

are hereby authorized, to inquire into the amount of stores used in any of the contractors of the militia of this state, or other persons authorized to afford supplies, and which stores and supplies may have been taken or destroyed, or may hereafter be taken or destroyed by the public enemy; and on the governor and council being satisfied, from all the facts and circumstances attending any such inquiry, they shall and may allow just and adequate compensation for all losses not incurred through the negligence or fault of any of said contractors, or other persons as aforesaid, which said accounts, when settled and allowed, shall be paid in the same manner as other militia accounts now are, and the voucher and accounts therefor be preserved and recorded in the manner directed by the act to which this is a supplement.

#### CHAPTER 113. A SUPPLEMENT

To an act, entitled, An act providing for the calling out and detaching the militia of this state and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurers of the respective shores of this state, be and they are hereby authorized and directed, to pay annually, in quarterly payments, half-pay to the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, of the militia of this state, who have been, or hereafter may be disabled, while in service of this state, as a remuneration for the injury they may or shall have received.

2. And be it enacted, That before any officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, shall be entitled to receive half-pay under the provisions of this act, he shall produce to the treasurer of the shore on which he resides certificates, on oath, or affirmation, as the case may be, from the surgeon or surgeon's-mate of the regiment or extra battalion (as the case may be) to which he belongs, and from a physician of reputation of the county in which he resides, and from the officer under whose command he was when the disability occurred, stating their opinion of the nature of the disability of such officer, non-commissioned officer, musician or private, and in what degree it prevents him from obtaining a subsistence by manual labour, which certificates shall entitle him to receive half-pay for life, provided, such certificate shall declare the disability to be of an incurable or permanent nature, but if declared to be only of a transient or temporary nature, then such half-pay shall continue only so long as such disability shall remain.

3. Be it enacted, That if at any time the governor and council shall become satisfied that a pension is paid to any person not entitled under a liberal construction of the provisions of this act, they shall direct the treasurer to discontinue the payment of said pension.

4. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act no sale, transfer or mortgage, of the whole or any part of the pension payable to any non-commissioned officer, musician or private, under the provisions of this act, before the same becomes due, shall be valid.

#### CHAPTER 118. AN ACT

Authorising the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery in Baltimore County to make the assessments therein mentioned.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the justices of the court of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery for Baltimore county, be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to provide in the county charges to be assessed by them, such compensation as has been usually made, or which they shall consider just and reasonable, to the present or any future sheriff, for keeping a night-watch, at the goal of said county, and for the trouble and expense of securing unruly prisoners by ironing them.

#### CHAPTER 122.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.

1. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That no petition for the benefit of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, now depending in any of the county courts of this state, shall be continued beyond the second session of such court next

after the passage of this act, unless in cases where the court shall be satisfied a further continuance is necessary to procure testimony material and competent on the trial of any allegations made against the petitioner's discharge; nor shall any such petition, hereafter to be filed, be continued beyond the first court next after the filing thereof, unless for the causes aforesaid.

2. And be it enacted, That upon the dismissal or withdrawing of any petition for the benefit of said acts, or upon decisions thereon against the petitioner, it shall not be necessary to revive, by *scire facias*, any judgment which may have been suspended by such petition, and process of execution may be issued upon such judgments as if no such suspension had taken place.

3. And be it enacted, That the time intervening between the petitioning of any of said debtors, and the time that any of said petitions may be dismissed, shall not be computed on any plea of limitation so as to defeat any claim of any person against such debtor.

#### FOREIGN.

From the London Courier.  
COLONEL CAMPBELL.

Many persons ask why Buonaparte was not more closely guarded and watched in Elba? why did not the Commissioners, appointed by the allied Sovereigns for that purpose, prevent his escape from Elba? and, above all why was Elba a place that afforded him the best possible means of effecting his diabolical objects fixed on by the allies for the place of his abode.

