

and odious discussion of the compensation law. If that question (which we had like to have forgotten) presents itself for the dignity and character of congress we shall be glad to see it *silently* disposed of. *Nat. Intel.*

Lord Amherst and Bonaparte.

The Caesar, who in consequence of the loss of the Alceste frigate recently brought home lord Amherst and his suite from Batavia, is the bearer of the latest intelligence from St. Helena, relative to the health & manner of living of the ex-emperor of France. The Caesar having occasion to touch at St. Helena, lord Amherst expressed a desire to be introduced to Bonaparte, and in spite of some obstacles that presented themselves, his lordship with capt. Maxwell and Mr. Lynn, surgeon of the Alceste was allowed to wait upon him.—On the third of July lord Amherst was ushered into Bonaparte's presence at Longwood, capt. Maxwell and the surgeon waited in an antichamber. It was not long before these officers were desired to join. There was nothing in the appearance of Bonaparte which in the least indicates ill health; on the contrary, he looked well and less bloated than ordinary. In his conversation with the party, his questions were put with the usual rapidity; indeed they followed each other in such quick succession that answer could only be given to those that appeared most marked and important.—With his general curiosity, Bonaparte inquired of the officers what stations they filled on board the ship and on learning Mr. Lynn was the surgeon, he inquired what system of pharmacy he pursued? "That depends on circumstances," replied the surgeon. "I hope," rejoined the general "it is any other that practised on this island, for here we have the same thing over and over again—bleeding and calomel for ever." The conversation taking a turn on the mission of Amherst to China, his lordship related the cause of its failure; which he ascribed to the necessity imposed upon him by the emperor, of smiting the ground nineteen times with his forehead; an indignity which his lordship intimated could not be submitted to. Here Bonaparte's answer shewed the man. "Indeed! Now had it suited my policy to send an ambassador to the emperor of China, I should have instructed him to kiss his great toe; and if that would not do, he might, if required, have saluted a more offensive part, provided my object could be attained."

In the course of conversation Bonaparte said he knew of no law which gave the powers of Europe the right of detaining him a prisoner at St. Helena or elsewhere; and strongly urged the propriety of his present situation being taken into consideration by the crowned heads of Europe. Notwithstanding his disappointments, he still affects great reliance on the justice of the prince regent of England, when unconnected with national policy,

and the influence of ministers; and, with this impression on his mind, he expressed an anxious wish that lord Amherst would be the bearer of a letter from him to his royal highness, which had been prepared some time, with the intention of forwarding it to England. We have reason to believe we are correct in stating, that his lordship undertook to deliver the letter in question.

It is said to be couched in the most respectful terms; but discovers a soariness throughout on account of the unnecessary restraint he alleges he is made to undergo. The officers of the late Alceste found that he can have the range of the whole island in his exercise of riding, driving, or walking; provided he will allow a British officer to attend him; but to this he objects. As it is, he may extend his walk about 12 miles, but then he is liable to meet in his perambulations British centinels at various points who never fail to present arms to him. Madame Bertrand was seen by the British officers, and the impression made upon them was, that she was a very handsome and clever woman. *Courier.*

FROM RUSSIA.

Boston October 13.

We learn by the arrivals at this port yesterday from Russia, that great parade took place at St. Petersburg on the second July, on account of the arrival of a princess from Prussia, who was to be married to the brother of the emperor Alexander. She was escorted into the city of St. Petersburg by 40,000 soldiers. The most signal marks of respect were shown her.

On the 18th the nuptials were celebrated, and the whole city was illuminated for three nights in succession.

The emperor Alexander pays great attention to his troops; often reviewing them three or four times a week. The pay of the soldiers has been augmented, as well as that of the officers.—He is also building a number of frigates and large 74's. Great improvements have been made in the city in regard to the side walks and pavements;—in fact throughout the empire; he keeps a watchful eye; and more improvements have been made since the last French war, than for a great number of years before.

The season was very forward in Russia, and all kinds of grain promised a plentiful crop. Great quantities of grain have been shipped to England and the north of Europe.

Paris August 11.

