

Private letters from Bordeaux, dated 31st August, mention that the allies have expressed their determination not to leave France until every conspicuous character implicated in the late treason against Louis XVIII. shall have been executed; a measure which the represent as being absolutely necessary to the safety of the king and the tranquility of France. Their numerous exactions on the inhabitants are said to be calculated to reduce France to such a state of impotence as to render it impossible for her to disturb again the general repose of Europe.

"BORDEAUX Aug. 20.—The troops of the allies occupy four sixths of this extensive country, and their numbers are daily increasing. Our southern departments are threatened by the Spaniards, who are said to have entered France. The fermentation is great, and much evil is dreaded.

"August 11.—The last advices from Paris are of a gloomy nature. It is said the allied powers have declared that their armies shall not leave France until the whole of the seditious faction be annihilated; they declare that it is necessary for the safety of the king, and the tranquility of Europe that every traitor be punished. This declaration has created great consternation in the capital.

"On the other side we received this morning confirmation of Bayonne having been taken possession of by 20,000 Spaniards, who entered the city with the white flag. The general opinion now is, that the allies remain in France, until by their conquests, requisitions, &c. they have reduced her as to reduce her to complete impotence, to do any mischief for a long time to come."

### American Patriot

to speak his thoughts—  
in every Freeman's right."

ELLFONTE, OCTOBER 28, 1815.

### DIED,

On Sunday last, in Lycoming township, Miss Bennet, daughter of Mr. John Bennet.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters  
7th military district,

N. ORLEANS, March 14, 1815.

### General Orders.

The Major General is at length enabled to perform the pleasing task of restoring to Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana, and the territory of the Mississippi, who have acted such a distinguished part in the war which has just terminated. In restoring these brave men to their homes, much exertion is expected of, and great responsibility held on the commanding officers of the different corps. It is required of Maj. Gens. Carroll and Thomas, and Brigadier General Coffee, to march their commands without unnecessary delay to their respective states, and have them mustered for payment and discharged. The troops from the Mississippi territory and the state of Louisiana, both Militia and volunteers, will be immediately mustered out of service by Major Davis, Asst. Inspect. Gen. paid and discharged. Every arrangement will be made through the war department to have the troops of Tennessee and Kentucky paid off as soon as possible after their return. All public arms, accoutrements, camp equipage, and military stores of every description, now in possession of the different troops herein directed to be discharged, will be immediately deposited with the Deputy Commissary of Ordnance and Quarter Master General, except such camp equipage as is absolutely necessary for the troops on their return march, which must be delivered to some public agent on their dismissal. The Quarter Master General is hereby ordered to furnish transportation for all invalids belonging to the different corps. Those who cannot be removed without imminent danger of their lives, must be well accommodated, and supplied with hospital stores, and a sufficient number of surgeons to attend them. The contractor will furnish provision for the troops herein named on their return march, or the requisition of the respective commanding officers, who it is expected will use every care and attention that no depredations are committed on private property; and are held personally responsible, to remunerate, agreeably to the regulations of the war department, all damages on property injured or destroyed by their respective commands.

The Major General has again the pleasure of announcing the approbation of the President of the United States to the conduct of the troops under his command, expressed in flattering terms through the honorable the secretary at War.

In parting with these brave men, whose destiny have so long been united with his own, and in his labors and glories, it is his happiness and his boast to have participated. The commanding general can nei-

ther suppress his feelings nor give utterance to them as he ought. In what terms can he bestow suitable praise on men so extraordinary, so unparalleled. Let him in one burst of joy, gratitude and exultation, exclaim—These are the Saviors of their country; these are the patriot Soldiers who triumphed over the invincibles of Wellington, and conquered the Conquerors of Europe! With what patience did you submit to privation; with what fortitude did you endure fatigue; what valor did you display in the day of battle! you have secured to America a proud name among the nations of the earth—a glory that shall never perish. Possessing those dispositions which equally adorn the citizen and the soldier, the expectations of your country will be met in peace as her wishes have been gratified in war. Go then my brave countrymen to your homes; to those tender connexions and those blissful scenes which render life so dear, full of honor and crowned laurels that shall never fade, with laurels that shall never fade. With what happiness will you not when participating in the bosom of your families the enjoyment of peaceful life, look back to the toils you have borne; to the dangers you have encountered—How will all your past exposures be converted into sources of inexpressible delight—Who that ever experienced your sufferings will be able to appreciate your joys. The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, during your painful marches; your nights of watchfulness, and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections afford; still more will he envy you the gratitude of that country which you so eminently contributed to save.

Continue, fellow soldiers, on your passage to your several destinations, to preserve that patience, that subordination, that dignified and manly deportment, which have so ennobled your character.