Under such feelings and impressions, much blame has been attached by numerous persons and newspapers to the officer, called the British commissioner, and they have ungenerously & unwarrantably pronounced judgement of a very unfair description upon his conduct without knowing the circumstances connected with the unfortunate event and this at a time when his own absence renders it impossible to controvert these imputations, and expose their folly and injustice. From his having rigidly abstained from communicating to his friends any part of his confidential communications, from or to his majesty's government; the delicacy of the unprecedented situation in which he was placed, and the manner he discharged the duties reposed in him, can, therefore, only be known to himself and his majesty's ministers.

When the proper period arrives for disclosing the confidential circumstances connected with this matter, England and its Commissioners will be found to have done their duty.

But the character and meritorious services of the distinguished officer alluded to, who has so frequently received his sovereign's marked approbation of his conduct, as well as that of the Emperor Alexander, renders it an imperative duty towards him not to conceal the following facts, which have come to our knowledge from a source on which we place implicit confidence.

Upon the abdication of the throne of France by Buonaparte, the Allied Sovereigns of Europe named commissioners to conduct and protect him from Fontainebleau to the place of embarkation for Elba.

Colonel Sir Neil Campbell, an officer of known talents and ability, was appointed a commissioner on the part of Great Britain, and although suffering much from the severe wounds received at Frere Champenoise, which is described in the London Gazette Extraordinary of the 5th of April, 1814, in the following words, viz. "It is with the greatest regret I have to announce to your lordship that Col. Campbell was yesterday most severely wounded by a Cossack; Col. Campbell, continuing that gallant distinguished course which has ever marked his military career had charged with the first cavalry which penetrated the French masses," &c. &c. he (from an honourable sense of duty) during the journey from Fontainebleau to Frejus, exerted himself so successfully in some critical occasions, which immediately menaced the personal safety of Buonaparte, that the latter evinced a marked partiality towards him which was increased by the readiness with which his wishes were met to procure a British ship of war for his conveyance to Elba."

Hence Buonaparte, suspicious of latent danger, in this extraordinary reverse of his fortunes, as well as apprehensive of open attack from some of the principal States of Barbary, became anxious to have the

British Commissioner (to whose prompt interference and presence of mind he was already indebted for life) continued with him at Elba. This earnest request to that effect was complied with, and Sir Neil Campbell had instructions to remain with him.

It would have been inconsistent with the principles on which the Government of this country has constantly regulated its conduct, in regard to Buonaparte, to have officially accredited Colonel Sir Neil Campbell as Minister, or otherwise, to Elba; as such an appointment would have involved, or at least implied, a recognition of Buonaparte's sovereignty and title. Colonel Campbell was therefore merely permitted to remain there; but without authority or official character; and his only duty was to continue to report to his government such events as appeared to him worthy of its knowledge.

From this period until the assembling of the Congress at Vienna, Buonaparte evinced the greatest predilection for the constant presence and society of Sir Neil Campbell; but the discussions, &c. of the Allied Powers touching his future destination, and the arrangement of the Italian States, seemed to awake his slumbering passions and create rancour in his mind, and he evidently alienated himself from the habits he had before cultivated with the British resident. Buonaparte's restlessness and dissatisfaction with his situation at Elba daily increased. About this time several of his relations and old friends arrived at Elba from the Continent, and a frequent intercourse commenced between him, Italy, &c. (via Leghorn, Florence, &c.) and he evidently shewed Sir Neil Campbell that his company was not so acceptable as formerly. Under these and other circumstances which cannot at present be disclosed, Colonel Campbell found it expedient occasionally to visit the Continent, for the purpose of being the better enabled to watch, ascertain and communicate to his government and its functionaries on the Continent, such intrigues and ramifications of Buonaparte as might be carried forward, and which it was impossible to do by a constant residence at Elba; and there is reason to believe that he did not fail to report from time to time what appeared to him deserving of notice, as well on the continent as in Elba.

