

patriotism displayed by every variety of our arms, both on the water and on the land, whilst they cannot fail to do justice to the American name, will be among the best guardians of our future peace and safety.

It remains for us to strengthen these titles to the respect and esteem of other nations, by an adherence to the policy which has cultivated peace, friendship and useful intercourse with all; and to provide still further for our external security, as well as our internal prosperity and happiness, by fidelity to the UNION; by reverence for the laws; by discountenancing all local & other prejudices; and by promoting every where, the concord and brotherly affection, becoming members of one great Political Family.

I thank you, Fellow-Citizens, for the kind partiality with which you have regarded the discharge of my duty, throughout the period which called for the best efforts of us all, in our respective situations; and I pray you to accept for yourself, and for those in whose behalf you have spoken, assurances of my friendly respects and my best wishes.

JAMES MADISON.

To Benjamin Austin,
George Blake,
John Holmes,
Mark Langdon Hill,
Timothy Fuller, Esq's.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO.

PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

The following letter will be read with emotions of pleasure and surprise by those who have heretofore mourned—not without strong apparent ground—over what they considered the wretched conduct of France, induced by the unprecedented war which she has so long sustained. Nothing can exhibit in a stronger point of view the spirit and resources of that wonderful country.

To the Editor of the Port Folio.

SIR—A friend of mine, well acquainted with France before the revolution of 1792, and who has lately made a trip to that country from England, writes to me on his relanding in England by letter dated Oct. 7, 1814. I send you all that he says on France; and your readers may implicitly rely on the accuracy of the account so far as he gives it from his own observation.

T. C.

CARLISLE, Dec. 14, 1814.

"I shall proceed to give you some information respecting the improvements I observed in my late trip to Paris, which has been a very pleasant one.

At Havre I noticed very large piers, a very large wet dock finished; and another just begun, which with the old docks would make Havre equal to Liverpool. I was informed that similar improvements were making in all the ports of the Channel, and I found it to be so at Dieppe. I crossed over to Honfleur; from thence to Caen, to see our friend Mr. R. I travelled along a magnificent road, of which about 20 miles were quite new, being opened about six months ago. The country was delightful; well cultivated; no waste land to be seen. At Caen, the lace manufactory is carried into considerable extent. I became acquainted there with M. S. a very respectable Protestant clergyman. On remarking to him that I saw very few beggars now, whereas the cities used to be crowded with them, and that the people were general well clothed, he told me that there was not now one-fourth of the number of beggars that there were before the revolution; that the people were better fed, better clothed and better paid for their labor. This he accounted for in a great measure independent of the war, by the division and cultivation of the large domains belonging to the crown, the clergy and the nobility. He rejoiced in the destruction of Bonaparte's power, but acknowledged that he had done great things for the country. I spoke of the conscription: he said the conscription itself, as a war measure, was not much complained of; nor did he ever see any such disinclination to the service as was represented in the English prints; while it only amounted to one in fifty of the population, it was not much spoken of as a grievance; but latterly complaints were common, inasmuch as it amounted to one in thirty-five, and married men had been called upon to act as national guards, and were drafted into the line. Last year also the *rent fonciere* or land tax, had been increased one-half.

The loss in men from the beginning of the revolution to the present time, was usually calculated at four millions; but it appears from authentic statistical documents, that the population within the bounds of old France was one eighth greater now than at the commencement of the French revolution. He stated as a fact completely within his own knowledge, that he had baptized and there had been registered as many children within the last two years as in the preceding ten. There are neither poor laws nor poor rates now in France. There are noble establishments for the really necessitous; but every beggar is taken up and made to work, and paid according to his work. Indeed in Paris, there is scarcely to be seen, though they new

begin cautiously to reappear. In Bonaparte's time there was none. He furnished employment for the people in so many useful undertakings, and provided establishments where the really impotent were supported. Our friend R. informed me, that notwithstanding the amount of the rent fonciere, the real taxes upon an estate of 400 acres were not the one-half of what the proprietor of such an estate would pay in England. He lets his land at the rate of five pounds sterling per acre, owing, no debt, to the market of Caen. I will send you a list of every description of tax he pays.

