

obnoxious features throughout, which plainly evinces an utter disregard of public opinion, whose organ it ought to be.

We have observed in the other House of Parliament, the same precipitancy, and the same determination to resist further enquiry, or to hear evidence, notwithstanding a committee of the hon House stated in their Report during the last session, that the investigation was not complete, and that further inquiry would be necessary before any alteration took place in the laws affecting the interests of the growers and consumers of Corn.

We have observed that Ministers of the Crown, with the same disregard of the general voice of the country, and whose special duty it was to watch over the interests, not only of the landholders, but of the community at large, gave the sanction of their authority and support to a measure which, in its operation, cannot fail of proving most injurious to the commercial interests of the kingdom, in a very high degree oppressive to the poor, and dangerous to the tranquility and safety of the Empire.

That thus, deprived of the protection which we might reasonably have expected from the representatives of the people and the hereditary legislators of the country, we are compelled humbly to lay our complaints before your Royal Highness, as the only constitutional resource which we have remaining.

We beg most earnestly to impress upon your Royal Highness, that the two Houses of Parliament being composed of landed proprietors—that having examined such persons only who were land agents, and otherwise connected with land—and having instituted no enquiry in the truth of the allegations in the numerous petition against the said bill, nor any witnesses having been examined on their behalf—appears most partial and highly irritating to the feelings of those classes who have suffered such privations, and made such unexampled sacrifices.

[The petition next remarks on the extraordinary dearth of provisions, the disappointment the nation will be exposed to by being deprived of that abundance which is naturally expected on the return of peace; it adverts to the enrichments of the landed proprietors during the war, and assigns as the object of the present measure, the exclusive protection of their property from those charges and fluctuations to which all other property is liable. It then refers to the rivalry with the manufactories of other countries, and the effect of the bill in destroying all hope of beneficial competition, concluding with these words:]

We therefore, implore your Royal Highness to extend your royal protection to the interests so clearly connected with the prosperity of these realms, by withholding on the behalf of his Majesty, your royal assent to the said bill, and we further pray your royal highness to dissolve the Parliament, who have furnished the most conclusive evidence that they do not support the interests, nor represent the feelings or opinions of the people."

ANSWER.

I have heard with the greatest concern the sentiments contained in this your Address and Petition.

I shall ever be desirous of paying to the representation of every part of his Majesty's subjects, all the attention which may be consistent with the duty imposed upon me by the sacred trust committed to my charge. But I feel that it would be a dereliction of that duty, if, in compliance with the wishes which you have thought proper to express, I were to withhold the Royal sanction from the important measure which now awaits it, & so to exercise the King's Prerogative, as to indicate a want of confidence in Parliament, which, under difficulties the most trying, has, by the wisdom, vigour and firmness of its conduct invariably upheld the honor of his Majesty's crown, and promoted the best interests of his people.

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 3d of April.

"We can with difficulty persuade ourselves that what passes in France is really. If, however, we are to renew the war, or rather begin a war with the present legitimate Sovereign of thirty millions of people, we shall be convinced it is no delusion. A few friends of humanity, for there are not many, really and independently attached to the cause in England, I blush to acknowledge it; I say a few are anxious to preserve the relations of peace with 'Napoléon the Great,' as he must now be acknowledged, and by wisdom and dear bought experience, endeavor to resuscitate this greatly suffering empire; but the multitude of princes, nobility, clergy, contractors, custom house and revenue officers, with all the ramifications of the naval and military classes, embarking full one eighth of the population of Great Britain, excluding paupers, are all in full cry for war. 'No peace with the Tyrant,' is repeated by every man whose interest is likely to lack in a state of tranquility; in vain is it represented that his aim at no period embraced a scope so vast as our own, that

Great Britain has been aggrandized at the expense of the whole world, and that our power on the ocean, is a guarantee for those acquisitions. but the long fed enmity, I fear, the fatally cultivated hatred of France, and of every thing French, but their wines, will drive poor John Bull to destruction.—As to the Bourbons, every Englishman despises them, but policy requires that they be made us of. The state of our exhausted finances may yet possibly preserve us, and force the minister to forbear, for the people, in want of bread, may take another mode of making peace; in fact you cannot justly comprehend our situation, it is critical in the extreme.

