

tion with which I have just been charged at Rochfort.

Upon my arrival at this port, on the morning of the 18th, I learned that Napoleon Bonaparte had departed for England, in his Britannic Majesty's ship Bellerophon, captain Maitland, on the 6th of July, at half past one in the afternoon.

My instructions prescribing to me to have on this subject official communications with admiral Hotham, commanding the English squadron, I hastened to write to him, addressing to him at the same time, dispatches from Mr. Croker, secretary of the admiralty of England, of which I was the bearer. Those letters were delivered to the admiralty by lieutenant Florian, whom his excellency was pleased to associate with me.

It appears from the different communications that I have had with the English admiral and M. the maritime prefect, that Napoleon having arrived at Rochfort on the 3d July, took up his residence at the maritime prefecture until the 8th. Pressed by general Beker, who had been charged to escort and see him on board, and by M. the baron Bonnefoux, maritime prefect, to avail himself of every opportunity afforded by the wind and tide, he determined at length to embark in the boats that were waiting for him at every tide and repaired at 10 o'clock in the evening on board the Saul, and caused his suite to be divided between that frigate and the Meduse.

The next morning, the 9th, he landed upon the Isle of Aix, and visited its fortifications.

On the 10th, the wind was favorable for putting to sea; but the English cruisers & the bright moon left the frigate but little hope of escaping.

Between the 10th and 11th, Napoleon sent a flag of truce, on board the English ship Bellerophon, the generals Savary and Las Casas. The flag of truce returned on the 11th.

Between the 11th and 12th Napoleon learned from his brother Joseph, the dissolution of the chambers, and the entry of the King into Paris. Until then, Bonaparte had often expressed the opinion that the chambers would recall him, and because he wished the authorities that surrounded him to believe so, or because he really entertained such an expectation.

On the 12th he landed upon the island of Aix with his suite and then began to sail in the night between the 12th and 13th two half past one in the morning. It appeared that he had intended to be seen by the English ships by day in the night, endeavoring to pass by favor of the night, a Dutch vessel with which it is supposed that he had agreed, and which it is supposed he had agreed, and was to wait for him at 30 or 40 leagues distance in the offing. It is not known why he did not avail himself of these arrangements, but doubtless they appeared to him to be too hazardous.

In the night between the 13th and 14th, he went aboard the French brig l'Epervier; and on the evening of the 14th, general Beker, who had been with a flag on board of the English squadron, having returned, Napoleon caused his suite and their baggage to be embarked in the Epervier.

On the 15th in the morning that vessel was perceived making sail as a flag of truce towards the admiral's ship; the sea not permitting her to approach quickly, the English boats met her and transported the passengers on board the Bellerophon. Under these circumstances, lieutenant Jourdon, commander of the Epervier, conceived it his duty to request and accordingly obtained from the captain of the Bellerophon, a written attestation of his having taken Bonaparte on board of that vessel.

On the same day a frigate belonging to the squadron let sail for England.

On the 16th the Bellerophon let sail at half past one in the afternoon. The lightness and the direction of the wind that has prevailed since, does not admit of the supposition that she could have arrived on the coast of England before the 19th or 20th.

On the 17th, the maritime prefect of Rochfort addressed to the troops and seamen under his orders, a proclamation which, in announcing the return of his majesty to Paris, would the acclamations of all the inhabitants, directed them at the same time to assume the white cockade.

The white flag was hoisted upon the forts and on board of the vessels in the road, on the 17th at noon, and saluted by the artillery.

Ever since the 15th, M. the baron Bonnefoux, had manifested his intention to cause those colors to be hoisted by the troops under his command, but the commandant of the place not having yet received the orders addressed to the generals, M. the baron de Bonnefoux was of opinion, that he ought to wait in order to act in concert with that superior officer, who soon received from major-general Buttrand, commanding the department of the Lower Charante, orders to follow the movement of the marine.

I ought not to omit informing your excellency, that the wise measures taken by M. the Maritime Prefect and Major General

Buttrand, would have prevented the intentions of ill designing persons, had there been any such.

Rochfort and Rochelle are animated by the best spirit; and those ports, which were the last under the influence of Bonaparte, have not on that account failed to be the first to manifest their devotion to the King's person, and their joy, on learning the return of our august monarch to his Capital.

Your excellency will find annexed the copy of a letter addressed by Napoleon to the Prince Regent of Eng. & which must have reached his royal highness through the medium of the English squadron.

I pray your excellency to accept the homage of my profound respect.

H. DE RIGNY.

### French Legislature.

#### House of Representatives.

June 29.—Count Lanjouis president, presented the following message, from the provisional government, and the accompanying documents.

