FROM THE BOSTON-PALLADIUM OF TUESDAY LAST.

FRENCH PAPERS, &c.

By the passengers in the sch'r. Com. Decatur, arrived at Castine from France, we have been favored with Paris papers to June 14, and have made the interesting translations which will be found in the preceding columns.

The passengers inform that they left France on the 20th of June; that all was tranquil there; and the Bourbon family was becoming more and more popular.

That 10,000 British troops sailed from Bordeaux for Quebec, about the 6th of June, convoyed by the Warspite & York, 74's.—Lord Wellington was at Bordeaux June 13, about to proceed to England.—The Royal Oak, 74, Adm. Malcom, had sailed from Basque Roads, said to be bound to America.

American property, which had been seized in Bordeaux, by the British had been restored.

The papers are full of congratulatory addresses to Louis 18, from all parts of France.

The Treaty of Peace between France and the Allied Powers has been received. Its great length renders it impossible for us to insert it in our paper this day.

It is said Bonaparte's first wife, the Empress Josephine, died on the 1st of June.

Dispatches for government were bro't by the Commodore Decatur.

FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The new Constitution has been adopted in France, and put into operation.—It provides a house of Lords and a house of Commons. Both branches had taken the oaths, and presented addresses to the King.———The old Senators not of the Peers, were to receive pensions. The estate of the Senate had been restored to the domains of the Crown, the original proprietors of any part to be indemnified.

The Moniteur of June 7, contains a list of the members of the French house of Peers. It consists of 154—11 of them were Marshals of Bonaparte.

Extracts from the latest dates by the Com. Decatur.

LONDON, May 21.

Mr. Bayard, one of the American Commissioners, has set out from London for Ghent, the place of negociation. Mr. Gallatin will follow him in a few days.—A third commissioner will repair thither immediately from Gottenburgh.

A morning paper announces the names of the Generals to command the expedition to America, reduces the force to 12,000 men. We are as well assured as it is possible for us to be, that it consists of 30,000 bayonets. *Courier.*

May 27.—Mr. Bayard and the two Secretaries, Milligan & Dallas, have quitted London for Ghent, where it appears the negociations will not be delayed. Mr. Gallatin is yet here, but it is believed he will go immediately.———The other Envoys proceed directly from Gottenburgh.

NEGOCIATION WITH AMERICA.

May 28.—Government has decided that Lord Gambier shall be sent to the Hague to treat of peace with the American Envoys. Sir H. E. Stanhope accompanies him; and Captain Fabian, of the Navy, is named Secretary of Legation.—The Providence, Vansittart, is to conduct Lord G. and suite to the coast of Holland.

The brave Gen. Hill arrived in this City yesterday, and presented himself to the Minister, to receive instructions relative to the command which is given him in America.

May 30.—On Saturday last, information was received that the King was very seriously indisposed; but this day he is much better.

The Queen of England has notified to the wife of the Prince of Wales, that it will be unpleasant to meet her at Court.

June 6.—Lord and Lady Castlereagh arrived on Saturday last.

Lord Castlereagh was received with acclamations on landing at Dover, and greeted in the same manner all the way to London.

The City presents swords of 2,000 guineas value to Prince Swartzenburgh and Gen. Blucher.

Funds—3 per cent. reduced 66 1-8 to 3-8.

Sir Charles Stuart is appointed Ambassador to the Court of France,

Licenses Refused—Licenses for neutrals to ports of the U. S. north of Rhode Island, have been applied for and refused.

GREAT EXPEDITION TO AMERICA.

The expedition for America, drawn from the army of Wellington, is prepared with the greatest activity. Tuesday last the first division of the expedition sailed from Bordeaux under the orders Gens. Robinson, Ross and Kempt. It consisted of the 5th, 27th, 28th, 42d, 44th, 58th, 60th, 76th and 88th regiments, and a detachment of artillery and equippage proportioned. Vice-Admiral Malcolm has the command of the naval forces. The subjoined regiments are to follow as soon as possible, viz: the 14th mounted dragoons, the 1st battalions of the 3d, 4th, 6th, 9th, 37th, 18th, 57th, 81st, 83d and 85th regiments, with an immense quantity of munitions and a train of artillery proportioned. Lieut. Gen. Hill will command the whole. When they shall be united they will attack the most important part of the United States, having always in view to destroy the naval forces and the arsenals of the enemy.—The marine will co-operate in a decisive manner.

