REMOVAL

Nicholas J. Walkins daying removed his Shop to the ately occupied by Mr. William posite the City Tavern, return anks to his patrons for their part ours bestowed on him in his bac reiness, and hopes by a continued ention to business to give general a isfaction to his friends and the polienerally. He has now on handaching election of Cloths, Cassimeres, Stati gnets, Nankeens, Marseilles and er restings, which he will make to suit, on the shortest notice, and ost liberal terms. Those who purchase bargains will find; heir advantage to give him a call

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE.

Is received a select Assortment Goods, suitable to the season, com ing of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Good Ironmongery, and Groceries An which will be disposed of chep eash, or to punctual customers on the usual credit. June 15, 1815.

.Inne-Arundel County . Court.

On application, by petition in wi del county, praying for the beneff the act for the relief of sundry in vent debtors, and the several street ments thereto, on the terms mental perty, and list of his creditors, can as far as he can ascertain them, ben annexed to his petition, and them William Wells having satisfied them court by competent testimony that has resided in the state of Man's two years immediately preceding to time of his application, it is therefor ordered and adjudged, that the si William Wells, by causing a cope this order to be inserted in the Mry land Gazette or Maryland Repuller once in each week for three more successively, before the third Mode of Sept next, give notice to his cred tors to appear before the county com to be held at the city of Annapoles the third Monday of September no for the purpose of recommending trustee for their benefit, on them William Wells then and there win the oath by the said act prescribed ! delivering up his property, and to sie William Wells should not have " benefit of the several acts of assemi for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Test William S. Green Ca.

Private Sale.

The subscriber will sell at privates that well known estate called

Glorious Prospect,

in Anne-Arundel county, nire nir the Chesapeake Bay, bounding South River, West River, and River River, containing 1000 acres of he

May 18: 16 William Sanier

To Rent.

The subscriber has Three Fra ble water and the Baltimore man They are adapted to the growth Indian corn, wheat and rye, and ma kinds of vegetables suitable for milketing. To good tenants the rewould be moderate, and might be fulfilled in cutting and halling timber, &c. None need apply but as can give satisfactory testimory their capability of working said presents can give their capability of working said presents as the can give satisfactory testimory their capability of working said presents as the capability of working said presents as the capability.

Water's Ford og 17.

To the Voters OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNT

Flaving been nominated as a conclute for the next General Assembly the committees of each of the distraction of the distraction

if elected, and solicit the suffrages Jaly 13, 1815.

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for office of Sheriff at the next ensuits lection, and respectfully solicits rotes and interests of the citizens the city of Annapolis and Anne-Are del county.

Diay 1, 1815. del county. Diay 1, 1815.

A CARD. WILLTAM H. MARRIOTT has moved his Office to the one forme occupied by Arthur Shank 181 July 20,

JARYLAND GAZETTE EXTRA ANNAPOLIS:

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1. BOSTON, AUGUST 26.

From the Providence American. LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR. Arrived here last evening, brig Brazillian, Snow, in 42 days pasage from Gibraltar. We were po-

lity favoured with the following interesting intelligence, by an in-

telligent gentleman, passenger in the Brazillian.

The American squadron fell in with the Algerine frigate Messoda, of 46 guns, and from 4 to 600 men, Cape de Gat. She was engagd by the Guerriere alone, and after an action of one hour and an half was captured by her; the Messoda had 24 killed and 24 wounded; the Guerriere had 7 wounded. They alwrwards captured another frigate 221 a corvette off Cape Palos; the particulars of the action not stated. The prizes were sent into Car-

thagena, but were ordered by the Spanish government to leave that place; in consequence of which they proceeded to Toulon. It was reported that another Algerine cruizer, a brig, had been spoken going in Toulon, a prize to the American squadron. It was confidently believed at Gibraltar, that the greatest part, if not the whole of the Algerine fleet, would be captured, as there were certain accounts of their being at sea, long after they passed the Straits. which preceded the American squadron only 48 hours.-There was another report in circulation, that the squadron had taken the second sea-port in Algiers, called Oran. Vessels which had arrived from the Straits brought various but confirmatory accounts of the probability of the entire capture of the Algerine fleet ; but as they assert nothing particular as to actual capture, except those already mentioned, they are only entitled to the credit of plausible conjectures. The report of the capture of two frigates and the corvette was confirmed by a letter from Captain Lewis, of the Gearriere, to one of the American consuls in Spain, and by him communicated to Mr. Horatio Sprague, American commission merchant at

The Dutch squadron consisting of 5 frigates and 1 sloop of war passed Gibraltar on the 3d of July. and it was presumed would form a junction with the Americans.

A large Swedish frigate came to anchor at Gibraltar on the 11th,

bound up.

Gibraltar.

