

"I feel very sensibly this kind attention on the part of the authorities of the city of Trenton—the place where the hopes of the Country were revived in the war of the revolution, by a signal victory obtained by the troops under the command of Gen. Washington, after a severe and disastrous campaign. I am well acquainted with the patriotism of the citizens of Trenton, and indeed, of Jersey; for none suffered more, or displayed greater patriotism, in our revolutionary contest. I beg you to accept my best wishes for your continued prosperity and happiness."

For a perfect understanding of an allusion of the recorder it may be proper to state, that in the battle of Trenton which terminated in the capture of the Hessians, in the revolutionary war, Mr. Monroe received a wound, which confined him nearly nine weeks at the house of Judge Wynkoop, of Bucks county.

On Sunday, the President and suite attended divine service in the Presbyterian Meeting House.

#### New Brunswick, (N. J.) June 12. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

Information having been received on Monday morning, that the President of the United States would pass through this city about noon on that day, a respectable number of our citizens assembled at Runyan's City Hotel, and appointed A. Kirkpatrick, J. Bray, I. Lawrence, D. W. Disborough, B. Smith, W. P. Deare, and J. W. Scott, Esqs. a committee to make arrangements for his reception.

The committee after making such arrangements as the short time allotted them would permit, left the city and met the President a few miles from town. Chief Justice Kirkpatrick in the name of the committee, respectfully congratulated the President on his arrival—to which he made a polite and suitable reply.

As the President approached he was met and escorted to the City Tavern. His arrival was announced by the ringing of bells and the discharge of cannon. At the entrance of the town, an elegant horse, furnished by Mr. John Degraw, was tendered the President, which he mounted and rode into town. The streets were literally filled with spectators, all anxious to testify their respect for the Chief Magistrate.

A number of citizens also attended and were presented by the committee to the President, who received them with great affability and marked respect.

After remaining about an hour he again mounted on horseback and proceeded on his journey towards New York. Captain Van Dyke's troop accompanied him about five miles.

In Baltimore, in Philadelphia and in Trenton, we have the most gratifying accounts of the reception the President met with. But we will venture to say, that no place has exceeded New Brunswick in the unanimity manifested; the sincerity professed; or the order and display made, by its citizens. All considerations of party were merged in the general wish to honour the President.

#### New York, June 12. ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States arrived in this city yesterday, agreeably to expectation. The wind being very high in the morning, the intention of bringing him in a barge was necessarily abandoned; and the steam boat Richmond, which was politely offered by Mr. Lynch, at a moment's notice, was used for the purpose. The Committee of Arrangements of the Corporation, Major Gen. Morton, and Major Gen. Mages, and their suites, left the city at 8 o'clock, for the seat of the Vice President, at Staten Island, where the President had remained since Monday evening. At ten, the President, with those gentlemen, and with the Vice President, Gen. Swift, Commodore Evans, and Captain Bidle, of the navy, left Staten Island in the Steam Boat. They were accompanied by the Saratoga, sloop of war, and the revenue cutter, who, in their approach to the city, fired salutes. A salute was also fired from Castle Williams, as they passed. The elegant band of Col. Mercein's Regiment, was on board the Steam Boat, and played a variety of airs. On their approaching the Battery several barges from the fort at-

tended, and the President, with the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, the Commander of the State Artillery, and the Commander of the Navy with his own suite, Gen. Swift, and Mr. Mason, left the Steam Boat in Com. Evans' elegant barge; the rest of the company in the other barges. They landed from the Battery under a salute from a Battalion of Artillery placed for that purpose; the Committee of Arrangements first landing and receiving the President with congratulations.

On his arrival into the city, the President and suite, Major Gen. Scott of the United States army, Gens. Morton, Mages and Swift, then dismounted and reviewed the line of troops paraded on the occasion, under the command of brigadier Gen. Stevens, of the brigade of artillery. A conspicuous and honorary place to witness the review was assigned to the Committee of Arrangements and a number of navy officers.

After the review, the President with the General Officers took their stations at the head of the column and proceeded up Broadway, and entered at the west gate of the Park. The President placed himself in front of, and facing the City Hall, and then received from the troops the honours of marching salutes. After the salute the President alighted, was received on the steps of the Hall by the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted by them to the elegant room in the City Hall assigned to him by the common council, for the purpose of receiving visitors. The common council being assembled for his purpose, then waited upon him, when his honor the Mayor, in their behalf, addressed him.

To which the President made the following reply: "To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of the City of New York, Fellow Citizens,

In performing a duty, enjoined on me by the constitution and laws of the United States, I cannot express the satisfaction which I derive from the intercourse to which it leads, with so many of my fellow citizens—and from the opportunity it affords to behold in person, the blessing which an all-gracious Providence has extended to them.

