

relative to the wants of the day... this was provided... An English author, having made a tour to France, and having published an account of it in London, he took the trouble to transmit it to you in order that it might be presented to the emperor; you thought proper not to transmit it because it was not sent to you by the express desire of your government. It is said also, that other books sent by their authors have not been transmitted because some of them were inscribed to the emperor Napoleon and others to Napoleon the Great. The English ministry is not authorised to order any of these vexatious; the law, altho' unique, by which the British Parliament regards the emperor Napoleon as a prisoner of war, has never prohibited prisoners of war from subscribing to journals or receiving printed books—such a prohibition only takes place in the dungeons of the inquisition.

The Island of St. Helena is ten leagues in circumference; it is inaccessible every where; brigs surround the coast; posts are stationed on the shore within sight of each other, which render impracticable any communication with the sea.—There is only one small town (James Town) where there is an anchorage, and where vessels touch. To prevent an individual from quitting the Island, it is sufficient to guard the shore by land and sea. To lay an interdiction on the interior of the island, can therefore have no other effect than to deprive him of a promenade of from eight to ten miles, which it would be possible to make in horseback, and the privation of which will shorten the life of the Emperor. The Emperor has been established at Longwood, exposed to every wind, & where the land is sterile & uninhabitable, without water, and not susceptible of any cultivation. There is a circuit marked out of about 1200 toises, at about 11 or 1200 distant a camp is established on a hill and another camp on an opposite position at the same distance; in short in the midst of the heat of the tropic there is nothing to be seen but camps. Admiral Malcolm having learnt the utility which the Emperor would derive from a tent in that situation, caused one to be set up by the sailors, at twenty paces distant in front of the tent, it was the only place in which a shade could be found. The Emperor had as much reason to be satisfied with the spirit that animated the officers and soldiers and of the brave 53d regiment as he had been with the crew of the *Norumberland*.

The house at Longwood was built to serve as a barn for the Company's farm; the Deputy Governor of the Island had since built some chambers; it served him for a country house, but it was not in a proper habitable state; workmen have been employed at it for a year, and the Emperor has been continually subjected to the inconvenience and insalubrity of inhabiting a house in the progress of the building. The Chamber in which he sleeps is so small to contain a bed of ordinary dimensions; but every alteration at Longwood prolongs the inconvenience of having workmen there. There are, however, in this miserable territory, beautiful situations, presenting fine trees, gardens and good houses. There is besides a plantation House; but the positive instructions of government forbade us from giving up this house, although much expense would therefore have been saved to your government—an expense incurred in fitting up at Longwood a hut, covered with paper, which is already unserviceable.

You have interdicted all correspondence between us and the inhabitants of the island—you have in placed the house at Longwood a secret—you have even prevented any communication with the officers of the garrison—It seems, therefore, to be your study to deprive us of the little resource which the miserable territories afford, and we are here just as we should be on the insulated and uninhabited Rock Ascension. During the four months that you have been at St. Helena, you have rendered the situation of the Emperor much worse. Count Bertrand has observed to you that you violate even the laws of your Legislature, and that you trample under foot the rights of general Officers, prisoners of war, who have replied, that you act according to the letter of your instructions, and that your conduct to us is not worse than is dictated by

I have the honor to be, your very humble and very obedient servant, (Signed) The General Count De Montholon. After I had signed this letter, I received yours of the 17th August, in which you subjoin the account of an unusual sum of 20,000 sterling, which you consider indispensable for the support of the expenses of the establishment at Longwood, after having made all the reductions which you thought possible. We do not think we have any thing to do with the disposition of this point—the table of the Emperor is scarcely provided with strict necessities, and all the provisions are of the worst quality. You ask of the Emperor a fund of 12,000 sterling as your government will only allow 2000l. for all the expenses. I have already had the honor of informing you that the Emperor had no funds, that for a year past he had neither written nor received any letter, and that he is altogether ignorant of what has passed, or is passing in Europe. Transported by force to this rock, without being able to write, or to receive any answer, the Emperor is entirely at the mercy of the English agents. The Emperor has always desired, and is still desirous, to provide himself for all his expenses, of whatever nature, and he will do it as soon as you render it possible by taking off the interdiction laid upon the merchants of the island, with regard to his correspondence, and directing that it should not be subjected to any inquisition on your part or by any of your agents. Therefore the wants of the Emperor would be known in Europe, and those persons who interested themselves in his behalf, might send him the funds necessary to provide for them.

The letter of Lord Bathurst, which you have communicated to me, gives birth to strange ideas.—Are your ministers then ignorant that the spectacle of a great man in captivity and adversity is a most sublime spectacle? Are they ignorant that Napoleon at St. Helena, in the midst of persecution of every description, to which he opposes nothing but serenity, is greater, more sacred and more venerable than when seated on the first throne in the world, where so long a time he was the abettor of Kings? Those who in such a situation are wanting to Napoleon are blind to their own character and that of the nation which they represent.

