

**BONAPARTE & THEMISTOCLES.**  
The London Courier, after publishing Bonaparte's letter to the Prince Regent, makes the following remarks:  
Like Themistocles, in the act of throwing himself upon the generosity of his enemy, he has imitated that noble Athenian. But there the comparable ends. Themistocles had not only been the greatest enemy of the Persians, but he had been victorious over them. What victories did Bonaparte ever gain over us? What Themistocles did to Xerxes we effected against Bonaparte. We destroyed his navy. Themistocles, after being the saviour of his country, improved her fortifications, rebuilt her Piræus, and filled her harbours with a numerous and powerful navy, which rendered her the mistress of Greece. Yet in the midst of that glory the conqueror of Exerxes incurred the displeasures of his countrymen which had proved so fatal to many of his illustrious predecessors. He was banished from the city, and as he had sought in vain a safe retreat among the republics and barbarians of Thrace, he threw himself into the arms of a monarch whose fleets he had defeated and whose father he had ruined. Artaxerxes, the successor of Xerxes, received the illustrious Athenian with kindness, and though he had formerly set a price on his head, yet he made him one of his greatest favorites, and bestowed three rich cities on him, to provide him with bread, wine and meat. Such kindness, from a monarch from whom he expected perhaps the most hostile treatment, did not alter the sentiments of Themistocles. He still remembered that Athens gave him birth, and according to some writers, the wish of not injuring his country, and therefore his inability of carrying on a war against Greece at the request of Artaxerxes, obliged him to destroy himself by drinking bull's blood. The manner of his death is, however, uncertain, and while some affirm that he poisoned himself, others declare that he fell a prey to a violent distemper in the city of Magnesia, where he had fixed his residence while in the dominions of the Persian monarch. Themistocles died in the 65th year of his age, about 449 years before the Christian Era. He has been admired as a man naturally courageous, of a disposition fond of activity, ambitious of glory and enterprise. Blessed with a provident and discerning mind, he seemed to rise superior to misfortunes, and in the midst of adversity possessed resources which could enable him to regain his splendor, and even to command fortune.  
We hardly think that in the features of Themistocles' character, and in the nature of his exploits, our readers will trace much resemblance to the character or the actions of Bonaparte. As little similitude exists between the character of the Persian nation and that of the British.

**BRUSSELS, JULY 20.**  
Extract from a despatch of the commissioner general of the Prussian government, Mr. Piantaz, dated from Paris.  
"I have this day required from M. Denon, the director of the museum, the restitution of our different works of arts. The whole will be restored to us; in consequence, we are very busy in emptying the museum. The picture, representing St. Peter on the cross, by Rubens, will be restored to Cologne."  
In the Paris Moniteur, of the third of July last, a copy of which has fallen into our hands, we find that in the sitting of the French Chamber of Representatives, on the 2d of that month, M. Polliche, from a committee that had been appointed to report upon the means of ensuring the safety of Napoleon Bonaparte, stated, upon an application made in the name of Napoleon, that the Emperor had requested the Provisional Government to relinquish, in his favor, the Library of the palace of Trianon, consisting of about 2,200 volumes, and also to allow him a copy of the "Grand Description of Egypt," and of the "Grecian Iconography" of Mr. Visconti. He signified that the imprinting of these two last works was the result of the munificence of the Emperor, and that, as to the library of Trianon, it was but a very small portion of the books collected, by the orders of Napoleon, in the imperial palaces, and of which the number amounted to more than 62,000 volumes. His request was complied with on the part of the Chamber, who adopted a resolution to that effect; and, it having been observed that the "Grand Description of Egypt" was composed of three parts, one of which remained to be published, it was added that Napoleon should be entitled to the third part whenever it was ready for delivery. In some introductory remarks which M. Polliche made on the occasion, he said, speaking of the ex-Emperor, "In renouncing the right which he had to unite his fate to the destiny of France, in the act of separation he is only interested for the welfare of the country; and he is, moreover, desirous that his moments of leisure should be consecrated to occupations which might produce recollections in which France would participate."  
Five hundred houses have been destroyed by fire at Calcutta.

**Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Bordeaux to a respectable mercantile house in Boston, dated July 28.**  
"It is said that the treaty of Paris has been renewed between Louis 18th and the Allied Monarchs, with the addition that the former is to maintain 100,000 of their troops in France for five years, at the expence of five hundred millions of francs. If the French descend to such humiliating terms, the country may be tranquil by force of arms for several years.  
"The white flag was displayed here on the 22d inst. and is now waving from the window of almost every house in town."  
**Cuirassiers.**—As the cuirassiers of the imperial guards are often mentioned in French bulletins, we presume the following brief description of their armor, size, and character, from a late London paper, will not be unacceptable:  
"The cuirassiers of the French imperial guards, are all arrayed armor, the front cuirass is in the form of a pigeon's breast, so as to effectually turn off a musket shot, though fired ever so near, owing to its being kept so bright; the back cuirass is made to fit the back; they weigh from 9 to 11 lbs. each, according to the size of the man, and are stuffed inside with a pad: they fit on by a kind of a fish scaled clasp, and are put off in an instant; they have helmets the same as our horse guards, and straight long swords and pistols, but no caradines; and if there is a good horse to be found, they are sure to have him. They are all chosen men, must be five feet seven French (above six feet English)—have served in three campaigns, twelve years in the service, and of good character."  
**NASSAU, AUGUST 9.**  
There is no particular news since our last publication. By an arrival from New-Orleans we learn that the pirates of Barataria are increasing in boldness as in numbers, and are committing depredations on all vessels that unfortunately fall in their way, regardless of the flag of any nation.—The Spaniards however have hitherto suffered most from these daring freebooters.—The privateers of Carthagea too, seem to be equally disposed to prey upon the commerce of all nations, although pretending to act only against the subjects of Spain; and they are reported from Havana, to be very annoying in that neighbourhood and in the Gulf passage.  
The British transports which, to the number of 60, proceeded to Portugal for the purpose of conveying a Portuguese army to the Netherlands, to act under the duke of Wellington, returned to England; the Portuguese regency having refused to send their troops abroad, to co-operate with the allies.

The Public Ledger (of London) deprecates the abusive virulence of the ministerial papers which breathe nothing but "sweeping vengeance" against France; advising the destruction of barriers, fortified works of every sort, that strengthen or adorn the French nation. This language, he thinks, will enable the army and marshals to exact better terms of security from Louis.—The same paper affirms that Bonaparte will be treated with a generous hospitality. The Pilot, on the contrary, is very angry with Louis XVIII. for tolerating the jacobins, who, he says, have been suffered to impose conditions on their conquerors. Castlereagh, we have no doubt, will fulfil all the wishes of the misanthropes; being at heart rather a hyena than a man.

**NEW-YORK, Sept. 2.**  
The honorable Messrs. Gallatin and Clay, our late negotiators at Ghent, arrived in this city yesterday morning from England, in the ship Lorenzo.—These gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Gallatin's son and Mr. Todd, came up in the cutter Active, Captain Caboone, which vessel went down on Thursday during the gale. The Lorenzo rode out the gale in the Bay, and had not got up last night when our paper went to press.  
Capt. Newcomb arrived at Boston on Tuesday, left Cadiz on the 24th of July, and says, the Boston Daily Advertiser informs, that about the last of June, Com. Decatur, with his squadron entered the Bay of Algiers, and immediately sent on shore a flag of truce, with certain propositions as the conditions of peace, and demanded that an answer should be returned in the space of four hours—that the Dey in the hour complied with the conditions, and in consequence a treaty was concluded. It was stipulated that all American vessels, crews and cargoes, captured by the Algerines, eleven in number, should be restored, and an indemnity paid for detention and damages, and on our part that the captured vessels and prisoners should be restored.  
Capt. Newcomb further reports, that the Epervier and Ontario were dispatched from the Mediterranean to the United States with intelligence about the 1st and 10th of July. The Wanderer brought letters from the squadron to the heads of department