"Much is said about abolishing the African trade, but we have no merit on that subject. Our colonies are well stocked—we can supply the world with colonial produce, and if our islands be insufficient, the vast possessions we have in the East will afford abundance—not so of any other nation. It is therefore policy not humanity, that urges our cabinet; this has been discovered by Alexander, who having no interest in the matter, sees clearer and acts more nobly than we can pretend to do.

"As to Napoleon's return, most of the well judging and capable, believe that it was contrived by the great Irish Statesman, Lord Castlereagh. How he will manage him or with him, now, is a question that will puzzle both my Lord and the Irish Duke of Wellington: in fine I fear he will destroy them both, and that if we go to war our national importance is gone forever.—Peace—a long peace only, in the judgment of the wise and experienced, of the travelled observers and real patriots of England, can avert her downfall; but, say the organs of the various classes mentioned, 'shall we see France become the freest and the happiest kingdom in Europe?' In plain truth, the generality of my countrymen cannot endure the idea of human comfort any where but in England. I am so fully convinced of this, so sorry and so sick of it, that I am preparing to cross the Atlantic in my old age; my children and grand children will I hope become good citizens, worthy the blessings of the only free government now upon earth. I shall take twenty-one in number with me of my own blood.

"I forgot almost to say any thing about the war just closed between us.—Its termination was most fortunate for this kingdom, but the manner in which it was conducted and closed, I confess most disgraceful. Happily the most avaricious individual employed, has been disappointed. Admiral Sir A. C. was confident of being so enriched by the plunder of New-Orleans, and so applauded for that plunder, that his friends had already fixed the title by which he was to be called up to the House of Lords—this you may depend on—You see I am already candid and just enough for a citizen of the great and glorious Commonwealth."

Our first naval squadron has sailed for the Mediterranean, the second is to follow soon. The state of affair in France may probably keep down the *choler of John Bull*, when he sees our *cock boats*; but we must not be surprised to hear of some indications of his jealousy of our flag on that sea; for the Algerines are the allies and mere instruments of England.—*Aurora*.

Had not the affairs of France required the whole concern of England, we should have been loth to see our whole fleet in the Mediterranean; for although peace was concluded, a fleet of 20 sail of the line was ordered for the Mediterranean as soon as the information of our fleet being about to proceed thither was heard in England.—*ib*.

The London prints, restrained and fettered as the press in England, afford in their variety, and the efforts which they betray to speak truth, without provoking ministerial vengeance, proof that the predominant sentiment, even in England, is against a renewal of the war—but the power of a government with great patronage, and whose system is an establishment of corrupt influence, can readily effect the destruction of men who are not independent of commercial and manufacturing business—the predominant mass of England are individually in one form or another, constantly in the power of some agent of government, and liable to be sacrificed to the least difference of opinion from the ministers of the day.—*ib*.

The English ministerial prints in London have commenced the national system of political lying, upon the broad scale; the *London Courier*, as usual, takes the lead—the English prints in the United States have been waiting a long time for the signal; the pack has been much broken by the peace—the triumph of the *Hartford apostles*—and the return of *Napoleon* to Paris. Having now received the *London Courier*, they will pursue their calling with their former spirit.—*ib*.

We have seen constantly during the French revolution, circumstances which remind us of ancient times; in the adherents of the Bourbons we see Alcibiades flying to the Persians, and

leaguings with the Lacedemonians, against his country; *Carnot* presents a striking resemblance of *Aristides*;—who, when he was banished, never betrayed his country, but returned to it when in exigency.—*ib*.

