

ments of English militia, with English gentlemen at their head, were commanded and reviewed by these foreigners? Does he forget, that English country gentlemen stood at the head of their country-regiments of militia, and dropped the point of their swords and their colors to a German baron? Does he forget the history of the Germans and that of the English local militia, at the town of Ely? Does he forget that the Germans were brought to force the English local militiamen to be flogged? No, he cannot have forgotten this, for he published the history, and I was imprisoned two years, and paid a thousand pounds to the King for commenting on the history, and one Charles Adams, then a member of parliament, bad, while I was in prison, the baseness to say, that I ought to have been flogged myself.—Can any body tell what is become of the fellow; I have not heard of him for some time. The hired writer cannot have forgotten these things; but did he forget (he surely did) that Saxe Coburg is a foreigner; nay, that our beloved queen herself is not an English woman!—So that, it is only foreigners that come here to work, and trade that he appears to dislike. However big John Bull may raise his head with empty pride as high as he pleases; talk as loud as he will in contempt of foreigners, he will not be able to disguise from the world that there are foreigners, who \*\*\*\*\* All his big and blustering talk cannot rid of the everlasting shame.

There can be little doubt, that the alien act is no more than part of a general system adopted in Europe; for Lord Castlereagh said during one of the debates, that, so far from giving offence to any of our allies, he knew, that they had adopted similar measures. This shews that they are all still upon the alert. Let them. Keep you quietly on your way, have alliances with none of them; love none of them; fear none of them; imitate none of them; have none of them; have none of them for an enemy, if you can avoid it; but, above all things, never think one of them your friend. I need not advise you to open your ports to all the emigrants that arrive. Your ports are open to them. There they may land, and, if they like, skip about like wild cats, without any earthly condition other than that of yielding obedience to the settled laws of the land. They will find no alien officers in your country. There will be nobody there with authority to measure their height, to write down their names, age, color of their hair, and eyes, and complexion, description of their nose, chin, and mouth. They will need no licenses in your country: and to your country they will go in thousands upon thousands. You are always in luck? Let what change will take place in Europe, you are sure to gain by it. What we got by the emigration from the republicanism in France was the mere dross of that country.—The noblesse and priesthood vermin, whom we had to keep as a sort of state paupers.

That part of the emigrants, who were worth having, you had then; and now you will have the very heart and soul of the country. That this government wishes \*\*\*\*\*; and it is very likely, that it will be in never-ending existence, and at all times ready to take its revenge.

It does not follow from this, that those who are driving to America are shortsighted. They may perceive plainly enough what will be the consequences. But, how are they to help themselves. They saw, long ago, what would be the effect, in the end, of America remaining free; and hence the loud and incessant cry of the literary slaves in England for the deposing of Mr. Madison, for the taking up of a commanding position in the heart of the United States; and for the separation of the states; and so on.—The danger of leaving America to be a rallying place of all the enemies of the legitimates, was clearly enough seen; but, it was found impossible to avoid it. The present apparent danger is, however, still greater. The Bourbons cannot be kept on the throne without such a system of rule in Europe as will send off hundreds of thousands of its most valuable people to America, there to work the loom and cultivate the vine. Oh! if your country could have been subjugated! If Mr. Madison could have been deposed, and sent to Elba or St. Helena, as our blustering bullies threatened, and as our unnatural Cossacks exultingly anticipated!—what would have been the situation of the civilized world?

Extract of a letter from an intelligent American gentleman in France, dated Paris, May 26.

"The most agreeable circumstance to an American, in travelling in this country, is the high standing of our character in Europe since the war, and the Algerine affair. The only inconvenience is the chance of being mistaken for Englishmen, who are universally disliked. I expected this in France, but am surprised to learn that the feeling is still stronger in Holland and Belgium. So marked is the difference of feeling towards us and the English on the continent, that English travellers have even found it expedient to assume our cockade and eagle."

## REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

The revolutionists of the southern section of our continent appear to have had as great a variety of fortunes, as their predecessors of North America.—They appear to have suffered repeated disasters, and to have carried on a Fabian war, against their disciplined invaders. The massacre by Morillo, the Spanish general on the sea-shore of Cartagena, and in the mountains of Grenada, has produced just such a state of desperate resistance, as was calculated to arouse all the feelings and energy of the Columbians; the Spanish forces appear to have made their way into New Grenada, in the same manner and with the same menaces as Burgoyne marched to Saratoga, and Cornwallis to Yorktown. Morillo appears to have escaped, as Beresford escaped from Buenos Ayres, by stratagem and speed.

The officer whose name, Louis Ducoudray of Holstein, is subscribed to the bulletin, which we publish this day, was in this city about three years ago. He is a Dane by birth and an educated soldier.—Led by the spirit of his profession, and a love of liberty, he entered early into the French revolutionary army, and fought under the tri-color for near twenty years; he was the chief of the staff of Marshal Macdonald in Catalonia, and, in action there, was left on the field of battle among the dead; his wounds, though severe, were not mortal; but he was taken prisoner by the Spaniards, and detained until a favorable opportunity, and a few ounces, enabled him to make his way to the U. States; he was desirous of entering the United States service; but he did not succeed; as he had lost all but honor in Old Spain, he turned his attention to South America. Whether after success, and long service, he may be thrown on the shelf, to make way for presumptuous and puffing ignorance, remains for time to determine; but this gallant soldier, united with the finest accomplishments of the gentleman, and the knowledge of a perfect military education, the experience of a practical staff officer in the most celebrated military campaigns. To the South Americans, such a man's knowledge is a treasure not to be appreciated but by those who are acquainted with all the afflictions and calamities which flow from commanders without experience, talents, or concern about the comfort or the lives of those by whom they gain battles and renown.

It is thus that the French revolution, by contributing experience and genius to the new world, to accomplish its emancipation, compensates, in some measure, for the misfortunes of its disasters in the old world.—Aurora.

## BULLETIN OF NEWS.

The gazettes of Carraccas, inform of the glorious successes which the arms of the republic, under the command of the renowned Gens. ZARAZA & CEDENO, have obtained in the siege of La Puerta and the province of Guyana.—Zeraza closely threatens already the capital of Venezuela, with a strong army, after having cleared all the plains of Calabozza and Barinas. Cedeno has entirely defeated and destroyed a Spanish division of 500 men, which the governor of Guyana dared to present before the gallant and numerous army which there defends liberty. But it is not Venezuela alone that is the theatre of fortune and glory.—New Grenada also makes extraordinary efforts against the Spanish tyrants.

The fate of General Morillo has equalled that of the governor of Guyana. The plains of Bogota in the province of Cundinamarca are the happy field allotted to our vengeance by Providence, by punishing the crimes of that army which styled itself the peace-maker of America; that great army had been there annihilated, and its bloody and ferocious chief only escaped to testify to the American valor; New Grenada has enjoyed peace after this famous exploit.

All these advantages over the enemy are exclusively owing to the courage and virtues inspired by a cause so holy as that which we defend. Till now our soldiers have fought without arms; henceforward their victories will prove more decisive, their triumph more certain, and they will firmly hold the position which they may gain.

Their gallantry will be upheld and aided by the arms and other immense military stores brought by the delivering expedition. Until now the tyrants waged war only against flying parties which, acting independantly, had no concentration, energy or combination; but in future they will have to fight against a strong and numerous army, under the command of a single chief, as much known and beloved by his troops and people, as he is feared and respected by his adversaries.

No sooner did the delivering expedition appear in Guira and this city, than the whole coast was abandoned by the enemy, who are flying in every direction and are entirely dismayed.

His excellency major general James Marino announces from Rio Caribbee, to the most excellent captain general the liberty of Jaguaraparo Guarapiche and other adjacent towns, the citizens of which eagerly press to enlist in the army, anxious to avenge the wrongs which their country has suffered.