It is therefore to be presumed, that even the exposition of the footing on which he was at Elba, well evinced the injustice of the disgraceful language, in which the public prints have indulged, in attributing to him a situation which he would have scorned to hold, a power, which he did not possess, and a negligence which the whole tenor of his military life most decidedly contradicted, nor will the judgment of a discerning public ascribe to an insulated individual, so situated, the means of preventing his departure from Elba; the signal for which, had Colonel Campbell been on the spot, would have been his imprisonment, and consequent deprivation of all means of previous report to government. It is necessary to observe, that Colonel Campbell's absence from Elba at the time of Buonaparte's departure from it, was as short as possible, consistent with the performance of the public duty on which he was then employed.

The Persian Ambassador to Petersburg postpones his entrance into that capital till the return of the Emperor Alexander. He is then to be seated in a magnificent palanquin, borne by two white Elephants. A house of sixty apartments is engaged for him at Petersburg.

#### ATTEMPT TO STEAL THE CROWN.

The violent grasp made by the woman who attempted last week to steal the crown, destroyed its form, and several of the jewels, and other parts damaged it, so as to render it necessary it should undergo a complete repair, and in some parts a renewal. Fortunately, as usual, the door leading to the small room in which the curious are introduced, was bolted on the outside, a precaution which has been adopted ever since the unsuccessful attempt of Capt. Blood to steal the same precious article, and she was thus prevented from escaping. An alarm was soon given to the yeomen, and they opened the door. She attempted to rush past them, but was secured. On being interrogated, she said that she was a milk woman, and

lived in Westminster. She was searched, but none of the diamonds were found in her possession, and on subsequent search, in the regalia room, all the precious stones were found. The thief was then conducted to Lambeth street police office, where the charge against her was made, and she was committed till Wednesday next, when all the parties concerned are to attend.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, May 24.  
Yesterday arrived at this port, the Russian ship Prince Michael, in 40 days from Liverpool. London papers to the 10th and Liverpool of the 12th of April have been received.

War had not been declared against France, but it appears by our London papers that great preparations were making to commence hostilities, by all the allied powers.

A letter from a merchant in Liverpool of the 11th of April, says "American stocks are at par, asking price." Another letter of the 12th, says "Dollars are five shillings and nine pence." The latter adds, "I do not believe we shall have war with Buonaparte."

Another letter says, the exportation of sail cloth, and all other munitions of war are prohibited in Holland, under the idea that war will take place between that country and France.

The king of France passed through Antwerp on the 29th March.

London April 7.—Two American 74's and two frigates, half manned, are shortly expected at Plymouth to complete their crews from the American prisoners at Dartmouth, and then to sail against the freebooters on the coast of Barbary.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, APRIL 6.  
The Marquis Wellesley acquainted the house, that on Thursday next he should bring forward his motion for the production of papers relative to the treaty with America, and moved that their lordships be summoned for that day.

#### PRESENT STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Message from the Prince Regent.  
The Earl of Liverpool presented a message from his Royal Highness as follows:—

GEORGE R. R.  
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty, thinks it right to inform the House of Lords, that the events which have recently occurred in France, in direct contravention of the engagements concluded with the allied powers at Paris in the course of the last year and which threaten tranquility and independence of Europe, have induced his royal highness to give directions for the augmentation of his majesty's forces by sea and land.

The Prince Regent likewise thinks it incumbent on him to inform the house, that he has lost no time in entering into communications with his majesty's allies, for the purpose of forming such a concert with them as may most effectually provide for the general and permanent security of Europe. And his royal highness confidently relies on the support of the house of Lords, and their concurrence in all such measures as may be necessary to enable his royal highness to carry such important objects into effect.

April 10.  
We have this day received a Frankfurt Journal of the 3d of April. It contains a spirited declaration from the Swiss Diet against Buonaparte, by which the Swiss Confederation is pledged to unite with the allies in driving him out of France.

