

This is a true copy from the original on record, in obedience to the orders of the royal and supreme council of war, to demand and obtain from Richard Meade a certain security by this court, now certified, the head notary of the department of war for this city; and in proof thereof, I hereunto set my hand this 20th day of May, 1816.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ.

Letter from Juan Antonio de Sivillo, governor of the castle of Santa Catalina to his excellency the captain general, governor of Cadiz.

Castle of Santa Catalina, May 18th 1816

Most excellent Sir—Don Richard Meade was conducted to this fortress on the 2d inst. by the adjutant Don Sebastian Ortiz, as I inform your excellency by my official communication of same day, and in consequence of the order of the 31, he was left here in quality of a person under arrest. Some days after this, he observed to me, that if your excellency should officially require to be informed whether he was sufficiently secure in this fortress, that I would do him a great kindness to report so, that he should not be removed; to which I replied with my accustomed frankness, that my conduct should altogether be governed by the tenor of my orders, and that if it required the security of his person, I could not do otherwise than remove him to one of the apartments calculated for that purpose, as I never chose to run the risk of being implicated for any person, nor would I willingly have the officer of the guard run any risk. On the 13th I received your excellency's letter of the 11th, here alluded to, and wishing to remove all doubts that may arise about the escape of Mr. Meade; you desired I would inform you whether the apartment in which he was confined in this fortress was sufficiently secured, under the responsibility of the persons charged with his safe keeping; upon which I freely communicated the order to him; and that it was indispensable that he should be transferred to the apartment destined for him, as represented to your excellency by my note of the 14th. But I must observe, that it is not such a dungeon as is made use of for criminals sentenced to capital punishment, as is so strongly exaggerated by the council of the United States of America; but on the contrary, is a very decent apartment, plastered and with a large window, and such as is occasionally occupied by persons of all classes, and if Mr. Meade should not be overcome by his own feelings, arising from his confinement he must acknowledge that I have treated him with such friendship, respect, and consideration as is compatible with the necessary safety of his person, as ordered by the supreme council; for it is a fact, that he can walk up and down in view of the ceiling, and that he is the whole day accompanied by his relatives and friends, without any other mortification than that of being shut up at night, which I cannot avoid; for although I suppose, from Mr. Meade's respectable character, that he would be equally as safe walking the streets of Cadiz, as if confined in the narrowest dungeon; yet there is no law by which I could persuade the officer on guard that his responsibility would not be increased, by the prisoner having the full liberty of the whole fortress, which by its locality easily facilitate his departure, if so intended, as has been the case with others.

The consul of the United States called the day before yesterday to charge me with your total want of knowledge of Mr. Meade being closely confined, and I could not avoid observing, by his imperious tone, that he has taken up this business very warmly, all which I beg leave to make known to your excellency in answer to your official letter of yesterday, and the request that you will in consequence have the goodness to instruct me in what capacity Mr. Meade is to be continued in this fortress.

God preserve your excellency's life for many years, &c.

No. VI. CADIZ, May 21, 1816.

OFFICIAL DECREE OF THE CONSULADO.

We have seen the official communication of your excellency of yesterday, and having fully considered its contents, we can only inform you, that the security proposed by the consul of the United States, as therein explained, is neither in its nature nor object, such as could be approved of or admissible by this tribunal.

God preserve your excellency's life many years.

(Signed) MIGUEL DE MARSON, NICOLA BLANA, MIGUEL DE CARRASGUEDA

Whereupon the captain general thought proper to decree as follows:

CADIZ, May 22, 1816,

His excellency Don Francisco Xavier de Osno, marquis de Castellldoribus, captain general of Andalusia, and civil and military governor of this city, on a full view of the proceedings, and of the resolution passed by the tribunal of the consulado, as well as of the explanation given by the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina, on the various expositions made by the consul of the United States, in favor of the citizen of his nation, Mr. Richard Meade; His excellency declares, that feeling himself obliged faithfully to observe the

tenor of the royal mandate of the supreme council of war, which he has himself obeyed, and caused to be strictly carried into execution; reduced in substance to the alternative of the amount in litigation being paid down, or causing the same to be secured to the satisfaction of the consulado of this city, and in defect of both, to arrest and hold the person of the said Meade; and he having failed in the first part, and not satisfying the tribunal of the consulado as to the security offered by the said consul, it is hereby declared that his liberation cannot be granted under the aforesaid guarantee; and whereas it becomes an imperious duty to secure Meade's person in the castle of Santa Catalina, which from its locality demands all the precautions adopted by the governor thereof, and those being very compatible with humanity and the respect due to the said Meade, and which probably might be more aggravating, if removed to another prison for greater security, which would not require the same precautions: It is decreed by his excellency, that he be continued where he is, under the circumstances heretofore observed, if he should not prefer the royal prison, (the common jail,) and that this resolution be made known to the consul of the United States, by his being furnished with copies of these proceedings, and of all the others by him demanded, with the exception of the royal order of the supreme council which contains expressions indicating secrecy; and that if he should be disposed to complain of that supreme tribunal, it will itself resolve whether or not he shall be furnished with a copy of its proceedings: thus decreed and ordered with the knowledge and consent of Don Rafael Linares, and Quadrado, auditor of war.

