measures have been taken, by the proper authority, to recover these unfortunate captives, should they still be alive. I

I saw him, and enquired particularly into his story, which he repeated as I | es; that he differed from it, and that | Bordeaux papers to the 22d. have given it, without variation or cm-Millisliment. There was a striking I and imprisoned. manliness in his deportment, and he i provided I did not make a fine story them to think he wished to be the hero some places nearly have to the bonc.--- ! Yet, he neither repined or complained away. that his lot was harder than that of other men, but exhibited, more than any heing I ever saw, an example of that | fered a reward of 500 dollars for the philosophy which is the offspring, not | apprehension of the soldier who killed of reasoning, but of suffering, and of the Indian. This will inevitably set that inflexible hardihood which a long succession of labors, dangers and hardships, ever inspires.

## Foreign and Domestic.

London, September 11. The ships Newcastle and Leander, ) constructed and equipped to be able to contend, with some chance of success, with the American feigntes, are undergoing some alteration in their form .-They are enlarging their sterns, and making cabins for the accommodation of admirals. They are destined for the ports of Halifax and Barbadoes.

It is enleglated that this government will receive nine millions sterling, as her part of the contributions levied on France, which we are in hopes will render the income tax for the enguing year uchecessary.

Panis. September 13. Considerable hadas of Austrians are Leaving France at this moment by the 1 way of Moont Conist for Italy—it is es-Einzätiel that 300,000 men, of different Nations, will have left this country by 1 the 20th of this month.

AMSTERDAM, September 6. Our fleet, commanded by Admiral Tutlekno, which has been employed in the Mediterranean, is about returning a Rome.

Prospect of an Indian War.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Gro. Oct. 25. Col. M. Drould commanding at Fort Decatur in the Creek Nation, writes to Lien. Gaines on the 5th instant as follaws: -- " It is ascertained that the Indians below the line, in conjunction with the War-party which includes the Seminoles, are hostile; and will unquestionably give us battle at, or near, Chata-Lauchie river. There are various reports is to the strength of these In-All agree diaus-from 800 to 2000. that war is inevitable.

In consequence of the above information, Gen. Gaines has requested our Executive to call out forthwith for the desence of the frontier of this State, the 2000 militia that were directed to be Malay market; some of which (us we heldein readiness by a late requisition. Orders for their rendezvous at Fort Hawkins will be issued as soon as the troops are organized, the Governor, notwithstanding his bad health, having l reached town on Synday evening.

Gan, Gaines observes in a letter to the Governor, that the 4th regiment of U.S. Infantry had been ordered on from Charleston, and will probably be at fort Hawking by the last of this month.-Eight hundred regulars are already in the Creek Nation. It is understood that the militia from this. State will be commanded by Brigadier-General Jones. Scorr, of this county-who united force amounting to marky four thousand groops, by General Gaines in person.

Journal. We have heard a prepart, which we suppose to be founded in truth, that an zaray took place a few days past near i Merion, in Twiggs county, between some of our citizens and a parcel of Indians who had come in to trade, in which several of the latter were wounded and perhaps some killed.;

## FROM DETROIT.

Extract of a letter from an American officer, to his friend in Baltimore, dated DETROIT, October 13.

"There was a trial here last week, I which in its effect is of national cousequence. A Lieutenant in the British navy undertook to take some deserters on our side, with a party of armed men, some of whom he indeed and caught one | ing the day fixed by the Constitution for | was known the Banapartists looked upon | of his deserters.—Iome of our citizens buil for his appearance. He was tried, years. according to law, by a jury of six foreigners and six citizens, who brought in him only to go into the boat, and the Calais, in France. sellow wont. From the prisitive evidence I heard, and from an affer convermation with the judge, I think there could be no reason in the world to have

