

to yet heavier calamities.

"On the whole, the independence as well as the prosperity of this Great People rests entirely on the policy and good faith of their conquerors; at whose feet they now lie prostrate and disunited; whilst the allied cabinets have so many elements in their hands for weakening and distracting them more and more, by exciting and supporting the spirit of party and faction. It is, notwithstanding, my hope and belief, that France will be left, in territory nearly as she was at the commencement of her Revolution; but, not without being cooled to the last drop of her conquering blood, and drained of her financial resources.

"My republican friends and countrymen, who have been longer than myself on this eventful theatre, can discover no good faith nor liberality in the conduct and views of the allies;—on the contrary, sinister projects & a conspiracy against the French and all other People; but they console themselves, that these Powers, by bearing so heavily on the nation, are driving the French People to desperation, dreadful in its consequences, and that by suffering their armies to mix as they do with each other, and with the French People, they are sowing the seeds which must eventuate in breaking down the barriers of Despotism all over Europe. I am not disposed to fatigue you with much speculation on this subject, but must own, that I think the people, no less than the armies of the surrounding nations are with their Monarchs for putting down the inordinate military power, and spirit of France. Whether the same dreadful and dangerous power and spirit may not be already transferred to each other, and particularly to Great Britain, time and facts will soon unfold. But viewing, as I at present do, the happiness and safety separately of each one of the European nations, and also the character and capacity of their respective monarchs, I cannot but flatter myself, that the system is becoming a general one, of disarming all Europe, comparatively speaking, in the cause and for the repose of suffering humanity. All those powers are impoverished and exhausted. Repose is among the most universal laws of our Creator. It is a point at which nations, as well as individuals, must occasionally arrive.

"I cannot extend these consolatory reflections to our own dear country, which having but lately struggled herself into national existence and importance, must unavoidably have, yet to struggle for maturity and strength.—From the principles and form of government, she has nothing to expect from the sympathy and justice of any European power. The prospect, therefore, of European repose, inspires me with the more solicitude for the security and tranquillity of the United States. Having disappointed the calculations of some of the European Cabinets, by preserving unbroken the Federal arch of our rising greatness, we shall continue the more exposed to their jealousies, hatred and intrigues. Tho' not immediately within the reach of the great powers of the North, those of the South, whose Colonies are so near us, view with much uneasiness the recent development of our strength and character. And unavoidably, before our young Hercules of the sea shall accomplish the high destiny of his country, we shall be involved in war with either G. Britain, Spain or France, if not with the three united. Heaven grant, then, that profiting by their late dear-bought experience, both Federal & State Governments may employ all their wisdom and resources immediately, to place our militia on a more efficient footing in arms, accoutrements, artillery and discipline, to be ever ready to take the field: 2dly. To increase our Military Academies for the education of a sufficient number of our brightest youth; and lastly, to introduce and support those systems, generally and exclusively, which impart positive knowledge and practical principles, necessary to form useful republican citizen soldiers. For, in my humble opinion, the rights and liberties of the American people perish, whenever they shall be driven to confide their safety to standing armies, who have ever enslaved and continue to enslave the people of the old world."

#### BONAPARTE.

Letter from Earl Bathurst, Secretary of State, to the Lords of the Admiralty.

Downing street, July 30. 1815.

"MY LORDS—I wish your lordships to have the goodness to communicate to rear admiral sir George Cockburn, a copy of the following memorial, which is to serve him by way of instruction, to direct his conduct while General Bonaparte remains under his care. The prince regent, in confiding to English officers a mission of such importance, feels that it is unnecessary to express to them his earnest desire, that no greater personal restraint may be employed than what shall be found necessary, faithfully to perform the duties of which the admiral, as well as the governor of St. Helena, must never lose sight, namely, the perfectly secure detention of the person of Gen. Bonaparte. Every thing which without opposing the grand object, can be granted as an indulgence, will, his royal

highness is convinced, he allowed the general. The prince regent depends further on the well known zeal and resolute character of sir G. Cockburn, that he will not suffer himself to be misled imprudently to deviate from the performance of his duty.

#### "BATHURST."

#### MEMORIAL.

When General Bonaparte leaves the Bellerophon to go on board the Northumberland, it will be the properest moment for Admiral Cockburn to have the effects examined which General Bonaparte may have brought with him.

The admiral will allow all the baggage, wine, and provisions, which the general may have brought with him, to be taken on board the Northumberland. Among the baggage his table service is to be understood as included, unless it be so considerable as to seem rather an article to be converted into ready money than for real use.

