

who is brevetted a brig. gen. We sincerely hope they may be kept actively employed against the Indians.

Awful Massacre.—The village of Conte Sans Dessein [on the Missouri] burnt, and its inhabitants massacred!!!

Three men arrived here last night from the above mentioned place and state, that for some time they were apprehensive of a visit from the Indians, that they built two block houses as a place of safety for the women and children, in case of attack; that on the 3d instant they had sent out 15 men as spies, a few miles from the village, where they observed Indian signs. They had proceeded on their search the next day, when they heard a heavy firing at the village and a thick smoke in that direction. Anxious for the safety of their families, they immediately returned and found near the first house the bodies of old Lacroix and his son, their heads nearly cut off. All the houses were in flames, the place full of Indians, butchering all the inhabitants, whose shrieks could be distinctly heard amidst the horrid yells of the savages. The village of Conte sans Dessein contained about 200 souls. We have had boats men and officers to station at proper positions on the Missouri and Mississippi, but nothing has yet been done. All is indecision in this quarter!

At the breaking up of the ice the sending up the armed boats were strenuously urged, but alas! imbecility frustrated every prudent measure.

NORFOLK, May 29.

One of the most singularly shocking occurrences within our recollection was witnessed in this town on Friday evening last. Caesar, a young negro fellow belonging to captain West, having been detected in committing a robbery, was taken before a magistrate, who sentenced him to be publicly whipped. As the constables were escorting him to the place of punishment, he contrived to break away from them, and ran up Fen Church street, where being closely pursued he took to the creek; one of the constables, a remarkably active and persevering officer, by the name of Flood, dashed in after him, when the fellow, conceiving there was no chance of escaping, pulled up a stake, placed himself in a posture of defence, and as Flood approached to seize him, struck him a severe blow on the head; Flood then attempted to knock him down with his cane, but the negro man, dexterously avoiding the stroke, grappled him by the throat, plunged his head under water, and held it there until he had completely suffocated him! A citizen by the name of Cherry, who had at first perceived the perilous situation of the constable, ran home and brought his gun, which he fired at the negro while he was in the act of holding Flood under the water, and wounded him so severely that he relinquished his hold on the unfortunate constable; but it was too late, for he floated along the tide, a lifeless trunk.—Some persons then went off in a canoe to secure the murderer, but, like a stag at bay, he resisted all their attempts until rendered totally insensible by numerous blows of sticks, paddles, &c. His conduct on the whole appeared to be rather the result of a brutal instinct, than of any human impulse. What renders this occurrence still more shocking to humanity, is the fact, that a number of persons were at the creek's side in time to have prevented the horrid deed; but, shame on them! they stood like ideots, gaping at a fellow creature struggling in the grasp of a murderer, without making a single effort to rescue him!—The death of Flood is a public loss; he was the only efficient constable belonging to the Borough, and it was owing to that circumstance he lost his life.

THE OFFICE AND DUTY OF A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Just published, and for sale by Geo. Shaw, Annapolis,
Price \$3 00.

Subscribers are requested to call for their copies. 3
May 25.

The Ferry.

Known by the name of Holland's Ferry, is now in good repair, and well attended to by a sober and attentive man. It is well known to be the shortest and best road from Annapolis to Baltimore. Travellers will meet with no detention at the ferry as heretofore.
May 18.

FOREIGN.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 31.

The schr. Calypso, capt. West, from Liverpool, and the ship Robert Waln, capt. Dixon, from Amsterdam, arrived at this port yesterday. The former sailed on the 21st, and the latter on the 20th of April—at which time the great question of peace or war was undecided, though from information derived from England and Holland, the latter appeared inevitable, as the direct conflict had already commenced in Italy, between the Austrians and Neapolitans, which shows that Murat had espoused the cause of Buonaparte.

Last night a respectable friend favoured the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a Liverpool paper of the 21st of April, from which he has selected the subsequent articles:

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 21.