was the sentence of the other two judgthe Lieutenant ought to be also pilloried

to its being made public? He said none, | of our soldiers shot and killed an Indian last week, for impadently levelling a about him. He was going among some | rifle at a party of our soldiers. The Estant relations in Frederick county, | circumstance has made some noise here, who he said would take care of him as | as the Indian was under the protection | long as he lived, and he did not want | and charge of His Britannic Majesty. | still a great many adherents; 130,000 The British have brought in a coroner's of a story. He had more than forty | verdiet of murder; and some letters | wounds—his shoulder was partly out off, have passed between the British Col. his thigh gashed with seams, his side | James and Governor Cass. Our Govsearred with a tomahawk, his fingers al- | ernor has been pretty severe with his | most harnt off, and one of his arms in | pen, and treated the "Bulwark" rather roughly. The affair, however, is dying

> October 20. "The British civil authority have of the Indians on the hunt for him. But to prevent any ill consequence, the General will send to Colonel James a very spirited remonstrance, and threats of retaliation."

> In the above letter, a good deal of animosity is said to exist between the citi zens of Michigan and the Canadians: but the military on both sides treat each other with great civility.

Balt. Patriot.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 7. SLOOP OF WAR PEACOCK.

Copy of a letter, from Captain Warrington, commanding the U. S. Sloop of War Percuck to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1815. "I have the honor to inform you, that the U.S. sloop Peacock arrived at this . Murat is allowed to reside as a priprace on Monday evening last, after an absence of nine months.

"As by the arrival of the Tom Bowline and Hornet, you have been made acquainted with our transactions up to the 29th of April, I shall commence from our separation from the latter. In May, we reached the Isles of St. Paul and Amsterdam, (our second rendezvous) where we found a letter for us, which had been left a few days before by the Macedonian brig, informing as of the President's action and probable eapture. Here I had intended remaining some time, to rejoin the Hornet; but being carried to leeward, in chase of a strange sail, we were not able to regain them; and were at last compell ed by a very severe gale to bear up, and on the 8th of June unde the Island of Java. From that time until the 29th. we were cruising in the Straits of Sunda, where we inade four captures; two of which were burnt, a third was given up to carry 150 prisoners into Batavia. and the fourth released, as from her we learned that a peace had been made.

"From the different captures, we obtained about fifteen thousand dollars in specie, and gold to the amount of four or five thousand dollars more. We have on board ten chests of opium.

The first prize was loaded with pepper, and a few bales of coarse goods for the had no room to stow them awes) we distributed amongst the crew, as they were much in want of thin clathes. Of the manay, five thousand dollars were divided by me amongst the officers and men, not one of whom had previously a dollar; the remainder has been expended in the disbursements of the ship.

" From Java we proceeded to the Island of Bourbon, where we procured ] bread and other articles, of which we were much in want, as we were on an allowance of half a pound of breud per man. From Bourkon, which we left in August, we made the best of our way to the United States, touching for's few days at St. Helena."

We understand, that the following persons have been appointed by the King of France, and recognized by this government, viz.

M. Framey D'Ambreuco, Consul Gen. of his Mujesty the King of France and Navarre, for the port of Philadelphia. M. Cazeaux, Consul for the port of f

New-York. M. Guillemin, Vice Consul for the port of Savannah.

port of Norfolk.

. November, 10. CONGRESS .- As a general answer to enquiries on the subject, it may be proper to state, that the Fourteenth | in their support of the King, yet they Congress commences its First Session | were considered men whose politics on the first Monday in next month, he- | could not hearfily be confined in. It the Annual Meeting of the National | them as their Chiefs, so far as regarded | to keep them in, when once the people | privateer, for the vessel which had been a moled, surprised the sentry, and Assemblies, when not otherwise direct. shielding them from punishment, as they finally obliged the officer to go to De- ed by law. The present is the longest troit, where he was competted to give recess which has taken place for many

The President of the United States a versiet that the eliver had not taken has appointed Thomas Johnston, Esq. the Reserter by force; that he had told of Baktimore, Consul for the Port of bances continue in the South, and the Au-

