

the best economy will be found to result from that policy which may enable us to bring the contest to the most speedy termination.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
The brilliant and rapid success of the Austrian arms, at the opening of the campaign, has led to the restoration of the kingdom of Naples to its ancient sovereignty, and to the deliverance of that important portion of Italy from foreign influence and dominion.

"I have further the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the authority of his most Christian Majesty has been again acknowledged in his capital, to which his majesty has himself repaired.

"The restoration of peace between this country and the United States of America, has been followed by a negotiation for a commercial treaty which I have every reason to hope will be terminated upon conditions calculated to cement the good understanding subsisting between the two countries, and equally beneficial to the interests of both.

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that the labors of the congress at Vienna have been brought to a conclusion by the signature of a treaty, which as the ratifications have not yet been exchanged, could not be communicated to you, but yet I expect to be enabled to lay before you when I next meet you in parliament.

"I cannot release you from your attendance without assuring you, that it is in a great degree to the support you have afforded me, that I ascribe the success of my earnest endeavors for the public welfare; and on no occasion has that support been more important than in the course of the present session.

"In the further prosecution of such measures as may be necessary to bring the great contest in which we are engaged to an honorable and satisfactory conclusion, I shall rely with confidence on the experienced zeal and steady loyalty of all classes of his majesty's subjects; and they may depend on my efforts to improve our present advantages in such manner as may best provide for the general tranquility of Europe, and maintain the high character which this country enjoys amongst the nations of the world."

At the conclusion of the royal speech, the lord chancellor having approached the throne, and received the prince regent's commands for the purpose, came forward, and addressed both houses as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,
It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, stating in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, that this parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the 22d day of August next, to be then there holden, and this parliament be accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the 22d day of August next."

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

Office of the Mercantile Advertiser, New York, August 18.

By the ship Ariosto, Capt. Lambert, which arrived at this port last evening, in a short passage of 24 days from Havre de Grace, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Paris papers to July 28, inclusive, from which they have made the following summary of their most important contents.

Capt. Lambert states that Bonaparte voluntarily went on board the Bellerophon 74, near Rochfort, and sailed from thence on the 23d July for England. He had previously written to the Prince Regent, claiming his protection and asking an asylum in England. This letter is published in the Paris papers. It was reported at Havre, when Capt. L. said, that the Bellerophon was at the Isle of Wight with Bonaparte on board, and it was said he would be ordered to St. Helena.

Louis 18th was fully reinstated on the throne of France.

The Prussian troops had become extremely licentious. The Emperor Alexander and Lord Wellington had declared that unless they desisted from their depredations, they would withdraw their armies from France, and leave them to the vengeance of the enraged populace.

Whether this declaration had the desired effect, was not known at Havre.

Captain L. further states that on Thursday last he spoke the sch. Jennett, Capt. Pond, 23 days from Bordeaux for New York. Capt. Pond informed that in the Bay of Biscay he spoke a brig from Leghorn, which reported that Com. Decatur had made Peace with the Duke of Algiers, and the American squadron was then in the harbor of Algiers.

Summary translations from Paris Papers to July 28th, per the Ariosto.

PARIS, JULY 28.

London papers are received to the 21st,

in which the embarkation of Bonaparte on board the Bellerophon, and her arrival at Plymouth is stated. The London paper adds, that it is impossible that any determination of the government in relation to this news could have been known at this period. The French paper adds, "that the most effective measures should be adopted, to put it out of his power ever again to trouble the world, and we agree in opinion with the English journalists, that to attain this point, it will not be sufficient to shut him up in the tower of London, or an old State castle; he should be transported to a great distance from the continent of Europe, the island of St. Helena for example." We are firmly convinced that Bonaparte, by himself, will hereafter be nothing more than a cypher; but his name may, perhaps, excite unworthy hopes, and serve as a pretext for treasonable plots and insurrections, which may trouble France, and perhaps all Europe. It is therefore absolutely necessary that his fate should be decided on in one way or the other. Death to his supporters and adherents. This is the only means to put an end to the alarms and machinations of which he might become the object. His removal to an immense distance from Europe, is as impudently demanded by policy as by humanity.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Surrender of Bonaparte.