The sentiment of Bonaparte to the legislature prior to the subjugation of the *Barbarians*, has been often admired for its force and sagacity; it was in much the same spirit that *Aristides*, when going into banishment, turned round and exclaimed "O Athens, mayest thou never feel the want of *Aristides*." Athens did want him, and recalled him; and even *Themistocles*, who had been one of those most active in his expulsion, was among the first to promote his recall.—*ib*.

The conscripts of France it would appear must have been horribly treated—since they flew to arms the moment Bonaparte landed.—*ib*.

It is somewhat surprising that the conscripts of France should have been so forgetful of the cruelty and the fetters in which they were formerly led to fight. He must be a conjurer or a wizard, who could, only by a few words of his political *hoccus hoccus*, cause 200,000 men to rise, in spite of their chains, and rush forward as if bewitched, to join his standard.—*ib*.

A coffee-house politician was lately asking how Bonaparte managed to keep 200,000 conscripts in obedience? A stander-by observed, "in the old way—one half of them are in chains, and the other half watch them." "But is it not surprising," said *Quidnunc*, "that this half does not run away?" "That would be impossible, for they are as much in chains as the others!"—*ib*.

Our frigates have run the gauntlet—in comparisons at least—from a weazel to a whale—we are now graciously informed that our 74's are unlike.

"We have no hesitation in asserting that the *Nelson*, the largest line of battle ship ever built in England, is not an equal match for the *Independence*, lately launched in America!"

London paper.

FROM POINT-PETRE, GAUDALOUPE. New-York, May 23.

Capt. Quereau, who arrived at this port yesterday, from Point-Petre, Gaudaloupe, informs us, that the news of Bonaparte's having re-ascended the throne of the French Empire had reached Point-Petre by the brig *Caronne* from Bordeaux, which place she left on the 29th March; and that it had occasioned a great sensation in the island of Gaudaloupe, and put an entire stop to French commerce. The news was confirmed by two arrivals at St. Pierre's from Bordeaux, which sailed three days after the *Caroline*.

The British were forming a settlement at Crab Island, about 20 miles to windward of Porto-Rico.

The sloop *Count de Linois* had arrived at Point-Petre from Barbadoes, & reported that all neutrals are prohibited from entering the port; even coming to anchor subjects them to condemnation. A Swedish brig, and her cargo of 2,000 barrels of flour, were condemned under this new law. The American agents at Barbadoes keep boats on the look out to warn off the American vessels. Three had looked into the harbor, obtained the information, and sailed for other ports. The *Count de Linois* left Barbadoes the 1st of May. This report was considered doubtful.

Louisville June 1.

Arrived in this port in 25 days from New Orleans, the steam Boat *Enterprise*, capt. SHRIEVE. The celerity and safety with which this boat descends and ascends the currents of these mighty waters, the improvement of the navigation of which is so advantageous to the western world must be equally interesting to the farmer and the merchant.

Attempt to steal the Crown.

The violent grasp made by the woman who attempted last week to steal the crown, destroyed its form, upset several of the jewels, and otherwise damaged it, so as to render it necessary it should undergo a complete repair, and in some parts a renewal.—Fortunately, as usual, the door leading to the small room in which the curious are introduced, was bolted on the outside, a precaution which has been adopted since the unsuccessful attempt of capt. Blood to steal the same precious article, and she was thus prevented from escaping. An alarm was soon given to the yeomen, and they opened the door. She attempted to rush past them, but was secured. On being interrogated she said she was a milk woman, & lived in Westminster. She was searched, but none of the diamonds were found in her possession, and on subsequent search in the regalia room, all the precious stones were found. The thief was then conducted to Lambeth street police office, where the charge against her was made, and she was committed till Wednesday next, when all the parties concerned are to attend.

Lon. pap.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

KASKASKIA, May 31, 1815.