In executing the laws which congress have wisely adopted for the national defence, the Atlantic and inland frontiers of this state, by their exposed situation, are entitled to particular attention. I am aware too, that this populous and flourishing city, presents, in time of war, a strong temptation to the cupidity of an invading foe. It is in the spirit of the laws, which I am called to execute, it is in the spirit of the people whom I represent, to provide amply for the security of every part, according to the danger to which it is exposed. In performing this duty, I shall endeavor to be their faithful organ.

The present prosperous condition of our country is, as you justly observe, the best proof of the excellence of our institutions, and of the wisdom with which they have been administered.

It affords, too, a solid ground on which to indulge the most favorable anticipations as to the future. An enlightened people, educated in the principles of liberty, and blessed with a free government—bold, vigorous and enterprising, in the pursuit of every just and honorable attainment, united by the strong ties of a common origin, of interest and affection—possessed of a vast and fertile territory—improving in agriculture, in the arts and manufactures—extending their commerce to every sea—already powerful, and rapidly increasing in population, have every inducement and every means whereby to perpetuate these blessings to the latest posterity.

The honourable termination of the late war, whereby the rights of the nation were vindicated, should not fall us into repose—the events attending it show our vulnerable points; and it is in time of peace that we ought to provide by strong works for their defence. The gallantry and good conduct of our army, navy and militia, and the patriotism of our citizens, generally, so conspicuously displayed in that war, may always be relied on. Aided by such works, our frontiers will be impregnable.

Devoted to the principles of our government from my earliest youth, and satisfied that the great blessings which we enjoy, are under Divine Providence, imputable to that

great cause, it will be the object of my constant and zealous efforts to give to those principles their best effect—should I, by these efforts, contribute in any degree to the happiness of my fellow citizens, I shall derive from it, the highest gratification of which, my mind is susceptible.

**JAMES MONROE.**  
After this ceremony the officers of the artillery and infantry, and many distinguished citizens waited upon and were presented to him. The Society of the Cincinnati, with their respectable Vice President, Gen. Stevens, at their head, also waited on him and presented an address by Judge Pendleton, one of the members.

The President after receiving his visitants, was attended by the committee of arrangements, and escorted by a squadron of Cavalry, to the quarters provided for him, at the elegant establishment of Mr. Gibson, in Wall-street. Previous to dinner, the President, accompanied by Gens. Scott, Swift, Morton and suites, visited the United States arsenal.

At 5 o'clock the gentlemen on duty, the Vice-President, the hon. De Witt Clinton, Gov. elect, the hon. Rufus King, together with several of the President's former brethren in arms, Gen. Stevens, Col. Willett, Col. Platt, and the committee of arrangement, and of the corporation, dined with the President at his quarters.

In the evening the City Hall and Theatre were brilliantly illuminated and decorated with appropriate transparencies, exhibiting, perhaps, one of the most beautiful spectacles that can be well imagined. The whole of the transactions of the day made impressions which will not soon be forgotten by our citizens. The occasion itself, the reception of the chief magistrate of our country, gave an interest and excitement, which it is the peculiar privilege of Freedom to enjoy.

**DISTRESSING !!**  
Extract of a letter from St. Francisville, (La.) to the Editors of the Federal Republican, dated May 5, 1817.

"There was a very serious and distressing accident happened nearly opposite this place. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, the steam-boat Constitution (formerly the Oliver Evans) passing down the river from Natchez to N. Orleans, burst her boiler, and every person in the cabin, eleven in number, scalded to death—some lived two or three hours, some five or six, and two or three lived about 20 hours. The captain of the boat, the engineer, and one or two sailors that were in the after part of the boat, were the only persons that escaped uninjured. I annex a list of the persons killed, which you may publish if you please.

- William Yarnell, Virginia.
- E. Frazier, merchant, Gibson-Port, M. T.
- Thomas Brown, Scotland.
- W. McFarland, Washington county, Ky.
- Joseph D. Wilson, Maryland.
- James Carpenter.
- Alexander Philpot, Henrico county, Va.
- Wm. Steel, merchant, Warrenton, M. T.
- Peter Hubert, New-Orleans and Baltimore.
- William Larkin, silversmith, Natchez.
- Robert Robertson, 18 years old.

From Relf's Phil. Gazette.

**STEAM BOATS.**  
Our fellow-citizens will learn, by the following Resolutions, that the Select and Common Councils have very properly directed their attention to the subject of Steam Boats. We trust that some regulations will be adopted, which shall restore those modes of conveyance to the public confidence, by rendering them as safe, as they are convenient and agreeable.

In Common Council, June 5, 1817.

