

this act, shall be less than two hundred and fifty dollars, that part of the forfeiture which accrues to the United States, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be applied to the payment of the costs of prosecution: And it is further provided, That if any officer or other person, entitled to a part or share of any penalties or forfeitures incurred in virtue of this act, shall be necessary as a witness on the trial for such penalty or forfeiture, such officer or other person may be a witness upon the said trial, but in such case he shall not receive or be entitled to any part or share of the said penalty or forfeiture, and the part or share to which he otherwise would have been entitled shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That if any suit or prosecution be commenced in any state court against any collector, naval officer, surveyor, inspector, or any other officer, civil or military, or any other person aiding or assisting agreeable to the provisions of this act or under color thereof, for any thing done or omitted to be done as an officer of the customs, or for any thing done by virtue of this act or under color thereof, and the defendant shall, at the time of entering his appearance in such court file a petition for the removal of the cause for trial at the next circuit court of the United States to be holden in the district where the suit is pending, and offer good and sufficient security for his entering into such court on the first day of its session, copies of said process against him, and also for his there appearing at the court and entering special bail in the cause if special bail was originally required therein, it shall then be the duty of the state court to accept the surety and proceed no farther in the cause, and the bail that shall have been originally taken shall be discharged; and such copies being entered as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall there proceed in the same manner as if it had been brought there by original process, whatever may be the amount of the sum in dispute or damages claimed or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding; and any attachment of the goods or estate of the defendant by the original process, shall hold the goods or estate so attached to answer the final judgment in the same manner as by the laws of such state they would have been holden to answer final judgment had it been rendered by the court in which the suit was commenced. And it shall be lawful in any action or prosecution which may be now pending or hereafter commenced, before any state court whatever, for any thing done or omitted to be done by the defendant, as an inspector or other officer of the customs, after final judgment, for either party to remove and transfer, by appeal, such decision during the session or term of said court as which the same shall have taken place, from such court to the next circuit court of the United States, to be held in the district in which such appeal shall be taken in manner aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the person taking such appeal to produce and enter in the said circuit court attested copies of the process, proceedings and judgments in the cause; and it shall also be competent for either party, within six months of the rendition of a judgment in any such case, by writ of error or other process, to remove the same to the circuit court of the United States of that district in which such judgment shall have been rendered; and the said circuit court shall thereupon proceed to try and determine the facts and the law in each action in the same manner as if the same had been there originally commenced, the judgment in such case notwithstanding. And any bail which may have been taken on property attached shall be holden on the final judgment of the said circuit court in such action, and if no such removal and transfer as aforesaid, and the state court shall have rendered any such action may be removed as aforesaid upon the party offering good and sufficient security for the prosecution, and the same to be removed to the circuit court of the United States in which the same shall be tried.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That in any suit or prosecution against any person for any act or thing done as an officer of the customs, or any person aiding or assisting such officer therein, and judgment shall be given against the defendant or respondent, if it shall appear to the court before which such suit or prosecution shall be tried that there was probable cause for doing such act or thing, such court shall order a proper certificate or entry to be made thereof, and in such case the defendant or respondent shall not be liable for costs nor shall he be liable to execution or to an action for damages or to any other mode of prosecution for the act done by him as aforesaid: Provided, That such proprietary articles as may be held in custody by the defendant, if any, be after

judgment forthwith returned to the claimant or claimants, his, her, or their agent or agents. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for one year and no longer: Provided, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred before the expiration of the act shall be recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated or remitted in the same manner as if it had not expired. LANGDON CHEVENS, Speaker of the house of representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President pro tempore of the senate. March 3, 1815. Approved, JAMES MADISON.

Foreign.

New York, Sept. 25. VERY LATE FROM FRANCE. Yesterday arrived at this port, the elegant fast sailing pilot boat schr. Shelby, capt. Shelby, in 33 days from Nantz, from whence he sailed on the 30th of August. By this arrival we learn, verbally, that France was quiet—and that it was known there, that the Northumberland 74, Admiral Cockburn, had sailed from England, with Napoleon Bonaparte, for St. Helena.