On a survey at Plymouth it has been ascertained that 20 sail of the line and nine frigates may be sent to sea almost immediately, that they are manned in a respectable state of repair.

French fleet at Toulon.  
The following statement of the Toulon fleet is given to us by a gentleman who left that port last month only; he having travelled through France, and arrived here from the opposite coast.

In the outer Basin—Eleven sail of the line, two of them three deckers, lashed alongside of each other with their lower masts in the capstan, stripped on to the light water mark, excepting the Hannibal of 24 guns, just repaired, and a new three decker ship, which workmen were busy in finishing. Also seven frigates and five brigs.

In the inner Basin—One of the Drake, all with their guns and five frigates.

In the Roads—The Commodore de Marsailles, of 80 guns, for sea, waiting the arrival of the Comte de Giffard, of 74 guns, at Constantinople. It is supposed that the state of affairs, the destination of this ship will be altered.

On the stocks—One three masted and two decked of a large size. The former was nearly finished, and men were employed on her.

Brussels and Frankfurt papers.  
Bassano, April 5.  
The Duke of Wellington preceded him.

Basle, March 27.  
Yesterday evening an Austrian courier arrived here from Vienna upon which the council of War held a long sitting. All letters from France, Comte, and Assate have been declared for Buonaparte. French officers from Hunningen have all become a military one, and here, who said their Government orders to provision that for without loss of time, for six months and 40,000 French troops marching to the frontiers of Switzerland.

Vienna, March 27.  
It is certain that the Emperor Austria will make the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The Emperor are getting ready, and must be finished by the end of next week. The conferences to deliberate on military operations continue to be held at Prince Schwarzenberg and the Duke of Wellington's presence. All the Members of the Council are members of the council of War. The negotiations with Bavaria nearly terminated, & the union of the Princes of Germany will present to the French nation what Emperor can do for the defence of its rights. All the treaties of alliance concluded in 1814, are going to be renewed, and a new declaration of powers will probably appear in a few days.

The Russian army advancing Germany is very numerous: Emperor Constantine commands the vanguard. The count of La tour du pin, French minister, left Vienna a few days since, to go to the Emperor. Captain Hudelka is returned from Naples; but the result of his mission is not known.

London, April 10.—On Saturday a French courier arrived with patches from Buonaparte—he is to be the same courier that was sent back some days ago from the Emperor's lance this time at Paris, and was suffered to proceed to London. The despatches immediately delivered to Lord Castlereagh. They are understood to contain a despatch to the Emperor de la Chastre. The French ambassador directing him to return to France forthwith, and appointing M. de Rayneval charge des affaires. All the French consuls now in Great Britain and Ireland were confirmed. M. de Rayneval left this country some time ago on a mission to Louis XVIII. The despatches are signed Caulaincourt. They were communicated to the Prince Regent, and to the cabinet council, which met in the afternoon at the Foreign Office.

Duch and Flemish mails arrived. At Ostend, it was announced on Saturday, that Bunkirk, and clared for Louis the 18th, and two British regiments had been sent thither.

Troops continue to embark, and ammunition to be sent off, with incessant alacrity. At Harwich, Dover Deal, and Ramsgate, embarkations take place daily. The dragoon embark at Dover to the row, and the 9th Hussars to the day.

The following was this morning received at Lisbon:—  
The French ship L'Amiable, of 1600 tons, master, from Bordeaux, Sobery, master, from Bayona, and sent into Plymouth by the Commodore's frigate, captain H. Prescott, has been released, and sailed for her destination.

The latest accounts from Holland state, that certain intelligence has been received from Vienna, of the King of Saxony having assented to give in his accession to the conditions of the congress.

It was Mr. Astole de Montequien who was employed for some time on the young Napoleon from Vienna. He went to Vienna, and presence of seeing his mother, and for the boy's government. The

of the plot has produced a great consternation at the court of Buonaparte, who had before announced the success of the enterprise, which he believed to be certain. The equipages had been all sent off to meet the arch-duke and her son.