On motion of Robert Vaux, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

**WHEREAS**, it has been ascertained, that many accidents destructive of human life, have happened by the bursting of the boilers of Steam Engines, employed in propelling Boats (or the accommodation of travellers; and inasmuch as those modes of conveyance are now generally adopted, of which, among others, many, unsuspecting and uninformed persons avail themselves;

And whereas, it is the duty of legislative bodies, to interpose the authority they may possess, for the remedy of evils, and the prevention of consequences injurious, and afflicting to society—Therefore;

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils, That a joint committee, of three members from each Council be appointed, to enquire, whether any, & if any, what regulations can be enforced, in relation to the employment of Steam, in Engines used for propelling Boats, for the conveyance of passengers, which arrive at, and depart from, the Wharves within the jurisdiction of this corporation.

Resolved, Should it be deemed necessary to obtain for this purpose, an act of the Assembly of the Commonwealth, that the Committee be instructed to prepare a memorial addressed to the Legislature of the State, accompanied by such proof of the necessity of its interposition in this respect, as it may be practicable to obtain.

The Common Council appointed Messrs. Vaux, Wm. Smith, and Lehman.

The Select Council concurred, and appointed Messrs. Binney, Rush and Herner.

#### From the Boston Daily Advertiser, June 7.

By a gentleman who arrived at Holmes's Hole and passed through town yesterday for Salem, we have received information from Pernambuco to April 15th. It represents the state of the public as much less prosperous than the previous accounts, and entirely contradicts the information lately received, by way of Charleston, of the joining of the other provinces of Brazil in the revolution. On the contrary, the city and province of Bahia were engaged with great zeal in support of the Royal cause, and the people were volunteering to aid in the reduction of Pernambuco to their allegiance; and from Rio Janeiro, the capital of the kingdom, no information had been received. The people of Pernambuco appeared to be much less satisfied with their prospects than they had been some weeks before. The following particulars are from the book of the Merchant's Hall Reading Room:

The new government of Pernambuco had an armed brig off the port, but on the appearance of a blockading squadron from St. Salvador, she retreated into port. The government was also fitting out another brig, but there was no probability that they would go out.

Two ships, one of 32 and the other of 18 guns, had arrived off Pernambuco & had effectually blockaded the port. The American vessels in the port were ordered by the blockading squadron to depart in 24 hours, and the Patriot Government forbade it; but after some consideration they received passports and were at liberty to depart.

Accounts from St. Salvador represented the inhabitants as being in favour of the royal government, & that there were no symptoms of attachment to the Patriot cause; on the contrary, they were volunteering their services against the government of Pernambuco in the Royal cause. The two ships off Pernambuco were provided with 600 volunteers. The Governor of St. Salvador had been very active and had taken measures to prevent all alarm as to the inhabitants having any inclination to follow the example of those of Pernambuco.

The troops had been allowed double pay and rations. A small place which revolted at the Southward of Pernambuco, had been subdued by the Royalists, and the Patriots were about sending a force against it when the blockading squadron appeared off the harbour, but were prevented. Great exertions were making to repel the Royalists in case they should make an attack upon the place. Many of the inhabitants were dissatisfied with their situation, and seemed desirous to return to the former government. All the money in the Treasury had been removed to the outskirts of the town, where the troops (about 6000) were encamped. The inhabitants were in great confusion when the American vessels left the port.

#### Holmes Hole, June 2.

Arrived, brig Belvidere, of and for Nantucket, Capt. Coleman, from the coast of Patagonia, (whaling voyage,) out 13 months, and 46 days from Pernambuco, with 500 barrels of whale oil. Spoke, May 11, lat. 21. long. 60, ship South Carolina, 14 days from New York; for St. Croix. Passenger in the Belvidere, Geo. Griggerson, late master of the brig

#### Safety-lack of Salem, Massachusetts.

Capt. Griggerson informed about the 14th of April a blockading squadron of Portuguese (Royalists) arrived off Pernambuco, consisting of two ships of 32 guns, and a schooner of 18, said to be manned with 700 men; all valiantly engaged in all vessels lying off the port, and departed in 24 hours, which the Patriots in confusion, and without taking some irregular measures, they were about laying an embargo on the vessels in the harbour. The Portuguese vessels were afterwards embargoed, and it was expected foreign vessels would likewise be detained. Capt. G. not thinking it safe to maintain any longer, left the port, and got on board the Belvidere.

The following vessels were left in Pernambuco;—Brig Jane, Birch, and for Baltimore; half loaded; Saratoga, Davis, from Boston, 10 days in; brig Mary Collins, under the government. Also, a Philadelphia brig, Capt. Shearman, with part of her cargo, and would sail to the south, if permitted, as she then about getting his clearance. Also, a Swedish brig that had arrived a few days previous from St. Barthelemy, Mr. Boyen, of New-York, supercargo.

Business, at Pernambuco, stands on account of the confusion. People glad to sell, but not to buy.

The port of Bahia, (St. Salvador) is in a firm situation, as the government of that place was an active one, and had taken firm measures to prevent a revolution; allowing the soldiers double pay and rations. The volunteers were daily offering themselves to the governor to go against Pernambuco, the blockading squadron being manned with volunteers.

