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FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

New-York, Sept. 13.
This morning arrived at this port the August mail, H. B. M. Rolla, Robert Julian, esquire, commander. We are indebted to J. for a Halifax paper of the 1st, containing his latest news of England.

It will be seen, that Buonaparte, against his will, has been ordered to St. Helena, for which place he probably sailed on the 7th of August.

Plymouth, (Eng.) Aug. 5.

On Monday the future destination of Buonaparte was officially communicated to him and his general staff, by Lord Viscount Keith & Henry Bunbury, under secretary of state for the war department. The despot heard with grief, the most acute description, explaining intemperately that his wish had been and was to domiciliate in England, under any surveillance its government might think proper, but never would be carried to St. Helena, and publicly declaring that rather than be removed from the Bellerophon he would have himself shot through the head by his marshals. Magnanimous hero! If fond of dying, why did he not meet death in the field of battle, the best field for the exit of a soldier.

At length, after a career of insupportable pretensions on one hand, and strange and ungovernable curings on the other, the departure of the disturber of the world has taken place. An express arrived on Thursday night, directing the Bellerophon to meet the Northumberland in the channel, which ship sailed yesterday, accompanied by the Voltant and Eurotas. The telegraph was at work all day, and reports states, that transmitted an order for the ships to proceed further than the of and to wait the arrival of the Northumberland, which is hourly expected.

London, July 27.

We have heard that the Duke of Wellington is about to lead the best part of the British army, now in France, towards the Loire, and it is understood, that his grace will be permitted to accept a commission from the allied sovereigns, permitting their corps to the British, and taking the command of the whole against the rebel forces in the centre and south of the kingdom. We understand the Hon. Mr. Brougham, ambassador to the U. S. in America, proceeds to N. York in the Leceidonian, capt. Jackson, which is fitting up for his conveyance.

July 31.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated July 28.
"On the arrival of the Bellerophon, 24. hon. capt. Maitland, in Plymouth Sound, on Wednesday, having on board Napoleon Buonaparte and suite, the Eurotas and other frigates, then lying in the road, were immediately ordered to anchor near her, and six gunboats, with a lieutenant and eight men each, and ordered to be continually towing round her, to prevent any communication, so very strict are they, that no boat whatsoever (except the admiral's) is permitted to come within the frigates' guard-boats, stationed about a mile or two distant round the Bellerophon, not even to lay to, or to make a signal made to captains of vessels in the navy. Immense

numbers of people have made efforts to get a nearer view, & have as often been peremptorily ordered off, or fired at. The generals, &c. who accompanied him from France, are some of them on board the Bellerophon, and others on board the Myrmydon sloop and Slaney brig."

August 1.

A Plymouth paper received yesterday, speaking of Buonaparte, says—His curiosity on every point is unbounded, and versatility of talent and powers of conversation on all subjects whether trifling or important, astonishing: such, indeed, is his appetite for information, that he often freely addresses the seamen and marines. It is impossible we have learnt from good authority, to imagine the fascinations of Buonaparte's address and conversation, which compel involuntary esteem and attachment, and bereave even those most inimical to him in their hearts, of all hostile feelings while they are in his presence. When he is alone, his hands are folded behind him, and his countenance assumes a pensive cast; but when engaged in discourse his face exhibits a smile of the most engaging description, like a gleam of sunshine on a dark cloud, and his gestures are earnest and impressive. At his meals he exercises what is called in England a good knife and fork, and rarely speaks; in the use of liquors he is more abstemious. In a thorough acquaintance with men and manners, he is surpassed by few, and particularly which will appear remarkable, in his knowledge of England, and the principal characters in it who have signalized themselves by their abilities, in various departments. His marshals are almost continually on deck, in full uniform, in converse with their master, or the ladies & children. Madame Bertrand has been peculiarly inquisitive concerning his destination, and frequently hints that the emperor is poor, having only a million of francs, or 40,000l. to boast of, while Talleyrand, formerly his minister, possesses immense wealth in all the funds of different countries.

August 2.