Amsterdam, April 5.  
Letters from Vienna, March 27, state, that the Prussians are continuing on the side of the Rhine, and 150,000 men to the Rhine and Switzerland, and a great army to Italy, to support the king of Sardinia, and be prepared to oppose the king of Naples, who has assumed a hostile position towards Austria. The Russians send 40,000 men to Germany, in all, 180,000 men, and 80,000 horses. The whole force of Prussia is partly already assembled beyond the Rhine, and the army of the Emperor, as well as all the German allies, the most of these forces are to be collected by the 1st of May. It is said the diplomatic union of the allied powers will become a military one, and the name of head quarters of the allies.

Paris April 7.—An article in the Monitor dated Lyons, the 4th of April, states, that about 500 Marchalls, with 2 regiments of the 58th and 93d, having advanced on the side of Grenoble, they were met by General Chabert, and put to flight, and the two regiments, with their officers, joined the troops of the Emperor.

It adds that at the same time another column of equal force with the 10th regiment of infantry, under the command of the duke of Angouleme, advanced upon Montelimar; it was met by gen. Debelimart, with 600 national guards. A battle ensued and the rebels were defeated with the loss of 30 killed and wounded; and the 10th regiment joined the emperor's troops.

The national guard advanced, to fraternize with the soldiers; but the traitors immediately resumed the white cockade, and fired a discharge, a few men were wounded; the bridge was passed, and the party gave a momentary advantage to the rebels, who entered Valence.

General Gronchy, apprised of the event, set out from Lyons, and his forces marched, the result of which, the Monitor adds, was that the Duke of Angouleme retreated, and entered Valence, and proceeded to Montelimar, where he was pursued. Gen. Gronchy proposes to push forward as far as Marsailles, to strike this rebellion.

Brussels, April 5.  
The Prussian troops which have crossed over from the right bank of the Rhine, to repair along the Rhine to the French frontiers, have taken up their positions in the environs of Manho, eight leagues from Namur, where the head quarters are at present. This M. de Rayneval charge des affaires, and very excellent cavalry, will be increased by the Saxons under gen. Thielman, by four regiments of cavalry, and some infantry, by which will amount to about 6,000 men. This corps will take the left wing of the grand army, under the immediate command of the duke of Wellington, and be taken into English pay.

Next week we expect two regiments of Hessian Hussars, and two battalions of infantry, and 10,000 troops of Brunswick and the 55th. General Kliest and Balow are here to concert measures with the duke of Wellington.

The household troops of the King of France, which followed him to Belgium, increase daily. Some emissaries of Buonaparte have been discovered among the faithful servants of the king; some have been arrested and executed to the point of death. Within these two days two generals, several colonels and 60 officers, have joined Louis XVIII. at Ghent. Louis XVIII. sent dispatches to Vienna, and several, has requested very satisfactory accounts from his ministers there.

St. John's College,  
May 25, 1815.  
These are the intended to this in the school, except such only as make a quarterly or half yearly payment, are hereby earnestly requested to send their accounts on or before the 30th of July next, as a further condition of their being admitted to the school. The school will be closed on the 1st of August.

No duplicate of every ticket almost looked after, and added to the list of names. The school will be closed on the 1st of August.

On Friday much distressed, two miles road leading to the town, circumstances, (Prussia) sided, but generally head had citizens, the truth, day morning negro market, concerned, dated the found it, in which taken up and search the body, separated search was and after the body was and mutilated in an half mile the head, trousers and a striped down waist jacket, and pannel where two lath though not by the time a life, grounds, villany, him. U marks for papers in lead to a connection.

LITTON.  
On Tuesday at New York, 42 days. A general informs us, the 8th of May, down upon flag was on Saturday, were announced, and they were anticipated, they had 200 of the guard, rather, position where the core of it. No duplicate of every ticket almost looked after, and added to the list of names. The school will be closed on the 1st of August.

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