New-York, June 10. We learn from Capt. Hamilton, who brings the latest intelligence from Rio Janeiro, that nothing of importance had occurred in the province. An expedition was fitting out and the troops embarking to go against Pernambuco.

A letter received by the Factor, yesterday afternoon, dated Rio Janeiro, April 19, says, "Pernambuco is blockaded by an expedition, which was sent from the place as soon as news of the insurrection was received; and a second expedition will sail in a short time with about 3000 men, regulars and militia."

The accounts from South America, from time to time, seem to be involved in great uncertainty, and it is extremely difficult to know what to believe, or to expect. At one time, we have news of a great and decisive victory gained by the revolutionists, and it would seem as if the independence of the country was at hand. The very next day, perhaps, the story is either contradicted, explained away in a great degree, or perhaps, (and by a great triumph over the insurgent troops) and every thing appears dark and gloomy around them.

We presume the contest is feebly conducted on both sides, neither the physical, moral, nor intellectual force engaged, being great on either side. If the Portuguese government should bring any considerable body of their disciplined troops from Europe, under the command of officers formed "in the school of the Peninsula" and above all, if she should obtain any important assistance from her old ally, Great Britain, we think the republicans of Pernambuco will have a hard struggle to establish themselves as a free and independent people.

#### WIDOW OF MARSHAL NEY.

Paris, April 15. The following "autograph" letter from the Emperor of Austria to the widow of Marshal Ney, is handed about in the circles of Paris: it is remarkable from the graciousness of its tone towards that lady, and the opinion it conveys upon the conduct of the ill-fated Napoleon, and from the terms in which it signifies Napoleon. As to the authenticity, I have nothing to say that can either confirm or disprove it; your judgment on that head must rest on the bare merits of the letter itself—

"Madame la Princesse de Neuchâtel."

Your letter of the 18th June has been delivered into our hands. You express therein the desire of finally settling your abode in the city of Florence. Our brother, the Duke, would have had pleasure in your wishes on this point, but he has not been desirous of leaving his

country to express the wish we should feel in possession of our hereditary territory in the dominion of a princely family. The orders of appointment were not intended to appoint madam; you may therefore consider as final the authority in Florence, which you received in April, 1816. You may also consider yourself at liberty to reside in Florence, that may be agreeable to you, within our own dominions, if it being our wish that you should be one of our dearest subjects. We deplore the fatality of circumstances which through the misfortune of your illustrious husband, and impressed with the collection, of his having been a victim of his devotion to his Majesty the Duke, our beloved daughter, it is our duty to concur in offering every consolation in our power. At the same time that we Imperial Highness the Grand Duke, our beloved brother, to you himself this letter, we have written in our name of him to consider you as our entire friend and ally.

Whereupon, Madame Cécile de la Moskowa, I beg you to preserve you in his holy name. Written at the palace of St. Cloud, the 20th Feb. 1817.

#### Richmond, Virginia, WHIRLWIND.

In the storm, which blew Wednesday last, were some small twigs of pines falling from the air & blowing in all directions through the city. They must have come from some danger being done to the "prediction" confirmed, for yesterday we saw an old gentleman from the mountains, who gave us a description of the whirlwind. Our informant is Mr. H. H. H. who lives in the city of Hanover, about half way between the Chickahomony and Pamunkey rivers, about five miles from the city. He gives his words, almost all from his lips.

When his attention was first attracted to the cloud which had a blue appearance, the lower edge once rose up in a whirl, that of a millstone. It did not appear very large, but was about two miles from the city, and of about the height, as far as he could judge from the damage supposed it to be about 2000 feet in its course, it swept down the Chickahomony Swamp to Pamunkey, and across the latter to the city of King William. The first appearance of it, he had heard them describe in the swamp, at Mr. Carr's farm; here it did not rise, nor had it done much damage to trees, until it reached John Burnett's plantation. The dwelling house was torn down, inhabited by one Jordan—he was fortunately, nor was there any one else except a negro woman, who saved herself by jumping into the potato-hole. The house was twisted and broken—some of its joints were carried a small distance upwards of six feet into the air, in Burnett's orchard, it was left standing; the rest were blown off or torn up by the most of them being torn to considerable distance. There was no singular fact; the trees, which were of large oak trees with a thick and dirt, shared a similar fate, every panel of fence was swept down, and it struck a body of length of a mile, breaking up the trees, by throwing them together. A road passing through the wood, was for the space of several rods, covered with trees, "cross and pile," and a labourer will be requisite to get along a foot.

From the woods the wind blew into the plantation of John Burnett where, Mr. Burnett, it had swept nearly all the panels of fence, and a road passing through the wood, was for the space of several rods, covered with trees, "cross and pile," and a labourer will be requisite to get along a foot.

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