Last night we received the Paris papers of Sunday, and this morning of Monday. We did expect to have found in them a Royal Decree for disbanding the army of the Loire; but that army as well as most of the other armies of France, continue to brave the royal authority, and to stand out for terms. Its head-quarters are at Burges, and it is untrue that Dayoust, its commander, is at Paris. Two divisions of this army, are at Rion, under Excellmans and Chastel. They refuse to hoist the white cockade, until they have the king's answer to their offer of submission. It is evident, therefore, that their submission is not entire and simple. We are not informed of the arrest of any of the traitors mentioned in the king's ordinances. On the contrary, it is said, that several general officers included in them, have solicited and obtained passports to proceed to foreign countries.

The Duke of Berry is talked of as the destined husband of the Austrian Archduchess of Leopoldine.

The white flag floats on all the forts and vessels at Toulon: The Duke of Angoulême, who has arrived at Montauban, ordered the arrest of M. de Sainte-Susanne, Prefect of Tarn, as well as private secretary, and the Secretary general of the prefecture. It is understood that Jerome Buonaparte, of whom nothing has been heard lately, lies ill of his wounds in the fortress of Valenciennes. A private letter from Turin confirms the arrest of Lucien Buonaparte in that city. Government, it is said, has received accounts this morning that the peace is signed between the allies and France.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Arrived this morning, ship Factor, capt. Robinson, from Liverpool. By this arrival we have received Liverpool papers to the 10th, and London Gazettes to the 8th of

August, from which we make as copious extracts for this day's Gazette, as our time will permit. Our selections shall be continued in future numbers.

London, Aug. 7.

The Bellerophon sailed on Friday from Plymouth, accompanied by the Peruvian and Eurotas, with sealed orders. It is understood that they are to meet the Northumberland at sea, when Buonaparte will be transferred to that ship, in order to his proceeding to St. Helena. Bertrand, Savary, and Lallmand, who are in the Eurotas, will be sent to some other destination, but it is supposed not to France, as was stated in the course of the last week. These persons were at first put on board the Liffey, and thence transferred to the Eurotas, when the Liffey was ordered to the Downs to be paid off.

French papers of the 2d inst.

were received yesterday. The information respecting the refractory armies is scanty. There are numerous desertions, accompanied by great disorders and irregularities on the part of the soldiers, who carry off their arms. These desertions and irregularities the Generals declaim against, and endeavour to restrain, evidently for the purpose of maintaining their own power, by keeping the troops together, while the King's friends seem disposed to look with indulgence on the outrages in contemplating the reduction of the army. The main body is understood to have gone from the Loire towards the mountains of Auvergne, in which the most desperate will form gangs, living at discretion upon the country, when, as a whole, the force will have melted away to nothing. It is supposed, that when the military chest shall be exhausted, which may be concluded to be nearly the case at present, a general dissolution will take place of itself. The notorious Lefebvre, with two regiments of cavalry, have, it is said, thrown themselves into the mountains of Auvergne as partizans, that is, as military robbers. Several of the persons of whom the King is more particularly bound to make examples have been arrested; but we suppose only to be let loose again, with the double incentives of provocation and impunity, to commit fresh offences.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The following letter will not, perhaps, be uninteresting to our readers.

Bellerophon, Plymouth, Aug. 2.

"It was on Sunday the papers announced the determination of sending Buonaparte to St. Helena, and as he regularly enquires for them, perusing with the assistance of Madame Bertrand almost every item, that part did not long escape his notice. Indeed it was now publicly spoken of by every person. Before this I had heard it was his determination never to quit the ship alive to be sent to St. Helena; and Madame Bertrand informed me on reading the above, he had again positively asserted they should first take his life.

On Sunday evening he had the marks of much agitation in his countenance.

On the Monday, when he officially learnt his destination, he remained on deck but a short time, and appeared as pale as death. Yesterday he was something better. I fear, on the arrival of the Northumberland, we shall witness some tragical scene. You know we are not the ship destined to convey him to St. Helena.

