

would rush in; to feel the sickness of hope deferred, until the feeling of distress, tortured by doubt and suspense, had become deep and wild as ocean itself.

I have thrown together a few particulars, which have come to my knowledge, respecting one or two of the officers. I do it with the view of endeavoring to lead back the public attention to the fate of this vessel, which, from long uncertainty, has been suffered to subside. I do it too, because there is something in the character of this herald of peace, and some circumstances attending her loss, which seem to call for some public testimonial of regret. It is not for me to prescribe the manner, but we should always bear it in mind, that honor to the memory of the brave who fall in their country's service, is as a perennial spring of future glorious achievement. Of the worth of those whom it was not the writer's fortune to know, some idea may probably be formed, from the sketch of those with whom circumstances made him acquainted. Their friends can best do them justice.

With lieutenants Neal and Yarnell I had no personal acquaintance. I know, however, that they distinguished themselves, the former at the attack on Crany Island, and the latter on Lake Erie.

"I left the Lawrence (says Perry) in charge of my first lieutenant, Yarnall, satisfied from the bravery he had displayed, that he would do all that ought to be done. In fact, he justified this expectation—remained unmoved in the carnage which surrounded him, and though several times wounded in succession, persisted in refusing to quit the deck."

Lewis was a native of Virginia, and received a very liberal education. He took a degree at the college of William and Mary, and entered the navy about the age of 22. He rose rapidly to the rank of Master Commandant.—His generous, frank, and noble nature won the affections of all who knew him. He possessed a liberal turn of mind, and much gentlemanly accomplishment. Some time before the war broke out with England, he obtained a furlough, and sailed from Philadelphia, as commander of a large vessel for China. Part of the object of the voyage, was to open a new trade from Canton to the Islands in the South Seas, which Com. Porter afterwards visited in the Essex. About six months before Porter's arrival at Noaheevah, Lewis had been there, and sailed for Canton with a rich cargo of sandal wood. On his return to Canton, intelligence of the war was received, and as it was known that he belonged to the navy of the U. States, the English officer declared that he would be detained as a prisoner of war, if he came into their power. The state of his feelings may be easily conceived. After many vexations and difficulties, he found his way in a Portuguese vessel to South America, and thence home. But his wayward fortune had so thwarted and delayed him, that the war was now over; and he was deprived of what his soul desired most, a share in the harvest of glory his comrades had gathered. Indignant at his hard lot, he eagerly sought a station in the squadron, then on the point of sailing under Decatur, against Algiers. He was made captain of the Guerriere, Decatur's flag ship. But his heart was not wholly devoted to glory. Before his departure for the East Indies, he had pledged his affections to a young lady of Virginia. He hastened to Norfolk—found that the misfortunes of his absence had endeavored, not effaced his remembrance, & he was married. In three days he tore himself from his dejected bride. With a full and swelling heart, he hastened to the post of duty and honor, and supported by the hopes of a speedy and joyous return, sailed for the Mediterranean.

Lieutenant Shubrick is of one of the most respectable families in South Carolina. No officer of his grade stood higher in the general estimation, and a native partiality for his profession may be inferred, from the fact of his leaving four brothers all serving in the navy. Gallant and daring, he was universally esteemed and beloved, and has, at least, left the legacy of an honored name to a disconsolate widow, & her infant child. He had the singular honor of being oftener in battle during the war than any other officer. He was a lieutenant of the Constitution when the Guerriere was taken, and afterwards at the capture of the Java. He then exchanged to the Hornet, was her first lieutenant when she engaged and sunk the Peacock, & was there distinguished for his active humanity in saving the lives of the prisoners as the vessel went down. "It would be doing injustice to his merits," (says the lamented Lawrence in his official letter) not to recommend him particularly to your notice. He was in the actions with the Guerriere and the Java. Capt. Hull and Com. Bainbridge can bear testimony of his coolness and good conduct on both occasions." He was afterwards with the President, when she was compelled to surrender to a British squadron.

Chew was of Philadelphia, and of a family well known, by the distinguished place they had long held in society.

Educated in the most liberal manner, and intending to devote himself to the profession of law, he was surrounded with his books, when the enthusiasm of our first naval victories unhinged the soberness of the student, and lighted up a strong passion for arms. Overcoming the partial unwillingness of friends, he received a midshipman's warrant, and joined the Constellation frigate. But his story is one of those which every day shew us how ill the sober realities of life, accord with the anticipations of youth. He sighed for activity and battle; but he was obliged by the blockade of that vessel, to languish out the war in comparative inaction. He remained attached to the Constellation when she went to the Mediterranean—was transferred to the Epervier on the very day she left Algiers, and sailed in her, alas! for America.

