

...mity, for the protection of their com-
merce and liberation of their seamen,
... those who seriously contend that
"Britain has done us no essential inju-
ry," will not surely regret that we have
no stipulations on the points in dispu-
te; and those who have not the full-
est confidence in British justice or lib-
erality, will be satisfied that the dis-
grace of her navy & the defeat & des-
truction of her armies, are better pledg-
es for "free trade and sailors' right,"
than the most fair and definite promises
on parchment.

But the reputation of Britain stands
on different ground. She has employ-
ed the merciless savage, whose known
mode of warfare is indiscriminate mur-
der. She marked her progress by a
wanton destruction of monuments of
elegance and taste, a disgraceful plun-
der and waste of private property, and
a barbarous cruelty and savage brutali-
ty upon persons entitled to protection,
humanity and tenderness.

When powerful and successful, she
was insolent in her demands; and
when beaten she yielded to the proposi-
tions which she had before rejected.
Had we cavilled, vacillated and con-
ducted in this manner, well might the
world have charged us with waging a
war for purposes of conquest, ambition
and cruelty.

As the distresses of war were unrea-
sonably magnified, our expectations
will be probably disappointed by the
peace. We do not find that sudden
transition from extreme misery to ex-
treme happiness, which we expected,
because much of that misery was im-
aginary. If, however, we will improve
from the lessons taught by the war,
we shall probably experience some
compensation, even for its imaginary
evils.

We have learned the danger of de-
pendent too much on foreign luxuries.
These alienate our affections, and im-
pair our independence. We have en-
couraged, increased, and improved our
manufactures. These promote agricul-
ture, national wealth and national
attachments. We have found that
however important commerce may be
to some, its importance is most felt
and magnified by those who are reaping
its profits. And if, by the peace in
Europe our exclusive merchants do
not find the channels of trade through
which they have hitherto enriched
themselves, let them not repine; lest
the world should suspect the sincerity
of their love of peace, and be induced
to believe that had the war been pro-
ductive of immediate mercantile profit,
they would have felt less compassion
for their "afflicted country." And if
other nations have become their com-
petitors in their business of transporta-
tion, it will teach New-England that a
separation from other states would be
but a change of their commercial de-
pendence from their own to a foreign
nation who have no employment for
their shipping, no use for their manu-
facturers, who care little for their
friendship, and less for their prosperi-
ty.

The war has taught us the impor-
tance of agriculture. When the crea-
tor of the world was progressing in his
work, he seemed to regret the want of
a being bearing his image and likeness.
Not, however, that there were no mer-
chants to traffic in licit or illicit com-
merce; not that there were no lawyers
to discuss disputed rights; not that
there were no warriors to defend or en-
slave their fellow men; nor that there
were no priests to preach religion or
politics; but that "there was not a
man to till the ground." Hence man
was taken from the earth, which he
was destined to cultivate, and to which
he must ultimately return. The earth
is a kind and indulgent parent. She
administers to our wants, encourages
our hopes, and rewards our fidelity.—
And though she sometimes corrects our
presumption, chastises our indolence
and frowns upon our extravagance,
she does it for our reformation and
improvement. Agriculture is the
favorite employment of Heaven. And,
in this country, it is the greatest secu-
rity to national attachments, prosperity
and happiness.

We have, moreover, proved the mu-
tual dependance of the states, the
strength of the union, and that the con-
stitution is adequate to the purposes of
war. When the rains of faction de-
scended, the floods came, and the
winds blew and beat upon it, it fell not,
for it was founded upon the rock of
eternal justice. While the tempests of
anarchy, and the thunders of despotism
shall assail it, may it stand unmoved
firm as the world, and perpetual as
time.

We are further taught the necessity
of keeping our armor on. Much as
we deprecate the shedding of human
blood, the present aspect of the world
gives us little hope of universal peace.
Prudence dictates that we should be
prepared for the worst. We have
been taught by experience, that little
reliance is to be placed on the firmest
national friendship; and surely much
less is to be expected from the friend-
ship of England. She envies our hap-
piness and our glory. She views us
as the rival of her commerce and mar-
itime power. She is still smarting
with the wounds inflicted on her on the
ocean, the lakes and the land.