It was said she was the vanguard of a much larger force, to operate against the Algerines.

There were various reports respecting the number of American merchantmen captured by the Algerines since the war, but they originated more from conjecture than from any ascertained facts. It remains a question if they have captured one, except a Salem brig a great while since. The prisoners at Algiers were treated very well and not obliged to work being under the protection of the Swedish consul there, who allows them a monthly stipend by the authority of ur government. Mr. Sprague had received a number of letters from capt. Smith of the Salem brig, who resides with the Swedish consul.-The last letter was from the mate, who in the absence of capt. Smith, (he having gone into the country on business of the consul) undertook to answer a letter from Mr. Sprague to him; it stated, that they Mere very well treated by the present Dey, and that he had no doubt that the moment the American fleet appeared off Algiers an immediate treaty would take place on the most

reasonable terms to America. On the arrival of a report of the death of Buonaparte on the 9th, a general feu de joye was fired from the principal batteries, from the top of the rock downwards, and two frigates under way in the harbour, fired their salutes in the style of a mock engagement, which produced a very noble effect.

New York, Aug. 22. FROM ENGLAND. By the fast sailing ship Governor Strong, Captain Scott, the editors of the New York Gazette have received regular files of London and Liverpool papers and Lloyd's lists; from which they make some im-

portant extracts. In a letter from capt. Maitland, of the Bellerophon, to his government, he says, that he explicitly stated to the count La Casses, that he had no authority whatever for

naparte. Some interesting particulars on the arrival of Bonaparte in : ngland will be found under the London head.

Joseph Bonaparte is to be sent to Russia, Jerome to Prussia, Lucien to England, Louis to Austria, madame Lætitia, and cardinal Fesch to Rome, M. Hortente to Switzerland.

A new declaration of the allied powers is expected to appear imme-

The British army in the vicinity of Paris, consists of 20,000, and other detachments (say the London Courier) are to be stationed permanently in several of the fortresses-12,000 more afe on their

way to France. The hon. Mr. Bagot, the British minister to this country was preparing to sail in the trigate Lacedemonian, captain Jackways, which was fitting up for his reception.

The following article is copied from the London Courier of the 17th July.

Treaty with America. The following are reported to be the principal terms of the Commercial Treaty about to be concluded with the United States of America.

By the first article the navigation laws of the two countries are for mutual benefit dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. This benefit not only extends to the ships but to the car goes. Thus, cotton wool, which. on coming to England in British ships from the U. States, is liable to a duty of only one penny per pound, and if imported in American vessels, is subject to a charge of three pence in the pound, will incur the same duty, if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two countries.

The second article admits of free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the Peninsula of Hindostan. With regard to China, there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India Company, and this Company has no power or authority to obstruct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans or any other foreign state.

A third article, and not the least important in the view of the American government, restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the United States.

From Flindell's Western Luminarn. " Exeter, Monday night, July 24. The Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, with Bonaparte on board, has been laying off Torbay the whole of to-day .- This morning an officer passed through Exeter for London, it is presumed for instructions'; as the ship is evidently waiting-ly-ing off and on, though the wind is fair for her to go up the Channel.

" Several gentlemen from Exeter have been down to Torbay to. day (23 miles from Exeter) and left it this evening. They bring many particulars. Multitudes are flocking to the coast to see the ship; and many gentlemen have gone off and sailed round her ; but no one, that we hear of, has been admitted on board, though some have been along

"Bonaparte, we are told, walks the decks freely and sometimes talks to the sailors. The officers treat him with great politeness.

" There are six general officers

we are told, in his suit. " From the manner in which capt. Maitland appears to be waiting for instructions, we fear the Bellerophon will be off as soon as he receives them without landing her prisoner here, to gratify the anxious curiosity of the neighborhood!!!

Extract from the official correspond-ence of the Maritime Prefect of

Rochefort. ROCHEFORT, July 17, 1815. My Lord-I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that his Britanic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon Bona. parte embarked on the 15th of this month, set sail for England yesterday the 16th, at one o'clock in the

afternoon. That vessel carries besides that personage, all his followers, a list of whom is annexed; they were at first divided between the frigates La Saul and La Meduse ; they afterwards passed in the evening of and the Slancy. Bellerophon tele-food, tobacco, &c. and when told the 14th to the brig l'Epervier and graphed us, "Keep close off Ba- of their being supplied by a purser

granting terms of any sort to Bo- Schooner la Sophie, from whence they went on board boats belong. ing to the English division com manded by Admiral Sir Henry Ho-

List of the principal personages embarked in the Bellorophon with Napoleon Buonaparte.

Lieutenant General Count Bertrand, grand marshal of the Palace. The Countess Bertrand and three children.

