

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DARTMOOR PRISON.

(Concluded from our last.)

From the National Intelligencer of July 14-PLYMOUTH, 26th April, 1815.

SIR—In pursuance of instructions received from Messrs. Clay and Gallatin, I have now the honor to transmit to you the report prepared by Mr. Larpent and myself, on behalf of our respective governments, in relation to the unfortunate transactions at Dartmoor Prison of War, on the 6th of the present month. Considering it of much importance that the report, whatever it might be, should go forth under our joint signatures, I have forborne to press some of the points which it involves, as far as otherwise I might have done, and it therefore may not be improper in this letter to enter into some little explanation of such parts of the report. Although it does appear that a part of the prisoners were on that evening in such a state, and under such circumstances, as to have justified, in the view which the commander of the depot could not but take of it, the intervention of the military force, and even in a strict sense, the first use of fire arms, yet I cannot but express it as my settled opinion, that by conduct a little more temporising, this dreadful alternative of firing upon unarmed prisoners, might have been avoided. Yet as this opinion has been the result of subsequent examination, and after having acquired a knowledge of the comparatively harmless state of the prisoners, it may be but fair to consider, whether in such a moment of confusion and alarm, as that appears to have been, the officer commanding could have fairly estimated his danger; or have measured out with precision the extent and nature of the force necessary to guard against it.

But when the firing became general, as it afterwards appears to have done, and caught with electric rapidity from the squares to the platforms, there is no plea nor shadow of excuse for it, except in the personal exasperation of the soldiery, nor the more deliberate, and therefore more unjustifiable, firing which took place into three of the prisons, No. 1, 3 and 4, but more particularly into No. 5, after the prisoners had retired into them, and there was no longer any pretence of apprehensions as to their escape. Upon this ground, as you sir, will perceive by the report, Mr. Larpent and myself had no difference of opinion, and I am fully persuaded that my own regret was not greater than his at perceiving how hopeless would be the attempt to trace to any individuals of the military these outrageous proceedings.

As to whether the order to fire came from Capt. Shortland, I yet confess myself unable to form any satisfactory opinion, tho' perhaps the bias of my mind is, that he did give such an order. But his anxiety and exertions to stop it after it had continued for some little time, are fully proved, and his general conduct previous to this occurrence, as far as we could with propriety enter into such details, appears to have been characterised with great fairness, and even kindness, in the relation in which he stood towards the prisoners.

On the subject of any complaints against their own government existing among the prisoners, it was invariably answered to several distinct questions put by me on that head, that none, whatsoever existed or had been expressed by them, although they confessed themselves to entertain some animosity against Mr. Beasley, to whom they attributed their detention in this country; with what justice you, sir, will be better able to judge. They made no complaint whatsoever as to their provisions and general mode of living and treatment in the prison.

I have transmitted to Mr. Beasley a list of the killed and wounded on the melancholy occasion, with a request that he would forward it to the United States for the information of their friends at home, and I am pleased to have it in my power to say, that the wounded are for the most part doing well.

I have also enclosed to Mr. Beasley the notes taken by me of the evidence adduced before us, with a request that he would have them fairly copied, as also a copy of the depositions taken before the Coroner, and desired him to submit them to you when in order.

I cannot conclude, sir, without expressing my high sense of the impartiality and manly fairness with which this enquiry has been conducted on the part of Mr. Larpent, nor without mentioning that every facility was afforded to us in its prosecution, as well by the military officers commanding here and at the prison, as by the magistrates in the vicinity.

I have the honor, to be with much respect, your most obedient humble servant.
(Signed) CHARLES KING.
His Excellency J. Q. Adams, &c. &c.

LONDON, April 18, 1815.

reagh, we have had interviews with him and Mr. Goulburn on the subject of the transportation of the American prisoners now in this county, to the United States, and of the late unfortunate event at the depot at Dartmoor.

On the first subject, we agreed to advise your acceptance of the proposition of Lord Castlereagh to transport the prisoners at the joint expense of the two countries, reserving the construction of the articles of the treaty, which provides for the mutual restoration of prisoners for future adjustment. It was stated by us, and was so understood, that the joint expense thus to be incurred, is to comprehend as well the requisite tonnage as the subsistence of the prisoners; and moreover that measures of precaution should be adopted relative to the health and comfort of the prisoners similar to those which had taken place in America.

The details of this arrangement, if you concur with us as to the expediency of making it, are left to you to settle with the proper British authority.

On the other subject, as a statement of the transaction has been received from the American prisoners, differing very materially in fact from that which had resulted from an inquiry instituted by the port admiral, it has been thought advisable that some means should be devised of procuring information as to the real state of the case, in order on the one hand, to shew that there had not been any wanton or improper sacrifice of the lives of American citizens, or on the other, to enable the British government to punish their civil and military officers, if it should appear that they have resorted to measures of extreme severity without necessity, or with too much precipitation.

Lord Castlereagh proposed that the enquiry should be a joint one, conducted by a commissioner selected by each government. And we have thought such an enquiry most likely to produce an impartial and satisfactory result.