While the commanding general is thus giving indulgence to his feelings towards those brave companions who accompanied him through difficulties and danger, he cannot permit the names of Blount, Shelby and Homes, to pass unnoticed. With what a generous ardor and patriotism, have these brave, these distinguished governors contributed all their exertions, to provide the means of victory! the memory of these exertions and the success with which they were attended, will be to them a reward more grateful than any which the pomp of title or splendor of wealth can bestow.

What happiness is it to the commanding general, that, while danger was before us, he was on no occasion compelled to use towards his companions in arms, either severity or rebuke. If after the enemy had retired, improper passions began to show their empire in a few unworthy bosoms, and rendered a resort to energetic measures for their suppression necessary, the commanding general has never confounded the innocent with the guilty—the seduced with the seducers. Towards our fellow soldiers the most cheering recollections exist blended alas! with regret that disease and war should have ravished from us so many worthy companions. But the memory of the cause in which they perished, and the virtues which animated them while living, must occupy the place where sorrow would claim to dwell.

Farewell Brother soldiers, the expression of your general's thanks is feeble; but the gratitude of a country of freemen is yours—yours the applause of an admiring world.

### Andrew Jackson.

Major General Commanding.

SIR,

Having by accident got an old torn paper styled the Muskingum Messenger, with the foregoing address of Major Gen. Jackson in it, I seemed so well pleased with it, that I set about transcribing it, in order to send it on to you, that you might reprint it in your Patriot, expecting it might by that means, meet with the approbation of many of your readers, who would not otherwise have an opportunity of seeing it.

Sir, I am yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER,  
Near Hallsburg.

August 22, 1815.

[By recent arrivals at Boston and N. York]

LONDON, AUG. 12.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 7.

A Prussian officer, on his arrival at Paris, particularly requested to be billeted on the house of lady inhabiting the Panxbourg St Germain. His request was complied with, and on his arriving at the lady's hotel he was shown into a small but comfortable sitting room, with a handsome bed chamber adjoining it. With these rooms he appeared greatly dissatisfied, and desired that the lady should give up to him her apartment (on the first floor) which was very

spacious, and very elegantly furnished. To this the lady made the strongest objections; but the officer insisted, and she was under the necessity of retiring to the second floor. He afterwards sent a message to her by one of her servants, saying that he desired the second floor for his Aid-de-camp, &c. This occasioned more violent remonstrances from the lady, but they were totally unavailing and unattended to by the officer, whose only answer was, "obéissez mes ordres." He then called for the cook, and told him he must prepare a handsome dinner for six persons, and required the lady's butler to take care that the best wines the cellar contained should be forthcoming. After dinner he desired the hostess should be sent for—she obeyed the summons. The officer then addressed her, and said—"No doubt, Madam, but you consider my conduct as indecorous and brutal in the extreme. "I must confess," replied she, "that I did not expect such treatment from an officer; as, in general, military men are disposed to show every degree of deference and respect to our sex."—"You think me then a most perfect barbarian? answer me frankly."—"If you really then, desire my undisguised opinion on the subject, I must say, that I think your conduct truly barbarous."—"Madam, I am entirely of your opinion; but I only wished to give you a specimen of the behaviour and conduct of your son, during six months that he resided in my house after the entry of the French army into the Prussian capital. I do not, however, mean to follow a bad example. You will resume, therefore, your apartment to-morrow, and I will seek lodgings at some public hotel." The lady then retired extolling the generous conduct of the Prussian officer, and deprecating that of her son.

Another Prussian officer was lodged at the house of a Marshal, in whose stables and coach house he found a great number of horses and carriages. He immediately ordered some Prussian soldiers, who accompanied him, to take away nine of the horses and three of the carriages. The Marshal's servants violently remonstrated against this proceeding, on which the Prussian officer observed, "they are my property, inasmuch as your master took the same number of horses and carriages from me when he entered Berlin with the French army." I think you will agree with me, that the "lex talionis" was never more properly nor more justly resorted to.

### Distresses at Hamburg in Marchlast.

HAMBURG, March 22, 1815.

"No words can express the horrid situation of this unfortunate city. Bread and meat are not to be had at any price, these are reserved for the garrison and employes. Butter costs 5s 6d English per pound, an egg 10d; potatoes 4d per pound. Tallow is melted for butter, and costs 2s 8d per lb. Milk is not to be had.

"The inhabitants have long since been forced to resign their houses. Horse flesh is only given to the soldiers. Even the most of the garrison horses are killed. If a horse drop in the street, hundreds of people fall upon it, and cut off pieces. In many streets lay the skeletons of six or eight horses, which spread a dreadful stench.

"From 80 to 100 persons die daily in the hospitals. The nurses hardly ever hold out above three days; and as people are afraid to apply for this employment, men and still more women, are seized in the streets, and compelled to attend the hospitals.

