

New-York Oct. 20.  
**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
The ship Venus, Champlin, has arrived at the Hook, from London. She brings London dates to Sept. 2. Several passengers came up from her this morning; they state that a treaty of peace between England & France had been concluded, and only wanted the Prince Regent's signature to be promulgated.  
The crops in England have been abundant. Provisions were low. American flour was not worth more than 32 shillings per barrel; and was not allowed to be imported for consumption.

**Important British ORDER IN COUNCIL.**  
Dated August 17th, relating to the trade with the U. States.  
From and after the date of this order, until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of parliament, there shall be paid on the importation into this kingdom, from the territories of the U. States of America, in vessels of the said states, of any goods, wares, or merchandise, being of the growth, manufacture or production of the said territories, the same duties of customs that are payable from the said U. States in British ships, and no other or higher duties; and it is hereby further ordered, that on the exportation of any goods, &c. the growth, &c. of his majesty's territories in Europe, from this kingdom to the U. S. in vessels of the said States, there shall be paid the said duties as are by law payable on such goods, &c. when exported to the same states in British vessels, and none other or higher duties; and it is hereby further ordered, that on the exportation from this kingdom to the U. S. of any goods, &c. the growth, &c. of his majesty's territories in Europe, in vessels of the said states, there shall be paid and allowed the same bounties as are paid and allowed on such goods, &c. when exported to the said states in British vessels.

London, Sept. 1.  
Mr. Bagot, it is expected will proceed in a very short time on his mission to the U. S. The Niger frigate, it is said, is to be prepared for his reception; and the delay that has arisen in his departure, has unavoidably taken place in consequence of its being necessary to pay off the Lacedemonian frigate, in common with all other ships of war, owing to the reduction of the fleet, in which he was to have taken his departure. Capt. Jackson, of the Lacedemonian, it is added, will have the command of the Niger on this occasion.

September 2.  
A letter from Havre, dated Tuesday, states the arrival of a British frigate, with Savary and L'Allemand on board. She had the white and British flags flying, and was received with a salute from the fortress; but they were not permitted to land until instructions had been received from Paris.

Our private letters from France very positively assert that the long pending treaty has been finally concluded. Unless some strong impression to that effect had prevailed among the minded men in France, we know not well how so account for the fact, that while the most unpleasant rumours of the state of the interior continue to prevail, the funds have experienced a marked amelioration. In the course of the 28th ult. they were as high as 62 1/4. It was believed that the duke of Bourbon had been the bearer of a copy of the treaty to England; and that it awaited only the ratification of the Prince Regent to be promulgated.

It is now asserted that the work ascribed to Fouché was the workmanship of one of his hackney-scribes named Jeffry, and was merely a jacobinical manoeuvre to feel the pulse of the people. It appears to have failed. The nation in general, though smarting under the hardships universally incident to invasion, appear by no means inclined to augment their sufferings, by a rash, a foolish resistance to the large armies of the allies. Hence it is predicted that Fouché's power draws to a close, and even the journals subjected by the royal ordinance to his controul, begin to shew symptoms of a disposition to set him at defiance.

Certainly no more tremendous excesses have stilled the French history than those committed by Fouché. In vain has this monster endeavored to stifle the voice of public indignation. In vain has he hired

some unprincipled men both in France and England to eulogize him. His money is thrown away, and his panyrista lose their labour. The torrents of blood which he shed at Lyons cannot be washed away. The audacious blasphemies which he vauntingly uttered at Nevers, will for ever ring in his ears. A Christian country cannot, and will not be disgraced by being placed under such domination. It is true that a weak and foolish policy has led some statesmen to shut their eyes to the atrocities which this man has committed; but popular feeling, even in France, is guided by better principles. It is true, that with all his crimes on his head, this man has procured himself to be elected in three different departments; but this is solely owing to his influence as a minister, a man of wealth, and a duke; and after all it is doubtful whether one of the first motions in the new chamber of deputies will not be to expel him from their body. As far as we have been able to investigate the lists of new representatives, we are disposed to think that they will be found to contain a considerable proportion of moderate and independent men. Out of 76 names lying before us, only 4 belonged to the legislative body of 1814; whilst on the other hand we see several names of men who have distinguished themselves by their attachment to the royal cause.