From Caen to Paris is a most delightful country, and the roads in excellent order. The French Diligence is not so elegant as the English, but it is really much more commodious. I paid thirty-six livres (thirty shillings sterling) for 56 leagues. We had excellent dinners and suppers along the road, of ten and twelve dishes, consisting of fish, flesh and fowl, and a desert with plenty of wine, for ten livres, or eight shillings and four pence sterling, for three persons including servants.

At Paris I was greatly struck with improvements since my time. Besides the palaces, which are beyond any description I can give of them, many useful works have been completed, and many more begun and are now going on, except those which Bonaparte intended to commemorate his own exploits. Fountains, bridges, quays, large and commodious market places, halles, (such as the halle au bled or old corn-market) for the sale of wine, corn, cloth, leather, &c.—granaries for the storing of corn, large and commodious slaughter houses out of the city bounds, for within the city they are prohibited—new streets opened, old ones widened—these, with various other improvements, shew that nothing escape the attention of Bonaparte—whatever my opinion of his conduct may be in other respects, his unremitting attention to useful improvements deserve great praise.

At Rouen, the cotton works are greatly increased, and all the people in full employ. It is found that they can undersell the English. It is calculated that the cotton manufacture alone furnishes employment to more than four hundred thousand people.—I was much struck with some of their articles of cotton manufacture, particularly their shawls."

PARIS JAN. 12.

A Greek, living at Mitylene, having refused to pay the tribute while the Turkish captain Hamed lived in the islands of the Archipelago, was carried on board the frigate the Camel, and after having received the bastinado, upon a new refusal which he made the next day declared he had no means to pay, the Turkish captain put the wife and daughter of this unfortunate man to death, before his eyes. He seized an opportunity when the crew were asleep, and setting fire to the magazine, blew up the vessel. 160 men were the victims of the barbarity of the Turk.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 16.

Murat continues to forget the rights of king Ferdinand, notwithstanding the offer of a sovereignty and three large estates in the kingdom of Naples; thus he is abandoning himself to the force of events which will soon decide his fate. Independently of the rights of Ferdinand IV. how, in the present state of Europe, can a king without ancestors, a soldier raised from the lowest rank in society, ever obtain the veneration and devotion which ought to accompany and support royal magistracy!

JANUARY 18.

The last accounts from Vienna give hopes that Murat will not keep the throne of Naples.

It is said, that at one of the conferences at Vienna, prince Talleyrand asserted that it would be correct to maintain the independence of Saxony.—One of the sovereigns appeared to insist on the contrary principle. "If that be so," observed Talleyrand, "your majesty will lose!" "Loose!" said the monarch, "interrupting him; what shall I lose?" "You will lose, sire, your title of the *Pacificator* of Europe."—*Gaz. de France.*

PARIS, Jan. 26.

The foreign ambassadors and ministers, on the 24th of this month, paid their respects to the King and the Royal Family; among them were remarked the American ministers Messrs. Clay, Bayard and Russell, and Messrs. Todd and Milligan, secretaries of legation, who had the honor of being presented to his Majesty.

The armies of Petion and Christophe are pretty nearly equal. Their respective forces are composed of about 40,000 well armed men. They command besides a population of 250 thousand souls. Petion is about 52 years old. He received a good education in France, by which he profited. Christophe, on the contrary, has a brutal air and manners. Of a lofty stature, his countenance has something terrible in it. He inspires terror in his capitol when ever he shews himself in public. Born in Africa, he was a slave in Jamaica, from whence he went to St. Domingo when that colony was overturned.—He attached himself

to Toussaint Louverture, who made him a general, and he connected himself with Desalines. Their union was painful to the French, who were obliged to evacuate the colony. His wife is not without accomplishments; her mind is considerably cultivated, and she speaks several languages.

Journal Royal.