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

andience of the President, and that however, brought him inguilty of a rict, | that place to the 23d of September has | business with Ministers with Whom they stine; and we are told expresses much and he was fined by the court 4 or \$500. | been received. We are also indebted to | are unacquainted. Chief Justice Woodward, who gave the politoness of a gentleman, who came the sentence, said that this punishment out in the Manlius, for a file of Puris papers to the 19th of September, and

The Journal de Paris, of September 12, mentions that General Ney was per-"As circumstances occurring here | mitted to walk in the court-yard of the told his tale with such an air of simple | are reported to the United States mere- | Conciergerie, every morning and even- | truth, that I could swear to every word I ly by letter, and often misrepresented, ling; while the other prisoners are conof it. I asked if he had any objection | it may be well to inform you," that one | fined in their rooms. The trial of the Marshal had not been concluded. The, lileges, was taken by yeas and nays, and general opinion at Bordeaux was, that he would be condemned and excented.

Cherhourg still held out in defence of the Bonapartean flag. Bonaparte has Austrians and Prossiuns would remain in France to keep the people in order, and to compel them to pay the great sum that had been levied upon them .--In Bordeaux all was tranquil, but there was much feverish blood all over the country. Americaus had become quite unpopular in France; and were not permitted to wear the American Eagle.-The Bourbouites are all under the Influence of Britain.

Although troops to the number of 30, 000 invested Cherbourg, it was believed they would be withdrawn, as the post is so strong that it would cause too much. bloodshed to subdue it.

The communication between Cæn and Cherbourg was cut off.

Päris, September 17. The seige of Longwy is carried on with vigor, although that place appears determined to hold out to the last ex-

The allies have abandoned the seige 4 of Charlemont, a fortress difficult to take, but carry on with more energy that of Montmedi, which has only a garrison of 600 regulars and 200 national guards.

The siege of the Fort of Salins is persevered in-the cannon are heard at Dole. Preparations are making to undertake the seige of Neubrisac.

vate individual in the Austrian territories, under certain conditions.

BOSTON, Nov. 14: We have been favored with Hamhurgh papers to the 4th October, containing Landon dates to Sept. 26, and Paris to

Paris. Sept. 25. Yesterday was fix d for the departare of the Allied Sovereigns, but it is now decided they are to remain a week

All the Ministers have resigned—and new appointments have become neces-

NEW MINISTERS.

This day's official Gazette appounces that his Majesty has sympointed the following persons as Ministers, viz. the Dujer of Richelion, of Foreign Affairs; the Dake of Feitre, of War; Viscount Lab uchage, of the Marine and Colonand Counsellor de Cazes, of Police. new Minister of Justice is not yet appointed.

It is said M. Gresbois will be appointed Minister of Justice.

Fouchedias gone to Dresden, leaving his Secretary to transact his business. Fouche addressed a letter to the King, requesting his dismission from office.--He boasted of his loyalty, but complained that a system of things had returned, in which he could not consent to serve

us an agent. -

to Paris. The Duke of Wellington will command the Allied forces in Erance, and have his head quarters at Brussels .--Prince Blacher will command the Prassidus, and have his head-quarters at Versailles.

Taileyrand proceeds in negociating the peace.

Suchet, Dake of Albufera, has disbanded his army, and asked leave to reside at Paris.

The Prussian Commander at Rennes has levird a large contribution, receivable Oct. a.

London, Sept. 26. The dismissal of Fouche caused fall of 11-2 per cent. in the French

HAMBURGH, Act. 3. Change of Ministers in France. Letters from Paris of the 25th ult. sav. the recent Ministerial changes may M. Conteaux, Vice Consul for the be said to form the greatest epoch in the reign of Louis 18. Parties have measured their strength, and the An-Fouche and Talleyrand may be sincere had been equally guilty. They had both been temperizers and intriguers, and Fouche had given offence to the Allies by his private Circulars.

