

exercising his own judgment. If a person in Buonaparte's situation wished to apply to the Sovereign, it might be for the purpose of complaining of the individual under whose charge he was placed; and to say, that he should be compelled to send only an open paper; when the very person to transmit it might perhaps be the person complained of, would be monstrous and unjust; and it ought to be recollected, that the foundation of the detention was necessity and danger to the country.

Now, where would be the danger to this country, or the necessity for the purposes of detention, in permitting a sealed letter to be conveyed to the Sovereign? If such were the rule—for it could not be law, that applications by sealed letters could not be made to the throne—such a letter might, at least, be sent to the Secretary of State unopened and unexamined. This was a most important subject with reference to the subjects of this country. All were entitled to this benevolence, and in no quarter could they receive a more benevolent attention than from the illustrious personage now at the head of the government. If, then, the Governor of St. Helena was instructed to permit no sealed communication to pass through his hands, it was an infringement of the royal prerogative. He admitted, however, that an unrestrained and indiscriminate intercourse with other persons was not compatible with the safe custody of a person confined for the reasons given for the detention of Buonaparte; but it appeared to him, that even that principle was carried too far, if the report were true, especially as the restraint went to deprive Buonaparte of the gratification of reading such publications as he thought proper. It was a great hardship also, and one which was not contemplated at the time of passing the act; that Buonaparte was deprived of the means of communicating facts connected with his public life. If he were unrestrained in this respect, he might make communications which would shake some of the grounds on which the act was passed; and it was certainly a great hardship, that in a country where it had been much the fashion to load him with obloquy, he should be deprived of all remedy, and should not be allowed the means even of refuting calumny. This was not necessary for the tranquillity of Europe. He recollected that he recommended, when the Bill was in progress, that Buonaparte should have the power of bringing a civil action, but the bill passed without giving him that advantage. If this restraint was intended to prevent his giving an account of the events of his extraordinary life, the restraint was an injury not merely to him, but to the public and to posterity; though, if it should be proved that the restraint was necessary for his safe custody, that inconvenience must be submitted to.

He now came to another subject of complaint, namely, the curtailing the expense of Buonaparte's establishment. It might, perhaps, be said, "Do you, who have been preaching up economy and retrenchment complain of the diminution of expense?" His answer was, that he did not wish that sixpence should be expended in this way. He disapproved of the detention in this way altogether. But the statement was, that the expense was 20,000l. that this country should afford no more than 8,000l. and that Buonaparte himself must find the other 12,000l. It might be said that 8,000l. was amply sufficient; and so it probably would be in any other situation; but at St. Helena, if the report was correct even 20,000l. was hardly sufficient. And here he could not help just remarking, that even while Buonaparte was at Elba, the question whether he ought not to be sent to St. Helena was discussed at the Congress of Vienna. That, however, was beside his present purpose. But if an extraordinary expense was necessary, it should be kept in view, that it was owing to the place where Buonaparte was confined; and it was unworthy of a great country, first to say, "I will place you in a situation where a great expense is necessary;" and then come like a beggar and say "You must yourself be at the greater part of that expense." He had been astonished when he saw this complaint, and had been inclined to discredit it, as he was now; but it came in such a shape, that it was necessary to mention it; and if it could be contradicted, that was a strong argument for his motion.

In bringing these statements before their lordships, he did not mention them as facts within his knowledge, or even as statements which he believed to be true; but they had been laid before the public, and if not true, it was proper that they should be contradicted; for any harshness of treatment, beyond what was necessary for the safe custody of the person, would be a stain on the character of the country. The best mode of proceeding would be to investigate the facts. When a clamour was raised in 1793 or 1799, respecting our treatment of prisoners of war, Mr. Pitt moved for a committee to investigate the facts, contradicted the statements, and extinguished that calumnious report throughout all Europe. This was what he now recommended. If the reports were untrue, let them be contradicted; if true, their Lordships would express their disapprobation of the conduct which had been adopted, & apply the remedy. However, they might now flatter themselves by aspersions on Napoleon, the judgment of posterity might not be the same on that subject. There could be no doubt that Mary, Queen of Scots, was, in the time of Elizabeth, most dangerous to the country; and yet, who that had a heart alive to the dictates of humanity, did not wish to obliterate from the page of history the cruel and harsh treatment of that Queen? Who was there, with a just sense of the glory of the reign of the illustrious Elizabeth, that did not lament, not the unjust, but the harsh and ungenerous treatment of Mary? It would not be considered by posterity whether Buonaparte had been justly punished for his crimes, but whether Great Britain had acted in that generous manner which became a great country. These were the views which they took of the past, and which would be the view which history would take of their country.

