

shall be allowed and paid the value thereof."

This class comprehends two cases.

1st. The loss of such arms or accoutrements by the enemy.

2d. The loss of the same articles in any other way, without the fault or negligence of the owner.

This provision does not include the clothing of soldiers, or the clothing and arms of officers who, in all services, furnish at their own risk their own.—The same evidence, in all respects, is required in this as in the first class, and moreover, that the loss did not happen from the fault or negligence of the owner.

Fifth Class of Cases.

"When any property has been impressed or taken, by public authority, for the use or subsistence of the army, during the late war, and the same shall have been destroyed, lost or consumed, the owner of such property shall be paid the value thereof, deducting therefrom the amount which has been paid, or may be claimed, for the use and the risk of the same, while in the service aforesaid."

This provision relates to every species of property taken or impressed for the use and subsistence of the army, not comprehended in any of the preceding classes, and which shall have been in any manner destroyed, lost or consumed by the army, including in its scope all kinds of provisions, forage, fuel, articles for clothing, blankets, arms and ammunition, in fact, every thing for the use and equipment of an army.

In all these cases, the certificates of the officers or agents of the U. States, taking or impressing any of the aforesaid articles, authenticated by the officer, commanding the corps for whose use they were taken or impressed—and, furthermore, of the officers and agents under whose command the same were destroyed, lost or consumed, specifying the value of articles so taken or impressed, and destroyed, lost or consumed, and if any payment has been made for the use of the same, the amount of such payment, and if no payment has been made, the certificate must state that none has been made.

Before any other evidence will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure that which is above specified, and further, that the evidence which he offers in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Under this provision, no claim can be admitted for any article which has not been taken by the orders of the commandant of the corps for whose use it may be stated to have been taken.—For any taking, not so authorized, the party's redress is against the person committing it.

Sixth and last class of cases.

"When any person, during the late war, has sustained damage by the destruction of his house or building by the enemy, while the same was occupied as a military deposit, under the authority of an officer or agent of the United States, he shall be allowed or paid the amount of such damage; provided, it shall appear that such occupation was the cause of such destruction."

In this case, the certificate of the officer or agent of the United States, under whose authority such house or building was occupied, must be furnished. Before any other evidence as to this fact will be received, the claimant must make oath that it is not in his power to procure such certificate, and that the evidence which he shall offer in lieu thereof, is the best which he is able to obtain.

Furthermore, in all the cases submitted to this office, every claim must be accompanied by a statement on oath by every claimant, of all sums which he may have received, on account of such claim, from any officer, agent or department of the government of the United States, and where he has received nothing, that fact also must be stated on oath by him.

It will be particularly noted by claimants, that the preceding rules of evidence generally, and more especially apply to claims which shall not exceed in amount two hundred dollars, and that in all cases, in which the claims in amount shall exceed two hundred dollars, a special commissioner will be employed to take testimony; but in these cases, as far as it shall be practicable, the same rules of evidence will be observed.

In all cases in which the officers or agents of the United States, shall have taken or impressed property for the military service of the United States, which property, so taken or impressed, shall have been paid for by them, out of their private funds, or the value thereof recovered from them in due course of law, such officers or agents are entitled to the same remuneration to which the original owners of such property would be entitled, if such payment or recovery had not been made, and can settle their claims at this office, producing authentic vouchers for such payment or recovery. Nor will any original claimants be paid through this office, till they release all claims against such officers or agents of the U. States, on account of such taking or impressment.

In every case, no claim will be paid but to the persons originally entitled to receive the same or, in case of his death, to his legal representative, or in either

event an attorney, duly appointed. When attorneys shall be employed, it is recommended to the parties interested, to have their power executed in due form.

All evidence offered must be sworn to, except the certificates of officers who, at the time of giving them, shall be in the military service of the United States before some Judge of the United States, or of the States or Territories of the United States, or mayor or chief magistrate of any city, town, or borough within the same, or a justice of the peace of any State or Territory of the United States duly authorized to administer oaths, of which authority, proof must be furnished either by a certificate under the seal of any State or Territory or the clerk or prothonotary of any court within the same. But the seal of any city, town, or borough, of the attestation of any Judge of the United States, will require no further authentication.

An office is opened on Capitol Hill in the City of Washington, in the building occupied by congress during its last session for the reception of the foregoing claims.

All persons who have business with this office; are requested to address their letters to the subscriber as commissioner, which will be transmitted free of postage.

RICHARD BLAND LEE.
Commissioner of Claims, &c.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, JUNE 8.

