

served for the scrutiny of those whom the lapse of ages shall acquire of partiality. It is for the men of other ages to investigate and record it; but it is for the men of every age to hail the hospitality that received the shelterless, and love the feeling that befriended the unfortunate. But if America calls on our gratitude for the past, how deeply does she draw upon our interest for the future. Who can say, that when, in its follies or its crimes, the old world shall have interred all the pride of its power, and all the pomp of its civilization, human nature may not find its destined renovations in the new.

Perhaps, when the temple and the trophy shall have mouldered into dust—when the glories of our name shall be but the legend of tradition, and the light of discoveries only live in song—Philosophy may rise again in the sky of her Franklin, and glory rekindle at the urn of her Washington. Is this the vision of romantic fancy? I appeal to history—the monumental record of national rise and national ruin. Tell me, then, reverend chronicle of the grave, can the splendor of achievement, or the solidity of success, secure to empire the permanence of its possession? Aias, Troy thought so once, yet the land of Priam lives only in song—Thebes tho't so once, yet her hundred gates have crumbled, and her very tombs are but as the dust they were destined to commemorate—so thought Palmyra where is she? so thought the countries of Demosthenes and the Spartans, yet Leonidas is trampled by the timid slave and Athens insulted by the mindless Ottoman! The days of their glory are as if they had never been, and the island that was then a speck, rude and neglected in the barren ocean, now rivals the wealth of their commerce, the glory of their arms, the fame of their philosophy, the eloquence of their senate, and the inspiration of their bard! Who shall say then, contemplating the past, that England, proud and potent as she appears, may not one day be what Athens is, and the young America yet soar to be what Athens was? Haply, when the European column shall have mouldered, and the night of barbarism obscured its very ruins, that mighty Continent may emerge from the horizon, to rule for its time sovereign of the ascendant!

Such, sir, is the natural progress of human operations, and such the unsubstantial mockery of human pride. But I should apologise for this digression; the tombs are at best a sad, although an instructive subject. At all events, they are ill suited to such an hour as this. I shall endeavor to atone for it, by turning to a theme, which tombs cannot inurn, nor revolutions blotter. It is the custom of your Board, and a noble one it is, to deck the cup of the gay with the garland of the great, and surely, even in the eyes of its Deity, his grape is not less lovely when glowing beneath the foliage of the palm tree and the myrtle. Allow me to add one flower to the chaplet, which, though it sprung in America, is no exotic—Virtue has planted it, and it is naturalized every where.

No matter what may be the birth place of such a man as WASHINGTON. No climate can claim, no country can appropriate him—the boon of Providence to the human race—his fame is eternity, and his residence creation. Though it was the defeat of our arms, and the disgrace of our policy, I almost bless the convulsion in which he had his origin; if the heavens thundered & the earth rocked, yet, when the storm passed, how pure was the climate that it cleared—how bright in the brow of the firmament was the planet it revealed to us? In the production of Washington it does really appear, as if nature was endeavouring to improve upon herself and that all the virtues of the ancient world were but so many studies preparatory to the patriot of the new. Individual instances no doubt were there, splendid exemplifications of some single qualification. Caesar was merciful—Scipio was continent—Hannibal was patient—but it was reserved for Washington to blend them all in one, and like the lovely *chef d'œuvre* of the Grecian artist, to exhibit in a glow of associated beauty the pride of every model, and the perfection of every master. As a general he marshalled the peasant into a veteran, and supplied by discipline the absence of experience. As a statesman, he enlarged the policy of the cabinet into the most comprehensive system of general advantage; and such was the wis-

dom of his views, and the philosophy of his councils, that to the soldier and the statesman, he almost added the character of the sage. A conqueror, he was untainted with the crime of blood—a revolutionist, he was free from any stain of treason; for aggression commenced the contest, and a country called him to the command. Liberty unsheathed his sword—necessity stained victory returned it. If he had paused, history might doubt what station to assign him; whether at the head of her citizens or her soldiers—her heroes or her patriots. But the last glorious act crowned his career, and banishes hesitation. Who, like Washington, after having freed his country, resigned her crown, and retired to a cottage rather than reign in a capitol! Immortal man! He took from the battle its crime, and from the conquest its chains—he left the victorious the glory of his self-denial, and turned upon the vanquished only the retribution of his mercy. Happy America! The lightnings of Heaven could not resist your sage—the temptation of earth could not corrupt your soldier!