We presume that you will have too much occupation on the first subject and the other incidental duties of your office, to attend to this enquiry in person. On that supposition we have stated to the British government that we should recommend to you the selection of Chas. King, Esq. as a fit person to conduct it on the part of the American government. If Mr. King will undertake the business, he will forthwith proceed to Dartmoor & in conjunction with the British commissioners who may be appointed on the occasion, will examine the persons concerned, and such other evidences as may be thought necessary, and make a joint report upon the facts of the case to John Q. Adams, Esq. Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at this court and to the British government.

The mode of executing this service must be left to the discretion of Mr. King and his colleague. If they can agree upon a narrative of the facts after having heard the evidence, it will be better than reporting the whole mass of testimony in detail, which they may perhaps find it necessary to do if they cannot come to such an agreement.

We are, sir, your obedient humble serv'ts.
(Signed) H. CLAY.

ALBERT GALLATIN.
R. G. Beasley, Esq. &c. &c.

From the London Morning Chronicle,
June 5, 1815.

ARMY OF NAPLES

Head Quarters of General Count Nugent
San Germano, May 17, 1815.

MY LORD—My last dispatch, dated from the bivouac of Arice, brought the details of the operations of General Count Nugent's corps, up to the date of the 15th inst.

I have now the satisfaction to inform your Lordship, that since that period, a series of bold and rapid movements, on the part of that General, have been crowned with the most complete success, and the enemy's army opposed to him defeated and totally dispersed.

On the night of the 15th, the advanced guard moved forward from the camp of Arice, on the road towards St. Germano, having the enemy in front, strongly posted on the banks of the Melfa; during the night however, he retreated to San Germano, breaking down the bridge across that river. No time was lost in throwing a bridge over the Melfa, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 16th, it was crossed by the infantry; the cavalry in the mean time having passed it where it was fordable for horses.

On the same day before day light, General Nugent advanced his whole corps to the Melfa, and having there received a reinforcement of hussars and chassours, he marched forward in order of battle to attack the enemy at San Germano, where the united forces of Macdonald, Manbeis, and Pignatelli had taken post. A small corps of advance had marched from Ponte Corvo to turn the enemy's left flank, and which had already got behind his position, and the armed inhabitants of the village of Piedemonte, with a few soldiers, possessed themselves of the strong position of the convent of Mont-

the right flank of San Germano; the army at the same time advanced upon the high road, preceded by the whole of the Tuscan cavalry, and some squadrons of hussars. On the approach of the troops the enemy declined the combat, and hastily abandoned his position, leaving behind him many prisoners and deserters, and fell back to the village of Mignano, nine miles distant from this place; San Germano was in consequence immediately occupied by the Allied troops.

The taking of San Germano was but the prelude to a movement which terminated gloriously for this army, in the total annihilation of the enemy's corps opposed to it.

In the position of Mignano, where his whole force was again united, he was attacked at midnight by the advanced guard, commanded by Baron D'Alpre, with about seven or eight hundred men, the darkness of the hour preventing him from ascertaining the strength of the attacking corps. The enemy's troops, after a few discharges of musketry, were totally routed, saving only his cavalry and artillery.—In this attack, singularly successful and highly creditable to Baron D'Alpre and the troops under his orders, above a thousand prisoners have been made, a quantity of arms and military equipments taken, and the whole of the enemy's infantry dispersed. Deserters, in companies of hundreds, have come in and are hourly joined this camp.

This brilliant affair has concluded the operations of Count Nugent in this quarter, in which he has destroyed the army called the army of the Interior, with a force originally very inferior to that of the enemy. During the last ten days, the Neapolitan army has lost at least from six to seven thousand men; and the whole number of this army (alluding solely to the army opposed to General Nugent) escaped from the general overthrow, cannot amount to more than 700 men. In the course of this General's movements, commencing at Poggio, he has, at different periods, defeated the enemy's Generals Caracciola, Manbeis, Livron, Macdonald, and the two Pignatelli's besides others; and not even the presence of Marshal Murat himself, at San Germano on the 15th could prevent the destruction of his army, and consequently the ruin of his authority.

General Count Nugent's head quarters are at Mignano, from whence I have returned and forward this report; and the column of his right wing, which advanced from Terracina, occupies Malafli Gueta, the enemy having retired over the Garigliano, and burned the bridge. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. CHURCH.
His Excellency Lieutenant General Lord Stewart, G. C. B. &c. &c. Vienna.

ARMY OF NAPLES.

Head Quarters, Bivouac of Cajanielle
(near Calvi,) May 18, 1815.