The events, since the peace, are silent
evidence of his friendship. The

old blooded massacre at Dartmoor
prison, is, perhaps, without a parallel
in the history, even of British barbari-
ties. Some thousands of American
citizens who had been impressed before
the war, were at its commencement,
held as prisoners. These, with others,
were secured in Dartmoor prison, in
England, and the walls were guarded
by a band of soldiers.

On the 6th of April last, without any
cause, and upon the most frivolous pre-
text, the barbarian who commanded the
guard ordered them to fire on these
unarmed and unoffending American
citizens, and to chase them with the
bayonet. The savage order was exe-
cuted, and seven were killed and about
sixty wounded, while begging for mer-
cy! What explanation or satisfaction
will be given by that government for
this murder is very doubtful. Prob-
ably it will end like other aggressions;
be first justified here, then there, and
many will conclude it is best not to
dispute about it, unless we can "make
money" by it.

Europe is in a state of convulsion.—
We have hitherto taken no part in their
quarrels. The ambition of the Empe-
ror of France has no advocates in Amer-
ica; nor do we feel much interest in
the cause of "legitimate sovereigns."
When Bonaparte was deposed we nei-
ther fasted nor gave thanks. The res-
toration of the "ancient and venerable
institutions" of Europe, whether civil
or religious, was no cause of joy to us.
Not that we apprehended that the
threats of England and her American
adherents would be executed, and the
"illegitimate" President of the United
States would be expelled to Elba: but,
because we doubted the great good
which would result from the event.—
And we still doubt; we do not much
understand "the rights of kings," inter-
ference of foreigners to settle the inter-
nal affairs of a nation.

But a strange event has put the ques-
tion of "the rights of kings" on differ-
ent ground. After the deposition of
Bonaparte, the "magnanimous allies"
began to partition all which they had,
and some which they had not, acquired
by the conquest. Now, while these
royal and imperial robbers are dispu-
ting about the division of the plunder,
the exile returns, comes upon their
backs, and sends them away to take
care of "the divine right of kings."—
The event which shall grow out of this
state of things may, and probably will,
be of little importance to us. Yet, as
we know of no "legitimate sovereigns"
except those which derive their autho-
rity from the people, may that people,
who would choose their own rulers,
prosper in the attempt; and may all
combinations to prevent them, be bro't
to confusion.

On this day, fellow citizens, let us
not forget the American soldier, re-
turned victorious from the field; nor
the son of Neptune, who has buffeted
the ocean to meet and conquer his coun-
try's foes. If you see him in adversity
remember his services, respect and re-
lieve him. Make him to "eat of your
bread, and drink of your cup," and
while he recounts his exploits, and
shows his scars, afford him consolation
and God will bless you.

And while we review the dangers &
glories of our country, let us not be un-
mindful of those brave men who have
fallen in its defence. Far from home
in a foreign land, unheeded and un-
known do many sleep. No parent to
perform the last rites, or bid a last
adieu. No tender and delicate female
friend, with consecrated affection, to
retire to the lonely spot, to bestow
tears, roses or requiems on their tombs.
Some shrouded in their hammocks are
consigned to watery graves. By the
thundering cataract of Niagara the
bones of many bleaching lie, whose
flesh has been food for the wolves and
vultures of the wilderness. While
others, under a little turf of moss, sleep
to the murrers of the western wave.—
Few receive the honors of a hasty fun-
eral. The steel-clad warrior, in sol-
emn procession, with arms reversed,
and muffle drum, and minute gun, pays
the last tribute to the memory of a bro-
ther in arms. And shall their country
refuse to raise a monument to their
glory? Shall these be forgotten amidst
the joys of victory, and the songs of
peace? Let us, on this day, fellow-
citizens, suspend our mirth to embalm
their memory with our tears. It is
our duty. They fell in defence of their
injured country's rights. They glori-
ously expired in the arms of victory.
They fell! but it was to rise on wings
of immortal fame, to realms of eternal
bliss!

