

DEATH OF NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.
LONDON, JULY 5.
The following intelligence arrived in town yesterday from St. Helena: St. Helena, May 7.—Buonaparte died on Saturday, the 5th, at 6 P. M. after an illness of six weeks—the last fortnight only considered dangerous. The body has been opened, and the disease ascertained to be a cancer on the stomach, with a great extent of ulceration. "He has been lying in state since yesterday afternoon—the Admiral, Governor, and heads of departments, having first seen the body." During the first four weeks of his illness, it did not assume any very dangerous appearance, tho' he appeared himself conscious that it would terminate fatally. During the last fortnight it was evident to all the medical attendants that he could not recover. It is said that he gave directions about his affairs and papers, till five or six hours before he died, having retained his senses till that period. He said he wished to be opened, in order that his son might be informed of the nature of his disease. The body was opened by his own surgeon. We believe that he left a will, which, with his other papers, have been, or will of course be, transmitted to this country. The despatches were brought by Capt. Crokat of the 20th regiment. They were immediately communicated to all the ministers, and to the ambassadors, by whom couriers are understood to have been despatched to their different courts.

Further particulars.
The despatches brought by Capt. Crokat, announcing the death of Buonaparte, are dated St. Helena, May 17. The event took place on the 5th of May, at 10 minutes before 6 in the afternoon. The illness of ex-Emperor lasted, in the whole, 6 weeks; and its effects on his frame, as described by an officer who had frequent opportunities of seeing him during that period, were so powerful as nearly to reduce him to a skeleton, and to obliterate all traces of his former features. During the latter part of his illness he frequently conversed with his medical attendants on its nature, of which he seemed to be perfectly aware. He declared that it was hereditary, and that his father had died with the same disease. On examining after death, the stomach was found in a state of extreme ulceration, so that it appeared in some places perforated in large openings. His medical attendants gave it as their decided opinion, in which the physician who was called in coincided, that the disease was incurable, and that the climate had no effect in producing it. One trait of character displayed itself in his last moments, which marks the "ruling passion strong in death." As he found his end approaching, he was habited, at his own request, in his uniform of Field Marshal, with the boots and spurs, and placed on a camp bed on which he was accustomed to sleep in health, and preferred to every other. In this dress he is said to have expired. It has been asserted that the Heron, which brought the despatches also brought the body of Buonaparte to England, but this we understand is not the case. His attendants wished his body to be conveyed to Europe; but on opening his will, it was found that he had left a request that it should be interred in the island, and pointed out the spot in which he wished his remains to rest in a beautiful valley near his residence. Though Buonaparte is supposed to have suffered much, his dissolution was so calm and serene, that not a sigh escaped him, or any intimation to the bystanders that it was so near. At the departure of the Heron no day had been fixed for the funeral, but it was understood that

it would be accomplished with the military honors due to his rank. A likeness of Buonaparte, in a military dress, was sketched by an English officer, and is brought to England. Count Montholon, we hear, arrived by the ship which brought the intelligence of this event, and immediately forwarded it by an extraordinary courier to the French Ambassador. Numerous expresses left town yesterday morning to announce the death of Buonaparte to the different European courts. The news will be conveyed from Calais to the French capital by telegraph, where it will probably be known in less than 24 hours after its arrival in London.—Times.

The controversy on the question whether the Queen shall be crowned or not is very warmly contested in the London papers. The London Times, of July 4th, says:—Letters from Odessa, of the 6th ult. were received yesterday, which state that an action had taken place near Jassy, between the Turks under the Pacha of Ibrail, and a detachment of the troops of Ypsilanti, headed by Prince Cantacuzene, in which the former was defeated, with the loss of 1500 men in killed and wounded." News from Turkey via Vienna, mentions a private note conceived in very energetic terms, which Baron Strogonoff, the Russian minister, has addressed to the Divan, and to which he has demanded a categorical reply. The same accounts state that the ministers of other foreign powers has made the most serious representations to the Reis Effendi, relative to the atrocities inflicted on the Greeks, to which they have received satisfactory answers. Letters from Odessa, in speaking of the demand made to the Porte by Baron Strogonoff, add, that this power has transmitted to him justifications notes, by which the Grand Seigneur disavows the excesses committed by the populace and soldiers. Some of the movers of those atrocities were strangled. It is said that M. Strogonoff received from the Reis Effendi, communications relative to the execution of the Greek Patriarch, stating that he would be convinced of the patriarch being implicated in the insurrection against the Porte.