"I give you, sir, the memory of
GEORGE WASHINGTON."

FOREIGN.

NEW-YORK, MAY 2. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Last evening arrived at this port the last sailing ship Fingal, Stanton, in 21 days from Havre-de-Grace, which port he left on the 30th March.

By this arrival we learn verbally, that France was apparently in a state of tranquillity; no part of the country had taken an active part for the Bourbons, which family left France for Flanders, and had arrived at Menin. Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and other places, from which opposition was expected, had either acquiesced, or were perfectly tranquil. The British minister at Paris, had asked for and obtained his passport to return to England. The Emperor Napoleon, had issued a proclamation granting the British army in Belgium 14 days to evacuate it. A war between France and England was momentarily expected. Messrs. Gallatin, Adams, Bayard, and Russell, were in Paris; Mr. Clay departed for England on the 19th of March.

Mr. Storow, who came up from the Fingal, last evening in a fishing smack has very politely favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of Paris papers to the 26th of March inclusive. (two days the latest) from which the following translations were made.

PARIS, MARCH 25.

Gen. Hullin has re-assumed the command of Paris.
Postscript—Eight o'clock P. M. Extract from the despatches of Mar. Duke of Treviso.

OFFICIAL.

On the 23d of March, at 4 P. M. Count De Lille, (Chief of the Bourbon family) departed from Lille and from France, going to Menin.

On the 24th, at 2 A. M. the Duke of Orleans, likewise departed from Lille for Tournay.

Orders have been transmitted by Marshal Duke of Treviso, to all the generals commanding at Valencia, Mauburge, Avenue Landrecies, Le Quesnoy and Conde.

Every where the imperial eagle, the national cockade, the tri-colored standard, have been adopted at the acclamations of the people and of the army.

Dunkirk, Gravelines, Bergues, all the places of the north, offer the same aspect; tranquillity has not been disturbed a single moment in the 16th military district.

Extract from the letters of Marshal Duke of Reggio, 23d of March.

At Metz, and all the places of the east, the minds of the people, the devotedness of the soldiers, are the same; every where the eagle and national colours are unfurled.

Extract from the despatch of Count Caffouli, aid-de-camp to His Majesty the Emperor, on the 25d March.

Brittany is quiet and animated with the best sentiments. At Rennes the Bust of the Emperor was carried in triumph.

On no part of the west of France has the public revenue been disturbed. The chimerical insurrection of La Vendee appears of no consequence even by those who had provoked it.

On the 22d at 2 in the morning, the Duke of Bourbon embarked on the river Loire at Pont-de-Ge; the

preparations of his departure for England were made in Nantes. Thus, after 25 days from the time of his landing at the extreme south of France, the chief of this beautiful empire (and no chief was ever more legitimate) recalled, seconded by the will, by the concurrence of all the citizens, of all the soldiers, did not perceive any trace of opposition throughout the extent of the French territory; an unanimous devotedness, a complete assent, manifests itself in all directions.

From the Paris Moniteur of March 27.

Telegraphic Dispatch.
Count D'Orois and the Duke of Berry, quitted the French territory on the night of the 25th of March, taking the route of Belgium. The troops of King Louis's household have submitted without resistance to the orders of the Emperor.

Vienna, March 15.
The operations of the congress are progressing. It is believed they will be entirely settled in the course of a month.

All the allied sovereigns have dispatched couriers for their respective states, bearers of orders relative to the present circumstances.

Paris, March 23.