Such, then, were the grounds of this motion. It was made for the purpose of ascertaining how the facts really stood—to give an opportunity for contradicting the rumours which had gone abroad, if they were unfounded; and for applying the proper remedy, if they were true. If their Lordships would acquiesce in the motion, and the reports should be contradicted, he should rejoice for the sake of the house, for the sake of the country, of Parliament, and even of the noble Lords opposite, particularly the noble Earl at the head of the Treasury; for however they might have differed on political questions, the sense of friendship was not by that circumstance so deadened in his breast, that he could see, without pain, an immoral character fixed up on any administration of which he was at the head. He ought to apologize for having taken up so much of their Lordships' time, but he trusted that, in speaking upon a subject as to which misrepresentations were so likely to arise, it would not be considered as improper in him to have stated at some length the grounds of his proceedings, and the motives by which he was actuated.—He concluded by moving an address to the Prince Regent that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid on their Lordships' 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 and 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 dispatches as had been transmitted to the Secretary of State relative to the intercourse claimed by N. Buonaparte to be allowed between his place of residence & other parts of the island, with any remarks by Napoleon on that 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, & there was no clergyman of their persuasion in the island; and, therefore, We moved, 6thly, 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.

(To be continued.)

London, March 11.

The debate last night in the House of Lords affords abundant food for meditation, as well as matter for congratulation. About this time four years ago we were debating on the necessity of raising millions for the purpose of opposing the mighty oppressor of the Continent—no supply was deemed to be too great, no force was considered to be too large, no efforts too gigantic against a man, who, it was the constant and confident prediction of the Opposition, would remain in spite of all our exertions the master of the world. Four years ago the question whether 30 or 40 millions should be granted to carry on war against Buonaparte with the Continent at his feet, was discussed on that very spot where last night the question was whether 20 or 40 bottles of wine, or eight or 12,000l a year should be allowed for the maintenance of this very Buonaparte, and impotent exile and prisoner at St. Helena! To go back two years more in our approximation of dates and in our contrast, we find an Opposition Member, Mr. Fremantle, in debate on the 18th March, 1811 upon the proposed continuance of the Portuguese troops in our pay; saying—

"Thus, sir, have I terminated the history of the Spanish contest, bringing before your view, as the result of all our expenditure in men and money, of all your exertions and of all your waste of the military resources of this country, the position of your army at Lisbon, insulated, and incapable of acting but at the discretion of the enemy—your Allies in every other part of the Peninsula overwhelmed; and only manifesting partial and unavailing hostility—your resources exhausted, and your hopes of ultimate success, to every mind which is not blinded by enthusiasm, completely annihilated."

Again we have the same prophet in the same debate (18th March) adding, "We have been reproached with hazarding false predictions, we have been taunted with having held out to the country the ultimate failure of our objects in Spain. I am prepared to defend at this moment such predictions—I still maintain, that you will not and cannot by such a system relieve your Allies and benefit yourselves." O cunning prophet, oh shrewd prediction! Such were the prospects held out on the 18th March, 1811. And on the 18th March, 1817, we find a Member of the same Opposition, not reminding us of the success of these prophecies, nor reverting to the wise and awful warnings they gave of our danger and disgrace, but debating whether this Man, who was to be uncontrolled master of the world, ought to be restricted to a circumference of twelve miles or of eight!—On the 18th March, 1805, he caused himself to be proclaimed King of Italy; on the 18th March, 1806, he said, in allusion to his design of renewing all the dynasties in Europe, and of surrounding himself with new and vast governments owing their fortune to him, "I shall in eleven years, be the oldest sovereign in Europe." On the 18th March, 1817, we find him striving to excite the pity of the people of England, on account of his alleged ill treatment in his exile, by the great members of those dynasties, whose overthrow he had meditated and predicted!!

Three years are but just elapsed since he refused the ultimatum of Chatillon which would have still kept him on the throne of France. On the 18th of March, 1814, the negotiations at Chatillon broke off. On the 18th of March, 1817, we are discussing whether too much or too little liberality has been shown in the treatment of this very Buonaparte, a prisoner in the hands of that nation, whose unrelenting enemy he had declared himself and to whom he had sworn eternal hostility and hatred!!