LATER FROM EUROPE.
By the ship Mount Vernon, capt. Smith, arrived at Boston in 39 days from Liverpool, our correspondents at Boston have been favoured with London dates down to the 10th ult. being 4 days later than before received. The principal subject of interest in England, was the recently received news of the Death of Napoleon; we copy the principal details relating to that event. The Courier of the 7th is filled with the legal debate before the Privy Council, in regard to the Queen's right to be crowned. The debate had been finished and the Council had adjourned for the purpose of making up its decision. Speculations had been made in London in the French Funds, in consequence of the death of Napoleon, and in expectation of the effect of the reception of the news in Paris. The intelligence from Turkey continues vague and contradictory. Its general tenor, however justifies the belief that the cause of the Revolutionists is on the wane. The investigation of the Queen's claim to be crowned, was proceeding before the Privy Council. Mr. Brougham and others had made long and learned speeches. The session of the Council is a public one, and numerously attended. The coronation was to be celebrated at Liverpool by a public procession, dinner and ball. The Corporation contributed 1600 towards the expenses of the celebration, and 1500 to be distributed the same day in charities. The body of Buonaparte, with the consent of Berta and Montholon, was laid in state for the view of the inhabitants of St. Helena, for a short time. It was dressed in his green uniform with red facings, and with all his stars and orders. It was not true that he died in a military uniform. He was to be buried in a leaden coffin.

FUNERAL OF BUONAPARTE.
The following account of the funeral of Buonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*, in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St. Helena.—"Buonaparte was buried on Wednesday the 9th, beneath the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed

out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House, (by the way.) A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black coffin in a plain mahogany coffin (laid wood and the within) and was received, by an embarkment on the grounds, by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted occupying the road winding along the valley side, above it, while the procession descended by a road made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was deposited with the Priest's blessing, in a chamber within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edge being filled in to the sides of the vault, the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of 11 pieces of artillery and the minute guns of the Vigo, which were heard in the intervals between the discharges, moaning in the distance—25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain flat slab laid over it.

PHYSICIANS REPORT.
Longwood, St. Helena, May 6.
Report of Appearance on Dissection of the body of Napoleon Buonaparte.
On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the thorax, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis.—About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles, exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural. Upon opening the abdomen the omentum was found remarkably fat, and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesion connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portion advancing to cancer: this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the oesophagus was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds. The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed)
THOMAS SHORT,
ARCHIBALD ARNOTT,
CHARLES MITCHELL,
FRANCIS BARTON,
MATTH. LIVINGSTON.

BUONAPARTE
Was promoted to the command of the French army in 1795, and on the 10th of Nov. 1799, a few days after his return from Egypt, he effected a revolution at Paris, the Directory was dissolved, a new constitution of government was established, with an executive of three Consuls, and he was elected First Consul for ten years. In 1802 he was again nominated by the Conservative Senate, First Consul for a second term of 10 years, to commence from the expiration of the first period—but on a proposition of the Tribunal, a decree for constituting him First Consul for life was offered to the people for signature,

and having been signed by 3,000,000 citizens, he was solemnly declared First Consul for life on the 2d of August. France was formed into an empire, and Buonaparte was crowned Emperor on the 2d of December—on the anniversary of which day in the following year, he defeated the Emperors of Russia & Austria at the battle of Austerlitz. In Dec. 1809, he repudiated his wife, the Empress Josephine, and their marriage was dissolved by a decree of the Conservative Senate; and in April of the following year, he married Maria Louisa the Archduchess of Austria; by whom he had a son who was created King of Rome. When the Allies entered France in 1814, he was compelled to abdicate the throne, and was sent to Elba, retaining the title of Emperor—from whence he escaped, and having entered France he placed himself at the head of a powerful army, and was defeated at the ever memorable battle of Waterloo—from whence he escaped to Paris, and having again abdicated the throne, he subsequently surrendered himself to capt. Maitland, of the Bellerophon.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.
Annapolis, Thursday, Aug. 50.