Nec pater Iliaca quisquam de gente Latinos.
In tantum spe tollet avos; nec Romula quondam.

Ullo se tantum tellus jactabit alumno.

In this enthusiasm for the navy, must we seek the true cause of those victories which have astonished the pride of old England. Superior gunnery, or weight of metal, or contrivances which multiply the chances of death, are but disguises for the real cause—the spirit which animates officers and men. In the class of officers do we find the best blood and spirit and chivalry of the country. Often educated for the liberal professions of civil life, the spirit of enterprise which pervades the whole country disturbs them in their retirement; they become enamored of busy action, and they rush to the ocean, where the feelings of honor and glory find their fullest and freest indulgence.

From the peculiar nature of our service, in an event like the present, brings distress upon a very widely extended circle. One circumstance in the present case, bears with it a peculiar and most severe affliction.—Capt. Lewis and Lieut. Neal, married sisters, who were nearly of the same age, who had been educated together, and were equally amiable and charming. At one blow, their cup of joy was dashed to the ground, and their hopes blasted; as they were congenial in felicity, so have they been united in affliction.

HORRORS OF CARTHAGENA.

Copy of a letter from Don Juan de Dios Amador, late Governor of Carthageña, to Don Francisco Garcia del Fierro, New-Orleans.

KINGSTON, Jan. 15.

My esteemed Nephew—It would take me very long to give you the particulars of what took place after your departure, and to describe the horrors of famine by which such numbers daily perished. After the greatest instances of heroism on the part of the people, we were forced to an evacuation as disastrous as any recorded in history. The greatest weight of the common calamity seems to have fallen on our family. As to what befel myself during a passage of 34 days from Carthageña to this island, I will only observe that captain Mitchell who commanded the schr. General Castillo, on board of which I made one of eighty passengers, after having despoiled us of all our money, gold, silver, jewels, and precious stones, put us on shore in the island of Providence, whence we at last arrived here in the miraculous manner you shall learn when we meet again, and I can with more composure relate you my adventures.

My sister Maria, your mother-in-law, your young wife Pepita, who had lain in but three days before; your brother-in-law, with Villegas & Lecuna, came off in the American schr. Drummond. As soon as I hear of any of the family, I will inform them where you are; for on my arrival here, I learned that you had sailed for New-Orleans, in company with M. Delaville, with a parcel of goods, and I rejoice that you are less unfortunate than most of your kindred.

From Carthageña we have no information, for the British frigate Junon, sent by the admiral on this station to claim the English remaining in the town, is this day returned without them. She was not allowed to have any communication with the shore, from which a boat was sent for the papers; and the answer to them is said to be unpleasant; hence it is thought the town is afflicted with executions. Your mother, your brother Joseph, both your sisters and your nephews, who sailed in the brigantine Hope, arrived at Grand Caiman in a state of starvation. A vessel is going to sail from this, to bring hither them and fifty other persons, a number that has excited public consideration.

February 11.

My esteemed Nephew—My griefs are infinitely increased, and I must tell you what will fill your heart with affliction. The American schooner

Drummond, on board of which were your tender pledges and a great part of the family, was forced to try to procure provisions to the leeward of Portobello; a boat went and gave information in that port, in consequence of which a privateer went out and captured the American schooner. I have seen a list of the prisoners printed in Carthageña by order of government. In the number are included my sister Maria and her sons, your brothers-in-law, with all their family, your unfortunate wife, my ever esteemed Pepita, with her two tender infants, in her ill state of health, having so lately lain in. I feel, dear nephew, how great must be your affliction, as is mine, at this deplorable misfortune, to which are added the consequences which the want of food and other sufferings may have produced on the tender frame of a woman not well recovered from child-birth.

Your mother and brothers are almost victims of their sufferings, in the brigantine Hope, with many others. I have already briefly told you how we were robbed by capt. Mitchell. I will now relate what happened to other vessels of the emigration. On board the Constitution, 75 persons died of hunger and thirst on her passage to this island; and on board the Grand Sultan, a still larger number of emigrants died through the same cause. The schooner Two Brothers, alias Union, foundered in sight of this island, but so suddenly that only 16 persons could be saved out of the great number that were on board. The schr. General Bermudas, grounded near Trinidad de Cuba, with only twenty-three cadaverous persons remaining, of one hundred and twenty three, the others having died of hunger at sea. The schr. India-Libre, put in in the greatest distress, at Negro-Head in this island; the captain took by force what he pleased, from the emigrants, abandoned the vessel, and came hither in the boat; but the government has committed him to prison.

The schooner Estrella sailed from Carthageña with 330 emigrants, and arrived at Providence, where being abandoned they must perish with hunger, unless as it is to be hoped vessels be sent from hence for their relief.