It appears that the King did not determine to quit Paris until the last moment, and that badly informed of the dispositions of the army and people, he had been buoyed up by hope until the moment of his departure, for all his little moveables have been found in his apartments. On his table was a port-folio containing his correspondence with the Duchess of Angouleme for many years; in his drawers his correspondence with Louis XVI—some familiar correspondences with many ladies; some medals which he was in the habit of carrying about with him; daily reports on current affairs; and many other things calculated to compromise many individuals, if the present government had not assumed as a principle, to be ignorant of every thing that has been done for ten months past.

The minister Ferrand was quietly in his bed on the 20th, at 6 o'clock in the morning, when Count Lavalette came to wake him, to tell him that he must depart. He did not know that the king had gone.

At the Thuilleries, when the servants of the Emperor came to set the house in order, they found many of the king's servants in bed, ignorant of what had taken place.

What could be the cause of so extraordinary negligence? We suppose that confiding in troops collected at Villejuif, and those assembled at Meum, the court believed they had two or three days to spare. In fact the king, went on the 19th to the Champ-de-Mars, to see his staff, which were to have gone to the camp at Villejuif; but it appears, that on the 19th in the night, some of the body guards, arriving from Montereau and Melun, announced that they had been pursued by the troops of the emperor; and at the same time being deceived as to the dispositions of the troops at Villejuif (who spent the night in preparing their tri-colored cockades) ears took possession of the court, and that the king precipitately quitted his apartment, leaving it in the condition in which it then was. His servants thinking only of their own interests and their own safety, had not the presence of mind to remove from their master's chamber those things that might be interesting to him.

Count de Sussy is appointed minister of state, and Count Otts and Baron Bignon sub-secretaries to the minister of state for foreign affairs.

Camp Marshal Doucet is appointed by the emperor, chief of the staff at Paris, under the orders of Count Hullin.

The princess Julia, wife of prince Joseph, and her two daughters, have arrived with this prince.

Gen. Albert, who accompanied the Duke Orleans to the frontiers, is on his return to Paris.

Ferrand, minister of state to the late government, has not followed the count Lillie, but has retired to Orleans.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The events which pass at this time before our eyes, seem rather the effect of a theatrical delusion, than of reality. We cannot deny that the acts of the congress have inspired Napoleon with the idea of the possibility of securing himself from the fate they were preparing for him, by endeavouring to survive

the attachment of his old comrades in arms, he was not ignorant that the French military were reduced to a state of misery and despair by the effects of the reduction which had taken place, and the prospect of a peace, which would render their future services useless. He knew likewise that the Bourbons had neglected to make, sure to them the confidence of the numerous class of new landholders, by respecting their acquisitions and the constitutional charter which he had given to France; but that they had, on the contrary, determined to destroy the new order of things, as soon as time and opportunity would permit.

Napoleon had perceived, above all, that fanaticism had obtained much influence in the councils of the sovereign; an influence which excited a fear among the people, of seeing all the burthens of the priesthood fall upon them again, without restoring to them the benefits of religion. We believe that all these have determined him once more to try his fortune.

The conduct of the congress offered him a guarantee against the return of the people of the different countries, which had laboured for his downfall. God only knows what will be the issue of his proceedings.

The number of the English troops in Belgium is evidently exaggerated. These troops consist of two battalions of the guards, to which we must add the 33d and 54th regiments, with some weak 2d battalions, altogether amounting only to 6 or 7,000 men. We have, in truth, to purchase and to pay for the remainder of our contingent, which is in the whole 70,000 men; but the troops which ought to compose it are not yet in Belgium.

We have been not a little astonished to read yesterday in a ministerial journal, the following paragraph:

All the jewels of the crown of France are safe; they are actually in London, particularly the diamond which Napoleon wore in the hilt of his sword, and which is esteemed the finest in Europe. The Duchess of Wellington brought over these precious articles.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

To the politeness of Mr. Thomas W. C. Moore, the Editors of the N. York Gazette are indebted for the following IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS, which were received on board the ship Louisa, at the moment of her departure from Bourdeaux.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS OF EUROPE.

Declaration sent to H. R. H. the Duke of Angouleme, by the Count D'Osmond, Ambassador of France at Turin.