By Mr. Archambeau, who is just from St. Louis, we learn that the village of Cote Sans Desscins is entirely deserted.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in St. Louis, addressed to Gov. Edwards at the instance of Gov. Clark and forwarded to the former on his return from St. Louis, where he had been making (in conjunction with the other commissioners) preliminary arrangements for holding a Treaty with the Indians.

St. Louis, May 26, 1815.

DEAR SIR—Gov. Clark requests me to address you a few lines from his office. We have been hoodwinked with news of interest last night and this morning. An express has just arrived from Fort Howard, with the official report of an action which took place within sight of that place the evening before the last. Capt. Craig with 30 of his men engaged about 50 Indians, the action was very hot for some time, when Capt. Musick came to his relief with 18 men. The reinforcement decided the matter—the Indians were soon driven from the ground with severe loss. They retreated and a part of them took possession of a large sink-hole from which it was impossible to dislodge them. An attempt was made to storm it by the aid of a breast work pushed forward, and Lt. Spears fell gallantly on the very margin where it was found impracticable. Capt. Craig fell most nobly encouraging his men in the commencement of the action. Capt. Craig, Lieut. Spears, Larumey, Tyon, Pitkey, Burns & Gibony were killed. Cardinal is missing, Capt. Musick is slightly wounded; Patterson, Luks, Hail and M'Cormick mortally.

In the morning 5 Indians were found on the battle ground and much blood was discovered on their trail where they had hauled others off during the night. While they were endeavoring to storm the sink hole the Fort was attacked; a circumstance which proves at once the strength of the scoundrels in that quarter.

Mr. Chouteau arrived last evening from the river Platte. A horse was stolen the other day from Cote Sans Desscin and there is much Indian sign about Luter.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The conduct detailed in the following extract requires no commentary.—Should not our government consider its continuance, as a necessary cause of war against Great Britain? Shall the British government be suffered with impunity to hire the savages to murder our citizens in time of peace? If we cannot have peace on every quarter, and on every element, let us have a general war. The papers from St. Louis and Vincennes are still filled with accounts of depredations and murders.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. Benjamin Parke to Gov. Posey, dated Vincennes May 9, 1815.

"Since the Indians left here, some of the Miamies, Kicapooos and Puttawattimies, have had a council near Fort Harrison. Their orator announced that the British had sent a large white wampum belt to the Indians at the Vermillion, with an invitation to the several tribes on the Wabash, to send a Chief from each to Malden.—He said that he supposed the object of the English in soliciting this visit was to inform them that peace had been made between the United States and Great Britain; but, declared that they were determined faithfully, to perform the engagement they had entered into with me at this place.—Little eyes however, informed Broylet that Richardville, at the instance of the British, had invited Labossime, Stone Eater &c. with their young warriors, to repair to Malden without delay;—they were informed by the British, through Richardville, that peace had not been made between the United States and Great Britain; that the poverty of the Indians was owing to the frauds practised upon them by the Americans in respect to their lands—and that the whole country to the Ohio belonged to them. Sesarbois says that the British are persuading the Indians that peace has not yet been made between the United States and Great Britain. I give you the above as I received it, and have no doubt of its truth."

With what particular view the British agents have circulated these falsehoods, and invited the Indians, even in our neighborhood, to go to Malden, must for the present be a matter of conjecture; but a knowledge of their conduct immediately after the peace of 1783, and during the Indian war, terminated by the treaty of Greenville, furnishes a ground for strong suspicions as to their notions at this time.

Probably, the famous project of Tecumseh, with respect to purchases of Indian Lands, is to be revived and possibly the frontiers of the Territories are through their machinations, to be harassed by an Indian war for several years. We may get along with the small tribes on the Wabash—but if recent advices from the Mississippi are correct, a general peace will not be obtained until the savages are severely chastised.

DIED.