PARIS, AUGUST 11. Orders have been given that Marshal Ney be transferred to Paris. It is presumed that he will arrive in 4 or 5 days and that the process against him will commence immediately. Marshal Macdonald, Duke of Tarente, took on the 1st instant the command of the army of the Loire. It constituted an effective force of about 45,000 men.

IRUN, SPAIN, AUGUST 4. It is currently reported and generally believed, that our sovereign, Ferdinand VII, is at Paris. It is said also that the head quarters of the army are at Toulouse.

PERONNE, AUG. 1. A requisition was made on the 22d July of 800,000 francs, on the department of the Somme, for the service of the troops of the king of the Netherlands. The department having suffered considerably by the passage of 200,000 men, was under the impossibility of complying with this requisition.—The sub-prefect went immediately to Paris, to see the hereditary Prince of Orange, to expose the situation of the department; and the Prince generously dispensed with the requisition.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 10. The army commanded by General Tauenzien, will encamp on the borders of the Meuse, and wait for the arrival of the Dutch troops of 15,000 men, which will be sent to France, will remain on the borders of the Escant.

VIENNA, JULY 30. Madame Murat, occupies the castle of Hemburg. This belongs to the banking house of Fellner and Co. of Vienna, and is situated 4 leagues from the capital of Hungary. She is forbidden to appear at Vienna.

PARIS, AUG. 12. Marshal Ney has been arrested, and conducted to Arras. Marshal Brune, after having quitted Toulon, with passports from Mr. Reviere has been assailed by the people, and taken refuge in one of the hotels in the city. The king had advised him to prosecute his journey without delay. When he heard that his life was in danger by the populace, he went to rescue him at the peril of his life; and, at that moment the Marshal thinking that his door would be forced, shot himself!

AUGUST 16. The Journal of the 11th of August asserts, that an Austrian troops had crossed the line on the 10th of July—that an army of reserve, of 39,000 men, with battalions of the landwehr, which were destined to join the regular troops, with 27 pieces of cannon, had received orders to retrograde on the 2d of August.

17.—The Duke of Angoulême and Madame have gone to Bordeaux.

LONDON, AUG. 11. Lord Burghersh has been appointed Minister to the United States, and was to sail for New York in the frigate Lacedæmonian.

The Brussels Gaz. contains an article from the Court Gaz of Vienna, by which it appears that the place of imprisonment of Bonaparte, has been fixed by the allies, and will be watched by a commissioner of each of them.

AUGUST 12. The Northumberland which remained before Plymouth until yesterday, to receive provisions, has sailed with a fine wind.

General Bertrand, and his wife, and their children, Count and Countess Montholon and their child, Count Lascazes, Gen. Gourgand, nine male and three female domestics, accompanied Bonaparte. Savary and Lallemand were left on board the Bellerophon.

The sloop of war Fly, arrived yesterday in the Downs, from Plymouth, having one of Bonaparte's Generals on board, supposed to be Savary or Lallemand, who has been transported on board the Sharp Shooter, and sailed for France, to be delivered up to the French government.

The Spanish dollar is now five shillings and five pence. A letter from Nantz, dated the 12th ult. to a gentleman in this city, states the following: "Report says that a definitive treaty was signed at Paris on Sunday last, highly advantageous to France; and that the allied troops are

soon to evacuate, except a sufficient number to maintain internal tranquility. A great demand for cotton had been the consequence; upland sold readily at 185 francs. 4000 bales of Louisiana, has been sold at Havre to English houses."

Mr. Lynch, the old Mayor of Bordeaux, who emigrated to England with the Duches of Angoulême, returned to Bordeaux on the 9th of August, where he was received with every public demonstration of joy.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The ship Oscar, which arrived at Boston from Leith, brought an Edinburgh paper of the 13th August, from which the following articles are extracted.

PARIS, AUG. 5. It is said disaffected persons are making registers of the Royalists in different quarters. The police is seeking for these Bonapartists. Four persons were arrested yesterday at the Thuilleries for seditious cries. It was with difficulty they were rescued from the fury of the people.