The news of Bonaparte's surrender to the British fleet gave rise to a number of extraordinary reports here yesterday. Every description of business appeared to have been forgotten. His surrender was in the mouth of every one, affording food for the most ludicrous conversation. Some doubted the fact; at 1 o'clock all doubts were put at rest, by the receipt of an official letter by Lord Castlereagh from the Duke of Otranto, containing an official despatch of the 17th July, of which the following is an extract:

"After having closed my despatches to you of this morning, I received the enclosed communication:

"I have the honor to make known to your Excellency that Napoleon Bonaparte, finding it impossible to escape the British cruisers and troops who were stationed to guard the coast, came to the resolution of going on board the British ship of the line Bellerophon, Capt. Maitland.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) Le Duc d'OTRANTO.

Bonaparte's Letter to the Prince Regent.

"In consequence of factions which have divided my country, and the hatred of the greatest powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career; and I come, like Themistocles, to place myself under the protection of the British nation. I place myself under her protection and her laws, and which I demand of your Royal Highness, as the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of my enemies."

The Austrian army, at the last date, occupied Bourgoigne, the department of the Niore, and there had arrived on the banks of the Loire a corps of Russians, Bavarians and Wirtembergers, to observe the army of the Loire, which was daily decreasing by continual desertions. Davoust had returned to Paris.

There were great and magnificent rejoicings at Bordeaux on the 11th of July on the re-boarding of the Bourbon flag.

General Clausel issued a proclamation on the 20th of July, addressed to the soldiers, containing his submission to the authority of the King.

A detachment from the garrison of Strasbourg, and other French corps arrived at Paris on the 26th of July, to offer their submission to the King.

Cardinal Feuch has left Paris, under an escort of Austrian cavalry.

The fortress of Befort, in Alsace, has been carried by the Austrian troops, after five assaults, which caused much blood on both sides.

It appears from the latest French papers, that the most perfect tranquility reigned in every part of France."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF JULY 25.

Admiralty Office, July 25.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Maitland, of H. M. S. Bellerophon, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated in Biscay Roads, the 14th inst.

For the information of my lords commissioners of the admiralty, I have to acquaint you that the count Las Cases and general Allemand, this day came on board his majesty's ship under my command with a proposal for me to receive on board Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of throwing himself on the generosity of his royal highness the prince regent.

Conceiving myself authorized by their lordship's secret order, I have acceded to the proposal, and he is to embark on board this ship to-morrow morning.

That no misunderstanding might arise, I have explicitly and clearly explained to the count Las Cases, that I have no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; that all I can do is to convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such manner as his royal highness may deem expedient.

The failure of the banks in the north, in which Messrs. Mowbray & Co. were the principals, has produced incalculable mischief to every class in the community, as well as considerable alarm throughout the mercantile world. Such was their respectability, that the amount of their notes of the smallest denomination amounted, as we are informed, to above half a million. A great and unexpected run upon the other banking concerns in the neighboring places (in consequence of a late event) has involved other houses, whose assets were not immediately convertible into cash, in ruin; and nothing but the greatest exertions have been adequate to support the credit of even the richest and most solvent firms.

A considerable wine merchant, now discharging high ministerial functions in the city of London, has, we regret to say, been under the necessity of suspending his payments.

Arrival of Bonaparte and his suite.—Bonaparte is arrived. The Slaney sloop, capt. Startorius, had prepared ministers for the immediate arrival of the Bellerophon at Plymouth or Torbay.—Capt. Startorius reached town before six o'clock yesterday morning, with despatches from capt. Maitland. He was also the bearer of a letter from Bonaparte to the prince regent.—Bonaparte had delivered this letter to one of his own suite, who was to present it. This person, however, upon his arrival at Plymouth in the Slaney, was not permitted to proceed to town, but the letter was given in charge to capt. Startorius, who immediately upon his arrival proceeded to the secretary's, Mr. Burrows, who was not in the country as the morning papers assert, but at his house in Piccadilly. Lord Melville came to town from Wimbledon between 10 and 11, and had an audience of the prince regent at Carlton House, who had returned from town to Windsor on Sunday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and remained with his royal highness upwards of an hour, when his lordship proceeded at 12 o'clock to the foreign office, at which hour a cabinet council was summoned to be held, and which continued sitting till between 4 and 5.

At the breaking up of the council, Mr. Peggler, the king's messenger, was ordered to hold himself in readiness for a journey, and the exertions to get him off were so great, that he had started at about six.