Perhaps upon the whole the fault which Mr. Burke found in the composition of the first assembly of deputies etat is still too prevalent; it means the excessive number of lawyers. It is obvious that in a legislative assembly all respectable professions and occupations should be represented in due proportion; but compared with the other classes we find far more than a proportional number of advocates, counsellors, of perfecture, and counsellors and presidents of the royal courts. We trust however, that these gentlemen have learned wisdom from the sad experience of their country's sufferings, sufferings not the less real because some of them were covered with the purple robe of empire, or cancelled under the bloody veil of conquest.

Of what is properly to be called news, these journals afford us nothing. They mention the king's excursions to Sevres and St. Cloud, and repeat the often before reported rumours of the retreat of the allied troops; but whether the terms of peace be or be not concluded, we hope the allies will not withdraw from France, until they see all the parts of the social machine in regular and accordant operation. In the name of humanity let us not have the prospect of a new revolution in the moment this unhappy nation is left to itself. Let us see the laws put in full and vigorous operation, the most dangerous criminals punished, and the others removed from all possibility of again disturbing the order of the world.

From the London Globe, of Aug. 24.  
We have received the answer of the French Ministers to the official note addressed to them by those of the allied powers, near three weeks past, in which they appoint Military Governors and order their troops to be dispersed over the Provinces.

Answer of the French Ministers to the Official Note of the Allied Sovereigns.  
The King's Ministers have received the official note addressed to them by the Ministers of the allied powers. The latter wish to persuade the King's ministers, that the measures which they have commanded to the government of Paris, are such as may contribute to diminish the exactions of the war, and to re-establish the royal authority. The king's ministers, however, unfortunately cannot regard these measures in that point of view. They owe it to the Sovereigns, to France and to themselves, to explain themselves on this subject. The sovereigns, doubtless, are the masters, and can do whatever they desire, but at any rate let them not say, that in taking every step calculated to ruin the cause of his Majesty, that they wish to confer any favour on him. There is already in France too much odium and ill will against the Bourbons, to render it necessary still more to revolt every heart by making the nation experience the greatest losses and the deepest humiliations. What humiliation can be more afflicting than to see, in a time of peace, all the departments subjected to your military governors—what misfortune more to be deprecated than the dispersion of your troops

over the whole face of the country? The sovereigns declared that they only made war against Napoleon, and yet all their measures belie their words, since at the present moment, when the war ought to be finished, it is only about to commence.—The present position of France is so much the more afflicting, as were war openly declared (which it is not,) it is utterly impossible that she can suffer in a greater degree all its evils, and all its horrors. Every where, wherever the armies are (all excepting the English,) pillage, fire, rape and murder, have been carried to their fullest extent; avarice and vengeance have left nothing for the officers or soldiers to desire.—To speak with freedom, they exceed even the atrocities which the French armies have been too often justly accused. The messages, however, alluded to in your Notes, can have no other results than to extend the limits of this devastation. The armies spread themselves in our Provinces, and all the horrors which we have depicted follow in their train. Such are the sentiments of the King and Ministers on the new Decree, and their answer to the appeal which has been made to them.

They have the honour to subscribe themselves, with the highest consideration,  
TALLEYRAND,  
FOUCHE."

LONDON, Aug. 27.  
Foreign Office, Aug. 26, 1815.

Lord Balfour, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, has this day notified, by command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to the Ministers of the allied powers resident at this court, that in consequence of events which have happened in Europe, it has been deemed expedient and determined in conjunction with the Allied Sovereigns, that the Island of St. Helena shall be the place allotted for the future residence of General Napoleon Buonaparte, under such regulations as may be necessary for the perfect security of his person; and for that purpose it has been resolved, that all foreign ships and vessels whatever, shall be excluded from all communication with or approaching that island so long as the said Island shall continue to be the place of residence of the said Napoleon Buonaparte.