We cannot help differing with those who are inclined to blame Lord Holland for bringing forward his motion yesterday, relative to the treatment of Buonaparte. It drew forth a decisive and official refutation of all the complaints of ill treatment alleged against our government; it exposed the mean and base arts which had been resorted to to calumniate us, and it proved beyond the possibility of doubt the absolute necessity of applying to Buonaparte the most watchful and incessant restrictions. For the sake

of more clearness, we shall state the heads of the charges (A) and secondly the refutations (B)

(A) 1. The charges are, that he has been exposed to additional restrictions with respect to the space allotted him for exercise.

2. That at those hours most proper for exercise, all ingress or egress from Buonaparte's residence, Longwood, are interdicted.

3. That he was prevented from procuring such books as he may want or from subscribing to the journals.

4. That he is not allowed to send a sealed letter to the Prince Regent nor to correspond with nor receive letters from his wife, friends, or relatives.

5. That he is debarred the means of writing an account of his former acts.

6. That the sum of his maintenance has been reduced to 8000l. a year, and that the supplies for his table are scanty and inadequate.

Such are the charges. The refutations are as follows:

(B) 1. During the first period of his confinement he had a circumference of no less than 12 miles to ride or walk in without the attendance of any officer—which range had not been reduced till it had been found that he had abused that confidence reposed in him by tampering with the inhabitants. That range was now reduced to eight miles instead of twelve, and within that boundary he might at present walk without the attendance of any officer. Beyond those limits he might go over any part of the island, attended by an officer of rank not lower than a captain in the army.

2. Though he has not free passage through the island after sunset, he may at any hour walk in his garden. Sentinels were stationed there after sunset, and he expressed his dislike to walk when he was thus watched. Sir H. Lowe, with every desire to attend to his wishes, after that fixed the sentinels in places where they would look on him. Would any one wish these sentinels to be removed altogether just at the time when it was most likely that he should escape?

3. Soon after Buonaparte's arrival at St. Helena, he expressed a wish for some books to complete his library, and a list was made out by general Buonaparte himself, and transmitted to this country. This list was sent to an eminent French bookseller in this town, with orders to supply such of the books as he had, and to obtain the rest from other booksellers. Several of the books were not to be obtained in London, the bookseller was desired to write to Paris for them. He accordingly obtained some of them from Paris. These books to the amount of 15 or 1400l. worth, were sent, with an explanation of the circumstances which prevented the others from having been sent.

The Newspapers have been refused, from a knowledge that attempts have been made, through them, to hold correspondence with him.

4. He might have sent any letter to the Prince Regent, but not sealed. The ministers, who are responsible, must know the nature of such a letter but it would certainly have reached his Royal Highness. He may likewise send and receive letters from his wife or relations, but they must be opened; they will then be sent as addressed. Only one of his relations, his brother Joseph, has written to him, and that letter was forthwith forwarded to him.

5. No attempt has been made to prevent him from writing any account of his life.

6. Eight thousand a year has been deemed a fair permanent allowance for his maintenance; but Sir Hudson Lowe thinking the establishment of Buonaparte could not be provided for suitably under 12,000l. a year, the latter sum was immediately agreed to.

With respect to provisions and wine, it need only to be stated, that for nine persons, the number connected with Buonaparte, there are allowed eleven dozen of wine, (Claret, Champagne, &c.) weekly.

We refer our readers to the very clear, able and convincing speech of Lord Bathurst.

Such, then, is the manner in which we treat Buonaparte—a manner in which, if there be any room for condemnation, we are quite sure it will not be on the score of its being too liberal, harsh or vindictive. Thanks, we repeat, are due to Lord Holland for affording so official and decisive an opportunity of putting down the charges brought against us.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

Annapolis, Thursday, May 11, 1817.

We this week commence the debate in the British House of Commons in relation to the charges of the treatment of Buonaparte, contained in the letter of Count Mervielon, which was published last week.

THE CONVENTION

Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, will meet at Fredericktown, on Wednesday the 1st day of June next.

COMMUNICATED.

We are gratified in hearing that Mr. and Mrs. Burke, and Mr. Dyer of the Baltimore Theatre, have in contemplation to entertain the citizens of Annapolis for a few evenings, with select theatrical exhibitions. We feel assured that the distinguished merits of these performers will command the liberal patronage of the City.

From the Newry Commercial Telegraph

MR. MURRAY'S SOLUTION

OF CALCINE MAGNESIA.

Surgeon Murray of Belfast, has effectually succeeded in making a very elegant solution of calcined Magnesia—a matter which has heretofore been a desideratum in the Materia Medica.

