

THE ADVERTISER.

COLUMBIA UNITED, THE LAND OF FREEDOM, THE CLIME OF PEACE AND THE GRAVE OF TYRANTS.

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Miscellaneous.

SELECTED FOR THE ADVERTISER.

In the Advertiser of the 10th inst. was given a brief description of those once famous cities Nineveh and Babylon. We now invite the attention of our readers to the history of those empires.

Assyria, an ancient kingdom of Asia.

It had Armenia on the north, Media and Persia on the east, Susiana, a province of Persia on the south, and the river Tigris or Hiddekil on the west, into which ran through Assyria by a south west course the four small rivers Lycus, Capros, Gorgus and Silla. The most noted cities of it were Nineveh, Resen, Calah, Bessara and Arbala. It is now partly called Kurdistan; and being so often the seat of war between potent emperors and nations, it has been on the decline for 2000 years, and is almost become a wilderness and desert. This country had its name and the inhabitants their original from *Ashur*. Offended by the tyranny of Nimrod at Babel, he removed to the north east, where he built Nineveh and other cities. Herodotus, an ancient and honest historian, assigns but 250 years to the Assyrian empire; and Halicarnassus maintains that it was at first of very small extent; and we are convinced that it continued so till the age of Pul. Under Pul the Assyrian kingdom began to be powerful, and extended itself further under his successors Tiglath-pileser, Salmanser, Sinacherib and Eserhaddon. It seems that Pul or Tiglath-pileser parted his kingdom at his death, and gave Babylonia to Nebonaper, a younger son, but as no great harmony subsisted between the two Eserhaddon, by conquest or for want of immediate heirs, reannexed Babylonia to Assyria. At this time the empire was in its greatest extent, comprehending Media, Persia, Chaldea, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine and part of Arabia. Under Soasduchinus and Chinaladan the empire gradually decayed: first the Medes on the east, and then the Babylonians on the southwest revolted and made war on the empire. Chinaladan was so terrified with the alliance between Asly ages the Mede, and Nabopolapar the Chaldean, against him, that he desperately burnt his palace on himself. After his death the kingdom languished about 25 years more; and at last was utterly overturned, and Nineveh destroyed by Cyaxares the Mede, and Nebuchadnezzar the Chaldean, A. M. 3403.

BABYLONIA or Chaldea, a country in Asia between the 30th and 35th degree of north latitude and between 45 and 49 of east longitude from London, and had the river Tigris on the east, Mesopotamia on the north, Arabia the desert on the west, and the Persian gulph and a part of Arabia-Felix on the south. The soil was very fertile, but had little rain, sometimes scarce any for eight months, but the Tigris and the Euphrates water it, and the inhabitants by painful toil supply any remaining defect of moisture. Nimrod the first king, perhaps in the world, built the city of Babylon, the seat of the empire. Semiramis the queen, it is said, greatly enlarged and adorned it; but Nebuchadnezzar and his daughter in law Nitochris finished it and made it one of the wonders of the world. The inhabitants of the city and country both were excessively credulous, superstitious, lewd and debauched. Their debauchery was done in honor of their goddess Succoth Benoth. Their other idols were Bel, Nebo, Nergal, Sheshac, Merodach and the Fire; and hence the idolatry so prevalent afterwards, in other countries, had its origin. The Babylonians pretended to great skill in astrology, soothsaying