(Signed) CASTELLDORIBUS, LINARES, JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ. VERIFICATION.

The foregoing are true copies of the official correspondence and original proceedings as recorded on my registers, in conformity with the royal order of the supreme council of war, and of this court and notarial office of which I am in special charge, to all which I refer in compliance with the orders therein contained, the whole to be furnished to the consul of the United States of America, accompanied by the following official letter from his excellency.

(Signed) JOSE RODRIGUEZ PELAEZ. CADIZ, May 24 1816.

By the enclosed copies of the proceedings, you will be informed of the determination taken by the tribunal of the Consulado, as well as of that by the governor of the castle of Santa Catalina of this place, as also of mine, adopted in consequence, which requires the arrest and detention of Don Ricardo Meade, a citizen of your nation.

EL Marques de CASTELLDORIBUS, To the consul of the United States of America, in this city.

New-York, Aug. 1. Eating Filthy Rags!

On Monday, a man was detected by the police officers with counterfeit money, which he endeavored to conceal by swallowing, and thrust it into his mouth for that purpose. After sustaining a gripe on his throat, however till nearly strangled, he disgorged the obnoxious matter, and was committed for trial.

CONSUMPTION.

It is melancholy to observe the dreadful ravages made in the human family, by this fell disease; it seems to be increasing on the inhabitants of the northern and eastern states, while in the western a case of it very rarely occurs. In the city of New York, during the week preceding the 20th inst. eighteen persons died of this complaint alone. It is also observed to be more prevalent among the females than males; and is thought to proceed in many instances, from a want of apparel, particularly in the time of evening, and to the uses of busks & corsets.

Ditchess Observer

CHARLESTON, June 24.

The rich and elegant silver Vase, intended as a present from the ladies of South Carolina to Major general Jackson, arrived here on Tuesday last, in the ship Georgia Packet, from Philadelphia. This splendid memorial of the esteem of the patriotic ladies of this state, weighs 14 lb 10 ounces, and is twenty inches in length, and sixteen inches in width, from handle to handle. It will be exhibited for a few days, we understand, in the South Carolina Society Room, Meeting street, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

General Ripley, we learn, will shift his command to Kentucky, and will be succeeded by General Porter, of the light artillery.

It is said that Joseph Bonaparte, formerly king of Spain, has purchased the seat of Stephen Sayre, Esq. called Point Breeze, near Bordenton, about 26 miles from Philadelphia; and that he intends making it his future residence.

A Fire at Fredericksburg, Va. on the 31st ult. burnt nine front, and a number of back buildings.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM BORDEAUX.

New-York, August 6. The ship Lagaira, Capt. Norton, which arrived at this port yesterday, sailed from Bordeaux, on the 12th of June, and from the river on the 18th.

Mr. LEE, American Consul, and family, came home in the Lagaira. There is no political news by the arrival. We only learn that business was very dull at Bordeaux.

BALTIMORE, August 3.

By the arrival of the ship General Hand, we have London and Liverpool papers to the 9th June—An arrival at Boston has brought dates of the same kind.

The London papers are chiefly the Courier, the character of which is pretty well known to our readers.

We have often said, that the ignorance of the people of England, with respect to American affairs, arises much from the want of authentic intelligence, as it so happens, that scarcely any of our papers find their way across the Atlantic but those partial Anglo-Federal journals which uniformly misrepresented the real state of our country.

Accordingly, the Courier seems to be as bitter against America as any former period. Its editorial remarks are chiefly founded on Mr. Randolph's lengthy and acrimonious speeches in Congress, large portions of which appear in the Minister's paper, in order to shew, on Mr. R's authority, that the people here are a bad sort of people, and do not pay proper respect to the great Orator and the mother country!

Upon Mr. R's authority, the Courier asserts, "that the American government was founded upon rebellion; and, instead of being an economical government, it is one of the most vicious, in all its details, now in existence."

But what is really amusing, and shews the extreme credulity of John Bull, the Courier editor says, "that Mr. Randolph will be the next President of the United States."

This single circumstance will demonstrate the gross ignorance that prevails in England in whatever relates to the true state of the sentiments of the great body of the American people.—J. E. C.