MONTHOLON. MARYLAND GAZETTE. Annapolis, Thursday, May 8.

Departed this life, on Monday the 21st April, at the residence of her son, near the head of Severn, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. JANE WOODWARD, Relict of the late Mr. William Woodward of this county. The firm religious faith of this venerable Lady enabled her to endure with resignation a painful illness; and the prospect of her dissolution was less painful to her than to her affectionate relations and friends. The just shall be held in everlasting remembrance—with hopes full of immortality they depart in peace; their works do follow them.

Norfolk, April 24. HIGHLY IMPORTANT. REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL. By a gentleman who arrived here in the brig Herald from Barbadoes, we are informed, that the Province of Pernambuco, (in Brazil) had revolted, and declared itself independent of the Brazilian Government. Our informant, who is a resident in the town of Pernambuco, which place he left on the 13th March, states that this revolution was brought about by the concurrence of the military with the citizens on the 6th of March. It commenced at the barracks where a colonel of artillery attempted to put some officers of the regiment stationed there under arrest, one of them ran him thro' with a sword—and the principal aid de camp of the governor arriving and endeavouring to harangue the troops, he was instantly shot. A general heat to arms ensued, the militia were called out, but they, as a promiscuously armed population (as various in its character as its colour) joined the military, and

by five o'clock in the evening, the armed multitude was in possession of the town, when patrols and guards were immediately established to prevent individual plunder and violence. The Governor and the heads of the Provincial Government, had taken refuge in the principal fort, which was given up without opposition early the following morning to the popular party. On the morning of the 9th March, the Governor and his suite embarked for Rio Janeiro, being also permitted to carry his personal property along with him. On Friday the 7th March, a provisional government was adopted, consisting of five distinct executive departments, viz. one for the Judiciary, one for commerce, one for Agriculture, one for Military, and one for Ecclesiastical affairs; the chiefs of these departments having the title of "Patriotic Governors." The officers of the old government retain their places under the new order of things, with one or two exceptions of voluntary resignations. The tidings of the revolution spread from the town to the interior, with the rapidity of lightning, and inspired the most enthusiastic joy among the proprietors & planters, who were daily arriving in town for the purpose of declaring their unalterable adherence to the popular cause. Those who held public situations either civil or military under the former government were among the first to come forward and tender their adhesion to their new rulers. With the exception of the colonel of artillery and the aid de camp before spoken of, no person of any note was killed; a few lives were lost among the straggling parties unconnected with the main body, caused rather by thoughtlessness and imprudence than from a deliberate wish to commit violence; but as soon as the revolution was framed every precaution was taken to protect persons and property, and all arms were collected and put into the possession of the government. On the 13th March, perfect harmony and tranquility prevailed; but Portuguese property or vessels were not allowed to leave the port. Preparations were making to place the forts and other points of defence in an effective state, and the pay of the military was considerably augmented. It is believed that as soon as they may deem it expedient to adopt a permanent system of government, they will chuse that of the United States for their model. In the mean time they have forwarded despatches to our government which are understood to contain a minute narrative of their proceedings and views; soliciting an acknowledgment of their independence, and inviting an intercourse with them upon the most liberal and friendly terms. Similar communications have also been forwarded to London, for the consideration of the British government.

Baltimore, May 5. By the schooner Admiral Kikkert, Bourne, from Curracoa, we have received a file of the Curracoa Courant, up to the 19th of April, from which we have extracted the following intelligence: Curracoa, April 19. We learn from Puerto Cabello, that General Morillo had arrived at Maracay. Private letters mention that Brigadier Pasqual Real has been put under an arrest in the Castillo del Colorado, in La Guayra—and that Brigadier Morales, Colonels Urriestietta and Quero, and Captain Alexos, are also in arrest at Puerto Cabello. No reason is assigned for the confinement of these officers. Brigadier Samano is Captain General, ad interim, of Caracas, and Excellency Don Salvador de Maza having proceeded for the army.

March 19. By accounts from La Guayra, we learn that on Wednesday last 200 men were to embark from that port on the following day 300 more. The whole, it was reported, were to proceed in several transports to Cumana; under convoy of two Spanish brigades of war, which arrived there on Tuesday, said to be from Barcelona.

VENEZUELA. Bulletin of the Liberator's Army.—No. II. Since the 18th of February, in the evening, when the remainder of the Spanish army under brigadier general Real retired in the greatest disorder by irregular roads, notwithstanding all our efforts to pre-

