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 Ld. 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 schr. Jennet, 23 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."

London, July 22.

Yesterday, soon after the receipt of the intelligence from Paris, five of the Cabinet Ministers, the Earls of Westmoreland, Liverpool, and Harrowby, Lord Melville, and the Right Honourable Wellesley Pole went down the river, and embarked in a yacht, in which it was supposed they would proceed to Sherness. That place, it is rumoured, will probably be the prison of Bonaparte, till he shall be delivered up either to the Congress, or to the King of France.

It is well adapted for such a purpose, being strictly a fortress, and that of a small extent, having no population within its walls but the garrison and their few attendants.

The preparation of the state rooms in the Tower, for the reception of a prisoner of distinction, are now nearly completed: superb carpets have been laid, and silk curtains put to the windows. It is supposed by some that these apartments are designed for the reception of Buonaparte.

A morning paper, in its speculations upon the fate that awaits Buonaparte, observes—"It is said Ministers will be justified in the eyes of all Europe in refusing him any personal liberty on his parole of honor, because he did not himself recognize the sacredness of the parole, by employing General Desnouttes and others who had violated that pledge of honor. They may therefore, they say, justly subject him to close confinement, on the same principle that they subjected General Le Clerc and others who had themselves broken their parole & were retaken; and we have heard that he is likely to be sent to the same place as General Le Clerc, that is Dumbarton Castle, situated on a projecting rock between deep vallies, on the river Clyde, between Glasgow and Greenock, a spot extremely beautiful in its situation, as it overlooks a delightful country, but from which it is next to impossible that any one should escape; this is mentioned as the place of his reception, and that notice has been sent by telegraph for Captain Maitland to proceed with his prisoners directly to the Clyde."

July 24.

To the list of wonders (says a paper of yesterday) we have to add, that there is now in London a person who left France about a month ago, who insists that he is no less a personage than the dauphin, who, according to all accounts, died in the temple. He alleges, that he was confided to a cottager in the department of the Ardennes, in the year 1793, and that the boy who died in the temple was substituted for him by the persons who carried him off. He says that he did not make his case known to Louis XVIII till last year, when it was done through the medium of gen. Dumonceau, to whom he communicated his history. The answer of Louis XVIII. was, as we are informed, that he should present himself; which, however, was not done, for reasons which we cannot enter into at present. We understand that he has applied to be admitted to an interview with the dutchess d'Angouleme, since his arrival in London, which has been refused, on account of the want of such proofs as are thought necessary to support his most extraordinary statement; which proofs, however, he says he can produce when in France.

In consequence of the peace with America and the continent, the manufactories of Manchester are at this time more actively employed than they have been at any period for several years past.

July 25.

BUONAPARTE'S PORTFOLIO.

A pamphlet has recently appeared in Holland, entitled, "Buonaparte's Portfolio, taken at Charleroi, June 20, Part I." It is prefaced by the following statement: Mr. Van Uchelen, one of our officers, who was made prisoner on the 17th June, and taken to Charleroi, was there forgotten by the French on their defeat at Belle Alliance. He profited of the oppertunity, declared himself commandant of the town, and, with the assistance of some armed people whom he collected, he stopped the plundering of the powder and other wagons, and placed in security 12 pieces of cannon, and many other valuable articles. He brought a large Portfolio to Brussels, and it was found to be the Portfolio of Baron Fain, First Cabinet Secretary to Buonaparte. All the documents therein contained are of very recent date, and as they throw considerable light on the internal situation of France, our government has permitted the printing of them. The profits of the publication are destined for the benefit of the wounded. The first article communicated is a report to Buonaparte himself from Count Lariboissiere, his orderly officer, on the war in La Vendee. He writes from Nantes, under date of the 5th of June, that Gen. Carpentre, must have at least 12,000 men, to restore the country to order. In a memorial of Gen. Carpentre, it is stated that Gen. Travot had only 2,300 troops of the line at his disposal."

In a report from the orderly officer Planat to Buonaparte, dated Montauban, June 3, it is said, among other things, "the spirit of the people in the department of the Tarn and Garrone is extremely bad: the words country, glory, independence, national cause, are the objects of ridicule."

In a report from the orderly officer, Resigny, dated Bourdeaux, we read the following among other statements; "The popular feeling at Bourdeaux is, I can assure your majesty, detestable. It at present seems to be peaceable; but it can in no respect be depended upon.—Attachment to the Bourbons is here extreme among the men, and among the women it has risen to a kind of fanaticism. The authorities are afraid of adopting severe measures, because they themselves might become the victims of them. The Royalist party has already the people wholly on their side, and are not sparing of their gold. The Extraordinary commissioner has effected no good in this part of the country. He says, "we must gain time: if the Emperor is victorious all will go well, without adopting severe measures; but if he is vanquished, all that has been done will be of no avail." The royal confederation is much more formidable than was thought, though for a long time it was deemed ridiculous. The arrival of the King of Naples in France which has been known here these 3 days, has produced the worst impression."