June 7.—About 1800 recruits, volunteers, and convalescents, of regiments which go for America, will be embarked in a few days at Portsmouth, will proceed directly for Long Island or Rhode Island, which ought to be taken for depots of the expedition against the American merchant vessels.

ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS.

June 8.—Their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia, and the illustrious Princes and personages of their suits, entered London yesterday at different hours and by different routes, to avoid the public notice and attentions. The crowd was immense upon all points where they were expected, and if they had attempted to have entered upon one route, they could not possibly have advanced. The populace, however, were very much offended that there was not a public entry.

June 9.—Stock. Three per cents reduced to 66 3-8 to 67 5-8. Omnium, 20 5-8.

London, June 7.—In our preceding columns we have given the interesting details of the arrival of the illustrious strangers. In the British capital are now assembled—

The Emperor of Russia,
The King of Prussia,
The Prince Regent of England,
The Queen of England,
The Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal,
Prince Henry of Prussia,
The sons of the King of Prussia,
The Prince of Orange,
The Prince of Macklenburgh,
The Prince of Bavaria,
The Prince of Wirtemberg,
The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg,
The Prince of Oldenburg,
Marshal Blucher,
The Hettman Platoff,
General Barclay de Tolli,
Generals Bulow and Yorck,
Prince Metternich, &c. &c.

This morning at 7 o'clock, the Emperor of Russia, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Oldenburgh, went to Hyde Park, where he staid to see the recruits drilled, and afterwards returned to Polteney Hotel, where he received visits from the Prince Regent, Duke of York, and other illustrious characters. The King of Prussia also received visits from their Royal Highnesses and the Prince of Orange. An illumination is preparing in front of Carlton-House, as a compliment to their Majesties, who are expected in the evening at a superb entertainment to be given by the Prince Regent.

"FRIENDS OF THE ENEMY!"

OR, TRAITOROUS CONDUCT.

Part of a letter from one of the late hostages, who was confined at Worcester, to his father, in England, dated at Halifax, Feb. 4.

"We were ten in number, and placed in a miserable, dirty, close room, with two dirty paliasses, and only four or five dirty rugs to cover us—here we ate, drank and slept, and being obliged to convert this one room to every purpose, without being allowed even half an hour for fresh air, and the privy in one corner, the room soon became very loathsome. In this horrid state we remained six weeks, and were about to be removed 300 miles into the country, *for the purpose of carrying the horrid execution* [hanging] *into effect with more ease; the people of this State having openly declared that they would not suffer it to take place here.* On the evening before we were to be removed, we succeeded in breaking out of the jail; we were all but one in regimentals, and that one myself. I, with three other officers, were fortunate enough, after much suffering and meeting with great difficulties, *to succeed in getting to Boston, where we found friends to assist us, and secret us, until we finally succeeded in getting off.*

"*They supplied us with colored clothes, and found a man who engaged to take us to Halifax for 750 dollars; every thing was arranged for our leaving Boston.* But by some ill luck the Marshal found out that we were to leave Boston on a certain night, and to go in the sloop we had hired: *he placed himself and fifteen men on the road we were to go, and stopped and searched every carriage.—Our FRIENDS had provided for us a carriage exactly resembling the mail,* and the Marshal, thinking it was the mail, suffered it to pass: in a quarter of an hour he was undeceived, by the mail coming up, and he again pursued towards the sloop, out of which he had previously taken all the sails and all the stores of every kind. What our sensations were on finding her in such a state, are not to be described—the sails and stores had been put into a house at no great distance on the beach, we broke it open and carried off the jib and mainsail, and a small quantity of provisions, and threw them into the boat and got the jib fastened top and bottom, and pushed off the vessel; the men we had hired, all except one, forsook us, when they found we were so closely pursued, as they would certainly have been hanged if they had been taken.—The Marshal and his men were on the beach in a quarter of an hour after we were afloat."

RICHMOND, (VA.) JULY 30.

VIRGINIANS!