The state of France continues gloomy. The treaty is not published. Disturstrians have orders not to interfere between the citizens. On the Lower Loire there is a ferment, and an insurrection By the Sebooner Maulius, Captain | is expected. The finances are exhaus-Young, arrived at this port in 43 days | ted. And the Legislature, which is a- | appertaining to his rank. The General |

Both the Spanish armics which invaded France have returned to their own country.

Boszon. November 14. Yesterday, at a Municipal Meeting, the question on the acceptance of the report recommending the incorporation of the Town of Boston with City Privnegatived-Yeas 920-Nays 951.

## Providence Patriot:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1815.

ienced a signal defeat, as will be seen by a paragraph under the Boston head. We rejoice in this, because the infection of "Buston notious" has been of no trifling injury to our own community; and had this new notion prevailed, nothing would have satisfied the monied aristogracy of Providence, but to follow suite. We have another reason for our moeratic and aristocratic principles, democracy has triumphed even in Boston. Let us state the case: The modern gentry, which commerce and "mercantile morality" have created, despising the venerable Republican institutions of their for ithers, determined to deprive "the common people" of the inestimable privilege of freely assembling in townmeetings, and sighing for the silly distinction which they believed the appellation of city would confer upon them, after much previous preparation, procured the appointment of a large committee, to draft a charter of incorporation; this committee, finding themselves trammelled in some measure by the provisions of the State Constitution, willing at the same time to gull their hon- ! est fellew-citizens, who still had a venand moreover disposed to make their new government as sounding as possible, reported a heterogeneous mass of regulations, which concluded with a proposition to give their novel town authorities the pempous appellation of "The Intendant and Municipality of the Town and City of Boston." After a sofficient time for consideration of the report, which was strenuously advocated by the federal and opposed by the reiss; Count Vanblame, of the Interior; | publican papers, the freemen of Boston | assembled on Monday last to give their vetes on this interesting question. The nabobs entertained hardly a doubt respeating the decision-but lo! the issue—upwards of eighteen hundred votes were polled, and democratic principles and institutions triumphed by a respectabla majority—even in Boston!

----At a late military review in France, The Duke of Angouleme has returned I the King of Prussia presented a stand of colors to one of his favorite regi- | giers. ments. Previous to the presentation, the Duke of Wellington ceremoniously fastened the flag to the staff with a nail of gold. This is truly emblematic of the political conduct of England. With her gold she has corrupted and nailed \ almost every nation of the globe. Let us be careful, that her nail of gold reach not our military or civil institutions!

It is really indicrous, to observe the moanings of the federal prints in Vermont (which are echoed by those of the same kidney in the other New-England States) over the loss of the loaves and fishes in that regenerated State, while it appears, by a statement in the Vermont Republican, that of the chief offices, the for the two vessels. federalists had, in 1814, 66, and the republicans, 18—and, by a just use of to Tripoli, where Com. D. learnt, that a the lex talionis, the republicans have, in goulemes are victorious. Although 1815, 66, and the federalists, 18. The sloop of war, and that the American adherents of sederalism, it would seem, consider themselves the only "legifi. his flag.—On the arrival of the square mate" office-holders; but in this country and demanded, that the Rey should page they have no "allies" powerful enough the sum of 3 80,000 to the wners of the are sufficiently enlightened to decide | Siven up .- The Bey refused, and ass. Tothey shall be put out.

port with the joyful pealing of bells; after inspecting the several forts in that harbor, he proceeded to New-London in the Rhode-Island Cutter, Capt. Ca. [ hoone, and was greeted with the salutes seguinted him of that charge,—They, from Bordeaux, verbal intelligence from boot to meet, will have to transact their has been as far to the eastward as Cas- Bashaw would deliver up to him and

satisfaction at the high order in which he has found the several posts he has visited.

MEDITERRANEAN FLEET.