An ambassador from Spain has come to Paris—supposed to attend the Congress. Monsieur is unwell from the kick of a horse. The Duke of Orleans goes to Naples shortly. Marshal Brune and his troops have sent in their submission. The exportation of grain and other provision from France is prohibited.

AUGUST 5. A new plan for the disposal of the army has been approved by ministers and submitted to the king. The French army is to be disbanded—and the men to return home forthwith. In its place departmental legions will be formed, each to consist of 4800 men.

The army of the Loire and Suchet's are no longer composed of any but officers—all the soldiers have desired to go home.

The audacity of the factions increases with impunity. For several days they have come under the windows of the King to mingle their seditious cries with the shouts of public joy. It is true some are arrested; but the same scenes are repeated. The agents of police could certainly prevent this if they pleased.

Two aids of Labadoyre and a secretary of Murat were arrested to day. It is intimated several assassinations have taken place at Lyons.

The latest news from the south is much more tranquillising than could have been expected considering the exaggerated accounts of events that passed at Nismes and Montpellier.

Prosecutions are ordered against the persons who insulted C. Lagrange when he came to present himself to the King. 30,000 Russians are coming to Paris.

LONDON, AUG. 9.

Letters of the 6th as well as Paris journals of that date prepare us to expect some violent convulsions in France. The apathy of the allies tended to corroborate rumors that the foreigners were desirous of seeing the country in commotion. The factions rail at the king for bringing the allies into France; the royalists say the factions cause their say. The French cabinet meets daily. A treaty was formed, but the conduct of the factions cause the allies to demand new securities. They at first required two fortresses—now two provinces, Alsace and Lorraine.

A grand ball was given at Paris last week by the Duke of Wellington.

The price of grain has fallen. Government have received official information that Bonaparte has been removed to the Northumberland, and is now on his way to his destination. He has not threatened to destroy himself, but has submitted with apparent fortitude. While shifting from one ship to the other he spoke to admiral Cockburn with great good humor.

Government proceeds in reducing the navy to a peace establishment.

By the last advices from Bengal the whole disposable force was proceeding for the Napaul country.

EDINBURGH, AUG. 12.

French papers to the 7th have been received. The plan for placing the allied troops in different cantonments is about to be carried into effect. The British will occupy the N. W. departments, the Austrians the S. E.—the Prussians the central—the Russians those bordering on the Rhine, and troops of all the allied powers will be stationed near Paris, which is the scene of much disorder and disaffection. It is rumored Murat has been arrested at Toulon with all his treasure. Madame Murat is at Trieste.

The peasants near Bar-sur-Aube have fallen upon and wounded most of a detachment of 30 Bavarians.

The Belgian army is to be augmented. British troops continue to pass into France.

The Prussians have taken possession of the principality of Fulda.

The Diet of Switzerland have been obliged to take hostile steps against the canton of Underwald in consequence of armaments preparing there by disaffected persons.

The late report that there had been a bloody engagement between some of the disaffected French troops and about 20,000 Prussians appears to have been without foundation.

PARIS, AUG. 10.

Letters from Amsterdam state that the stocks of the United States have advanced considerably.

The king by a special decree has recognized as part of the national debt the contracts and expenditures made by Bonaparte during his late usurpation as a matter of grace and not of obligation.

DEPARTURE OF BONAPARTE. Particulars attending Bonaparte's transportation from the Bellerophon on board the Northumberland, translated for the Foreign Post from the Paris Moniteur of the 19th ult. received by the schooner Selby from Nantz.

LONDON, AUG 10. The following particulars respecting the embarkation of Bonaparte on board the Northumberland, have been received from a source entitled to every credit, and we give them to the public as authentic.

