of their seats, and their places filled by Federalists in order to secure to their party the Governor and Council—for charity itself cannot suppose that they had any other object in view, in making such a decision.

The characters who were actors in these scenes have justly forfeited the confidence of the people—nor ought they to be trusted in any political situation, until they abjure their errors; but much less ought they to be selected as Electors of the Senate—one of the most important appointments in the gift of the people.

By the Votes and Proceedings of the House of Delegates, you will find the following persons served as members in the years annexed to their names, and you will find them on the Yeas and Nays, voting with the Federalists in their most violent measures with scarcely an exception.

Messrs. Lecompte, of Dorchester, 1812, '13 '14
E. K. Wilson, } Worcester,
Thos. N Williams, } 1812, '13 '14
Richd. Hughlett, } Caroline.
Wm. M'Donald, } 1812, — '14
Wm. Hilleary, Allegany, 1813, '14
C. N. Cousin, }
Thos. Blackiston, } St. Mary's.
Enoch J. Millard, } 1812, '13 '14
Thos. Hood, } Anne Arundel,
B. J. Worthington, } 1814,

And all these gentlemen, and perhaps some others, whose names I may not have seen, are all candidates for Electors of the Senate of Maryland. Ten of these gentlemen voted also in 1814. and 34 other federalists, V. & P. 22, for the following order:—

"Ordered, that the committee appointed on so much of the communication of the Executive of the state, as relates to the policy of the Government, and the existing state of public affairs, be instructed to consider and report what measures it may be competent and proper for this house to take for maintaining the sovereign rights of this state, and protecting the liberties of its citizens against the operation of arbitrary and unconstitutional acts of the General Government."

This order savours strongly of Hartford, and what is more remarkable, it passed during the sitting of that Convention.—Read the following resolution, which they passed, and tell me if you do not think that the House of Delegates went quite as far as the Hartford Convention—the one *ordered*—the other *resolved*—but both orders and resolves were mere idle and empty blusterings of a party, which were trying to overawe and dictate to the General Government.

"Resolved, that it be and hereby is recommended to the Legislatures of the several states represented in this Convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary effectually to protect the citizens of said states, from the operations and effects of all acts, which have been or may be passed, by the Congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions or impressments, not authorised by the Constitution of the United States."

Proceedings of the Hartford Convention page 25.

And what measures could the House of Delegates have adopted—one branch of the Legislature? They could not have taken any measures without the consent of the Senate—they might, it is true, have appointed delegates to have met the second Convention, which was to have met in Boston on the third Thursday in June, 1815; and perhaps they did so in *caucus*. But victory and peace put an end to all those "seditious combinations and traitorous conventions," as they were called by the Senate of Maryland at the time. In a preamble to sundry resolutions, which passed unanimously, and among them was the following:—

"Resolved, that we view with detestation the machinations of disaffected citizens, to weaken the union, distract the public Councils, and embarrass military operations, whereby the enemy is encouraged in his depredations, and the evils of war are protracted." V. & P. 1814, page 151.

So far as regards the right of the people of Maryland alone, the decision in the case of the Allegany Election was the most injurious—because if that decision is to become a precedent, all future elections are mere matters of form, as the dominant party may always defeat the people's will through the judges of elections—but it never will, I trust, become a precedent in Maryland. But so far as regards the General Government, the Constitution of the United States, and the stability and safety of the Union itself, the conduct of the Federal party during the war, and the doctrines they avowed, was still more dangerous than the decision in the Allegany case. In the one, the state only was interested, in the other the whole U. States.