By a retrospect on recent events we
learn our duty; and let us perform it.
Let us abjure foreign attachments, love
our country, and respect the rulers of
our choice. Let us discountenance lo-
cal jealousies and prejudices, sedition
and rebellion, and encourage a national
spirit; fidelity to the law, and devotion
to the constitution. Let us practice
friendship, charity and forbearance,
considering ourselves as brethren of
the American family. Then may we
hope that He who has so often made
bare his arm for the salvation of our fa-
thers, will still hold out "stars" in his
right hand, and walk in the midst of
our "golden candlesticks."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.
SIR.—Several calumnies having ap-

peared against me for two years past,
in various gazettes of the United States,
I take this method to give them a for-
mal and public contradiction. It has
been asserted that privateer vessels be-
longing to me, committed acts of pira-
cy, in making prizes without being du-
ly commissioned, and in capturing A-
merican vessels. In answer to such
assertions, I offer the inspection of the
letters of marque, under which my
privateers sailed, to all persons who
may wish to examine them: and if any
one knows of any piracy or injustice
perpetrated by me or by my orders, it
will of course be his duty to give in-
formation of it to the officers authorised
to prosecute such offences; who will
find me always ready to appear when
duly called upon.

I remain, very respectfully, sir,
Your most obedient servant.
J. J. LAFFITE.
Baltimore, South Gay street, No. 4.
September 25, 1815.

The new ambassador from England
to the States is not literally a lord
but a lordling—his national designa-
tion in law is the right hon. John Fane,
by courtesy as the eldest son of the
earl of Westmoreland, called lord
Burghersh. He was five years ago a
captain in the 3d regt. dragoon guards,
and member of parliament for Lyme
Regis, in Dorsetshire, one of the *rot-
ten boroughs* of England, and of which
the family of Fane have been the *own-
ers* for a century. This gentleman,
within the last few years, has appeared
on the political canvas in a mixed sort
of military diplomatic character; ap-
pearing on the field and the diplomatic
records occasionally. He is reported
to be intelligent, and to have made his
devotion to the military profession with
great ardor, and some success.

Aurora.
LATEST FROM FRANCE.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3.

Last evening arrived at this port the
fast sailing ship Horatio, Baily, 32
days from Nantz, which port she left on
the 28th August.

By this arrival we learn, verbally,
that France was quiet; that the French
army was entirely disbanded, and that
no foreign troops were in the neigh-
borhood of Nantz.

The prices of American produce,
particularly cotton, were improving.—
New Orleans cotton had been sold at
210 francs, and Georgia upland at 190.
LONDON, AUG. 14.

Bonaparte was on Friday last off
Mauicis. His majesty's ship Zenobia
put on shore several letters from
the Northumberland. A letter from
Famouth says—"We learn by an officer
belonging to the Northumberland,
that Monsieur Bonaparte appears very
glad at having escaped justice, and being
settled in the vessel, where his
first question was whether any of the
officers would play a game at whist.—
He has a long voyage to make, and
wishes to pass the time agreeably."

It is believed that in the Treaty of
Commerce that is to be concluded be-
tween Great Britain and France, the
cotton manufactures of the former, and
the silk stuffs of the latter will be re-
ciprocally received under moderate
duties.

The Honorable Mr. Bigot, Amba-
sador to the United States of America
is to embark in the Lacedemonian for
New-York

It is said that Vice Admiral Flem-
ing will have the command at St. Hel-
ena, at the peace, and that he will pro-
ceed thither as soon as Sir G. Cock-
burn shall have established Bonaparte
there.

PARIS, AUGUST 10.
PROCLAMATION.

SOLDIERS—I have arrived among
you; I feel a pleasure in finding my-
self among my old companions in arms.
The misfortunes brought upon our fair
country, and the burdens which she
bears, can be alleviated by order, dis-
cipline, subordination and a free and
loyal submission to the king; his heart,
rent by the calamities which weigh
upon his subjects, has need of comfort:
he wants to know that his people, who
inhabit the banks of the Loire, of the
Ailier, of the Rhone and of the Cher,
do not suffer any thing more than the
inconveniences which are inseparable
from so great an assemblage of troops.

SOLDIERS—In occupying myself
with your wants and your welfare, I
ought to diminish at the same time
the burden of the military lodgments;
I am going to extend the army; carry
into your cantonments the ancient spir-
it of fidelity, of devotion and of attach-
ment for their legitimate sovereigns
which distinguished so eminently the
French character, let our arms be
henceforth consecrated to the defence
of the king and his throne.

In acknowledgement for the hospi-
tality which you receive from your
countrymen, offer them your arms in
their agricultural labors; you will
merit (by this conduct) the kindness
of the monarch and the esteem of your
fellow citizens.

MACDONALD.
ZURICH, AUGUST 4.