His money, his diamonds, and his saleable effects, (consequently bills of exchange also) of whatever kind they may be, must be delivered up. The admiral will declare to the general that the British government by no means intends to confiscate his property, but merely to take upon itself the administration of his effects to hinder him using them as a means to promote his flight.

The examination shall be made in the presence of a person named by Bonaparte; the inventory of the effects to be retained shall be signed by this person as well as by the rear admiral, or by the person whom he shall appoint to draw up the inventory.

The interest or the principal, (according as his property is more or less considerable) shall be applied to his support, and in this respect the principal arrangements to be left to him.

For this reason he can, from time to time, signify his wishes to the admiral till the arrival of the new governor of St. Helena, and afterwards to the latter; and if an objection is to be made to his proposal, the admiral or the governor can give the necessary orders, and the disbursement will be paid by bills on his majesty's treasury.

In case of death, he can dispose of his property by a last will, and be assured that the contents of his testament shall be faithfully executed.

As an attempt might be made to make a part of his property pass for the property of the persons of his suite, it must be signified, that the property of his attendants is subject to the same regulations.

The disposal of the troops left to guard him must be left to the governor.

The latter, however, has received a notice, in the case which will be hereafter mentioned, to act according to the desire of the admiral.

The general must constantly be attended by an officer appointed by the admiral, or if the case occurs, by the governor. If the general is allowed to go out of the bounds where the centinels are placed, an orderly man at least must accompany the officer.

When ships arrive, and as long as they are in sight, the general remains confined to the limits where the centinels are placed. During this time all communication with the inhabitants is forbidden. His companions in St. Helena, are subject during this time to the same rules, and must remain with him. At other times it is left to the judgment of the admiral or governor to make the necessary regulations concerning them. It must be signified to the general, that if he makes any attempt to fly, he will then be put under close confinement: and it must be notified to his attendants, that if it should be found that they are plotting to prepare the general's flight, they shall be separated from him, and put under close confinement.

All letters addressed to the general or to persons in his suite, must be delivered to the admiral or governor, who will read them before he suffers them to be delivered to those to whom they are addressed. Letters written by the general or his suite are subject to the same.

No letter that does not come to St. Helena through the secretary of state, must be communicated to the general or his attendants, if it is written by a person not living in the island. All their letters addressed to persons not living in the island, must go under the cover of the secretary of state.

It will be clearly expressed to the gentleman, that the governor and admiral have precise orders to inform his majesty's government of all the wishes and representations which the general may desire to address to it; in this respect they need not use any precaution. But the paper on which such request or representation is written must be communicated to them open, that they may both read it, and when they send it accompany it with such observations as they may judge necessary.

Till the arrival of the new governor, the admiral must be considered as entirely responsible for the person of general Bonaparte, and his majesty has no doubt of the inclination of the present governor to concur with the admiral for this purpose. The admiral has full power to retain the general on board his ship, or to convey him

on board again, when, in his opinion, secure detention of his person cannot be otherwise effected. When the admiral arrives at St. Helena, the governor will, upon his representation, adopt measures for sending immediately to England, the Cape of Good Hope, or the East Indies, such officers, or other persons, in the military corps of St. Helena, as the admiral, either because they are foreigners, or on account of their character or disposition, shall think it advisable to dismiss from the military service in St. Helena.

If there are strangers in the island whose residence in the country shall seem to be with a view of becoming instrumental to the flight of general Bonaparte, he must take measures to remove them. The whole coast of the island, and all ships and boats that visit are placed under the surveillance of the admiral. He fixes the places which the boats may visit, and the government will send a sufficient guard to the points where the admiral shall consider this precaution as necessary.

The admiral will adopt the most vigorous measures to watch over the arrival and departure of every ship, and prevent all communication with the coast, except such as he shall allow.

Orders will be issued to prevent, after a certain necessary interval, any foreign or mercantile vessel to go in future to St. Helena.

If the general should be seized with serious illness, the admiral and the governor will each name a physician who enjoys their confidence, in order to attend the general in common with his own physician: they will give them strict orders to give in every day a report on the state of his health. In case of his death, the admiral will give orders to convey his body to England. Given at the war office, July 23, 1815.

#### FROM CADIZ.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 28.

Capt. Allen, of the Midas, informs, that the Dutch squadron was said to be at Leghorn. An Algerine squadron, said to consist of 40 sail (including small vessels) were reported to be at sea—their object not known; supposed to be to meet the Dutch squadron.

Another expedition for South America was spoken of; but would not probably go into effect before January or February. Two regiments were on their way from Madrid for Cadiz, intended as a part of the troops for South America. The communication was open between Madrid and Paris, but the mails were not regular.