The earl of Liverpool waited upon the regent afterwards, with the result of the deliberations of the cabinet.

Yesterday evening it was announced by telegraph that the Bellerophon was arrived at Torbay, this morning about 5 o'clock, lieut. Fletcher, flag lieutenant of sir H. Hotham, arrived in town with despatches, giving an account of her arrival at that anchorage with Bonaparte & his suite, consisting of 45 persons, namely:—Marshal Comte de Montholon, marshal Bertrand, the generals Savary and L'Allemand, the comte de Las Cases, three lieut. colonels, four captains, &c. besides the countesses Montholon and Bertrand, and their four children.

Finding escape from the vigilance of our squadron utterly impossible, Bonaparte sent Las Cases on board to know if capt. Maitland would allow him to pass unmolested, as he was in expectation of receiving passports from England; but the captain's answer, was, that he had received no information of such passports being granted, and consequently that he could not allow him to pass. He then sent Savary to negotiate for his reception in England; but the captain had no authority to make conditions, and could only receive him on board and carry him to England, where he must abide the decision of the government. The Slaney preceded the Bellerophon with a gen. Gorgaud on board, who, as we have already said, was the bearer of a letter to the prince regent from Bonaparte.

JULY 26.

The cabinet have not yet, we believe, finally resolved upon the spot to which Bonaparte shall be sent. St. Helena is still spoken of, but with less confidence than when his unconditional surrender to us was first known. Meanwhile he remains on board the Bellerophon. Upon the arrival of this vessel at Torbay, capt. Maitland made the signal for orders, the telegraphic answer to which was, to prohibit all communication with the shore, to stand out three leagues to sea, and await the orders of the admiralty.

The Bellerophon, as we said yesterday, has been ordered to Plymouth,

where strict orders have been issued to prevent all intercourse between the shore and the ship. The curiosity of all ranks, as may well be conceived, is excessive. Persons from London and from other parts are flocking down to Plymouth, though they know that Bonaparte is not expected to land, and that they cannot go on board the Bellerophon—but they can row in boats around the vessel, and occasionally catch a glimpse of him. He is the greater part of the day in the stern gallery, either walking backwards and forwards with his hands behind him, as he is represented in some of the pictures in the print shops, or surveying the shipping and the shore through a glass. In general, he keeps alone, Bertrand and Lullmand remaining at some distance behind him. Occasionally he beckons to one of them, to point out something to him, or to make some observation. He then walks on alone. Capt. Maitland is more frequently with him than any of his suite, and he pays him great attention. He is in good health. As usual, he passes but a short time at his meals, and drinks but little wine. He is said to drink regularly to the health of the prince regent. Coffee is frequently served to him on the deck, and when he first came near the land about Torbay, he is reported to have exclaimed, "Enfin voilà le beau pays! (Indeed this is a beautiful country!)" adding that he had never seen it except from Calais to Boulogne, when the only points that could be seen were the white and bold rocks about Dover.—He is plainly dressed, in general in a green coat, without any decorations, and a cocked hat.

LONDON, JULY 24.

To the list of widders (says a paper of yesterday) we have to add, that there is now in London a person who left France about a month ago, who insists that he is no less a personage than the Dauphin, who, according to all accounts, died in the Temple. He alleges that he was confined to a cottage in the department of the Ardennes, in the year 1793, and that the boy who died in the temple was substituted for him by the persons who carried him off. He says he did not make his case known to Louis XVIII. till last year, when it was done through the medium of gen. Dumontcau, to whom he communicated his history.—The answer of Louis XVIII. was, as we are informed, that he should protect himself; which, however, was put aside for reasons which we cannot enter into at present.—We understand he has applied to be admitted to an interview with the dutchess d'Angouleme, since his arrival in London, which has been refused, on account of the want of such proofs as are thought necessary to support his most extraordinary statement; which proofs, however, he says he can produce when in France.

In consequence of the peace with America and the Continent, the manufactures of Manchester are at this time more actively employed than they have been at any period for several years.

The people of France must pay for their follies. The contribution of 100 millions is demanded by the allies, and must be paid; she must restore, also, the pillaged statues and pictures; and give security for her future good behaviour.

By a decree of the king of France, dated at Paris, 9th July, it is ordered that all the squares, bridges and public edifices, shall resume the names which they bore on the first of January, 1790.

