

Government, in relation to the unfortunate transactions at Dartmoor Prison of War, on the 6th of the present month.—Considering it of much importance that the report, whatever it might be, should go forth under our joint signatures, I have forborne to press some of the points which it involves, as far as otherwise I might have done, and it therefore may not be improper in this letter to enter into some little explanation of such parts of the report. Altho' it does appear that a part of the prisoners were on that evening in such a state, and under such circumstances as to have justified, in the view which the commander of the depot could not but take of it, the intervention of the military force, and even in a strict sense, the first use of fire arms, yet I cannot but express it as my settled opinion, that by conduct a little more tempering, this dreadful alternative of firing upon unarmed prisoners might have been avoided. Yet as this opinion has been the result of subsequent examination, and after having acquired a knowledge of the comparatively harmless state of the prisoners, it may be but fair to consider, whether in such a moment of confusion and alarm, as that appears to have been, the officer commanding could have fairly estimated his danger, or have measured out with precision the extent and nature of the force necessary to guard against it.

But when the firing became general, as it afterwards appears to have done, and caught with electric rapidity from the square to the platforms, there is no plea nor shadow of excuse for it, except in the personal exasperation of the soldiery, nor for the more deliberate, and therefore more unjustifiable, firing which took place into three of the prisons, No. 1, 3, and 4, but more particularly into No. 3, after the prisoners had retired into them, and there was no longer any pretence of apprehensions as to their escape. Upon this ground, as you, sir, will perceive by the report, Mr. Larpet and myself had no difference of opinion, and I am fully persuaded that my own regret was not greater than his at perceiving how hopeless would be the attempt to trace to any individuals of the military these outrageous proceedings.

As to whether the order to fire came from Captain Shortland, I yet confess myself unable to form any satisfactory opinion, though perhaps the bias of my mind is, that he did give such an order. But his anxiety and exertions to stop it after it had continued for some little time, are fully proved, and his general conduct previous to this occurrence, as far as we could with propriety enter into such details, appears to have been characterized with great fairness, and even kindness, in which he stood towards the prisoners.

On the subject of any complaints against their own government existing among the prisoners, it was invariably answered to several distinct questions put by me on that head, that none whatsoever existed or had been expressed by them, although they confessed themselves to entertain some animosity against Mr. Beasley, to whom they attributed their detention in this country; with what justice you will be better able to judge. They made no complaint whatsoever as to their provisions and general mode of living and treatment in the prison.

I have transmitted to Mr. Beasley a list of the killed and wounded on this melancholy occasion, with a request that he would forward it to the U. States for the information of their friends at home, and I am pleased to have it in my power to say, that the wounded are for the most part doing well.

I have also enclosed to Mr. Beasley the notes taken by me of the evidence adduced before us, with a request that he would have them fairly copied, as also a copy of the depositions taken before the Coroner and desired him to submit to you when in order.

I cannot conclude, sir, without expressing my high sense of the impartiality and manly fairness with which this enquiry has been conducted on the part of Mr. Larpet, nor without mentioning that every facility was afforded to us in its prosecution, as well by the military officers commanding here and at the prison, as by the magistrates in the vicinity.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) CHARLES KING.
His excellency J. Q. Adams, &c. &c.

List of prisoners wounded on the evening of the 6th April, 1815.