Of the Conception nothing is known and it is probable that the number of people with which she was crowded, with the 24 pounder she carried, caused her to founder, though a large vessel. Such are the misfortunes that have succeeded the mortality of so many days of famine which at last obliged us to emigrate.

In the American schooner Drummond, were taken lawyers Gracia de Toledo Granados, Toro, Zunziga, and Donugo, with many other persons to the number of 552.

By a vessel just arrived from Carthageña, we are informed that there are already 800 persons in the prisons, castles, and dungeons, including those of the schooner Drummond. One of the Inquisitions, Orderis, acts as governor of the bishopric, the provisor being deposed, all the Canons imprisoned, and most of the clergy suspended. There remain very few persons in the city, and the greater part of the houses empty.—The captain general has laid a contribution of 800,000 dollars.

Every one advises me to remain here, where the emigrants are treated by the government and the inhabitants, with humanity above all praise; but I wait your return to know your opinion of Louisiana, &c.

JUAN DE DIOS AMADOR.

The British ship Lord Somers has arrived at Charleston from London with 150 distressed American seamen, put on board by the American consul general, part of them being disabled prisoners of war, or belonging to shipwrecked vessels.

Destruction of Sierra Leone.

We are told, (says the Salem Register) while we were contriving a peaceful expedition from our States under Mr. Cuffee, the natives of Africa, finding the defenceless state of Sierra Leone, have attacked and destroyed the place. They found European nations still enslaving their countrymen. They distinguished not nations. Perhaps on their coasts no distinction was known. They knew not by what secret arts the flag of any nation was obtained. They found men of every nation, and their resentments were as the occasions which offered to them. The abolition of slavery must not be a partial thing, and the colonists of the West Indies are determined it shall not be general.

A Spanish ship from Africa for Havana, with 500 slaves and a large quantity of gold dust and ivory, has been captured by an English frigate and sent into Bermuda.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15.

Yesterday arrived at this port, four of our first rate Liverpool traders, viz. the ships Nestor, Sterling; Pacific, Bowne; Ann Maria, Waite; and Hibernia, Graham, all from Liverpool, with valuable cargoes of dry goods, hardware, &c.

By the Nestor, capt. Sterling, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 22d, Lloyd's Lists to the 20th of February both inclusive.—Extracts follow.

LONDON, FEB. 22.

Mr. Canning is certainly coming into the Cabinet. A frigate is dispatched to bring home that politician.

Prince Leopold, of Saxe Cobourg, the destined husband of the Princess Charlotte, is arrived. He landed at Dover on Monday night, and arrived in London yesterday morning. He is at the Clarendon Hotel. He is tall and well made, with a very agreeable countenance. The populace at Dover saluted him with three hearty cheers on his departure from the ship Inn. He dined yesterday with Lord Castlereagh. His lordship had an interview with the prince in the morning, and dispatched a messenger with the result to the prince Regent at Brighton.

Some German papers reached town last night. The Prussian government is evidently endeavoring to keep down the spirit of the people, now it has served the purpose for which it was wanted.—This attempt, however, will probably be found unavailing; and if we are to believe a paragraph in the Brussels paper, received yesterday, the cabinet of Berlin had put forth an expression of its intention to give the people a constitution. There is little doubt that unless faith is kept with this promise, they will not long remain quiet.

Some negotiation of importance is said to be going on between the courts of Vienna and Petersburg.

It is not at Liverpool only that failures have taken place to a great amount; letters from Glasgow have brought a list of failures to the extent of upwards of a million sterling!

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers to the 19th instant. They are dull and uninteresting.—There is, it seems, to be another long discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, on the Election project, the former, which lasted 4 or 5 days, being only a preliminary debate as to receiving the amendments made by the committee. Nothing is said respecting the English officers in custody. The following are the only articles worth extracting:—

PARIS, DEC. 18.

The Archbishop Coadjutor of Dublin and the Bishop of Cork, deputed to Rome by the Catholic clergy of Ireland, have arrived within a few days at this city, on their return from the capital of the Christian world.

It is said negotiations are now in progress between the Court of Rome and the different Protestant Courts, relative to the Catholics who are in their states. It is resolved, it is said, to establish this subject, and to consecrate the principles of public law which reconcile the interests of Princes with that of the Catholic church. The changes which have happened in Europe for some time, having aggrandised the States of several houses foreign to this church, require imperiously new arrangements which may meet the difficulties which occur.

AGEN, FEB. 13.

Marshal Soult set out on the 2d Feb from Salvagnac, (Tarn) and goes to Hamburg.

PARMA, FEB. 7.

The arrival of the Arch Duchess Maria Louisa is still very uncertain. It appears that the Court of Milan always avoids explaining itself in a positive manner as to the affairs of Parma.

FLORENCE, FEB. 7.