It was a strange and inconsistent course they pursued. Strange, because it was contrary to every principle of our republican institutions, to the interests and to the very existence of the nation.—We were one family—some of our brethren had been injured, and we had resolved to make war on the enemy; this was agreed to by a majority; but still, a few of the family were weakening our hands, discouraging our exertions, making apologies for the enemy, and calumniating their own family, on every occasion. They ought to have wished their family right, but like the lamented Decatur, they ought to have wished them successful, right or wrong.—Nor was their course less inconsistent than strange, in almost every town in Maryland—men of all parties pledged themselves in 1807, to support the government, even if resort was had to war; and in the House of Delegates in 1809—Republicans and Federalists, *unanimously* voted for the following clause in a resolution before the House:—"And that we freely pledge our support to the General Government, upon the adoption of any measures, calculated to protect the rights, or to avenge the wrongs of our country." V. and P. 1809, pages 11 and 46, and the names of some of these very persons who are now candidates now for Electors of the Senate, were then members of the House—and yet, when war did come, as the last resort, their pledge was never redeemed.

I am really at a loss to conceive upon what grounds Federalists, such as these are, have the assurance to ask for the suffrages of the people of Maryland—enough if their faults are forgiven; if their errors are allowed to sleep in oblivion; without their being placed in the foremost ranks, and in the highest seats in preference to those whose whole lives have been spent in unremitting exertions to promote the freedom and happiness, and in sustaining the rights of the people. Can it be possible that these Federalists have the least hopes of success? Can it be possible, that the people of Maryland are so blind to their own interests, as not to see the dangers which await them if these men succeed? They have spent much of the public money unnecessarily, and impaired the State Capital—but that, though an important matter, is still trifling when compared with the political principles that will be sanctioned by the election of a Federal Senate; of a Senate chosen by the party who when out of power, refused the right of voting to poor men—and by the very men who when in power, deprived the people of Allegany of the Delegates they had fairly chosen—men, who when their country was in danger from a foreign enemy, refused that aid to the United States' Government which was justly their due—I will not—I cannot believe that these men have any chance to succeed.

You cannot wish them success—you do not. And had I a voice that could reach the ear of every citizen of Maryland, that could be heard from Allegany to Somerset, every hill and dale, every stream and river should echo with the sound. I would tell them, and tell them truly—"Your destinies are now in your own hands; the evil and the good are now before you—choose for yourselves—you have it in your power to become great—powerful—united & happy. On the reverse; miserable, divided—weak and low. You have it in your power to continue a prey to faction and party spirit, or you can put party spirit down, and all the hopes of faction with it. You have it in your power to raise your friends or your foes to the posts of honor and confidence.—The eyes of the United States are upon you. Take your choice—take your own free and independent choice, and may you never repent it. But why should I doubt the people? They will support the good old cause of Republicanism, for that cause is there own; the cause of Freedom and of their country—and it is in vain that art, and industry, and zeal, and slander, and misrepresentation, have all been used by their enemies to lead them astray.—*The people can think—Yes, and they will act for themselves; and the month of September will shew to the Union, that* MARYLAND IS REGENERATED.

I am, sincerely yours, ——— ———.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, AUGUST 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Last evening the ship *Orbit*, Captain Macy, arrived from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 18th of July; to which day the Editors of the *Commercial Advertiser* have received their regular files of papers.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 11th of July.

The Privy Council, have decided unanimously against the Queen's claim to participate in the honors of the Coronation. The decision with the correspondence between the Queen and Lords Liverpool and Sidmouth are given below.

Great preparations were making in Liverpool and other towns, to celebrate the King's coronation. A Liverpool paper states, that the American and other Foreign Gentlemen, in that place, have been invited to join the grand procession with their national colors. "The fine new ship *Panthea*, Capt. John Eldridge (late of the Packet Courier,) through the kind urbanity of her commander and consignees, has been kindly offered for the accommodation of a number of ladies; her yards are to be manned by American sailors, and the ship decorated with the flags of various nations." The Panthea was having in a situation which would command a view of the whole procession. Immediately after the Coronation the king is to visit Ireland. A part of his majesty's baggage had arrived at Liverpool to be shipped for Dublin. The state carriages and twenty-seven horses had been embarked.