The newspapers from England and the U. States of North America, announce a speedy rupture between the two maritime powers in Spain. The principal object of it is, without doubt, that of protecting us in our struggle, and giving us every kind of support.—Our situation of course, will have an infinite advantage over that of our enemies. All their ports will be blockaded by two powerful squadrons, which are near at hand. Thus deprived of resources, from the exterior, and the interior occupied by our forces, the destruction of our enemy is inevitable. Curupo, June the 6th, 1816, and the 6th of the Republic.

In the absence of his excellency the major-general  
LOUIS DUCODRAY DE HOLSTEIN.  
Second of the General Staff.

Boston, July 23.

We have received from a friend a number of Calcutta papers of February last. It appears from them that the Nepal war, which was supposed to have been brought to a close, and which had in fact been terminated by a treaty of peace with the Goorkah government, had broken out anew. Preparations were making to prosecute it with vigor on the part of the British. Major Gen. Ochterlony, who has gained the highest reputation by the activity, prudence and skill with which he overcame the difficulties of this war, had divided his army into four brigades, and was marching into the Goorkah country. We understand that Gen. Ochterlony is a native of Boston, and is probably well known to many gentlemen here. His son who was sent here for his education, left this country not many years since.

The Calcutta papers announced the death of Dr. MICHAEL CREESE, a gentleman who we are told was well known and very highly esteemed by most American gentlemen who have been in India. His death is spoken of as a great public calamity, and his character is eulogised in the most flattering terms. A public meeting was holden at the Town Hall in Calcutta, & it was agreed that a monument to his memory should be erected in St. John's Cathedral, and that the expense should be defrayed by subscription.

## Extraordinary Appointment

Among the brevet promotions annexed to the Military Gazette of Saturday, is one giving the rank of Major in the British army to the celebrated Indian Chief Norton, by the style of John Norton, Esq. otherwise Teyoninhokarawen, captain and leader of the Indians of the Five Nations: Maj. Norton is the son of a Scotchman, and was born in North America. He is a person of very considerable ability, mixing the information of the land of his ancestors with the natural acuteness of the land of his adoption.—European intelligence with Indian vigor.

Liverpool Mercury, March 22.

## MAJOR JOHN NORTON.

A correspondent of the "Missouri Gazette," printed in the town of St. Louis, (Missouri Territory.) gives the following history of Norton, the celebrated Indian partisan; who, it will be recollected has lately been advanced to a majority in the British service.

"I remember having a slight acquaintance with Norton, some twenty years ago, when in the course of conversation he gave me the following history of himself:

That he was born in the Cherokee country, in the south, and was a true Indian, and while a boy, he attached himself to the British soldiers, then in that country, perhaps the Floridas; one of which soldiers he called his father, and the soldier treated him as a son. When the regiment was ordered to Europe, young Norton was taken away by his adopted father, who after some few years procured his discharge from the army and settled in some part of Scotland, and after giving young Norton a good education he bound him to the printing business, to which he served 7 complete years.

"After the expiration of his time he went to London, where not immediately finding employment, and being in want, he enlisted as a private in a regiment of foot, and was sent with many other recruits to join the regiment in North America, then lying at Niagara—after many inquiries, his adopted father heard where he was, and procured from the government his discharge, after a service of two years. Norton while doing duty at Niagara, had seen and had frequent conversations with the many Indians who visited that part, and sighed heavily at his fate, of being a soldier & obliged to obey orders from boyish officers; and when he received his discharge, he, to use his own words, thought himself a new man. When he became thus at liberty, he immediately crossed over the Niagara river and settled himself with the Mohawks, then living on Grand river, in Upper Canada, and under the direction of that celebrated Indian chief, colonel Joseph Brandt.