and other persons, which were forwarded to Cadiz from Carthagea.  
Lient. John Gamble, (who remained behind commodore Porter) came passenger in the Oliver Ellsworth, was captured at the Sandwich Islands, on the 19th of June, 1814, by the British ship of war Cherub, of 20 guns, having been left at the Marqueses, by Capt. Porter, in charge of three ships. After remaining there 5 months, making preparations to depart, a mutiny took place amongst his men, in which Lient. G. was wounded. The mutineers and prisoners of war succeeded in taking the ship Serringapatam out of the bay. Two days after, Lient. G. was attacked by the savages, and lost midshipman Wm. Feltus, & three men, besides one dangerously wounded. Lient. G. afterwards burnt the ship Greenwich, got out of the bay in the ship Sir Andrew Hammond, & in a distressed state, reached the Sandwich Islands, where he was captured by the Cherub, and after remaining on board that ship 7 months, was set ashore at Rio Janeiro, where he remained 5 months, and then embarked on board the Swedish ship Good hope, for Hayre; and on the 1st of August, in lat. 47. long. 18, was put on board the ship Oliver. Ellsworth. Lient. G. left at Rio, midshipman Clapp, and five men.

**Copy of a letter from Com. Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, dated U. S. Guerriere, off Cape Palos, June 20, 1815.**  
**SIR**—I have the honor to inform you, that on the 19th inst. off Cape Palos, the squadron under my command, captured an Algerine brig of 20 guns, and one hundred and eighty men. After a chase of three hours she ran into shoal water, where I did not think it advisable to follow with our large ships, but dispatched the Epervier, Spark, Torch, and Spfire, to whom she surrendered after a short resistance. Twenty-three men were found dead on board. We received from her eighty prisoners, the residue of her crew having left her in boats. Many of them must have been killed by the fire of our vessels, and one of the boats was sunk. None of our vessels sustained any damage, nor was there a man killed or wounded. This brig is larger than the Epervier—was built in Algiers five years ago, by a Spanish constructor, the same that built the frigate captured on the 17th inst. and is perfectly sound.  
I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, &c.  
**STEPHEN DECATUR.**  
Hon. B. W. CROWNSHIELD  
Secretary of the Navy.

**NAPOLEON LANDED.**  
By the politeness of our Boston correspondents we are advised of the arrival at that port of the ship Savannah, Capt. Cole, but last from Falmouth, England, which place she left on the 3d of Aug. Capt. C. states that Bonaparte had been landed at Portsmouth from the Belleophon, and departed thence for London on the 3d of August, under an escort.—*Nat. Int.*  
The island of Elba has been given back in sovereignty to the grand duke of Tuscany.  
Bonaparte's marshals appear to be almost annihilated by the late revolutions in France—the long catalogue of these heroes who have survived the wreck, is dwindled down to about half a dozen; the rest are dead or in exile. Among the survivors we find, *Oudinot, Victor, Marmont, Macdonald, and Clercy*, having joined the Bourbon cause, will probably preserve their respective ranks as well as their individual fortunes—Confiscation and banishment will undoubtedly fall on the others.

The number of allied troops in France are supposed to amount to 700,000. Yet, the free corps through the country, and the people of Paris display a strong inclination to resist.  
A dashing swindling attorney, formerly practising at the west end of London, is now sweeping the streets of Vienna, with an iron collar round his neck; for a forgery on the bank of Vienna.  
**INDIAN TREATY.**  
We have conversed with a gentleman who left Detroit on the 5th inst. He states, that previous to his departure, the Indians had arrived there in considerable numbers; that the council, after having been held for several days, had been suspended for a short time to await the arrival of two or three chiefs who were daily expected from Mackinac; and that there remained no doubt but an advantageous treaty would be concluded with all the tribes, by which the tranquillity of our frontiers would be secured. In consequence of this favorable change in the dispositions of the Indians, the Surveyor General has, we understand, determined to send a number of surveyors to lay off the lands ceded to the U. S. in the territory of Michigan, as well as to ascertain the geographical position of the Lake of that name, and to run the northern line of the state of Ohio. The council is not expected to break up before the 25th inst.—*Scioto Gazette.*

**COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES.**  
From a Liverpool paper of July 17.  
"This important document, we learn is in a complete state, the ratification being only deficient, in the hand of Mr. Adams, the American minister, at this court. It is short in the form; but comprehensive in the system. By the first article the navigation laws of the two countries are for mutual benefits dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. The benefits not only extend to the ships but the cargoes. Thus, cotton wool, which on coming to England in British ships from the United States is liable to a duty only of a penny per lb. and if imported in American vessels is subject to a charge of three pence in the pound, will incur the same duty if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two countries.  
The second article admits of a free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the peninsula of Hindostan. With regard to China there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this company has no power or authority to obstruct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans or any other foreign power.  
A third article, and not the less important in the view of the American government, restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the United States.  
**NORFOLK, August 30.**  
This morning arrived here the United States' cartel, ship Perseverance, Capt. Dul, and brig Anolostan, Capt. Smith; the former in 41 and the latter in 38 days from Plymouth, (Eng.)—Late advices from Gibraltar mention the arrival there of the *INDEPENDENCE*, American 74. The Algerines are said to be at war with the following nations: the Americans, Dutch, Danes, Russians, Swedes, Prussians & French. The Russians are fitting out a naval force in the Black Sea, to go against the Algerines; the Dutch fleet had arrived at Gibraltar; a part of the Algerine navy had gone to the Adriatic to cruise. The Algerine Admiral who was killed in the action with the United States' frigate Guerriere, was the famous Scotch renegade, *Admiral Lyle*, who, it will be recollected, styled himself *Lord High Admiral of Tripoli*. His squadron was blockaded in Gibraltar by the United States' frigate Philadelphia, in 1804.  
**CHARLESTON, August 29.**  
By Capt. Hallet, of the scir. Rising Sun, arrived last evening from Martinique, we obtain verbal information of the attack made by the British under Sir James Leith upon Guadaloupe. It appears on the 10th inst. the enemy passed along the cluster of Islands called the Saints, and landed on Guadaloupe—but instead of advancing against Point-Petre—they proceeded along the west end of the Island towards Bassaterre. The force of the British being infinitely superior, the heights of Bassaterre which commands one end of the Island, were carried by storm. The French made a bold and obstinate resistance. The 64th regt. of British were nearly destroyed. After considerable loss on both sides numbers prevailed. As Bassaterre does not at all command Point-Petre, that city with its defences may hold out, although it is probable the island finally will be held by the British for the legitimate Louis.  
A public dinner has been given to Messrs. CLAY and GALLATIN, at Tammany Hall, New-York.

**Notice.**  
AT 12 o'clock on Wednesday the 18th day of October next, will be exposed to sale at the farm formerly occupied by Cuthbert Combs, sen. a parcel of HORSES, amongst which is one *STUD HORSE*, five years old, property of Cuthbert Combs, deceased. Twelve months credit will be given on all sums over 10 dollars, and six months on all under 10; bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser.  
FIELDING A. COMBS, Exr.  
Sept 20 60 4w

**Four Dollars Reward.**  
**STRAYED** from Strode's station, on Friday the 8th inst. a *SORREL HORSE*, about 14 hands high; 3 years old, both hind feet white about half way between the pasture joint and the knee, a white mane and tail, a natural pacer. Any person who may take up said horse and return him to the subscriber shall receive the above reward.  
SAMUEL HOUGH,  
Winchester, Sept. 20 60-3w

**Wanted to hire,**  
A sober, industrious *NEGRO WOMAN*, acquainted with house business. Enquire at this Office.

**Notice.**  
THE PERSON who took my bundle of Fee-Bills last Friday evening will please return them, as they can be of no benefit to any person but the subscriber. It is presumed they were taken off the counter through mistake.  
JAMES MITCHELL.  
Sept 13

**List of Prizes**  
Drawn in the WINCHESTER CHURCH LOTTERY.  
FOURTH AND FIFTH DAYS' DRAWING OF FIVE HUNDRED—No. 1576.  
OF \$100—No. 174. Of \$20—No. 1635. Of \$10—No. 389. Of \$5—Nos. 137, 371, 1257, 1428, 1641; 1707, 1801. Of \$3—Nos. 12, 17, 30, 65, 193, 206, 223, 239, 273, 288, 296, 319, 383, 449, 478, 526, 539, 552, 623, 689, 723, 786, 832, 847, 854, 939, 941, 1035, 1050, 1091, 1093, 1162, 1316, 1345, 1357, 1411, 1428, 1469, 1480, 1481, 1482, 1521, 1565, 1577, 1593, 1617, 1625, 1637, 1639, 1644, 1684, 1735, 1736, 1799, 1823, 1853, 1854, 1868, 1937.  
The ticket which drew the prize of 500 dollars was sold to Mr. Isaiah Thatcher, of Bourbon County.  
A few tickets for sale at 24, at the stores of James Ritchie and E. M'Guire & Co.