In well informed circles, the commencement of hostilities with France is daily expected. All the military departments are in great activity; a strong detachment of Horse Guards, embarked this morning at Greenwich, for Flanders.—While these preparations are in progress, it seems likely that the city of London will oppose the precipitate commencement of the war.

From the London Evening papers. The Courier states, that the war has begun in Italy. Mr. Lyall the messenger, has brought despatches announcing that an affair had taken place between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies. It is said to have been only an affair of outposts, but it is important as it determines the question respecting the intention of Murat.

A Brussels paper of the 17th, states that the veteran Blucher is to serve under the Duke of Wellington.

With respect to the property tax, the Courier assures the public, that there is no intention of proposing any addition beyond the ten per cent.

Foreign Intelligence.

An article, in the Paris papers of the 12th inst. asserts, that the king of Naples arrived at Bologna on the 30th March. He fought the Austrian advanced guard, which attempted to oppose his progress, and made 5000 prisoners. Thirty thousand Italian insurgents have taken up arms, and are advancing to Milan—the gates of which city were closed on the 2d inst.

On the 10th Avignon and Toulon hoisted the tri-coloured flag. The Courier extraordinary of the 14th inst. states that the Pope had requested permission to return to France. The Neapolitan army is encamped on the Apennines; it is 60,000 strong, with 150 pieces of cannon.

The following is the letter written by the Emperor Napoleon to the allied sovereigns.

Original letter of his majesty the Emperor of the French to the sovereigns.

"Sir, my Brother,
You must have learned in the course of last month, my return to the shores of France, my entrance into France, and the departure of the family of the Bourbons.—The true nature of these events must be now known to your majesty. They are the work of an irresistible power, the work of the unanimous will of a great nation which knows its duties and its rights. The Dynasty which force had restored to the French people was no longer made for it. The Bourbons would not associate themselves with either its sentiments or its manners. France has sought to separate itself from them. It has called for a deliverer. The expectation which had decided me at the greatest of sacrifices, had been disappointed. I am come, and from the point where I touched the shore, the love of my people have carried me to the very bosom of my capital. The first wish of my heart is to reward so much affection, by the maintenance of an honourable tranquillity. The re-establishment of the imperial throne was necessary for the happiness of the French. My sweetest thought is to render it at the same time useful to the security of the repose of Europe. Sufficient of glory has, in their turn, rendered illustrious the standards of the several nations. The vicissitudes of fortune have sufficiently made great reverses to succeed to great successes. A much finer arena is this day opened to sovereigns, and I am the first to descend into it.

After having presented to the world the spectacle of great battles, it will be much sweeter to know in future no other rivalry than that of the advantages of peace, no other contest than the holy contest of the happiness of the people. France is pleased to proclaim, with frankness, this noble end of all its wishes.—Jealousy of independence, the inviolable principle of its policy, shall be the most absolute respect for the independence of other nations. If such are, as I entertain the happy confidence, the personal sentiments of your majesty, the general tranquillity is secured for a long time; and justice seated at the confines of the several states, will singly be sufficient to guard their frontiers.
"I seize with haste, &c.
"Paris, April 4."

Capitulation of the Duke D'Angouleme.

A telegraphic dispatch from Montelimart, on the 9th inst. from Lt. Gen. Grouchy, states the following circumstances. The rash enterprize of the Duke D'Angouleme is terminated. The tri-coloured flag floats in the south. The Duke D'Angouleme, pushed by my troops, the vanguard of which occupies Douze, having on his rear gen. Gilly, who had dejected by Point Saint-Espirit, and upon his left flank the National Guards of Dauphny, has capitulated.

Abandoned by the troops of the line, there remained with him only 1,500 men, and 6 pieces of cannon. He has been conducted under a good escort to Certe, where he will be embarked.