vent it, we never could bring them to a decisive action. On the 11th the excellency general Marino commander in chief of the forces, entered these head quarters at the head of his army. On the 12th we had an engagement with seven Spanish vessels of two hours and a half, without any loss on our part. On that same day, having understood that the enemy halted at the Pilar, orders were given to march against them. On the 14th we directed our march by the road to St. Bernardino, and arrived at 4 o'clock in the afternoon at that place, where we found part of the king's troops entrenched in a convent, which they defended till night. But experiencing that our march by that road to the Pilar was too difficult and troublesome, orders were given for a counter march, which was effected with the loss of only six wounded on our part. On the 15th the army returned to head quarters. On the 11th a squadron of 17 king's vessels came off this harbor, the entry thereto being defended by only four gun-boats, under the gallant captain of the navy Antonio Diaz, who supported by three privateers anchored in the port, not only prevented the enemy from entering, but finally forced them to retreat. From the prisoners taken on that occasion we understand that they had 40 killed, and upwards of 70 wounded, amongst them Guerrero, the commander of their gun-boats. On the 19th we had a similar glorious and fortunate action. On the 21st, when our army was ready to march to the Pilar, having been informed by our reconnoitring parties that the enemy advanced to the Juncal, three leagues distant from this city, we resolved to wait for them, and to endeavour to attract them to these vicinities, where their destruction would have been inevitable; however we could not succeed in getting them out of their ambushade of the Juncal, where they had entrenched themselves, notwithstanding every stratagem on our part to bring them to a general action. On the 22d the armed schr. Gen. Marino blew up a king's schooner stationed to windward of this port to watch our movements on the coast, in the presence of the Spanish squadron. One single broadside was sufficient to put the enemy's vessel in a blaze, without a shot being fired on her part, although she mounted 7 guns, one of which was an 18 pounder. Capt. Dubouit, who commanded the Independent schr. received no other damage to his vessel than the mainsail having caught fire, when he immediately returned to Margarita. On the 28th, at 8 o'clock at night, the enemy broke up their camp and retired along the coast to Caracas. On the 4th inst. our gun-boats under the command of Antonio Diaz, captain of the navy, with 500 infantry under col. Armadio, gained the most glorious triumph. A battery constructed by the enemy on the heights of the Morro, rendered the approach to their formidable position in that quarter, which besides was supported by 18 vessels of war, a most difficult task.—At the break of day the fire of 2 of our guns was opened upon them, while four of our gun boats coming up from the river, attacked the Spanish force with such rapidity that they thought on nothing else but to make their escape, and to abandon the battery, the harbor, and even the coast. The confusion of the enemy at that moment was most frightful; the sloop of war Boylen, the brigs and schooners cut their cables, and in a most cowardly manner were towed to leeward. The attack made by Colonel Armadio on the battery of the enemy was conducted with the greatest valor, and nothing is to be compared to the courage of our troops in that battle. The velocity of their march saved them from suffering a great loss, considering the nature of the road, which is extremely narrow, washed by the sea & having upwards of 100 pieces of cannon on both sides, from which a deluge of shot of every description was poured from the armed vessels. These repeated good successes have delivered us from the blockade of the Spanish squadron, which covered itself with everlasting shame. The Spaniards were superior as well in number of arms as in their superior position—but the Royal troops are not to be com-

pared to the Republicans, they having lost all hope, confidence and determination. The troops of Real, too, which the Spanish government made such great sacrifices, are destroyed, without having obtained the least success. Our loss does not amount to 60 men. The Spanish squadron, consisting of 18 sail, has likewise disappeared, with the loss of only 15 men on our part, while theirs amounted to upwards of 300 in the different battles. We are, therefore, allowed to say that our triumphs have been glorious and prosperous. Head quarters, Barcelona, the 5th of March, 1817.—7th. RAFAEL DE GUEVARA, Major General.

NOTICE. The Justices of the Levy Court for Calvert county, will meet at Prince Frederick Town, in said county, on Monday, the 10th day of May next, to receive proposals for rebuilding the Court House and Gaol of said county. Those inclined to undertake the same, are invited to attend on that day, when the plan and terms will be made known. Signed by order of the Levy Court. Test. Wm. S. Morsell, clk. May 8.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Henry Grammer, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased.—All persons having claims against said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment to John Andrew Grammer, whom I have fully authorised to receive and pay all just claims against the said Henry Grammer. Frederick Grammer, admr. May 8.

This is to give notice, That the subscriber hath taken out letters of administration de bonis non with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Nicholas Phillips, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. It is therefore requested that all persons who have claims against said deceased, will bring them in legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to the said estate, to make immediate payment to Benjamin Hancock, admr. De Bonis Non W. A. 3w\* May 8.

State of Maryland, sc. Anne Arundel County, Orphans Court, May 6, 1817. On application by petition of Sarah Batten, executrix of the last will and testament of Richard Batten, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that she give the notice required by law, for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette and Political Intelligencer. John Gassaway, Reg. of Wills, for A. A. county.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of A. A. county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Richard Batten, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1817. Sarah Batten, ex'x. May 8.

Elegant Boots & Shoes. The subscriber takes leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has engaged, in his employ a first rate workman from New York, whose thorough knowledge of the Bootmaking warrants him in saying, that he can now accommodate all persons, who may honour him with their custom, with work made in the most elegant & fashionable style, and he conscientiously believes, in every way superior, to any ever made in this city, or probably in this state. Walter Cross, at the corner of Corn-Hill & Fleet-Street, opposite the dock. May 1, 1817. 6w.

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