THE Powers which have signed the Treaty of Peace of Paris, convened in Congress at Vienna, informed of the invasion of Napoleon, and of his entry Sword in hand, into France, owe it to their own dignity, & to the interests of social order, a solemn Declaration of the sentiments which that event has caused them to entertain. In thus breaking the CONVENTION which established him at the Island of Elba, Buonaparte destroys the only legal title to which his existence could lay claim, in re-appearing in France with projects to disturb and confuse he has deprived himself of the protection of the laws, & has manifested, in the face of the universe, that there can be no safety in having a peace or truce with him—The powers declare in consequence, that Napoleon Buonaparte has placed himself out of all civil and social relations; and that as the enemy and disturber of the repose of the world, he is delivered up to the vindictive public.

They declare at the same time, that firmly resolved to maintain, inviolate, the Treaty of Paris of May 30, 1814, the dispositions sanctioned by that Treaty, and all those which they have, or which they shall yet agree upon to complete and consolidate it, they will employ all their means, and will unite all their efforts, in order that the General Peace, the object of all the vows of Europe, and constant end of their labors, be not disturbed anew—and in order to guarantee it from all attempts which shall threaten to re-plunge the people in the disorders and miseries of revolutions—and though fully persuaded France entire, will again rally itself around its legitimate Sovereign, to render nugatory the last attempt of a criminal and impotent delusion; all the Sovereigns of Europe, animated

with the same sentiments, determined to give effect to every clause of the said Treaty, they will be ready to give to the King of France, to the French nation, or to any of their Allies, as soon as they shall be made, the necessary assistance to establish the tranquillity, to make common cause against those who shall undertake to disturb it.

The present Declaration, inserted in the Protocol of the Congress convened at Vienna, in the session of the 13th of March 1815, shall be made public. Signed at Vienna the 13th March, 1815.

[By all the Plenipotentiaries]

The above document strengthened the determination of the Allies at Bourdeaux, to establish an independent or provisional government in the south, and to hold against Buonaparte. An officer of Bonaparte had arrived at Bourdeaux from Paris, and was arrested and put in prison. All the English were quitting Bourdeaux with effects.

[Louis, the king of France, on the 7th March, issued a proclamation declaring that Buonaparte and all his accomplices, were traitors and rebels, for having entered into in hand, the department of the Yonne, and calls upon all the authorities civil and military, to pursue, arrest and produce immediately, the person of Napoleon Buonaparte, the he and his abettors may be dealt with as the law directs.]

The French papers say—The French frigate Le Lys, that sailed from Toulon, has captured the vessel of war and transport vessels conveyed Buonaparte and his guards from Elba to Frejus.

King Louis, issued a proclamation, dated the 19th of March, ordering, that part of the army which he trusted him, but he hoped it would soon acknowledge its errors, and turn to its duty. (The King, at this time, was quitting his throne.)

LATEST.

A letter from Rochelle of the 29th of March, received at Philadelphia, observes, that "We were for a war with England and against all the continent—Buonaparte consolidating his power at Paris, Bourdeaux and Toulouse have declared against him—they are with 5-6th of the nation are for him—Vendee is quite—Massena, at Toulon is in favor of Buonaparte, will preserve the tranquillity of the seilles—a vanguard of 20,000 were marching upon Lisie, and the place may stand a siege, but the Bourbon family will proceed to England. The communication between Bourdeaux was on the eve of being interrupted. The horizon is dark—Levies of troops are being—we intend to enter Belgium—fight the English under Wellington—Buonaparte has at his command 150,000 men—all the French are moored in our Road have been sent into our port. It is said British war are off our port; at Toulon 15, some at Rochefort—all the steam returned from prison are devoted to Napoleon. Propositions have been made to Germany for the return of Maria Louisa—If Germany remains neutral the rest is not feared, otherwise our condition will be serious."

Supplement to the London Gazette, Tuesday March 7.

Colonial Department, March 8. Downing-st. March 8, 1815. Despatches of which the following are copies, have been this day received by Earl Bathurst, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state, from Maj. Gen. Sir James Lambert, K. C. B. commanding the coast of Louisiana.