Fleury, cabinet secretary of Buonaparte, writes from Bourg-libre, under date of the 6th of June, that the secret agent who was to have arrived in Switzerland, was not at the place of his destination, but had set off for Vienna.

Joseph Buonaparte, under date of the 13th June, sent the following letter to his brother Napoleon, in relation to another secret agent:

"Sire,

"The Swiss, Oliver, of the Pays de Vaud, whom your majesty lately saw, has returned from his native country. He brings with him details which can be communicated to your majesty alone. I therefore send him to you. The devotedness of this man is unbounded. Sire, your majesty's most devoted and faithful subject and brother.

JOSEPH.

Buonaparte's travelling retinue consisted of the Grand Marshal, and of gens. Drouet, Corbineau, Flahaut and Dejean; of cols. Bussey, Lahedoyere & Letort, as adjutants; of de Turrene, Chamberlain; M. de Grouchy, M. de Logis; general Fenlart, chief equery; Barons Mesgrny and Canisp, equerries, and 2 pages; of the orderly officers, cols. Spurgant, St. Yon, Dumoulin, Lariboissiere, St. Jacques, Planart, Lannoi, Resigny, Regnault, Alfred, Montesquie, Autu, Amillet & Chiappa; there were besides, the cabinet secretaries Fain, Authery, and Fleury, and three valets.

Note if Buonaparte's handwriting: "June 11th, set off from Paris and slept at Laon; the 13th, slept at Avesnes; the 14th, at B. (Beumont.)"

"Buonaparte's travelling library was found in six trunks, and amounted to about 800 volumes. Among them were, Homer, Ossian, Voltaire's Works, Gil Blass, Don Quixotte, Voltaire's Charles XII. &c. all beautiful editions.

Buonaparte wrote on the 11th June the following note to Count Lavellette, Director General of the Posts:

"Monsieur Count Lavallette—As I said in my speech of this day, that I should depart this night, I wish you would look to it, that no post-horses be taken from the road by which I travel; that particular attention be given to the persons to whom horses are given on the neighbouring roads, and that no courier or estafette be sent off."

On the 11th of June, Buonaparte wrote seven notes to the war minister, Marshal Davoust; among which are the following:

"Pray let marshal Massena come—should he wish to go to Metz, he should be appointed governor there, and receive the supreme command of the 3d and 4th military divisions. Look to it that (here the name is wanting) be with the army of the North."

In another letter he says, "Let Ney come: if he wishes to be present at the first battle, he must be at Avesnes by the 13th, where my head-quarters will be."

"I perceive," says he, in a third letter to the minister at war, "that the federates are 14,000 strong; 8000 muskets have been given to them, one third of these people are however, still unarmed: I think this is sufficient, as they may continue to be armed with the muskets that are daily finished, and as we have still 300,000 men to arm, who should be levied. Pray give me the assurance that from this date to the 15th, all the National Guards in Alsace, Lorraine, and Dauphiny shall be armed."

A fourth letter to Eckmuhl, is as follows:—"One hundred and fifty eight naval cannon have been brought to Paris.—Look to it, that they be placed in battery by the 20th instant, 80 others will be brought before that date. It is important that the 240 pieces should be mounted by the 20th, that I may be without anxiety about the city of Paris.

"I wish," says he, in another letter to the War Minister, "to have a statement of the muskets and the places where they are. Send 6000 to Soissons to be at my disposal, 3000 to Guise, and 3000 to Avesnes. But they must be sent quickly, that when we are victorious, I may arm with them the peasants in Belgium, Liege, &c. Give me also a list of the Belgian Staff. You know how necessary these people may become."

Another letter to the War Minister, of the 11th of June is as follows:—"Acquaint Marshal Suchet by estafette and by telegraph, that hostilities will commence on the 14th, and that on that day he may himself be master of Montmeillan. It is necessary that he should make hostile movements before that time."

To the Minister of Marine, Buonaparte wrote on the 11th. "I direct that you break off all communications by sea, and that no person nor packet boat dare to pass any more, under any pretence whatever."

The following is another letter, dated Paris, June 11, to his favourite Orator, Count Regnault de St. Jean D'Angely:—"I have received your letter. I have fixed at 60,000 francs, including every thing the salary of Ministers of state. Besides this, I have ordered Peyruche to pay you 6,000 francs monthly in your capacity of President, so long as I shall be with the army. I desire that this additional salary remain secret."

There is a note below the minute, "wrote in consequence to Baron Peyruche."

It is rather unlucky that this little arrangement between Buonaparte and his Orator could not remain secret.

Paris, July 16.