A circumstance occurred last Sunday night which seemed to be very near being a beginning to the scene I mentioned above.

About nine o'clock Marshal and Madame Bertrand were walking on the opposite side of the deck, where I was, in earnest conversation, suddenly Madame rushed into Napoleon's cabin, threw herself at his feet for about half a minute, then flying below to her own cabin, threw herself nearly out of the stern window, when she was fortunately caught by the leg by Gen. Mantholon. She continued delirious the whole night. To day she is better.

On the following morning Lord Keith and Major General Sir H.

Bunbury, waited upon him, informing him it was the determination of the Allied Sovereigns to send him to the above place, and granting permission to take with him part of his suite, with the exception of those proscribed, Savary, Lallemand, and Bertrand.—I understand he sent for capt. Maitland, and again assured the Admiral and Gen. it was his fixed resolution never to quit this ship alive.

Notwithstanding the news has greatly affected him, he continues to shew himself for about 20 minutes every evening to the really astonishing number of people, which I think daily increases. It is with great difficulty the men of war's boats prevent the crowd approaching too near the ship. He now continues but a short time on the gangway, and is visible only to the inside boats. There is no truth in the account of his having taken possession in an authoritative manner of capt. Maitland's cabin.

"We are so full in the ship, and have all of us given up our cabins and wardrooms to Buonaparte's suit, that we have been forced to sleep upon deck.

"We are all anxious to know whether it is intended to give up all the persons proscribed. L'Allemant has written a letter to the Prince Regent, stating the manner in which he treated some English prisoners, whom he afterwards liberated, and to whom he wishes a reference to be made.

"Buonaparte has also written another letter, from which he seems to have hopes of being permitted to remain in this country.

Sir H. Bunbury went on board the Bellerophon on Tuesday morning, to announce to Buonaparte the determination of Government to his future destination. When St. Helena was mentioned, Napoleon, it is said, exclaimed, that he could not believe that report which he had heard of such a determination would have been officially confirmed; that no power on earth should force him to leave the Bellerophon on such a voyage; that he would not go alive out of the sound; and that if his purpose was prevented, he hoped that he could rely on his officers to put an end to his existence. When he appeared, as usual in the evening, before the multitudes afloat, he looked extremely dejected and unwell.

Such are the reports circulated since the visit of Sir H. Bunbury, and which continued to circulate at Plymouth and Plymouth Dock uncontradicted. In the mean time the Northumberland, &c. are hourly expected in the Sound, and some event is looked for.

Shortly after sir H. Bunbury had quitted the ship, an order was issued to keep all boats in future a cable's length from her. It was found impossible however, to carry the orders into effect on that day, and on Wednesday evening the difficulty was nearly as great as on Tuesday. The press of boats is overwhelming; and among such multitudes of persons as are collected, any other measure than of using gun-boats would be attended with most disastrous consequences.

From the Delaware Gazette.

MY PRIVATE COGITATIONS.

What name did those men receive who were opposed to the adoption of the constitution of the United States?

That of Anti-Federalists.

As the anti-federalists were not the federalists, who were they?

The Democrats.

Who were they that opposed the constitution as giving too much power to the general government, and who were they, when they obtained power, that recommended a general conscription and enlistment of minors, in violation of the national and state constitutions?

The Democrats.

Who was it, that in 1789, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives of the U. S. laying a discriminating duty on tonnage of foreign and American bottoms, a measure calculated to excite the hostility of England? And who was it, that in 1815, appointed mi-

nisters to form a commercial treaty with England, one article of which gives to British and American vessels equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions?

Mr. Madison.

Who was in favour of the assumption of the state debts, contracted for the services and supplies towards the prosecution of the war, which established the independence of our country?

George Washington.

Who opposed the assumption, and made it one of the grounds of accusation against the first administration of the general government?

The Democrats.

Who were they who were opposed to moderate internal taxation to defray the expenses incurred in the war of our revolution?

The Democrats.

Who are they that now tax us, from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet, to pay the expense of a war which terminated in a peace without obtaining one of its declared objects?

