

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, April 24th.

Arrived at 2 o'clock, the ship Pacific, capt. Bowme, in the short passage of 26 days from Liverpool. From our London and Liverpool correspondents we have received by this arrival, files of London papers, of Lloyd's List, of the General Shipping and Commercial List, and of the Liverpool Patent Trade List, all to the 25th March inclusive—and to the politeness of Mr. Stansbie, a passenger in the Pacific, we are indebted for London and Liverpool papers; the latter to the 27th of March.

The Importer, captain Ogden, sailed for this port in company with the Pacific and her arrival may be daily expected. Among the passengers on board the Importer is the noted William Cobbett.

In the House of Lords on the 13th of March Lord Holland introduced with a long speech, the following motion:

"That an address be presented to the Prince Regent, that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid on their Lordship's table—1st Copies of all instructions to the Governor or Governors of St. Helena, as to the personal treatment of Napoleon Buonaparte. 2d. Extracts of all such parts of the correspondence as had passed between Napoleon Buonaparte & the Secretary of State, relative to the expenses of Buonaparte's establishment. 3d. Copies of such letters or applications of Buonaparte to the Governor or Governors of St. Helena, with the answer of the Governor as had been received by the Secretary of State. 4th. Copies of all such despatches as had been transmitted to the Secretary of State relative to the intercourse claimed by Napoleon Buonaparte to be allowed between his place of residence and other parts of the island, with any remarks by Napoleon on the subject. 5th. Copies of any despatches to the Secretary of State relative to applications by Napoleon Buonaparte to the Prince Regent. Some of those who had chosen to follow the fortunes of Buonaparte, had children; and it had been stated, that their parents had manifested an anxiety to have the means of religious instruction for these children, and there was no clergyman of their persuasion in the island; and, therefore, he moved, thly, for copies of all despatches from the Governor of St. Helena to the Secretary of State, respecting any applications by the persons in question, on the subject of religious instructions for themselves or their children."

After a long debate the question was put, and negatived without a division.

London, March 22.

Lord Exmouth has been in constant attendance at the Admiralty for these few days past, and it is in consequence rumoured that circumstances have occurred to render another visit to Algiers absolutely necessary. No official accounts have been received from any of our own cruisers or Consuls in the Mediterranean, to occasion any preparations of the description above alluded to; but we are sorry to learn, that the accounts received over land, by the way of Marseilles, afford but too much ground to fear that the Bey of Algiers has recommenced his savage warfare against the subjects of the Christian States of Europe. The accounts which have reached London, may have been exaggerated it is true, by our good natured French allies, or innocently magnified by the zeal of the Society which exists at Paris to watch over the conduct of the villainous masters of the African shores of the Mediterranean. The late accession of strength, however, to the Algerine navy from Constantinople, may have put the Bey in better spirits and has thus paved the way for his ultimate downfall, for we apprehend, that if he has provoked another bombardment, extirpation, and not submission, or surrender, will be the order of the day.

London Packet.

We have received Frankfurt papers to the 15th, and Dutch Journals to the 20th instant. The scarcity of provisions has caused in Flanders tumults similar to those in Ireland, originating in the same cause. The corn has been stopped in its passage, and it has been found necessary to call in the military to preserve the public tranquillity. The British troops have received the thanks of the civil authorities for their exertions.

London, March 13.

The following article from Manchester, dated on Tuesday, contains some more interesting particulars:—

Manchester, March 11.

"After the meeting of the Reformers broke up on Monday, the 3d inst. we heard, amongst the variety of reports as to the result of their deliberations, a vague indistinct story, of a motion to meet again on the following Monday (yesterday) prepared with blankets to proceed to London, to lay their sufferings and their petition before the Prince Regent, whom it seems they (all at once) professed to hold in high respect and veneration, whilst the most vile and opprobrious epithets were levelled at his Ministers. During the week, the blanket story gained ground; and a report of 60,000 Scotch Reformers being on their way towards London, and that they had even advanced as far as Preston, on their way, was prevalent; whilst accounts of individual preparation for the intended march continually met the ear. There were many persons however who did not credit 'the often told tale,' till Saturday last when a placard was exhibited on the walls of the town and its neighbourhood. 'A preparatory Meeting for levying pecuniary means to carry the resolution of last Monday into execution, was held on Saturday evening at New Islington, Salford; and we understand that other preparatory meetings were held yesterday morning very early, at Middleton, Oldham, &c. to instruct men (so systematic are the proceedings of organized disaffection) as to their conduct at the Manchester Meeting on their proposed march to London, and on their junction with their brother Reformers in Spafields. A crowd began to gather on the ground in front of the Quakers' Meeting-house, before 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and a table elevated on a cart, was used by a person to write a register of the poor intimated wretches, who declared their intention to proceed to London, and to receive money subscribed by the less zealous, or more infirm votaries of delusion, in aid of the volunteers. At half past nine the number of persons on the ground amounted to at least 10,000, soon after which the leader of the multitude (whose name we could not learn) came to the field in a hackney coach, out of which he stepped and mounted the cart. He was received with huzzas; but we were pleased to observe that the cheers did not proceed from the bulk of the assembly, and only from a few of the more insane (not amounting to more than three or four hundred at the most,) who held up and waved their hats.