Gen. Vellesterns had retired from the office of Minister of War.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25.

Last evening arrived at this port the fast sailing ship, Huntress, Spear, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 23d of October. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the 21st of October, from which the following extracts are made:—

From our London Correspondent.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 18.

Almost the whole conversation of the day has been occupied with the fate of the gallant and unfortunate Porrier. The letters from Corunna, by the Packet, which performed the voyage in the short interval of 60 hours, are to the date of the 18th inst. and according to these private advices it should appear that the daring and extensive plan which was to be carried into execution by Porrier, was formed by some eminent lawyers who dictated the spirited proclamations that have appeared. It is said, that previous to the General's death, he was ignominiously carried about the streets of Corunna, to be pelted by a bigotted people, and this disgraceful exhibition was for several days continued; and according to the accounts we have received, no regular court was formed, and no trial was granted him. It seems by the following extract, that at the time of the departure of the mail, none had suffered by this revolutionary attempt, excepting the Commander in Chief and some of his officers.

CORUNNA, OCT. 12.

The only sufferers on this occasion, appear to be General Porrier and his officers. The merchants and other men of business remain unmolested."

Treaty with France signed.

As we are writing we receive information from a most respectable quarter that the treaty between Louis & the Allied Sovereigns has received its ultimate ratification, by the former, and has been received by a special messenger at the foreign office.

It is understood that a commercial Treaty with Great Britain is comprehended in this general arrangement.

The duties of Lord Castlereagh having been terminated, his Lordship is expected in London within a very few days.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

On Monday evening Mr. Palmer arrived here from Paris, followed by 663 anormous bales, containing all the effects of Bonaparte, which he had acquired. Among them is the carriage of ceremony, which surpasses any

thing of the kind we have ever seen in this country.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 29.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, whose arrival has been announced for several days, has this moment entered our walls. The discharge of 101 cannon announced this agreeable news.—His Majesty alighted at the palace in the Park, where he was received by the king.

Some apprehensions seem to be excited by the movements of the Turks. It is said that they support the Bishop of Montenegro in his pretensions to Regusa, of which town he is still in possession; and it is reported that he aims at the dominion of the whole of Dalmatia, Illyria, and the Ionian Islands and even of the sovereignty of Venice.

PARIS, SEPT. 23.

An association is spoken of, formed by many persons, who have acted a part in the political events for twenty-five years past, and who intend to form a colony in the island of Madagascar.

It is remarkable that the name of Lipano, assumed by madame Murat, is the anagram of Napoli, and of the emperor Napoleon.

Fifty thousand Austrians, composed in part of militia, have already evacuated the French territory.

We are informed that the whole ministry gave in their resignation to the King.

By a decree of the king, the opening of the session of the two houses is postponed until the second day of October next.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated

BORDEAUX, Sept. 16, 1815.

"Things remain in the same distracted state as when I last wrote you. The royalists continue to exercise their vengeance against the patriots and protestants of the south of France. I presume there will shortly be an end of these crimes, as the Austrians have been called into Nismes, and other towns, to quell the riots.

"The treaty of peace does not appear to be confirmed or credited; on the contrary, new fears are entertained of a partition of France, and some whispers are circulated that Napoleon 2d is to be proclaimed King. The Anglo-Franco party continue their machinations against us. Arrestations and executions among the French, are going on every day. Yesterday two *gens d'armes* were condemned by the permanent military commission of this city for having when drunk, cried *vive l'Empereur!* What a dreadful state of things. Happy America—wretched, degraded Europe!"

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22.

The British ship Alfred, arrived yesterday from the Isle of France, touched at St. Helena on the 14th of October, which time the Havana frigate, two sloops of war, and part of the convoy with troops, had arrived from England. They separated from the Northumberland 12 days before, on the coast of Guinea. When the Alfred left St. Helena, a 74 and other ships were standing in.

KINGSTON, Jan. Oct. 3.

Accounts have reached this city, via Santo Domingo, of the arrival there of an American schooner, in nine days from Carthage, the master of which stated, general Morillo had been repulsed in an attack made upon Boca Chica, with the loss of 1200 killed and 800 prisoners. A number of the royalists had in consequence joined the Carthaginian army.

Three vessels had arrived at Carthage from the U. States, with flour, which readily sold at 26 dollars per barrel.