Your State is invaded—You are the sons of gallant Sires—You will fly to obey the call of your country. You will do every thing in your power to repel the merciless enemy who carries the sword in one hand, and the torch in the other—an enemy, who wars against the widow and the distressed—who plunders without pity—who, sometimes in the wantonness of his malignity, dares have recourse to lies, as pretexts for his barbarities which would cast a stain upon your high and honourable reputation.—Remember the eyes of the world are now upon you. Virginia expects every man to do his duty.

The Governor of your State is taking every step in his power to clear your soil from the foot of the enemy. Promptitude and vigor are the order of the day.

We understand that the Secretary of War has paid a proper tribute to the wisdom and promptitude displayed by the Governor of this State, by *adopting* the troops which the Governor had ordered into immediate service for the defence of this Commonwealth.———They will of course be paid by the United States.

OFFICIAL.

Adjutant General's Office,
Richmond, July 23d, 1814.

SIR,

Your letters of the 22d inst. (by Express) have been just received.—The commander in chief directs me to assure you, that he feels great satisfaction in approving the zeal, activity and prudence which you manifested in the late invasion of Westmoreland. You will present his thanks to the officers and men who repaired with such promptitude and alacrity to your assistance, as well as those of your own regiment.

As the force which may probably be necessary to repel the enemy, will be considerable, the command has been assigned to General Hungerford, by orders of this date, the contents of which will be made known to you. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. W. COOCH, D. A. Gen.

Col. R. E. Parker,
11th Regiment, Westmoreland.

Extract of a letter from General John P. Hungerfard, to the Adjutant General, dated

Camp near Mattox, July 25th, 1814.

"I yesterday had the honour of receiving your letter of July 23d, and the general orders of the same date—placing the troops in service in the Northern Neck under my command. I cannot forbear to express the pleasure I feel at this call into service, and the cheerfulness with which I shall exert myself to comply with the wishes of the government.

"At the very moment that I received your communication, I was *unofficially* accompanying a detachment of militia under the command of Colonel Smith of King George near the mouth of Mattox Creek, where 4 barges from the enemy's ship the Loire were approaching.—Upon the view of our forces they returned without doing any injury, except carrying off a negro who waded to them.—The Loire ascended the river as high as Rozier's Creek, but to day about 10 o'clock she moved down to join the squadron which lies off the mouth off Nominy, consisting of Admiral Cockburn's ship the Albion 74, the Regulus 64, Captain Ramsey—and the Melpomene 32, Capt. Rowley, and many tenders. I learn that they have on board at least 1500 choice troops, eager for prey and active in desolation. You have heretofore I presume been informed of their recent landing at Nominy, and the track of ruin which they have left upon its shores as they retired."

Extract of a letter from Col. Parker to the Adjutant General.

"*Wicomico Church, July 24th.*

SIR,

"I feel particular pleasure in being assured that the Commander in Chief is satisfied with my conduct and that of the troops under my command, on the late occasion.—Those who retreat, seldom meet with justice ever, except from liberal and enlightened minds. I trust I shall soon have an opportunity to prove, that his undiminished confidence is not misplaced, and that with a little training we know how to attack, as well as defend.

"The base and unmannerly conduct of the enemy, has united every one here, and called down upon them the curses of every honest man. Besides burning the houses I mentioned to you in my letter of the 22d, they took from every other within their reach every article they could carry away, destroyed what they could not, and broke the windows, doors, &c. and cut up the floors of the houses. Add to this the wheat stacks they burnt, the stock they killed, the tobacco and negroes they took away (of whom they were not less than 130) and you may well imagine the distress and ruin of the inhabitants on the Nominy. Some persons were left without one single dollar on earth.

"Some horses were carried away, and some wantonly shot. It is now very well ascertained that they had some cavalry.

"Mr. Spence a citizen of this county, was taken a prisoner from his house, and carried to their camp. He was told their force was greater than I made it, and that they intended to lay the country waste———that those who remained at home, would be treated well and their property respected, but all who fled, or joined the militia, should become the peculiar objects of their vengeance. To several old negroes too, they stated, that they soon expected a much larger force and that they would not leave one house standing in the Northern Neck, or one hostile foot. They told them moreover that they burnt Mrs. Thompson's houses, because she left them and because she placed poisoned spirit in her porch.——The truth is, in her hurry to get away, she had left some spirit and water in her porch, of which General Hungerford and myself, and the troopers who attended us, drank afterwards, and neglected to throw away. The savages seeing it, pretended to imagine we were as void of honor as they are, and seized it as a pretence to do what they would have done at all events. To repel this imputation and to supply Mr. Pierce with clothes, I sent early yesterday morning a flag aboard with the enclosed letter. Captain Lomax has not returned.*——