At Manchester twenty oxen and 60 sheep, with 400 barrels of ale, are to be distributed amongst the populace. At New Castle, a pump *running* with wine will be opened to the public, and three pumps will also *run* ale. After such a repast we presume, that many of the good citizens will not feel a disposition to *run* home.

The Prince's Dock, at Liverpool, which was to be opened on the coronation day, has been ten years in building.

Paris papers to the 12th of July had been received in London. These papers contain the King's speech on the prorogation of the Spanish Cortes. It was rumored at Paris, that disturbances had taken place at Madrid, on the 2d and 3d of that month: very little credit was attached to the report.

A Newcastle paper of the 28th of June says, that the weather for the last seven weeks had been unusually cold and FROSTY; and since the sun passed the summer solstice, on the 21st, the frosts have been more intense, and the winds bitter from N. E. The leaves of the trees, in exposed situations, were curled up, and withered; and from want of rain and night dews, vegetation looked sickly.

A London paper mentions, as an interesting fact, that on the first of the *dog-days* there was *ice* in the vicinity of London.

Letters from Constantinople of the 6th of June, mention that Danesi, the Banker, has been put to death by order of the Porte, notwithstanding the pressing instances of Count Strogonoff, the Russian ambassador, to save him—a result which must have been the more painful to that minister, as it is understood that the unfortunate Danesi was solely induced to remain in Constantinople by the assurance of his protection.

The affairs of the Greeks look more favourable than at our former advices. It appears from recent accounts, that the Turks have been defeated in a general engagement. Ypsilanti had an army of 25,000 men, well provided with artillery, and the cause in favor of the Greeks was extending.

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LONDON, July 12.

CLAIM OF THE QUEEN TO BE CROWNED.

The following decision of the Privy Council, upon this question, was transmitted yesterday morning, by Lord Viscount Sidmouth to Lord Viscount Hood:

"At the Court of Carlton House, the 10th July 1821.—Present the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

"Whereas, there was this day read at the Board a Report from a Committee of the Lords this Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, in the words following, viz:

"Your Majesty having been pleased by your Order in Council of the 3d of this inst. to refer unto this Committee the several memorials of her Majesty the Queen, claiming a right to be crowned on the same day and at the same place which has been appointed for the Coronation of your Majesty, and praying to be heard by counsel in support of the said claim;—the Lords of the Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, have accordingly heard her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General in support of her Majesty's said claim; and having also heard the observations of your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General thereupon, their Lordships do agree humbly to report to your Majesty their opinions, that as it appears to them that the Queen's Consort of this realm are not entitled of right to be crowned at any time, her Majesty the Queen is not entitled, as of right, to be crowned at the time specified in her Majesty's memorials.

"His Majesty having taken this said Report into consideration, has been pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to approve thereof.

(Signed) "C. C. GRENVILLE."

Her Majesty the Queen sent immediately the following reply:

"Brandenburg House, July 11, 1821.

"My Lord,—Your Lordship's letter of yesterday, to Lord Hood, conveying to me the report of the Committee of Council, on my Memorial to the King in Council, claiming my right to be crowned, and as I find the Committee positively denies the right which I have claimed, and which all Queens Consort have enjoyed (without one exception arising from the will of the Sovereign,) I consider it necessary to inform your Lordship, that it is my intention to be present at the ceremony on the 19th, the day fixed for his Majesty's Coronation, and I therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for me.

(Signed) "CAROLINE R.

"To the Rt. Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth."

Answer to the Queen's Demand.

The subjoined letters appear in the Morning Chronicle and Times of Saturday; and they were enclosed in a note to the following effect:—

"The letter presumed to be from Lord Sidmouth, received by her Majesty this afternoon, is enclosed, together with the answer, which was sent immediately by the Queen: the whole are true copies, the letter to the Queen being without signature or address. The abrupt letter of Lord Liverpool is also enclosed. Her Majesty is determined to attend, accompanied by Lord and Lady Hood and Lady Ann Hamilton.

"WHITEHALL, July 13, 1821.