M. Hulet, brother in law to general Moreau, is appointed secretary general to the chancery of the legion of honor.

Count Lemoine, of the 14th and 15th military division, at Rouen, has ordered the white cockade to be worn.

It is said the king of France is going to form a new chamber of peers.

Electoral Colleges.—We are assured that the French electoral colleges are convoked for the 26th July, and that their representatives will repair to Paris on the 14th Aug. The number of deputies will be 401. This is confirmed by a decree of the king, dated on the 13th, in which he dissolves the old chamber of deputies, for the purpose of rendering the new one more conformable to the wishes of the nation, by being more numerous, and less restricted in the conditions of eligibility.

The duke of Bassano is suffered to retire to Saxony.

In the commotions at Lyons, on the 13th inst. multitudes of the people perished.

Lieut. gen. count Claparode is appointed commandant of Paris, and of the department of the Seine.

Private letters from Paris observe, that fears are entertained of the dismemberment of the country by the allies.—These fears we consider unfounded.—though it is highly probable, that one

or two of the frontier provinces may be taken from that kingdom, most of its war implements removed, and some of its strong places razed or garrisoned by foreign troops.

FRENCH PROSCRIPTION.

Louis by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

It has been represented to us that many members of the House of Peers have accepted a seat in a pretended House of Peers, appointed and assembled by the man who had usurped the power in our states, since the 30th of March until our reentry into the Kingdom. It is beyond doubt, that these persons of France who have not yet been convicted, have the power of resigning and can resign their situations, inasmuch as they are only a species of impostors which are their own, merely as individuals. It is also equally evident, that the acceptance of functions from the will of the dignity with which they were clothed, supposes and draws with it a resignation of the dignity, and therefore the persons who accept in the situation before stated, have really abdicated their rank, and are in fact dismissed from the peerage of France.

For these reasons we have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1st. The Peers hereafter named form no longer a part of the House of Peers.

(The Cardinal, Duke of Danzig (Lafayette) Count de Rochefort, Count de Malmberg, the Duke of Orleans (La Harpe) Duke of Edinburgh (Voy) Duke of Albany (Natch) Duke of Courchelles (Mortier) Duke of Treviso, (Mortier) the Archbishop of Tours, Count de Brov d'Angles, the Duke of Cadore, (Cambaigne) Count Montemont, Count de Pantelemon, Count de Saligny, Count de Valence, Count de Harcourt, Count de Bis, Count de Colchen, Count de Gruin, Count de Abville, Count de Croix, Count de Dely de Agier, Count de Dejean, Count de Fabre de Glend, Count de Gasselin, the Duke of Bellin, Count de Baril, Count de Gantoux, Count de Blanc, Count de Barbonne.)

2d. Provided, however, those of the above named, who shall prove that they never sat or wished to sit in the pretended Chamber of Peers to which they had been called, may be excepted from the above arrangement, if they shall justify themselves during the month following the publication of this decree.

3. Of President of the Council of Ministers is charged with the execution of this decree.

Given at the Castle of the Tuilleries, the 24th of July, in the year of grace 1815, and of our reign the 21st.

(Signed) LOUIS.

The Prince Talleyrand.

Louis by the Grace of God, &c. &c. &c.

Wishing, by the punishment of an attempt without example, but by gratifying the punishment and limiting the number of the guilty, to conciliate the interest of our people, the dignity of our crown, and the tranquillity of Europe, with what we owe to justice, and to the entire security of all the other citizens without distinction.

We have declared and do declare as follows:

Art. 1. The generals and officers who betrayed the King before the 21st of March, or who have attacked and endeavored to seize the arms in their hands, and their wife by violent and armed power, shall be arrested and brought before the competent councils of war, in their respective divisions.

Ney, Bachelier, the two brothers Lallemand, Drouot, de Felon, Leffevre Denonville, Anselmi, Broeyer, Gilly, Mouton Duvivert, Grouchy, Gassiel, Laborde, Debelles, Bertrand, Drouot, Cambrouge, Lavallette, Rogier.