"He soon learnt to speak, read and write the Indian language fluently, and was some short time a teacher to the Indians; but teaching school was too tedious, and confinement was more than he could bear, he associated with

the young Indians in all their diversions, and became at once as perfect an Indian as ran in the woods, having his ears cut and nose bored. I have understood, that he has frequently had a few goods, on credit but, always like an Indian, he never traded for profit; all he wished for, was to collect enough of furs to pay his merchant, and the remainder of his goods was given to his Indian friends and relations.—Norton has been often previous to the late war, among the Creeks and Cherokees, and he has been heard to express a very high opinion of the United States, wishing to civilize the Indians, saying that perseverance alone will bring about the useful arts among the Indian nations.

"He has been twice or thrice in London since he first left there as a common soldier, and it is said that a drawing as large as life of Norton, in his Indian dress, is occasionally exhibited in the Shakespeare gallery, in that metropolis. Indeed, see Norton when you will, he is always dressed like an Indian, and among ten or a dozen of his companions it is impossible to point him out unless you have had a prior acquaintance with him, or get into conversation with him; in that case, you will discover the perfect scholar. When I first saw Norton he was a very intelligent modest and unassuming young man, and could discourse on any subject, but in all his conversations about Indians, he complains of the injustice they receive from the intrigues of the white people. Norton must now be a man of about 45 years of age."

## LATEST FROM LONDON.

New-York, July 26.

By the ships, America and Lindzee, from London, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers to the 12th of June, inclusive, from which the following extracts are made.

We learn by a passenger in the America, that Mr. Eustis our minister at the Hague, and Mr. Erving, our minister to Spain, were both at Paris the last of May.

Mr. Stuart, Chancellor of the American Consulate at London, has arrived in the America, with dispatches for government.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

Since our last, the Paris papers of Thursday have arrived; and this morning we received those of Friday. Another French General (Gruyer) has been sentenced to be shot for the rebellion of March, 1815, and the ridiculous farce of trying Marshal Grouchy, who is absent, is going on.

Several individuals have been carried before the Tribunals, accused of having stolen about a thousand weight of gunpowder from one of the Government Magazines, and sold it to Ruggieri, the fire-worker. The carriage which conveyed it having been stopped at Montmartre on the 28th ult. gave rise to a great number of suppositions and commentaries. The quantity of powder was greatly magnified, and the whole was said to have been contrived by conspirators against the State.

Paris journals to the 1st inst. and a Flanders Mail, have arrived this morning. The assertion in the previous Paris papers, which we did not notice, knowing it to be untrue, that our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, was to be displaced, is now contradicted from authority. The valuable services of that gentleman cannot be dispensed with.—The Duke of Wellington is expected at Paris, where it is supposed he will remain till September, his Grace having made all the necessary arrangements on the frontiers. A considerable change is operating in the temper, the vigilance, and the vigor of the French Government, since the explosion at Grenoble and elsewhere. This we find proved more by our private letters than by the public Journals.

There is one important paragraph in these papers, under the head of Vienna, which commences the report that the Russian Army is to be kept on the war footing.

The King of France has very properly distributed the forfeited property of the rebellious family of Bonaparte among the soldiers and officers who had lost the pensions earned by their wounds in battle, and has in this respect made no distinction between the royalists of La Vendee and those who had served under Bonaparte prior to the first restoration.

JUNE 6.

From the Paris Journals we have this day made some further extracts.—A misunderstanding has arisen between the Swedish Court and the Porte. To the approaching Diet at Frankfort is to be referred a dispute between Austria and Sardinia, respecting the fortresses in Italy. These subjects, together with the disputes in Wirtemberg and Baden, which will come before the same Diet, will afford opportunities for the mediation of Russia and the other great powers.

"We are concerned to state," says the Bath paper of this morning, "that a disposition to tumult exhibited itself among the lower classes at Yeovil on Tuesday, but by the temperate conduct of the principal inhabitants, it was suppressed without any material damage being done."