"Yesterday morning early, a frigate and 5 or 6 tenders moved up the Potomac, & I instantly detached all the force I had collected near Westmoreland Ct. H. to Mattox Creek, expecting a landing. To day 4 barges came ashore there and landed, but on the approach of the troops immediately retired, and the frigate and tenders got under way up the River, I believe to create a diversion and draw our troops and attention from below. I this evening arrived at this place and am preparing, &c. I hope, if they defer it a day or two, to give a good account of them. I am engaged in throwing up redoubts, &c. There are two 74's, a frigate and several tenders now opposite Ragged Point. The brig has gone out—*perhaps* after the Patuxent squadron.

"Your most obedient,

RICHD. E. PARKER,
Lt. Col. commanding 11th regt.

Extract of a letter from General John P. Hungerford to the Governor, dated

Camp at Wicomico Church, Westmoreland, 27th July.

"The enemy was night before last increased by another ship, supposed to be a transport; which came to near the mouth of Wicomico, below the rest of the squadron. On yesterday morning the enemy landed, as I understand, about 22 barges and three tenders of their men from the upper part of the squadron upon a place called the Narrows lying between the mouth of Lower Machadoc and Nominy. Their force landed was supposed to amount to about 1200 men.—After remaining on shore, some hours, plundering some of the farms, they retired to their ships; and soon after returned in the evening to the same point.

"I just learn that another sail has arrived, supposed to be a brig, which was dispatched from the fleet a few days ago, and I am told has the appearance of a troop vessel.—***—The force of the enemy consists much of light troops and flankers.

"Enclosed you have a copy of correspondence between Col. Parker and Adm. Cockburn, previous to my taking command; and the report of the officer who bore the flag. I shall immediately constitute a Court of Enquiry, into the subject of the poisoned spirit, deeming it essential to the character of our arms, as well as our persons, to wash off completely so vile an imputation. And I shall feel too, a great satisfaction in disarming the spirit of devastation of its pretext—though I believe no pretext is wanted."

To the commander of H. B. M. forces in the Potomac.

SIR,

"I have granted a flag at the request of the friends of Mr. Ransdall Pierce, a prisoner on board of your squadron, conducted by Capt. Lomax, for the purpose of carrying him some necessaries.

"Mr. Pierce neither belongs to the militia or regular army of the U. States. He had joined the small force opposed to your troops, probably with a view of taking part in the contest, if circumstances permitted. If this act makes him a prisoner of war, could he not be paroled until his case could be represented to his government, and an exchange effected?

"Captain Lomax is also charged to make a communication on the subject of some private books and papers taken from a citizen of the county, who does not belong to the military, and did not unite with them. He accompanies the flag, to identify the books if they can be restored.

"Mr. Spence, who was taken prisoner by your troops and released, represents, that Mrs. Thompson's house at Nominy Ferry was burnt, because as was alledged poisoned spirits in the porch.—

* The remainder of this letter was not forwarded to the Governor. It was omitted no doubt by mistake.

"*Lt. Col. R. E. Parker,*

"DEAR SIR—Your letter addressed to the commander of H. B. M. forces in the Potomac, which I was ordered to carry, I delivered to Adm. Cockburn, whom I found to be the commander on board the Albion 74.