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In our last we announced the arrival of the U.S. brig Flambeau at Newport: since when, the Independence 74, Frigates Macedonian and Congress. Brigs Chippewa, Saranac, Boxer, Firefly, Spark and Enterprize, and Selis. Torch, Spitfire and Lynx, have arrived at the same port, the whole under the command of Com. BAINBRIDGE.

The Frigute Guerriere, Com. DECA-TUR, arrived at New-York on Monday

The nabobs of Boston have exper-To the Newport Mercury we are indebted for the following information.

The Frigates United States and Constellation, with the sloops of wer Ontario and Erie, were to remain in the 51 diterranean, for the purpose of giving protection to our commerce in that sen.

The store-ships Aleri and John Adams were spoken near Caps Spattel on the 10th of October.

Wo learn, that the Treaty concluded gladness, which is, that in a question by Com. Decatur with the Dgy of Alwhich in fact tried the strength of de- | giers, was such as Com. D. thought proper to dictate .- The following, we learn, are some of the principal articles of the Treaty:-The Dey egrees to restore the American prisoners in his possession, without ransom—to pay \$ 10, 000 for the brig Edwin and cargo, of Salem, Capt. Smith, which he had captured three years since—to restore a cargo of cotton which he had confiscated, belonging to the Hon. Wm. Gray, of Boston-to allow the Americans to send into their ports, and dispuse of them, any prizes which they should capture from any power which the U.S. shand in future be at war with; and they further agree, that in case any power should be at war with the U.S. that power shall only have liberty to send in their prizes for supplies, and to remain only 24 hours to procure them, and not upon any consideration to have permission to dispose of the vessels or cargoes -the Dey further agrees, that in case an American citizen should be taken under the flag of any other nation with whom they may be at war, be shall eration for their ancient institutions, be immediately liberated, and given up to the Consul—in case of the slipwreck of an American vessel, the Captani shall have permission to land his cargo without paying any duties, and may remain there until be has an opportunity of reshipping it; or the cargo may be disposed of, upon paying the customary duties .- No Presents or Tribute are in future to be paid by the United States to the Down

> The Frigate und Brig eaveured by Come Despites with dies progressed by the the of may Article of the Treaty, but River up by Caus. Buchtung an a geosent, Leud at the carnest evicouties of the Prop. who represented the danger he was exposed to from his subjects in consequence of his having signed a treaty with such favorable terms to the U.S. particularly the restoring of Capt. Smith and crew, without ransom, and paying S 10,000 for his vessel and cargo, a condition which the Dey said, they had never before submitted to, in the case of any Christian nation whatever. The brig was, however, detained at Carthagena by the Spaniards, on the ground that she was captured within their territory, they being then at war with Al-

The Treaty with Algiers was signed on the 4th of July, and on the 6th, the brig Epervier, Capt. Skubrick, was dispatched to the U.S. with a copy of the Treaty; and not having yet arrived, scarcely a doubt remains but that she must have foundered in the severe gales of August last.

The American Squadron proceeded from Algiers to Tunis, Com. Decatur having learnt that the Bey had permitted an English frigate, during our war with Great-Britain, to come in and take from the harbor of Tunk - ---Prizes which had been sent in the any the privateer Abaelino, of Boston. The Commodore demanded, that the Green should pay \$ 40,000 for the two which had been given up: the Bey. deliberating a short time, agreed to page the money to the American Consult of restitution to the owners of the privately.

From Tanis, the squadron proceeded prize vessel had also been permitted to be taken out of their harbor by a Bridge Consul had been compelled to take dous ren off the town, Com. Decatur sent in bled a great number of his troops listed the country to desend the batteries, and threatened to declare war immedia: General Brown was received at New- | against the United States; but find a g that the American squadron were prepared to chastise him, he then requested an abatement of the sum demanded. as he said, he had not so much money: and upon the American Consul's infermal ing Com. Decatur that he should be : 🎨 isfied with \$25,000, the Common .... agreed to receive that sum, provided the