2. The persons whose names follow, viz. Suitt, Aix, Excelmayer, Bachelier, Leclercq, Felix Lepelletier, Boulay (de la Meurthe) Mehes, Fresinet, Tribanseau, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamourque General) Laban, Harcel, Poir, Bazare, Armand, Bismarck, Rognant (de Saint Jean d'Angely) Arrault (de Pons), Deshay, (de) Caran, Red, Bouvier Dunolard, Merle, (de) Ligne) Durban, Dixot, Diermont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix Desportes, Garnier de Saintes, Melinot, Laignon, Cluys, Currien, Perrin Jansons fils aine, Le Loupe Delavay, shall depart within three days from the city of Paris, and shall reside in the interior of France, to the places which our minister of general police shall indicate to them, where they shall remain under his superintendance until the chambers determine which of them shall be obliged to quit the Kingdom, or shall be given up to the process of the law.

Those who shall not proceed to the place assigned to them by our Minister General of Police, shall be forthwith arrested.

3. The individuals who shall be condemned to leave the Kingdom, shall be permitted to sell their goods and property, with the exception of the disposal of them and to transport the produce of them out of France, and receive during that time, the revenue in foreign countries; on furnishing however, proof of their obedience to this decree.

4. The list of all the persons to whom the 1st and 2d article may be applicable, and the division closed, by the nominal designations contained in the said articles, and cannot be ever extended to others for whatever causes and under whatever pretext, to the Constitutional laws, to which there shall be no exception, except in this case.

Given at Tuilleries, &c.
(Signed) LOUIS.

The Minister Secretary of State of the General Police.

The Duke de OTRANTO.

ANTWERP, JULY 22.

There have arrived here in succession from 15 to 1800 convicted Frenchmen. They all came from the field of battle, and de Saint Jean. It is impossible to give an idea of the terrible situation in which they were, and it is almost equally impossible to conceive how human nature could support such an excess of misery and pain, remained for several days in the field of battle, without receiving any nourishment or any assistance. Their wounds had not yet been dressed at the end of 20 and 25 days—Among them was a number of men who had a leg or arm taken off, and who had not yet received a single dressing.

PARIS, July 20.—Marshal Suitt was presented on the 10th of this month by 200 National Guards of the town of Mende, at the House of General Brouin, formerly Secretary General of War. He was escorted to the residence of Mende, where he is confined, until orders from the government be received.

JULY 21.

M. Murat embarked a few days since at Toulon to go to England.

Orders have been sent to Mende, to suffer Marshal Suitt to continue his journey. He is going to a seat at his Mother's, at St. Amant, department of Tarn.

There are reckoned in the army 167 superior officers, who remained faithful to their duties, some of whom followed the King, and the others resolved to serve anew under Bonaparte.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 30.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

The consequence of the late war with America has been that the Americans can now make the cloth which they used to be wholly supplied with from this country. Mr. Gobbert, in his Register of Saturday, states that the republican citizens of Albany have sent him a suit of clothes, intended as a tribute of respect for the able, independent and manly manner in which he has edited his Register. Mr. Gobbert adds, that the broad cloth is as fine and as beautiful as any in the world.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

Copy of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, received via Norfolk, dated

U. S. ship Guerriere,
Off Gibraltar, June 15, 1815.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you of our arrival off this place on the 15th; after a passage of 25 days, having previously communicated with Cadiz and Tangiers. The Spitfire, Torch and Firily, separated from this squadron during a gale of wind on the 26th ult. and the Ontario on the 31st.

I am happy to find they have, with the exception of the Firily, all arrived; the latter vessel, I fear may have lost her spars, and have returned to the United States. From all the information I can collect, I feel assured, that the Algerines have returned into the Mediterranean.—The vessels that had separated from us, are now joining, and I shall proceed in search of the enemy forthwith.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, &c.
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Extract of a letter from Com. Stephen Decatur to the Secretary of the Navy, received via Norfolk, dated

U. S. ship Guerriere,
Off Carthagena, June 19th, 1815.

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 17th inst. off Cape de Gatt, the squadron fell in with, and captured, an Algerine Frigate of 46 guns, and between 4 and 500 men, commanded by Rais Hamiddi who bore the title of Admiral; she struck her flag after a running fight of twenty-five minutes.

"The admiral was killed at the commencement of the action. After the Guerriere (who from her favorable position, was enabled to bring the enemy to close action) had fired two broadsides, the enemy, with the exception of a few Musketeers, ran below. The Guerriere had four men wounded by musket shot, which is the only injury done by the enemy in this affair.

"We have 406 prisoners including wounded. The prisoners state that about thirty were killed and thrown overboard.