PRIVATEERING.

Extract from the log book of the ship Young Wash, Lemuel Hawley, commander.

Sailed from the Delaware on the 6th of Oct. 1814; same night passed a large ship supposed to be a frigate.

Oct. 26, off Corvo, captured the schr. Nymph, from Cadiz, bound to Newfoundland, cargo salt, put a prize crew on board and ordered her for the U. S.

Nov. 9, lat. 39, 50, long W. captured the brig Hope, Mogadore, bound to London cargo goat skins; manned and ordered her for the U. S.

Nov. 7, in lat. 39, 30, lon. 16, W. had an action for 45 minutes, with a sloop of 24 guns, but being to leeward, was unable to bring her to close action, and several sail heaving in sight to the northward, discontinued the action—Finding the enemy had no disposition to renew the contest, bore up and captured the brig Margaret, from Teneriffe for London, cargo wine; manned and ordered her for the U. S.

Nov. 16 off Madeira captured the barque Piatas, from London bound to Teneriffe, assorted cargo; a large fleet in sight to leeward, put a prize crew on board, but being pursued by a fast sailing frigate from the fleet, took out the prize crew, put 27 prisoners on board, and took out a few bales and trunks of goods; afterwards made sail.

Dec. 20, in lat. 16, 40, S. lon. 34 W. engaged a gun brig in a running fight for 13 hours; finding the expenditure of powder and shot too great, and without the prospect of bringing him to close action, by reason of baffling winds discontinued the contest.

Jan. 14, 1815, near Cape Lagullus, captured the ship Mary Ann, from Cape of Good Hope, bound to Malacca, ballast; took out a few refreshments, and gave her up to the prisoners.

Jan. 23, off Cape Lagullus, captured after an action of 30 minutes, the Clarendon, of 5 guns and a complement of fifty men, having but 14 of her guns mounted; was from Batavia, and bound for London; cargo 1,160,000 pounds of Java coffee, some Japan wood, elephant's teeth &c.

March 7, lat. 17, N. lon. 60, W. captured brig Lady of the Lake, from Halifax, bound to the west Indies, with a cargo fish and lumber; put a prize crew on board and ordered her for the U. S.

March 10, lat. 18, 30, N. lon. 60, W. captured the schr. John and Ann, from Halifax, bound to the West Indies, with an assorted cargo fish; manned and ordered her for the U. S.

The length of her cruise was 171 days off the Western Islands, Bay of Biscay, coast of Spain and Portugal, Islands, coast Africa as far as the river Gambia, Coast of Brazil, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena and the West Indies—having run a distance of 30,000 miles. Has lost none of her crew by sickness, and but one man in action, and two slightly wounded.

BOSTON, April 7.

Arrived, and fired a salute of 40 guns, the private armed ship AMERICA, James Chever, Jun. Esq. commander, from a cruise of 134 days, having made FOURTEEN captures.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

Arrived, private armed brig Warrior, Guy R. Champlin, commander, from a cruise of 145 days off the Western Islands, Madeira, Teneriffe, Cape de Verdes, and last in 25 days from St. Salvador, where she touched for water. Left there the True Blooded Yankee, from France, where she had been three months. The Warrior has made six prizes, manned 4, burnt 1, and made a cartel of the other. Brought in 320 bales, trunks and packages of dry goods, and a quantity of specie in dollars, taken out of a privateer.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) April 8.

Last evening arrived at this port the private armed schr. Fox, Capt. John Winkley, from a three months' cruise, having made two captures, one of which she destroyed, the other (the ship Antigua) arrived here. She has on board some bale goods, &c. taken out of the Antigua. The Fox is one of two vessels only that has run during the whole war, and made seven successful cruises.

BALTIMORE, April 15.

Arrived, the British ship Clarendon, from Batavia, prize to the private armed ship Young Wash, of Philadelphia. The C. was captured 82 days ago, off the Cape of Good Hope, and has put in, being short of provisions, &c. She has on board a cargo of One Million One Hundred and Fifty Thousand pounds of Coffee.

