

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 23.

Latest from England and France.

On Saturday Evening arrived at this port the Ship *Pacific*, Capt. Bowne, in 42 days from Liverpool; and the Ship *United States*, Capt. Destebecho, in 44 days from Havre-de-Grace. By these arrivals we have received London Papers to the 6th of September, Liverpool to the 8th, and Paris to the 3d, all inclusive. Interesting and copious extracts will be found below.

A Passenger in the *Pacific* (Mr. W. W. Chester) is the Bearer of Despatches to our Government from our Minister in London, and from Commodore Decatur. The latter is said to embrace a duplicate copy of the Treaty with Algiers.

In Paris, it was confidently said, that a Treaty of Peace had already been signed; that a copy of the instrument ratified by the Prince Regent of England had been brought over by Lord Stewart; and that one of its stipulations is, "that 150,000 of the Allied Troops shall continue in possession of the French fortresses, until the contribution of 600 millions of francs (twenty-five millions sterling) is fully discharged."

It was expected that the Emperors of Austria and Russia would take their departure from Paris about the 10th of September.—They were to review the Russian army at Vertus in Champagne, and the Austrian army at Burgundy; and were then to proceed to Milan, where the coronation of the Emperor of Austria, as King of Lombardy, was soon to take place.

The King of Prussia, it was understood, would remain for some time with his army in France.

The trial of Marshal Ney was not yet closed. The Court before which the case was pending, consists of Marshals Jourdan, Massena, and Augereau, and Generals Vitellie, Claparede, and Maison. Marshal Moncey, who had been appointed President of the Court, and had refused to serve, had been cashiered and imprisoned.

The British government were proceeding in the plan of reducing the navy to a moderate peace establishment. Vessels of war, as they arrive, are dismantled; and the officers and seamen paid off. There are to be left in commission about 80 vessels of all descriptions: and we believe that the list of the vessels to be retained in service, which was published in the *Commercial Advertiser* of Friday last, is correct.

American produce, particularly Cotton, was advancing in price. A Liverpool price current, of September the 8th, quotes the following prices—Upland Cotton, ordinary to fair, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.—S. Island stained, 2s. to 2s. 10d. New-Orleans, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 4d. Rice was 28 to 30s per cwt. without duty. Rice, 44 to 55s. Tar, 31 to 32s.—Tobacco, Virginia leaf, middling to fair, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.

French Funds—5 per cent. consols, 62f. 60c. Bank Actions 1023f. 75c.

English Funds—3 per cent. consols, 62, Omaniun 5,00 prem.

From late London Papers received at the Office of the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LONDON, September 6.

In the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

GEORGE, P. R.

Our will and pleasure is, that all French vessels and cargoes that may have been captured or detained by reason of the late declaration of hostilities against France, on any voyage to or from Martinique or Marseilles, and also all vessels and cargoes captured on a voyage from any French port at which the white flag was hoisted at the time when the vessel sailed from her port of lading, shall be released forthwith, on payment of such expences as have been duly incurred in consequence of such capture or detention.

Given at the Palace at Carlton-House, this 26th day of August, 1815, in the fifty-fifth year of our Reign.

By command of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty.

(Countersigned) BATHURST.

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Extract of a letter from an officer on board His Majesty's ship *Warrior*, dated Portsmouth, September 5, 1815:—

The *Warrior*, 74 guns, sailed from Jamaica, in company with the *Electra*, gun-brig, and 90 sail of merchantmen, under convoy on the 10th July. On the 9th of August, at 4 p. m. near the banks of Newfoundland, it began to blow hard from the S. E. with very thick weather; at a quarter past four shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the lee quarter boat, quarter deck gangway, and fore-castle bulwark, also our boats five in number, that were stowed on the booms a-midship. We then observed a ship on the lee bow, about one hundred yards from us. At this moment we broke

our tiller, and carried away our rudder head, and soon fell on board the *George*, merchantmen, of Liverpool, when we lay some time beating each other to pieces. The *George's* masts were carried away, and our anchor stove in the sides. In this sinking state the ships' company, 16 in number, got on board of us, including two children.—She then dropt a-stern, and in a few minutes sunk, with the master, one man and a child. To get the *Warrior* before the wind, we cut away our mizen-mast, and hove our anchors overboard, but it had not the desired effect, we then strove to throw overboard part of our guns, but were unable so to do, owing to the ship being nearly on her broadside, and in some degree water-logged—we then cut away our main-mast, and got a tiller shipped in the ward-room, when she righted, which enabled us to throw overboard twelve of our main-deck guns. At this time the wind shifted to the south-west, and we got her before it, but found the lower deck ports under water and ten feet and a half water in the hold—all hands to the pumps, when we soon gained on her. At this time the gale, which had lasted for seven hours, began to moderate, and by two o'clock, A. M. on the 10th, we had nearly freed the hold from water. Our bed-rooms, powder magazines, and almost every other place in the interior of the ship got filled with water during the gale, which nearly destroyed every thing therein. About forty sail of the convoy, we understand, are dismasted, and several foundered during the gale. We have spoken ships having on board the crews of five others."