"Madam—I have laid before the King your Majesty's letter to me of the 11th of this month, in which it is stated that your Majesty considers it necessary to inform me, that it is your Majesty's intention to be present at the ceremony of the 19th, the day fixed for his Majesty's coronation and you therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for your Majesty; and I am commanded by the King to refer your Majesty to the Earl of Liverpool's letter to your Majesty of the 7th of May last, and to acquaint your Majesty, that it is not his Majesty pleasure to comply with the application contained in your Majesty's letter."

Letter alluded to in the foregoing.

"Lord Liverpool has received the King's commands, in consequence of the last communication of the Queen to Lord Liverpool of the 5th inst. to inform the Queen that his Majesty having determined that the Queen shall form no part of the ceremonial of his coronation, it is therefore his royal pleasure that the Queen shall not attend the said ceremony.

"*Fife House, 7th May*, 1821.

"Brandenburgh House, July 13, 5 o'clock, P. M.

"My Lord—I have this instant received a letter dated Whitehall, July 13th, without any signature. I therefore consider it as annoymous, and shall treat it as such till I hear from your Lordship.

CAROLINE R.

"To the Rt. Hon Ld. Viscount Sidmouth."

The Courier states, that the circumstance of Lord Sidmouth's letter being without signature, was purely accidental. The letter was taken off his Lordship's table, and folded up, under the idea that it was signed, as usual. Immediately upon its being returned by the Queen, his Lordship's signature was affixed, and the letter again forwarded to her Majesty.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON PATRIOT, *Wednesday Aug. 22, 1821.—noon.*

Through the politeness of Capt. SMITH, of ship *Mount Vernon*, which arrived at this port on Tuesday evening last from Liverpool, we have been favored with London papers down to the 10th ultimo, 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 even. In the Courier of the 7th ult. we find the following paragraph:

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, July 5;—"By the *Dromedary* store ship, just arrived from St. Helena, General BONAPARTE is stated to have been twice cupped previous to his death. The 84th came home in this vessel, and are on their way to Woolwich, for the purpose of assisting in the ceremonies of the Coronation. The remains of the regenerator of Europe are to come to England for the establishment of the fact of his death.

Baron Eldon had received the dignities of Viscount and Earl by the titles and name of Viscount Encombe and Earl of Eldon.

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 this news in Paris.

The intelligence from Turkey continues vague and contradictory. Its general tenor, however justifies the bellief that the cause of the revolutionists is on the wane.

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LONDON, July 9.

FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE.

The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*, in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St. Helena:—Bonaparte 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 road.) A procession of the military staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogony coffin (laid wood and tin within) and was received, on emerging from 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 edges being filled into 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.

"St. Helena, May 14."

The following is the order of Napoleon's funeral procession:—

Napoleon Bertrand, son of the marshal. — The priests, in full robes
Dr. Arnott, 20th Regt. Bonaparte's physician.
Grenadiers. { THE BODY In a car, drawn by four horses. } Grenadiers.
[24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could not go.]
Count Montholon. { Bonaparte's Horse, led by 2 Servants. } Marshall Bertrand
Servants. { Mad. Bertrand and daughter, in an open vehicle. } Servants.
Servants.
Naval officers.
Staff officers.
Members of council.
Gen. Coffin. — Marq. de Montcheno.
The admiral. — The governor.
Servants. { Lady Low and daughter, in an open vehicle. } Servants.
Servants.
Dragoons.
St. Helena volunteers.
St. Helena regiment.
St. Helena artillery.
Sixty-six regiment.
Royal marines.
Twentieth regiment.
Royal artillery.

The body of Bonaparte is enclosed in three coffins, of mahogany, lead and oak.

PHYSICIANS REPORT.

LONGWOOD, *St. Helena, May* 6.

Report of appearances on dissection of the body of Napoleon Bonaparte.

On a superficial view, the body appeared very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre where the fat was 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 surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in seperating 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 œsophagus, 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 adherred 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 vicera were in a healthy state.

