular and even obnoxious.—
They were eagerly caught at as a sub-
ject of popular clamor, & to which
all the distresses of the poor were as-
cribed.

The opening of the trade with Ame-
rica will now prove how far the conclu-
sions drawn by most individuals from
the evidence laid before parliament
have been correct; and most sincerely
do we hope that the revival of a brisk
traffic between the two countries will
raise the drooping spirits of our manu-
facturers, and give bread to the thou-
sands of our fellow countrymen, whose
discontent (we will not say disaffec-
tion) is described as having arisen from
the interruption of our intercourse
with America.

But the beneficial effects of this mag-
nanimous concession, on the part of G.
Britain, will be felt far beyond the li-
mits of the British empire. If it be
true that there exists in America a
French faction, always alive to every
thing that can produce rupture between
the two countries, the fulcrum upon
which they rested their animosities is
now removed, and the president of the
United States must now retrace his
warlike steps, and resume the language
and attitude of peace. France we have
no doubt, will continue to burn, sink
and destroy the defenceless American
merchants as usual, but we look for-
ward to a revolution in the popular
sentiment in America, and Great Bri-
tain will then no longer have to con-
tend single handed against the common
enemy of civil liberty. We trust that
the sober, the enlightened and the

wealthy part of the American popula-
tion (we mean the federalists) will now
resume the legitimate preponderance
in the councils of their country. The
real motives for the blustering docu-
ments against Great Britain, which
have issued from the democratic party
in the United States, will then be dis-
closed, and the important discovery
will be then made of what are really
the true interests of America.—Star.

FRONTIER NEWS.

Buffalo, (N. Y.) July 14.

Gen. Brock, president of the parlia-
ment of Upper Canada, acting govern-
or of the province, and commander in
chief of his majesty's forces in Upper
Canada, is at present at Newark, super-
intending the various defences on the
river. He is stated to be an able and ex-
perienced officer, with undoubted cou-
rage. He came from Little York, soon
after hearing of the declaration of war,
and it was believed, with serious inten-
tion of attacking Fort Niagara—but,
contrary to what has been reported, he
made no demand of surrender.

Expecting a descent from the Ame-
rican army, the Canadians have for ten
days past, been removing their families
and effects from the river, into the in-
terior. At Newark, Queens-town and
other villages on the river, there are no
inhabitants, except a few civil officers
and soldiers. It is even said that an
immense quantity of specie, plate, &c.
from various parts of the province,
have been boxed up and destined for
Quebec.

The British are understood to have
about 6 or 700 regular troops stationed
between the lakes, from Fort George
to Fort Erie. These men are general-
ly those who have "seen service" in
various parts of the world. The militia
of the province are ordered out en
masse. Great discontent prevails in
consequence of this requisition; there
being no help to gather in the crops,
the clamors of the people are but little
short of rebellion. There is no civil
authority in Canada—no magistrates
will act; the martial code has usurped
the civil law.—Many young tradesmen
in Canada from the States will be run-
ned. They are required to take up arms
or leave the country. They cannot
collect their debts, nor bring away their
property, but many have come away
and left their all in jeopardy.

The British are said to have more
than 100 pieces of flying, field and gar-
rison artillery in the different defences
on the Niagara river. Fort Erie has
been strengthened considerably—a re-
douit of many rods in length was
thrown up on Wednesday and Thurs-
day last, on the hill a few rods below
the house of John Warren, junr. and
directly opposite the dwelling of gen.
Peter B. Porter, at Lower Black Rock.
There is also a small battery on a point
below Chippaway, mounted with two
pieces of heavy artillery, calculated to
play upon the storehouse and mills of
Schlosser. Below the falls there is a
stone battery, near the bank of the ri-
ver, where the lower ladder formerly
stood. On Tuesday evening last, a ri-
flesman deserted from the other side,
and crossed the river immediately be-
low the falls on a pine log; he stated
that but a little way from the battery
up the river, a field piece was station-
ed in the bushes, in order to fire into
Schlosser village. The woollen factory of
Mr. J. W. Stoughton, consisting of two
carding machines, and fulling and dress-
ing machinery, is very much exposed.
On the hill, about half a mile from the
stone battery, are placed two 18 pound-
ers. The ladders on both sides of the
river are taken up. On a hill above
Queenston, there is a small defence on
very commanding ground. Below
Queenston, and nearly opposite the seat
of Benj. Barton, esq. there is a defence
work of several rods length. Opposite
Youngstown, there is another redoubt
thrown up. Fort George, at Newark,
nearly opposite the American garrison,
is considered the strongest and most
important fortress in Upper Canada.
On Wednesday morning last, during a
thick fog, four British soldiers, stand