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BOSTON, AUGUST 26.

From the Providence American.

LATEST FROM GIBRALTAR.

Arrived here last evening, brig
Maitland, Snow, in 42 days pass-
age from Gibraltar. We were pos-
sibly favoured with the following
interesting intelligence, by an in-
telligent gentleman, passenger in
the American.

The American squadron fell in
with the Algerine frigate Messouda,
26 guns, and from 4 to 600 men,
Capt. de G. She was engaged
by the Guerriere alone, and after
a fight of one hour and an half
was captured by her; the Messouda
had 24 killed and 24 wounded; the
Guerriere had 7 wounded. They after-
wards captured another frigate
La Corvette off Cape Palos; the
particulars of the action not stated.

The prizes were sent into Car-
thage, but were ordered by the
British government to leave that
port in consequence of which
they proceeded to Tunis. It was
reported that another Algerine cru-
iser, a brig, had been spoken going
to Tunis, a prize to the Ameri-
can squadron. It was confidently
expected that the whole of the Al-
gerine fleet would be captured, as
there were certain accounts of their
being at sea, long after they passed
the Straits, which preceded the Al-
gerian squadron only 48 hours.

There was another report in cir-
culation, that the squadron had taken
second sea-part in Algiers, call-
ing Oran. Vessels which had arriv-
ed from the Straits brought various
confirmatory accounts of the
capture of the entire Algerine
fleet; but as they assumed
nothing particular, as to actual
capture, except those already men-
tioned, they are only entitled to the
rank of plausible conjectures. The
capture of two frigates
off the corvette was confirmed by a
letter from Captain Lewis, of the
Guerriere, to one of the American
ships in Spain, and by him com-
municated to Mr. Horatio Sprague,
American commission merchant at
Gibraltar.

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

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

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

There were various reports re-
garding the number of American
prisoners captured by the Al-
gerines since the war, but they ori-
ginate more from conjecture than
any ascertained facts. It re-
mains a question if they have cap-
tured one except a Salem brig
and while since. The prisoners
at Algiers were treated very well,
not obliged to work being un-
der the protection of the Swedish
consul there, who allows them a
monthly stipend by the authority of
the government. Mr. Sprague had
received a number of letters from
the Consul of the Salem brig, who
sailed with the Swedish consul.

The last letter was from the mate,
in the absence of capt. Smith,
having gone into the country
business of the consul) under-
standing a letter from Mr.
Sprague to him; it stated, that they
were very well treated by the pre-
sident, and that he had no doubt
at the moment the American fleet
sailed off Algiers an immediate
peace would take place on the most
reasonable terms to America.

On the arrival of a report of the
surrender of Buonaparte on the 9th, a
feu de joie was fired from
the principal batteries, from the top
of the rock downwards, and two
salutes 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 re-
ceived 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 govern-
ment, he says, that he explicitly
stated to the count La Cassis, that
he had no authority whatever for
granting terms of any sort to Bu-
naparte. Some interesting particu-
lars 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, ma-
dame Letitia, and cardinal Fesch
to Rome, M. Hortente to Switzer-
land.

A new declaration of the allied
powers is expected to appear im-
mediately.

The British army in the vicinity
of Paris, consists of 20,000, and
other detachments (say the Lon-
don Courier) are to be stationed
permanently in several of the for-
tresses—12,000 more are on their
way to France.

The hon. Mr. Bageot, the British
minister to this country was pre-
paring to sail in the frigate Lace-
demonian, 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 Commer-
cial Treaty about to be concluded
with the United States of America.

By the first article the naviga-
tion laws of the two countries are
for mutual benefit dispensed with,
and British vessels trading to Ameri-
can ports, and American vessels
trading to British ports, have equal
privileges in regard to duties and
exemptions with native vessels re-
spectively. 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 Ameri-
can vessels, is subject to a charge
of three pence in the pound, will in-
cur 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 Penin-
sula, 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 authori-
ty to obstruct the trade to China,
either with regard to the Ameri-
cans or any other foreign state.

A third article, and not the least
important in the view of the Ameri-
can government, restricts the
British from entering into any trade
with the numerous tribes of Indi-
ans occupying any part of the coun-
try within the jurisdiction of the
United States.

From Flindell's Western Luminary.
Exeter, Monday night, July 24.
The Bellerophon, Captain Mait-
land, with Buonaparte 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 Ex-
eter have been down to Torbay to-
day (23 miles from Exeter) and left
it this evening. They bring many
particulars. Multitudes are flock-
ing 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 wait-
ing for instructions, we fear the
Bellerophon will be off as soon as
he receives them without land-
ing her prisoner here, to gratify the
anxious curiosity of the neighbor-
hood!!!