The U. S. frigates United States & Macedonian, were in the Harbor of New-London on Wednesday, and were, it is said, on the eve of sailing for Boston,

ANOTHER VICTORY.

BY THE U. S. FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. Hoffman to the Secretary of the Navy, dated His Britannic Majesty's late ship Cyane, New-York, April 10, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that on the evening of the 20th of February last, while cruising off Madeira, the United States' frigate Constitution fell in with his Britannic Majesty's ships Cyane and Levant, which she captured after an action of fifty minutes.

The Cyane is a frigate built ship, mounting 34 carriage guns, viz. 22 thirty-two pound carronades on the quarter deck, 2 eighteen pound carronades and two long nines on the fore-castle; and from the best information I could obtain, carrying a complement of 175 men, commanded by Gordon Falcon, Esq.—the Levant mounting 21 carriage guns, viz. 18 twenty-four pound carronades, 2 long nines, and a shifting 12 pounder on the top-gallant fore-castle, with a complement of 150 men, commanded by the honorable George Douglass—both ships suffered severely in their spars, rigging & sails. The Constitution received but trifling injury, having only 4 men killed and 10 wounded. As to the loss of the enemy, I cannot possibly ascertain, but should presume it was very severe.

On the 9th of March the Constitution, with her two prizes in company, anchored off the Isle of May (one of the Cape de Verd Islands.) On the 19th, at 5 A. M. got under way and made sail for St. Jago's, where we anchored at 10 45 A. M. On the 12th, at half past meridian, discovered 3 sail in the offing—at 1 10 made them to be frigates—at which time the Constitution made signal to get under way.—At 1 20 cut our cable and made sail to southward and eastward close on a wind. At 1 30 the forts on shore commenced firing on us—at 2 the Constitution made signal to tack, which I did to the northward and eastward—at 2 5 the sternmost frigate commenced firing on us, and hoisted English colors, distance about two miles. At 2 20 lost sight of the Constitution and Levant, who were standing on a wind to the southward and eastward. The frigates in chase. At 2 35 lost sight of the enemy. At 3 heard a heavy cannonading, which continued at intervals until half past 4. At sun-down shaped our course for the United States. For the further particulars of our cruise, I beg to refer you to Capt. Stewart's official account on his arrival to the United States.

I cannot conclude my letter without particularly recommending to your notice Midshipman Joseph Cross, for whose unremitting attention and exertions I feel myself greatly indebted, and he is a young man who I think would do honor to a commission.

As to Midshipmen James Delany, and James F. Curtis, and the few men I have under my command, words would be insufficient to express my gratitude towards them.

Very respectfully, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant.

B. T. HOFFMAN.

The Hon. Ben. W. Crowninshield, Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

RECAPTURE OF THE LEVANT.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

By the British brig Hannah, in ten days from Bermuda, we learn, that the sloop of war Levant (one of the Constitution's prizes) has been re-captured and arrived at Bermuda a few hours before the Hannah sailed.

We also learn that the Levant was re-captured by a single ship. No intelligence of the Constitution frigate had reached Bermuda.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

Arrived off this port on Sunday last, the late British sloop of war Cyane, rating 20 guns, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Hoffman prize-master, a prize to the U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Stewart, captured on the 28th of February, off Madeira, in co. with the Levant sloop of war rating eighteen guns, after an action of 50 minutes, with a loss to the Constitution of only 4 killed & 7 wounded.

The Cyane and Levant engaged the Constitution at the same time, one on her bow, and the other on her quarter. The Cyane rates in Steele's List of 1814, at 20 guns, and mounts 34—22 thirty-two pound carronades on her gun deck, 10 eighteen pound carronades on her quarter deck, and two long nines on her fore-castle. The Levant rates at 18 guns, and mounts 21.