Count Vallegand, minister of
France, informed the assembly, by a
note of the 28th, of the arrival of differ-
ent persons of the family of Bonaparte,

and others implicated in the late revo-
lution in France, in the environs of Ge-
neva. Their stay in Switzerland will
produce great inconveniences to the
two countries, and his excellency de-
sires that the diet will not grant a re-
sidence to these people. This note will
be communicated to the cantons, who
will be requested to receive those
persons, whose presence will compro-
mit the confederation.

Many cantons in Switzerland have
ordered the arrest of all the persons
who have arrived from France, and
are suspected of having quitted their
country in consequence of the happy
revolution which has changed its fate.

BRITISH LEGAL OPINION.
LONDON, AUG. 2.

The subjoined letter to the editor
appeared in the Chronicle of this morn-
ing.

Sproston-Hall, July 30, 1815.

"SIR—The intelligence that the
great Napoleon will not be permitted
to land, and is to be sent perhaps to St.
Helena, is almost overwhelming to me,
tho' long accustomed to suffer much,
and to expect every thing.

"I know not that the Emperor can be
regarded as a prisoner of war. From
a view of all the circumstances which
affect his person, and situation, and
his coming thither, I am of opinion
that he cannot.

"But if he should, it is not, nor has it
been for two centuries, the custom of
Britain thus to treat her prisoners.

"Could we try him?—I know not by
what right either we or any or all of
the confederates could.

"Can we without trial take his life?
this were far worse than to kill a pris-
oner recently taken in battle.

"Can we then exercise such a power
over the person and inherent dignity
and honor, far dearer than life, of such
a personage—and send him to lonely
imprisonment on a deserted, far distant
island?

"Bonaparte, with the concurrence
of the Admiralty, is within the limits
of British local allegiance. He is a
temporary, considered as a private,
though not a natural born subject, and
as such within the limits of 31 Car. II.
the Habeas Corpus Act, our second
Magna Charta, that no subject, being
an inhabitant or resident of England,
&c. shall be sent prisoner into Scot-
land, &c. or unto places beyond the
seas, c. 12. All persons within the
realm of England, which includes the
adjoining seas, are temporary subjects
if aliens, or permanent if natural born.

"Though not on the British soil, he
is within the protection of the British
law—if at Plymouth, he is in a British
country. A Habeas corpus if issued,
must be obeyed; and would, no doubt,
be willingly obeyed by the captain of
the Bellerophon. It would be issuable,
being Vacation, by the Chancellor, the
Chief Justice of England, or other of
the Judges at their house of chambers,
immediately, founded on an affidavit.
And if all communication with the Bel-
lerophon is shut out, which might en-
able Napoleon himself to make the ap-
plication, the imprisonment of any indi-
vidual within the limits of the English
laws and constitution, concerns the
dignity, the liberality, and the rights of
every Englishman, as a fault or error
in respect to this all protective law,
which being remedied, must be most
liberally construed.

"I am of opinion that deportation,
or transportation, or regulation, cannot
legally exist in this country, except
where the law expressly provides it on
trial or sentence.

"It cannot be expected that many
authorities should be quoted in such a
peculiar case; neither is it necessary,
as it differs from the common cases of
every day, chiefly in the greatness of
the person who is its object.

"Divested of these circumstances it
is this: He voluntarily came on board:
Capt. Maitland received him, agree-
ably, as the captain understands, to se-
cret orders. 1. he is debarred of all
communication and correspondence,
and forbidden to land, this must be by
some order and for some purpose.—
And the writ of Habeas Corpus is the
legal mode of investigating, as to all
persons, whether their liberty be legal-
ly or illegally restrained, and restraint
of liberty is illegal, of which the legal-
ity is not clearly and strictly proved.

"I know of no law of ours which sup-
ports such a conduct as is asserted to
have already taken place and to be fur-
ther determined. And I trust we are
not come to this, that the will & caprice
of the Confederates is a law to us.

"We think with horror of the power
assumed by the Pope over the persons,
consciences, liberties, lives, dominions,
and entire nations of those who are not
his subjects. I know not in what the
power assumed by the Confederated
Powers is more tolerable.

"I am, your's sincerely,
"CAPEL LOFT."

LATEST FROM CARTHAGENA.
CHARLESTON, Sept. 28.