"Their squadron is said to be cruising in our vicinity; five days ago they were off this place, unless I obtain some further intelligence of them by to-morrow, I shall proceed to the port of Algiers, in the hope to intercept their return to the present. I have determined to send the prize into Carthagena."

Boston, Aug. 30.

Direct from our Fleet.

Peace with Algiers.—Arrived here yesterday afternoon the Wanderer, captain Newcomb in 35 days from Cadiz—Captain N., and his passengers brought no papers, they however state that our consul at Cadiz had received information that commodore Desautels' squadron had captured two Algerine frigates and a corvette and sent them into Carthagena; that the Spanish government had ordered the prizes from their waters, but that about the 1st of July a treaty of peace had been concluded by commodore Decatur with the Algerine government, in which it was stipulated that the captured frigates and corvette should be given up and that the Algerines should restore all the American vessels and their crews which they had captured and pay for their detention, and that our commerce was hereafter to remain unobscured by them.—It is stated that the Algerines had taken as many as 10 or 11 of our merchant vessels.—The Epervier sailed from the Mediterranean for the U. States about the 1st of July, and the Ontario was to have sailed about the 10th, both with despatches for government.

Capt. Newcomb has brought a number of letters from our squadron to the Secretary of the Navy and others which will probably disclose further particulars.

* Captain Smith's brig, of Salem, is the only American vessel we recollect to have been captured by the Algerines.

ENGLISH MAGNANIMITY.

Copy of a letter from Lieut. N. D. Nicholson, of the late United States brig Syren, to Capt. Samuel Evans, commanding naval officer at New York, dated

New York, Aug. 24, 1815.

SIR—Conceiving it my duty to make known the treatment exhibited by British officers and men to those who are so unfortunate as to fall in their power, I am induced to acquaint you with the following circumstances:

After the surrender of the Syren to the Medway, the officers and crew of the former were removed to the latter, the crew not being allowed the privilege of taking their clothing, &c. with them, so that the prize crew had a fair opportunity of plundering such articles as they thought proper, which opportunity they took care to profit by, as many of our men were pillaged of every article they possessed, excepting what they had on at the time; and that the officers in like manner were plundered on board the Medway; the midshipmen, some of them, were completely stripped, others lost their watches, &c.

For my own part, I came off with the loss of about half my clothing, and tho't myself well off, when compared with the loss of my shipmates.—The morning after our capture we were mustered on the quarter deck to undergo a search; the men were stripped to the skin, and their clothing not returned, so that many of them were left without any thing more than a shirt and trousers; the next day, Mr. Barton (the first lieut. of the Medway) distributed the clothing he had taken from our men, to his quarter masters and quarter gunners, in my presence.—After being on board the Medway for five weeks, we were landed at Simons Town, twenty five miles to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, myself and brother officers proled, and the men marched to Cape Town under an escort of dragons, being obliged to ford a lake on the march, the boys were compelled to go over on the backs of the tall men; this march of twenty-five miles was performed in one day, and without shoes or food; the latter article they were kept without for and twenty hours; their shoes were stolen by the crew of the Medway while they were asleep; after remaining in this situation nearly eight months, without bed or bedding (they were not even furnished with straw, and their hammocks were taken on a plea of their being public property,) we were all put on the lower gun deck without distinction, among their own crew, and fed on prisoner's allowance; and on my remonstrating with the captain for receiving such treatment, he ordered me off the quarter deck, with a threat at the same time, to put me in irons.—We remained in this situation eighteen days, after which Lieutenant German, Gordon, and myself were removed to the Grampus, 50, at St. Helena, admitted to the wardroom mess and treated with civility.

With respect, I have the honor, &c.
N. D. NICHOLSON.

RICHMOND, AUG. 20.

FIKE.

About the hour of 8 o'clock on Tuesday night last, we were alarmed by the cry of fire.—We found it proceeded from the coachmaker's shop of Mr. Busher,—it speedily communicated to the adjacent building and threatened to extend itself to the whole Brick Row. Fortunately there was but little wind and that from a contrary direction from the point where the fire would commit the most injury.—Great exertions were made by a few of our citizens to save their neighbor's property; but we are sorry to observe many who contented themselves with being spectators of the distressing scene.—From what we can learn, the fire originated in a small house attached to the coach maker's shop, where some varnish had been boiling, which ran over the top of the boiler and communicated to some shavings. The loss is estimated at between 20 and 30,000 dollars. The principal sufferers are Messrs. Busher, R. Johnson, M. Fish and Carter H. Drew, and Co. Would it not be well for our citizens to have immediately organized, fire companies, under proper regulations?—There certainly might be respectable persons selected, who on a recurrence of this calamity, would act as property guards and prevent that indiscriminate plunder which is the concomitant to conflagration in our city.

