

# MARYLAND GAZETTE, AND POLITICAL INTELLIGENCER.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1815.

No. 37.]

VOL. LXXIII.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

JONAS GREEN,

BEACON-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

Three Dollars per Annum.

FOREIGN.

New-York, September 7.

The brig Margaret, capt. Tul

born, in 17 days from Guadaloupe,

learn, that Bassaterre capitulated

on the 10th of August, after an

action in which about 300 were

slain on both sides.

By the schooner Maria, capt.

Scott, the editors of the New-

York Gazette have received from

their Correspondent, a file of

papers to the 31st of July,

which are barren of news.

Their correspondent, under date

of the first of August, observes,

"To-morrow, a part of the Bri-

gades are expected to be quar-

antined on the inhabitants of Havre-

Grace."

The Duke of Orleans arrived at

Paris, on the 28th of July, in 50

days from his seat near London.

He was received with every demon-

stration of joy.

A Paris paper of July 31st, says,

"A private letter from Turin, con-

tains the news of the arrest of Lu-

igi, Buonaparte in that city. He

was taken in suspicion in the myster-

ious manner and the superabundant

caution with which he travelled

is cognate."

We learn, by the person employ-

ed to convey provisions to the Nar-

bonne, that she sailed from

the Hook on Saturday, for Hali-

fax.

The ship Cicero, which went

to the east bank, yesterday

was all lost. She carried sev-

eral pieces of elegant, expensive

artillery, of Phyfe's make, for Pe-

tersburg.

This forenoon the French frigate

Arcton, lying in the harbor,

hoisted the white flag, in token

of her submission to the Bourbons,

and fired a royal salute of 21 guns. Two

months ago she did the same for

Bonaparte.

Left from France.—Arrived at

London, the schr. Maria, Captain

Revoort, in 27 days from Havre-

Grace. By this arrival we have

received French papers to the 1st

of August, containing Paris dates

to the 29th of July inclusive.

Translations from these papers will

be found below.

Capt. Brevoort states, that just

before he sailed, he was informed

by a British Officer, that the

French armies had recently man-

ifested a hostile disposition; that a

division of 20,000 men was sent to

prevent the junction of two divi-

sions of the French; that an action

had taken place, in which the Prussian

army was almost entirely destroy-

ed, and that a requisition had been

made at Paris for 300 waggons to

transport the wounded from the

field of battle. The British officer

stated that these facts were not

to be published in the

public journals.

We strongly doubt the correct-

ness of the statement communicat-

ed by the British officer. At the

close of our last advices, we believe

the whole of the French armies

had already sent in their submission

to the authority of the King.

Translated for the Commercial Ad-

vertiser.

PARIS, July 29.

The Duke of Orleans arrived

at evening at 10 o'clock. His ex-

cellency, who landed at Bou-

logne, came in 50 hours from his

country, seat near London. He

was immediately admitted to his

majesty, who received the prince,

his nephew, with cordiality and

perfect kindness.

It appears that the King has al-

ready supplied the places of those

persons who had accepted seats in

the upper chamber of Buonaparte.

The Prussian troops this morning

were observed in the Champ-de-mars.

The journals which have an-

nounced the arrival at Paris of the

Prince of Eckmuhl, have been led

into an error. He has not yet ar-

rived.

In consequence of new arrange-

ments, his Highness Prince Maurice

Lichtenstein, Lt. Gen. commanding

the Austrian troops at Paris, has

ordered that from this day, the

officers and soldiers of the garrison

of Paris, under his orders, shall

not exact any provisions from the

individuals at whose houses they

are lodged. The officers are to

maintain themselves at their own

expense: the soldiers will receive

rations of provisions at the regular

stores. The inhabitants will only

have to furnish, henceforth, lodgings

to the Austrian troops.

The Declaration of England,

which replaces us, in respect to

that nation, in the state of peace

in which we were before the 20th

of March last, has inspired the

greatest confidence in the generous

intentions of the allied sovereigns.

We hope that the noble effort

of England to cause to cease the evils

which she has already sought to

render as light as possible, will be

completely imitated on the con-

tinent; and that the measures ordain-

ed to regulate the charges of the

war will be followed by measures

to lessen them. The interest of

the farmer and of the mechanic,

are, without doubt, in the eyes of

the powers allied to the King of

France, as precious as those of the

merchant. Every thing announces

that this wish will be fulfilled in a

few days. It is said that M. Car-

not has retired to Switzerland.