The Constitution took both of her prizes into St. Jago, (one of the Cape de Verd Islands) where she landed her prisoners, and on the morning of the 8th of March discovered three heavy British ships standing in, upon which the Constitution made a signal to cut and stand out to sea. The signal order was immediately executed, and the Constitution with her two prizes made all sail and stood to sea, closely pursued by the British squadron. The Cyane altered her course, and was not pursued. Lost sight of the Constitution and Levant in the afternoon of the 8th, the squadron in

chase—the Constitution and Levant about two miles to the windward of the chase, and leaving the Levant and British squadron very fast.

A little before sunset, and shortly after the Cyane lost sight of the Constitution, a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of the hostile ships, from which circumstance, some of the officers of the Cyane are fearful that the Levant was overtaken by the British squadron, and probably re-captured.

The British ship Cyane, (prize the Constitution) came up to New-York, on Sunday afternoon about 4 o'clock, and anchored in the North River, near the frigate Constellation. As the Cyane passed Castle William she fired a salute.

The Cyane is a frigate built ship, mounts 34 guns, & is above seven hundred tons burthen. From the officers of the Cyane, we learn, that when she lost sight of the Constitution, she was full 4 miles ahead to windward of the British squadron, and leaving them very fast.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

Messrs. Lewis & Hall—Having observed in your paper of Saturday an extract from the Bermuda Gazette containing a false and scandalous account of an affair in which I had agency, I send you for publication the subjoined statement which I declare to be correct.

As soon as I read the scurrilous marks in the Royal Gazette of the 15th ult. in relation to the capture of the late United States frigate President, I walked to the King's Square, with determination to chastise the Editor. I soon fell in with him, and executed my purpose, in the most ample and satisfactory manner.

There was no American officer in company except Midshipman Emmet Mr. Ward, the Editor, was attacked by Lieut. Sammon, of the Royal Navy, but by neither of these officers was interrupted or assisted in the operation.

Having previously obtained my passport, and being advised that the Editor of the Royal Gazette was taking measures to employ the civil authority against me, I left the Island the next day for the United States.

I am, gentlemen, &c.

R. B. RANDOLPH,

Midshipman of the late U. S. frigate President.

SALEM, March 29.

Captain Osgood, from Bermuda, March 15, informs us, that the British had sent a number of neutral vessels from Amelia Island—among them a French ship commanded and owned by a captain of the French Navy.

There were about 600 prisoners at Bermuda. Com. Evans had informed Lieut. Gallagher, late of the President, that the officers would be permitted to return home by making a special application—but that no cartel with the men could be sent until the Admiral arrived.

The officers and crews of the Endymion and Pomone were much at variance on the subject of the capture of the President; those of the former claiming the whole merit of the capture, and the latter denying it—several disputes among the officers, and quarrels among the men, had taken place ashore.

About a month previous to Cap. Osgood's sailing from Bermuda, Lieut. Wright of the Royal Navy, first insulted and then challenged to fight Mr. Price, midshipman of the President—Mr. P. did not hesitate to accept the challenge, and met him at the time & place appointed; but Mr. W. had very prudently taken the precaution to have a Constable there in time to prevent the effusion of blood. Both of them were bound to keep the peace. Thus the affair ended.

FROM BRAZIL.

The British Packet Princess Elizabeth, captured by the America, was when captured, about 50 days from Rio Janeiro. Her officers stated that a serious misunderstanding had taken place between the English minister at the Brazils and the Portuguese government; that a war was expected, and that the Packet and other English vessels were ordered away at a very short notice—the Packet left in so great hurry that she had only 15 pounds of bread for 31 men, when she was captured.

BALTIMORE, April 20.

We understand that Brigadier General Winder has, by his request, been relieved from the command of the tenth district, and has notified his intention not to be considered among the officers from whom a selection to compose the peace establishment is to be made. He intends, we understand, to resume immediately the practice of law in this city.

We learn by the Philadelphia papers, that the new 74 at that place is to be called the FRANKLIN; and that Com. DECATUR is to be Commanded in Chief of the American Mediterranean squadron. Both these circumstances will be highly satisfactory to the people of the U. States.