- Thomas Smith, amputated thigh.
- Philip Ford, punctured wound of the back, and punctured wound of the belly.
- John Gray, amputated arm.
- Robert Willet Tawny, amputated thigh.
- Jas Bell, bayonet wound of the thigh.
- Thos. Truely, gun shot wound through the thigh and testicle. The ball entered the hip, and passed out at the forepart of the thigh, and through the testicle.
- William Leverage, lacerated hand and amputated thigh.
- Joseph Bezeck, alias Musick, gun shot wound of the thigh through which the ball passed.
- John Willet, black, fractured jaw, lacerated lips, complicated with a shattered state of upper jaw.
- James Edsell, gun shot wound of the hip.
- Henry Montcalm, gun shot wound of the left knee.
- Frederick Howard, gun shot wound of the leg, through which the ball passed.
- William Penn, black, gun shot wound of the thigh.
- Robert Fates, gun shot wound of the penis.
- Cornelius Garrison, gun shot wound of the thigh, the ball passed through the limb.
- Edward Wittlebanks, bayonet wound of the back, producing paralysis of the sphenocera and et urine, with paralysis of the lower extremities.
- James Turnbull, amputated arm.
- Stephen Phipps, bayonet wounds of the abdomen and thigh.
- James Wells, gun shot fracture of the sacrum and cristaule, and gun shot fracture of both bones of the left arm.
- Caleb Coddling, gun shot wound of the leg.
- Edward Gardner, gun shot fracture of the left arm.
- Jacob Davis, gun shot wound of the thigh; the ball passed through the thigh.
- John Hogabes, gun shot wound of the hip.
- Peter Wilson, gun shot fracture of the hand; the ball passed through the palm of the hand.
- John Perry, gun shot wound of the shoulder.
- John Peach, gun shot wound of the thigh, the ball passed through the thigh.
- John Gair, amputated thigh.
- Ephraim Lobb, gun shot wound of the knee, discharged 23d April, 1815.

John Wilson, bayonet wound, discharged, cured 12th April, 1815.
William Blake, bayonet wound, discharged, cured 12th April, 1815.
Thomas Jackson, black, gun shot wound of the abdomen. He died early in the morning of the 7th.
James Campbell, gun shot fracture, with depression of the whole of the frontal bone, orbital ridge, nasal bones. He died on the morning of the 8th.
(Signed) GEORGE MAGRATH.
Description of Death Wounds inflicted on the evening of the 6th April, 1815.

John Haywood, black, the ball entered a little posterior to the acromion of the left shoulder, and passing obliquely upwards, made about the middle of the right side its egress of the neck.

Thomas Jackson—the ball entered the left side of the belly, nearly in a line with the navel, and made its egress a little below the false ribs in the opposite side, a large portion of the intestinal canal protruded through the wound made by the ingress of the ball. He languished until 8 o'clock of the 7th, when he died.

John Washington—the ball entered at the squariform process of the left temporal bone, and passing through the head, made its exit a little below the crucial ridge of the occipital bone.

James Mann—the ball entered at the inferior angle of the left scapula, and lodged under the integument of the right pectorial muscle. In its course it passed through the inferior margin of the right and left lobes of the lungs.

Joseph Toker Johnson—the ball entered at the inferior angle of the left scapula, penetrated the heart and passing through both lobes of the lungs, made its egress at the right axilla.

William Leverage—the ball entered about the middle of the left arm, through which it passed, and penetrating the corresponding side, between the second and third ribs, passing thro' the left lobe of the lungs, the mediastinum, and over the right lobe, and lodged betwixt the 5th and 6th ribs.

James Campbell—the ball entered at the outer angle of the right eye, and in its course it fractured and depressed the greater part of the frontal bone, fractured the nasal bones, and made its egress above the orbital ridge of the left eye. He languished until the morning of the 8th, when he died.
(Signed) GEORGE MAGRATH.

LONDON, MAY 25.

At length ministers have received official dispatches from lord Burghersh, in which the defeat of Murat is stated to be complete. The following Bulletin was last night issued from the Foreign Office, announcing the event:—

BULLETIN.

Foreign Office, May 24, 1815.
"Letters were received last night from lord Burghersh, dated the 2d inst. which state, that the Austrian general Bianchi was that morning engaged with three Neapolitan divisions in an action, which terminated in their total discomfiture, and the advance of the Austrians from Tolentine to within a short distance of Macerata.

"By the rapidity with which general Bianchi had conducted his march from Boingna through Florence Foligno, he was enabled to occupy the direct road from Ancono to Naples, and thereby to turn the positions of the Neapolitan army. Murat was consequently obliged to fight a battle, in the hopes of securing his retreat to the frontiers of the Neapolitan States.