Lieut. Gen. the Duke de Rovigo. Lieut. Gen. Tallemant. Major General the Baron Gour-

gaud, aid-de-Camp of Napoleon. Maj. General Montholon Semonville, do.

The Countess Montholon Semonville, and one child.

The Count de las Casas, counsellor of state, and his son.

M. de Resiguy; chief d'Escadron, officier d'Ordonnance. M. Planat, chef d'Escadron, of-

ficier d' Ordonnance. M. Autrie, Lieutenant, officer

d'Ordonnance. M. Shhultz, chief d'Escadron.

M. Pointkorski, Captain. M. Mercher, Captain.

M. Maingault, Surgeon to Napo

(Here follows the names of forty persons, composing the suit of Napoleon,? and of the other passengers mbarked with him.)

(Signed) The Baron BONNEFOUX.

From the London Sun of July 26.

At a moment when Bonaparte is the sole object of public curiosity, we have great pleasure in being enabled to gratify that feelingso completely as we can this day, through various most correct and authentic private Channels. The following interesting journal gives the fullest particulars of the strict blockade of the coast, and consequent surrender of

BUONAPARTE.

Private Correspondence. Extract of a letter from an officer of his Majesty's ship Cyrus, dated Basque Roads. July 6, 1815, to the editor of the Sun.

"As we have assisted in securing Buonaparte, allow me to give you a journal of the proceedings previous to that event.

" July 1st, 1813. " While within Isle Dieu, at anchor, assisting the Royalists, a boat came on board from H. M's Ship Bellerophon, with despatches, announcing that Buonaparte had quitted Paris for some port to the southward, intending to go to America; and requiring us to come down and assist her in the blockade of Rochefort. We immediately proceeded to Quiberon Bay to Adm. Hotham with this intelligence.

" July 3d. " Arrived at Quiberon Bay at 3 P. M. communicated with admiral lotham, and sailed again directly to join the Bellerophon off this port. " July 5th.

. Joined her at 4 P. M. the Endymion, Myrmidon and Dwarf in company. They were to blockade the Antioche and Oleron Passage, and this ship the Breton Passage. " July 6th.

" At 6. A. M. chased and boarded a Prussian just come out of Charente, notwithstanding the hostility was altered, probably, by reflecting, between the two nations. Examined that if taken prisoner he would ha her minutely, but found no suspicious characters on board. Received information that Buonaparte was not at Rochefort, but daily expected, as three successive messengers had arrived in the night of June 29th, ordering two frigates lying at the Isle de Aix, to be got ready with all dispatch. In the evening we spoke H. M's ship Slaney, and received orders to resume our station within Isle Dieu.

" July 8th. " Resumed our station after capuring a boat containing 3 soldiers, belonging to Isle Noirmoustier, who endeavoured to pass for fishermen; gained no information.

"July 9lh. "Spoke H. M. S. Falmouth, proceeding to the westward, who told us, from the information of the Sheldrake brig of war, off the Loire, that Buonaparte was at Nantes, and that the force off that river was not sufficient to oppose his departure. We immediately weighed, and proceeded off the Lore. Found the Dwarf had joined the brig, and that the Oppossum was also close at hand, so that being strong enough, we bore up to regain the Bellerophon, off the

light-house of Oleron. " July 1 "At 1 P. M. passed near

laine light-house; Buonaparte is or commissary, asked if he was not here endeavouring to escape. Examine every description of vessels closely for him. I have 2 of his generals, who have asked for the

frigates to pass. At S P. M saw a brig coming out of the Breton passage, chased her for 12 hours and found her an American without passengers, who told us that he had no doubt but that Buonaparte was at Rochefort, but it was not publicly known at the place he had left, (St. Martin's, Isle Rhc.)

" July 13. At half past 1 P. M. saw the Bellerophon and Slaney some distance to leeward, with flags of truce at their mast heads, and a chasse maree with a similar flag, so that we had little doubt of Napoleon having surrendered, or being at least nego tiating for that purpose.

" The Superb, admiral Hotham, directs us to anchor within the Breton passage, the more effectually to blockade it, and then possed on to Basque-Roads, to join the Bellero-

" The Slaney passed us, and telegraphed," For England with impor tant desputches."

" Jaly 10. " We were recalled to this place, and found the disturber of the world whom we had been so anxiously looking for, safe on board the Bellerophon. He was just returning to the latter ship from breakfasting ou board the Superb, with the admiral, who ordered the yards to be manned as a mark of respect.

" We passed close to the Bellerophon several times; captain Maitland told us, .. I have got Buona-parte on board."