and magic. After the death of Nimrod, Amraphel took the reigns of government. After him reigned Belus, whom we take to be the same as Pul, king of Assyria, who appears to have left the kingdom to Baladan, Belesis, or Nabonassar his youngest son. After he and his posterity had retained it about 60 years Nabopolassar revolted and set up for himself. He, along with Cyaxares the Mede, began the overthrow of the Assyrian empire, and his son Nebuchadnezzar completed it. This last carried the Babylonian empire to its summit of glory. His conquests extended from Media on the north-east to Ethiopia beyond Egypt on the south-west, comprehending the kingdoms of Assyria, Persia, Syria, Phoenicia, Canaan, North-Arabia, Idumea, Egypt, &c. After his death the empire began to dwindle to ruin. His son in law murdered his son and reigned a few years; and he being murdered, Belshazzar his grand son mounted the throne; in whose reign the city of Babylon was taken by Cyrus, and the whole royal family ignominiously cut off, A. M. 3468. About 15 years after, the Babylonians, enraged because the royal residence was transferred to Shusan in Persia, prepared to revolt: and after four years preparation avowed their rebellion. Darius Hystaspes, king of Persia, with a mighty army marched to reduce them. Trusting to their walls they shut themselves up in their city, where they had amassed great stores of provisions; and that this might not be consumed by useless mouths they assembled their old people, their wives and children, and strangled every body unfit for arms; except one beloved wife and a maid for every family. After Darius had invested the city of Babylon almost two years without success, Zopyrus, one of his generals, cut off his own nose and mangled his face, pretending that all this had been done to him by Darius' orders, for speaking in favor of the Babylonians, he fled over to them and was readily admitted; he so bitterly inveighed against the cruelty of Darius that they made him captain of some troops, and at last governor of their city. This on the first opportunity he surrendered to his master, who to reward his successful stratagem loaded him with honors and wealth. Three thousand of the principal revolters were punished with empalment; the walls of the city reduced to one third or one fourth of their former height, and the brazen gates carried off. About 40 years after, Xerxes pillaged the temples and destroyed the idols of Babylon. When Alexander was there, A. M. 3672, Babylon was yet large and wealthy, and he intended to restore it to its former splendor, and make it the seat of his empire, but soon after Seleucus-Nicator having drained about 500,000 persons from it to people his new city of Seleucia 40 miles northward, it gradually dwindled into a desert.

Their capital is now a desert found; Proud Babylon has fallen to the ground— Thus earthly glory fades, the works of man decay, Rich fields are turn'd to glades thro' time's destructive sway.

FOREIGN.

CONGRESS AT VIENNA.

PARIS, March 17.

The official declaration which is to terminate the Congress, is already in circulation among the diplomatists at Vienna. The following is the text of that important Document, which is attributed to the celebrated Mr. De Gentz, Secretary to the Congress.

DECLARATION.

The European Powers have assembled at Vienna, to consolidate the basis fixed by the Peace of Paris. This labour was as complicated as it was difficult. It was requisite to reestablish what 25 years of anarchy had destroyed; to reconstruct the political edifice from its ruins; to restore fallen States; to circumscribe others within just limits; & to dispose of a number of countries left vacant by the subversion of the Power by which they had been overthrown. It was also requisite, by a wise distribution of force among the principal States, to prevent the preponderance of any particular power, and thereby obviate, the return of those dangers, which have recently instructed and astonished the world.

This magnificent object has been accomplished; great obstacles have been removed, delicate questions decided and contradictory pretensions reconciled.

If the Congress has not equalled every expectation, satisfied the wishes, and consoled the misfortunes which have weighed heavily on individuals and nations; if, indeed, it has not attained to that ideal perfection which has been so often and so vainly anticipated, it has at least fulfilled the various

duties devolved upon it. In regulating all those interests, the collision of which might again involve Europe in new convulsions, it has given satisfaction to all parties, mitigated inevitable sacrifices by evident advantages, and, deaf to every other voice but that of suffering and exhausted humanity, sacrificed a transient éclat which a conduct less conciliating, might have shed on its labor, to the necessity of a permanent peace.

The Sovereigns, in separating, aware that a new era is about commencing for the world, acknowledge that their primary duty will be, to maintain that peace which was purchased by so many generous efforts and painful sacrifices, by the heroic devotion of nations, and the glory of Soldiers. They feel the necessity of devoting themselves anew to those salutary occupations, from which they had been too often withdrawn by the recent convulsion of reviving the arts, improving the laws, and ameliorating the happiness of nations. They are more than ever convinced that the security and strength of States can be guaranteed only by the wisdom of the government and the love of the people: that the most positive conventions, the most solemn treaties, and the profoundest combinations of diplomacy, are but useless auxiliaries, if justice and moderation do not preside in the cabinet; and that the best guarantee of the general tranquillity, consists in the disposition of each power to respect the rights of its neighbors, as well as their decision, firmly pronounced, to make common cause against all nation, who in contesting this principle, shall dare to pass the boundaries assigned to them in the political system.

The Sovereigns, in separating, united by their past misfortunes, and a sense of the presents interests; have concluded a simple & sacred alliance, that of making every consideration subordinate to the inviolable maintenance of peace, and to stifle in its birth every project tending to destroy it by all the means which Providence has placed in their hands.