The Prussian troops have quit-

ted Orleans and the environs, for

the purpose of advancing.

The 3d of August is the birth

day of the king of Prussia. His

Majesty will on that day enter

his 46th year.

Gen. Clauzel, whose flight has

been announced in many papers,

and his arrest by others, was still

at Bordeaux on the 25th inst.

The French army is concentra-

ting in Berry and Auvergne. The

head-quarters is at Bourges.

The roads of Burgundy are cov-

ered with the allied troops.

It appears that in Auvergne

there prevails great agitation of

mind, that the country people are

so badly disposed, so inclined to

revolutionary troubles and disor-

ders, that the old nobles and the

rich take the precaution of retiring

to the cities.

The corps of Gen. Excelmans is

cantonned in the arrondissement

of the Rion. He has a considerable

park of artillery.

Many letters announce, that

much pillage has been committed

in the city of Nismes, since the city

guard, the gendarmie and the troops

of the line have been disbanded.

More than 20,000 white flags

flying from the windows and other

places in the city of Bordeaux. On

the 24th at the theatre of that

city, they made a bonfire of the

tri-coloured flag.

Cardinal Fesch and madame Le-

titia, (Buonaparte's mother,) were

on the 23d at Boury, (Ain,) and

left it the next day.

Cardinal Maury has been impris-

oned in the castle of St. Angelo:

he is accused of intrigues connected

with late events.

Alencon, July 25.

A party of 400 Prussian cavalry

have entered here, and demanded

forthwith the sum of 400,000

francs.

Soissons, July 27.

For some days past the Russian

videttes have advanced very near

to this city. Our garrison is about

4000 men. The white flag is con-

stantly flying on our public edifices.

It appears that our commander is

determined not to yield the place

to the allies but in the last extre-

mity.

Nevers, July 24.

Our city is occupied by the Aus-

trians. We are overwhelmed by

requisitions of all kinds.

Toulous, July 24.

This morning, all the military

and civil officers of the marine, at

this port have addressed a respect-

ful submission to the king. The

white flag has been hoisted and the

English squadron which was in

sight of this port, saluted the flag

as soon as they saw it flying on the

forts and batteries.

Toulous, July 24.

His R. H. the Duke D'Angou-

leme, arrived yesterday in this city

at 3 o'clock P. M. in the midst of

the acclamation of an immense

multitude, intoxicated with the

happiness of possessing him again.

The presence of the Prince so ar-

dently beloved by this people, rais-

ed their enthusiasm to its height.

Paris, July 28.

There is a report of the arrival of

the empresses of Russia and Austria

at Paris.

The papers announce that peace

was signed yesterday or the day be-

fore. We cannot yet confirm the

pleasing news.

It has also been announced, that

the Vendean have joined the

army of the Loire. This news is

positively denied by a declaration

of the Vendean chiefs, dated at Beau-

preau, the 19th inst.

Marshal Brune, has it is said, re-

tired to Toulon, where he awaits

the orders of the king.

The king has issued a decree on

the 21st inst. ordering the arrest &

delivery to the councils of war, to

be judged according to military law,

of all general officers and other mi-

litary commanders of departments

and cities who have repressed or

shall repress by violence or force of

arms, the expressions of fidelity of

the people towards his majesty.

From a London Paper of June 24.

MYSTIFICATION.

One of the Journals published

the following letter, which gives

some new details as to the princi-

pal authors of the plot which has

replunged France under the domi-

nation of Buonaparte, as well as

with regard to the means employed

to procure its success.

"Three months had scarcely

elapsed from the restoration of the

Bourbons to the throne of France,

when the jacobins began to manifest

their discontent, and form conspi-

racies against the government.

Carnot, Fouche, and Triboudeau,

were the first who conceived the

idea of overturning it. They usu-

ally met at the house of Tallien,

who kept his room from the gout.

Though these men had been em-

ployed by Buonaparte, they loved

neither him nor his system; still

less his former ministers and fa-

vorites, they did not wish his return.

However, they could, at all events

do nothing without the army, in

which it was believed he had still

a great many partizans; to ascer-

tain this fact, some republican

generals were sought out, and gener-

als Fressinet and Excelmans were

employed to sound the soldiery. The

latter sighed only after the return

of Buonaparte. This discovery in-

duced them to relinquish the plan