"The subject of the poisoned spirit was the first to which he directed his conversation, and it appeared to have a considerable impression on his feelings. He remarked with much propriety on the horrors of such a mode of warfare, was glad to understand from you that you received it in the same light, and alluded to the suggestion in your communication, that I was possessed of facts that would repel the imputation. I remarked that the character of Virginians was a strong assurance that none of them could be found so base as to practise means so vile. That the particular facts which you had directed me to state to him, were—That the spirit had been brought out by Mrs. Thompson for the refreshment of a gentleman who had gone to her house upon the approach of the barges of which he drank—That when the forces landed, Mrs. Thompson hurried from her house leaving the spirit, glasses, &c. standing out—That you and some other officers entered the house as she retired, meeting at her at the gate, and discovered the liquor of which you all partook—That you continued there until the nearness of the forces rendered it unsafe longer to remain—That upon retiring, some of the company, and I believe yourself, again drank—That it was quite impossible, in the short interval between your leaving your house, and the arrival of the British at it, that any poison could have been infused in spirit. I learn that the name of the person, charged with the fact, was an individual in your regiment, named John Crabb. I told him you were not advised at the time you wrote your communication, who was the person charged—That although not particularly instructed by you to say what course you would yet take, I felt no hesitation in saying, that as a Virginian, and an officer, you would feel equally interested to institute a rigid examination into the affair—such, as should be satisfactory to him and to the world. He alluded to a similar occurrence in Maryland, as having excited a suspiciousness of such practices. I could not forbear remarking, that the honourable and prompt manner in which an individual had come forward on that occasion, to arrest the fatal effects, was a strong assurance of our abherrence of the means, and that they would not be practiced or countenanced. He had stated that the information had come from a prisoner, but could not tell of what description.—I observed, that I had learnt on board the Albion, since my arrival, that a negro had given the information—That it would be hard if credit were given to such testimoney, to fix an imputation upon our people, which, for the honor of human nature, was almost incredible. That it was very probable that a slave, in the moment of his liberation, might wish to excite as angry and vindictive a spirit as possible, in the bosoms of the enemies to his former masters; and that no suggestion would be more effectual than the one under consideration. He said he knew not before that it was a prisoner of that description, and sent an officer to enquire in the ward room, if it was known what prisoner had given the information. The officer returned and said, that the officers stated, they received the information, or heard it as coming from a negro.—The conversation concluded upon that subject with my expressing my readiness and my wish, to receive any information from him, which could aid in an investigation.—Mr. Pearce, he would not consent to liberate.

"A search was ordered thro' the fleet for the books, &c. which Mr. Douglass wanted.

"I am, sir, your ob't ser'vt,

"JOHN TAYLOE LOMAX.

H. B. M. ship Albion, in the Potomac, 24th July, 1814.

"*Lieut. Parker, 41st Regt. U. S. Army,*

"SIR—I am honored with your letter of the 22d inst. by Captain Lomax. Mr. Pearce having been taken in arms against us, must of course be considered by me as a prisoner of war, and detained as such until exchanged.

"I am most happy to learn by your letter, that you view the idea of poison having been left in the way of our people with the horror such an act ought to excite in every honorable breast.

"I have explained to Capt. Lomax the particulars respecting it, which were detailed to me, to enable you to make such further investigation relative thereto, as you may deem proper.

I have the honour to be,
With high consideration,
Sir, your obd't humble ser'vt,
"G. COCKBURN."

From the high ground taken by Mr. Simmon's federal friends in relation to his official merits, we have tho't it would not be improper to publish for their information the following extract of a letter from an authority which they hold to be infallible, and therefore cannot question. The extract is furnished by a private gentleman who had occasion to use the letter in his own case, and obtained it before the records of the War office were burnt. *Nat. Intel.*

Extract of an official letter from General Alexander Hamilton, then in the army of the U. States, to James McHenry, Secretary of War, dated

New York, May 1800.

"It is a delicate matter, in my situation, to animadvert upon the conduct of officers in the civil departments of government; yet there are occasions in which it is proper to wave a scruple of this sort, and to state the tendency of their conduct towards the service.———Yielding to a sense of duty, I do not hesitate to say, that, in my opinion, the Accountant displays a spirit which tends to injure the service and to sour and dissatisfy all who are parts of or connected with the Army. This must either be corrected, or our military affairs must always be in disorder."

The work of "emancipation" has commenced at *Eastport*, and to progress *westward*. The inhabitants of that town are allowed four days to take the oath of *adhesion*, or leave their houses & homes for more loyal subjects. Whether it is the object of the British squadron, to "recolonize," or merely to "emancipate" the people of the east from "southern usurpation," remains yet to be seen. We trust, however, that the oldfashioned revolutionary spirit of resistance to our enemies, still actuates a *majority* of our citizens at the eastward, notwithstanding the doctrine of unconditional submission, so zealously circulated by Boston writers. *Columbian.*

Commodore Perry arrived in this city on Tuesday evening, in the steam boat, on his way to Washington—We understand that this gallant officer is appointed to the command of the Java, launched last Monday at Fell's Point.——*Amer.*