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
Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon,
on board of which Napoleon Bona-
parte embarked on the 15th of this
month set sail for England yester-
day 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 after-
wards passed in the evening of the
14th to the brig L'Epervier and
Schooner la Sophie, from whence
they went on board boats belong-
ing to the English division com-
manded by Admiral Sir Henry Hotham.

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

Lieutenant General Count Ber-
trand, 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 Semon-
ville, do.

The Countess Montholon Semon-
ville and one child.

The Count de las Casas, coun-
sellor of state, and his son.

M. de Rigny, chief d'Escadron,
officer d'Ordonnance.

M. Planat, chief d'Escadron, of-
ficer d'Ordonnance.

M. Autrie, Lieutenant, officer
d'Ordonnance.

M. Shultz, chief d'Escadron.
M. Pointkowski, Captain.
M. Mercher, Captain.
M. Mangault, Surgeon to Napo-
leon.

(Here follows the names of forty
persons, composing the suite of Na-
poleon, 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 en-
abled to gratify that feeling so com-
pletely 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 sur-
render of

BUONAPARTE.
Private Correspondence.
Extract of a letter from an officer
of his Majesty's ship Cyrus, dat-
ed 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 previ-
ous to that event.

July 1st, 1815.
While within Isle Dieu, at an-
chor, assisting the Royalists, a boat
came on board from H. M.'s Ship
Bellerophon, with despatches, an-
nouncing that Buonaparte had quit-
ted Paris for some port to the south-
ward, intending to go to America;
and requiring us to come down and
assist her in the blockade of Roche-
fort. 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
Hotham, and sailed again directly
to join the Bellerophon off this port.

July 5th.
Joined her at 4 P. M. The En-
dymion, 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 board-
ed a Prussian just come out of Char-
rente, notwithstanding the hostility
between the two nations. Examined
her minutely, but found no suspi-
cious characters on board. Received
information that Buonaparte was not
at Rochefort, but daily expected, as
three successive messengers had ar-
rived in the night of June 29th, or-
dering 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 cap-
turing 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, pro-
ceeding 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 Lo-
ire. Found the Dwarf had joined
the brig, and that the Opposum
was also close at hand, so that be-
ing strong enough, we bore up to
regain the Bellerophon, off the
light-house of Oleron.

July 12th.

At 1 P. M. passed near to her
and the Slaney, Bellerophon tele-
graphed us, "Keep close off Ba-
haine light-house; Buonaparte is
here endeavouring to escape. Ex-
amine every description of vessels
closely for him. I have 2 of his
generals, who have asked for the
frigates to pass.

At 3 P. M. saw a brig coming out
of the Breton passage, chased her for
12 hours and found her an Ameri-
can 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 Rhé.)

July 13.

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

July 14.

The Superb, admiral Hotham,
directs us to anchor within the Bre-
ton passage, the more effectually to
blockade it, and then passed on to
Basque-Roads, to join the Bellero-
phon.

July 15.

The Slaney passed us, and tele-
graphed, "For England with impor-
tant 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 Belle-
rophon. 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 Belle-
rophon several times; captain Mait-
land 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 e-
paulets and a red collar; a broad
red sash over his shoulder, a large
star on the left breast, white waist-
coat, pantaloons, boots, and a large
cocked hat with a tri-coloured cock-
ade.—I knew the figure and face
instantly; it was impossible for any
one who had ever examined the
lineaments with attention, to mis-
take them. The greatest likeness
is that exhibited in the paint shops,
named a Hieroglyphic Portrait, &c.
taken from the German, with the
motto "Napoleon the first and last,

by the wrath of Heaven, &c. Ber-
trand, Savary, L'Allemand, and o-
thers, 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—re-
quests equally inadmissible. After-
wards he formed the plan for going
in two chasse mares out of Breton
Passage in the night, and being in-
formed that this ship would inter-
cept 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 Mait-
land'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.—Napo-
leon bowed to the admiral, without
far her 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 him-
self 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 purser
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 cap-
rice and will of an individual, in
submitting to the English I place
myself at the mercy of a nation—
Adieu."

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

On board the Bellerophon.

By some passengers who came
in the Bellerophon 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 Fouché was an ass,
and totally unfit for the office as-
signed 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 uncon-
cern. In short, such is the talent
of this "Child and Champion of
Jacobinism," that before they ar-
rived in Torbay he was considered
by all on board a devilish good fel-
low."

NEW-YORK, AUG. 28.
IMPORTANT NEWS.

The fast sailing ship Ariosto, cap-
tain Lambert, arrived at this port
last evening in 24 days from Havre-
de-Grace, by which arrival the edi-
tors of the N. Y. Gazette have re-
ceived Paris papers to the 28th Ju-
ly inclusive.

Capt. Lambert states that Bu-
naparte had voluntarily embarked
on board the British 74 Bellerophon,
at Rochefort, and sailed for England