A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kindney was observed

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

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

The reports of the death of Bonaparte in May last, being fully confirmed and his career closed, the following Chronological account of his progress, &c. will, we are confident, be gratifying to our readers.

Chronological Account of the principal events, in the life of

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

1769, August 15, born at Ajacco, in Corsica. 1779, March —, placed at the Military School at Brienne. 1793, an officer of artillery at the Seige of Toulon, and appointed general of brigade. 1794, Oct. 4, commands the Conventional troops, and slaughters the Parisians. 1796, appointed to the command of the Army of Italy. May 11, battle of Lodi: Aug. 3, bat. of Castiglione. Nov. 16, bat. of Arcola. 1797. Feb. 4, Surrender of Mantua. March 23, Trieste surrenders. April 18, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Leoben. May 16, French take possession of Venice. Oct. 17, Treaty of Campo Formio with Austria. 1798, may 20, sails for Egypt. July 21, battle of the Pyramids. Oct. 24, Insurrection at Cairo. 1799, May 21, Seige of Acre raised. Aug. 23, sails from Egypt for France. Oct. 7, lands at Frejus. Nov. 9, dissolves the Conventional Government. Nov. 10 declared First Consul. 1800, Feb. 12, peace made with the Chouans. May 4, crosses Mount St. Bernard. June 16, battle of Marengo. July 28, Preliminaries with Austria, signed at Paris. Dec. 3, battle of Hohenlinden. Dec. 24, explosion of the Infernal Machine. 1801, Feb. 9, Treaty of Luneville with Austria. Oct. 8 Preliminaries with England. 1802, Jan. 25, Cisalpine Republic seized. March 27, Definitive Treaty with England. May 15, Legion of Honor instituted. Aug. 2, declared Consul for life. Aug. 21, changes the Swiss form of government. 1803, May 18, English Declaration of War. June 3, Hanover overrun. 1804, Feb. —, Moreau arrested—March 20, Duc d'Enghien shot. April 6, Pichegru, murdered in prison. May 18, declared Emperor. Nov. 19, Crowned by the Pope. 1805, Feb. —, writes to the King of England. April 11, Treaty of St. Petersburg, between England, Russia, Austria and Sweden. May 26, declared King of Italy. Sep. 24, heads his army against Austria. Oct. 20, Mack's army surrenders at Ulm. Nov. 13, French enter Vienna. Dec. 2, battle of Austerlitz. Dec. 15, Treaty of Vienna, with Prussia. Dec. 26, Treaty of Presburg with Austria.—1806, March 30, Joseph Bonaparte made King of Naples. June 3, Louis made King of Holland. July 20, Jewish Sanhedrim. July 27, Confederation of the Rhine. Sept. 24, marches against Prussia. Oct. 14, battle of Auerstadt or Jena. Oct. 27, enters Berlin. Nov. 19, Hamburg taken; Berlin Decree. 1807, Feb. 3, battle of Eylau against Russia. July 14, battle of Friedland. July 7, Treaty of Tilsit with Russia. 1808, July 7, Joseph Bonaparte made King of Spain. July 30, surrender of Dupont's army at Baylen. June 29, Joseph Bonaparte evacuates Madrid. Aug. 21, battle of Vimiera. Sept. 27, Conferences at Erfurth. Nov. 5, Bonaparte arrives at Vittoria. Dec. 4, surrender of Madrid to Bonaparte. 1809, Jan. 16, battle of Corunna. Jan. 22, returns to Paris. April 6, war declared by Austria. April 13, heads his army against Austria. May 10 French enter Vienna. May 22, battle of Essling or Asperne. July 6, battle of Wagram. Oct. 14, Treaty of Vienna with Austria. Dec. 13, Lucien Bonaparte arrives in England. Dec 16, Bonaparte's marriage with Josephine dissolved. 1810, March 11, marries Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis II. Emp. of Austria. July 9, Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to the French Empire, by decree of Napoleon. Aug. 21, Bernadotte elected Crown Prince of Sweden. Dec. 21, Decree for restraining the Liberty of the Press. 1811, Jan. 1, Hamburg annexed to the French Empire. April 20, the Empress delivered of a son, styled King of Rome. Sep. 2, present at an engagement between a French flotilla and an English cruiser. 1812, Jan. 22, Swedish Pomerania seized by Bonaparte. May 2, heads a vast army against Russia. June 11, arrives at Koningsberg. June 28, enters Wilna. Aug. 18, Smolensko taken, Sept. 7, battle of Moskwa, at Borodina. Sept. 14, French, under Napoleon, enter Moscow, which is burnt. Oct. 22, French evacuate Moscow. Nov. 9, arrives at Smolensko. Dec. 8, quits the army in the snows. Dec. 18, arrives at Paris. 1813, April —, heads the army on the Elbe. May 1, battle of Lutzen against Russia and Prussia. May 20, battle of Bautzen. June 4, armistice agreed on. June 21, battle of Vittoria in Spain. Aug. 7, hostilities recommence—Austria declared against Bonaparte. Aug. 28, battle of Dresden—Moreau killed. Sep. 7, English enter France. Sep. 28 evacuates Dresden. Oct. 18, battle of Leipsic—Bonaparte defeated. Nov. 15, Revolution in Holland. Dec. 1, Declaration of the Allies at Frankfort. 1814, Jan. 4, Allies cross the Rhine. March 30, battle of Montmartre, before Paris. April 11, Bonaparte abdicated the Throne. May 3, arrived at Elba. 1815, March 1, sails from Elba for France. March 20, arrives at Paris and re-assumes the Throne.—April 25, is declared an out-law by the Sovereigns of Europe, then assembled at Vienna.—April —, calls a new House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the French people—Champ de Mai—June 16, defeats the Prussians. June 18, loses his army at Waterloo, near Mount St. Jean. June 21, abdicates the Throne a second time. July 22, surrenders himself to an English ship of war off Rochefort—Arrives at Torbay. Aug. 7, sails for St. Helena, where he arrived Oct. 17th, 1815. 1821, May 5, died of a cancer in the breast.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

