

REMOVAL

Nicholas J. Watkins... having removed his Shop to the lately occupied by Mr. Williams...

New Goods

H. G. MUNROE... Has received a select Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season...

Anne-Arundel County Court... On application, by petition in writing...

Private Sale... The subscriber will sell at private sale that well known estate called...

Glorious Prospect... in Anne-Arundel county, near the From Annapolis, with the entire improvements thereon...

To Rent... The subscriber has Three First to rent, containing from 5 to 600 acres each...

To the Voters... Having been nominated as a candidate for the next General Assembly...

Lancelot Warfield... Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election...

WILLIAM H. MARRIOTT... moved his Office to the one formerly occupied by Arthur Shanks...

MARYLAND GAZETTE EXTRA-ANNAPOLIS: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

BOSTON, AUGUST 26.

From the Providence American. LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR. Arrived here last evening, brig Brazilian, Snow, in 42 days passage from Gibraltar...

The American squadron fell in with the Algerine frigate Messoda, with 46 guns, and from 4 to 600 men, of Cape de Gat. She was engaged by the Gucciere alone, and after an action of one hour and an half...

The prizes were sent into Carthagena, but were ordered by the Spanish government to leave that place in consequence of which they proceeded to Toulon...

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.

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...

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...

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 list...

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

granting terms of any sort to Buonaparte. Some interesting particulars on the arrival of Buonaparte in England will be found under the London head.

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

A new declaration of the allied powers is expected to appear immediately.

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 are on their way to France.

The hon. Mr. Bagot, the British minister to this country was preparing to sail in the frigate Lacedaemonian, 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.

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 Luminary. Exeter, Monday night, July 24. The Bellerophon, Captain Maitland, with Buonaparte on board, has been laying off Torbay the whole of to-day.

Several gentlemen from Exeter have been down to Torbay today (25 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 side.

"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 suite.

"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 correspondence of the Maritime Prefect of Rochefort. ROCHFORD, July 17, 1815. My Lord—I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that his Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, on board of which Napoleon Buonaparte 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 the 14th to the brig l'Epervier and

Schooner la Sophie, from whence they went on board boats belonging to the English division commanded by Admiral Sir Henry Hotham.

List of the principal personages embarked in the Bellerophon 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 Gourgaud, aid-de-Camp of Napoleon.

Maj. General Montholon Semgnville, do.

The Countess Montholon Semgnville, 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, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Autrie, Lieutenant, officier d'Ordonnance.

M. Shultz, chief d'Escadron.

M. Pointkowski, Captain.

M. Mercher, Captain.

M. Maingault, Surgeon to Napoleon.

(Here follows the names of forty persons, composing the suite of Napoleon; and of the other passengers embarked with him.)

(Signed) The Baron BONNEFOUX.

From the London Sun of July 26. At a moment when Buonaparte is the sole object of public curiosity, we have great pleasure in being enabled to gratify that feeling so 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, 1815. 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 5d. Arrived at Quiberon Bay at 3 P. M. communicated with admiral Hotham, 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 between the two nations. Examined 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 capturing a boat containing 3 soldiers, belonging to Isle Noirmoustier, who endeavoured to pass for fishermen; gained no information.

"July 9th. 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 Loire. Found the Dwarf had joined the brig, and that the Opposum was also close at hand, so that being strong enough, we bore up to regain the Bellerophon, off the light-house of Oleron.

"July 10th. At 1 P. M. passed near Slaney and the Slaney. Bellerophon telegraphed us, "Keep close off Ba-

laine light-house; Buonaparte is 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 5 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 Rhe.)

"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 negotiating for that purpose.

"July 14. The Superb, admiral Hotham, directs us to anchor within the Breton passage, the more effectually to blockade it, and then passed on to Basque-Roads, to join the Bellerophon.

"July 15. The Slaney passed us, and telegraphed, "For England with important despatches."

"July 16. 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 on 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 Buonaparte 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 for 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 was altered, probably, by reflecting, that if taken prisoner he would have 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 he seemed to think himself Emperor, taking possession of captain Maitland's cabin, and shortly afterwards inviting him to dinner. When he first went on board the Superb this morning, Bertrand first ascended 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 he 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, masts, 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, food, tobacco, &c. and when told of their being supplied by a parser

or commissary, asked if he was not a rogue.

"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 Bellerophon it appears, that Buonaparte 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 alone 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 seamen, and affected great gaiety and unconcern. 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 fellow."

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28. IMPORTANT NEWS.

The fast sailing ship Ariosto, captain Lambert, arrived at this port last evening in 24 days from Havre-de-Grace, by which arrival the editors of the N. Y. Gazette have received Paris papers to the 25th July inclusive.

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

Louis the 18th, was fully reinstated on the throne of France.

The Emperor Alexander and Lt. Wellington, had declared to the Prussians, that unless they desisted from depredations, they would march their armies 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 Selr, Jemot, 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 that the American squadron was 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 cavalry.

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 protection and her laws, and which I demand of your royal highness as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

Lancelot Warfield, Offers himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff at the next ensuing election, and respectfully solicits the votes and interests of the citizens of the city of Annapolis and Anne Arundel county.

May 1, 1815.