"General Bianchi on the 2d May took up a position on the heights in front of Tolentine, extending between the rivers Chienti on his right, and Potenza on his left. Murat advanced against him from Macerata with the divisions of generals Livron, Piguatelli and Ambrosio; and occupied the heights about Monte Milone.

"Early on the 3d the Neapolitans attacked the centre and right of the Austrians, commanded by generals Mohr and Starbemberg; but this attack having failed with loss, the whole efforts of Murat's army were directed against the Austrian's left. This attack, made in three heavy columns of infantry, in mass, supported by cavalry and artillery, was received by an Austrian brigade, directed by general Bianchi, who succeeded, with the assistance of two squadrons of cavalry, in taking one of the masses and dispersing the others.

"Soon after this failure Murat began his retreat; he was pursued with activity till dark; near 1000 prisoners were taken during that day: General Collier and an aid-de-camp of general Medecis were among these. Generals Ambrosio and Campana were wounded.

Gen. Niepperg, with his corps, was in communication with general Bianchi by Nepi.

"The Neapolitan army retreated by Fermo and Pescara.

"Subsequent letters from lord Burghersh, dated Rome, May 7, state, that gen. Niepperg arrived at Monte Cassiano on the 3d at night, and was ordered to meet gen. Bianchi on the 4th at Macerata. A detachment of the corps of gen. Nugent, which was moving by Bretti Aquila encountered on the 1st May a body of 500 Neapolitans, and defeated it with great loss.

"The enemy was commanded by gen. Montini, and occupied a strong post upon the road between Civita Ducale and Introdoro, from which however, they were immediately driven back by a gallant attack, conducted by major Flette; two officers and several prisoners were taken, and a considerable number threw down their arms and dispersed. The peasant of the neighborhood took an active part in pursuit of the Neapolitan fugitives.

"Major Flette, after this success, marched upon Aquila, where he arrived on the 2d. The garrison, consisting of 300 men, retired into a castle to his approach. On the 4th they capitulated, giving up ten pieces of artillery, with a considerable quantity of ammunition, and being allowed to return to Naples under the condition of not serving against the allies for the space of one month."

BRUSSELS, MAY 22.

The desertion among the French troops continues; and Bonaparte has declared Lille and Dunkirk in a state of rebellion, on account of their attachment to the King. He has imposed upon Lille a forced loan of three millions of francs, and upon Dunkirk one of a million and an half.

Numerous fugitives from Dunkirk, Calais, Havre, and other places, who have arrived here, give the most melancholy accounts of the present state of France. Bonaparte employs the most violent measures to extort money from the people, especially in the northern departments, which are distinguished by their attachment to the King.

All provisions are seized without mercy, and the soldiers are quartered upon the citizens, and live at discretion.

At Marseilles fresh disturbances have broken out. The theatres are shut, and dare not be opened again. The spirit of the people in the south is such, that on the least exasperation and support from the allies, a general rising against Bonaparte will immediately take place.

May 23.—The Duchess of Angouleme is expected at Ghent. The Journal of Aix-la-Chapelle, of to-day, declares that it is charged to state that the letter of Marshal Marmont is a forgery. One of the last numbers of the Aristarque, a new Paris paper contains a declaration of the Duke of Wellington to the French nation. This piece is also a forgery.

May 24.—Within these few days there has been a tumult in the neighborhood of Lille. A number of country people hoisted the white cockade, and cried "Vive le Roi!" A detachment of troops fired upon them, by which several were killed or wounded. Many are flying into our country.—In French Flanders and Picardy, the Bourbons have a very powerful party.

The whole French army seems to be already cantoned about the Sambre and the Maese, and it is to this important point that the Duke of Wellington and Prince Blucher have especially turned their attention. The cavalry of the allied armies is excellent, and the artillery very numerous. It is asserted that the latter amounts to 700 pieces of cannon, all in perfect order.—The fear of the French Government for an invasion becomes daily more evident.