Mr. President.—The provisional government has not forgotten for an instant that Napoleon by his abdication, has placed himself under the safeguard of French honor.

The first care was to demand of the enemy generals, safe conducts for the protection of his person.

On the 25th of June, Napoleon demanded that two frigates should be put at his disposition. The government immediately ordered the ministry of the marine to arm those two frigates. Lieut. Gen. Beker was ordered to provide for the protection of the person of Napoleon during the route, and all necessary orders were given for securing the preparations of relays of horses.

In the mean time Napoleon had not set out yesterday the 28th. The safe conduct had not arrived. The approach of the enemy giving lively inquietude respecting the safety of Napoleon, the commissioners determined to press ahead his departure, and positive orders were given to the ministry of the Marine. This last was sent to him by the Count Bonray.

The House will perceive by the subjoined copy of the reply of Lord Wellington, that he did not consider himself authorized to give the safe conduct requested, and that the government has performed one of its most sacred duties in causing the departure of Napoleon.

The government informs the House that Napoleon sat out at 4 o'clock, as the subjoined letter of General Beker shows.

The House is invited to make provision for him and for his family.

Accept M. President the assurance of my highest consideration.

Duke of OTRANTO.

PARIS, June 29.

Copy of a letter to Count Bignon.

Head Quarters, June 28.

Count—I had the honor to receive the letter of your Excellency of the 25th. I have already written to the commissioners named to treat of peace with the allied powers upon their proposition for a suspension of hostilities; an answer which your Excellency must have seen, and I have nothing more to add to it.

As regards a passport and safe conduct for Napoleon Bonaparte, to proceed to the United States of America, I must inform your Excellency that I have no authority from my government to give any reply whatever to such a demand.

I have the honor to be, with the most distinguished consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant.

WELLINGTON.

Copy of the letter of Gen. Beker, dated M. de la maison, June 29, 1815.

Sir—I have the honor to announce to the provisional government, that the Emperor has just entered his carriage, to repair to his destination offering vows for the establishment of the peace and prosperity of France.

Accept, Sir, the homage of the profound respect with which I am, your obedient and humble servant.

COUNT BEKER.

KINGSTON, SEPT. 12, 1815.

### MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Monday evening 4th inst. Mr. Perry Reed, Master of the Schooner Dolphin, Paltney Ville, N. Y. bound to this port unfortunately fell overboard.—The darkness of the night rendered all human efforts vain to save him from an untimely death and watery Grave.—His Age 23 years.

### ARRIVED AT NEW YORK

Ship Governor Strong, Scott, 30 days from Liverpool. Passengers, Gov. Goic, of Canada, and Lady.

A Brussels paper of the 12th, of July mentions, that "when the overtures of the French Provisional Government were read in the Council of the Sovereigns, on coming to the article respecting Napoleon's abdication in favor of Napoleon II. the Emperor of Austria hastened to say, "That concerns me: I recognize no Napoleon II. let us go forward!"

### MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from Captain John Holman of the brig Coromandel, to a gentleman in Salem, dated Gibraltar, June 17, 1815.

"Our squadron fell in with an Algerine frigate, about the 17th inst. Commodore Decatur, with the Guerrier alone, engaged her, having ordered not a gun should be fired from any other ship; the enemy endeavored to escape, but finding it impracticable, engaged the Guerrier, but soon struck when she was found to be the Admiral's ship, of 44 guns. The Algerines lost 45 men killed, including the Admiral, the famous Ris Hamed, and a great number of wounded; the loss of the Guerrier, 14 wounded, chiefly by the bursting of a gun. The prize arrived at Carthage about the 19th; she was manned with 600 men.

"A brig was also captured about the same time by two schooners between Cape de Gatt and Cape Palos; she mounted 22 guns; they ran the brig on shore, and endeavored to save themselves, but not a man escaped; she was soon got off again, without injury.

"By arrivals from the eastward on the 22d and 23d inst. we were informed they were boarded by an Algerine brig between our fleet and Gibraltar; our fleet must have passed them in the night. I presume in a very short time all the Algerines must put into port."

### ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber offers for sale to the Public, on liberal terms of payment, the following lots of waste Lands.

Lots No. 22 in the 8th Con.

No 9 in the 6th Con.

S. West 1/2 23 8th Con.

No 8 East 1/2 5th Con. of the township of Pittsburgh.

ALSO Lots No. 7 in the 5th concession No. 25 in the 6th concession Nos 28, 29, 30, 32 & 33, in 6th con No. 23 East 1/2 8th con. of Pittsburgh.