By the fast sailing ship Chauncey Downall, who arrived at this port last evening in 41 days from Bristol, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of the London Courier to the 22d of April, inclusive, from which the following articles were extracted.

It will be seen by our extracts, that the Empress of Austria is dead.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The bakers raised the price of bread yesterday three farthings in the quarter loaf, though wheat has only risen three, or at most, four shillings per quarter, and of that rise, one half at least had existed but for two days.

Corn Exchange, April 19.—The supply of wheat continuing small, and having a brisk demand, what appeared this morning was readily disposed of at rather better prices than were obtained on Monday.

April 22.—This is the day on which the trial of Sir Robert Wilson, & Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Bruce is to commence. It is probable that the trial may occupy the whole week.

The Empress of Austria, who was supposed to be on the recovery from her indisposition, has unexpectedly fallen a victim to it in the 29th year of her age. She was a very amiable princess.

The discussion of the French budget has at length been brought to a conclusion, and the budget has been passed with amendments, 257 being for it, and only six against it. It will be immediately communicated to the peers, who are expected to pass it after a few days debate. The King will then prorogue the two chambers, and they will meet again, according to one of the Paris papers, about the middle of October.

A case of great importance will come before the Tribunal of Commerce in a few days. A port-folio containing paper to the value of two millions, was left at the Thuilleries, on the 20th of March. The usurper on his arrival took possession of it, and constituted it his private property. He took it with him to Waterloo. Having, when he fled, abandoned his carriage, the port folio remained in it. We are ignorant into what hands it fell; but it is certain that the bills have been negotiated at a banking house in London. The Tribunal of Commerce will have to pronounce on the validity of the transaction.

The French funds are higher.

The marriage of the Princess Charlotte and the Prince of Cobourg is not further postponed, as some papers have asserted. It will be celebrated on Tuesday week, 2d of May.

Wheat advanced this morning at market 6s. per quarter, and flour 10s. a sack.

The Duke de Chatre had an audience of his Royal Highness, resigned his mission from Louis XVIII. to the British court, and took his formal leave.

The Marquis d'Osmond, the successor to the Duke de Chatre, was afterwards introduced to the Regent by Lord Castlereagh.

The project of Sir Sidney Smith for the repression of the Barbary pirates, and the rescuing christians from slavery, appears to attract considerable attention at Paris. A meeting of chevaliers, and other zealous promoters of this laudable undertaking, was lately held in Paris, of which Sir Sidney was present, and at which were present Viscount De Chateaubriand, Peer of France, Viscount Blin de Bourdon, member of the Chamber of Deputies, Viscount Mathieu De Mont Morency, who claims descent from the first Christian Baron, together with several other eminent persons.

FALMOUTH, APRIL 12.

The Hinchinbrooke packet, captain

James, arrived yesterday morning from New-York and Halifax, brought no particular news. A report was in circulation that Napoleon Bonaparte had arrived in the United States, having been taken off the Island of St. Helena by an American ship; but the report received very little credit.

DOVER, APRIL 21.

Another very large disembarkation of troops is about to take place here from France. This garrison is made the grand depot for all the regiments in France.

PROTEST

To the second reading of Bonaparte's Detention Bill.

Because, without reference to the character or previous conduct of the person who is the object of the present bill, I disapprove of the measure that it sanctions and continues.

To consign to distant exile and imprisonment a Foreign Captive Chief, who, after the abdication of his authority, relying on British generosity, had surrendered himself to us in preference to his other enemies, is unworthy the magnanimity of a great country; and the treaties by which, after his captivity, we have bound ourselves to detain him in custody, at the will of sovereigns to whom he had never surrendered himself, appear to me repugnant to the principles of equity, and utterly uncalled for by expedience or necessity.

VASSAL HOLLAND.

Some German papers contain an account of a disturbance having broken out in the eastern part of France, in which several of the Austrian troops were wounded. The disbanded French soldiers, aided by the peasantry, had risen in the neighborhood of Befort and the Vosges, and the Austrians were under the necessity of putting them down by force. In consequence of this disturbance the Austrian force in Alsace is to be increased.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated in March 1816.