" Napoleon stood exposed at full length on the gangway, about twenty yards distant, to survey us; and we in return examined him, as you may be assured, with minute and eager attention. He was dressed in a green uniform coat, with two epaulets and a red collar; a broad red sash over his shoulder, a large star on the left breast, white waistcoat, pantaloons, boots, and a large cocked hat with a tri-coloured cockade.-I knew the figure and face instantly; it was impossible far any one who had ever examined the lineaments with attention, to mistake them. The greatest likeness is that exhibited in the paint shops, termed a Hieroglyphic Portrait, &c. taken from the German, with the motto " Napoleon the first and last. by the wrath of Heaven, &c. Bertrand, Savary, L'Allemand, and others, were with him.

" He then sent out to captain Maitland for permission to proceed to America in the frigates, which was refused; but an offer made of referring him if he came out to the admiral. He then asked for a brig, and afterwards for a schooner-requests equally inadmissible. Afterwards he formed the plan for going in two chasse marees out of Breton Passage in the night, and being informed that this ship would intercept him, he replied, "He would try, for we would not suspect such small vessels." This determination no claim on our generosity, while by throwing himself into our power, there might at least be some hope in setting up such a claim.—He then surrendered after threatening to force

his passage. " On board the Bellerophon h seemed to think himself Emperor, taking posssesion of captain Maitland's cabin, and shortly afterwards inviting him to dinner. When he first went on board the Superi this morning, Bertrand first ascented the side, and was introduced to the admiral; Napoleon followed .- The Emperor," said captain M .- Napoleon bowed to the admiral, without further ceremony walked into the cabin, and sent his compliments that ne would be glad to speak with him!

" Nothing escapes his notice; his eyes are in every place, and on every object, from the greatest to the most minute. He immediately asked an explanation of the ropes, blocks, musts, and yards, and all the machinery of the ship. He sent for the boatswain, to question him; that officer always fitting out the French ships. He requested the marines to pass in review before him, examined the arms, evolutions. dress, &c. &c. and expressed himself highly pleased. He enquired into the situation of the seamen, their pay, prize money, clothes

" In conversing with the admiral, he said, " I have given myself up to the English; but I would not have done so to any other of the allied powers," in surrendering to any of them I should be subject to the caprice and will of an individual, in submitting to the English I place myself at the mercy of a nation-Adieu."

The following particulars are equally curious and interesting. We derive them from head quarters :-

.. On board the Bellerophon. "By some passengers who came in the Bellorophon it appears, that Bonaparte was quite at his ease on board that ship; took possession of the captain's cabin, sans ceremonie, invited the officers of the ship to his table, talked with great freedom on the present state of things, said it was impossible for the Bourbons to govern France, and that Napoleon II. would be very soon recalled to the throne, that Fouche was an ass, and totally unfit for the office assigned to him. He acknowledged that England a'one had ruined all his grand plans, and that but for her he had been now Emperor of the East as well as the West. He walked on the poop and quarter-deck, conversed with the scamen, and affected great gasety and uncon-cern. In short, such is the talent of this . Child and Champion of Jacobinism," that before they arrived in Torbay he was considered by all on board a devilish good fil-

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28. IMPORTANT NEWS.

The fast sailing ship Ariosto, captain Lambert, arrived at this port last evening in 24 days from Havrede-Grace, by which arrival the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Paris papers to the 28th July inclusive.

Capt. Lambert states that Buonaparte had voluntarily embacked on board the British 74 Bellerophon. at Rochefort, and sailed for England on the 16th of July, claiming protection of the Prince Regen', being afraid of assassination in France. He previously had addressed a letter to the Prince Regent. on this subject, which we have translated,-Cap. L. further states, that when he sailed it was reported that Bugnaparte remained on board the Bellerophon at Plymouth, and that it was expected be would be ordered to St. Helena.

Louis the 18th, was fully rein-

stated on the throne of France. The Emperor Alexander and Ld. Wellington, had declared to the Prussians, that unless they desisted from depredations, they would march their ermies out of France, and leave the Prussian troops at the mercy of the enraged populace .-The effects of this declaration had not reached Havre.

Capt. L. further informs, that on Thursday, he spoke the pilot boat schr. Jennet, 25 days from Bourdeaux, for N. York, the captain of which informed, that in the Bay of Biscay, he spoke a brig from Leghorn, with information, that Com. DECATUR had made A PEACE with the DEY OF ALGIERS, and samulron Was that the lying in the Bay of Algiers.

It appears from the last French papers, that the most perfect tranquillity reigned in every part of France.

Cardinal Fesch has left Paris under an escort of Austrian caval-

The Fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which cost much blood on both sides.

Buonaparte's Letter to the Prince Regent.

" In consequence of the factions which have divided my country, & the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career: and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her prote tron and her laws, and which I demand of your royal highness as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemics."

Lancelot Warfield,

Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing e-lection, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne Aruns

May 1, 1815.