Arrived at this port last evening, the
Spanish letter of marque schooner
Galaga, Capt. Vallejo, in 17 days from
St. Jago de Cuba. By this vessel we
have received a Kingston, (Jam) pa-
per of the 20th ult. which contains the
following interesting articles relative

to the South American affairs.

CARTHAGENA, Aug. 17.
Morillo's squadron is discovered
from the heights. He is landing his
troops; but as the heavy seasons are
set in, it will be impossible for him to
approach this with cannon. He cannot
have more than six thousand men; and
with that force, or even double it, he
cannot succeed. I feel confident of
the result, should he have the temerity
to attack the place, as every prepara-
tion has been made.

Extract of a letter from Carthagena
dated the 17th inst.

Morillo has acted with great impol-
icy in the province of Santa Martha, having
dismissed all the native officers, from
having no confidence in them, which
has very much disgusted the native
troops, as they are now commanded
by Spanish officers.

A division of the independent army
from the interior, under the command
of Col. Santander had arrived at Car-
tiquiana, and was to be followed by
two other divisions—so as to attack
the province of Santa Martha in the
rear. This is intended as a powerful
diversion against the Spanish force.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5.

By the arrival of the schr. Gov. Shel-
by, from Bordeaux, which place she
left the 20th of August, we learn that
the Duchess and Duke de Angouleme
arrived there from Paris on the 19th
and were received by the populace with
extravagant demonstrations of joy—
and that the utmost tranquility prevail-
ed in that city and neighbourhood, and
business wore a lively aspect.

A letter was received in town yes-
terday, from a naval officer belonging
to the Mediterranean squadron, dated
Alicant, Aug. 20, which states, that
Com. Decatur was about returning
home in the frigate Guerriere; and
that the whole of the U. S. squadron
under the command of Commodore
Bainbridge, would sail for home about
the middle of September. The letter
says nothing about a war with Tripoli.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

The newspapers of Cincinnati and
other western towns teem with inter-
esting discussions on the most impor-
tant subjects of internal commerce,
manufactures, agriculture and naviga-
tion. The writers recommend and en-
courage direct importations by the
Mississippi in preference to wagoning
their goods for a vast distance over
land at an immense expense. A full half
of this cost, they argue, might be sav-
ed by bringing the goods in steam-
boats up the rivers, rather than in wa-
gons across the mountains. Ten steam-
boats they hope will ply between Cin-
cinnati and New-Orleans. Manufac-
turing establishments are held forth as
extremely beneficial—wool can be had
at a cheaper rate there than in either
New-England or Old England; nor can
domestic manufactures ever be over-
looked but by bad policy, when it is
recollected that, manufacturing coun-
tries and towns invariably possess the
greatest share of the precious metals,
witness China and England, who pay
all the world under tribute for their
manufactures. Manchester and Bir-
mingham, two interior towns in Eng-
land support, the one a population of
80,000, the other of 78,000, by their
manufacturing industry; and Pitts-
burg, in our own country, accumulates
700,000, dollars annually by its manu-
factures.

We confess we are much pleased
with the increase of talent observable
in the western country, as with its ad-
vancing opulence, comfort and happi-
ness. The essays in the Liberty Hall
Gazette, Louisville Correspondent and
Courier, would not be unworthy of au-
thors celebrated for statistical knowl-
edge.

There is a Steam-boat Company at
Brownsville, Pa. (on the Monongahela)
and an exporting Company at Miami—
A boat is constructing at the former
place.

"This boat (says the Brownsville
Telegraph) is intended as a regular
trader from New-Orleans to the falls
of the Ohio, which with the Enter-
prize which is destined to trade be-
tween the falls and Pittsburgh, and the
Despatch from Pittsburgh to Bridge-
port, will form a complete line from
New-Orleans to this place.

	Pass.	ton mds.
From N. Orleans to the Falls of Ohio,	\$100	100
Falls of Ohio to Pitts- burgh,	40	35
Pittsburgh to Bridge- port,	2	10

Total, 142 145

The total amount for carrying a ton
of merchandise from New-Orleans to
Pittsburgh is six dollars and seventy-
five cents per hundred weight, a small-
er sum than is on an average charged
for transporting goods in wagons from
Philadelphia to the western parts of
this state."

Common dinner plates (delf) which
cost \$4 per dozen, when taken over the
mountains, may be at \$2, if brought
up the river. The steam-boat Enter-
prize will afford the owners 40 per
cent this year on the capital! But
New-York will be less affected by any