Mighty Armies.—The Paris papers make the number of troops with which Napoleon will line the French borders to exceed 600,000 men! one half of which is regulars.

A German paper of some reputation says, the Allies will have in the field, and at hand, the following force:

- Russians, 225,000, Saxons, 15,000 Austrians, 250,000, Bavarians, 40,000, Prussians, 150,000, Wurtembergers, 12,000, Hanoverians, English; Dutch, Hessians, 100,000, Badenese, 10,000, Germans, 20,000—Total, 822,000.

The forces are reckoned in round and exaggerated numbers, much easier written than raised. The Allies unquestionably have augmented their forces; and we have not seen any thing which looks like want of zeal.

Poulson's Amer.

Domestic.

PETERSBURG, JULY 21.

Some account of the Conflagration.—We have found it impossible to fulfil our promise of giving, to day, an account in detail, of the loss sustained by the citizens of Petersburg by the conflagration on Sunday night. The confused and dispersed situation of the people, has been found to present an insurmountable barrier to find out a correct statement. We shall, however, endeavor to present such an one, as our best exertions will allow.—To do this, we shall commence at the point where the fire terminated on Old street and proceed in as regular order as possible to the lower end of Bollingbrook street, where its progress was arrested by the want of materials to feed the voracious and unrelenting flames.

As mentioned in our last, the conflagration ceased at opposite points on Old Street, Mr. L. E. Stainback's large new brick building being the last that was destroyed on the south side of the street. This house was occupied by Mr. S. and Messrs. Brown and Co.

The next was a two story wooden house, occupied by Mr. Cosby, and Messrs. Bragg and Cook. The next was a small wooden house occupied as a barbers' shop. Then followed the large frame building owned by Mr. S. Davis, and occupied by himself, Mr. Jas. S. Grant, and Mess. Zimmermanns. Four tenements, belonging to Mr. Hector McNeil, and occupied by Mess. N. Swelson and Co. Mess. Brewer and Farland, Mr. H. Baird, and Mr. Mcintosh, follow next in order. The building at the corner of Old and Sycamore streets, and occupied by Mr. H. Moreno, Mr. David Maben and Mr. Bryan Griffin, followed.—Then Mr. Richard Cotton's valuable Book store. Next was Mess. Grundy and Wells, Taylor's, in a part of the same house. Mess. Bragg and Jones, apothecaries followed. Then the tenement occupied by Mr. John Williams. Mr. Francis Lynch's new and most elegant brick build'g. The tenement occupied by Mess. D. A. Rawlins, and Co. Mess. Whitworth and Yancey (Printers) and Mrs. Lynch. Next to Mrs. Lynch's were several new houses just commenced which were considerably injured, the sleepers of the first floor being burnt. Beyond these, were two or three small tenements occupied as groceries. Mr. John Cowan's large new brick building on Back street, occupied by Mess. Love and Taylor and Mr. R. Simmons. Every building, except one, in the rear of those enumerated, was levelled to the earth. The large building at the corner of Bollingbrook and Sycamore streets, and occupied by Mess. Farrar and Hoast and Mr. Wm. McCay, was destroyed, as was the houses leading up Sycamore to its junction with Back street, and which were occupied by Messrs. Kendall and Co. Mr. Thomas Bosser, Mess. Armesteads' Mr. Peter McCulloch, Mess. Cabines and Dennis, and Mess. Smith and Cuthbert. Mr. John Hinton's store on Back street, followed, as well as another apartment in the same house, unoccupied. The house occupied by Mr. Theo. Trezvant as a venue office was next. Next the Virginia Inn, occupied by Mr. John Worsham. Next to this building, was a small silversmith's shop. Next followed, part of West-brook's Ware-house. Mr. John G. Heslop's dwelling house followed. Next to Mr. Heslop's, were several valuable lumber houses belonging to Messrs. Colquhoun and Col. Bryne. Next the Merchants Hall, and its appurtenances, occupied by Messrs. Blake and Thwait. Beyond Messrs. B. T. were several small wooden buildings, lumber houses, &c. the number not recollectd. The Rev. Mr. Syne's house—the old Theatre, one or two different buildings, and Mr. David Robertson's dwelling house, followed. Opposite Mr. R's, Mr. P. Sun's dwelling house was burnt. To return to the head of Bollingbrook—next to Mr. McCay was Mr. J. J. Selby—then Mr. Harnd's store—a dry goods store, occupied by Mr. H. Webb.—Messrs. George and Milliman's confectionary.—Mr. Pearce's saddlery.—Messrs. Bennett and Thomas, watch makers—Mrs. Phoebe, milliner—Mr. Justus Smith, apothecary—a vacant tenement owned by Colonel Byrne.—Mr. J. Walker's dwelling house—Messrs. Wilkinson and Wells grocers—Mr. Wm. Golquhoun, dry goods merchant.—Mr. Pollard, saddler—a vacant tenement owned by Colonel Byrne.—Mr. Lewis Zimmer—a vacant tenement owned by Mr. Frederick Williams.—Messrs. Lochheads and Davis, dry goods merchants—three tenements (vacant) belonging to Miss Mary Anne Helling, who also lost a large building on Back street.—Mr. Wm. Cottingham's office.—Messrs. Haney and Gibbon's office—a small grocery occupied by Mr. Sharpe.—Mr. John Dunlop's large house.—Mr. Wm.