A VALUABLE FREIGHT!

The brig Panther carried 2,000,000 from the port of Boston, and arrived at Liverpool on the 4th of July—the receipt of so large a sum reduced the price of dollars from 5s. 4d. to 4s. 9d.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, SEPTEMBER 7.

MARRIED, on Thursday 31st ult. by the Rev. Mr. Bunn, Mr. EMANUEL F. NOLLY, to Miss MARY M'GORMIK, both of Itarrey's Ferry.

On Tuesday last, by the Rev. Mr. Bunn Mr. SAMUEL D. HARTER, of Alexandria, to Miss SARAH K. NORTH, of this place.

DIED, yesterday, Captain THOMAS TAW, of this County.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH THE U. STATES.

FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, OF THE 17th OF JULY.

"This important document we learn is in a complete state, the ratification being only deficient in the hands of Mr. J. Q. Adams, the American minister at this court. It is short in the form, but comprehensive in the system. By the first article the navigation laws of the two countries are, for mutual benefit, dispensed with, and British vessels trading to American ports, and American vessels trading to British ports, have equal privileges in regard to duties and exemptions with native vessels respectively. The benefit not only extends to the ships but to the cargoes. Thus cotton wool, which on coming to England in British ships from the U. States, is liable to a duty only of 1d per lb. and if imported in American vessels is subject to a charge of 3d in the pound, will incur the same duty if conveyed in the bottoms of either of the two countries.

"The second article admits a free trade to Calcutta, and to all the British settlements of the Peninsula of Hindoostan. With regard to China there is no regulation, because that trade is exclusively with the India company, and this company, has no power or authority to obstruct the trade to China, either with regard to the Americans or any other foreign state.

"A third article, and not the least important in the view of the American government, restricts the British from entering into any trade with the numerous tribes of Indians occupying any part of the country within the jurisdiction of the U. States.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

Mr. Gallatin and Mr. Clay, bearers of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain were landed here early this morning from the Revenue cutter, in the ship Lorenzo, from Liverpool, and were taken out of her yesterday afternoon at Sandy Hook.—Nothing has transpired by which even a conjecture can be formed as to the particulars; probably the extracts we have seen from London and Liverpool papers are near the truth as far as they go.—Ev. Post.

NOTICE.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants Bank of Jefferson County, Pa. have ordered payment of the third instalment of Five Dollars on each share of their capital stock, to be made on the 10th day of Oct. next at their Banking House.

WM. BROWN, Cashr.

Charlestown, Sept. 6.

Wheel Wright and Chair Making Business.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches, in the corner house formerly occupied by Capt. George North, in Charl. town. They wish to do all kinds of turning for Cabinet makers and Joiners, in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice. They pledge themselves to their customers that their work shall be executed in the most durable and workmanlike manner.

ROLEY & LANCASTER.

September 6

AN ACT.

To prevent the improper use of the water of the public wells in Charlestown, and to prohibit the raising of Kites within the limits of said town.

BE it enacted by the Trustees of Charlestown, that if any wagoner or driver of a cart or other carriage, shall use any water of the public wells in Charlestown for the purpose of watering or feeding his or their horses, or any keeper or occupier of a house for the entertainment of such wagoners or other driver, or person or persons, be procured for such driver, water from a well, for the purpose aforesaid, the aforesaid other party shall forfeit and pay to the said Trustees for the first offence, ONE DOLLAR, and for every subsequent offence the sum of FIVE Dollars.

shall be further enacted, That no person or persons shall fly a kite or raise one in the air for that purpose, and every person offending shall forfeit and pay the sum of One Dollar, or in the night time the sum of Two Dollars, and should any light be attached to the same, the sum of Ten Dollars, and if the said offence be committed by a minor, servant or slave, the parent, guardian or master shall pay the penalty aforesaid. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the 7th day of this month. Passed the 4th Sept. 1815.

JOHN DOWNEY, President.