May the nations of Europe repose with confidence under this solemn union! May hope & security again dawn amidst them, accompanied with the labors of peace and the progress of the arts! May frightful alarms no longer call to remembrance these cruel misfortunes of which the sovereigns are jealous to remove forever the return! May religion respect for the legitimate authorities, submission to the laws, and abhorrence of every thing that may tend to disturb the public order and repose, become the new ties of Society! May all nations be to each other in useful relations and banish from among them every other jealousy but that of the virtues! Homage in fine, to this great and eternal principle, that the happiness of individuals and nations depends upon the welfare of the whole.

FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST NEW-ORLEANS.

From the Journal des Debats (a Paris paper) 15th March.

LONDON, March 8.

The news which the Admiralty has received respecting the unfortunate result of the expedition against New-Orleans, was brought by Captain Percy. These disastrous events were foreseen by those better acquainted with the difficulties, which our army had naturally to encounter, from the local situation; as well as from the time the Americans had to collect their forces. On the contrary, no real advantage could be expected from the capture of the place, which our ministers surely could never think of keeping. This city, being situated lower than the tides of the Mississippi, and the Americans being masters of the upper part of this immense river, would at any time have had it in their power to inundate the city, like another Walcheren, where our troops would only have found their graves. This expedition; consequently, had no other object than plunder of the merchandise deposited there, similar to the expedition against St. Mary's, which latter, by the way, has only tended to weaken our army intended for the main attack.—Morning Chronicle.

March 10.

The following is a British account of the glorious affair of the 8th of Jan, before New-Orleans, taken from a London paper of the 10th of March.

Official dispatches have arrived, and brought us details respecting the operations of our army before New-Orleans. We obtained some success on the day of our landing, and in the encounters, which took place on the following days. The 8th of January was fixed upon to attack the enemy's position. That attack was unsuccessful from various causes unconnected

with the courage of the troops and the dispositions of the Generals. We were obliged to resume the position which we occupied before the combat. Major General Pakenham, who headed our troops, was killed on the glacis.—Major Gens. Gibbs and Keane were wounded almost at the same instant.—We have had 586 men killed, 1516 wounded and 552 missing. The result to our little army is a deficit of 2654 men."

LONDON, March 11.

General Lambert, on whom the command of our troops devolved, after the death of the brave Sir Edward Pakenham, gives the following account of the circumstances which determined him to desist from the attack on New-Orleans.

"Our brave commanding general who never could be prevented from exposing his person at the post of honor, and sharing in the danger to which the troops were exposed, immediately after having given the signal to advance, ran at full gallop to the front of the line, to animate the men by his presence. He was seen to wave his hat on the crest of the glacis, to encourage them. He received at that moment two wounds—one in the knee, and one in the body: the latter was fatal, and he fell into the arms of Maj. McDougal, his Aid-de-Camp. At this sight, and Major Generals Gibbs and Keane having been wounded and carried away almost at the same time, besides the preparations for the passage of the fosse not being in as much forwardness as they ought to have been, there was some hesitation in the column, which became irreparable in that situation; and when with the reserve, I arrived at the distance of 250 paces from the line, I had the mortification to see the whole of it fall back upon me in the greatest confusion.—Seeing that it was impossible to restore order, I directed a position to be taken in the rear.

Return of the loss suffered in these operations.

Killed 586—wounded 1516—missing 552—Total 2654, out of 12,000, which the expedition consisted of.

In this statement General Gibbs is mentioned as having since died of his wounds, and Major General Keane as severely wounded.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

It is said that all the American commissioners, who were lately engaged at Ghent, are preparing to visit this country, and it is supposed the object of this visit is to complete the work of pacification, by forming a treaty of commerce. They have already received their passports, and the American ship Neptune (now at Brest) has received the privilege of being considered a cartel, to bring these gentlemen over in safety.

March 14.

On the 10th there was a great tumult at London. The house of Lord Castlereagh was attacked by the populace, crying bread! bread! They were finally dispersed by the military, but not before several houses were greatly damaged, among others those of Mr. Quin Dick, Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. John Morris, in Baker street. The house of a person whom the French proper names *Joseph Banks* (supposed Sir *Joseph Banks*) was also attacked and in part gutted. Important papers it is said, were, amongst other things, thrown into the streets and destroyed.

March 22.

The erection of the Netherlands into a kingdom was proclaimed at Brussels on the 17th amidst shouts of *Vive le Roi!* The Treaty of Ghent was laid before the two houses of the British Parliament on the 17th by Lord Castlereagh. Mr. Hoar moved in the House of Commons for a communication of the correspondence.—Lord Castlereagh objected, and the motion was withdrawn.