**fifty Dollars Reward.**  
**RUNAWAY WITHOUT PROVOCATION.**  
I PURCHASED a Negro Man named KIT, several years ago, out of the Georgetown Jail, Scott County, where he was sold and raged. He is a good workman at common carpenter's work; I hired him in this county, where he was well used; while I was at the City of Washington last winter Kit stole a saddle and bridle, and acted in many respects very basely. Expecting detection he ran away to the Ohio, (Gallatin County) and remained in the neighbourhood of my father, until some time in February last, when he ran away again. It is expected that he has crossed the Ohio river and is in the Indiana Territory, or in the state of Ohio; or he may have descended the river Ohio and either gone to Natchez or Orleans, or stopped on the way; soon after he ran away a man coming up to his description attempted violence upon some house near Vevey containing only female characters. He has acted very ungratefully to me, and he is altogether a dangerous person to be at his liberty, and altogether unworthy to be without control. He may be about 40 years old, very large, weighing about 200, but not much over common height—he is of a mulatto color, and has a peculiarity of walk, swinging himself along, working his arms and body as if walking with them; he is bow legged and has a gap in his teeth before. I will give 50 dollars to any person who will lodge him in any jail where I can get him, or 50 dollars and the expence of bringing him to me in Scott County, Ky. near Georgetown.  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON  
Blue Spring, Scott County, Sept. 4 60-3w

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
WILL be sold to the highest bidder on Thursday the 12th day of October next, the PLANTATION on which I now live, in Clarke County, called the Half Way House, between Winchester and Mount Sterling, on the main road leading from Lexington to the mouth of Big Sandy, containing about 105 acres of Land, about 40 cleared. The place is occupied as a tavern, the sign of the Rising Sun, and by a number of good judges supposed to be one of the best stands in the country for a public house. At the same time and place will be sold a stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture. The plantation in good order. The terms of sale, one third to be paid in hand, the other two thirds in twelve months—all the other property 12 months credit will be given for all sums over five dollars. An indisputable title will be given for the land. Bonds with approved security will be required. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.  
All those indebted to the subscriber are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.  
ALEXANDER SMITH.  
August 28 58-4w-2sp2ns

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**  
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP lately existing between the subscribers, under the firm of EDWARD M'GUIRE & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of September 1815. All persons having accounts and notes which are unsettled and unpaid, are requested to make payment to EDWARD M'GUIRE, who has resumed business at the stand previously occupied by said firm.  
EDWARD M'GUIRE,  
P B WINN,  
JOSEPH COULTER.  
Sept 6. 58 1f

**NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.**  
THE subscribers are now opening, next door to George G. Taylor & Co. a New and Elegant assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons; which they are determined to sell unusually low for cash. Those wishing to buy good bargains will do well to give them a call.  
SMITH & TAYLOR.  
August 16. 55-1f

**Notice.**  
ON the fourth day of October 1815, the undersigned will meet at the house of Peter School, in Clarke County, and thence proceed with the surveyor of said county and the commissioners appointed by the County Court of said County, to procession and perpetuate testimony to the boundary of a Tract of Land lying in said county, containing one thousand acres, patented to Ephraim Drake, by patent from the commonwealth of Virginia, and bearing date on the twentieth day of April 1784— which said land was entered in the name of Benjamin Netherland, and surveyed in the name of Ephraim Drake. Said procession and perpetuating testimony to the boundary of said land will continue from day to day until completed. The undersigned hold the legal and equitable title to a part of said tract of land.  
PETER SCHOLL,  
GEORGE FRY,  
JAMES CLARK,  
ALICE CLARK,  
JANE CLARK,  
JAMES WALKER,  
JOHN KINCAID,  
JONATHAN DAVIS,  
MATTHEW DAVIS.  
September 6, 1815. 58-3w1f

**Notice.**  
THE PERSON who took my bundle of Fee-Bills last Friday evening will please return them, as they can be of no benefit to any person but the subscriber. It is presumed they were taken off the counter through mistake.  
JAMES MITCHELL.  
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