A subsequent account states, that the divisions of national guards, who were in the rear of the little troop of the Duke D'Angouleme, would not recognise the capitulation, because it had not received the approbation of gen. Grouchy. They have stopped the Duke D'Angouleme. Gen. Grouchy has transmitted an account to the Emperor, and has taken his majesty's orders.

His Majesty has written to the Gen. the following letter:

"M. Count Grouchy.

The ordinance of the king on the 6th of March, and the declaration signed at Vienna on the 13th by his ministers, would have authorized me in treating the duke d'Angouleme as the ordinance, and this declaration, would have treated both myself and my family. But true in the dispositions which has induced me to order that the members of the Bourbon family should have free egress from France, my intention is, that you will give orders that duke d'Angouleme be conducted to Certe where he shall be embarked, and that you will watch his safety and protect him from any ill-treatment.

"You will only take care to secure the funds which have been carried away from the public chests, and to demand that the duke d'Angouleme shall be obliged to restore the crown jewels, which are the property of the nation.—You will at the same time, make known to him the terms of the law of the national assembly, which have been renewed, and that they apply to the members of the Bourbon family, who shall enter the French territory.

"You will thank, in my name, the national guards, for the patriotism and zeal which they have displayed, and for the attachment they have shewn to me under these important circumstances.

"At the Palace of the Thuilleries, April 11, 1815.

(Signed)

"NAPOLEON."

From the Liverpool Courier of April 10.

Extract of a private letter from Paris, March 23, at six o'clock this afternoon.

"I was not able to write to you yesterday afternoon as I promised, being called upon duty as a member of the National Guard. I returned home an hour ago, and though much fatigued, I hasten to fulfill my promise. The disposition of the Parisians, and by authentic accounts, that of all the inhabitants of France, is still the same. Weary of revolutions, all have looked on the rapid progress of Napoleon with a kind of panic terror, which has paralysed every arm. I have seen Buonaparte—I will not say in the midst of the French troops (for all those by whom he is surrounded are unworthy of the name of Frenchmen) but in the midst of his satellites, of that horde of brigands, for whom the name of country has no more that charm which was formerly the basis of the French character,

and constituted the strength of the nation. I have seen, I say, this monster, who brings all the evils that issued from the box of Pandora, traversing with a haggard eye, the ranks of those phalanxes formerly invincible, and the terror of nations, now astonished themselves at obeying a chief whom they dread much more than they esteem.

"Never during the ten years that I have had an opportunity of observing, on such occasions the feature of this monster, did I see them so disordered and so horrible. In the midst of his greatness, he seems to fear his shadow; at the slightest motion, at the least noise I have seen him start, and roll in the narrow orbit his eyes, in which fear and rage were at the same time expressed.

"No; never can the reign of such a tyrant be of long duration. Neither Dionysius, nor Nero, nor Attila, nor Caligula, nor any of the tyrants whom history has described, had, in their look, that which distinguishes the usurper of France, or rather the scourge of Europe. However, we must not yet despair of the salvation of our fine country; a single moment suffices to deliver it.

The stupor, the terror which seem to have subdued all minds, will be dispelled, it is not possible to doubt it, and all France arousing from a painful dream, will surely recover that energy which has always characterized it; and its numerous inhabitants, surprised on their awaking at their debasement, will again display their natural vigour, and will themselves exterminate the monster who is the author of all their misfortunes. Then the satellites, who no longer deserve the name of Frenchmen, will be unable to defend him from the vengeance of the nation. Believe me, only a lever is wanted to set the national vengeance in motion; for where is the Frenchman, or a family in the whole extent of this great empire, who have not a brother, a relative or friend, to mourn and to avenge!

"Buonaparte is so little at his ease, notwithstanding the efforts which he makes to hide the remorse of his conscience, that he cannot look without confusion, even at those to whom he owes his ephemeral success.

"Marshal Ney, that wretch, who by infamous treason, has delivered the kingdom to the vulture that, for sixteen years past, has fed on the blood of the French—this traitor, I say, arrived yesterday at Paris, and the bare sight of him made Buonaparte turn pale. I have this fact from an eye-witness, who, like me, deploras the fate of our unhappy country.