Letters From Dijon of the 16th, announce, that Marshal Ney had addressed to his army a speech which had electrified all the brave men. The city of Auxonne hastened to mount the tri-coloured cockade, and that of Besancon has followed the example.

Paris Pap.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

General Hallin has resumed the command of Paris.

Postscript—8 o'clock P. M.

Extract from the Dispatches of Marshal Duke of Treviso.

OFFICIAL.

On the 23d of March, at 4 P. M. Count de Lille (chief of the Bourbon family) departed from Lille and from France, going to Menin.

On the 24th at 2 P. M. the Duke of Orleans, likewise departed from Lille, for Tournay.

Orders have been transmitted by Marshal Duke of Treviso, to all the generals commanding at Valencia, Manburg, Avesne, Landrecies, Le Quesnoy and Conde.

Every where the Imperial Eagle, the national cockade, the tri-colored standard have been adopted at the acclamations of the people and of the army.

Dankirk, Gravelines, Bergnes, all the places of the north offer the same aspect; tranquillity has not been disturbed a single moment in the 16th military district.

Extract from the letters of Marshal Duke of Reggio, 23d of March.

At Mintz, and all the places of the east, the minds of the people, the devotedness of the soldiers, are the same; every where the Eagle and National colors are unfurled.

Extract from the Dispatch of Count Coffault, Aid-de-camp to his Majesty the Emperor, of the 23d of March.

Britanny is quiet and animated with the best sentiments. At Rennes the bust of the Emperor was carried in triumph.

On no part of the west of France has the public repose been disturbed. The chimerical insurrection of La Vendee appears of no consequence even by those who had provoked it.

On the 22d, at 2 in the morning the Duke of Bourbon embarked on the river Loire at Ponte-de-Ce; the preparation of his departure for England was made in Nantz. Thus, after 25 days from the time of his landing, at the extreme south of France, the chief of this beautiful Empire (and no chief was ever more legitimate) recalled, seconded by the will, by the concurrence of all the citizens, of all the soldiers, did not perceive any trace of opposition throughout the extent of the French territory; a unanimous devotedness, a complete assent, manifests itself in all directions.

From the General Journal of France, of the 25th of March, 1815.

GENOA, March 12.

Scarce had Napoleon quitted the Island of Elba, when Admiral Partridge, the commander of the British station off Porto Ferrajo informed the Governor of Leghorn of that event. His dispatch, dated the 25th of February, is in these words:

"General—I have the honor to inform you that Napoleon left the island of Elba with his troops on Sunday evening last—he left on the island M. Lappie, (who was his chamberlain and mayor of the town) in the capacity of governor with the rank of general of brigade. I asked him whether it was his intention to defend himself against the allied powers? He answered that if it was in his power, he would not deliver the island but to his sovereign or the bearer of his orders. Napoleon left behind him a few cannon and the national guard. His mother and sister have remained at Porto Ferrajo—he took with him the *Inconstant*, the *Bombarda*, and the *Stella*, and four feluccas on board of which he embarked his troops. This little flotilla was lost sight of to the northward of Caprajo. It seems as if it meant to land on the coast of France or Piedmont."

BASIL, MARCH 15.

Marshal Suchet passed on Sunday last through Hunningen—he tarried only half an hour, and after having given to the commandant his instructions he set off for Strasburg.

Since yesterday nobody is suffered to enter Hunningen without being provided with passports; the garrison has just received reinforcements, so that it now amounts to 5,000 men—the garrison and inhabitants are employed in procuring provisions—we see every day officers of the garrison, they are very reserved.

The American brig Com. Macdonough, which sailed from St. Maloes, arrived at Morlaix, on the 8th February, with a part of crews of seven vessels which she had taken.

The brig Reindeer arrived at Corrunna the 12th of February, after a cruise of fifteen days; during which she captured five vessels.

The Abelleno arrived at Marseilles the 9th of February with a part of the cargoes of three vessels which she captured and sent into Tunis.

The Macedonian has captured the Margaret and Francis, from Liverpool for St. Michaels, and Joanna, from Jersey to Naples. The first sent to the United States, the latter burnt.

The Galatea, from Amsterdam for Marseilles, has been taken and sent into Algiers.

From the Paris Monitor—March 27.

(Telegraphic Dispatch) Count D'Artois, and the Duke of Berry, quitted the French territory on the night of the 20th of March, taking the route of Belgium. The troops of King Louis's household have submitted without resistance to the orders of the Emperor.

VIENNA, MARCH 15.

The operations of the Congress are progressing. It is believed they will