"Our friend, Mr. LEE, as I expected, has got at open war with some of the authorities. A man must have been possessed of all his good nature and address, to have held out so long, under so many accumulated injuries and insults. Things were wearing away as respects us, and calming down into a sort of decency, when the affair of the schooner Kemp, of Baltimore, (of which you have before heard) revived all former animosity. The mate of the vessel happened by accident to hoist an old piece of bunting, which was once composed of the three colors, but had become so ragged and dirty, that if a royalist and not a republican had hoisted it, the people would have supposed that it was intended to ridicule the old national flag. Most of the authorities received the explanation given by the Consul in a proper manner. But Gen. Count Leveillé, commander in chief of this military circle, took it up very warmly, and finished by writing the Consul a very reprehensible letter;—a letter, couched in abusive terms and vulgar inuendoes, and which does the writer no credit as a man, an officer or gentleman.—I have been favored with a reading of the whole correspondence, which I think does credit to Mr. LEE. He has stated and proved our long forbearance under all the indignities we have experienced here; and told them wholesome truths, in fair and manly language. In transmitting this correspondence to Paris, to be laid before the authorities there, Mr. LEE has accompanied it by a strong remonstrance, which we are all waiting anxiously the result of. The General, or the Consul, must march off; perhaps both, but as Mr. LEE says, that will not dishonor him. Indeed, we all wonder how he has remained so long, among such a set of fanatics.

This General says in his letter, that a tri-colored flag cannot exist on board an American vessel, unless the government of the United States had formed an alliance with the runaway from the island of Elba, which they would if they could. If these are not his very words, they are tantamount to them. He gives the Consul the lie in several places, and tells him to read his letter and "calm his bile;" concluding by observing, that as he is neither beloved nor respected in Bordeaux, no matter whether justly or unjustly, he had better pack himself off. He represents the affair of the Kemp, and another one of the Midas, erroneously and in unfavorable colors. The Consul explains them in his remonstrance, and concludes by saying—"To state things carelessly and incorrectly, however trifling in themselves, to which, at the same time so much importance is to be attached, is so near akin to wilful misrepresentation, that its parentage cannot be denied." The General makes a flourish about the politeness and respect of Frenchmen for strangers. Does he mean, says the Consul, (speaking of the circumstance al-

luded to by the General) to give this as a proof of those refined manners and delicate sentiments, with which Frenchmen of the old school polished Europe? We can no more admit it as such, than we can admit his indecent letter before us, as a specimen of their style and urbanity. You labor to make the act of a stupid mate, in hoisting this color, appear an insult offered by my nation (the steady, uniform friend of France) to the family of the Bourbons. Do you recollect, when the hall of the Exchange in this city was decorated for a ball given to the Duke of Angouleme, that you threw out of that hall the colors of the U. S.; and hoisted in lieu of them, over the emblematical group representing America, the English standard?—What was the language of my countrymen on that painful occasion?—This, said they, has not been done by the friends of France and the Bourbons, but by their and our enemies.—The Americans in general are reflecting, reasoning people; they know right from wrong, and their friends from their enemies. If men in your exalted station can be wrought upon by the idle reports of the foreign faction, who are so determined in their wicked opposition to us, what are we to expect from men less elevated and less enlightened?

I wish I could get hold of this correspondence, I would send you a copy of it. I asked the Consul to lend it to me, but he refused, observing that he did not think it was proper to publish official documents, without the knowledge of government; that such trifles only served to irritate; and that time would cure all this effervescence of party. But he is mistaken—nothing will ever reconcile the ruling party in this country to us.—They hate us most inveterately, and would join England to-morrow to humble us, if they thought that possible.

Respecting the political state of Europe, I can say but little, for the press is so completely shackled, that we learn but little. The Prussians are calling out for a constitution and a representative system. The Italians gained so much under Napoleon, that they receive the Austrian yoke with reluctance, and do not like the Emperor Francis's financial system, which bears hard on them; his only resource whereby he can replenish his coffers. Europe begins to be apprehensive of the evil consequences of allowing the Russians to cross the Vistula. Alexander is now dreaded as much as Napoleon formerly was. England, seeing she will have enough to do on this continent, wants to engage the United States and Spain in a contest. The Dutch and Brabanters do not agree together. There is a spirit of liberty taking root there, which will give some trouble to their neighbors. The Swiss are mad, and are sowing the seeds of discord in their cantons, among whom, legitimacy has the majority. In short, this continent never presented such discordant materials, out of which, God only knows what is to arise. As a deputy in the French Legislature has lately said, three fourths of the people of this country are opposed to the Bourbons. They will remain quiet as long as the allies agree together, but the moment they begin to quarrel among themselves, and are obliged to withdraw their troops from the frontiers of France, for their own safety, you will see an explosion in this country, that will tear up Bourbon legitimacy root and branch.—All the men of talents who have been driven out of France by the late events, from honest CARNOT, to the infamous FOUCHÉ, are at work among the different courts. In the United Provinces the Press teems with their productions, which are distributed all over Europe. Even this country receives them clandestinely in spite of the police. The three or four hundred thousand disbanded soldiers, officers, and public functionaries, who have retired to their fire-sides, have carried into the bosom of their families, and society, that deadly rancour which only seeks the opportunity to wreak its vengeance.—The languor of commerce, the decayed state of manufactures, and the distressing, heavy impositions of taxes, of every species, all combine to prove, that the day is not far distant when all Europe is again to be in flames.—Happy America; cherish your government; support your MADISONS, MONROES and ADAMSSES, they will continue to your descendants that ray of glory which surrounds you, and which has become the admiration of the old world.