"For some time there has been a good deal of vague conversation respecting a treaty concluded between the courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid. Letters from Vienna, however, were received this morning, dated July 27th, which state that it is confidently asserted there, that the courts of St. Petersburg and Madrid signed a treaty of alliance on the 27th of May: by virtue of which Russia is to furnish Spain with a squadron of five ships of the line

4 frigates and sixteen thousand troops in order to reduce to submission the revolted colonies of South America. Spain in return cedes to Russia the island of Minorca and the two Californias. It is added that the squadron and transports are all ready in the port of Sebastopol, in the Crimea, but that the Porte refuses to allow the passage through the Bosphorus, in spite of the pressing importunities of count Stroganoff, the Russian ambassador at Constantinople.

"The negotiations at Carlsbad will commence immediately. The congress will be composed of ministers from England, Russia, Prussia, Austria and France. The principal object that will occupy this congress will be the affairs of the revolted colonies in America; the dispute between Spain and Portugal, and the question on the diminution of the army of occupation in France, will also be agitated at Carlsbad."

A Flanders mail arrived this morning with papers from Brussels to the 13th inst. They announce the duke of Wellington in a new character, as plaintiff in an action of defamation against the editor of a Flemish newspaper.

We have various communications on the subject of the harvest from many parts of the country; they are nearly of the same character. In consequence of the continued moisture, the wheat has, in many places become smutted.

Mr. Sadler is about to make another ascent in his balloon, from Dublin, accompanied by a young lady of the name of Thompson, and a Mr. Livingston. They are to take their departure from the Porto Bello Barracks.

Parliament has been further prorogued till Monday third of November.

The papers from Manchester, Leeds and Norfolk, England, and other places boast of the revival of business in the manufacturing establishments.

TURKEY.

Vienna August 9.

News from the Levant has caused here the greatest sensation. News of the violent death of the famous partizan Czerny Georges, formerly chief of the servian insurrection against the Ottoman Porte. This extraordinary man was a native of Albania, and served in the Austrian army as a subaltern by his family name of Petro Petrovitch. His personal bravery had raised him to be a chief of a warlike nation. He left his seat at Kainsow, a small town in Bessarabia, to go to Belgrade for the final arrangement of the frontiers of his dominion. The commandant of this city who had spies upon all his occasions, caused him to be arrested and tried. He was found guilty of treason to the Turkish government, decapitated, and his head sent to Constantinople, with those of two of his principal adherents. We are informed that strong fermentation exists in Servia: the tragical death of Georges cannot but augment it.

A French paper mentions the American ship *Marble* arrived at the port of Hong Kong last from China, after having been a year in the Pacific, touched at the Marquesas. A number of persons come on board the ship, one of these islands thought they might safely shore unarmed; but the lar Anthropophagi immediately killed two of them and ate them. The captain in consequence retained three of the islanders they were still on board on her arrival in France, on their passage become gorged. Although they had been humanely treated, they were constantly afraid that the captain intended to eat them. One of them pretended he was one of the chiefs of the country. The faces of all them were tattooed. *D. A.*

London, August 11.

Private letters from Montevideo state, that 11,000 picked men are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation to Buenos Ayres, purporting to proceed against the insurgents. The shipping to convey them to the shores of South America will be furnished by the French government in consequence of an arrangement made with the court of Madrid. The same letters state that a formidable expedition is so fitting out at Lisbon for Brazil.



MADISON,

November 22, 1817

From the Western Spy. EMIGRATION

"To the Western country during no season, we believe equalled the present. We learn from travellers who have crossed the mountains, that no unusual thing to pass 100 miles a day, all steering to navigable waters of the Ohio and its branches. The *Alt Argus* estimates the number have passed on the great western turnpike, through that part of the country since the first of September, at 500 per week. One hundred and twenty in one company with their pastor at the head, passed that place from town in the District of Maryland bound to Indiana. Nearly similar instances are noticed in several other places in that quarter particularly at Pittsfield Mass.

NEW ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Reporter printed at Lexington, Ky. dated

New Orleans, Oct. 2, 1817

"I am sorry to inform you that the Yellow Fever has made great ravages in this city from the beginning of August to this time."