BOSTON, August 1. LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday the ship Susan, Bangs of Wiscasset, arrived here in 41 days from Liverpool. Capt. Spring, of Saco, a passenger, has furnished the keeper of Merchants' Hall with papers to the 17th of June, but they contain no political news of the interest.

The Journal de Frankfort, of the 13th May, gives the treaty of lord Exmouth with the Barbary states, to which is subjoined the following paragraph:—"Behold then the hopes that Europe conceived at the congress, reduced to acknowledging itself tributary to some miserable pirates in the Mediterranean! England, which by a nod could make all these thieves retire to their dens; England which possesses Malta and the Seven Islands, will never wash away the disgrace of having riveted the chains of Europe. Let this treaty be compared with that concluded by the Americans with Algiers, and it will be seen what there was reason to expect from so powerful a mediator."

LONDON, JUNE 17.

On Thursday last, the ship Lindsay, Turner, sailed from Portsmouth to the north of Ireland, she being chartered to take 150 persons on board, who are emigrating to America. Seven single men, two laborers and their families, and a Jewish family, embarked in her from Portsmouth.

The Royalists in South America have yet attained no better possession of that country than the French once held in Old Spain; only where their armies are posted does their authority extend. A convoy of seven thousand mules, laden with specie, lately arrived at Vera Cruz, from Mexico, after nine months' hazardous travelling. The Independents very frequently intercept the weakly protected convoys. The Drake spoke the Junon, capt. Tait, off the Havannah; she was conveying two millions of dollars from Vera Cruz to Port Royal.

The Havannah frigate, capt. Gaves W. Hamilton, arrived on Saturday at Portsmouth, from St. Helena, whence she sailed on the 23d of April, with colonel Mark Wilkes, passenger, who had been, preceding the arrival there from England of lieut. gen. sir Hudson Lowe, two years governor of that island. Bonaparte was in good health, but more dissatisfied than ever with his situation. He has sent by the Havannah a string of complaints to the prince regent, upon the subject of the personal regulations to which he has been compelled to conform.

The king of Wirt-berg has issued an admonition to the noble of the em-ate his subjects, to foreign courts up-between him and the alien bill pa-commons, May 31.

London papers contain a letter from lord Exmouth to the king of Naples, respecting the treaty of Algiers.

The following is a part of the letter: "I flatter myself that peace has been concluded upon the strongest assurances that he will observe this treaty, have made his good faith and moderation, would depend the existence of his political power; and that, by departing from these principles, as in the case of this year, he would excite the resentment of all Europe, which is ready to unite all its forces to oppose the proceedings of the Barbary powers. Your majesty will learn, from the report I have made to M. A. Cozert, the difficulties I had to surmount; and I have not considered myself authorised to compel the dey to accept a less sum for the release of the slaves, after my refusal to grant him the enormous sum which he demanded for the peace, and to furnish him with naval and military stores, in lieu of the 24,000 pieces for annual tribute."

[200 slaves had been released from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, subjects of the king of Naples.]

The chiefs of the conspirators against the life of Ferdinand, were executed at Madrid, May 6. Some Spaniards, who were said to be concerned in the plot, and were in France, had been demanded of the French government.

At the time Capt. Keating left Cadiz, the intended queen of Spain had not arrived. Some privateers were said to be off Cape St. Vincent. Mr. Meade has been in prison several months, but America's were allowed to visit him. His detention has nothing of a political nature in it; but relates to some private business with the Spanish government.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER, OF JUNE 5. Our private letters from Paris say, that Talleyrand is reported to have returned expressly for the purpose of being present at the marriage of the duke de Berri, and that he will afterwards repair to his retirement at Valenay. But it was suspected that he has political views in his visit to the metropolis. A partial change of the ministry is much spoken of. The minister of war, the duke of Feltra (Clarke) and the minister of police, De Coze, it is said, reproach each other for having by negligence suffered an insurrection at Grenoble to break out; and that one of them must consequently retire.

But this is the mere speculation and wish of the Liberales, who hope to see unsettled and weakened, a ministry of so much vigilance, vigor, and fidelity. From various circumstances related, both in the Paris journals and in our private letters from that city, we find that a bad spirit exists between the courts of the Tuilleries and of Stockholm. The friends of Bonaparte who hate the crown prince of Sweden, for having deserted their cause, lost no opportunity of contrasting his situation with that of the Bourbons, when the question of legitimacy started; & the Bourbons themselves, it is supposed bear no good will to the crown prince, both on account of his illegitimacy, and of attempts he is said to have made two years ago, to become the successor of Bonaparte, on the throne of France. Count Lagierbielke, an assessor from Sweden to France, has been in Paris for a year past living as a private individual, not being received at court, and he is now preparing to return to Sweden. A Paris journal lately corrected the title that the late king of Sweden now takes. It is said that he had long been called count Gottorp, but now called himself count Holstein Gottorp, and that hereafter he might again change his title. This circumstance has given rise to much speculation. The crown prince, as for some time been alarmed, and has applied to Russia for protection. Russia has promised to support him and will most certainly keep her word. We see at this day what she has gained by having protected the king of Poland. The Turkish governors of Wallachia and Moldavia have long applied to Russia for protection.