MY LORD—I had the honor to transmit to your Lordship a report, dated yesterday, with details of the occupation of St. Germano; and of the defeat of the enemy at Mayrano; I have now to report the junction of the whole Austrian force, under the command of General Baron Bianchi, at this camp, Cuguniello being the angle of the junction of the high roads leading from Rome, Aquila, and Pescara, to Capua, and Naples, the different divisions commanded by the General Nugent, Mohr, Neisberg, and D'Eckart, from for the moment but one corps, the advanced guard of which, under General Starhenberg is at Calvi. The shattered and wretched remains of the enemy's army, which then little more than a month ago, Marshal Murat, published to the world as consisting of eighty thousand combatants, is now reduced to a corps, perhaps, not amounting to eight thousand effective men, including the detachments of invalids, gendarmes, civic guards, &c. drawn from Naples and the provinces; with this force, broken in spirit, the majority of which detest the cause of the usurper, it appears that marshal Murat will take post in and about Capua, until finally overwhelmed by the superb and victorious army which will now surround him in every direction.

Having but this moment reached the general head quarters with General Nugent's corps I cannot yet state which of the Austrian corps will march on Naples by Cajanielle and Caserta, nor which will blockade the enemy's position of Capua, and in the present state of affairs it seems immaterial; the great object being now to save the capital from any rising of the populace, and the consequence that might follow an event so much dreaded by all classes of the inhabitants.

The organization of the Neapolitan volunteers has gone on amazingly well; and it is even probable that a detachment of them may be sent to pass the Volturno at its mouth, and push on to Naples, by the road of Pozzuoli; in that case I believe I shall be entrusted with this operation.

I am very happy to state, that although the whole of the country through which we have passed has risen in arms against the usurper's forces, no act of disorder or excess

ants, who have on no occasion been allowed to act in independent bodies, under the denomination of Mafa; on the contrary, they have been obliged to act according to the military discipline, and under the direction of the regular officers, I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. CHURCH.
His Excellency Lieutenant General Lord Stewart, G. C. B. &c. &c.

Extract of a second letter from Edward

Cooke, Esq. dated Rome, May 22, 1815. I have kept my Courier, hoping every hour to hear from Lord Burghersh, and I have now the satisfaction to send an extract from his letter, which has just been received dated Teano, the 21st instant.

"I send this letter in great haste. A military convention has been signed, by which the whole of the kingdom of Naples, save a few places, Gaeta, Pescara, and also Ancona, have been surrendered to the Allies.—Murat has not retreated nor is it exactly known where he is, but he has been informed he must go under a guard of honor to Austria.—The army goes into Capua to day; to morrow we occupy the heights round Naples, and the next day the 23d, we go into the city.

The officers who brought the letters, says Murat was at Salerno. Lord Burghersh had received no intelligence of Lord Exmouth, but his Lordship must have arrived at Naples,

LONDON, June 12.

On the 9th instant, the Nimble cutter arrived with officers messengers from the Royal army in La Vendee. They left St. Gles on the evening of the 3th instant and give a most favorable account of the progress of the royal cause. May 28, an action took place in which Bonaparte's General Travot, with 3,000 men, was routed with great loss. June 1 and 3, the enemy were repulsed in their endeavors to prevent the landing of cannon, arms and ammunition, from England.

These officers say there are 65,000 Bourbons in arms in La Vendee alone, and that the white flag is flying at Bordeaux, and many other towns on the coast.

A letter from the Minister of War at Paris, has been intercepted. It is a reply to one from General Travot, for powerful reinforcements. The minister states his inability to comply with the request, not having a man to spare.

Vienna May 27.—Fouch and Caracciola whole first Envoy, (Montecorone) was arrested by Bonaparte's People at Befancon, and said to have made another attempt to send a confidential agent to the allies, with their own particular proposals, very different from those of Bonaparte.

In the British House of Commons on the 9th of June, the question was asked,—"whether any arrangement had been made with the United States respecting the Newfoundland Fishery?" to which Lord Castlereagh replied, "that the treaty of 1783 was expired, and that the subject was to be construed by the general law of nations."

Yesterday we received Brussels papers to the 8th. No movements of any consequence on the part of either of the opposing armies is yet announced. Letters from Ghent of the 5th of June, announce, that on the 27th May, there was a severe engagement at Meaux, between a regiment of Chasseurs and a regt. of Lancers; one had declared for Louis XVIII. the other for Bonaparte.—Several were killed and wounded on both sides. The Emperor of Austria left Vienna on the 27th to repair to the Head Quarters of the allied armies.—It was still the general opinion at Brussels that hostilities would commence on the 15th inst.

June 12.—This morning the Paris journals of Friday reached us. Bonaparte had not left the capital on the preceding day, but every measure denoted his immediate departure. He was present at a council of ministers held on Thursday. It is stated in several of the papers, that he had just received despatches of the greatest importance.—Part of his equipage had actually set out.

The fortresses of Bayonne, Navarrens, St. Jean Pied-de-Port and Blaye, have been declared in a state of siege.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Selected Toasts.

The following are selected from the toasts which we have seen published as having been given on the 4th inst. They furnish a pretty correct index to the public feeling.

At Northampton, Mass.

The President of the United States—Renowned alike for wisdom, his integrity and his valor—his war message, and restrictive system, evince his wisdom, his declaration that the French decrees were repealed, proves his veracity and his gallant defence of the capital, proclaims his courage.