The Morning Chronicle has published two documents as State Papers emanating from Fouché and Talleyrand, one purports to be a Report from Fouché to the King, upon the situation of France, the other an answer of the French Minister to the Official Note of the allied sovereigns. The Courier of Friday said, "We have the highest authority for stating that the two so-called State Papers which appeared in the Morning Chronicle of yesterday (Thursday) are not genuine, but the fabrication of evil designing persons, whose object we are extremely happy to have the opportunity of defeating, by contradicting thus early so scandalous a forgery."

The number of American mercantile agents lately arrived at Liverpool from the United States, exceeds all precedent.

We understand that Sir J. Yeo proceeds in the Incognito to command, with a broad pendant, on the coast of Africa. Sir R. Hall lately returned from Canada, proceeds again immediately to that country, to supersede commodore Owen in the command on the waters of Canada, where government intends keeping up a respectable establishment in future.

Louis XVIII. caused a proclamation to be published, stating the inadequacy of the contribution to be raised in Paris by the Ordinance of the 20th of July for the extraordinary expenses of the present emergency, and authorising that city to impose on itself, in addition to the land-tax of the years 1805 and 1807, a further sum of 2,034,000 francs; and, in addition to the tax on personal property, during the same period, a further sum of 970,000 francs, for the same purpose.

A Morning Paper says—"We are confidently assured, that it is in contemplation to keep an army in France of 150,000 men, for a time, which is to be furnished at the rate of 30,000 men each, by England, Austria Prussia, and the minor states; Russia not meaning to join in this measure of precaution—that certain fortresses are to be retained, until the contributions shall be acquitted, and in the mean time the allied army to be under the

command of the Duke of Wellington, and to be maintained by the French over and above the agreed indemnity for the past.—This at least is the plan spoken of, and freely discussed in the political circles. The departure of the Russians, gives rise to important discussions, and this point of disunion may be the parent of others."

A gentleman who left Paris last week, states that our army was daily joined by parties of those brave men who were wounded at Waterloo; and that the first division of our Canadian army, amounting to 7,000 men, arrived at Paris on the 11th inst. At the late review of the D. of Wellington's army, 65,000 men were under arms, with 107 pieces of artillery, 13 and 24 pounders, and large parks of lighter ordnance. The number of rations daily drawn from the Parisians is 900,000, which is calculated to be an expense to them of 75,000l. per diem.—Our light brigade was encamped in the Elysian Fields; the 64th regiment, and a detachment of artillery, had possession of the heights of Montmartre; the remainder of the infantry were encamped in the Bois de Boulogne.

An evening paper gives the following as authentic intelligence: "Thirty regiments are to be sent immediately to India, which are to be made 1000 strong each, by volunteering, which is to be permitted from those regiments which are not ordered. New regiments are also to be raised for India service, but whether in Britain or in India we have not heard."

LONDON, Aug. 27.  
An absurd report prevailed on Friday that Buonaparte, on his passage to St. Helena, had committed suicide, and that his body had been landed at Torbay.

The Eury frigate, which sailed on Friday week, with Savary, Lallemand, two colonels; and four other officers on board, is supposed to be destined to Malta.

LONDON, Aug. 29.  
We received this morning a letter from our correspondent at Paris, in which it will be seen that he confirms the account of the attempt upon the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme at Poitiers.—The Duke behaved with great decision. He cut down two of the rioters, who attempted to remove the white flag from the window of the hotel.

Paris, Aug. 20.  
Yesterday, at four in the afternoon as the King was about to get into his carriage, a Lady, in deep distress, burst through the crowd, and fell at his Majesty's feet, crying out, "Pardon, Pardon, Sir!" She was immediately recognized to be Madame de Labodoyere, "Madam," said the King, "I know your sentiments and those of your family, and never was it more painful to me to pronounce a refusal."—Madame Labodoyere fainted; medical remedies were immediately applied. The King got into his carriage with visible emotion.