MUSIC.

Our watchmen are certainly becoming vigilant. Nocturnal depredations are less frequent; to be sure, a few stores are broken open occasionally, and some hogsheads and other light articles are carried away; but we have traced the cause of this vigilance. The watchmen are kept awake by the different serenading bands and itinerant musicians, who foolishly prefer the cool breeze of the night, and the silver radiance of the moon, to the fierce and intolerable rays of a meridian sun.

These sons of Apollo, however, have been most ungratefully treated by the watchmen, and instead of thanks for being aroused from their slumbers by this "concord of sweet sounds," these municipal guardians of the night have laid unmusical hands upon the wandering minstrels, and have either escorted them to the watch-house, or dispersed them as disturbers of the public peace. Now, under favour, this is a most Goth and Vandal assumption of power. As Falstaff says "shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?" Shall not a citizen walk and play at his ease in this our free city, without fear of watch-houses and watchmen? Aye this is very well, says the watchmen; but these bands of music wake the good inhabitants from their sleep. Suppose this to be the case, how are they awakened? By the thunder of artillery, the ringing of bells, the appaling cry of fire, the musical twang of clams, milk, or tea rusk? NO—the perturbed slumbers, in a melting night are gradually and sweetly broke in upon by music, which stealing softly o'er the senses shakes the poppie from the eye, and breathes a sweet sensation o'er the soul; particularly good music; Willis' bugle for example—and who that was ever thus awakened ever complained? The chariest maid that ever loved, listens with delight to the floating harmony; the wife wakes the fond husband, and both catch the sweet inspiration; and even the little squalling cherub tormented with the heat and with teething, sits upright in his crib, and pricks his little ears at the unknown & grateful sounds. Why then should these nocturnal minstrels be molested, or put in "durance vile," under the plea of disturbing the peace?