At Charleston, on the 8th inst. in 66th year of his age, Dr. DAVID RAMSAY, the historian of South Carolina. This valuable member of society was deprived of his life by hands of a person named William Linen, who, on Saturday, between hours of twelve and one o'clock, passed the Doctor in Broad street, near Michael's Church. Immediately passing he presented and fired a pistol, loaded with three balls; two of them entered the doctor's back—passed through and lodged in waistband of his pantaloons; and passed close to the back-bone and not been extracted; the third appeared to have grazed his sleeve and struck the Church. Linen was said to be sane, he having threatened to shoot several persons some time ago. The son for this atrocious deed, was the Doctor some years ago, when said Linen was put to the bar for fire and wounding Mr. Henry Barge gave testimony, that he believed said Linen was not in his right mind.

NEW-YORK, May 29.

The United States' frigate *Commodore*, Capt. Stewart, sailed yesterday with a fine breeze, to join a squadron at Boston.

The French frigate *HERMIONE*, of Buissy, of 44 guns and 240 men, arrived at this port yesterday, in 17 days from Guadaloupe. Left a French frigate at Gaudaloupe, which was expected to sail in a few days for this port. The *Hermione* comes here in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs. She carries the white flag.

Yesterday morning, the French *Tricolored Flag* was hoisted on board the frigate *L'Hermione*, Capt. Buissy, lately arrived here from Gaudaloupe; on which occasion national salutes were fired from the frigate the morning, at noon, and at sunset. The frigate was most tastefully decorated with the flags of the different nations, and exhibited a very brilliant appearance.

Fulton the First.—Yesterday, presence of the commanders, and number of other scientific gentlemen, the machinery of the steam vessel *Fulton the First*, was put in motion by the force of steam; for the first time. We are much gratified to see that its operation exceeded the sanguine expectation.

N. Y. Paper.

The Island of Cuba, particularly Havannah, seems to be on the eve of a revolution. The vexatious regulations of Ferdinand, the heavy duties imposed upon commerce, and the recent prohibition of foreign vessels that port, have excited strong dissatisfaction. On a recent occasion the governor addressed the troops and people and desired them to shout *vive le Roi* only five or six obeyed, the rest cried out *vive le constitution*. Should commotions break out in Spain, it is probable that Cuba will attach itself to the popular cause of Mexico.

Albany Argus.

Extract of a letter, dated Chillicothe May 29, 1815.

I arrived here yesterday in ten days from Malden, my trip being much prolonged by adverse winds. Whilst on the Lake, we were overtaken by storm so violent as to dash in pieces two schooners and several open boats—(one of the schooners was lost on Bass Islands, the other on the Sandusky Peninsula)—our boat was providentially driven into the Maumee Bay, was immediately got safe into harbor. Whilst in the bay, a schooner was drifted in by the gale—I went on board her and learned that she was only days from Mackinaw—(she must have left that place about the 16th inst.) The persons on board state, that the British are in readiness to give up the port to the Americans when demanded.—But that Dixon with about 800 Indians was within four days' march of the island, coming on with a determination not to surrender the fort unless compelled by force of arms! If this fact, which I doubt not, we shall have some warm works on the upper lake ere long.—There were many Indians on the island when the vessel sailed, all of whom inclined to hostilities.—No doubt appears to be entertained of Detroit of an Indian war this summer.

From the *London Courier*, Nov. 17. We have received the following letter from Bordeaux. It is, we regret to state, little more than a counterpoint of letters from other parts of France.

BORDEAUX, Oct. 26.

"I have read your observations on the articles occasionally inserted in the French journals, and the answer thereto by the *Journal de Paris*. Since the truth of things ought to be made known to our countrymen; notwithstanding all we have done for France we are calumniated by the people, and the democrats of the U. States of America are more respected than we. There is not a Frenchman but who wishes success to the American arms and destruction to ours. Their exultation on the late partial success of these men at fort Eric, Plattsburgh and Baltimore, was extravagant. I wish