#### DECATUR'S TREATY.

The treaty concluded by com. Decatur with the dey of Algiers, is such as com. D. thought proper to dictate. The following, we learn, are some of the principal articles.—The dey agrees to restore the American prisoners in his possession without ransom—to pay \$ 10,000 for the brig Edwin and cargo, of Salem, captain Smith, which he had captured three years since—to restore a cargo of cotton which he had confiscated, belonging to William Gray, of Boston—to allow the Americans to send into their ports, and dispose of them, any prizes which they capture from any power which the U. S. should in future be at war with; and they further agree, that in case any power should be at war with the U. S. that power shall only have liberty to send in their prizes for supplies and to remain only 24 hours to procure them, and not upon any consideration to have permission to dispose of the vessels or cargoes—the dey further agrees, that in case an American citizen should be taken under the flag of any other nation with whom they may be at war, he shall be immediately liberated and given up to the consul—in case of the shipwreck of an American vessel, the captain shall have permission to land his cargo without paying any duties, and may remain there until he has an opportunity of re-shipping it; or the cargo may be disposed of, upon paying the customary duties. No presents or tribute, are in future, to be paid by the United States to the dey.

The frigate and brig captured by com. Decatur, was not restored by the article of the treaty, but captured by com. Decatur as a prize, and at the earnest entreaties of the who represented the danger he exposed to from his subjects, in consequence of his having signed a treaty with such favorable terms to the particularly the restoring capt. Smith and crew, without ransom, and paying \$ 10,000 for his vessel and cargo, condition, which the dey said, they never before submitted to, in the of any Christian nation whatever. The brig was, however, detained at Carthage by the Spaniards, on ground that she was captured within their territory; they being then at war with Algiers.

The treaty with Algiers was signed on the 4th of July, and on the 6th, Epervier, capt. Shubrick, was patched to the United States with a copy of the treaty; her not having arrived scarcely a doubt remaining that she must have foundered in severe gales of August last.

The American squadron proceeding from Algiers to Tunis, com. Decatur having learnt that the bey had purchased an English frigate, during our war with Great Britain, to come in take from the harbor of Tunis, prizes that had been sent in the privateer Abellino, of Boston. The commodore demanded that the should pay 40,000 dollars for the prizes which had been given up, bey, after deliberating a short time, agreed to pay the money to the American consul, as a restitution to the owners of the privateer, for two sets.

From Tunis, the squadron proceeded to Tripoli, where com. Decatur that a prize vessel had also been committed to be taken out of their hands by a British sloop of war, and that American consul had been compelled to take down his flag. On the arrival of the squadron off the town, com. Decatur sent in and demanded that the bashaw should pay the sum of \$ 30,000 to the owners of the privateer, for the vessel which had been given up. The bashaw refused, and assembled a great number of his troops from the country to defend the batteries, and threatened to declare war against the United States, but finding that the American squadron were prepared to chastise him, then requested an abatement of the sum demanded, as he said he had not much money;—and upon the American consul's informing com. Decatur that he should be satisfied with \$ 25,000 the commodore agreed to receive that sum, provided the bashaw would deliver up to him ten Christian slaves among them was one who had been particularly attentive to the officers of the Philadelphia frigate, white in Tripoli; and also, that as an American consul had been compelled to take down his flag, he should re-hoist it under a salute of 31 guns from the bashaw's castle. The above terms were readily complied with by the bashaw.

#### VERY INTERESTING.

We have been favored by a gentleman of this city with the following account of the transactions of Com. Decatur, by an officer on board his squadron. Many of the incidents are entirely new to us. When such gallant achievements are performed by our Navy; when their intrepidity has subdued three of the Barbary powers submission, what American heart does not thrill with pride and pleasure?

Richmond Enquirer. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated

U. S. Ship Constellation, off Messina, Sept 1. 1815.

"The only letter I can flatter myself that has ever reached either my mother or yourself, was by the Epervier. As the Commodore's dispatches were sent out by that vessel you are now in full possession of the circumstances relative to our treaty with the Dey, and of course, can see whether the treaty was such a one as you expected—or of such a nature as was likely to give general satisfaction to the government. Though an honorable one, and on such terms, with propriety it could not be rejected for the Dey granted every demand, still I think the Commodore was rather hasty"—Had he cruized several weeks longer, we should have destroyed the whole of their Navy; placed entirely out of their power to commence for many years, any depredations on our commerce, & finally made peace on the same terms we have now. But peace with this people was certainly the most desirable object, as we have it on our own terms, we should not complain. From Algiers we sailed for Cagliari, in Sardinia, to procure water and fresh provisions;—necessaries we stood much in want of; for that most horrid complaint, scurvy began to make its appearance in most of the vessels; and rendered our return into some friendly port of the utmost importance. This is a poor miserable place, and though I was tired after our long cruize, of the ship and sea, still I preferred being actively employed.

\*Perhaps not—as he wished to avail himself of the first moment of terror to extort his own terms.