"I wish of all the French now is, to see what we have always feared, what we have at all times opposed, 150,000 foreigners enter upon the soil of France; then be assured the French will recover their ancient energy, and will do themselves justice, on their tyrant, and on those unnatural children, who accustomed to robbery, have sacrificed their country to the temptations of gold or a bit of ribbon. If it were otherwise, which cannot be suspected, then I say it with shame and regret, this beautiful France, the object of the envy of all nations, would deserve to be erased from the list of European Powers.

"I was yesterday on guard at the Thuilleries, and who do you think commanded in that Palace? Mysou revolts at so much perfidy; it was that same Excelsmans, who, after having forfeited his honour and life, had been pardoned and reinstated in his honour by Louis XVIII. Alas! I cannot too often repeat it, it is the goodness of this excellent man which has precipitated him from the throne, and plunged us into an abyss of misfortunes, from which God knows how we shall be delivered.

"On the 20th, at nine in the morning, there was published, as I told you in my last, an order to illuminate. I wish you had seen this illumination. Never in my life did I see any thing so melancholy. Never was Paris plunged in such despondency as at that moment. All the houses, all the shops were shut, and the streets nearly deserted.—Here and there were seen some straggling parties intoxicated with wine, composed of the dregs of the populace, on whom money had been lavished, and some soldiers returned from the prisons of Russia and England, running in the dress of citizens, about the streets, and singing the praises of their Emperor.

"On the 21st and 22d all the warehouses and all the shops were shut, and but for a strict order published this morning from the Thuill-

eries, they would be shut all day. Up to this moment we are free from anarchy; no excesses have ever, have been committed, thanks to the vigilance of the N. Guard. This corps was without a commander after the departure of the brave general Desolles. Count Mottet, formerly President of the Legislative Body, had assumed the command ad interim; he has just been confirmed in his post by Buonaparte.

"By what I have just learned, I fear this will be the last letter you will receive from me, if even that does reach you. At all events, I will in every case be assured, that I will seize every opportunity to let you hear from me."

NEW-YORK, June 2.

Extract of a letter from J. J. D'aneil to B. Huntington, Esq. of this city.

"CADIZ, 10th April, 1815.
"Genoa has been taken by the British, and Rome by Murat. The Emperor and the former king of Spain Charles 4th, are daily expected to arrive at Valencia."

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived this morning, the steamer Boxer, Captain Clark, from Nantz. By this arrival the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received Paris papers of the 20th of April. Translated from these papers will be found as follows.

Captain Clark informs us, that the Duke of Angouleme had fallen into the hands of Buonaparte. It was not known, however, whether he had been imprisoned, or put to death, or sent out of the empire. Capt. C. also informs that Buonaparte was himself still in Paris, still amusing the people with the expectation of the speedy arrival of the Empress and her son. Truthfully prevailed.

One of the passengers states that a rumour reached Nantz, just before he sailed, that a Prussian army had advanced upon the frontiers of France—that they were met by a French army, and an obstinate engagement took place, the result was not known.

He also states that great preparations for the war were making both Buonaparte and the allies—that it was supposed there would soon be, on both sides, at least millions of men under arms.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nantz to his correspondent in this city.

NANTZ, April 14.

Since our last, the very extraordinary political events which have taken place in this country, which will have come to your knowledge ere this reaches you, have surprised all expeditions under the French flag, and in general all commercial transactions. We are still uncertain what is to be the consequence of this change as to our relations with foreign powers. The probabilities are for a renewal of the great confederacy by which the government of Napoleon has already been overthrown. Hostilities, however, have not yet begun either by sea or land. At all events we do not make a doubt, but that a neutral, and particularly the American flag, will be respected by the British and allowed to trade freely with the French ports not in a real state of blockade.