Johnson's office—five or six small groceries.—Mr. Frederick William's store.—Mr. E. G. Blake's office.—Mr. Wm. Davis's dwelling house.—Mr. T. Wilcox's dwelling house.—Mr. L. E. Stainback's ditto—two small groceries.—and Mr. Charles Russell's dwelling house and office, together with every house, with the exception of one or two, in the rear of those last described. Opposite Mr. Russell's office, was Mr. Richard Bate's office and dwelling—then followed Mr. Wm. Robertson's dwelling.—Mr. M. C. Madden's ditto—the large tenement occupied by Mr. Wm. Frazer—the valuable and unfinished tenement intended for the Columbian Hotel.—Mr. John Patterson's dwelling and grocery—a shoe maker's shop—a brick house belonging to Mrs. Euphan Gaddy's estate.—Mr. Benjamin Curtis's dwelling and office.—Mr. Geo. Brown's office.—Mr. Littlejohn's shoe maker's shop.—Messrs. Cameron and Townes' office.—Mr. John Hart's dwelling and tinney.—Mrs. Adams' Baring house—the Farmers Bank.—Messrs. Dilworth and Dunnevant, Printers.—Messrs. Miles, Millner.—Mr. J. E. Revere, confectioner.—Messrs. Wilcox, Johnson and Co. grocers—a large tenement belonging to Mr. Wm. Robertson, (merchant)—Mr. John Banks, Taylor.—Mr. Collins, dry goods store.—Mr. Wm. Gilmour's dwelling.—Mr. Collin Aikfield's grocery.—Mr. Wm. Gam, tailor.—Mr. Nathaniel Friend's dry goods store and dwelling.—Mess. Haxalls venue office and lumber-house.—Mr. T. R. Ryan's dry goods store—a vacant tenement.—Mr. J. W. Campbell's book store.—Mr. Heslop's office.—Messrs. Neilson and Brewer's store.—Messrs. Peters and Gase's hardware store.—Messrs. Clarke and Gordon's dry goods store.—Mr. Jones Mitchell's ditto.—Mr. Wm. Bark's hat store.—Messrs. John Gordon and Co's store.—Mr. Pascal Wells, tailor.—Mr. John Ingle's store.—Mr. Solomon High's grocery.—Mr. Russell Hill's dry goods store.—Mr. Thos. Wallace's leather store.—The entire market square, (except Mess. Walker and Atkinson's store, containing from twenty to thirty groceries, as well as the market house.—Mr. Allen Mitchell's store.—Mess. Pace and Gate's grocery.—Mr. James Boyle's grocer.—Major Samuel Turner's office and dwelling.—Messrs. Jno. Wright and co. shoe store.—Messrs. Pollet and Len's Hardware store.—Messrs. J. and E. F. Smith's grocery.—Messrs. Turner and Goodwin's store.—Mr. James Boisseau's grocery.—Mr. Pridce's shoe store.—Mr. P. Cantabury's ditto.—Mr. Frazer's grocery.—and Mr. Fisher's hat shop,—including almost every Lumber house, kitchen, &c. in the rear and attached to the last mentioned building.