The Bellerophon and the Tonnant sailed from the Bay of Plymouth on Friday; but we do not imagine that it was to prevent the application for a writ of habeas corpus. The fact is, that the concourse of boats was so great and the danger to which they were exposed, (several lives having been lost,) that government thought proper to order the Bellerophon to a greater distance. The process, of which so much has been said, was nothing more than an ordinary subpoena from the Court of King's Bench, procured by some person, who has a cause pending in that Court, and who amused himself by citing as witnesses, Napoleon, Jerome and Ad. Villameuz. The Northumberland left Portsmouth on Friday afternoon, and on Sunday arrived off Torbay. General Bertrand was the first who came on board the Tonnant, where he dined with Lord Keith, and Sir George Cockburn. Sir George explained to him his instructions with regard to Bonaparte; one article of which was that his baggage should be examined before it was taken on board the Northumberland—Bertrand warmly protested against sending Bonaparte to St. Helena, when he desired and expected to have lived in peace in England, protected by English laws. Lord Keith and Sir George did not enter into a discussion on this point. After dinner, they accompanied Bertrand on board the Bellerophon. Before their arrival, they had taken from Bonaparte his pistols and all his arms. Those who were not accompanying him, were sent on board the frigate Lutetia. They shewed a great unwillingness to be separated from him. Bonaparte took leave of them individually; Savary, and L'Allemand were, however, left on board the Bellerophon. When Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn came on board Bonaparte was on deck ready to receive them.—After the usual salutation, Lord Keith addressed himself to Bonaparte, and requested him to say at what hour he proposed to go on board the Northumberland. Bonaparte protested with great vehemence against this act of the British government. "He had not expected it—he could see no reasonable objection to his residing on England in tranquility the remainder of his days." Lord Keith and Sir George Cockburn made no reply.—An English officer who stood near him observed, that if he was not sent to St. Helena, he would be sent to the Emperor Alexander. "God keep me from the Russians!" replied he, shrugging his shoulders and addressing Bertrand.—"At what hour to-morrow morning shall I come, General, and accompany you on board the Northumberland?" asked Sir G. Cockburn. Bonaparte appeared somewhat surprised at hearing himself addressed simply as General, but replied, "at 10 o'clock." Bertrand and his lady Savary, L'Allemand, Count Montholon and his lady were near Bonaparte; Sir George Cockburn asked them, if they wished any thing before they sailed.—Bertrand replied, that he wanted twenty packs of cards, a backgammon board and a set of dominoes. Madame Bertrand required some articles of furniture. One of the French officers, nephew of Josephine, complained, that they had not kept their word with Bonaparte, who expected to reside in England with her. Bonaparte asked Lord Keith's opinion; he merely replied, that he must obey the orders he had received from his government. Bonaparte requested a second interview; Lord Keith refused, observing, that he could give him little satisfaction inasmuch as his orders were peremptory, and was impossible to make any change in the sentence which had been announced to him. An officer who stood near, observed, "Had you remained one hour longer you would have been taken and sent to Paris." Bonaparte turned his eyes upon the speaker but made no reply.

Sir George the next morning very early went on board the Bellerophon to inspect the baggage of Bonaparte. It consisted of two services of plate, some articles of gold, a superb silver toilet set, books, beds, &c. The whole was carried on board the Northumberland at 10 o'clock.—At half past eleven Lord Keith came in the Tonnant's cutter on board the Bellerophon to receive Bonaparte and those who accompanied him. Before his arrival and afterwards he conversed with Captain Murray and the officers of the Bellerophon. He then went on board the cutter, and again took of his hat to them. Lord Keith received on board the cutter the following persons: Bonaparte, Bertrand, lady and 3 children, the count and wife of Montholon and child, count Lascazes, Gourgand, 9 men and 3 female servants.

Savary appeared much to dread the idea of being given up to the French government, after repeating that the honor of England would not suffer him to be sent to France. At noon the cutter came alongside the Northumberland. Bertrand was the first who went on board—Bonaparte followed him. As soon as he came on deck he said to Sir George Cockburn "I am under your orders." He bowed to Lord Lowther and Mr. Lytton who were near the admiral, and said something to them, to which they replied. He asked one of the officers in what corps he served. The officer replied, "In the artillery." "I sprang from my service." (Je sors de ce service) he said, and finally replied. After taking leave of the British officers who accompanied him.

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