FEDERAL REPUBLICAN
Electoral Tickets.

For Anne-Arundel,
COL. THOMAS HOOD,
BRICE J. WORTHINGTON.

For Prince George's,
NICHOLAS SNOWDEN,
GEORGE SEMMES.

For Somerset,
THOMAS K. CARROLL,
COL. MATTHIAS DASHIELL

For Calvert,
RICHARD GRAHAME,
DR. JOHN DARE.

For Montgomery,
THOMAS DAVIS,
GEORGE C. WASHINGTON.

For Allegany,
WILLIAM HILLEARY,
WILLIAM REID.

For Dorchester,
BENJAMIN F. LECOMPTE
Capt. MATTHIAS TRAYERS

For Frederick,
ALEXANDER WARFIELD,
DR. WILLIAM HILLEARY.

For Worcester,
PHRAIM K. WILSON,
THOMAS N. WILLIAMS.

For Kent,
WILLIAM KNIGHT,
JOHN B. ECCLESTON.

For Baltimore County,
JAMES HOOD, of Jno.
JOHN A. WYSE.

For Caroline,
RICHARD HUGHLETT,
WILLIAM McDONALD.

For Cecil,
SAMUEL HAYS,
THOMAS PATTON.

For Talbot,
JOHN EDMONDSON,
NICH. GOLDSBOROUGH.

Assembly Ticket for Anne-Arundel,
William Steuart, Horatio Ridout, Nicholas Worthington, (of Tho.) Edward Warfield.

Assembly Ticket for Frederick,
Robert G. McPherson, Ignatius Davis, Lewis Motter, John Dudderar.

Assembly Ticket for Somerset,
Levin R. King, Littleton P. Dennis, Daniel Ballard, John Waters.

Assembly Ticket for Calvert,
Thos. Reynolds, Benjamin Gray, John J. Brooke, Dr. George Bourne

Assembly Ticket for Prince George's,
William D. Digges, William A. Hall, Dr. William Marshall, George Moroton.

Assembly Ticket for Worcester,
Charles Parker, William Tingle, Jun. Thomas Hooper, Dr. John Stevenson.

Assembly Ticket for Kent,
William Knight, James F. Brown, J. W. Eccleston, Thomas Miller.

Assembly Ticket for Caroline,
William Potter, James Houston, Samuel Culbreth, Thomas Ford.

Assembly Ticket for Montgomery,
William Darns, Benjamin S. Forrest, Col. John H. Riggs, Dr. Benjamin Duval.

TO THE HONEST OF ALL PARTIES.
We refer our readers to the excellent and manly appeal of our correspondent "U," who addresses the voters of Cecil county in this day's paper. Every candid man must be convinced by his plain, yet incon-

spicuous point of view, the mode in which the state's capital has been reduced by several hundred thousand dollars. This money was originally expended in defence of the state, for want of its being done by the United States, whose constitutional duty it was to yield protection, but who left every part of Maryland defenceless. Every point, but those which were protected by means of these expenditures, and to which naval expeditions were applicable, was invaded, plundered, burnt and disposed of, at the discretion of the enemy. The seat of government of this state was suffered to stand, but the Capital of the Union was occupied and partially burnt by a handful of them; and the same troops, marching to the lines of this city, threatened it for several days. Under such circumstances, had the federal Executive of Maryland nated in its measures of defence, by which so large a proportion of the funds of its treasury were drained, whatever outcry might have been justly raised by the democrats, something like a theoretic apology might have been derived from the neglect—the total neglect of the federal government, whose express and solemn duty it was to anticipate those measures by its own, which ought, moreover, to be most prompt and efficacious. For the purpose of providing for the general defence, the power of raising revenues was taken from the legislatures of the state and vested in congress. Nor must it be forgotten, that no cent of this money was expended upon the war, without the express previous sanction of a democratic senate.