As the King was yesterday going out, Madame Labodoyere fell at his feet, to solicit her husband's pardon. The King replied, that if M. Labodoyere had only offended him, his pardon should be granted; but that all France demanded the punishment of the man who had brought upon her all the scourges of war. The King deigned to promise his protection to her and her child.

At six o'clock, when the King was returning from his visit to the mother of M. Labodoyere who was in the Court of the Castle, to intercede with the King—Seeing that measures had been taken to prevent her from getting to the vestibule, and renewing a scene equally painful and useless, she retired. She was in deep mourning.

**EXECUTION OF LABODOYERE.**

Labodoyere suffered his punishment at half past 6 in the evening; he was escorted to the plain of Grenelle by a strong detachment of gend'armes; when he arrived at the place of execution, he threw himself on his knees, and received the benediction of the confessor who accompanied him. Instantly and without waiting, according to custom, until his eyes were bandaged, he firmly advanced a few paces in front of the veterans who were to fire upon him, exclaiming, "Above all, do not miss me."—(Surtout ne me manquez pas.) He was then shot. The courage with which a French Officer meets his death ought not to surprise a person; but even this very circumstance makes

us regret the great error of such a private execution in a country of laws. It is generally thought that the allied troops will begin to disarm in France the beginning of next month. It is added that they will depart in columns of 25,000 men. The opinion is connected with another idea, not less agreeable, which is that the Treaty of Peace is concluded, and that it ensures the integrity of the French territory.

Marshal Ney arrived yesterday at Paris, under the escort of two Officers Gend'armes, who travelled in the coach with him. He was first sent to the Prefecture of Police, and a afterward to the Conciergerie.

**NEW GOODS.**

H. G. MUNROE,  
Has just received a general assortment of  
**Seasonable Goods,**  
Consisting of  
Coarse, Fine, and Superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Stockingeta, Vestings, Coatings, Flannels, Shirting, &c. &c. 7 and 4 1/2 Sh. Linens, German, Sheetings, Hosiery assorted, Corduroy, Velvets, Silk and Cambric Umbrellas, Cambric and Fancy Muslin, White & Coloured Florence & Laventine, Striped Blankets, Rose do. from 7/4 to 1/4, Furniture Chintz, together with a variety of other articles in the Dry Goods line.  
ALSO,  
A General Assortment of  
**Groceries & Ironmongery,**  
All of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.  
Oct. 26, 1815.

**SPORTING.**

The Upper Marlboro Races will commence on Tuesday the 7th Nov. on a fine course.  
On the first day a subscription of about two hundred dollars will be for the three mile heats, free for all Horses Mare or Gelding, agreeably to the Washington Jockey Club Rules. On the next day a subscription of about one hundred dollars will be for the two mile heats—rules as above.  
On the third day will be races for Bridle, the two mile heats, &c. &c. catches.  
N. B. The first days race free for any person subscribing ten dollars in second for subscribers of five dollars and the third day for subscribers of three dollars.  
Oct. 26.

**Public Sale.**

To be sold at public sale, on Tuesday the 21st of November, if fair, at the next fair, all the property belonging to the subscriber, consisting of: eight head of horses, six of them work horses, twenty-two head of woolly sheep, 10 of them wethers, well fit for market, 30 shoats, some black pigs, farming utensils, 4 double beam plows, a single do. two good stone harrows of different kinds, three scythes and cradles, all complete, grass ditto, 100 barrels corn, rye, peas and beans, household and kitchen furniture, one ox cart, complete, single horse ditto, fodder house, hucks, six stacks, black fodder, oat straw, and many other articles tedious to mention. Part of this property will be sold on six months credit, and good security will be required, bearing interest from the day of sale. All the crop of Irish potatoes, turnips, and about 4000 cabbage, part of them large and fine. All of this property can be purchased at private sale.  
Henry A. Johnson,  
near Annapolis.  
Oct. 26, 1815.