The march of the British troops from Waterloo to Paris, was so rapid, that the Duke of Wellington calls it "the race."

The Duke of York held a Military Levee yesterday at his office for the first time since his accident of breaking his arm.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

We received this morning Paris Papers of Sunday last.

Lord Stewart's return to Paris is announced, and it is added that he has brought either the Regent's signature of the Treaty of Peace, or of important conventions.

While some persons are imputing the excesses in the South of France to the party headed by the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme, the accounts from Nismes and other places attribute them to the partisans of Bonaparte, whose watch word and cry are Napoleon the Second!—A Bulletin from Nismes of the 26th ult. mentions, that in order to accommodate an Austrian army, a regiment of royal chasseurs had been ordered to quit the town and proceed to Alais. On quitting the town it was attacked by a numerous band and forced to halt. Eight hundred Austrians proceeded to reinforce the regiment, and the Austrian commandant summoned the rebels to lay down their arms; they wished to capitulate, but this was refused, and they fired upon the Austrians. An action took place, and after two hours they were dispersed. This insurrection is said to have been organized by the Ex-General Gilly and the Ex-Lieutenant of Police at Lyons, Teste. Their object is to establish a war of partisans.

Three other persons of low condition have been tried for sedition; one was condemned to 7 years banishment, and the two others to one year's imprisonment. Why does not the arm of the law fall upon the guiltier head traitors?

The Journal General de France, in an article upon the Electoral Colleges, asks whom have they chosen as Deputies? "Creatures of Bonaparte, lovers of anarchy and disorder? No—but wise & quiet men, friends of their King and country—men whose sentiments are pure and principles certain." The use of such expressions is another symptom of the declining influence of Fouché.

In opposition to the rumours of the speedy evacuation of France by the allied troops, we find that in order to complete the equipping of a new levy with all possible speed, a Loan has been levied upon all the Bankers in the Prussian States, of five millions of rix dollars, for which the lenders are to receive bills of exchange payable in three months.

The Chambers are expected to assemble on the 20th, at which time the Allied Sovereigns will be employed in reviewing the Russian army in Champagne; from whence they proceed to the review of the Austrian army near Lyons.

Fouché, as our Correspondent inform us, tendered his resignation last Thursday, but the King declined accepting it. This surprises us almost as much as the appointment of this man to office. But it was supposed the King would be prevailed upon to appoint another Minister of Police before the meeting of the two Chambers. It is true, we believe, that a second report or memorial was drawn up, but Fouché is neither the author of this nor the first. But they were written by one of his partisans, and

have been industriously circulated. The object of the first was to induce a belief that the miseries of France were all occasioned by the Allies, and to fix the national attention and indignation entirely upon them. In the second, which we have not yet seen, it is said, that some severe remarks are made upon the Members of all the Royal Family, the King alone excepted. It is wished to have it believed that they are adverse to the constitutional charter, and that they recommend a return to the old order of things. Hints at the same time are thrown out, that the reaction in the South is the work of the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme. Nearly the same means were adopted last year, when the cry of the Bonaparteans and of the factions of every denomination, was, that the feudal tenures would be revived, that the sales of emigrant property would be annulled, that the wealth and power which had grown up with the Revolution would be swept away by a single blow. The cry was false, but its operation was universally and deeply felt.

The same system is pursued now, and the promoters of it hope to prevent the King from throwing off that yoke of the Revolutionists, and from firmly uniting himself with the rest of the Royal Family against them. The King is assailed by two opposite Counsels—one insists that he must condescend to the profligate adherents of an usurping power—that the principles of the revolution are necessary to his existence—that he must be a revolutionary King or none at all—that the whole system of rights, of property, of influence, existing at present in France is founded upon the doctrines and practice of the Revolution. To attempt the overthrow of this system would assuredly be to root up the foundation of French society, and thus produce another fatal convulsion. It was established by violence and wickedness beyond example, but it has become identified with the interests, the principles, and the habits of a whole generation; has acquired a sort of prescriptive justice, and has surrounded itself with an irresistible power—finally, that he has no choice but to abide by this system. Other persons admit that the system of property ought not to be disturbed; but whilst they admit this, they argue that the maintenance of property, as it does not impose upon the King the necessity of choosing his Counsellors from a party which has always shewn itself the decided enemy of his family and his rights—that the revolutionary spirit will never be extinguished or put down so long as the revolutionists are employed in offices of trust, power and emolument. Assailed by these conflicting councils, every measure almost bears the character of weakness, if not in the conception at least in the execution. Thus it is resolved to punish the principle traitors, and all Europe applauds the vigour and justice of the determination; but when it is to be carried into execution, we find delay, hesitation, indulgence, and, after the lapse of weeks, one person has only been brought to trial and punishment.

By the late losses in the Jamaica fleet, it is supposed that Lloyd's will be called upon for 250,000l. for insurances.