Thus we account for the money going out of the treasury, which was, in fact, to remedy, as far as possible, the abandonment of the state to the fury of the army and navy of the enemy, through the imbecility and rashness of the general government, in declaring war when they were not ready, and carrying all the effective resources of money and troops, to make a conquest of Canada, in which they utterly failed. This money was considered by the democratic party as an absolute free gift to their brethren at Washington; and when an agent was appointed to reclaim it, the undertaking was ridiculed, and the object regarded as desperate and as if the whole amount had been sunk in the bottom of the sea. It was even declared to be unjust and preposterous to demand reimbursement. Well, an agent was appointed, by the federal Executive, who, after finite labour and the display of consummate talents, adapted to the case, succeeded in recovering between \$200,000 and \$300,000; but this was to be repaid, divided some advanced intervals, and it has been all paid by the shameful mismanagement of the democrats, who spent it as it came in, and who lamented that it did not come in faster. It is familiarly known to all, that the democratic party, who have been constitutionally competent to originate measures of revenue, have not only laid by, and saw the expences of government, but also the voters of Cecil county in this day's paper. Every candid man must be convinced by his plain, yet incon-

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From the Federal Republican.
No. 1.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.
It is my purpose to address you on a subject of which you, as yet, know little or nothing, but concerning which you are much interested—I allude to the great amount of money due from individuals to the public—I am induced to this task, principally from a paragraph which not long since appeared in the National Intelligencer—a newspaper which it is well known is under the entire guidance and direction of the President and the principal executive officers of the general government. The paragraph to which I allude is in these words—"It is a shame that men who know better should attempt to impose on the people of Maryland the absurdity that these balances [meaning the balances reported to Congress last session] represent moneys actually due to the government by defaulters, instead of being, what they really are, unsettled and ex parte accounts." Had a statement like this come from any other quarter, I might not, perhaps have deemed it worthy of notice—knowing, as I do, the unworthy means too often resorted to by different political sects to retain, or get into, power. But when I see the Executive authority of this nation, by its oracle, attempting to impose a most shameful and wicked falsehood upon the people, I can no longer be silent. I have the documents relating to the debts due by individuals to the public Treasury before me, and I pledge myself to prove from them to the conviction of every honest, reflecting, and candid man, to whatever party he may belong, that there has been a profuse & waste in the disbursement of our public treasure, seldom equalled, and never surpassed in the most corrupt governments of the old world.—When indeed, such pains are taken by our executive rulers to conceal from the view of the people the real state of the fiscal concerns of the nation, and to screen individual favourites (no matter to which party they profess to belong) from that odium which ought to attach to every man who would wilfully and wickedly violate his public trust,—we must conclude, we cannot help concluding, that these rulers do, in some way or other, actually participate in these public frauds. This I say, from no party views whatever. I am no party man. All I wish to see, in this respect, is honest, faithful and intelligent men, to govern the people, and not merely professional actors in conformity to the true principles of our republican government, such as were practised during the administration of Gen. Washington. I have been in the public service more than 20 years, and am still in it; I never, never have nor will I give myself privilege as an American citizen, to speak freely and frankly those who have a direct agency in conducting the affairs of the nation. In doing this, however, I shall certainly abstain from using harsh abusive epithets. I shall confine myself to plain facts and to the obvious consequences growing out of them. I shall make no charge against any one, which I will not prove, so far as the public documents and records will be admitted: as you will see, I am not a party man. It is my great astonishment and regret, that the people of this country have