A few nights ago when the full moon coursing through the azure vault, tipp'd the waving poplars with silver, and shedding its mild beams on the faces of the sleeping watchmen, a gentleman sallied forth from his lodgings with his clarionett, and sauntered down William street. He took his stand under a window from which the loves and graces had been frequently seen, and applying the instrument to his lips, "it discoursed most eloquent music." Whether a sympathetic feeling had kept the lady awake, or the sweet breathings had disturbed her slumber, we know not; but she arose, and with a flowing mantle, white as her own purity, appeared at the window just as the minstrel was playing, "Sleep on, sleep on, my Kathleen dear;" and while thus "governing the ventiges with his finger, and giving it breath with his mouth," a surly watchman, with a black cap and a big stick, as hostile to Apollo and the Muses as ever Hannibal was to Rome, or Bonaparte to the "fast anchored Isle," seized the musician by the cravat, and in sight of the lady and the moon, carried him off, clarionett and all. Such an assault, in a musical way, has been unknown since Dussek threw the music stool at the head of the big drum, for striking a note too soon when playing his concerto before the king of Prussia, old Fritz, as our Knickerbockers used to call him.

Now we do most seriously protest against this rude assumption of power on the part of watchmen, as being contrary to customs pursued in every part of the globe, civilized or uncivilized, and hostile to personal rights.

The Spaniard glides like a ghost through the dark streets of Seville and Madrid, and, taking his guitar from under his cloak, strikes the chords and sings a ditty in praise of his mistress and under her window; and yet no alguazil disturbs him. The turban'd Turk with his mandolin, paces the narrow streets of Aleppo and sings his plaintive ditty unmolested. The streets of Paris and Vienna swarm with nightly minstrels, and no guard arrests them. Why, then, in a free country should a freeman be disturbed when committing no offence; making no riot?

FROM THE BOSTON PALLADIUM.

Those who were the creditors of Messrs. Gilbert & Dean at the time of their misfortunes in 1813, yesterday received the following letter. They have witnessed their industry, prudence and integrity, and aside from interested considerations rejoice in their success.

Boston, August 20, 1821.

GENTLEMEN,

When, in the course of human affairs, misfortunes, which can neither be foreseen nor avoided, happen to the man of business, changing at once competence to poverty, and hope to despair: amongst the many painful emotions which then press heavily upon his heart, the consciousness of utter inability to discharge his just debts to their full extent is, to the honest debtor, one of those which is the most painful and oppressive. And when, under such circumstances, liberal-minded creditors, accepting a part for the whole, voluntarily relieve him from a load of debt, which would be fatal to all future hope and exertion, the most pleasing sensation which we can experience, is the glow of thankful gratitude. Under these impressions, and with a vivid recollection of your former kindness, we renew our thanks to you individually, for your liberality in signing our release, which in the year 1813, discharged us from that portion of our debts, which our misfortunes had rendered us unable to pay.

In consequence of this discharge, several of our friends voluntarily loaned us a small capital, with which we re-commenced business; and, by industry, assiduity, and the blessings of Providence, we have been enabled, besides supporting our large families, to acquire a small property—Out of this we have reserved *three thousand dollars*, which, in order to evince in some degree the grateful feelings which we have always cherished towards our creditors, we purpose to pay over to them in proportion to the losses, which they in 1813, sustained by our insolvency.

We have obtained from Thomas B. Wales, Esq. to whom we then assigned our property for the benefit of our creditors, a schedule of the names, and the debts of each; and we are now ready to pay, with great cheerfulness, to those who will do us the favour to call at our office, their several proportions of our fund of gratitude.——We beg you to accept this, and to believe that, with our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, we shall ever remain, very respectfully, sirs, your much obliged and humble servants.

GILBERT & DEAN.

The Magistrate's Guide,
AND
School Books & Stationery,
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