We hope the present state of things will not be of a long duration, and that peace will soon be restored to Europe.

PARIS, April 22.

We learn that Russia is marching 17 divisions towards the Rhine.—Their whole force will be about 110,000 men; and Prussia is marching about 90,000. The latter appear to be very hostile to France.—England, Holland, Hanover, Hesse, together, will have a force of 60,000 men under the command of Wellington, in readiness to march by the middle of May.

The Bavarian army will be about 25,000 strong. Austria is to march into Italy with 180,000 men. Austria has upon the Rhine about 70,000 men.

Wirttemberg furnished 10,000; Baden 10,000 and Hesse and Darmstadt 4000.

The leaders of the allies held a conference at Vienna on the 4th inst. to form a plan of co-operation. The whole appears to be left to Wellington, who will not develop it until the whole are ready to strike the blow.

Fort St. Esprit, April 15.
The Duke of Angouleme has left for Certe, to embark in a Swedish vessel, accompanied by gen. Redet. He engaged never to approach within 60 leagues of the French coast, nor undertake any enterprise in France, and to obtain from count de Lille the restoration of diamonds of the crown.

Liste, April 15.

Lord Wellington and Sir Sidney Smith are at Brussels, and a number of Englishmen of distinction.—They have little intercourse with French emigrants. These Englishmen give it as their opinion, that France does not attack them will be no war.

Berlin, March 25.

most singular impostor, as a dumb person, was detected by Mr. Siccard in 1806. He was taken to Paris to be examined at the institution for the deaf and dumb. As he could write, his manner of spelling gave Mr. Siccard the first conviction that he was an impostor, but no decisive proof was obtained upon the first examination. A second was not with great confidence. At the third trial he was exposed to be confronted by those who taught him, and reminded of contradictions. On the next morning, before a select company, he drew from his pocket a paper which he read with a loud and distinct voice. These are the first words which he issued from his mouth during his years. He said he should prefer death to this confession; that Siccard was the only person who could have obtained it. He had, in many cities I have been exposed to different and cruel examinations, but never has the symptom of surprise been seen in his countenance.

At La Rochelle, the warder was detected to sleep with me, but even dreams were never expressed in anything more than guttural sounds. Several times have I been purposely awakened out of a sound sleep; my arm, was, however, marked with nothing more than plaintive croakings. The hundred prisoners who were with me did all which had been ordered them, in order to surprise me. In Switzerland, a young, rich and beautiful woman offered to marry me, if I would speak. I resisted every thing. Often have I had the intention of roaming into some wood and living like a beast. At La Rochelle, I passed a whole day living on roots, potatoes and wild fruit, without tasting bread. My true name is Victor Foy.

As soon as the confession was known, a collection was made for him, and it had great effect upon him. He said he had been so accustomed to his miseries, that he had unlearned his feelings. Among all the experiments practised upon him in Switzerland, the following he said was the most powerful. "I was in a room for interrogation, where had been previously suspended, unknown to me, immediately behind me, a great quantity of copper money; suddenly the door was cut, and the whole came falling down with prodigious clatter. Yet not the slightest indication of any emotion was discovered in my countenance." So ended a deception which had been imposed on Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain and France. The history is to be given of this young man.

Just Published,

And for Sale, at this Office,

THE

PUBLIC LAWS

OF THE

STATE OF MARYLAND.

As passed at the last Session of the Legislature.

Price—50 Cents.

By Anne Arundel County, to wit:

Whereby certify, that Henry Schriener, of said county, brought before me a stray, a dark iron gray GELDING, five years old, about fifteen and a half hands high, with tail, trots canters, short and round, has two white spots on his back, one on each side, appears to have been accustomed to the saddle. Given under hand of the justices of the peace in and for the county aforesaid, this 29th of May, 1815.

Thos. Hood.

The owner of the above described horse is requested to prove property, charges and take him away.

Henry Schriener,

Living near the Poplar Springs.