"The greatest praise is due to the care and foresight of the magistrates, and the borough-reeves and constables of Manchester and Salford for the precautionary steps they took. A great number of additional constables had been sworn in, and soon after ten o'clock they proceeded to the neighbourhood of the Meeting, from whence about 1000 men provided with blankets and such provision as they could make had withdrawn a short time before to Piccadilly, from whence they set out soon after, on the mad scheme of marching to London. A little before eleven o'clock, whilst the orators were displaying their eloquence in the brick field, using the most inflammatory language on the one hand, and the greatest persuasion on the other, to induce the silly people who surrounded the cart to contribute bountifully towards defraying the expenses of the blanketeers during their expedition, the preparation of the Legal Authority was complete and the Magistrates, the Municipal Officers, and the Special Constables, and four troops of cavalry from the barracks, (under the direction of Sir John Byng, the commander of the district,) simultaneously, by a most happy execution of the prepared design, surrounded the seditious hustings, and took all the orators and their papers into custody. Amongst the former was a man of the name of Drummond, with a great coat, &c. to head the column of Petitioners who had just before left the ground, and another leader of the name of Baguley. The sweep was instantaneously completed, and the excited mischief were immediately marched away prisoners, under a strong escort, to the New-Bailey Prison, whilst the crowd gave way to apprehensions of personal safety, and dispersed.

"A detachment of Peace Officers, under the direction of Magistrates who accompanied them, immediately after the ringleaders were secured, led a troop of cavalry after the migratory reformers, who had set out on their way to London in the expectation of being overtaken very soon by their leaders, bringing with them the money which infatuation had subscribed (we understand to a considerable amount) on the field. The stragglers were overtaken, and many were secured before they had arrived at Long-sight; but at Stockport Bridge the cavalry surrounded a great number, all furnished for bivouacking, and some, if the knives found in their knapsacks indicated any thing, for other purposes, who were made prisoners. Upwards of 200 have been brought to the New Bailey Prison in the course of the afternoon.

"Before we close the account of the proceedings of the day, it is a duty to state, that a detachment of the 54th Regiment Foot was under arms in the vicinity of the Meeting, but were not called upon to act, and that the Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry were under arms all day in various parts of that country; that a detachment of several troops evinced their zeal, which entitles them to the thanks of their country, for their service at Manchester, where they volunteered their assistance, many of them having marched at least thirty miles yesterday for that purpose.

"In the course of the day a part of the 85th Regiment of foot marched into town, but we are happy to state, that there is no appearance of their being any necessity for any thing more than the impression of their presence. In the course of the evening, Johnston, Ogden, Bay, and Drummond, who were, we understand arrested by virtue of warrants from the Secretary of State's Office, were, we believe sent off under a proper guard to London. The town is now at peace and free from alarm."

From London papers to the 26th of March received at the Office of the New-York Evening Post.

London, March 18.

Letter by order of the Emperor Napoleon addressed by General Count Montholon, to Sir Hudson Lowe, British Governor of the Island of St. Helena.

General.

I have received the treaty of the 3d of August 1815, concluded between his Britannic Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, which accompanied your letter of the 23d of July. The Emperor Napoleon protests against the contents of that treaty; he is not the prisoner of England. After having placed his abdication in the hands of the representatives of the nation, for the advantage of the constitution adopted by the French people, and in favour of his son, he repaired voluntarily and freely to England, with the view of living there, as a private individual, under the protection of the British laws. The violation of every law cannot constitute a right. The person of the Emperor Napoleon is actually in the power of England, but he neither has been, nor is, in the power of Austria, Russia and Prussia, either in fact or of right, even according to the laws & customs of England, which never included, in the exchange of prisoners, Russians, Prussians, Austrians, Spaniards or Portuguese, though united to these powers by treaties of alliance and making war conjointly with them.