ALSO,

Several Lots of Land of one and two acres in extent, on the front of lot Number 24 in the township of Kingston, lying and situate on the shore of the Lake. And likewise several lots of land of one, two and three acres on the rear of the said lot No. 24, lying and situate on the road from the town of Kingston to the country.—The lots are well adapted from their situation for building on them, and for the establishment of Gardens in the vicinity of the town.

Application to be made to the subscriber.

GEO. OKILL STUART.

Kingston, Sept. 6, 1815.

### PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Kingston 5th Sept. 1815.

HIS Excellency the Provisional Govt. Governor has been pleased to appoint Christopher Alex. Hagerman Esq, Barrister at Law, His Majesty's Council in and for the Province of Upper Canada.

BROKE into my enclosure on the 3d instant, a large dark bay Mare, with some white in her forehead; also a light coloured bay Horse, with a small star in his forehead. The owner or owners, are requested to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN HOLMES.

Kingston, 3d Sept. 1815.

### Stray Cow.

COME into my enclosure of the subscriber some time since, a cow. She now has a calf about four weeks old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MARY STICKLES.

Kingston, Sept. 5, 1815.

Government House,

Kingston, August 21, 1815.

ALL Persons having any Right, Title, Interest, Property or claim to, in, or upon the Lands in Long Island, Wolfe or Grand Isle, Garden Island and Simcoe Island situate in the River St. Lawrence, near Kingston, are hereby directed immediately to transmit to me the particulars of the same together with copies of the Documents upon which their claim is founded.

F. P. ROBINSON,

Secretary.

### Wanted,

FOR the supply of His Majesty's Forces at this Post, From 10 to 12,000 pounds of good Merchantable FRESH BEEF per Week.

Deliveries to commence on the 1st of December next, and to be continued to the 31st March, 1816

Proposals for the above supply will be received at this Office until the 1st November next on which day persons having tendered will be made acquainted with the result of their proposals.

Commissariat Office,

Kingston, 12th Sept. 1815.

### New Goods.

RICHARD G. CLUTE, HAS just received a very handsome assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries, which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash, among which are the following articles: Superfine and Common Broad Cloth; White & Black Cotton Cambric; White and Blue Cotton Callicoe; Cotton Shawls; Black Silk and Bandanna Handk'fs; Yellow Flax do. Black Silk Shawls and Vales; Common Silk Shawls of all kinds; Striped Cotton; Scarlet Kersey; Vesting of all kinds; Yellow, Black and Blue Nankeens; Apron Checks; Bumbazettes; Long and Short Boots; Ladies' Walking Shoes; Childrens' Shoes; Saddies and Bridles; Hard and Brown Ware; Glass Ware; Powder, Shot, Balls and Lead; Tea; Tobacco; Coffee; Allspice; Pepper; Red and White Flannels; Furniture Calicoes; Turlington's Drops; British Oil; Peppermint; Coit's Pills; Turkey Stripe; Blue Dimity; Bed Ticking; Velvets; Spirits; Nails; Hats; Ribbons; Indigo;

} of all kinds.

A large quantity of Patent Right WHEEL HEADS.

With a variety of other articles not mentioned.

Hollowell Bridge, August 25, 1815. 13

Adjutant Genl's office of Militia, KINGSTON, 18th August, 1815

Militia General Order.

His Excellency Sir Frederick P. Robinson, Major General Commanding, and Provisional Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, has great satisfaction in publishing to the Militia of that province, the following extract of a letter from Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Secretaries of State: addressed to His Excellency Sir Gordon Drummond, dated Downing Street, 13th June, 1815.

"I should have felt that I was acting unjustly towards you and the officers and men under your command, if I had forbore bringing under the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the great and meritorious exertions; so long and so successfully made by them for the preservation of the Upper Province. I am commanded to assure you, that his Royal Highness has contemplated your efforts with the highest satisfaction, not more on account of the skill and valor uniformly displayed by his Majesty's troops, in presence of the enemy, than of the patience with which the privations incident to the peculiar nature of the service were supported and finally overcome."

"You will not fail to convey to the troops under your command, the strongest expression of His Royal Highness's approbation and to accept for yourself and the army under your orders, that testimony, which His Royal Highness is so anxious to bear, to the great service which you have rendered to your country."

"Nor is His Royal Highness insensible to the merits of the Inhabitants of Upper Canada, to the great assistance which the Militia of the Province afforded during the whole of the war—His Royal Highness trusts that you will express to them in adequate terms, the high sense which he entertains of their services, as having mainly contributed to the immediate preservation of the Province, and its future security.

By Command of His Excellency, N. COFFIN, Adjutant Gen. of Militia.

### Town Lot.

FOR sale a Town lot near the French Church.—Enquire of S. BARTLET.

Kingston, Sept. 5, 1815. 13