The minister of war has received the submission of the Marshal duke D'Albefura, (Suchet) and the generals, officers and soldiers forming a part of the corps d'armee under his command.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY SEPT. 7, 1815

FED. REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS,
Lewis Neth, Jr.
Lewis Gassaway.

FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY,
Brice J. Worthington
Colonel Thomas Hood
Doctor Richard Hopkins
Virgil Maxcey

KENT COUNTY,
Capt. Frederick Boyer
Joseph Brown, 4th
Major Matthew Tilghman
Col. William Spencer

CÆCIL COUNTY,
Lambert Beard
George Davidson
Abraham D. Mitchell
Robert Evans

CAROLINE COUNTY.
Col. William Potter,
Matthew Driver,
Richard Hughlett,
William M'Donald.

TALBOT COUNTY.
Jabez Caldwell,
Edward N. Hambleton,
John Seth,
Alexander Hands.

FREDERICK COUNTY.
Col. John Thomas,
Joseph Taney,
Joseph Howard,
James Johnson.

WORCESTER COUNTY.
Ephraim K. Wilson,
Thomas N. Williams,
Littleton Quinton,
Isaac Mitchell.

DORCHESTER COUNTY,
Edward Griffith,
Robert Hart,
Col. Thomas Pitt,
Benjamin W. Lecompte.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.
William M'Mahon,
William Hilleary,
Joseph Tomlinson,
James Prather, jun.

Since Buonaparte has given himself into the hands of the English, the *most magnanimous, constant and powerful of his enemies*," his friends in this country have given him up, and seem very much ashamed of the panegyrics they have so frequently lavished on him. We believe they would willingly recall what they have said, more because he has thrown himself upon the mercy of a nation against which they have always been so much embittered, than for any other reason. Their sentiments have been so often recorded, that they will live to shew posterity the influence which he held not only over their feelings but over the political concerns of this government. Since this great high priest has terminated his career, it is difficult to imagine who next will be the object of their admiration. That their character for consistency may be kept up, we should not be surprised to see them, in the course of a few months, [illegible] their encomiums on the Prince Regent.

We have understood, from several quarters, that the country is inundated with democratic handbills. Indeed we had an opportunity ourselves of seeing a few of them, and were not a little surprised that the party should have been so injudicious as to attempt, by such means, to prop up their cause; for the falsehoods are so glaring and clumsily fabricated, they must necessarily defeat the object which they were intended to support. We see that nearly the same strain runs through the whole of them, accusing the federalists with a desire of prostrating the nation at the footstool of foreign power, and sapping the foundation of our republican institutions. If there be any federalists of this character we are wholly unacquainted with them, for those we have seen have uniformly laboured to support the character of the nation, and increased the happiness and prosperity of their fellow citizens. When called on to defend the country during Madison's war, they did not like some democrats, withhold their services, but exposed themselves in the field, and turned out, on all occasions, with great alacrity. They did not look much like a wish to sell the country, or to yield it up to a foreign yoke. The charge of British influence has often been made against federalists, but were never able to discover one instance where it was substantiated, and of their being bribed by British gold, but could never learn the name of any individual whose hands had been polluted with it.

Federalists are also accused of justifying the outrages of the British, while on our coast, of burning, pillaging, and every other crime which is a charge as groundless as it is base and contemptible. In fact, the charges exhibited in the handbills, as well as in the democratic newspapers, are so stale and void of truth, that they have lost all power of making an unfavourable impression on the public mind. No part of their political conduct have they reason to be ashamed of, none which deserves reprehension; their conduct has been what the conduct of federalists, and every other political body should be, true to their country.

To the Printer of the Maryland Gazette.

Sir,

I am one of those who have been voting for sometime with the democrats, without having any very particular reason for voting with them except that I voted so in 1800, and have been told that I must continue to vote so, or I should no longer be a patriot, as they call it. I have accordingly always been told, that those who voted for war and war taxes were patriots, true friends to the country, and liberty, and men of integrity and virtue; and being a plain sort of a somebody, concluded this to be true. Lately, however, I have seen long hand bills, in which among other curious things, it was said, that the federalists are going to bribe the democrats. Now, as coming, as it pretends to come, from a democrat, greatly surprizes me. What, are patriots afraid that patriots will be bribed? If so, why should we trouble our heads about the matter? For if the federalists can bribe democrats, may they not bribe of our candidates after they are elected? It is easier to bribe four men than the whole party, and one would suppose cheaper too; and so after all our pains to make democrats, when we had succeeded it would be found that we had only elected four democrats to be bribed into federalists. Or is it easier to bribe a common man than an assemblyman? Surely these people

talk about our being bribed by themselves, and because they feel a sort of inward conviction that they are not proof against a good sum of money, suppose that we too would be bought.