The actual number of houses burnt, it is next to an impossibility to ascertain—not less, we fear than from 500 to 700, of every denomination, and some of them very valuable.

The actual amount of property destroyed, including goods, &c. never can be ascertained—we do not believe we should go beyond the mark were we to say, that \$2,000,000 would not place Petersburg in the situation in which it stood last Sunday morning.

We have made fruitless enquiries to endeavor to find out the number of persons that lost their lives during the conflagration—several skeletons have been found, but except Mr. Myers, as mentioned in our last, none have been traced satisfactorily, that we know of.

It would be unnecessary, and perhaps unpleasant, to attempt to make out a statement of the loss sustained by each individual. The details we have given, and the gross amount of property lost, as stated above, will convey sufficient information to the distant reader.

Building has already commenced upon the ruins with increased activity. Fifteen or twenty brick houses are now under way, and more to be commenced so soon as workmen can be found to undertake them. There is no doubt but Petersburg will rise from its ashes in a short time, with a beauty and splendor never attained by her before. The spirit of her inhabitants is not to be broken by misfortune. On the contrary, it will increase with the pressure upon it.—Many improvements are in contemplation. Streets, which were before crooked, narrow and contracted, are now to assume a straight and even course, to be widened and lengthened. Several other important alterations, we understand, are now, for the first time, thought of; all tending to improve the health, the beauty and convenience of the town.—Edw. Lut.

BALTIMORE, JULY 19.

Specie.—The Bostonians are very desirous of having it believed, that there is nothing of any real value but gold and silver, and that the wealth of every man is to be estimated by the quantity of those metals which he is possessed of. It is well known that gold is not intrinsically of so much real use to man as iron; and our eastern brethren will find it very difficult to convince their southern fellow citizens that the man who is possessed of lands and houses, and of all the comforts, conveniences and even luxuries which this country can afford, is a bankrupt, because he has not also a heap of weight of yellow metal, which he can neither eat, nor drink.—Fed. Gaz.

BOSTON, JULY 14.

The valuable Naval Store House in the Navy Yard at Charlestown, was totally destroyed by fire about 8 o'clock this morning, with its contents. It was a three story wooden building filled with cordage and all kinds of naval stores. Three men, we learn, were badly wounded by the explosion of some rockets. It caught fire, it is reported, through the carelessness of some person in the building.

Political.

FROM THE GLEANER.

Mr. Printer.—If it had been the wish and study of our administration to render the taxes as odious and offensive as possible. I am fully of opinion that they could not have hit upon a plan better suited to their purpose, than their taxes on the mechanics.

It is not, sir, so much the sum that they have to pay that I complain of, as the slavish manner that they are compelled to submit to, and the inequality of the tax; some mechanics having to pay, and some being permitted to go altogether free.

The boot-maker, the hatter, the saddler and the tanner, and the carrier, are, so far as I know them, as intelligent, upright, good citizens, as your blacksmith, your taylor, your house joiner, your cabinet-maker, and your printers.—Why should there be a distinction made between them? Why should the former be obliged to go to the exchequer man, and wait that under his arm, beg for liberty to walk his shop, and pursue his trade more than the latter? Why should they be obliged, and