The convention of the 2d of August, concluded fifteen days after the Emperor was in England, cannot have a right of any effect. It exhibits only a spectacle of the coalition of the four greatest powers of Europe for the oppression of a single man!—A coalition which the opinion of every nation and all the principles of sound morality equally disavow.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia, having neither in fact or in right any claim over the person of the Emperor Napoleon, could decide nothing respecting him. Had the Emperor Napoleon been in the power of the emperor of Austria, that prince would have recollected the relations which religion and nature had formed between a father and a son—relations which are never violated with impunity.

He would have recollected that Napoleon had four times restored to him his throne; viz. at Leoben in 1797—at Lunéville in 1801—when his armies were under the walls of Vienna—at Presburgh in 1805; and at Vienna in 1809, when his armies had possession of the capital, and three fourths of the Monarchy! That Prince would have recollected the protestations he made to Napoleon at the bivouac in Moravia in 1805, and at the interview in Dresden in 1812.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the

emperor Alexander, he would have recollected the ties of friendship contracted at Tilsit, Erfurth, and during twelve years of daily correspondence.

He would have recollected the conduct of the emperor Napoleon the day after the battle of Austerlitz, when, though he could have made him, with the wreck of his army, prisoner, contented himself with taking his parole, and allowing him to operate his retreat. He would have recollected the dangers to which the emperor Napoleon personally exposed himself in order to extinguish the fire at Moscow, and to preserve that capital for him—assuredly, that prince would never have violated the duties of friendship and gratitude towards a friend in misfortune.

Had the person of the emperor Napoleon been in the power of the king of Prussia, that sovereign could not have forgotten that it depended on the emperor, after the battle of Friedland, to place another prince on the throne of Berlin. He would not have forgotten, in the presence of a disarmed enemy, the protestations of attachment and the sentiments of gratitude which he testified to him in 1812 at the interviews in Dresden.

It accordingly appears from article 2 and 5, of the treaty of the 2d Aug. that these princes, being incapable of exercising any influence over the disposal of the emperor, who was not in their power, accede to what may be done thereon by his Britannic majesty—who takes upon himself the charge of fulfilling every obligation. These princes have re-proached the emperor Napoleon with having preferred the English laws to theirs. The false ideas which the emperor Napoleon had formed of the liberality of the laws of England, and of the influence of the opinions of a great, generous and free people over their government, decided him to prefer the protection of these laws to that of a father-in-law or an old friend.

The emperor Napoleon had it in his power to secure, by a diplomatic treaty, whatever was personal to himself, by putting himself either at the head of the army of the Loire, or at the head of the army of the Gironde, commanded by Gen. Clausel—but wishing, henceforth, for nothing but retirement, and the protection of the laws of a free state, either English or American, all stipulations appeared to him unnecessary. He conceived that the English people were more bound by a conduct which was, on his part, frank, noble and full of confidence, than they would have been by the most solemn treaties.—He had been deceived, but his error will, forever, cause true Britons to blush, and will, in the present, as well as the future generations, be a proof of the bad faith of the English administration.

Austrian and Prussian commissioners are arrived at St. Helena. If the object of their mission be the fulfillment of a part of the duties which the emperors of Austria and Russia have contracted by the treaty of the 3d August, and to take care that the English agents, in a small colony, in the midst of the ocean, do not fail in the respect due to a prince connected with these sovereigns by the bonds of relationship, and so many other ties, proofs of character which belong to those two monarchs will be recognized in this proceeding—but you sir, have declared that these commissioners have neither the right nor the power of giving any opinion on what may be passing on this rock!

The English ministers have caused the emperor Napoleon to be transported to St. Helena, at the distance of 2000 leagues from Europe! This rock, situated within the tropics, and 500 leagues from any continent, is subject to the devouring heats of these latitudes. It is covered with clouds and fogs during 3/4ths of the year, and is at once the most arid and the most humid country in the world. Such a climate is most inimical to the health of the emperor, and must have dictated the choice of this residence, as well as the instructions given by the English ministry to the officers commanding in the island.

They have even been ordered to call the emperor Napoleon, general, as if it were wished to oblige him, to consider himself as never having reigned in France.

The reason which determined him not to assume an incognito name, as he might have resolved to do on leaving France, were these—first magistrate for life of the republic, under the title of first consul, he concluded the preliminaries of Lon-

don and the treaty of Amiens, the king of Great Britain, and received, as ambassador, lord Cornwallis, Mr. Mercey, and lord Warrington, who resided in that quality at his court.