But this is not my object in writing to you. To be candid, I have suspicions that these democratic hand-bills were written by some federalists, whose ends are to be answered in this way. No democrat can be such a fool as to suppose that such hand-bills can be of service to the democratic candidates. Such monstrous lies—which the most simple can find out, can do injury only to those who circulate them. My suspicion is, that they are written by a federalist, who pretends to be a democrat, in the hope that they will disgust every honest democrat of the community and induce them to vote for the federal candidates. I want to know of you if this be the real truth; if you deem it imprudent to answer the question now, I hope that you will after the election is over.

SIMON STEADY.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Much is said about the council passing an order for the pay and rations of the commander in chief. This has been answered, first that the law clearly entitled him to them, and as it was passed by democrats, and the council could not repeal it, democrats ought not to complain. 2d. That the subject was introduced into the house of delegates, and there by all parties it was determined, that the governor was entitled to the pay which he received. To this it is said, first, that the senate did not agree to this resolve, and therefore it was not binding upon the executive. Yes, but did the senate express their dissent from it? They knew that such a resolve was passed by the other branch; that as the deliberate opinion of the popular branch of the legislature, it would be respected, and yet they chose to be silent, & their silence gave consent. But another answer to this is, that the assent of the senate was not necessary, that the house of delegates alone, without asking the senate, had a right to pass the governor's pay roll, and every other pay roll. The constitution says, (article 10, the house of delegates shall "examine and pass all accounts against the state relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, or appoint auditors to state and adjust the same." Now, as the senate has not associated the house with the other branch, in the exercise of this power, why should those "most potent, grave, and reverend seigniors," have been consulted? But then it is said, that some of those who had thought the payment of this money right before the pay roll was passed, found out afterwards that it was wrong. Even if they once thought it right, how infamous the attempt by them to criminate the executive for acting in strict conformity to the opinion which those men themselves once entertained?

MILITIAMAN.

For the Maryland Gazette.

I hear a mighty to do about the [illegible] allowed to the governor. Some of our democrats say it was wrong, downright wrong, while others say it was right. For my part, all I shall say about it is, that it was either right or wrong; and what then? If it was right there is no more to be said; if it was wrong it only goes to prove that the honourable members of our council could err in judgment, and how many times has it happened to our democratic chancellor and democratic judges. They are well paid for their judgments, and their judgments are reversed almost as many of them as are given, and yet we hear nothing about it. The council are appointed to examine all pay-rolls, but not a cent is allowed them for it, and because it is supposed they have once erred in judgment what a fuss is made about it? Why this difference? Why should this decision of the council be so much talked of while the erroneous judgments of the courts escape notice! Democrats are well paid for deciding right, yet decide wrong, and nothing is said. Federalists who are paid nothing for their services if they decide wrong once in a thousand times, are to be most shamefully abused. This is what call an infamous piece of business take it as it will.

TOM FREEMAN.

For the Ma[illegible]

The authors of the war used to be [illegible] liberty and the people, however, they seem [illegible] their tone. Since they have discovered that the [illegible] worth more than they have entitled former jealousy. Now they must [illegible] which they chuse to be supported usurpation of [illegible] is wanted to be and our great [illegible] roe, proposes [illegible] other words to their nomes and invert them into [illegible] ered in Canada this is uncons[illegible] yelpers answer ry, for that all raising an arm then the consti[illegible] lated, and the on enslaved, [illegible] roe chuses to Will the good soon forget, [illegible] make slaves of forget it? For ly would have rity. The rich substitutes, but not have been fore have become Yet these gentlemen the people, th[illegible] and when an e[illegible] how they will remember, th[illegible] which glistens of attempts to are not my fr[illegible] may say so wh[illegible] for my vote; th[illegible] who have load[illegible] the very crown[illegible] tom of my fe[illegible] friends.

For the M[illegible]

Now and some little prate and pra[illegible] fluence and i[illegible] friends in this consider the this comes, i wondered at. over, and wa[illegible] blood-thirsty tyrants sent which they and enslave stood forth i[illegible] ties and country and men to die the chains of ately a Brit[illegible] with British Switzerland, free states truth of this those who the partizans gallantly co[illegible] rights and their accuse found in the basely submi[illegible] ruin, in the ed for their submission. the puny wh[illegible] Britain country m[illegible] and yet hav[illegible] bribe to an other countr[illegible] happen that ously about a chance o[illegible] it? Or mus[illegible] are too pu[illegible] take pay?

For the

I am tired words and cheated long mined to Why did we one of the that he had thousand m[illegible] men who br[illegible] up an army time of p[illegible] against him creased the very men the debt ha[illegible] of one hu[illegible] course of Again, we Adams was because he that if the er we shou[illegible] land taxes, taxes, hut taxes and we believe elected th[illegible]