This solution is so perfect, that it requires boiling to separate the magnesia from the fluid in which it is contained, an experiment which may be made, by holding a teaspoonful of it over a candle. Hence it is enabled to enter the circulation of the blood, and correct acids, as well in the nascent state, as when deposited in the cavities or joints, an advantage of which magnesia in its crude state is devoid. It is pleasant to drink, and a certain safe, and gentle aperient. In bilious habits, and indeed, in all peptic and costive as well as gastric cases, it is a peculiarly efficacious medicine. Its utility in cases of gravel, an intolerable disease, is ready well established.

We with pleasure subjoin the highly respectable testimony of Dr. Richardson given in favor of the medicine, after a fair and sufficient trial of its effects.

To J. Murray, Esq. Surgeon & Chemist Belfast.

Sir—You call upon me to repeat the effect your Carbonated Magnesia Water had upon me, and whether I found benefit from the use of it?

I do not think myself at liberty to refuse you, nor am I so disposed.

When I called in June last, for medical aid, under a gravelly complaint, my able friend Dr. McNeill, sent me a dozen bottles of your water, manufactured by your friend, Dr. Davenport, that modern chemists had discovered, the calculi formed in the bladder, which occasioned this painful and dangerous disorder was composed of uric acid; and Magnesia the best solvent for them.

I took every day one bottle of your dissolved magnesia, by which in a few weeks I was relieved to be able to move about in my carriage; and even jaunting-carriage, previous to my using this remedy the motion of either caused me much pain, that I was a prisoner at home.

The complaints seemed removed. I continue to take half a bottle every day to counteract the disposition my juices or constitution are inclined to have acquired, of forming concretions or calculi.

The water is gently aperient, when in the beginning it operates more briskly, it never produces the slightest griping, or any other inconvenience.

I have, through a long life, been blessed with excellent health, good appetite, and strong digestion; yet I soon found that the use of these waters sharpened my appetite, without injuring my digestion, which they could not prove; and I found them so pleasant to the taste, and so lively, as to like the Pyramont Spa water early day, that from choice I would often take a glass.

It may be presumption in me to discuss a medical question beyond my own case; but I often remember friends complaining of bilious habits, and lamenting that the most efficacious medicines they were recommended to take, were all ineffectual—Bala, digussing, and Rhubarb, unpleasent, and

with its stringency, Polytest, into a diarrhoea, crudit, Magnesia, from city, sluggish.

Had your mode of practice been then known, facility could every his bowels in proper by the discretionary safe, and pleasant a

It seems to be in cation, that this water prove the most useful

When any acidity is to be corrected, red had to alkalies—but correctors of acidity so easy and so conv as in your carbonate ter?

Indigestion attended able flatulencies, is a complaint, to which to great towns, and plary professions, are than those who breathe air and enjoy the com exercise.

Whether such indi ceeds from acidity, ma to determine, a prio trial is soon made—a of these waters will question; and it is v the result of the exper the cure of the disorde

Infants, the breast subject to acidities, milk of all animals is in a stage of fermentation advances to a state Crude magnesia is generated, too coarse a re the delicate subject it is red to; & I once knew a lady destroy, upon infant she was suckling, a dose of magnesia d

With how much ease would the very same been administered—di you? I am Sir, your servant.

W. RICHARDSON Moy, Dec. 11, 1816.

Richmond PATENT RIFLES.

been deposited in this Improved Patent Rifle John H. Hall of Portland of Maine." It is in the inspection of gentlemen conversant in the use of it is a curious invention peculiarity, being that it the butt end, instead of

the. Near the lock, there which being touched a own, causes the Recoil out on a hinge. You int cartridge, containing the ball, press the receiver with a catch, and the rifle there is of course, own the ball, &c. with the only use of which is to swab out or wash

Some of the advantages improvement, as stated in accompanying pamphlet, are Patent Rifles may be loaded with good aim, more quick as muskets can be cartridges—they may be as any gun can bear fire soon becoming too hot; in addition to this, loaded with great ease, every situation, either own, sitting on the ground, or on horseback, walking & even they require too less, and it never interferes with the carriage. They cannot be discharged by accident, and therefore are not burst, &c. &c. In short, they are durable, and combine a peculiar advantage to muskets, throwing shot, and that common rifles, with many important advantages possible of those species of rifles peculiar to these alone.

The writer of the pamphlet says: "As the force of the ball consists in their direction and from the knowledge—and from the fact that they will always equal as light as the most important rifles may be derived from under proper arrangement, they assemble and move with facility to any required point, and are most excellently adapted for the purpose."

We do not pretend to be in this matter, the rifle is a new invention, and is for the inappreciable one who will please call on the Compiler.

Charleston, Apr. 1817. Gentlemen of veracity and ability, recently from Sa