He accredited to the king of England, Count Otto and Gen. Androssi, who resided as ambassadors at the court of Windsor.—When after an exchange of letters between the two monarchies, lord Lauderdale came to Paris invested with full powers from the king of England, he treated with the plenipotentiaries possessing full powers from the emperor Napoleon, and remained several months at the court of the Tuilleries; when lord Castlereagh afterwards, signed at Châtillon, the ultimatum, which the allied powers presented to the plenipotentiaries of the emperor Napoleon, he recognized by that the fourth dynasty. This ultimatum was more advantageous than the treaty of Paris, but acting that France should renounce Belgium, and the left bank of the Rhine, it exacted what was contrary to the propositions of Frankfurt and the proclamation of the allied powers; what was contrary to his oath, by which, at his coronation, the emperor swore to maintain the integrity of the empire. The emperor, besides, thought that the natural limits were necessary, both for the security of France, and to preserve the equilibrium of Europe—he thought that the French nation, in the situation which it was ought rather to run all the chances of war than depart from that policy.—France had obtained this integrity, and would have preserved it with honour, if treason had not arrayed itself in aid of the allies.

The treaty of the 2d August, the act of the British parliament, called the emperor Napoleon Buonaparte, & gave him only the title of general.—The title of General Buonaparte is doubtless eminently glorious; the emperor bore it at Austerlitz, at Castiglione, at Elvöl, at Arco, at Leoben, at the Pyramids, at Aboukir—but for 17 years he has borne that of first consul and emperor, which proves that he has been both first magistrate of the republic, and sovereign of the fourth dynasty. Those who think that nations are flocks which belong of divine right in certain families, do not belong to the age, nor do they participate in the spirit of the English legislature, which in several times changed the order of its dynasty, because great changes have taken place in public opinion, in which the reigning princes not participating, they became enemies to the welfare of the great majority of the nation, for kings are only hereditary magistrates, who exist for the welfare of nations, and not nations for the satisfaction of kings.

It is in the same hateful spirit that orders have been given that the emperor Napoleon be not allowed to write or receive any letters, unless they are opened and read by the English ministers and the officers of St. Helena. They have interdiction to him the possibility of receiving intelligence from his wife, his mother, his son, or his brother—and when in order to avoid the inconvenience of having letters read by subaltern officers, he wished to send letters sealed to the P. Regent, he was told that the order could not be departed from, and that letters must pass open, such being the instructions of the ministry. The conduct needs no observation; it gives rise, however, to strange ideas as to the spirit of the administration, which could dictate what would be disavowed at Algiers. Letters which arrived at St. Helena, for the officers in the suite of the emperor, they were broke open and translated to you, but you have not communicated them, because they do not come through the channel of the English ministry. This had to go back 4000 leagues; these officers had the grief of thinking, that there was intelligence from the Rock; from their wives, mothers, their children, and they could not know the nature of it for six months—the heart solace itself!

They could not obtain either the Morning Chronicle, the Morning Post, or any French journals, and then a few stray numbers of the Times reached Longwood. In consequence of a request made on the Northumberland, some letters were sent, but all those relating to the affairs of late years have been carefully kept back. He would correspond with a brother in London, in order to have direct books which he wanted, and

this was proved by the author, having France, and having count of it in London, that it might be the emperor; you not to transmit not sent to you, of your government, also, that other authors have not because some of ed to the emperor, others to Napoleon, English ministry to order any of the law, all the British Parliament, emperor Napoleon war, has never p of war from sub or receiving prin a prohibition onl dungeons of the The Island of eagles in circum accessible every ound the coast; d on the shore w ther, which ren any communicatio There is only one (Town) where th ge, and where v prevent an indivi the Island, it is s he shore by land an interdiction on the island, can there be than to depenade of from e which it would b in hours back, an which will shorte Emperor. The l established at L to every wind, S terile & uninhabit er, and not succuvation. There d out of about 12 1 or 1200 distan lified on a hill, in an opposite pos distance; in shor the heat of the tr hing to be seen b al Malcolm havin which the Emper rom a tent in th ne to be set up h twenty paces dist ouse, it was t which a shade cou emperor had as m satisfied with th ed the officers an he brave 53d reg en with the ec umberland. The house at Lilt to serve as a any's farm; the t the Island had chambers; it se country house, b proper habitable been employe and the Emperor lly subjected to t insalubrity of the progress of the Chamber in v small to contain dimensions; on at Longwood convenience of here. There are considerable territories, presenting good houses. Sanitation Houses, constructions of gov on from giving ough much exper have been save ent—an expense at Longwood a per, which is al. You have intere ndence between tants of the isla secret—you h d any communicat ers of the gar before, to be yive us of the lit a miserable terri e here just as insulated and Ascension. I onths that you elena, you have tuation of the ore. Count Ber to you that you wa of your Legi u trample under general Officers, u you have replie, rding to the lect one, and that you not worse than em.