Camp in front of the enemy's line below New-Orleans, Jan. 10, 1815. My Lord,

It becomes my duty to lay before your Lordship, the proceedings of the force lately employed on the coast of Louisiana, under the command of Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir M. Pakenham, K. B. and acting in concert with Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir A. Cochrane, K. B.

The report which I enclose to your Lordship, will put you in possession of the circumstances which took place on the arrival of Maj. Gen. the Hon. Sir M. Pakenham to assume the command; from that period, I send extracts of the journal of Major Gen. the Hon. Sir M. Pakenham, assistant-quarter-master, up to the time of the joining of the troops (which sailed on the 24th Oct. last under my command) which was on the 6th of January.

from that point I shall detail, as far as I am able, the subsequent proceedings.

I found the army in position in a country, with the Mississippi on its left, and a thick extensive morass on its right; and open to the front from which the enemy's line was quite distinguishable.

It seems Sir E. Pakenham had been informed for the arrival of the British and 43d reg. in order to make a general attack upon the enemy's camp on the 8th, the army was ordered for that object.

In order to give your Lordship a view as I can, I shall state the position of the enemy. On the left bank of the river it was simply a straight line of about a front of 100 yards with a parapet, the right side of the river, and the left side a wood which had been made impenetrable for any body of troops to pass. This line was strengthened by works and had a canal in front about 4 feet deep generally, but altogether of an equal width; it was supposed to narrow towards the left; about 8 heavy guns were in position on this line. The Mississippi is here about 800 yards across, and they had on the right bank a heavy battery of 12 guns, which enfiladed the whole front of the position on the left bank. Preparations were made on our side by very considerable labour, to cut out and widen a canal that communicated with a stream by which the boats had passed up to the place of disembarkation, to open into the Mississippi, by which the troops could be got over to the right bank, and the co-operation of armed boats could be secured. The disposition for the attack was as follows: a corps consisting of 5th light infantry, 200 seamen, and 400 marines, the 5th W. India, and 4 pieces of artillery, under the command of Col. Thornton, of the 83th, was to pass over during the night, and move along the right bank towards New Orleans, clearing the front until it reached the flank-battery of the enemy on that side, which it had orders to carry.

The assaulting of the enemy's line in front of us, was to be made by the brigade composed of the 4th, 5th and 44th regts. with three companies of the 98th, under maj. Gen. Keane, and by the 3d brigade, consisting of the 93d, two companies of the fusiliers, and 43d under major Keane; some black troops were destined to skirmish in the wood on the right; the principal attack was to be made by maj. Gen. Keane; the 1st brigade, consisting of the fusiliers and 3d, formed the reserve; the attacking columns were to be provided with fascines, scaling ladders and rafts, the whole to be at their stations before daylight. An advanced battery in our front of 6 18 pounders, was thrown during the night, about 800 yds. from the enemy's line. The attack was to be made at the earliest hour, looked for difficulties increased the falling of the river, occasioned considerable delay in the entrance of the armed boats, and those destined to land col. Thornton's corps, which 4 or 5 hours were lost, it was not until past 5 in the morning, that the 1st division consisting of 500 men, were over. The remainder of the general movement was lost, and in a point which was the last importance to the attack on the left bank of the river, although in his report, which I enclose, you executed in every particular instructions, and fully justified the confidence the commander of the forces placed in his abilities. The delay attending that corps occasioned some on the left bank, an attack did not take place until were discernable from the enemy's line at more than 200 yards distance. As we advanced, a corded and most galling fire was directed from every part of their line from the battery on the right bank.

The brave commander of the force, who never in his life could be seen from being at the post of honor, and sharing the danger, so which troops were exposed, as soon as his station he had made the signal for the troops to advance in position to the front to animal by his presence, and he was with his hat off, encouraging them on the crest of the glacis, that he (almost at the same time) received two wounds, one in the face, and another which was nearly fatal, in his body; he fell, the arms of Major M'Dougall, who was with him, were the effect of this in the sight of the troops, together with maj. g.