"All the houses left by the inhabitants are turned in barracks; the mere skeletons only remain of them. No wine or brandy is allowed to be sold. From one merchant they took 2000 hogsheds of wine. The soldiers get wine in abundance. Even the ships in the harbor are burnt; a great merchant had a new ship that had cost him 90,000 marcs, 6000 guineas; he begged Davoust not to burn it—"No," said he swearing, "I will leave it for the Russians; and the same night he had it burnt, the poor man has almost lost his senses. Many citizens have been shot for murmuring at these cruelties—many have received 50 or 100 blows with a cane; their property confiscated, and themselves driven out of the city. Woe to our oppressors."

### FOREIGN

LONDON Aug. 13

Letters from Plymouth dated Wednesday evening, contain the following particulars—considerable orders were executed at Plymouth dock, on Monday last, by the tradesmen of that town for the accommodation of Bonaparte. The articles were sent off in course of that day by the Havanna frigate, which ship also took on board a considerable quantity of stores for St. Helena and 12 hen-coops for Napoleon's fowls. Mr. Weakley, of the hotel, Fore-street Plymouth Dock, was desired by Sir G. Cockburn to discharge the different bills which

came due to the amount of 5701. The Clerks of the pay Office went off on Monday in the commissary's yacht to pay the crew of the northumberland which having done, they quitted that ship at 12 on that night. When they left her, Napoleon was at cards with Bertrand, &c. the ship and squadron under easy sail.

Major Fekzon of the 53d regt. is to have the immediate care of Bonaparte in the island of St. Helena. The Major speaks the French, Italian and Corsican languages, with facility and elegance.

An Evening paper speaking of Bonaparte, says—"In all the agony of mind which he must endure, not one word of reproach against Fouché and those other traitors which betrayed him escaped his lips."

Bonaparte brought with him from France about 40 servants; among them were a groom postilion and lampiter.

An English paper says that during Bonaparte's confinement at St. Helena, all foreign vessels will be excluded from the island.

A letter from Paris in an English paper, intimates that the estates of Marshal Ney were to be confiscated and sold.

We are assured says a Paris paper that it is proposed to declare the pictures and statues in the Louvre, "the Europe an Museum," and to consider the collection as the common property of the Parisians! Those taken from the churches alone will be returned.

The French will never forgive the duke of Wellington his glory & his success over them. Accordingly, to sink him in the eyes of admiration, they have lampooned the only thing the could lay hold of against him namely, his neglect of dress—and (to a caricature representing him in a slovenly blue great coat, and le petit chapau) they have affixed the wretched pun which has already appeared in some of the papers, namely—"Le Duc de Vitain Ton."

At the review of the British troops in France in August, the bands struck up the tune of "the Downfall of Paris"—The Duke of Wellington who was present with the emperors of Russia and Austria, immediately sent an aid de camp to forbid its being played.

The expense of living at Paris is becoming enormous, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of provisions. The British troops are said to be not pleased with their situation, being under canvass, while the Prussians and Russians are living comfortably upon the inhabitants.

At the ball given at Paris in August by the Duke of Wellington, the dancing began at 9 o'clock in the evening and continued until 7 in the morning.

A musician in England who had a violin stolen, offered to identify it on oath from the sound.

General Lord Uxbridge, (now the marquis of Anglesea) and who commanded the British cavalry at the battle of Waterloo in answering an address presented to him in England makes the following remarks:

"Next, Gentlemen, to the councils of our Prince, we may thank the illustrious commander in chief of our forces, for the wise regulations by which he has promoted the effectiveness and discipline of our armies. Even now, Gentlemen, the English army which is stationed at Paris exceeds in capacity and effectiveness the army which stood previous to the battle of Waterloo. In respect to the great, illustrious and beloved commander, under whom I had the honor to serve, I am quite unable to speak of him in any thing like due terms of praise. In that arduous contest, which has led to such important results, our troops, under any other commander, must, I conceive have failed. It required and tried equally the skill and the valor of our resources."

When the marquis of Anglesea was preparing to have his leg amputated, he with the most heroic intrepidity stretched it out saying to his surgeons "leave me as much thigh as possible, that I may be able to ride." Persevering, however, after the operation, how nigh it had been necessary to cut, he added with the greatest coolness, accompanied by the shake of the head and a half smile, "I see it will be a little harder on my curriole horses."

### LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, Oct. 1.

Arrived this afternoon, Ship Quincey, captain Uran, 23 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to 24th August and Liverpool to the 26th.

We have perused these papers, but at such a late hour that we can only now give a brief summary of their contents. In our next edition we shall endeavor to be more particular.

The Allied troops not only remained in Paris, but it was said some of the powers had ordered new levies, in their kingdoms; that they would garrison the French fortresses, and hold military possession of France till all the terms of the treaty of