Augereau is not dead, as was reported. His wife has received letters announcing that his health is better.

PARIS, MAY 31.

Gen. Lafayette has been merely interrogated. This caused the report of his arrest. Caulincourt, com. Segur, and Montesquieu, Napoleon's high chamberlain, have also been interrogated.

JUNE 12.

Didier's execution has taken place. He endeavored, throughout his interrogatories and trial, to throw perplexity and dismay into the minds of his judges and of government. He stated, that he was but one of 24 commissaries appointed by a great power to pro-

mote the interest of the cause for which he was about to suffer, and which, by his surviving colleagues would ultimately prevail. After making this apparent or real confession, which he observed to be not dictated by any desire to court the clemency of the king, which clemency could but little prolong a life already so far advanced, he recommended to his judges the immediate execution of the sentence awaiting him, lest a short interval elapsing such a revolution in things might occur as to put him in their place, and then in his. This frank avowal had the effect of suspending for a few days the severity of government, and of inducing on their part every kind of effort to obtain from him the completion of his revelations on a plan, of which the late events, alarming as they were, would appear to form but an inconceivable part. The power alluded to by Didier is conjectured to be either Austria or Bavaria. It is certain that the military arrangements and general dispositions of those powers, but particularly the latter, over which prince Eugene is known to have so decided an influence, are a subject of real uneasiness to the French court.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated May 14 via Marseilles

"It is said, indeed promulgated by government, that the bey of Tunis has lost his head by his own son, for liberating the christian slaves; and that in the absence of the British fleet, they had equipped their frigates, and were determined to take every thing they met with. It is currently reported that one English vessel has been taken and the crew murdered.

"The princess of Wales has arrived at Malta from Tunis."

HAMBURG, MAY 24.

Madame Luiza Bacciochi (sister of Napoleon) has met with a very disagreeable decision respecting her claim of some millions upon the city of Lucca. It is remembered that on the occupation of those states her effects were detained, and afterwards imperial commissioners appointed to examine and decide her claims; these have now decided that Madame Elizabeth Bacciochi, on her side, has to make good to the inhabitants of Lucca the sum of 3,000,000, and if, in the course of the examination, the validity of the claims for 5,000,000 more should be proved, Madame Elizabeth Bacciochi will have to make good this sum also.

ENGLAND & ALGIERS.

Boston, July 31. Capt. Snow, who arrived here yesterday from Halifax, informs us, that the papers of that place of the 20th inst. contained an official account of the renewal of hostilities between Algiers and Great Britain; and the capture of three English vessels by the Algerines.

The following article from an English paper of the 10th June, corroborates this report:—

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Information has this morning been received at LLOYD'S from F. C. TUPPER, Esq. his Majesty's Consul General at Barcelona, and Agent for Lloyd's dated the 25th May, announcing—that on the 16th May an English brig, loading at Gran, was seized by the Moors, and, with the English Vice-Consul, the Captain and crew, sent to Algiers, by orders thence; that on the 17th and 18th two Gibraltar vessels shared the same fate; and that eleven Spanish vessels at Gran, expecting a similar doom had hastily left the place, and that three of them had arrived at Carthage, and were the heralds of the above news. Mr. Tupper adds, "From the above intelligence it is the general opinion in this city, that the Algerines are cruising against our vessels, which particulars I have immediately communicated to all my Vice-Consuls on the coast, and desired them not to despatch any ship's papers until further information is received, unless the Captains insist thereon their own risk; in which case to give you advice of the particulars of the vessel, cargo, &c. The measure, tho' without instructions relative to this unforeseen event, will, I shall myself, be approved at Lloyd's, and also by ship owners.

"I am truly your obedient, humble servant,

P. C. TUPPER, &c.

"To Mr. JOHN BENNETT, Jun.

This is further corroborated by letters from Lisbon, dated June 12th which say, "Advices from respectable sources in the Mediterranean state, that Algiers has made war on the English, and captured two three English vessels."

St. Louis, June 15.

Gen. Smith, with about 1000 regular troops, is erecting a fort on Long Island, one of the most healthy commanding in the Mississippi. Though the Indians observe this operation with jealousy, they are nevertheless friendly, and appear attached to him, who well knows that fear only can restrain them from hostility.