The Democrats.

Who were they that were opposed to the establishment of a national bank, in 1791?

The Democrats.

Who were they, that, 20 years afterwards, destroyed this national bank?

The Democrats.

Who were they, that in a few months afterwards, wished to establish a national bank with a capital of fifty millions, under the controul of the administration.

The Democrats.

Who were they, from the moment the present government came into operation that discerned in the measures of gen. Washington's administration, monarchical tendencies?

The Democrats.

Who were they that said the levees of the president, and the evening parties of Mrs. Washington, were imitations of regal institutions, designed to accustom the American people to the pomp and manners of European courts?

The Democrats.

Who were they, that declared that salaries allowed to public officers during Washington's administration, were so enormously high, as clearly to manifest a total disregard of that simplicity and economy, which were the characteristics of republics, when the salary of the secretary of state, which was the highest, was only three thousand five hundred dollars?

The Democrats.

Who are they now, so fond of economy that do not diminish the salaries of the secretaries of the departments, when those of the department of state and of the treasury, are five thousand dollars each, and those of the secretary of war and navy departments are 4,500 each?

The Democrats.

Who were they that excited a rebellion in Pennsylvania against the government of the U. States?

The Democrats.

Who was a clerk of a meeting at Pittsburg, in 1791, which passed resolutions declaring that they would refuse the common civilities and comforts of life to all those who should, in any measure aid the collectors in the collection of the tax on whiskey?

Albert Gallatin.

Who sent Albert Gallatin to congress.

The Democrats.

Who made him secretary of the treasury for eight years?

Mr. Jefferson.

Who continued him in that office for years afterwards?

Mr. Madison.

Who recommended him as a minister to form a treaty of peace with England?

Mr. Madison.

Who recommended him as minister plenipotentiary to France?

Mr. Madison.

School.
The school will be open on Friday next, at the Bell room, for ladies morning and afternoon, and for gentlemen at 10 in the afternoon. Guardians of children send them to his d to make an inspection, he will not one quarter.

Land Farm.

Will sell at private sale, in Anne Arundel county, a tract of land in the city of Baltimore, containing upwards of nine acres, and is situated in Howard's farm, and is not inferior to any other land in the county, and upon it is operated more effectually than any other land in the county, and is cultivated with the most short distance, and affords a ready market for all kinds of produce, and will receive any stock in any time, in payment of any debt. Any person can view the land, and apply to the manager, Mr. Thomas, at the city of Baltimore, or to the city of Annapolis, m. H. Marriott.

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. 21

New Goods.

H. G. MUNROE,
Has received a select Assortment of Goods, suitable to the season, consisting of Coarse, Fine and Fancy Goods, Ironmongery, and Groceries, which will be disposed of cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on credit.
June 15, 1815. 14

Prince George's County, is advised.

I hereby certify, that Adderton, Sinner, of said county, brought before me, as a stray, trespassing on the enclosure of a white horse, twelve small, fourteen hands and three inches high, paces, trots and gallops, under hand of me, one of the justices of the peace, and for said county, this fourth day of August, 1815.
Thomas Ford, Justice of the Peace.

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

Adderton, Sinner.
Aug. 31.

Notice is hereby given.

That an election will be held in several election districts of Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday after the next, for four delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly of Maryland. At the same time and places an election will be held for a Sheriff for Anne Arundel county.
Solomon Groves, Sheriff of Anne Arundel County.
August 31. 4

This is to give notice.

That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed on the personal estate of **John H. Higgins**, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those in manner indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Philip Hammond, Adm'r. W. A.
Aug. 31, 1815. 4

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscriber being desirous of settling up his business immediately offers for sale the whole of his stock of goods, now remaining on hand, at reduced prices for cash. Those who may be disposed to purchase, are invited to call on him at his late place of business, in Annapolis, Aug. 24, 1815.

Just Published.

For Sale at this Office.

PUBLIC LAWS.

THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
Passed at the Session of the General Assembly, in the City of Annapolis, the 10th day of August, 1815.