## GEN. CHARTRAND.

LONDON, May 27.  
Notice respecting Camp Marshal Chartrand, condemned to death on the 9th inst. by the First Council of War of the 16th Military Division.

General Chartrand, born at Carcassonne, entered the service in 1790, but did not obtain the rank of officer till 1807.

From that period he passed rapidly through the different grades, and in 1812 and 1813 reached those of Major Colonel, and finally Marechal de Camp without any thing appearing to justify a promotion so extraordinary, & which excited violent murmurs.

Having been made a prisoner of war in 1813, he received, soon after his return from an Austrian prison, which happened in May 1814, the Cross of St. Louis.

General Chartrand, who was not in actual service, had retired to Carcassonne, his native town, at the period of the mad expedition of Bonaparte. On the 13th of March he offered his services to the Duke of Angouleme, obtained a flattering reply on the 19th; but soon after, the Usurper having also received his offers, he departed from Paris on a secret mission, the object of which was to stop the progress of the levies which were making in the South in favor of the Royal cause, and to rally the General Officers and troops to the Bonaparte party, for the purpose of combating the Duke of Angouleme, and cutting off his retreat.

He obtained complete success in this mission, made the colors of rebellion be displayed in the 10th military division, stopped some of the equippages of the Duke of Angouleme, induced several regiments to revolt, and revolutionized a part of the country in the Duke's rear.

In reward of these services, General Chartrand obtained the command of a brigade in the Corps d'Armee, under Count Lobau, and in that character served in the campaign of 1815.

On the 24th Dec. 1815, he was before the Council of War of the 16th Military Division, and was condemned to death on the 9th of May.

The judgment of the tribunal was executed on the 22d, at half past seven in the morning, at the citadel of Lille, in presence of the troops in garrison.

Sinking or sliding Land.—About five acres of land, a few days since, slipped from the side of the hill, east of the village of Herkimer, into the West Canada Creek, near its confluence with the Mohawk river.—Utica Patriot.

## A WICKED SCHEME.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Harrisburgh, to his friend in Washington, Pa. dated 20th July.

"A transaction as uncommon in its nature, as it might have been injurious and indeed terrible in its effects, occurred here this morning. Mrs. Smith wife of Smith who is soon to be executed for the murder of Captain Carson, in company with two men, were apprehended near this place—their object was to compel the governor to pardon Smith. It appears from letters received by the governor, from Philadelphia, that they were determined to assassinate him unless he pardoned Smith. The information was communicated to Binns, by the priest, who was Smith's confessor, (he being a Roman Catholic) together with a description of the persons concerned in the execution of this plot.

"The letter was received by the governor when at Selin's Grove; he immediately returned to this place and made arrangements to prevent their nefarious designs.—Yesterday morning he received another letter stating that they had changed their plan and designed taking one of his sons as security for Smith's life; and it is supposed if Smith was executed they designed murdering the governor's son. This information was obtained from the same source, as the other. Mrs. Smith with her companions arrived two days since, but were watched. She came under an assumed name, to prevent detection, but from some expressions of hers it convinced the governor that she was Mrs. Carson. He had them all apprehended and confined in the Harrisburgh Jail. I have seen Mrs. C. who is an elegant woman and from character, capable of executing any thing desperate—well accomplished; whether any more persons are concerned has not, as yet been ascertained.

This nefarious business has excited considerable commotion in this place. Mrs. Smith [though properly Mrs. Ann Carson.] when before the judges, on her examination, acknowledged her real name.

JULY 21.

"Mrs. Smith's companions pass by the names of Jones and Bird—but it is ascertained beyond doubt that they are two notorious villains. Their real names are Bowen and Dayton; they both have been confined in the penitentiary of this state and pardoned, lately by the present governor; an old companion of theirs in the cells recognized them—on examining their trunks, last night a variety of instruments were found consisting of small saws files, &c. It appears they had made every preparation for house breaking."

Washington, Pa. Reporter.