Private letters from Paris account for the apparent joy with which the Emperor Alexander is hailed in that city. Whenever he appears in public, the crowd assemble round him, and shout "Vive l'Empereur!" adding after a long pause, "Alexandre," to cover the real motive of their acclamations. The homage is addressed apparently to the Emperor of Russia, but the secret wish is breathed for Napoleon, and it is his memory that inspires the enthusiasm.

The portraits of Marshal Brune and Soult have been removed from the Hall of the Marshals.

Lord Castlereagh is expected in town from Paris in the course of this week. His lordship enquiring of Fouché whether it was the intention of the French Government to proceed against any of the remaining traitors? Fouché laconically replied "Ney."

The wife of the unfortunate Labedoyere died a few days after her husband's execution.

Letters from Egypt mention that the plague is making terrible ravages in Cairo and its vicinity—the deaths are from 4 to 500 daily.

A large tract of uncleared land in the state of New-York, to the amount of 17,000 acres, has lately been purchased in London at 4s. per acre.

A considerable house in the iron trade in this city has suspended its payments.

PARIS, August 31.

Within the last few days, "Vive Napoleon" has appeared chalked on the walls in several places, particularly on the Palace of the Legislative Body, and the triumphal arch in front of the Thuilleries. The relief

figures and emblems of Bonaparte are partly removed from both. I have seen political disputes in two or three instances among the people who assembled to look at the workmen who are employed. Yesterday a large crowd of persons of the lowest order, assembled before the triumphal arch; they were divided into two or three circles, and had each an orator in the centre, declaiming upon the miseries of France, but without any allusions directly to the Royal Government. They were almost immediately dispersed by the police. The labouring classes in Paris are in a state of extreme distress; provisions are growing dearer, and there is no employment for their labour. It is quite certain, that their hopes and fears are studiously acted upon, in order to inflame their passions. I have been told, that it is a very general opinion among the lower classes of Paris, that matters will not end without another struggle. I have heard of officers, who had made their arrangements to go into the Russian service, having abandoned that intention. Among the reports spread to inflame the populace, one is, that the allied troops are in such a state of insubordination, "as to refuse to leave France, until they are satisfied with plunder." The King of Prussia, it is said, is raising an extraordinary contingent of 80,000 men, for which purpose he is raising money by a loan. The French have the strongest impression, that 'it is not yet finished.' Even the British officers have some vague notions of there being more fighting.

It is thought that the refusal of Moncey has not been the only refusal of a Marshal to sit upon the trial of Ney. He is confined in a very narrow room, and allowed to walk into the court of the Conciergerie only from six to seven in the morning. The dubitation of Moncey was intended to strike terror into the other Marshals. I understand that Marmont, Victor, and Augereau, are the only Marshals who have consented to be Members of the Court; and that Massena, and even Oudinot, have excused themselves. The trial, it is now said, is to come on early next week.

The number of pictures and pieces of sculpture at the Louvre is every day becoming less; but, like the books of the Sybill, as they diminish in number, they increase in interest, if one may judge from the daily increase of visitors, consisting of artists, amateurs, and strangers. About one hundred pictures have been taken, and twenty pieces of sculpture, not including those taken away several weeks since by the Prussians. No attempt has been made by any person to impede the persons employed to remove the pictures and statues; but it was natural to expect some disorder.—The French are stung to the heart by losing these "fruits des victoires." This is one of the inscriptions on the roof of the gallery.

HAMBURGH, August 20.

A Commissioner is come from our Contingent, now in the enemy's country, to ask from our City an increase of pay, without which the soldiers must suffer hunger and want. This not very agreeable message has certainly astonished us, as we but too well remember how we were compelled, for years together, not only to maintain the French, but to enable them to revel in superfluity, while our people now suffer want in the rich and fertile country of France. Instead of taking back the money, of which we have been violently robbed, we are to send more. This is really not very pleasant, and yet so it is! The Hanseatic troops are under the command of the Duke of Wellington, who has forbidden, under pain of death, to ask any thing of the inhabitants of France except lodging and candle, because the soldiers get their rations from the magazines. But those who know how meagre these rations are, and in what condition they are generally, will not wonder that the soldier, after long and fatiguing marches, does not find them sufficient; not to mention how disagreeable it must be to him, when he comes home to his quarters after a hard day's labour, to be obliged to cook his victuals instead of resting himself. It must be allowed that the French understood this better. The English soldier, who besides his ration receives a shilling a day for his pay, can buy what he wants; but our soldiers have only four-pence a day for which they cannot purchase much provisions. If the French had been as enemies in England, only 24 hours, the English would likewise know from experience, their mode of acting, and would not now treat them with so much tenderness. The Prussians are much better off. The soldier has as much as he can wish, and that is necessary if he is to fight bravely. Travellers who come from Paris affirm, that in all the houses where Prussians are quartered, the people supply them with every thing in abundance, whereas they will not give the English, because they dare not demand any thing, even a glass of water, without being paid for it. That is like the French, who are very backward in giving when not compelled to it.