It is thought the Court of Milan is not very well inclined towards the constitutional and representative governments forming in different parts of Italy; it is this which probably causes the plan of our constitution to be postponed.

HEIDELBERG, FEB. 10.

News is just received here that his Holiness the Pope, on the application of the imperial Austrian Court, had consented to restore to the university of Heidelberg all the MSS. and other works taken from Palatine Library, and hitherto preserved in the Vatican, consisting of 847 volumes.

VIENNA, JAN. 30.

Within these few days the exchange of couriers with Italy has been again very frequent. Yesterday arrived Count Parr, of the staff of prince Schwartzberg, an express from Milan, which he left on the 25th, and immediately proceeded to St. Petersburg, whither he is said to be the bearer of important dispatches.

FROM THE LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened his scheme of expense for the peace establishment of the year—and our readers will be shocked to learn, that it is proposed to keep afoot an army of 99,000 men in addition to the British troops in France, and that the

expense, independent of the interest of the national debt, is to be above twenty-nine millions! How this can be termed a peace we are at a loss to know. Certainly it is fraught with all the calamity of war—and we trust that the bare announcement of such a design on the part of the government, will raise the nation from one end of it to the other.

Captain Croker, of the Navy, lately returned from Algiers, has laid before the public a letter on the subject of the slavery of the christians, of which he was an eye witness, calculated to excite the best feelings of humanity: *the African slave trade was nothing to it.* The honor of the country is also deeply interested in this horrid traffic being put down, as several of the instances were in direct hostility to the British flag. The worthy and able author, to do things by halves, gives, from actual inspection, the state of the detestable scene of horror and the probability that these piracies would be put down, even on a serious demand effectually made.

The nation is already aroused from one end of the kingdom to the other on the subject of the *Income Tax*. The universal feeling is, that in attempting to impose it again; ministers break their solemn promise, and cannot again be trusted, either on this or any thing. Our readers will see, from the unanimity that prevailed in the common council, what the citizens of London think of this horrible *inquisition* and if it be so hateful to traders who must it be to land-owners of the country, upon whom this burthen chiefly falls? One thing we beg leave to recommend, viz: That no time may be lost in assembling the freeholders, citizens, and inhabitants of different districts, under the pretence of the change of Sheriffs. The requisitions should be presented forthwith, as all that ministers wish for is delay. If they obtain the perpetuation of this odious tax, a standing army, and all the horrors that arise out of an enormous establishment, will follow. Let us stand by made without an hour's delay, and force upon them the retrenchment and economy that can alone save from ruin.

INTERESTING FROM FRANCE

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux to the Editor of the Boston Patriot dated Feb. 13, 1816.

"We had a pretty scene here this week. The schooner Kemp, of Baltimore, having dropped down the river to proceed to sea, the mate in the absence of the captain thought he could hoist a bundle of signal colors that had on board in order to dry them. It happened that among these colors was an old tri-colored flag of Republic and Imperial France.—The city bordering on the river was immediately in movement. Some said Bonaparte had just arrived in an American schr. and that all was *nos sommes perdus*. Others said it was an insult direct and intended to the Americans, and that they ought to be hung, Consul and all.—The marine soldiers and city guards all ran to the spot. The Prefect wrote to the Consul. The Commissary of Marine took up the affair, and the Governor appeared disposed to make an example of the capt. and mate. There was a very worthy man, happened to be on shore, and on hearing of the fair, flew to the Consul's house for protection. The Consul went to the authorities, and calmed all parties moderate explanations and great bearance. He has a sorry time of it indeed we have all suffered too many these six months past in this matter.—A man must have the patience of Job, and the courage of a lion, to support the continual insults which have been heaped upon us by the vile English faction and their satellites in Bordeaux;—and yet the very English wretches, would be obliged to shut their counting houses, were it not for the consignments they are daily receiving from the United States!—Shut to our merchants who thus encourage and support them! Our consul particular, is hard run by them, on account of the truths he told this morning in the book he published against the English Government. A Mr. M. of New-Orleans, arrived here yesterday from Paris. I was at the consulate when he presented himself to me. He stated that he was arrested on road from Paris, and carried before the Mayor of the town, on account of wearing a cockade in his hat with the American Eagle in the centre. The Mayor excused the measure, said reports were circulating in the country that Bonaparte had landed in France, at the head of fifty thousand Americans! You will hardly credit such ridiculous stories in the United States. A priest in a village, was this, in preaching to his flock, that them that Bonaparte was walking the sea shore at St. Helena with an umbrella over his head, when the *vil* descended in a cloud of smoke, in exchange for his umbrella gave a pair of wings, with which he flew into the air, and directed his course to the United States, the sink of all publicanism; that all the British had sailed in search of him; that it