**50 Dollars Reward.**

Ranaway from the farm lately occupied by Basil Brown, (deceased) negro woman and two children, named Rachel, aged 10 years, and a woman named Maria, aged about 12 years, about 5 feet 2 inches, of a complexion, when spoken to speaks quick, flat foot, her clothes are a burgh shirt and petticoat. If taken the county 20 dollars, if out, the reward and all reasonable charges brought home to the subscriber on said farm.  
John H. Brown,  
A. A. County, 26th Oct.

**Chancery Sale.**

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court of Maryland, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at the residence of John H. Brown at Annapolis, about five miles below the Marlboro in Prince George's county, Friday the 10th of November, 1815, two valuable negro men, working mules and oxen. Terms of sale, to be paid on the spot, or on the ratification of the chancery. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.  
Louis Gosselin,  
Oct. 26, 1815.

MDCCCXV. THURSDAY OCT. 26. 1815.  
DELEGATES TO THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.  
St. Mary's County.  
William B. Scott, Raphael Neale, Blackiston, Gerard N. Caw.  
Charles County.  
John E. Stonestreet, John J. Chapman, John J. Calvert.  
Calvert County.  
John Graham, Thos. Reynolds, John Gray, Joseph Ireland.  
Prince-George's County.  
T. Somerville, William Edward H. Calvert, Ar. Van Horn.  
Anne-Arundel County.  
Crisp Dorsey, Thomas Stillman, H. Dorsey, Charles Stewart.  
City of Annapolis.  
Dunall, Dennis Claude.  
Frederick County.  
Thomas, Joseph Taney, John Howard, James Johnson.  
Washington County.  
John Kershner, Jacob Schneely, Bowles, Edward G. Williams.  
Allegany County.  
M. Mahon, William Hillebrand, Prather, jr. Joseph Tompkins.  
Baltimore County.  
Randall, Peter Little, Tobias Stansbury, George Harryman.  
Baltimore City.  
Stephen Hughes, jr. William Post.  
Montgomery County.  
John Jones, John H. Riggs, J. Crabb, Charles J. K. I.  
Harford County.  
Forwood, of Wm. Samuel Ford, Henry Hall, Charles S. Cecil County.  
Amber Beard, Abraham D. Bell, George Davidson, Robert Kent County.  
William Spencer, Frederick Bow, Matthew Tilghman, Joseph Queen-Anne's County.  
Burgess, Robert Stevens, E. Mcconnickin, Kincaid, Harri- Talbot County.  
Damon Dickenson, Daniel Martin, Lloyd, Joseph Kemp. Caroline County.  
H. Hardcastle, Montgomery Thomas Style, Peter Willis. Dorchester County.  
Griffith, Robert Hart, Thos. Pitt, Benjamin W. Lecompte. Somerset County.  
Thomas Bayly, Littleton P. Dent, Henry K. Long, John C. Wil- Worcester County.  
Strain K. Wilson, Thomas N. Stams, Littleton Quinton, Isaac G. Shaw, will publish in a days Dr. Stack's Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles, a work of finished reputation. They are called upon the plan of the extended Lectures of Bishop Porteus the Gospel of St. Matthew, form an interesting sequel to excellent work. The portion recd writ which Dr. Stack has recd for elucidation, has hitherto escaped the attention of most commentators. Macknight has written on the Epistles, Faber and New upon the Revelations, Macknight, Porteus and others, upon the Acts, and the chain of connection supplied by the Lectures on Acts upon which they are founded, are distinguished by a chaste polished simplicity, a clear and bright light of illustration, and a pure harmony of style; while a christian candour pervades the whole. The importance of this interesting portion of scripture, is estimated by a brief summary of its contents. It is the inspired work which gives an official account of the progress of christianity after our Saviour's ascension. It comprehends a period of 30 years, and records a variety of others the following important facts:—The choice of Matthias to be an Apostle in the room of the departed Judas; the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost; preaching, miracles and sufferings of the Apostles at Jerusalem; the death of Stephen, the first martyr; the persecution & dispersion of Christians; the preaching of the Gospel in different parts of Palestine, especially in Samaria; the conversion of St. Paul; the call of