The Washington 74, has excited much attention among the great folks at Washington, and along the waters of the Chesapeake. The president, on visiting the ship, presented the barge-men with 100 dollars. This act of liberality was as it should be.

It came to pass, in the last year of the reign of Isaac, that I Samuel the Scribe, passed by a certain place, and I heard the voice of great lamentation.

And when I had turned in thither, I saw a man bowed down with bitterness of grief, and behold he wept very sore. And I said why dost thou weep?

And he said I am a chief of the tribe of the Creeks, I live near the land of Bath; and as I sat in my house, words published by Joel the Recorder, came unto me saying, come up to the city of Paris and be taxed; according to the decree of James, the governor of the province.

And behold the whole land was covered with filthy rags, from Dan even to Beersheba, and they were without number, and they issued out of many deep caverns, and came from all the provinces round about, and the land stank.

There were also many little rags, that came out of the pockets of certain sons of Mammon who imposed upon the people.

Now in the integrity of mine heart, I took rags from the sons of Mammon, and I also took rags that come from the adjacent provinces, to pay them into the treasury; for I had no other rags!

Now, behold when I went to Paris to pay my tax to the Deputy, whose name was John, and presented my rags to him, his wrath was kindled against me.

And he said as thy soul liveth, I will take no rags, except the rags of Robert, the keeper of the rag cavern in the city of Frankfort!

When I heard this I was sore afraid and fled from his presence, and now terror hath seized me, lest he come & take away all my living; for I cannot procure the rags of Robert.

And I said unto him, the Deputy is a prudent man, and will in all things, behave himself seemly.

But his master whose name is Dallas, the Secretary of James, hath said take ye no rags unless they have the superscription of Robert.

How be it, the chief refused to be comforted, for he said I and my fellow servants, are greatly oppressed because of this thing.

Verily, I know the rags of the adjacent provinces are as good rags as the rags of Robert, therefore the man Dallas, in refusing to take them, lays heavy burthens upon us, which we nor our fathers were not able to bear.

And furthermore the chief said unto me, our rulers say unto the people, ye are sinners above all the Gallileans, because ye make lotteries among yourselves, and cheat and swindle one another. Ye shall not do this wicked thing. Nevertheless, the rulers make Lotteries, and cheat and swindle the people.

And he murmured still, and said, behold a few years ago, the great nation of Albion with her mighty armies came against us, and hired the heathen round about to desolate our land. And a trumpet was blown and the Americans gathered together as one man, & went up and fought against them, and many of the Americans were slain, at the river Raisin, at fort Meigs, and at many other places, and many were taken captive into a strange land, and returned home by a way that they knew not.

Howbeit, the widows whose husbands were slain under Dudley the captain of the host, received only one piece of silver, and the captives only six pieces of silver, whereas they ought to have received the pay of six months. This is a sore evil and grievous to be borne.

And moreover, he said unto me, woe unto this land, for the people are oppressed with taxes, and our servants whom we sent up to the great city of Washington to consult the good of the people, and make laws and statutes for our government, have conspired against us, and have taken possession of the great Treasury, into which all the tithes are put.

And behold, they have opened the door of the treasury, and Henry and JOHN, the chief speakers, have taken thereout each 3000 pieces of silver and the rest 1500 pieces of silver each.

Howbeit, some of the council would not consent to rob the treasury, and the wrath of some of those who had taken the money was kindled against them.

But the cries of the soldiers who have fought and bled in the cause of their country, have entered into the ears of this whole nation, and these wicked servants are upbraided for having taken unjustly, the portion which ought to have fallen unto them.

And now behold these servants say, rejoice with us, for our enemies have been conquered by the valor of our armies, and have made peace with us.—Glorious days of victory have been ours.—Brown, hath slain his thousands and Jackson his ten thousands—Perry, M'Donough, Hull, Decatur and Baitbridge have caused our foes to fall like lead in the mighty waters.

Yea, for this we will rejoice, and bless the name of the God of Israel, who hath taught our hands to war and our fingers to fight, and hath subdued our enemies under our feet.

But let us beware! Our worst ene